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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.
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HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 29, 1891.

{ VOL. 8
No. 22

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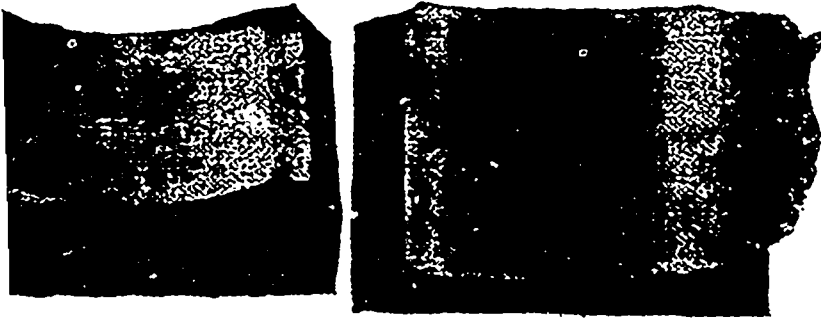
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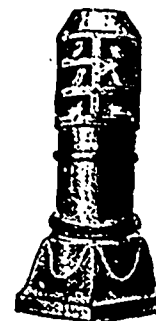
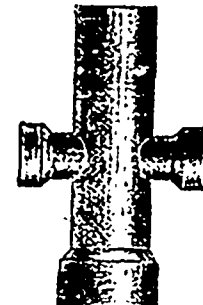
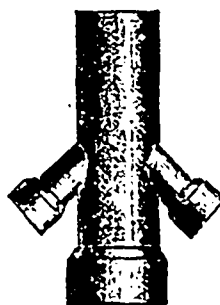
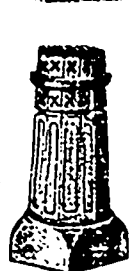
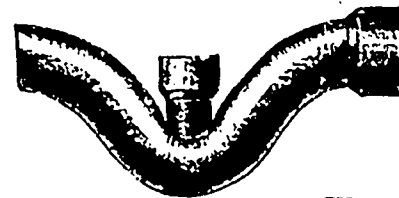
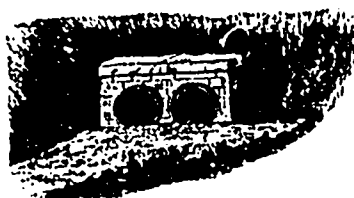
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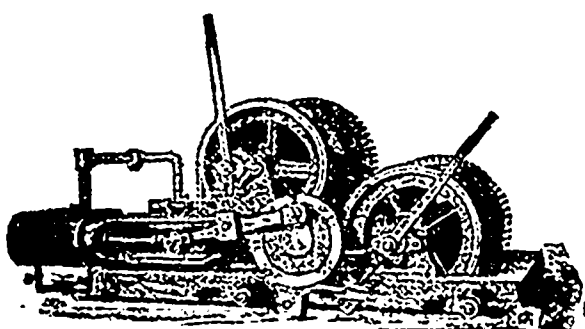
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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to this journal. Our readers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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A German professor claims to have discovered the bacteria which causes baldness by destroying the roots of the hair. It must be some relation to that tormenter of bald-headed men—the musca domestica.

Our enterprising St. John contemporary, *Progress*, ought to be more careful about the spelling of the names of people whom it mentions. Blunders of this kind are not relished by those concerned, and the general reader is misled to a certain extent by such originalities.

It is said that a genuine "Rembrandt" has been discovered at Greenock, Scotland, the subject being "The Woman Washing Christ's Feet." The painting was purchased not long ago at an auction room for almost nothing. The purchaser was offered \$250 when still in ignorance of the picture's value. If he had been offered \$50 he would have accepted it, but the bigger figure set him thinking, and now \$5,000 will not buy it.

A good idea is credited to a Milan lunatic asylum. The director of the institution had it in some way suggested to him to try the effect of various colors on his patients. He accordingly put a melancholy patient in a room of a rosy hue, with the result that he cheered up amazingly and soon inquired, of his own accord, for food. Finding this work so well, several rooms were furnished in assorted colors to suit the moods of the lunatics. Violent patients were left to meditate in rooms of blue or green shades, which were found to be the most soothing. Red, the color of blood, was proved to be exciting. A hint for people outside of lunatic asylums may be found in this. If afflicted with the blues people should try the effect of rose color, or if of wild and excitable dispositions blue or green might be effective in changing the spirit of their dreams. The lunatic story may not be true, but there is undoubtedly a good deal in the theory, otherwise how did those familiar expressions "couleur de rose," "the blues," etc., denoting a cheerful or dismal aspect, respectively, originate. Our surroundings have much to do with our state of mind, and if everyone could find out what was best for his case, and govern himself accordingly, it would be well for many of us. The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, and the sea of troubles that surround so many of us, might not look so overwhelming if a rosy hue were thrown over them.

Our daily contemporary, the *Halifax Morning Herald*, does not often copy THE CRITIC's articles, but it unwittingly did us that honor last Friday when it published our article on the oyster culture and credited it to the *Miramichi Advance*. The fact is the latter paper makes extensive use of THE CRITIC's editorials without credit—which is decidedly unfair—and the consequence is that in some cases when they are re-copied by other papers the *Advance* receives the credit that is due to THE CRITIC. We have not the slightest objection to the *Advance*, or any other paper, using our articles, but we think the observance of the golden rule would be in the interests of fair play. Give credit, gentlemen, where credit is due.

A project is on foot in Russia for promoting the growth of tea in Trans-Caucasia. The climate of this district is said to compare favorably with that of South-east China, not only as regards mean annual temperature, but also in the extent of rainfall. As a matter of practical experience the tea plant is found to thrive in many parts of the country, notably at Sukhum. It is proposed that specialists shall be sent to Assam to study the most improved methods of cultivation in vogue there. What with existing and proposed competition the Chinese tea trade is having a bad time. At present it has the Russian trade almost exclusively, so that it will be the only sufferer from a development of a supply within the Muscovite dominions.

One by one we are requested to give up as fables the beliefs of our earlier years. We are told that William Tell never existed; that Nero never set fire to Rome, that he was absent from the city at the time, and that he really was by no means such a bad fellow (it is certain that he was much regretted); and that Lucretia Borgia was a much abused young lady. Now we are informed that the upastree, whom we all believed to be a grim poisoner, belongs to a most respectable family—being a very near relative of the cow tree, which yields milk as good and as wholesome as that of any Alderney, and a first cousin to the bread-fruit tree. In short the upas has been much maligned; it is not the cause of the malaria around it but the cure, the seeds being found very beneficial in both fever and dysentery. Commercially, however, the tough bark is the most valuable product. This is made into strong ropes, while in Western India the inner bark is extensively used as natural sacks for rice. This vegetable also works night and day in producing ready made clothes. The felt-like bark, removed entire, forms splendid seamless suits—the trunk furnishing bodies, the branches, sleeves or legs, as the case may be. If really fine raiment is desired, the material is rolled and dyed. Costumes of this natural cloth have attracted much attention at recent exhibitions. There seems also a likelihood of the fibre being found admirably adapted for paper-making.

On Sunday Her Majesty completed the seventy second year of her age, during nearly fifty four of which she has occupied the throne of what is acknowledged to be the greatest nation on the earth. Her past life has been a long and useful one, one which all might imitate with advantage. By means of her gracious, true and noble character she has gained a place in the hearts of all whose love is most valuable. Perhaps her mild womanly nature and consequent influence among her advisers has tended slightly to an over-lenience in the treatment of crime, which a more stern bearing would have awed by the surety of punishment without the probability of reprieve; yet who would love a woman who had not the gentleness of her sex? Disloyalty to a just sovereign, or even the slightest semblance of it, is like unkindness to a tender parent. It is a disgraceful thing from which every true man should shrink, especially when that sovereign is a woman. Yet in these days we occasionally hear a little free talk which is anything but creditable to those who so indulge, for it must be plain that Great Britain has never before been better or more impartially governed. Let us still unite in wishing the first lady in the land a long life together with the blessing of that God whose commands she diligently upholds. During our Queen's life the world has seen many and rapid changes, and there has been a host of brilliant advances made in nearly every branch of science, literature and art. Steam has almost reached its highest point, and will probably soon be replaced by the energy of the mysterious electric fluid, which has come so notably to the fore, and whose greatest triumphs are in the near future. Natural science, like the economic branches, has also moved swiftly onward, lighting every path trodden by intelligence. In literature and art, while we do not produce Shakespeares and Miltons and Reynolds, yet knowledge has been more widely disseminated among the masses, and a consequent elevation of tone is the pleasing result. When we look backward to the reign of the last George and then turn to the present age, we are surprised at the rapidity and importance of the changes, all of which show that our people are still pushing forward eager for every improvement.

The last German census, taken on December 1st, 1890, shows a great increase in population. According to the preliminary statistics, just issued, the population of Germany included on that day 49,422,928 souls. Leaving out of the enumeration the 2,086 inhabitants of Heligoland, acquired last year, the population of Germany has increased since the last census (1885) by 2,565,128, or, on the average, by 324,329, or 1.07 per cent. per annum. The growth in the previous quinquennial period (1890-85) was considerably lower, only 329,329, or 0.7 per cent. per annum. In 1875-80, on the other hand, it amounted to 501,338, or 1.14 per cent.; and in 1870-75 to 417,142, or exactly 1 per cent. There were, on December 1, 1890, 150 cities and towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants, the total being 10,494,345. The increase of the population in those 150 towns was far larger than the average of the whole empire, being 2.86 per cent. per annum in 1885-90, 2.23 per cent. in 1880-85, 2.39 per cent. in 1875-80, and 3.05 per cent. in 1870-75. For the capital of the empire, Berlin, the annual average growth was even larger, being, in the quinquennial periods, 3.65, 3.17, 2.93, and 3.92 per cent. respectively.

In a paper recently read before the Australasian Association of Science, Mr. J. T. Meeson takes the ground that while there is an intimate connection of cause and effect between rainfall and forest, it is a mistake to suppose that forests increase the rainfall to any appreciable extent, but rather that the growth of forests is an effect of rainfall—citing several instances to prove his theory, which is quite as reasonable as the generally accepted one. The fact that in many South American countries, notable Chili, vast forests exist on the mountain sides, and rain is seldom known,—while not exactly an argument for Mr. Meeson's contention is damaging to the theory that the presence of forests causes rain. These matters are not much within the control of man, and although it is a commendable thing to plant trees with the idea of reforestation and a hoped for increase of the rainfall in such localities, the promoters of such schemes—according to statistics—have had in the past little to reward them for their labor, save when the soil was of a suitable nature that the trees have been a source of pleasure in themselves. Where the rainfall is copious, trees flourish as a matter of course, and it is a mistaking cause for effect to ascribe the former to the presence of the latter.

England may thank her lucky stars that the eight-hour labor demonstration in Hyde Park on May 4th was of a quiet and orderly character, wholly unlike the affairs of the same kind on the continent of Europe on May-day. This moderation will do more to bring about the desired end than the rioting in which laborers in France, Belgium and Italy have been engaged. We quite hold that all work and no play will make Jack a dull boy, but whether a compulsory and universal working day of eight hours is a desirable consummation at this time, we are not so sure. The laborers desire to work less, and still receive the same wages as in days of greater work, and so benefit the unemployed at the expense of the employers. Many businesses would not stand such a strain, but there are doubtless a large number of great concerns where the profits are enormous, and it would be but just and equitable that the working class should benefit by some such arrangement as the eight-hour day. One of the greatest benefits which we look for to flow from the acquisition of a certain amount of leisure time by laborers, is that they will use it for the improvement of their mental faculties, and unless this should tend to give them a distaste for the necessary work of earning their bread in the calling most suited to them, it would be a great benefit. The idea of the dignity of labor must be preserved, and when intelligence instead of main strength and stupidity is brought to bear on all kinds of work it is certain that it will be regarded in a higher light.

Our Society, in advocating female suffrage, might have done more for the cause had it announced as a reason for its advocacy one slightly higher than the following:—"We suppose that the majority of the readers of this paper are ladies, and therefore we think we ought to advocate the cause of the women as regards their obtaining the right to vote in Local and Dominion elections." We are glad to see another champion of woman's rights appearing, but unless the championship is on the highest grounds it is scarcely worth while. Women should be allowed to vote because they are in every way as well qualified to do so as men are; and even if they were not, on the principle of government by the people, they should be allowed to do so. We look for a great improvement in politics when women shall obtain the rights of intelligent human beings, and not be classed, as they virtually are at present, with idiots and children. We regret that Mr. Hemeon's bill suffered defeat. The experiment of giving women possessing the necessary property qualifications a vote in civic elections has proved in every way satisfactory. The number of women who avail themselves of their right has nothing to do with the right itself, although it would be interesting to know if the right is valued by a majority of women. The idea that any woman with intelligence enough to exercise her franchise would become less of a woman by doing so is preposterous. The sexes should be placed on an equality in this respect. Women are just as much subject to the laws of the land as are men, but at present they are allowed no voice whatever in framing them. This is not fair, and we trust that the time is not far distant when things will be changed for the better. No fear need be entertained that it will take women out of their sphere, and that men will be overwhelmed by their numbers. To woman, the dearest spot on earth will ever be Home, Sweet Home, and the fact that she may have a voice in saying how that home shall be protected will not be likely to lessen her love for it.

The committee of management of the Montreal general hospital, which refused Miss Abbott a ticket of admission to clinics, has relented, and granted the desired permission to that young lady. The committee, however, wishes it to be distinctly understood that no more tickets will be issued to lady students until the Governors have definitely settled the question.

The mountainous character of Switzerland would naturally seem to preclude the extensive building of railways, but such is not the case. It is surprising to be told that railroad-building is going on at a great rate, sparing no mountain and no valley. Switzerland possesses relatively more railways than the New England States. In the latter there is one kilometer of railways to every seventeen square kilometers of land; in Switzerland one to every thirteen square kilometers; in other words, the New England States are four and a half times larger than Switzerland, and have but three times more railways, although in Switzerland one half the country is occupied by the highest mountain ranges of Europe. The receipts average in the New England States about \$3,000 a year per kilometer; in Switzerland, \$5,500, which difference is mainly due to summer travel.

It has often occurred to us that some of the time which it takes to bring the mails across the ocean—Atlantic or any other ocean—might well be employed in sorting the letters and getting them ready for delivery immediately on landing at their destination. We see by London *Public Opinion* that this very experiment has recently been made under the sea postal agreement between the United States and Germany. The mail carried was sorted on board ship, so as to be ready for distribution on entering the New York Post Office. The result of this was that the mail for city delivery was in the hands of the carriers five minutes after it was received, and it was found that a not saving of six hours' work at the Post Office had been a gain of from six to twenty four hours, according to the destination of the letters. The time is probably not far distant when our present method will look to us as old-fashioned as travelling by stage coach does beside the modern railway.

A curiously sensational experiment in railway traction has been tried in Russia. With the view of throwing light on the accident which befel the Imperial train a year or two ago, the Directors of the Kursk-Kieff line fitted up a train, as nearly as possible a *fac simile* of the one to which the accident happened, and despatched it, drawn by two powerful engines, at the rate of 20 miles an hour. To avoid another catastrophe sandbags were substituted for passengers. When rounding a curve the train parted in the middle, the brake was applied to the front half, and the momentum of the hind part carried it at full speed into the rear of the half which had been brought to a stand still, telescoping and smashing into splinters eight of the carriages. The line itself was uninjured. Whether the result was in accordance with the theory formed is not stated, and no information as to the sharpness of the curve is afforded. In at least one respect there is a want of accordance between the two accidents. When the Imperial train came to grief it was the permanent way that was injured; in the experimental trip it was merely shown that the couplings were inadequate. It appears to have been expected that when the curve was reached the train would leave the line, which it did not. The experiment must have been an expensive one, and the sight attractive, but it was irrational, because no two railway accidents are ever alike. The only thing proved was that the permanent way of the Kursk-Kieff line at the curve was better than at Borki, where the accident to the Imperial train occurred. No doubt the Czar has indemnified the Kursk-Kieff Company for the experiment.

