

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Pagination is as follows: [3]-18 p.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
										✓	

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 6, 1892.

{ VOL.
No. 19 }

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	3, 4
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—Alone	Robin Adair 8
The Metropolis of Canada	8, 9
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	5
Parliamentary	18
News of the Week	7
Book Gossip	9
Industrial Notes	9
Commercial	10, 11
Market Quotations	11
Serial—My Friend's Story	12, 13
Mining	14, 15, 16
Drugs—Chockers	16
The Saratoga Miracle	16, 17
City Chimes	15

THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by G. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Another blow to the cause of the anarchists has been struck in the exposure of the plot to murder the tiny king of Spain. This meditated outrage against a sweet and innocent child has opened the eyes of many former supporters of the cause of the destructionists.

There is no doubt that Mr. Oscar Wilde is a success in whatever mode of life he practices. Sober-minded people may shake their heads at the staring sun-flower popularity which seems to surround him, but the Parisians, with whom he has now a temporary home, believe him to be a "literary lion of England," "the most celebrated of English dramatic authors." The *Gaulois* celebrates his achievement in two columns of print. Shades of Shakespeare and meditations of Tennyson, can these things be?

There has been one peaceful spot in South America during the past disturbances. Paraguay has had no part in the political quarrels, the revolutions, the over-throwing of dictators. She had enjoyed one period of five years war (1865-1870), and since then the energies of her people have been devoted to developing new lands, promoting agriculture and education. There is no sea-coast, but as there are many navigable rivers an important commerce can be carried on. The exports of coffee, maize, wine and sugar are yearly becoming more valuable. Some of Paraguay's turbulent neighbors should take a lesson from the little Republic.

All of us owe a duty to intending emigrants, and it is with pleasure that we help to circulate information about the Woman's Protective Immigration Society of Montreal, under whose care women and girls of good character may be placed, twenty-four hours of free board and lodging provided, and, if possible, employment found. The existence of such a house cannot be too widely known, and those of us who hear from England of intending emigrants should speak a good word for it. The fact that the young girl is met at the station and well cared for in the most trying experience of her new life, has prevented, and will prevent, many sad after histories.

Eccentricity, thy name is (sometimes) woman! We hear now of an old lady in Connecticut who has bequeathed \$100,000 "to the suppression of the pernicious habit of keeping dogs." Her will provides that all householders in Wilmington, Conn., who have not kept a dog for two years, and who will promise to abstain from that luxury in the future, shall have their houses painted as often as necessary. The interest of the bequest is to be devoted

to this purpose. Her line of argument, as shown in the closing sentence of her will, is rather curious. "No habit has a more deadly hold upon mankind than that of dog-keeping, which is itself a proof that it ought to be crushed out."

The American ladies who go in advance of the corn-laden vessel sent by the women of the United States to Russia, will probably meet with a warm reception. The Captain of the lately returned *Indiana* (sent with a flour freight to the starving peasants) reports that he and his officers were kissed a thousand times at the least. The Mayor of the port led off the osculations, followed by his suite, any interested by-standers, and finally by the members of the brass band. Shakespeare alone has provided for such an emergency, and we quote his lines, hoping that they may allay the ruffled feelings of the absent American husbands. Of the worthy Mayor it is said that "His kissing is as full of sanctity as the touch of holy bread."

Under the heading of "Stealing a Continent," the *New York World* strongly condemns the action of Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany and Italy with respect to the "colossal land grab in Africa." Italy has now retired from the contest, not on account of our contemporary's disapproval, but because of financial embarrassment, and resigns all claims to African possessions excepting Massowah, where by stationing troops she hopes to be able to prevent the revival of the former slave trade in that vicinity. Thus does Italy's "dream of empire" fade away. Perhaps at some future date Uncle Jonathan may "rise to his feet" to offer the Dark Continent the protection of annexation under the American Spread-Eagle.