Canadians cannot complain that our literary men, and especially our poets, are not animated by a commendable *esprit de corps*. In proof of this we often find laudatory reviews of our poets' work written by a brother poet. In the *Canadian Presbyterian*, of recent date, Archibald Lampman takes for his subject "Two Canadian Poets," C. G. D. Roberts, and the late Frederick Cameron. His praise is judiciously mingled with criticisms, and is by no means fulsome or exaggerated. Mr. Lampman is himself no mean poet, and is well qualified to speak of the merits of the work of others. He devotes the greater part of the article to Cameron, giving a number of extracts from his poems. "The following lines called 'Amoris Finis,'" says Lampman, "are touched with Cameron's rare gift of expression, that largeness of utterance, that great way of saying things that is characteristic only of the master poets"—

"And now I go with the departing sun,
My day is dead, and all my work is done.
No more for me the pleasant moon shall rise
To show the splendour of my dear one's eyes.
No more the stars shall see us meet; we part
Without a hope, or hope of hope, at heart;
For love lies dead, and at his altar, lo,
Stands in his room, self crowned—woo!"

Mr. Lampman concludes as follows:—"With George Frederic Cameron and Professor Charles Roberts, Canada has, so to speak, taken a place in the poetic literature of the world, and I believe that the work of these two authors is well worthy of our attention. It is our duty also, not only as Canadians, but as lovers of all literature, to see that a man like the late Mr. Cameron is not forgotten. That a body of writing, instinct with so true a poetic energy, should have been produced by a native of our own soil, is a matter for national pride and encouragement!"

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

JOY COMETH IN THE MORNING.

I had a sorrow, and I wept salt tears
One winter night, and heavy beat the rain;
At dawn came frost, and on my window pane
Each drop like fairy lacework now appears.

So shall my grief perchance become a pleasure;
Yes, tears maybe are jewels hearts would keep,
For in another life we'll wako from sleep,
And light shall sparkle from our new found treasure.

BEATRIX L. TOLLEWACHE.

CYCLING NOTES.—He: "Do you belong to the Physical Society?" She: "No; but I sometimes go out on my brother's machine."

"Oh, will she smi-ki-hile upon my suit?" he sang. "She will if you wear them clothes," said his old-fashioned grandmother, with a glance at his spring duds.

RESULTS OF JACKSONISM.—Husband (to wife): "Isn't it time to be getting home?" Wife (to husband): "Which home do you mean? Your home or my home?"

DON'T BLAME THEM.—S. S. Teacher: "Don't you think it very strange that the lions didn't eat Daniel?" S. S. Scholar: "No, sir, not since I saw that picture of him in my Sunday-school book."

EDITORIAL ETIQUETTE.

When the editor is writing do not bother him with talk;
If you haven't time to take a seat, go out and take a walk.
Do not rudely lean behind him, of his subject making note,
Nor stand and view your visage in the shoulders of his coat.

IT TAKES TWO TO MAKE A BARGAIN.—Mrs. Wedgewood—I know I'm cross at times, John, but if I had my life to live over again I would marry you just the same.

Mr. Wedgewood—I have my doubts about it, my dear.

"Waiter," said the actor, at the hotel table, as the colored boy set the bread down, "I can't take that roll." "Whaffur, boss?" queried the surprised darkey. "Because, waiter," and he sighed, "because it is too heavy for me, I am a farce comedian."

IN MEMORIAM.—An epitaph in a French cemetery runs as follows:—
Here lyeth madame X—
My wife.

She suffered a good deal...But it is nothing to what I had to go through.

A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE IS A DANGEROUS THING.—Vicar: "And I think our new church will surprise you, Mrs. Wagstaff; there will be a great nave in it—" Ancient Parishioner (interrupting knowingly): "Not a bit of it, Mr. Vicar. I think you and me knows who that'll be!"

A MISERABLE MISTAKE.—"There," said Browne, triumphantly, putting his basket down before his wife—"there is the day's catch." "Why, John," said Mrs. Browne, opening the basket, "there is nothing but a string of sausages and a steak here." "Bother that butcher for a fool!" said John.

She was a maid of high degree,
And quite severely proper;
Each man she met, so proud was she,
Would love, despair, then drop her.
But there remained without demur,
When all the rest forsook her,
An amateur photographer,
And finally he took her.

What Our Artist (the Newly-Married One) Has to Put Up With.—Our artist: "Just look, darling! I was short of canvases, so I've stretched a clean pocket handkerchief!—see how splendidly it takes the paint!" His prudent little wife: "Oh, John, dear, how extravagant of you! It'll never come out!"

ON THE STAGE.—Leading Lady—Canst not feel some dint of pity? Restore me ehoid, an' what ye bid me shall be done?"

Base Villain—(sotto voce)—You can't take him too quick to suit me; the little beast has pulled my whiskers enough for one night's salary!—
(Aloud)—Madam, I relent, take the Prince, unharmed—but remember-r!

"Yes, my dear departed," said Mrs. Slick, "used to say as that we blue noses were barbarrick like. We'd let a good fellow run 'p bills no end and if he happened to be unfortunate in business, our folks would clap him into jail for a debt of fifty dollars, just as tho' he could make money in a stone jug to pay his debts. Well, well, times is changed and an honest man can't be took up now for his misfortune and I reckon no one will be the worse for it neither."

An English officer who recently travelled on the public service says that he sent in in his account of travelling expenses the entry, "Porter, 1 shilling." His accounts were returned, with the remark that porter could not be allowed, but that if the entry were intended for the conveyance of luggage, it should be noted as portage. The alteration was duly made, and a query added as to whether a cab should not be entered as "cabbage." The reply was that "correspondence on this subject must cease."

"Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers" was a line of alliterative nonsense, that the children used to say. Nowadays they can practice on the Perfect, Painless, Powerful Properties of Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. It will impress a fact which will be useful to know. These Pellets cure sick headache, bilious attacks, indigestion, constipation and all stomach, liver and bowel troubles. They are tiny, sugar-coated pills, easy to take, and, as a laxative, one is sufficient for a dose. No more groans and gripes from the old drastic remedies! Pierce's Purgative Pellets are as painless as they are perfect in their effects.

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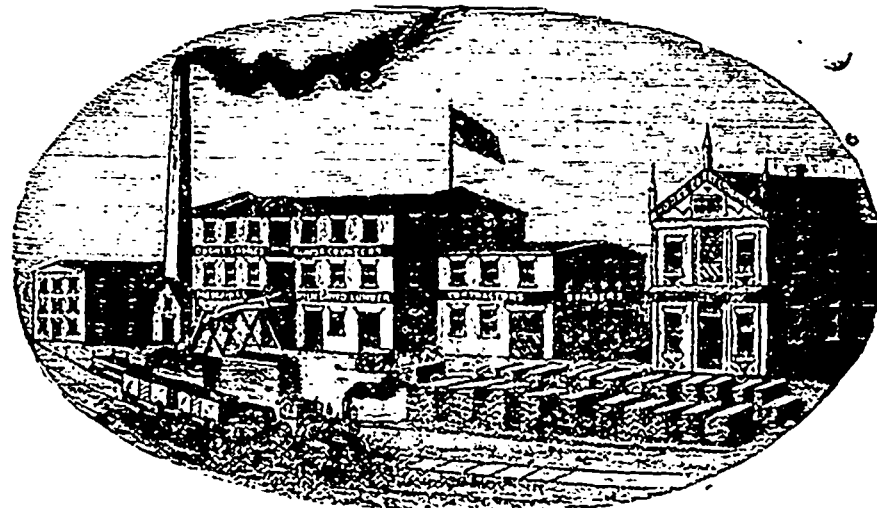
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Send for Estimates. 54

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The passing of the estimates gave the opposition an opportunity they were not slow to avail themselves of, to attack engineer Perley and Sir Charles Tupper.

The former on the ground that he should be removed on account of the charges made against him by Tarte.

Sir John Macdonald came to his rescue and stated that the English practice of considering a man innocent until he had been proved guilty, would be the course the Government would pursue.

On the second reading of the bill to repeal the Franchise Act, Sir John Thompson moved the six months hoist, and on this the first division of the present Parliament took place. The vote stood 112 for the motion to 85 against, showing a government majority of 27, which it is claimed will be increased to 31 in a full house.

The resolutions in favor of prohibition have been debated at length, and the question is still open for discussion.

On the 22nd Sir John Macdonald moved the appointment of Mr. Bergeron as deputy speaker. Mr. Laurier said that personally he had no objection to the proposed appointment. Not long ago Mr. Bergeron was acting with him politically, and he supposed that his nomination for the deputy speakership was a confession that he was right and the government wrong.

The largest delegation that ever waited upon the ministers was composed of the township reeves and deputy wardens of Ontario. They represented that the counties and townships from which they came gave large bonuses to local railways before the government adopted the policy of giving railway subsidies to other districts which were less enterprising; and which waited a little longer to get the same accommodation at no cost to themselves, except that they gave what their share of Dominion taxes were. The delegation asks that their municipalities be placed on a level with the other places by a recoupment of the bonuses paid out by their counties. Among the members promoting the objects of the delegation or interested in them, is Dr. Weldon, Albert, N. B. Dr. Weldon says that the county of Albert pays heavily for like railway accommodation to that other counties have enjoyed at the expense of the Dominion government. The delegation met the premier, and the finance minister. In his reply to the deputation Sir John Macdonald explained that the case of Ontario could not be considered alone. He pointed out that local aid had been given to railways in other provinces, if not to the same extent as in Ontario by municipalities, but to a large extent by the provincial governments. The same arguments as were used by the municipal delegates could be used by the provincial government, and indeed had been used by the Nova Scotia government in recent resolutions, making a demand or a request to the federal government. It would be observed therefore that the question was one of great magnitude. The Ontario municipal claim is about six millions, but it is said that concession of these logically involves in all fifteen millions. It was not considered probable that any action would be taken by the government in the direction desired either by the Ontario municipal councils or by the Nova Scotia government.

The Imperial Federationists in Parliament had a meeting to consider the form and scope of the resolution to be brought forward this session. It is probable that one resolution will be moved asking the Imperial government to call an Imperial conference with representatives from all self-governing colonies to consider the question of an Imperial tariff policy. Among the members present were Stairs, Weldon, Denison, Cockburn, O'Brien, McNeill and Dalton McCarthy.

From Friday to Tuesday the house adjourned in honor of the Queen's birthday, and a large number of members returned home.

On Tuesday the Tarte-McGreevy enquiry was commenced before the privilege and election committee. Hugh Henry, of Halifax, appeared as counsel for Sir Hector Langevin; Fitzpatrick, Q. C., for McGreevy, and Geoffrion, Q. C., for Tarte. Woods, secretary of the harbor board, testified that Langevin's son had been appointed assistant engineer of the works, at \$1,800 a year, although he is not an engineer at all—after the first engineers had been dismissed. It was also shown that McGreevy, as chairman of the harbor board, had allowed the contractor for the crosswall to substitute his own cheque for a certificate of deposit as security for the work. McGreevy's counsel asked that Tarte be ordered to produce private letters he held before the examination of witnesses was proceeded with. The committee declined to make such order.

Sir John Macdonald is again confined to his room through illness, and minister Foster has announced that the budget speech will not be delivered this week.

Minister of Marine Tupper states that the fishing bounty will be increased to \$160,000 per year, and the question of an increase in the salaries of the judges has been brought up, but nothing definitely determined upon.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

James Adamson, assistant clerk of the Senate, Ottawa, died at midnight on Tuesday, in the 65th year of his age.

The Royal Society of Canada met in Montreal on Wednesday. Excursions have been arranged for to-day, to-morrow and Monday.

The Pictou News has sold out to Mr. Drummond of the Stellarton Journal, who will conduct the two papers merged into one under the title of *The Journal and Pictou News*.

The book "Subscriber" inquires about is "The Blue Pencil, and how to avoid it," published by Allan Forman, 117 Nassau street, New York.

The French warship *Bison* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening from the West Indies. In a few days she will proceed to the west coast of Newfoundland and St. Pierre, Miq.

Rev. Allan Simpson celebrated the beginning of the twenty-fourth year of his pastorate of Park Street Presbyterian church on Sunday. He preached appropriate sermons at both services.

The *Dominion Illustrated* has in preparation a special number dealing with the history and business interests of Halifax. Mr. J. S. Knowles is in the city looking after the interests of the paper.

S. S. Dickenson, superintendent of the cable staff at Hazel Hill, was presented with a handsome silver service on Saturday evening last by the members of the staff of the Commercial Cable Company.

The new monastery of the Good Shepherd on Quinpool road, the finely equipped laundry of which has just been completed, was opened on Monday. The ladies of this order are doing a good work in Halifax, we believe.

An attempt was made by three men to rob the evening train from Bangor to St. John, on Monday. Several shots were fired, but the desperadoes could not succeed in entering the postal car, so they made off. No one was injured.

It is reported that breach of promise proceedings will be instituted against Rev. A. B. Staples, the hero of the recent Amherst scandal, by one of the ladies to whom he was engaged. It is said that Mr. Staples has been married to the widow.

A railway accident occurred on Thursday evening of last week near Churchville, on the Orangeville branch of the C. P. R. The regular freight train was derailed by striking a cow lying on the track. Three men were killed and three seriously wounded.

The Newfoundland delegates are to be heard at the bar of the House of Commons to day, when the Newfoundland bill comes up. Mr. Goschen said the bill before the Newfoundland legislature was limited in its operation to one year, which the Imperial Government could not accept in view of its engagements with France.

The great organ of Notre Dame Parish Church of Montreal has just been completed. The cost of this instrument is somewhat over \$30,000. It was built by Casavant Bros., of St. Hyacinthe, Que., under the direct supervision of Dr. Duval, who devised for this organ special contrivances not to be found in any other instrument of its kind on this continent. The instrument was inaugurated by the celebrated organist Mr. Fred. Archer, who gave three recitals, each of which was attended by over 6,000 people. When Dr. Duval showed Mr. Archer his report on the organ, he fully concurred with the Doctor.

A huge hotel called the Majestic is to be opened in New York next year.

Secretary Blaine has been very ill, but is recovering, and is to be taken to Bar Harbor early next week. Rumors that his mind is giving away have been circulated. His complaint has been inflammatory rheumatism.

A terrific explosion of ajax powder occurred near Tarrytown, N.Y., on May 19th. Fifteen people were killed, and the train on which the explosive, 500 pounds, was being carried was blown to pieces. It is said that a spark from the pipe of an Italian was the cause of the disaster.

AN EXPRESSION OF CONFIDENCE.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, the publishers of the American Newspaper Directory, undertake to rate newspaper circulations very much as the mercantile agencies report the capital and credit of the business community. About one publisher in ten tells his exact issue with truthful precision. Some of the other nine decline to tell the facts, because they assert that those who do tell are in the habit of lying. Rowell & Co., after an experience of more than twenty years, have come to the conclusion that this view cannot be sustained. In the twenty-third annual issue of their book, issued in April, they designate every paper that is rated in accordance with a detailed statement from the publisher; and offer to pay a hundred dollars for every instance which can be pointed out of a misstatement for which a publisher is responsible. THE CRITIC is one of the papers that is willing to have it known how many it prints, and whose good faith the Directory publishers will guarantee.