The Montreal papers are getting quite a little fun, and the householders not a little annoyance, out of the condition of some of the back streets of that city. The lanes and alleys afford the literal stumbling blocks, for now that the snow has melted, an unsightly accumulation of ashes, tomato cans, etc., rise to the light, flanked by the refuse from the tenements where house-cleaning is being carried on, or where the spring-moving is in progress. But we in Halifax cannot afford to scoff at the troubles of Montreal tenements. Here, in our midst, one may chance to stumble on a discarded joint of rusty stove pipe, while the tatters of old wall paper too frequently ornament our side-walks. We should take pride enough in our city to keep our streets free from such unsightly household fragments.

A clever suggestion has been made by Mr. A. T. Woods of Hamilton, Ontario. It has been proposed that the Dominion Government should provide handsomely for the widow of the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, but Mr. Woods' idea is, that the Liberals of Canada should own and control the fund for this purpose of from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars—that the interest be paid to Mrs. Mackenzie during her life time, and then the principal be applied to educational purposes, preferably to teaching political economy or some kindred subject. There seems no fault to find with the plan—the widow of the late ex-Premier would pass her days in affluence—and the wide popularity given to those branches of study especially advocated by the dead leader, would be a national benefit.

From one country to another move the children of Israel in search of a peaceful resting place, carrying with them their race habits and traditions, and mixing little with the Gentiles. Last week one hundred Jews left Montreal, bound for the new Jewish colony near Oxbow in the Souris coal district. They take with them a good supply of horses, waggons and farming implements. On their arrival at the colony four leaders will be appointed to divide the immigrants into four sections, to oversee the planting of crops and the building of houses and barns. The Baron Hirsch Colonization Company, assisted by the Alliance Israelite of Paris, have advanced money to the extent of two million pounds for this work of emigration. We trust the strangers may find a congenial home in our North-West.

The monument of a great though little-known hero has just been unveiled at Vienna. Radetsky is the man whose services are now commemorated. He began his career under Maria Theresa and fought manfully, though on the losing side, against the first Napoleon. Thirty-two years later, in his eighty-second year, his genius and force (though misapplied) prevented the Italian States from throwing off the Austrian yoke. In 1858, at the advanced age of ninety-two, Radetsky died. He was the hero of a thousand tales—his abilities, his scarred face, his numerous military exploits, are well known to Austrians, but perhaps the most remarkable feature of his career was that the soldier, whose first military lessons were received in the time of Maria Theresa, should take an active fighting part in wars that date no further back than the middle of this century.

The silver currency of India has depreciated twenty five per cent., causing much agitation in financial circles. Again the people demand the apparently unattainable gold standard, and besiege the Government for some satisfactory adjustment. To make matters worse, a drought prevails throughout India, and an outbreak of cholera has already occurred. The sanitary commissioner reports that the foul tanks in which water is stored are the chief causes of the disease. It is to be hoped that the cholera may soon be stayed, India has too often felt the scourge.

The colliers of Durham are still holding their own in the strike. Their cause is, however, losing much of its popularity now that the ironworkers, who are dependent on the Durham coal-mines for their means of livelihood, are thrown out of work, and the public purse is appealed to on their behalf. The funds of the 90,000 strikers are getting low, and, except in the immediate neighborhood of the mines, the price of coal has not advanced, nor has any scarcity of fuel been felt. It is thought that work in the mines will soon be resumed—perhaps with no concession to the laborers.

After a few years of quiet in Bulgaria the Premier Stambouloff brings up an unsettled matter of dispute. Five years ago, when Prince Ferdinand became the head of the Principality, Russia denounced him as a usurper. Diplomacy forbade the other European nations to interfere, but both England and Austria pledged themselves to recognize him in the future. They have not done so, and Stambouloff, fearing or feigning to fear a Russian invasion, demands the redemption of the promise. The foreign envoys regret extremely that the request has been made at a time when European affairs are much disturbed.

The rather unpleasant feelings which have been shown for some little time between France and England as to the Egyptian boundaries, the limits of Siam, and the Newfoundland squabble have culminated in the arrest and harsh treatment of some English travellers in France. As yet, Lord Dufferin has made no expostulation, but he may be depended on to quietly change the tenor of the French Government's action. France is still in terror over the dynamite outrages, and the always-excitabile people are fearful of foreigners. The probability is that when the scare subsides the suspects will be released and well recompensed by the Government for their unjust detention.