The opening poem in the June *St. Nicholas* is by Mr. C. P. Cranch, whose "Last of the Huggermuggers" will be recalled by the fathers and mothers of the present generation of the magazine's readers as one of the greatest delights of their childhood. The present poem is a delicate, graceful fancy, and has been appreciatively illustrated by R. B. Birch, who has drawn a frontispiece and two smaller pictures for it. Josephine Pollard tells, in "A Free Circus," all about the baby elephant which lately walked upstairs and insisted upon sharing the apartments of a quiet colored family in New York city. Sophie Swett shows how uncomfortable is the lot of the sister who is "Being Responsible for Tossy," but the cheerful ending of the story will repay for the sympathy expended upon the hapless "Tudie," who lost all her stock in trade while trying to rescue a kitten. The story is a stirring and well-studied picture of child-life. We can only refer to the significant little sketch, "Why Bees Make Honey," by Mrs. Rollins, and the ingenious "Shadow Lesson," by H. H. Ballard, before calling attention to the bright poems by the late Emily Dickinson, by Margaret Johnson, by Elizabeth L. Gould and by Mary A. Mason. "The Swimming-Hole Stories," two of which appear in this number, promise to be delightfully humorous and to recall many good times to the boys. Besides the features

already mentioned, the three serials, the departments and the beautiful pictures must not be overlooked.

Thos. A. Edison says he has a thing in view for the Columbian exhibition, but the details are somewhat hazy. His intention is to have such a happy combination of photography and electricity that a man can sit in his own parlor and see depicted upon a curtain the forms of the players in opera upon a distant stage, and to hear the voices of the singers. "When the system is perfected, which will be in time for the Fair, each little muscle of the singer's face will be seen to work, every color of his or her attire will be exactly reproduced, and stride and positions will be as natural as those of the living characters."

The statement that a revolution has broken out in the Province of Cordova is confirmed.

An engagement has taken place at Pisaguasa between the insurgent fleet and Government torpedo vessels.

Robert Nicholas Fowler, baronet, and member of Parliament for London, died on May 22nd of heart disease.

The Czarewitch arrived at Vladivostok on Saturday on his return from Japan. He appeared to be enjoying robust health.

The tilt between Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Henry Tyler still continues. A further rejoinder from Sir Henry appeared in the *Times* on Saturday.

The Pope has ordered that all newspaper comments on his latest encyclical, especially those of British and American papers, be sent him.

The treaty between Portugal and the Congo Free State has been signed. Most of the Congo State's African claims are allowed, but Portugal receives fresh territory on the West coast of Africa.

The suit of the wife of Earl Russell for separation on the ground of cruelty is to be tried on June 8th. The Earl is the head of one of the oldest families of the Anglo-Norman aristocracy.

Baron Hirsch may buy land in Canada for his proposed Jewish Colony, but he says that the initial experiment must be made in a milder climate, and will establish a site in the Argentine Republic.

Ex-Queen Natalie has written a letter to M. Paschico, the Servian Premier, in which she declares that the object of her expulsion was neither for the good of Servia nor for the welfare of the King.

The arrivals of Russian Jews in London are increasing in numbers daily. With the exception of a few who are going to the United States all these new arrivals expect to settle in London or Manchester.

The trial at Bari of 179 members of the Mala Vita Society has ended. Fourteen members are acquitted, while 165 members are sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from six months to fifteen years.

The Derby was run on Wednesday. The race resulted as follows: Common, 1st; Gouverneur, 2nd; Martenhurst, 3rd. Common also won the 2000 guineas stake at the Newmarket first spring meeting.

Lord Romilly was smothered by smoke caused by the upsetting of a paraffine lamp in a room of his London house on Saturday night. Two servants were also smothered by the smoke of the burning building.

To celebrate the visit of the Czarewitch to Siberia, an Imperial decree has been issued authorizing the Siberian Government to remit two-thirds of the sentences and otherwise ameliorate the condition of worthy convicts.

Fever is raging among the officers and sailors belonging to the British fleet in the Mediterranean. There is an average of 40 officers and men sick on board each vessel. The naval hospital is overcrowded with sick sailors.

The *St. James' Gazette* says the fact that Bramwell Booth, son of Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army, is a creditor in \$10,000 to a bankrupt stock broker named Taylor, suggests stock exchange gambling upon the part of Mr. Booth. The *Gazette* on this ground demands that an explanation be given.

The present London season of social, dramatic and musical entertainment has been the dullest on record, in spite of the many so called attractions which have been presented. This dullness may in the main be attributed to the financial depression, the ravages of influenza, the many deaths resulting from that disease and the cold weather.

R. C. Duncan of Washington, D. C., charged with attempting to murder his wife, was brought into court at Carnarvon, Wales, on Saturday, and formally charged with the crime. The prisoner presented a haggard and dejected appearance. He was remanded for a week owing to the inability of Mrs. Duncan to attend and give evidence for the prosecution.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that a marriage has been arranged between the Czarewitch and the Princess Helen, fourth daughter of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. Commenting on this event, the correspondent says:—"Such a marriage would be of great political importance, and could not fail to give the highest possible satisfaction to the Pan-Slavist world."

During the debate in Parliament over the massacre of Commissioner Quinton and his associates by the Manipuris, many of the Liberals intend to oppose the punishment of the murderers on the ground that they acted in self defence. This will bring on a discussion of the alleged treachery of the Government towards the natives. It has been predicted by some that the agitation of this subject will not cease until Lord Lansdowne is re-called from the Vice-royalty of India.

We call special attention to the quality of Flower and Vegetable Seeds advertised in another column by Buckley Bros. As they import their seeds direct from the best Seedsmen in the world they are sure to give satisfaction.

A banker named Speckart, of Munich, committed suicide a few days ago at Monte Carlo, owing to the heavy losses he sustained at the gambling tables. This is the sixth suicide which has occurred at the resort since May 1.

The King of Greece, the Premier, M. Deliganni, and the Minister of Justice, M. Zaiwas, are expected at Corfu shortly, to enquire into the troubles between the Greek Christians and the Hebrews. Placards have been distributed inciting the people to rebellion, and threatening the Governor with death.

The Queen, while en route from Windsor for Balmoral, stopped at Derby to lay the foundation stone of the Derby Infirmary. Though the weather was bad the town was decked in holiday attire and was thronged with people. Several short addresses were made. Afterward the Queen knighted the Mayor of Derby. The Queen condoled with the authorities on the death of Lord Edward Cavendish, who was member of Parliament for West Derbyshire, and whose death caused Lord Hartington to be absent from the ceremony.

Edward Pinter, the American, charged with attempting to obtain \$40,000 from Edwin Streeter, a jeweller, by false pretences, under examination at the Marlborough Street police court, again affirmed that he was able to make gold, and said he was anxious to prove the truth of this statement in open court. The magistrate, however, objected on the ground that he understood that a horrible stench was one of the features of the experiment. The prisoner then demanded that an unofficial analysis of the powders should be made, and the magistrate agreeing to this, Pinter's case was adjourned for a week.

A collision between the Portuguese and British occurred at Massikesse on May 12th. It appears that the Portuguese were marching upon Fort Salisbury, and when they were within twenty yards of the place the British South African Company's police fired upon them, killing 7 and wounding 20 of the Portuguese force. Later dispatches state that the Portuguese have closed the Pungwee route, and have enforced exorbitant passport and custom duties for a short period. The open post of the South Africa Company's victorious forces at Unibell is now serious, owing to their inability to secure supplies. Portuguese soldiers brutally assaulted two British subjects named Somersfield and Dangerfield, at Lorenzo Marques, inflicting serious bayonet wounds. Immediate British occupation of the coast seems imperative.

Proposals have been made by the Japanese Government for a revision of Japan's treaties with European Powers. It is proposed to raise the Customs tariffs to 12 per cent *ad valorem* in place of the existing rate of 5 per cent. The present Consular Courts in the open ports of Japan are to continue in existence for five years from the date of the new treaties, and are to have jurisdiction in all cases arising within the foreign concessions, while the Japanese Courts are to decide cases, whether the parties concerned be foreigners or not, arising outside of the concessions. Foreigners are debarred from the right of acquiring freehold rights property, holding railway and mining shares, or taking part in the Japanese coasting trade. The British Government has exchanged communications with the German Government regarding these proposals. The two Governments have agreed to oppose the changes as illiberal, and will demand that Japan reconsider.

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for 35 years, and they have always given the utmost satisfaction."—James A. Thornton, Bloomington, Ind.

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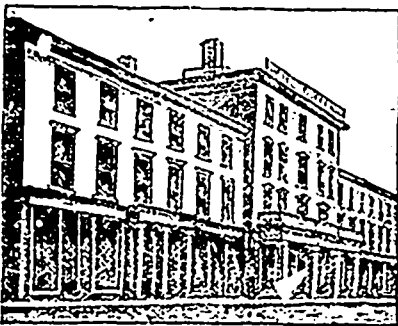
Boarding and Livery Stables in connection. Stages leave daily for Gay's River, Musquodoboit, Sheet Harbour, and Maitland, on arrival of Train from Halifax.

THE MOST CENTRAL HOTEL IN THE CITY

Albion Hotel,
 JAMES GRANT, Proprietor.
 22 SACKVILLE ST., HALIFAX.
 Terms Moderate.

LYONS' HOTEL,
 KENTVILLE, N. S.
 (Directly Opposite Railway Station.)
 Extensive improvements have just been completed in this house, which is conducted on first class principles, and will be found outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal to any in the Province. Good Sample Rooms and Livery Stables in connection. Also, Billiard Rooms.
D. McLEOD, Proprietor,
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BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.
 Within Two Minutes Walk of Po Office.
DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,
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ICI ON PARLE FRANÇAISE.



"HOTEL DUFFERIN,"
 Formerly the "Clifton Hotel," has lately been purchased by Mr. John Cox, proprietor of the "Avon Hotel," who has had the building remodelled in style of beauty and convenience equal to any hotel in the Maritime Provinces, putting in all modern improvements in the way of Electric Light, Electric Bells, heated throughout by Hot Water; Hot and Cold Water Bath-rooms, elegant Parlors, beautiful Bed-rooms, in suites, fine Sitting and Reading Rooms, large and handsome Dining-room, and every convenience to make it pleasant for its guests. The cuisine will be a prominent feature of the house. Commercial men will find large and well fitted-up Sample Rooms. Also, elegant Billiard and Pool Rooms. Carriages to and from Hotel free.
WINDSOR, N. S.

Church's Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.
Rose Dentifrice to Preserve the Teeth.
Intant Headache Cure.
Tar and Wild Cherry for Coughs & Colds.
Iron and Quinine Wine Tonic.
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla with Iodides.

This last preparation has held the continued approval of the best physicians, and it is expressly put up to meet the popular need for a Blood Purifier without being related to the many secret nostrums and quack medicines of the day, of unknown composition and generally of little medicinal value. It is an excellent Skin and Blood Remedy. The above preparations are prepared by and sold at the **LONDON DRUG STORE, 117 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, Agent for Laurance's Axis-cut Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Mirrors, Magnifying Glasses, Night Dispenser on the Premises. Telephone Call 153.**

Nova Scotia Dye Works,
 9 BLOWERS ST. HALIFAX, N. S.
B. G. STREET,
Dyer and Cleanser.

Gentlemen's Garments Cleaned,
 Steamed & Pressed at Lowest Prices.
 All Goods for Mourning Dyed at shortest notice
REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES.
 Parcels sent for and delivered

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
LOTTERY.

BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1891
 3 and 17 June, 7 and 21 October,
 1 and 15 July, 1 and 15 November,
 5 and 19 August, 2 and 16 December.
 2 and 16 September.

3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.
Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

TICKET, - - - - \$1.00
11 TICKETS FOR - - \$10.00

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes.

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| 1 Prize worth | 15,000 | \$15,000 00 |
| 1 " | 5,000 | 5,000 00 |
| 1 " | 2,500 | 2,500 00 |
| 1 " | 1,250 | 1,250 00 |
| 2 Prizes " | 500 | 1,000 00 |
| 5 " | 250 | 1,250 00 |
| 25 " | 50 | 1,250 00 |
| 100 " | 25 | 2,500 00 |
| 200 " | 15 | 3,000 00 |
| 500 " | 10 | 5,000 00 |
| APPROXIMATION PRIZES. | | |
| 100 " | 25 | 2,500 00 |
| 100 " | 15 | 1,500 00 |
| 100 " | 10 | 1,000 00 |
| 399 " | 5 | 4,995 00 |
| 999 " | 5 | 4,995 00 |

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

WILD VIOLETS.

They smell of the rain, the sun and breeze;
 Of the lone, cool shadows of cedar trees;
 Of the brook that sings down its mossy ledge;
 Of the bending ferns and the rustling sedge;
 Of velvet mosses that keep the dew;
 And of sweet dead leaves that last year knew.

They smell of the chill, pure breath of dawn;
 Of wind-swept hillside and sun-swept lawn;
 Of rose-brier hedge and of winding lane;
 And of dreams that will never come back again;
 These wild, pale violets, faint and sweet,
 That we buy in the crowded city street.

-Madeline S. Bridges, in Puck.

THE VIOLET—A SONG OF SADNESS.

In life's last, lone December,
 There blooms one violet;
 But why should I remember
 When she can so forget?
 She will not mourn or miss it
 When cruel frosts shall kill;
 But lean, fond lips, and kiss it,
 For we remember still!

In unknown paths and places
 Her fairy steps may be,
 But still her pictured face is
 The dearest dream to me;
 And though the skies above me,
 With stormy scenes are set,
 The dark eyes seem to love me;
 Ah! how could they forget?

O, that the winds might waft her
 This dying violet's breath;
 That I might follow after
 And die the violet's death.
 For then, her heart, believing,
 Would leave, poor, wounded dove,
 Upon my lips, half grieving,
 The first, last kiss of love!

-Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

MRS. SLICK'S MOTHER.

"My mother," said Mrs. Slick, "was a mother as know how to be a mother. In the first place 'horo were nine of us, and that's the roundest odd number I know of. Base ball teams has nine, and cats has nine lives, and the heathens had nine folks as they call muses, and I could go on illiterating for weeks about nine, and for that matter nine times nine.

Then my mother had five boys and four girls, she wanted it the other way, because she ssid an extra girl didn't count, and an odd girl was always sure to get even when she married.

My mother had sense, she had. She didn't commence by coddling number one, and wishing number nine in Jericho, not she. She made a business of it from one to nine, and being good at 'rithmetic she brought us up by the rule of three, and made three batches of us, without regard to gender.

She had a powerful mind, and she used to say that children should be named so as to show how they stood in the family Bible, and she wanted to call the first batch Alpha, Beta, Gamma, and the second batch D., E., F., and the third Septimus, Octavus and Anonymus, but my father got mad, and said it was foolishness, and so she humored the old man and let him have his way.

Then she started in with the ideo that if one of us was fat and another thin the nabors would be sayin' that she had her pets, and so she got on very well with the first batch and kept them in proportion, but spite of extra feedin', she missed it the second batch, for number six was mighty fleshy, and altho' she made him walk ten miles a day, and half starved him into the bargain, he got fatter and fatter, until she gave up in despair trying to keep his figure in proportion.

She uster to boast to her nabors at her nine o'clock teas—for folks in those days didn't take tea an hour before supper—that her children were born two years apart, and that their ages added up always gave a figure that could be divided by nine, and for a long time she could boast that our joint heights were in proportion, but we vexed her arithmetic by out growin' this ideo, and when number six fattened on her hands she had to own that figures lied and went back on proportion.

When I married Slick I made up my mind that I wouldn't work it on the rule of three, and on our honey jaunt says I, 'Samuel' says I, 'come what will I hain't agoin' to bring up my family on the arithmattickle plan, it's disappointin' and doesn't allers work out right,' and I've been as good as my word, and that's a fact."

NOTES AND COMMENTS FROM THE CAPITAL.

"Let me have audience for a word or two."

As you like it.—Act V. Sc. 2

The second reading of Mr. Cameron's bill to repeal the Electoral Franchise Act, caused the first test to be made of the relative numerical strength of the two parties in the new Parliament. In moving the second reading of his bill Mr. Cameron roundly abused the Franchise Act, and challenged any member on the government side to stand up and say that its operation was entirely satisfactory in any one constituency. He alleged that the act had cost the country \$729,000 since its introduction, and pointed out that \$150,000 was provided in the estimates to meet the cost of

the revision to be made during the current year. Sir John Thompson answered Mr. Cameron's strictures upon the Act, and maintained that the objects aimed at by the Government in passing the Act were in the best interests of Parliament, and that the past cost of its operation was largely in excess of what will be required hereafter. He explained that the compilation of the first list involved construction from the original elements and was necessarily attended with considerable expense, which would not, in the nature of things, follow subsequent revisions. With respect to the second revision he explained that the expenses have been very greatly augmented by the preparation of standing forms which will form the basis of future revisions and very materially reduce their cost. The revision to be made during the current year will not exceed the ordinary and proper expenditure for such a purpose. He also pointed out that Mr. Cameron's Bill relegated the construction of the lists to the provincial authorities, while the electoral franchise in no two of the provinces were exactly alike. In some of the provinces the repeal of the present Act would greatly widen the Franchise, in others it would greatly restrict it. This, he protested would not be a satisfactory change. He concluded by moving in amendment to Cameron's motion that the bill be read the second time six months hence. He was followed by Mills, (Opposition), Des Jardins, (Ministerial), and Amyot (Opposition), whose several speeches did not present anything beyond the ordinary features of debate. It remained for Mr. Daly, (Selkirk) to fire the mine of recrimination by attacking the Manitoba Liberals generally, and Premier Greenaway's franchise Act in particular. His speech brought Watson of Marquette to his feet with a budget of campaign reminiscences and an expose of Mr. Daly's election methods. He charged that if the honorable member for Selkirk had not unfairly received 100 C. P. R. votes he would have been defeated. This provoked the following bit of parliamentary unparliamentariness;—

Mr. Daly—"I did not receive 100 C. P. R. votes in Selkirk"

Mr. Watson—"The hon. gentleman acknowledged it in a speech."

Mr. Daly—"What the hon. gentleman says is false. I never made such a statement."

Mr. Charlton asked that Mr. Daly be made to withdraw his remarks, and great confusion followed.

Mr. Daly—"If I have used language that is unparliamentary I withdraw it, but it was perfectly justified."

Mr. Charlton—"The hon. gentleman aggravates the offence by repeating it."

Mr. Daly—"I am called to order by the great moralist of the country. I have already withdrawn my words."

Sir Richard Cartwright—"Shall the member for Selkirk be allowed to insult my hon. friend?"

Mr. Daly then formally and properly apologized to the chair, and Mr. Watson continued his speech. After Mr. Charlton had followed Mr. Watson, cries of "question! question!" resounded through the chamber, and Mr. Speaker gave the order to call in the members. While this was being done the time-honored practices of this august and dignified assemblage on such occasions were duly observed. From the manly and tuneful throat of Mr. Joncas (Gaspé) issued the stirring strains of *Le Brigadier*:—

"Deux gendarmes un beau dimanche,
Cheval-chaient le long du sentier,
L'un portait le sardine blanche,
L'autre le jaune baudrier,
Le premier dit d'un ton sonore,
Le temps est beau pour la saison, etc."

The whole House joined in the rollicking chorus, and 'there was a sound of revelry by night' with a vengeance. Col. Prior's bold and breezy barytone had time to dislodge the shattered remains of "the midshipmite" from the charnel-house of departed song ere the whips returned to the chamber. Then the vote was taken and resulted in Sir John Thompson's amendment being sustained by a vote of 110 to 85. When the result was made known ministerialists broke out with the national Anthem and cheers. It so happened, however, that the new member for Richmond, N. S. (Mr. Gillies) and his fellow-member for Carleton (Mr. Hodgins), did not have their votes recorded, and upon the Senior Conservative whip (Mr. Taylor) drawing the attention of the Speaker to that fact quite a commotion ensued. Several Opposition members contended that these gentlemen were not in the House when the question was put, but they both contended they were. Then the following formal colloquy took place between the Speaker and the several parties interested.

Mr. Speaker—"Did the hon. member for Richmond hear the question put by the chair?"

Mr. Gillies—"Yes."

Mr. Speaker—"How does the hon. member vote?"

Mr. Gillies—"I vote for the amendment."

Mr. Hodgins responded similarly and their votes were accordingly recorded.

Mr. Mackintosh—"The hon. member for Ottawa (Mr. Robillard) has not voted."

Mr. Speaker—"Did the hon. gentleman hear the question put?"

Mr. Robillard—"I did not."

Mr. Speaker—"The hon. member's vote cannot be recorded."

Mr. Robillard—"I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that I would have voted for the amendment." (Ministerial cheers and laughter).

The House then divided on the main question as amended with the following result: yeas, 113; nays, 84; majority for the Government, 29.

Mr. Jamieson's Prohibition Resolutions are being debated at the time of writing. Several good speeches have already been made. Col. O'Brien, the Equal Righter, made the most vigorous speech against the Resolutions, while the speeches in favor of them were all so moribund that it would be invidious to discriminate between them.

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron (Beauharnois) has been elected Deputy-Speaker of the Commons vice Dr. Grandbois, who resigned on account of ill-health.

On Monday next Mr. Charlton will move that a plebiscite be taken on the question of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors.

Neither the Prime Minister nor the leader of the Opposition were present at the division on Wednesday night. They were paired. Both of them have been in poor health for some time past.

Ottawa.

DIXIE.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

HOW THREAD CAME TO HAVE NUMBERS.—The seamstress, whether she wants No. 30, or 40, or 120 thread, knows from the number just what kind of sewing it can be used for. When 840 yards of yarn weigh 7,000 grains, a pound of cotton, the threadmakers mark it No. 1. If 1,680 yards weigh a pound it is marked No. 2. For No. 50 yarn it would take 50 multiplied by 489 to weigh a pound. This is the whole explanation of the yard measurement as used by the spool cotton manufacturers. The early manufactured thread was of three-cord, the number being derived from the number of yards to the pound, just as it is to-day. No. 60 yarn made No. 60 thread, though, in point of fact, the actual calibre of No. 60 thread would equal No. 20 yarn, being made of three No. 20 strands twisted together. When the sewing machine came into the market as a great thread consumer, unreasoning in its work and inexorable in its demands for mechanical accuracy, six-cord cotton had to be made in place of the old and rougher three-cord, it being much smoother. As thread numbers were already established, they were not altered for the new article, and No. 60 six-cord and No. 60 three-cord were left identical in both size and number. To effect this the six-cord had to be made of yarn twice as fine as that demanded in making the three-cord variety. The No. 60 cord is made of six strands of No. 120 yarn. The three-cord spool cotton is of the same number as the yarn is made of. Six cord spool cotton is always made from double its number. Thread is a simple thing, but simple as it is, there are 2,000 kinds of it, and each kind goes through hundreds of different processes.—*Dry Goods Review*.

NEW CYCLE WHEELS.—A Newcastle inventor has made a new departure in the field of cycling inventions. He has applied for a patent to construct cycle wheels without spokes. In place of the ordinary spokes he uses two discs of equal diameter, made of very thin sheet steel. The peripheries of these discs are fastened by rivets to the rim, and through holes in the centre of both discs the axle passes. The discs are riveted to the hubs and are drawn drum-tight by means of "lateral" tension. The inventor says these discs will be made of steel so thin that there will be no increase of weight over spoke wheels, and that the enormous tension which will be obtained in every part of the wheel will render it simply impossible for the wheel to become untrue. The advantages claimed for the invention are that it will reduce atmospheric resistance to a minimum, a wheel so constructed cutting the air like a knife; and while the rider will obtain a wheel as light as a spoke wheel, he will possess in addition one having enormous tensile strength and the rigidity of a rock.—*Court Journal*.

The Mabou Gypsum Co. made their first shipment of Flour of Gypsum to Montreal last week. The farmers of the Upper Provinces have found out the value of Gypsum and use it. Our farmers are slower to learn.—*Pictou News*.

NEW KIND OF BOOT.—Mr. L. B. Legg, of Bridgetown, N. S., has lately made and patented what promises to be a most desirable improvement on the style of boots and shoes worn for the past quarter of a century, and which will be known as the Eclipse. The upper is cut in one piece, being only joined by a small seam, three inches in length, on the side. Steps towards the formation of a company for the manufacture of the goods are being made.

AN INGENIOUS FOUNTAIN.—Mr. Robert A. Douglas has just completed the neatest and most ingenious water-fountain in the Province. Indeed we doubt if there is its equal for ingenuity and compactness in the whole Dominion. It is what may be called a house fountain, as it will play continuously in any room in the house, in a space about three feet square, its water and air supply, waste, etc., being all within itself. It can be supplied with a gallon or two of water—scanted if you will—and then it will play all day, giving forth a pleasant, cool, refreshing and purifying contribution to the atmosphere of the room. For sick chambers it will prove invaluable, as the water can be impregnated with carbolic acid or other disinfectants.—*Colchester Sun*.

An improved means for cleaning files, which is claimed to restore them to the condition of new files, is described as follows: After being cleaned and wasted, the files are dipped between two carbons into acidified water and the circuit of an electric current is established between two carbons and the file by means of a piece of metal serving as a support to the file, by which the latter is suspended. The water is then decomposed by the current, the oxygen acting upon the cuttings of the file, while the hydrogen bubbles settle in the teeth and protect them against the action of the acidified water. After immersion for a few minutes the file is withdrawn and brushed in clear water to remove the oxide of iron, and then replaced in the bath. When the cuttings are entirely cleared the file should be immersed in an alkaline bath to remove all traces of acid, then dried and brushed.

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

COMMERCIAL.

There has been very little that is really new in trade circles to note this week. The weather has been more propitious, and business, though it cannot be called exactly active, has developed a fair movement in most lines.

The financial position in Europe is just now singularly unsettled, owing to large withdrawals of gold from the usual channels of trade in order to reinforce the military and naval resources of the great powers. Russia led the movement by calling in its credit of \$160,000,000 with foreign banks, and was instantly followed by England, France, Austria, Germany and Italy, who at once took precautions to protect their own respective reserves. This has caused a general advance in the rates of interest.

There can be no doubt that Russia, by taking the initiatory move in strengthening her war muscles, has caused the agitating elements that have recently disturbed the bourses of Berlin, Vienna, London and Paris. Russia's object in calling in her foreign credit is plain in view of the fact that she signed a contract in the current month for three millions of rifles with the Châtelleraut Arms Company.

The troubles in the "Republica Occidental" (Argentina) are also creating considerable disturbance in Europe, but especially at Berlin, some prominent German houses having suffered severely by the unprecedented shrinkage in values of investments there.

When to these causes is added the financial distress acknowledged to exist in Portugal and Spain we cannot be surprised that the strained condition of the money markets of Europe causes a very considerable amount of apprehension, as no one can say with any certainty what the next few hours may not develop.

In the last two weeks the United States has exported over \$16,000,000 in gold to Europe, and further shipments are probable. The exports of gold from America this season up to last Saturday, reached the amazing aggregate of more than fifty millions of dollars.

A despatch from Washington says:—"The President of Peru has issued a decree admitting free of duty into that republic the following articles: Live sheep and cattle, dried meats, salt beef, dried, smoked, or pickled fish, wheat and corn, potatoes and all other vegetables, eggs, cheese, chestnuts, peas, beans, rice, rape seed, herbs and spices, and has decreed an export duty of twenty soles (silver) per head on cattle exported, and two soles per head on sheep exported. This action, as announced in the decree, is in consequence of the scarcity and consequent high prices of food in Peru, caused by the floods that have followed the heavy rains throughout the country, and by the enormous demands for all forms of food caused by the war in Chili."

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.—NEW YORK, MAY 23, 1891.—"Since my last weekly advice business at the stock exchange has continued to reflect the effect of past and still continued large exports of gold, transactions having been restricted and the tendency of prices downward. As the causes of the extraordinary shipments of specie come to be better understood, however, confidence has improved, and the impression is very general that the drain is probably nearing its end.

Later advices from Europe show that our loss of specie is not entirely due to foreign financial and political exigencies, as has been generally supposed on this side of the Atlantic. The Rothschilds have not withdrawn from the Russian loan syndicate, as reported, but have merely recommended to the Czar's Government a postponement until affairs in Paris have settled into a more normal condition; nor was that deferment influenced by any apprehensions that Russia contemplated preparations for early war, which is considered in the best informed quarters as outside of present possibilities, and which sentiment Lord Salisbury on Wednesday emphatically affirmed in his speech at Glasgow. So far therefore as war scare has contributed to any uneasiness on this side the Atlantic, it has been wholly baseless. Nor does the disturbance of confidence in Europe from financial causes appear, from later accounts, to have been so serious as was inferred from the earlier cable reports. After-effects of the events of last fall continue to appear first in one capital and then in another, with the result of causing fresh timidity; and the great banks under such circumstances seek to fortify themselves by liberal cash reserves; but the latest accounts from Europe show that there is no such grave apprehension of serious monetary or credit disturbances as has here been supposed to exist at the great centres. We do not need to cross the Atlantic to find facts which go farther than has been supposed towards accounting for the recent extraordinary exports of gold. Important causes lie much nearer home, and are to be found mainly in the fact of the new tariff having induced an extraordinary importation of goods in anticipation of the operation of the higher rates of duty. For months before the McKinley bill was adopted we had been importing at the rate of \$5,000,000 per month in excess of the previous year, and during the seven months from September 1st to April 1st the increase over a year previous was \$44,000,000, while the increase in the exports during the same months was only \$16,000,000. In addition to the adverse trade balance thus accruing, there was a large return of securities, consequent on the Baring and South American troubles, which has been variously estimated between forty and fifty millions. It is thus easily apparent how an adverse balance of over fifty millions may have arisen within the last few months. Under ordinary circumstances this balance would have been in a large measure tided over by European engagements against our future crops, or by allowing foreign balances to remain here for use, or by purchases of our securities; but in the present case Europe needed hard cash to strengthen itself against its recent financial ill fortunes and to make remittances to Russia, and we have therefore been called upon to pay our foreign indebtedness in gold.

Our exports of gold would seem to have sufficed to settle this debt, and

it therefore appears reasonable to expect that the drain will soon cease. The fact that the Bank of England did not advance its rate on Thursday carries an inference in that direction. Russia appears to have satisfied her wants, and the gold she has imported is likely to again find its way into general circulation. The following statements made by Baron Bleichrodor, the eminent Berlin banker, on the 21st inst. to a representative of the Associated Press, are worthy of special note in this connection:—"The importation of gold into Russia has come to an end. Russia now has all the gold which it was necessary for her to have in order to repay the Dutch loans of 1790 and of 1850, and the £1,500,000 which she owes to the Bank of England on account of the Baring. You Americans will have all the gold which you have sent to Europe returned to you by November next at the latest. Your gold will go back in order to buy the harvest. * * * The general outlook in Europe is to day much better than when I saw you last (May 10). The settlement of the Anglo-Portuguese dispute cannot but have a tranquilizing effect upon the European markets, besides having a good effect upon politics, which I consider to be in a very satisfactory condition." All great influxes of gold are soon followed by refluxes, as their effect is to restore confidence; and the restoration of confidence is attended with a desire to employ idle money. The question in this case that concerns us is, whether gold will flow back to New York in time to meet the usual Fall demand for money to move the grain crops. Three months will elapse before that demand will begin to be much felt. If during that time Europe recovers its equilibrium, it may be expected to begin to invest the balances it has collected from us. If confidence does not recover to that extent, still necessity will compel such large European purchases from our abundant crops as will place within our reach the gold we have so freely parted with. In any event it is not to be overlooked that, since the specie exports set in, we have added twelve millions to our silver currency, and that before the Fall demand from the West becomes active, we shall have a further increase of fifteen millions of that form of currency. To say nothing, therefore, of the prospective excess of the Government's payments over its receipts, it is clear that we can reckon upon the loss of gold being largely compensated for by the increase in the paper circulation.