We prophesy that in a few years the women of England, Canada and the United States will have the right to exercise their power at all elections. Already the New York Assembly has granted full franchise to the women of that State. The Massachusetts Legislative Committee have again referred the question to the next General Council. The movement is far from unpopular in the British House of Commons, and its acceptance by the House of Lords is a forgone conclusion. Lord Salisbury gives the following well-turned expression to his thought on the subject.—“Women have already a great deal of power; it is only fair that they should possess responsibility as well.”

There is trouble in India for the Englishman. The natives at Pahang have revolted from British protection. The revolt is ostensibly against the Sultan, but the fact that the natives have besieged the town of Pekan, where Europeans live in numbers, points to a different conclusion. The Sultan is quietly siding with his people, and is thoroughly out of sympathy with the British Government. Like many Indian potentates, he is dissatisfied with the Imperial system of collecting private revenues to dispense in the form of pensions. The European women have been sent from Pekan to a place of safety, and three men-of-war, the *Hyacinth*, the *Rattler* and the *Phlox*, are ordered to the scene of action.

The experimental Brassey Colony at Qu'Appelle is interesting to intending emigrants to Canada. It is the first off-shoot of the “Canadian Co-operative Colonization Company,” of which Lord Brassey is the President and the financial backer. Forty-five thousand acres of land have been purchased from the Government, on which the emigrants, under direction, have erected houses and barns and have begun a course of practical farming. When they have mastered the difficulties of agriculture under these wholly new conditions, assistance is given in securing suitable tracts of free lands which may then be taken up and farmed intelligently. A more patriotic and sensible scheme of aiding and encouraging immigration has never been projected.

To read that the Dahomeyans have taken Porto Novo from the French means very little to the world in general beyond a mere line in a newspaper. Only a very few people have any idea of the French possessions in Africa on the Cape Verde coast, in Senegambia and Dahomey, so that the books of Pierre Loti, a French naval officer, who is the Rudyard Kipling of the French soldier and sailor in Africa, are at present well worth reading. From the comparative civilization of Algeria to the vast monotony of the palms and sands of the Cape Verde settlements, and the splendid streams, forests and grass-covered plains of Senegambia, the country is so great that France may well cover it. The heat indeed is terrific, but the real cause of discontent to the French soldier in Africa is the distance which lies between him and home, the isolation and the long empty days when the country is quiet. Such trouble as there now is in Dahomey will not cause any disquiet to the French Government, as may be seen by Pierre Loti's book, “A Spahi,” which is more a disquisition than a story.

Every few days we read of accidents resulting from improperly-handled firearms. Usually they are in the hands of children, or of that unsuspecting individual “who did not know it was loaded.” It has been proposed that a system of licenses to restrict the sale of firearms be enforced, but as Sir William Harcourt states that such an act is “impossible,” Great Britain will have to put up with the actions of the small boy and his small-witted colleagues for an indefinite time. Perhaps if some great statesman or Lord Chief Justice were to be the victim of a playfully-aimed pistol more precaution would be taken. It is a pity that the experiment is not to be tried. If it were found to work satisfactorily many governments would be willing to introduce a similar measure.

Aluminium, no longer the metal of the future but of the present, is now being used in a great variety of ways. A novel steamboat recently launched has been much admired for its light graceful body. The steamboat, which is 20 ft. by 5 ft., is made entirely of aluminium—the motor used is naphtha, equal to a two-horse power. This important mineral has also been found to give a durable toughness to steel castings, and is now much used for that purpose. Sir Henry Bessemer, the learned metallist, suggests that instead of the proposed issue in England of a £1 note, that a redeemable coin made of aluminium be used. The coin, which would be slightly alloyed, would be exceedingly difficult to counterfeit, and would be of light weight. A decided improvement on the greasy note issue we handle!