It is no trifling warrant for confidence that we have been able to pay upon demand our entire floating indebtedness to Europe, without a symptom of distress anywhere and with so little effect upon the value of securities. Still, confidence should not be permitted to encourage recklessness; and prudent men will not allow themselves to be drawn into speculative operations, by the extraordinary temptations presented by exhilarating crop and railroad prospects, until it is quite clear that the outflow of gold has reached its end. It cannot at present be said that we are certainly clear of the danger of a money market that might compel realizing on stocks. It is encouraging, however, that the banks continue to make large gains of currency in their transactions with both the Sub-Treasury and the interior, the gains from the former source during the week having been \$1,300,000, and from the latter about \$5,250,000, a total of \$6,550,000. The exports of gold for the week amount in round figures to \$6,000,000."

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

| | Week Prev. | | Weeks corresponding to | | | Failures for the year to date | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------|------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|
| | May 22. | 1890 | 1890 | 1889 | 1888 | 1891 | 1890 | 1889 | 1888 |
| United States..... | 200 | 185 | 186 | 140 | 139 | 4815 | 4627 | 4909 | 4388 |
| Canada..... | 45 | 30 | 28 | 19 | 22 | 852 | 768 | 753 | 781 |

DRY GOODS.—The continued cold and backward weather has had a very marked influence in the way of deterring trade in textile goods. Travellers send in orders for fall goods, but they are mostly for small lots, and are scarcely sufficient in many instances to cover expenses. The desire to defer fall purchases until later in the season, when they can better gauge their actual requirements, and when the crop prospects are of a more definite nature, seems to be quite pronounced with the most reliable country dealers. The Dominion Cotton Company is continuing its efforts to concentrate the entire mill capacity of this country within its control. They have recently absorbed the extensive cotton and woollen mills of Clayton, Slayter & Co., of Brantford, for the nominal sum of \$45,000, though the works originally cost \$145,000. It is reported that this combine intends soon to make a supreme effort to force all the other mills that have hitherto refused to join them to close down or to compel them to throw their interests into the greatest monopoly that ever threatened the cotton trade of Canada.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The market for pig iron has adopted a much firmer tone, and prices have been recently realised that, if they had been predicted a month ago, would not have been credited, no matter what the authority. Stocks on hand are very small, and buyers are waking to the fact that they cannot afford to wait much longer. Consequently, there is a more active feeling in the market, even though business is not very wide as yet. The statistical position, both in Great Britain and the United States, favors more strength. Tin plates are very firm, the shutting down of works in Great Britain for a month having materially strengthened the position in primary markets. There is practically no stock in Canada, and all arrivals go out immediately on order. Consequently prices are firmly held. In the United Kingdom warrants have advanced about 5s. during the past fortnight which amounts to 12s. to 14s. from the lowest point. Bar iron is quiet, and no transactions of importance are reported. A very little is doing in domestic bar in a jobbing way, but the movement is not sufficiently pronounced to give tone to the market.

The metal trade was surprised at the announcement that the Anaconda copper mines of Montana had been sold to the Rothschilds for \$25,000,000. For some time past rumors have been rife of some impending change in the management or ownership of this the largest copper mine in the world, the chief interest in which belongs to Mr. Haggin, the Montana Cæsar and

copper king. It will be remembered that several weeks ago it was stated that the Anaconda mines had shut down, and Mr. Haggin gave as a reason that the Northern and Union Pacific Railway Companies had increased the rates of transportation to such high figures as to render the working of the mines unprofitable. The reason, however, was discredited, the opinion being freely expressed that Haggin had induced the railway companies to advance freight, in order that he might the better conceal the fact of his great mine running out, and so give him a chance of unloading upon one of the rich English syndicates, before the fact leaked out. If it be true that Mr. Haggin has actually sold out to the Rothschilds, the situation will no doubt be replenished with interest, as the many rumors in connection with it has brought to mind the copper crisis of 1889, when a Paris syndicate was formed for the purpose of controlling the copper trade of the world on a capital of about \$20,000,000. It is held that Mr. Haggin's transfer of the Anaconda mine to the Rothschilds does not by any means imply that he will relinquish his calling as a shrewd manipulator of the market, and the question whether the Rothschilds will be able to control the world's copper trade may be as doubtful as ever.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market rules dull with less business doing because buyers supplied themselves pretty well during the active spell, and are now taking only what they actually want. Still something is doing for all that, but the market has a decidedly easy tone. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat in England quiet but steady and corn *nil*. French country markets firm. In Chicago the wheat market has been active and prices advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. as to options. There is apparently but little long wheat to come out there. Dull and cold weather and repeated rains have influenced some buying, as it is more or less generally believed that these conditions will affect the coming crop. In New York wheat was very strong and advanced 1c to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. and in St. Louis 1c. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. The Toledo wheat market was active and advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 1c.

BUTTER.—This market shows no very new features. Creamery is working unsettled, for while there is no accumulation of stocks, dealers find that receipts are ample and with increasing supplies on the way they recognize the necessity of pushing sales in order to escape the fall in prices that is bound to set in shortly. The market has a decidedly easy tone, and though prices are nominally unchanged as yet, a shading of fully 1c. per lb. from former figures is reported to be freely made by holders of old stock. A recent London letter reports as follows:—"Prices of butter are racing down, there being apparently a competition in progress between different descriptions as to which shall touch bottom first. Rates are down, as compared with the scarcity period, as much as 40 per cent in some instances, while the fall all round amounts to a considerable sum. The market is extremely dull, and with continued pressure to sell from holders, who have new stocks accumulating faster than they know how to get rid of them, the lowest level does not seem to be yet reached, though it cannot be long before it is approached, buyers evincing great slowness in coming forward to supply their wants."

CHEESE.—The cheese market is decidedly on the down grade, but locally there has not been sufficient business doing to give anything like an accurate idea as to spot values. It is safe, however, to say that for actual sales the prices obtainable are nearly 2c. lower than they were a week ago. A London correspondent writes:—"Cheese is somewhat inactive as regards English, demand being slow and prices only being kept up by the diminution of American and Canadian stocks. For the latter the market remains firm, and buyers are willing to pay the rates ruling—50s to 62s: anything good at 54s to 56s being readily taken. New Dutch is selling at 52s for Edam and 42s for Gouda, old stocks being difficult to move on account of quantity. Good to fine Canadian is quoted at Liverpool 50s to 52s, and September 59s to 60s, some new fodder at 53s to 55s. In the provincial centres business has been active in Canadian cheese for the limited quantity on hand, and at Leith, September makes are quoted 60s, these wholesale houses who have got well-kept parcels not being over anxious to sell at even that rate, and refusing all offers below that figure."

FRUIT.—This market is well supplied with green fruits, for which an active demand exists, but there is little call for dried fruit, which are offered at any price that will clear them off of the market before warm weather sets in. The only exception is perhaps in choice currants, which continue to be firmly held. Latest advices from Spain report good prospects for the new crop of raisins, which it is estimated will be quite as large as that of last year, but it is, of course, too early to calculate on definite results as yet.

SUGAR.—The trade in refined sugar is still restricted to remarkably and unusually small proportions for the reasons repeatedly given by us—that dealers dare not buy except in a hand-to-mouth fashion until the Government announces its policy respecting the duty on the raw material. We note that within the past ten days beet sugar has declined in London to 12s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., which is the lowest figure touched since last January. Although the continental crop was not sown until late, the acreage shows an increase of 5 per cent for Germany and of 10 to 15 per cent for France and Belgium.

MOLASSES.—The jobbing demand for molasses continues to be good, and prices rule strong with an upward tendency as stocks grow smaller. The market is well cleaned up and is in excellent condition to receive the new supply which will be at hand very soon.

TEA.—The new crop of Japan teas will be on the market within the next fortnight. On spot some small sales have been effected, but those were merely to supply immediate consumptive demands. Late advices from England report the market for blacks fairly demoralized, owing to the action of several large holders, who got scared at the drooping tendency of the market and flung goods on the market at a sacrifice.

COFFEE.—The situation is firm on all grades of coffee, and several lots of Jamaica are reported to have been sold during the week. Java and Mocha

have also been in good demand. The New York market is quoted by the *Commercial Bulletin* as follows: "There has been such a nicely drawn game for some time on the market for Brazil grades that when the change comes it is most likely to be sudden and unexpected, and possibly radical in its character. While awaiting developments, however, many operators amuse themselves by repeating over the old theories, though some seem a little weary and fall into a grumbling mood over all hitches in attempted negotiation. In fact while there is nothing aggressive from the buying side, its very calm, cold manner of waiting is annoying, and holders have been placed rather more on the defensive of late, and were compelled to keep in position all the props of a supporting character that could be found."

FISH OILS.—Montreal, May 27—"In cod oil the only new feature is the further shipment of about 200 to 300 bbls. to the English market, which indicates a better market there than here. Prices are steady and unchanged at 37c. to 39c. as to quantity. In seal oil, steam refined is selling at 45c. to 47c. according to quantity, a good sized lot being reported sold at about 45c. Norway cod liver oil quoted at \$1.05 to \$1.15."

FISH.—The situation continues unchanged. Bait is still very scarce, so that our along-shoremen cannot work to advantage, and though fish at Quorro and other adjacent banks are reported to be plentiful, the rarity of bait prevents their being taken in larger quantities than are required to supply the actual consumptive demand. A few mackerel have been taken already on our shores, and the first summer catch will doubtless be made very soon. Judications so far observed favor a large take of these valuable fish this year. Montreal reports under date of the 27th inst.:—"A fair trade has transpired since our last report, and we quote:—Boneless codfish 5c. to 6c. and boneless fish $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. Yarmouth bloaters \$1.25 per hundred, salmon haddies $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| SUGARS. | | |
| Cut Leaf..... | 7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Granulated..... | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Circle A..... | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| White Extra..... | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Standard..... | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Extra Yellow C..... | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Yellow C..... | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| TEA. | | |
| Congou, Common..... | 17 to 19 | |
| " Fair..... | 20 to 23 | |
| " Good..... | 25 to 29 | |
| " Choice..... | 31 to 33 | |
| " Extra Choice..... | 35 to 36 | |
| Oolong, Choice..... | 37 to 38 | |
| MOLASSES. | | |
| Barbadoes..... | 31 to 35 | |
| Demerara..... | 35 to 48 | |
| Diamond N..... | 48 | |
| Porto Rico..... | 35 to 37 | |
| Cienfuegos..... | none | |
| Trinidad..... | 31 | |
| Antigua..... | 31 | |
| Tobacco, Black..... | 38 to 44 | |
| " Bright..... | 42 to 58 | |
| BISCUITS. | | |
| Pilot Bread..... | 3.15 | |
| Boston and Twin Family..... | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Soda..... | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| do in lb. boxes, 50 to case..... | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Fancy..... | 8 to 15 | |

BREADSTUFFS.

Are rather depressed; the natural sequence of the late inflated prices. There is no material change in prices, excepting in corn, which is quite a little off. Oats and Cornmeal, we may say, are also easier. There is little or no profit in flour. We look for full prices in July and August.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Flour. | | |
| Manitoba Highest Grade Patents..... | 6.25 to 6.35 | |
| High Grade Patents..... | 6.10 to 6.15 | |
| Good 90 per cent. Patents..... | 5.90 to 6.15 | |
| Straight Grade..... | 5.0 to 5.80 | |
| Superior Extras..... | 4.20 to 5.40 | |
| Good Seconds..... | 5.15 to 5.20 | |
| Graham Flour..... | 1.25 to 1.50 | |
| Oatmeal..... | 6.20 to 6.30 | |
| " Rolled..... | 6.35 to 6.50 | |
| Kiln Dried Cornmeal..... | 3.95 to 4.10 | |
| " In Bond..... | 3.60 | |
| Wheat Bran, per ton..... | 23.00 to 24.00 | |
| Shorts..... | 26.00 to 27.00 | |
| Middlings..... | 27.50 to 28.50 | |
| Cracked Corn " including bags..... | 42.00 | |
| Ground Oil Cake, per ton..... | 34.00 to 35.00 | |
| Moules..... | 31.00 to 35.00 | |
| Split Peas..... | 4.00 | |
| White Beans, per bushel..... | 1.80 to 2.00 | |
| Pot Barley, per barrel..... | 3.90 to 4.10 | |
| Canadian Oats, choice quality..... | 63 to 65 | |
| Hay per ton..... | 11.75 to 13.00 | |

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

PROVISIONS.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid..... | 11.50 to 15.00 |
| " Am. Plate..... | 14.50 to 16.00 |
| " Ex. Plate..... | 16.00 to 16.50 |
| Pork, Mess, American..... | 17.00 to 17.50 |
| " American, clear..... | 18.50 to 19.00 |
| " P. E. I. Mess..... | 16.50 to 17.00 |
| " P. E. I. This Mess..... | 15.50 to 16.00 |
| " Prime Mess..... | 12.50 to 13.00 |
| Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island..... | 11 to 12 |
| " American..... | 11 to 12 |
| Hams, P. E. I., green..... | 15 to 16 |
| Prices are for wholesale lots only, and available to change daily. | |

BUTTER AND CHEESE

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints..... | 30 |
| " " " in Small Tubs..... | 28 |
| " Good, in large tubs, new..... | 20 to 22 |
| " " " old..... | 7 to 14 |
| " Store Packed & oversalted..... | 10 |
| Canadian Township, new..... | 22 |
| " Western..... | 20 |
| " old..... | 7 to 10 |
| Cheese, Canadian..... | 12 |
| " Antigonish..... | 1 |

SALT.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Factory filled..... | \$1.20 |
| Fine Liverpool, bag, from store..... | 55 |
| Liverpool, P. E. I., "..... | 1.10 |
| Afloat..... | 1.10 |
| Coast..... | none |
| Turks Island..... | 1.50 |
| Lisbon..... | none |
| Coarse W. I. "..... | none |
| Trapani..... | \$1.35 |
| " afloat..... | \$1.20 |

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Apples, per bbl. N S..... | 3.00 to 4.50 |
| Oranges, Valencia, per case..... | 5.50 |
| Lemons, per case..... | 8.00 |
| Cocoanuts, new, per 100..... | 4.50 |
| Onions, New Berm., per crate..... | 2.40 |
| " Egyptian, new..... | 3 |
| Dates boxes, new..... | 6 |
| Raisins, Valencia, new..... | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Figs, Elome, 8 lb boxes per lb., new..... | 12 |
| " small boxes..... | 11 to 13 |
| Prunes, Stewing, boxes..... | 10 |
| Hannas..... | 2.55 to 3.00 |
| Tomatoes, new, per box..... | 75 |

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

FISH.

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Ex Vessel. | Ex Store |
| MACKEREL— | | |
| Extra..... | 814.00 | |
| No. 1..... | 17.00 | |
| " 2 Large..... | 16.00 | |
| " 3 Large, Reamed..... | 12.00 | |
| " 3, Reamed..... | 11.00 | |
| " 3 Large, Plain..... | 11.00 | |
| " 3 Hata..... | 9.00 | |
| Small..... | 7.50 | |
| HERRING. | | |
| No. 1 C. B. July..... | 5.50 | |
| " 1 Fall, Split..... | 4.50 | |
| " 1 Fall Round..... | 4.25 | |
| " 1 Labrador..... | 5.25 | |
| " 1 Georges Bay..... | none | |
| " 1 Bay of Islands..... | 3.00 | |
| ALSAWES, No. 1..... | none | |
| SALMON. | | |
| No. 1, P. E. I..... | 14.00 | |
| No. 2, P. E. I..... | 16.00 | |
| " 3..... | 14.00 | |
| Small..... | 12.00 | |
| COBBLIN. | | |
| Hard C. B..... | 4.75 | 8.25 to 8.50 |
| Western Shore..... | 4.50 | 4.75 to 5.00 |
| Bank..... | none | 5.00 to 5.25 |
| Bay..... | none | none |
| Newfoundland..... | none | none |
| Haddock..... | 3.50 | |
| Hard C. B..... | 3.50 | 4.00 |
| Bank & Western..... | 3.25 | 3.75 |
| Bank..... | 2.50 | 3.25 to 3.50 |
| Pollack..... | none | 3.40 |
| Hake Soums, per lb..... | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Cod Oil P. Gal..... | 22c. | 30c. |

THE YOUNG SQUIRE'S RETURN.

(Continued.)

He had been gone nearly three years when Mr. George, the heir, died, after only a short illness, and much speculation was indulged in as to whom the estates would now descend. The news of to-day had settled that question, and the presumption was that Roderick's offence, if any, had been so far condoned or compromised that it was no longer unsafe for him to return.

The discussion of these topics occupied all the evening, and when Wilfrid bade his friends good-night Mabel went with him to the outer gate—a custom by no means peculiar to Longhill. Here, after a few whispered words, Wilfrid kissed her, repeated his good-night in tender tones and turned to go. His last glance showed her looking so pale in the moonlight that he could scarcely refrain from rejoining her.

Ere noon the next day everyone in Loughill knew that Mr. Roderick Warstone had come home. There was no doubt about this now, for one or two of those who had been out late over night had seen the dogcart from the Manor flash past them, and by the light of its lamps could see that the driver was no other than Mr. Roderick himself. It did not take long for this news to circulate through so small a community, and Mr. Roderick's return formed the staple of conversation at pretty nearly every dinner-table in the village.

It was a different subject, however, which had sufficient interest to draw together the group of yeomen who clustered in the open space fronting The Ring of Bells, the only hostel in the village, and which space was popularly known as "The Bells' Knoll."

The second subject was the selling off of Farmer Chines's old hay, which had taken place that morning, and some twelve or fifteen residents and strangers were gathered together under the great oak which occupied the centre of the knoll, and chatting over the sale, but with frequent allusions to Mr. Roderick cropping up, when lo! suddenly emerging from the footpath, which ran directly to the Manor, Mr. Roderick himself appeared, and with him the old Squire, his father.

A murmur of recognition ran through the group, and every hat was lifted in respect, although some of the sturdy old yeomen then present dwelt an hour's fast trotting beyond the boundary of the Warstone land, and were as independent of the old Squire as they were of the Great Cham of Tartary; but Squire Warstone was popular as a kindly man and liberal landlord with all who knew his name.

The old gentleman, who was now somewhat feeble, and whose walking-stick was carried for use, not for show, returned the salutations, and spoke to one or two of those nearest him, while Mr. Roderick, in the frank, hearty style which was natural, or was, at least, usual with him, plunged into the little group, and addressing first one and then another by name, shook hands with them quickly, with some slight remark showing his familiarity with each, until he paused abruptly before the last one and said:

"Aha! Here is a stranger, after all. Without knowing who you are I am sure we shall be friends, so I will introduce myself as Roderick Warstone, of Longhill Manor."

The stranger, who was about his own age and build, smiled in return, and, slightly lifting his low felt hat, took the offered hand and said:

"I am happy to welcome you home, sir. My name is Wilfrid Burn. My father, I believe, you knew."

"Knew your father! Knew the best man on our land, or away from it!" exclaimed the other. "I should think I did! I might well say I knew we should be friends, if your name is Burn."

After a further brief colloquy Roderick rejoined his father, and probably spoke to him in reference to Wilfrid, for the old gentleman glanced quickly round in the direction of the young man, and then, with a smile, said something to his son. Whatever it was it startled Roderick, who, in his turn, glanced swiftly at Wilfrid, and although he returned his father's smile, it was after a little interval, and a red spot came in his cheek which was hardly a pleasant accompaniment to the smile.

The old Squire no doubt had his own reasons for thus speedily and prominently parading his son through the village, which ceremony he continued until the young man had traversed its limited boundaries, and as their purpose was quickly noised about, they were met by nearly every resident of high or low degree.

Tired by his unaccustomed walk, but exultant at its effect, the Squire with his son entered the Manor gates. A couple of laborers who were employed in trimming a hedge hard by paused in their work to touch their caps, receiving in return a nod from Mr. Warstone and a cheerful word from Mr. Roderick, who knew them as old hands. The gate closed after father and son, and one laborer addressing his mate said:

"Master Roderick be just the same as ever, Eddard, just his old cheerful smile like."

"Ah, Tummas," returned the other, who was a grizzled, gaunt old fellow of sixty, "I do believe he be the same as ever. It wunt do to say it, thee knowst, but there beant no good in Measter Roderick, if ever there wor, he ha' gotten rid of it long ago."

The other man grinned assent, and they resumed their work.

In the cosy square parlor of Copse Mead farmhouse, which was the residence of Mr. Rayford, the farmer was sitting enjoying his evening pipe. He was seated on one side of the window, the sill of which was filled by a host of sweet-smelling flowers, while Mabel was on the other side engaged in needlework.

"I am mortal vexed, surely, that I was not at home this morning," said the farmer, in pursuance of a conversation on the subject, "when Master

Roderick came into the village. Egad! I should like to have seen him; should not you, Mabel?"

"Everyone, I believe, was glad to see him," replied his daughter in a low voice.

"I will answer for that!" cried the farmer, too fully satisfied with the tone of Mabel's reply to observe that she entirely evaded his question. "I don't credit half the stories about racehorses and betting."

Then came a long reflective pause, during which Mr. Rayford smoked, while Mabel bent her head closely over her work.

"Archy S one, the steward, was to be at The Ring of Bells this afternoon to meet the tenants from Moughton about the new drainage," resumed the farmer at length, "so I will step over and ask him if young Mr. Roderick is likely to be at the Manor to-morrow morning; if so, I shall go over and see him. Givo me my hat, Mabel. I shall be back in ten minutes."

Mabel looked after him for a little space, but from the expression of her eyes it was evident that she was not thinking of her father. Rousing herself with a slight sigh, she was about to resume her seat when a tap at the door of the room was heard. The apartment had two doors; one, by which her father had left, led to the front of the house, and the main street of the village; the other opened on a narrow paved way which was only separated by a wooden railing from the farmyard. The door opened and Roderick Warstone entered.

Mabel turned in astonishment, and leant on the table at which she had been working as though she feared to fall. Roderick, with a confident smile on his lips, stepped swiftly towards her, and extended his hand. The girl drew back, and still without a vestige of color in her features said:

"Mr. Warstone! This is an unexpected visit for—"

"Mr. Warstone!" echoed the other, "and 'an unexpected visit!' Come, Mabel, do not let us pretend to be strange and formal. I can never forget the happy past, and surely you cannot."

"I do not forget the past—which you call the happy past," said the girl; "although such a child as I was when last you saw me might have been excused for doing so. Your recollection of it comes very late, Mr. Warstone."

"Mr. Warstone' again!" exclaimed Roderick. "Do you intend to be as unjust as I have found nearly everyone else, Mabel? I came to this house the moment I was at liberty to pay my visit to the village—to see you, Mabel. When you have heard what I have to say in my defence, you will forgive my silence."

"I do not ask you for your defence," said Mabel; "I have no right or wish—"

"You will not be so unfair, Mabel," interrupted the young man. "Time may have changed all here; new faces may have banished remembrance of the old; I may have returned to find many of those I most valued cold to me; but you will not be unjust or unkind—that I know."

As he spoke the young Squire took her hand. Mabel passively allowed him to do this. The color was now rising in her cheeks, while on her lashes hung a tear. Mr. Roderick deemed these the signs of a favorable impression, and, speaking hurriedly, said:

"Fortune has been more propitious than I dared hope in granting me this brief interview. You will give me an opportunity—only one—'tis all I ask—when I may urge what I have to say in my behalf." He paused. The hand he held trembled, but Mabel did not reply. "I could not live happily, Mabel, no matter how the world might smile on me," continued Warstone. "If I thought you did not forgive me, or deemed that of my own will I had remained silent. I will make the opportunity I crave."

"There is my father!" exclaimed Mabel; and truly, as she spoke, the stalwart figure of Mr. Rayford was seen to pass the front window.

"Then in this last moment," said Roderick, "I repeat that I will—I must—find the opportunity to clear myself."

The sound of the farmer's tread rang in the stone passage, and prevented further speech; but Mabel had not actually forbidden the promised attempt, and that was something.

CHAPTER II.

Mr. Rayford would indeed have been astonished could he have heard the appeal from Roderick to Mabel; but fathers are proverbially shortsighted in their management of their daughters, and he was no exception to the rule. The intimacy between Roderick Warstone and Mabel Rayford had been conducted so guardedly that few even suspected its existence. Yet vows had passed between them, and if words could bind a man, Roderick Warstone was pledged to the farmer's daughter, and, as the senior by some seven years, he at least knew his own mind, while Mabel was scarcely more than a child.

Although she might feel in her inmost heart that such secrecy was wrong and dangerous, yet how could she refuse to keep the secret for a little while—only a little while, when her handsome, rich, accomplished lover assured her it was necessary? How the courtship would have ended there is no telling, but the forced departure of Roderick abruptly terminated the intimacy. The girl was so confident in her lover's truth, that his silence at first gave her no uneasiness; she pined and longed with the anxious longing of the heart for a letter—yet incessantly invented excuses for his silence.

At last it became impossible for even her mind to account for his neglect. It was known that he had written home, and to more than one of his old associates, but to her came no line, not even to say where he was.

Her hopes fading, the girl for some months drooped, but when Roderick had been gone about a year and a half, came Wilfrid Burn. Even after this prolonged interval, the first advances of the young farmer made her

abudder at the idea of being false to her old love, though that was now but a shadow, and she felt sincerely enough at the time that it would be impossible for her ever to listen to the words of a suitor.

But, as thousands of girls before her have done, Mabel found the void in her heart gradually being filled by the image of this manly, good-looking, frank-spoken young farmer, and while she was at first sorely puzzled to see when and how she had crossed the line of devotion to the past, which had once seemed so well defined, she found herself taking more and more pleasure in Wilfrid's company, and anxiously awaiting his visits.

This went on until at last she heard without surprise the words that are so potent, and had replied with a blush which was all of pleasure and love, and carried no painful reminiscence of her former suitor; while her murmured reply made Wilfrid burn the happiest young fellow in the country.

All this will show how embarrassing to Mabel was the return of Mr. Roderick Warstone, and will justify the tone in which she spoke to the young Squire. If she thought frequently of Roderick after this interview, as was inevitable, on his part he thought still oftener of her.

The next morning he strolled out with his dogs to a favorite spot, a rising ground a mile or so from the Manor, to see, he said, if the view was as beautiful as ever; but when he arrived there he threw himself at length on the green sward and scarcely gave a second glance to the prospect. He had gone there to meditate, and his reverie was of Mabel.

"Who would have thought," he muttered, "she would have grown up so beautiful a girl? I remember her, certainly, as good looking, but now she might be a princess for her beauty and carriage. Egad! I have seen many a princess during the last three years who looked only fit to trundle a mop in comparison with Mabel; and she might be some saint out of an Italian canvas for the depth of liquid charm in her eyes. Italian canvas! Bah! as if any of the tawny, high-checked beauties of the South, who look, for all their languishing, as hard as nails, ever approach the blush, the complexion, the charms of a— Oh, I say! I am growing romantic, this will never do. Well, come what may, I mean to see more of Mabel, and that before long. I may cause some little inconvenience to the excellent young rustic to whom I introduced myself yesterday, but that is his concern, not mine. Now, how shall I set about it?"

One of the grooms at the Manor was by no means a favorite in the village, as he had the bad reputation of being cunning and deceitful, with something very spy-like about him; but he was the son of the old coachman, who had died after about fifty years service in the family, and so was kept on. To this man Roderick gravitated, as it were, by some strange but certain instinct, and by his agency knew as much of Miss Mabel Rayford's habits and movements, ere he had been at home a week, as was necessary for his arrangements. Had it not been for this valuable auxiliary, it is doubtful if fate would have so far befriended Roderick as to enable him to meet Miss Rayford on her return from a visit to an old servant, who was now a pensioner on the farm. It did not take much to keep an aged woman in the quiet, outlying hamlets to which even Langaul was a metropolis, and this visit she paid weekly.

Old Hop, as this retainer was called, was slowly but surely sinking from age and infirmity, and she had no friends or even acquaintances to call upon her, so that Mabel's visit was as much prized for the change and brightness she brought as for the weekly dote. There had been always something strange, almost wild, about old Hepzibah which prevented her from being popular with the villagers or her fellow-servants, nor would she have been kept so long in the family but for her having been Mabel's nurse, and thenceforward entertaining almost a devotion for the child, which appeared to increase as Mabel grew to womanhood.

The by-road to Upford Green, old Hep's abode, was one but seldom traversed, and its tall, ragged hedges, frequent banks and still more frequent trees, rendered it as secluded a road as need be seen. Mabel was returning after her weekly visit, and was walking slowly and thoughtfully on, completely absorbed in reflection called up by some recent events, when, just as she arrived at the wildest and most solitary part of the road, where the branches of a huge elm stretched almost from side to side, she was startled by seeing the figure of a man suddenly appear from the side of the great trunk of the tree, where he had evidently been hidden, and as he came forward she recognized Roderick Warstone.

The young man came forward with the same easy, confident smile he usually wore, and offered his hand.

"Mr. Roderick!" exclaimed Mabel. "This is not fair on your part; it is cruel to me, and you know it!"

"My dear Mabel," said Roderick, taking his place by her side with as much calmness as though he had been addressed in the most flattering manner—"my dear Mabel, it is not cruel, and you know it. Were I to act otherwise I should be unfair to myself, I should be playing a false part, and concealing the warmest love I can ever feel for any being on earth; and for what, Mabel? To leave you to become the companion of a well-meaning, honest clown, as unfit for you, as unable to appreciate you—"

"As you are to appreciate him," interrupted Mabel. "You showed your appreciation of me three years ago, and I must thank you, I suppose, for the delicate compliment you pay me, in offering to pick up and amuse yourself with a toy that you grew tired of then."

"By all that is sacred you do me injustice!" exclaimed the young man. "It was impossible for me to foresee what has occurred, and while I thought I never should return to England, or have anything better than a wanderer's life to offer you, I felt I dared not ask you to remain bound to me."

(To be continued.)



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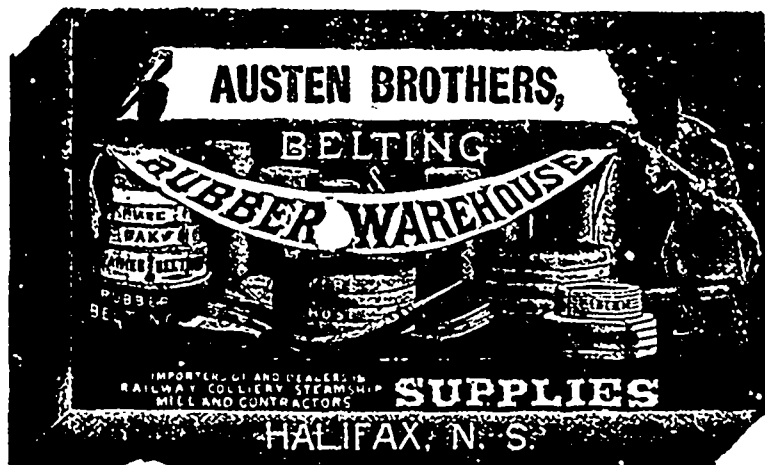
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MINING.