We note the frequency of such headings in our exchanges as “Pensions for the Aged and Infirm.” Many schemes are proposed to bring about the desired result. Germany has already solved the problem, but her solution does not agree with our doctrine of non-interference in the liberty of the individual. It is proposed that workmen shall lay aside a percentage of their wages, or that the employer shall withhold a percentage; in either case the savings are to be put out at interest for the after benefit of the workman. Or that the general tax be increased and a pension given by the Government. It is carefully estimated that one-fourth of the Englishmen who attain their sixty-fifth year become paupers, frequently through no fault of their own. Strangely enough, Japan is the only nation that can boast of giving due reverence and consideration to the hoary head.

Through the *Fortnightly Review* the Rev. H. Haws gives some interesting information about Morocco. A primitive simplicity and barbarity prevail in that monarchy. The Sultan allows no modern improvements, the threshing machine, the barrow, the steamboat and even our ordinary carriage on wheels are unthought-of luxuries. The natives are at war with the Sultan because of the oppressive taxation which he tries to enforce, and it is thought that his rule will shortly end. France and Spain are vying with England by claiming the sovereignty of the African coast. Italy demands Tripoli, while Germany clamors for the Zaffarine and adjacent coasts. Spain, though nearly bankrupt, has laid a submarine cable to Mebella. France, by building railroads, hopes to divert African trade through French territory. The burning question is to whom Tangier shall belong. Tangier has a most important harbor and coaling station, and for the benefit of English commerce and especially on account of the trade with India it should be under British rule.

The women of the United States have sent a ship to starving Russia. The freight is of corn to the value of \$60,000 at the beginning of the journey, and it increases in value at every knot of the vessel's journey. Eleven women were appointed in each congressional district to circulate information about the famine-stricken people and to solicit money or grain. The city of Washington has offered to pay all the expenses of the ship's passage, and by the courtesy of a steamship line two ladies will arrive in Russia shortly before the ship, when they will establish kitchens and teach economic cookery. A lady doctor also goes with this forward contingent, supplied with an ample fund of money for hospital work. We hear too often the charge of heartlessness brought against women now that Mrs. Montague's actions are being commented upon. The women of low type are fortunately few in number. The generous united action of the women of the United States is truly typical of the ready sympathy and generosity of the fair sex.

Roman officials have good reason to fear the consequences of any serious riots which may break out because of the proposed renewal of the tax on flour. Roman houses and public offices are within easier reach of an angry mob than are such buildings in either Paris or Berlin. The streets are narrow and dark, with no sign of a sidewalk, excepting in the new suburbs, and the poorer classes are not confined to any districts, but live at the very doors of the palaces and great houses of the merchants and nobility. In case of a rising of the Roman populace the back entrances of the banks and public buildings could be rushed with very little trouble. Italian taxation is already so heavy as to be a by-word, and the prospect of another necessary being levied upon would be enough to arouse a less inflammable city than Rome. Salt, tobacco and matches are government monopolies in Italy, and are sold at almost prohibitory prices; the oil and wine from a man's own vineyard are taxed; meat is only tasted twice a year by the mass of the people because of its price; and the mainstay of a working man's existence is flour in different forms, with various greens and herbs, which in Canada would be despised. It may be worth noting by the way that in that part of Italy, about Venice and Ampezzo, where polenta or cornmeal is almost the only food of the people, a kind of wasting disease prevails which was totally unknown when wheat flour was the staple instead of preparations of maize.

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

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

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A WALL FLOWER.

I went to a "leap year" dance,
And thought to myself: "Ah, well,
The fellows will stand no chance,
For I'll be the leading belle!"
But I found when I got there,
Pride stalks in front of a fall.
The girls avoided my chair,
And I "sat out" by the wall.

I learned what it means to sit,
And watch for a partner's glance,
While the golden moments flit,
And the happy couples dance:
And I've vowed that I will seek
Each wall flower, after this,
And bring to her wasted cheek
The flush of a transient bliss.

No true musician will verbally ask a girl to marry him. He will propose by note.