FROM MARBLE MOUNTAIN TO PORT HOOD.—Continued.—From Orangedale to Whycomagh there is beautiful scenery in places, but a keen north wind almost blinded us, and we had only memories left of some iron ore by the roadside from the mine in which Mrs. Fraser of Halifax is interested. Salt Mountain, which rises back of Whycomagh, is a distinguishing land mark and was visible for miles. It is so named from the salt springs that are found on or near it, and rich copper deposits are also exposed on its rugged sides. Iron ore of the best quality exists near Whycomagh, and some day it will likely prove a great mineral producing region. The best land of the district is included in the Indian Reserve, and it is reported that the red men take great interest in the cultivation of the soil and also derive a good revenue from the large groves of sugar maple found within their grant. We had no time to visit any of the homesteads scattered along the hill's side, but from the distance they looked comfortable and tidily kept. Seen under more favorable circumstances Whycomagh should prove a charming place, but with a raw north wind blowing in one's teeth all thoughts of the beautiful in nature vanished and our one desire was to get under shelter. Our companion had a son at work in the town, and so drove to the house of his employer and not to the inn, and in a short time we were toasting our shins before the hot fire of the Waters' comfortable residence. With characteristic Cape Breton kindness our hostess prepared dinner for us, although before the usual hour, and a hot cup of tea soon restored our spirits.

The Waters are manufacturers of waggons and carriages and are noted for the superiority of their workmanship. There are a number of grown sons in the family, and the mother, a hale, hearty old lady, stated with some pride that all the family were at home. This is unusual in Cape Breton, where the children are prone to stray off to the States in search of employment and proves that what is wanted to keep the young men and women in the country, is the establishment of manufactories where they may be employed. With rare foresight in the case of the Waters family, the sons had been trained to become experts in the different branches of the carriage business. One was the blacksmith, another the painter, and another the business manager, and between them they were carrying on a flourishing business.

Best of all they were happy and contented, and it was a pleasant sight to see them all gathered around the long dining table laughing and joking and discussing the leading topics of the day in a manner which proved the brightness of their intellects.

Hiring a horse at Whycomagh we continued our journey after an hour's rest, still having to face the keen north wind. Our route lead us near Lake Ainslie, and on the road side we saw two artesian wells still spouting water and near by a lot of rusty machinery, the only evidence that now remains of the extensive borings formerly made in the vain search for petroleum. The belief is firmly established amongst the people that the oil is there, but that the Standard Oil Company, that great trust which has to father so many sins, had paid the contractors to bore in places where they knew the oil would not be found, and had thus killed off a formidable rival in the oil fields of Cape Breton. There is little likelihood in the theory but it numbers its adherents by the hundreds. Lake Ainslie is celebrated for its sea trout fishing, and the stories told of the great catches of fish appeal to every angler's heart. "Why," said one enthusiast "you come up here in June and you will find the fish so plentiful that you can almost walk over the lake on their backs." Fares of three or four hundred a day are spoken of, and if half the stories are true Lake Ainslie is the greatest trout fishing lake in the world.

On we went over the rough roads, occasionally encountering melting snow through which our horse plunged with difficulty, and at last reached Brookville, a pleasant settlement, and eighteen miles from Whycomagh, Mabou. The scenery through Sky Glen and down the valley of the Mabou is very fine, and the comfortable farm houses and large barns that line the way prove it to be a good farming country. Still oats and hay were scarce, the latter selling at \$18 to \$19 per ton, while oats were hard to obtain at any price.

At Mabou, which is a handsome town beautifully situated, we fed our horse and then started for Port Hood some nine or ten miles distant, where we finally arrived at six p. m. having been from four o'clock in the morning in covering the distance of some fifty-four miles from Marble Mountain.

Port Hood seems a kind of lawyer's paradise. At least we should judge so from the numbers of almost palatial residences and large farms which we passed in its suburbs all owned by lawyers.

First came the large stone mansion and farm of Samuel Macdonnell Q.C. Then the residence of Mr. Gillis, a leading lawyer—then the homestead of the Hon. Mr. McNeil, and the villa of Mr. Tremaine, all lawyers, until it seemed that the limbs of the law had absorbed the wealth of the place.

Samuel Macdonnell in addition to his legal business devotes much of his time and money to introducing the best breeds of horses, cows and sheep into the country. His stock farm is a model of its kind, and his residence where he dispenses the kindest hospitality, is fitted up with all modern improvements, and is heated throughout with hot water.

There is a fine coal mine at Port Hood, and Mr. Macdonnell has it covered by leases. The heavy gale of last autumn exposed the seam in places, and the coal which was taken from near the surface proved of the best quality. All that is wanted to make Port Hood a great coal mining centre is capital, and this will doubtless soon be forthcoming.

Far as the eye could reach the ice extended seaward, and no steamers had been able to reach Port Hood, so we found that we would have to retrace our steps and catch the train at Orangedale.

Our business was soon finished and at nine p. m. we started on our lonely drive. Fortunately it was bright moonlight, and as we slowly made

our way back the dangerous places in the road were easily avoided. As mile after mile was wearily passed we made desperate efforts to be gay and open new topics of conversation, but the cold was intense and we soon became too numbed even to converse. A team drove up behind us and our driver carried on a long conversation in Gaelic with its occupants. This was the sole interruption to our dreary night's drive, and it was seven miles as we drove into Orangedale. A good warm breakfast at McKinnon's made us feel that life was still worth living, and when an hour later we boarded the Halifax train and sunk into the softly cushioned seat of the passenger coach we felt that the acme of all earthly bliss had been reached.

CARIBOU.—The discovery of a new lead on the Wright property reported in a previous issue is a most important addition to the wealth of this district. Subsequent work has proved the value of the find, and as the lead is a large one its owners have every reason to believe that they have struck it rich.

CENTRAL RAWDON.—The Central Rawdon Mining Company have made a new and rich discovery on their property, and it is probable that the returns in future will be large.

GAY'S RIVER.—Work has been resumed here and we trust that it may prove profitable.

ASSAYING.—Mr. Frederick Zahn, not Zohn, as we printed it in the last issue of the CRITIC, is the assayer at Waverly. He is a most competent gentleman and all having samples for assay should send them to him.

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

| District | Mill | Tons Qtz. | Ozs. Gold. |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| *Sherbrooke | Miners | 36½ | 5½ |
| Oldham | Concord | 27 | 1 |
| †Carribou (Moose River) | D. Touquoy | 388 | 731 |
| do. | Moose River Co | 106 | 25½ |
| S. Uniacke | Withrow | 90 | 57 |
| do. | Eastville | 19 | 276½ |
| Lake Catcha | Oxford | 301 | 63 |
| Stormont | Rockland Mill | 20½ | 21½ |
| Wine Harbor | McNaughton | 241 | 141 |
| Gays River | Coldstream | 210 | 17½ |
| Montague | Kaye's Mill | 10 | 13 |
| Malaga | Malaga | 50 | 100 |
| Killag | Killag | 40 | 35 |

*Dump, &c.

†Surface soil and dump, 277 tons.

COXHEATH—No. 3 shaft at the Coxheath copper mine is a perpendicular shaft sunk in the middle of a large surface ore showing; for the first fifty feet the shaft was in rich ore on all sides, the width of the vein not being determined. The latest advices from the mine state that at 53 feet in depth a strong foot wall has developed dipping towards the north, to vein B; the ore which for a few feet back had been somewhat lean, has again improved in quality. The hanging wall has not yet been cut, showing the ore body to be one of considerable width.

MOLEGA—As depth is obtained in our mines, it seems that rich ore is discovered. The past week the Malaga Mining Co., at a depth of 210 feet, on the Nine Boulder Lead, struck what is said to be the richest strike that has yet been opened at Molega, and Manager Wade is as happy as can be.

A new blacksmith shop 30 x 20 feet is being erected. It will be arranged for three forges.

The Parker & Douglas Co. have discovered a new lead to the north, which they have been in search of for some time, owing to very rich boulders being found in that direction. Where the lead has been cut it shows well, and gives promise of a rich find. Elsewhere the mine is doing well.

Supt. Ballou, of the Boston Gold Mining Co., got a brick of gold last week weighing over two hundred ounces, from two hundred and forty tons of rock.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.—It is reported that the mine will shortly resume operations.

WHITEBURN.—The Queens Co. Mine is looking well for a good clean up this month.

The Whiteburn Mining Co. started their mill on Thursday last. The quartz in the mill, taken from the Cole lead, gives evidence of richness. Working but one lead at present.—*Gold Hunter.*

Says a Boston paper; "Dr. Edward D. Peters, jr., has gone to the Coxheath copper mine, under contract from the Eastern Development Company, limited, to complete plans and specifications for a full plant to hoist, concentrate, calcine and smelt into matte a daily output of two hundred tons of ore. Latest advices from the mine state that No. 2 shaft is down two hundred and fifty feet, with vein B still holding twenty two feet in width. No. 3 shaft is down fifty feet and timbered. The company has bonded an additional two square miles of mining rights, covering the strike of the large vein in No. 3 shaft, and is putting on a surface prospecting force of one hundred men to trace that vein on the new strata."

Would you be fleshy? Then read the following and do as others do: JOHN McLEOD, Merchant, Charlottetown, P. E. I. writes:—"I have been using K. D. C. about ten days and in that time have gained five pounds. I can safely recommend it to any one suffering from indigestion."

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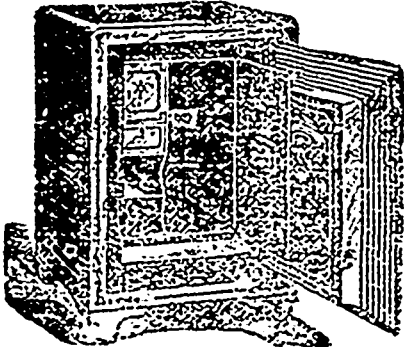
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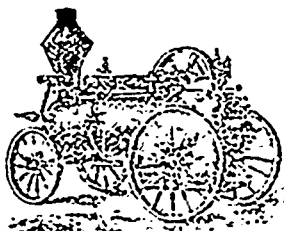
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MINING.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.

Mining titles in Nova Scotia naturally arrange themselves into classes, owing to differences in mode of derivation, and the variety of treatment that has been accorded to them in different cases.

In the early history of this Province certain grants were made to favored individuals, where not only the land itself, but also the minerals underlying it, were passed by the Crown in fee under the grant, and as those titles sometimes arise to confound the miner who has paid his money into the office of the Department of Mines, it seems to be the obvious function of the Government to have schedules or tabulated statements prepared, fully informing the public of the particulars of such grants, their location and boundaries, so that no mistakes or losses may arise to innocent persons who have paid their money in good faith.

Another class of title arose where the lessee of gold mining rights also enjoyed surface rights under his lease, which conjunction took place where the Crown had reverted the land on the discovery of gold, or still held it ungranted, and passed it to the lessee in and by his mining lease.

In all such cases where the Crown has either the possession or reversion of both surface and mining rights it is most desirable that they never should be severed, and to that end the Order-in-Council spoken of by Mr. Wilson in his admirable paper should be passed; or better still perhaps an amendment to the Mining Law should be passed, and placed upon the Statute Book.

It would also be a desirable thing if when gold is discovered on ungranted lands they should be reserved for mining purposes within the limits of the new district and be passed under the leases passing mining areas; and we might go further and ask that in all future grants of lands now remaining public property, clauses should be inserted for vesting lands whereon gold may be discovered hereafter under appropriate conditions.

In considering the commonest status of gold mining rights in the Province, we find the miners, as a rule, holding leases of gold areas over land that may belong to anybody. There are no surface rights by virtue of the great majority of these leases. The miner must secure them for himself from the grantee of the land or his representative often at great sacrifice, and always under the penalty of forfeiting his lease if he enters and works without having done so.

The question involves three parties, viz: The Crown or the Department of Mines, the Grantee of the land or his Representative, and the Lessee of the gold mining areas or his Assignees. The Crown grants the land in fee, reserving the gold and all things necessary to its recovery by mining. It also demises the mining areas subject to the surface rights of the grantee or his representatives. The land holder is subject to the incidents of the mining reservation, and the miner is encumbered by his liability to pay damages to the land holder.

But some very material points to the disadvantage of the miner present themselves by comparison of their relative positions. The land owner has received a grant in perpetuity of his land, and no dereliction of duty on his part towards the miner will defeat his title; but if the miner enters on the lands and begins to work his mine without having arranged and settled the damages, his lease is forfeited and his title (defeasible at best) is entirely gone. In point of permanence of title then the land owner holds the cognate advantage. He also is better off as regards his product, for no matter how great the value of his crop, or of his timber or other product, he pays nothing more for it to the Government forever, while the miner has to be taxed by a royalty on every ounce of gold he produces so long as his lease runs, and pay annually commutation called rentals if his areas are not worked.

One would naturally argue that where the Crown gives such manifest advantages to the land holder over the miner it had received more money—a greater consideration from him as the price of his grant, but such is not the case, for it has received but 40 cents per acre for an undefeasible title to the soil in perpetuity, while from the miner it has received \$2 per acre, which is a smaller tract, and (if he cannot work his mine,) fifty cents per acre for each year's occupation, not to speak of royalties. There is surely great inequality here.

Of the three parties the Crown has decidedly the best of it, and considering the larger amount of money the miner pays, it does seem as though it should ensure to him a larger measure of protection and greater help in fighting his battles; but we do not think it has done so in the past, for in addition to discriminating against him in the matter of money payments, he is ever and anon on the brink of forfeiture. If he does not work he is liable to forfeiture, and if he works without having settled damages he is liable. It seems to be a case where the Government, which is so great a gainer, ought to bear the responsibility of securing to the miner his dear bought rights by undertaking to settle land damages, instead of leaving them to be settled by its lessee. There can be very little doubt but that they could be settled more certainly and reasonably by the action of the Government, and with less litigation, and it is the duty of the law giver to prevent lawsuits and not to encourage any system that fosters them, which that now in force certainly seems to do.

It may be worth discussing whether the appointment of a government arbitrator would not solve the difficulty. It would appertain to this official to assess damages in every case, and in doing so he would hardly trench upon any ground where the Government has an interest.

(To be Continued.)

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department should be addressed *directly* to the Checker Editor, W. Foreyth, 36 Grafton Street.

We tender our most sincere thanks to Mr. J. Little, draughts champion of Australasia, for the first batch of proofs of the checker column of the *Weekly Press* of Auckland, N. Z., and have pleasure in placing his name on our exchange list.

It would greatly convenience us if exchanges and communications intended for this column were addressed directly to our checker editor, 36 Grafton Street.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 220.—The position was: Black men 4, 27, kings 16, 23; white men 20, 32, kings 7, 11; black to play and win. We gave our readers one minute to solve this problem, but several lads and girls did so at the first glance:—

4—8 16—11 23—26 26—12
11 4 7 16 32 23 b. wins.

PROBLEM 221.—The position was: Black men 6, 19, kings 20, 21; white man 14, kings 11, 18, 27; white to play and win.

This we thought should be solved in two minutes.

18 22 1-23 27 18 27 11—18
19—24 28—32 21—17 white
27 23 22 18 14 10 wins.
24—28 32—20 6—15

The above is the author's solution, but Mr. O'Hearn simplifies the play by the following:—

VAR. I.

11 7, 6—10, 14 9, 10—15, 7 11
white wins.

GAME 105—"DOUBLE CORNER."

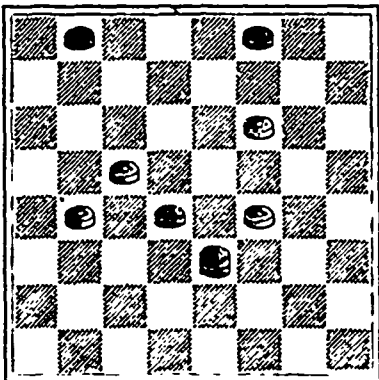
Recently played between our checker editor (who had black) and Mr. O'Hearn who played white:—

9—14 10—15 15—19 27—24
22 18 23 18 23 16 23 26
11—15 14—23 12—19 16—11
18 9 26 10 20 16 26 31
5—14 7—14 2—7 21—17
24 19 30 26 32 28 31 27
15—24 6—10 10—15 21—19
28 19 22 17 17 10 15 24
8—11 4—8 7—14 28—19
25 22 26 23 22 17 27 23
11—15 8—11 14—18 drawn.
29 25 25 22 17 14
15—24 11—15 19—23
27 20 31 27

This brings us to the following position, which we present to our readers as

PROBLEM 224.

Black men 1, 3, 18, king 23.

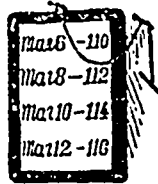


White men 11, 14, 17, 19.
White to play and draw.

The above is a very easy and game, but the inexperienced player may readily take the wrong path.

CHAMPION OF SCOTLAND.

On Saturday, May 2nd, a match was commenced in Glasgow, Scotland, between Messrs. Wm. Brydon, of Glasgow, and James Ferrie, of Coatbridge, for £100 and the championship of Scotland. Play occupied six full days, and ended in an overwhelming victory for Ferrie, as he won six games to Brydon's 2, and 18 drawn. Bryden then, having no possible chance to win, retired.



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CITY CHIMES.

The sixth subscription concert of the Orpheus Club series was given in Orpheus Hall before a large and brilliant audience on Thursday of last week. A splendid programme of twelve numbers was carried out. The three selections from "Martha" proved very enjoyable, but as one gazed upon the singers ranged rank upon rank, a desire for a little scenery, and for a picturesque grouping of the *dramatis personae* was awakened within us. Miss Annie Belle Hinckley, of Boston, together with Miss Laine and Herr Doering, assisted the Club in a most efficient manner, all three securing enthusiastic encores for their numbers. Miss Hinckley is a new star in our firmament. She sang her number, "Sognai," in a pleasing style which won the warm appreciation of her audience. In response to the demand for "more," Miss Hinckley gave the "Maid of Dundee," a wise choice, for a singer seldom makes a mistake in appealing to the Scotch side of human nature in Halifax. Miss Laine, as usual, delighted her hearers, the three songs from "A Child's Garden of Verses" being charmingly fresh and bright. As an encore she repeated the last and prettiest of the trio. Herr Doering fairly excelled himself by his rendition of the "Carnaval de Venise" on his cello. The execution was wonderful, but we must say, rank heresy though it may be considered, that musical gymnastics are not to our mind. The beautiful "Adagio" which he gave as an encore—the same he played at the Leipzig Trio Concert last week—had a thousand times the amount of music in it, and appealed to every heart containing a responsive chord, but the "Carnaval" offered greater scope for the display of skill, and as an exhibition of skill was splendid. Frau Doering's work as an accompanist deserves the highest praise. She appears to be in perfect rapport with her accomplished husband. One feels after leaving a concert such as that of last Thursday that a great deal has been accomplished in a musical way for a city the size of ours, but every time we hear the Orpheus Club, with Ladies' Auxiliary and Orchestra, we cannot help thinking that there is a little too much for a building the size of Orpheus Hall. It appears to get just a little too full of sound sometimes, when all the voices and instruments are at work. This, of course, cannot be helped, unless the Club could have the Academy of Music for its concerts, which is scarcely to be expected when it has a hall of its own; and after all, we ought to be well satisfied with what we have. The efficiency of the Club reflects the greatest credit upon the enthusiastic conductor, Mr. C. H. Porter, and upon Herr Klingensfeld, who leads the orchestra. Mr. T. J. Payne, who so faithfully and well performs the duties of accompanist, also deserves praise, and gets it from the discriminating public, which is pretty sure to appreciate good work. One more concert will complete the season's course.

It is rather a good sign of the times that it is not considered the proper caper for ladies to appear ill or invalidish in these days. Health, rude health, is the thing, and if a girl does not feel up to "hare and hounds" and everything else that is going—and thing are all pretty much "going" now-a-days—she had better go to the country and rusticate. They never walk there, or hardly ever, and a delicate girl might manage to get taken about in a carriage. It is so out of style to be ill, we read, that the girls, to insure the health which is now so necessary to their social standing, have provided themselves with chatelaines, upon which hang half a dozen boxes of gold or silver, in which is a collection of medicine, tonics and more or less stimulating drugs. And so the girl of to-day takes charge of her physical well being, and keeps the thousand natural ills that flesh is heir to at bay.

The third and last song recital by Miss Louise Laine was announced to take place in Orpheus Hall last evening, the Leipzig Trio assisting the talented songstress. It is with the greatest regret we hear that Miss Laine is so soon to take her departure, and that there will be a blank in musical circles that will not probably be filled for a long time is certain. There are few people in Halifax who have not listened with the greatest pleasure to Miss Laine's beautiful and cultured voice, and we know we only express the general feeling when we say we regret the approaching departure of one who has contributed in no small degree to our entertainment during the past three years. Wherever it may be Miss Laine's lot to stray, we wish her every success in life.

As if farewells were infectious, we find another of the ladies whom the Ladies' College was the means of bringing to our city taking her departure. We refer to Miss Jennie McGarry, who, both by her abilities as an elocutionist and her qualities of mind and person, has won scores of warm friends in Halifax. Owing to the closing of the college on account of diphtheria, Miss McGarry has hastened her departure, and she leaves Halifax to-day, followed by the good wishes of all who know her.

On Monday and Tuesday "A Pair of Kids" drew large audiences to the Academy of Music. This evening and to-morrow afternoon and evening Gorton's Minstrels, who come highly recommended, will give entertainments. They are highly spoken of, and as is well known, anything in the burnt cork line is pretty sure of an appreciative audience in Halifax.

Rain seems to be the portion of the bandsmen who undertake to provide music in the Provincial Building square in the evenings. On Tuesday evening the 63rd band was playing, much to the delight of a large concourse of people, but about 9.30 the rain commenced and abruptly stopped further proceedings. We hope better luck will prevail next time.

The Queen's birthday, which was publicly and almost universally

observed as a holiday on Monday, was a superbly beautiful day—true Queen's weather—and everyone who could possibly do so, laid aside the cares of business and enjoyed one or another of the various attractions provided by nature or the ingenuity of man for man's enjoyment. The city and the shipping in the harbor presented a gala appearance, all the bunting available being displayed. The sports were nearly all well attended. The ball game between the Mutuals and the Socials on the Wanderers' grounds attracted over a thousand spectators, and was won by the former. The trotting races at the Riding Grounds were also well attended, but as there were no horses of remarkable speed competing, and no bid to discourse sweet music after the manner of bands in general, there was nothing particularly noteworthy about the opening of the racing season. However, the day was so fine that few could be dissatisfied with any of the proceedings. Private picnics were out in every direction, drives through the country were enjoyed by many people, and fishing received its due share of attention. Altogether a finer holiday it has not been our lot to record for many a long day.

When we find a good thing it is well to pass it on if it can be done. In reading in an exchange the other day an article dealing with authorship and literary matters generally, the following pearl of thought, which applies equally well to all endeavors, caught our eye: "I do believe the greatest joy on earth is toiling in secrecy and anguish on a beautiful and true work; knowing the loneliness of God when he creates; tearing down and building until the ideal answers, 'Here I am'—and then being startled by the sudden joy of the public as it discovers this ideal with you."

St. Nicholas, that delightful magazine for children, has a genius for pretty verse. The following by Elizabeth L. Gould from the June number is quaint and seasonable, and deserves a reading by children of a larger growth:

A LITTLE VISITOR.

I spied her in my garden,
Clasped tightly in each hand
She held a monstrous posy,
Her dimpled cheeks were rosy;
She smiled and begged my pardon,
When near her I did stand.

"I've come to pay a visit,"
She said,—the pretty dear!—
"For thirty long, long days, sir,
And aren't you glad I'm here!"

"Now what may be your name, please?"
I gently did demand:
"Ah, whose are all these flowers?"
She said, "why, they are ours."
I'm June; last night I came, please,
Straight from the Summer Land."

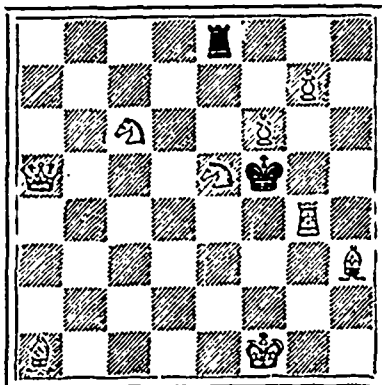
CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 69.

From *Jamaica Gleaner*.

By W. E. Perry, Yarmouth, N. S.

BLACK 2 pieces.



WHITE 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 70.

Played in the Canadian Chess Association Tourney, January, 1891.

(*French Defence.*)

T. Taylor.

J. E. Narraway.

WHITE.

BLACK.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1 P to K4 | P to K3 |
| 2 P to Q4 | P to Q4 |
| 3 Kt to QB3 | Kt to KB3 |
| 4 B to K5 | B to K2 |
| 5 P to K5 | KKt to Q2 |
| 6 B takes B | Q takes B |
| 7 Kt to KB3 | P to QR3 |
| 8 B to Q3 | P to QB4 |

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 9 Castles | P takes P |
| 10 Kt takes P | Kt takes P |
| 11 Kt takes QP1 | P takes Kt |
| 12 R to K1 | Q to B3 |
| 13 Q to K2 | QKt to Q2 |
| 14 Kt to B3 | Castles |
| 15 Kt takes Kt | Kt takes Kt |
| 16 Q takes Kt | Q takes Q |
| 17 R takes Q | B to K3 |
| 18 B to B5 | B takes B |
| 19 R takes B | QR to B1 |
| 20 P to QB3 | KR to Q1 |
| 21 R to K5 | K to B1 |
| 22 QR to Q1 | P to Q5 1 b |
| 23 P takes P | R takes P |
| 24 QR to K1 | R to Q7 |
| 25 R to K1 | QR to B7 |
| 26 QR to K1 | P to B3 |
| 27 R to K3 ch | K to B2 |
| 28 KR to K7 ch | K to Kt3 |
| 29 R takes KtP | R takes BP |
| 30 QR to K7 | R takes P ch |
| 31 K to B1 | R takes RP |
| 32 R takes P ch | K to B4 |
| 33 K to Kt1 | KR to Q7 |
| 34 K to R1 | R takes P |

NOTES.

a A bold sacrifice; not quite sound, but difficult to answer in actual play.
b The winning move.—*St. John, N. B., Globe.*

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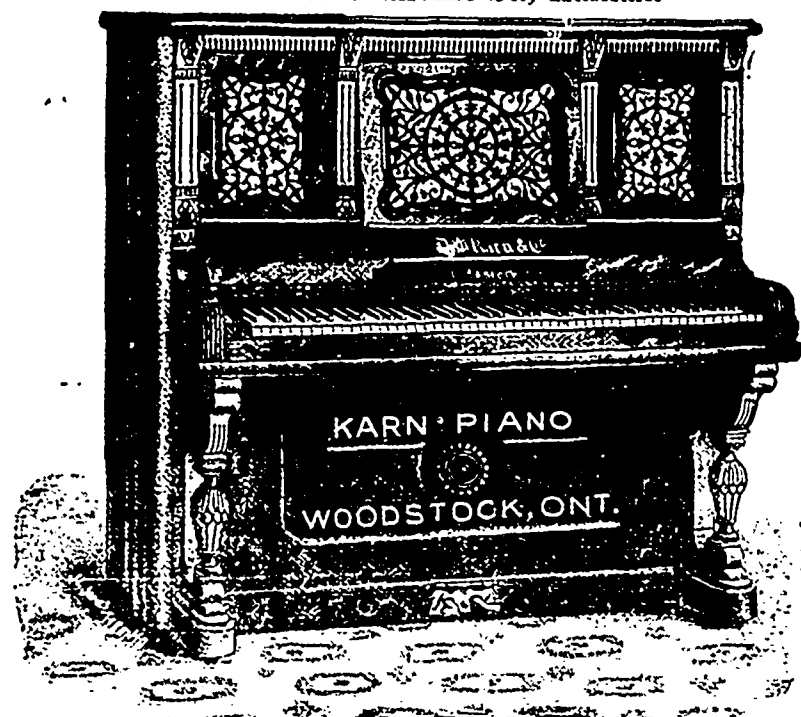
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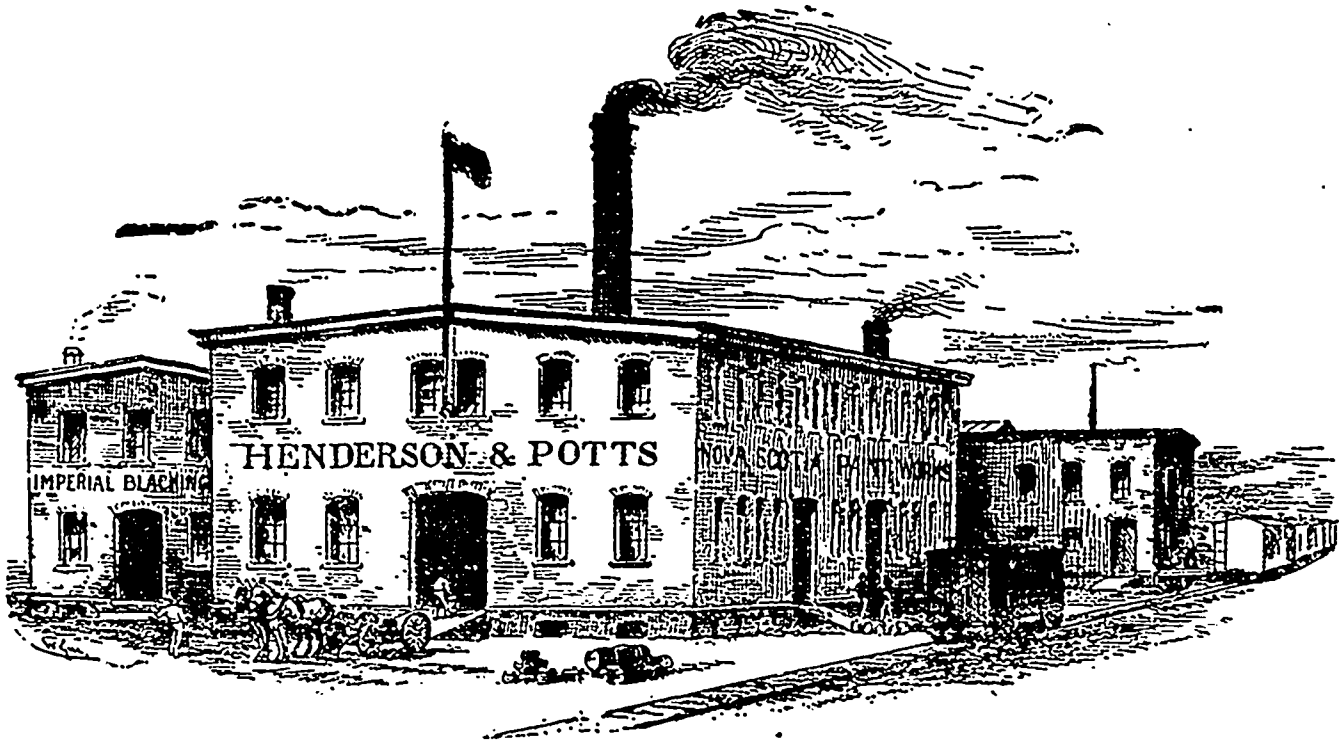
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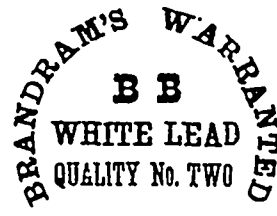
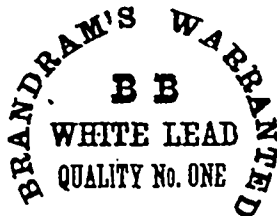
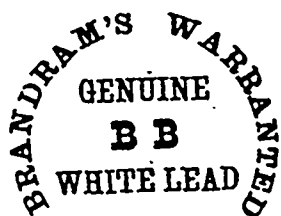
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