A wife should be like roast lamb, tender and nicely dressed. No sauce required.

When a man goes out of the poultry business he tears the tattered hen sign down.

A young gentleman wishes to know which is proper to say on leaving a young lady friend after a late call, good-night or good-evening? Never tell a lie, young man, say good-morning.

A contemporary says: "We consumed much more pig-iron the first six months of this year than during the corresponding period last year." That editor must certainly have a "patent inside."

A Western man sent in to an editor an item to the effect that his fortieth wedding anniversary would be observed on a certain day, but the printer inadvertently left out the word "anniversary."

Not long ago a well-known artist sent to a lady whom he had met several times one of his best pictures, handsomely framed, as a souvenir gift. The next day he received a note from the lady, in which she thanked him for the picture, but begged to return the frame, as she made it a rule never to accept anything valuable as a gift from a gentleman.

EXPERIENTIA DOCER.—Sammy Mammaboy—Going to move in May, Tommy?

Tommy Tufnut—Yep.

Sammy Mammaboy—How do you know?

Tommy Tufnut—Ah! how d' I know? Didn't m' mother lemme break a cellar window t' other day an' didn't say nartin? How d' I know? A-a-ah, you!

MACHINE VERSES.—A convivial party was gathered around a table one night, and among the number was the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV., and Sheridan. The Prince said that he would bet £50 that no man could make a rhyme to "porringer," whereupon Sheridan responded:

The Duke of York a daughter had,
He married to the prince of Orange her;
And now, by zounds, I'll take your pounds,
For here's a rhyme to porringer.

There's a mistake about this. The contest occurred at the farewell dinner given by Vanderbilt in New York to the party that went to Egypt after the obelisk. Vanderbilt offered \$500 for a rhyme to "porringer." The following was the net result:

By Chauncy Depew:

Lieutenant G., I'm glad to see
That you have got your derringier,
Among your kit; I mention it
To make a rhyme with porringer.

By Whitelaw Reid:

The obelisk beside the wall
Was set by Pharaoh's muringer
It witnessed Julius Cæsar's gall
And Cleopatra's porringer.

By Congressman Cox:

A Yankee lad, apprenticed, had
Declared he was a forren' jour;
He pieced a pipe, he made a pan,
And then he made a porringer.

By Vanderbilt:

The monolith, if brought by Smith,
Or Jones, or Brown, or Gorringer,
Some other man, is under ban:
'Twill never rhyme with porringer.

Mr. Vanderbilt was so well pleased with the exploration after a rhyme that he offered \$5000 more for rhymes to "monolith," "obelisk," and "month"—lips barred.

A CHILDLESS HOME.

Smith and his wife have every luxury that money can buy, but there is one thing lacking to their happiness. Both are fond of children, but no little voices prattle, no little feet patter in their beautiful home. "I would give ten years of my life if I could have one healthy, living child of my own," Smith often says to himself. No woman can be the mother of healthy offspring unless she is herself in good health. If she suffers from female weakness, general debility, bearing-down pains, and functional derangements, her physical condition is such that she cannot hope to have healthy children. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sovereign and guaranteed remedy for all these ailments. See guarantee printed on bottle-wrapper.

INTENSE SUFFERING!

Mr. William Buchanan, 24 years engineer in the Cunard Steamship Company's service, 8 St. John's Road, Kirkdale, Liverpool, Eng., writes: "I suffered two years of agony from an affection in the head which six physicians pronounced incurable.



They were divided in opinion as to whether it was acute neuralgia of the head or rheumatic affection of the brain, but all agreed that I could never recover. In my paroxysms of pain it needed two and sometimes three men to hold me down in bed. When at death's door,

ST. JACOBS OIL

was applied to my head. It acted like magic. It saved my life. I am well and hearty, and have had no return of the trouble."

"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

The word "DYSPEPTICURE" is a Registered Trade Mark in Canada and the United States.

Dyspepticure
Prepared by
Charles K. Short,
Pharmacist,
St. John, N.B.

Two Years Ago

"DYSPEPTICURE" was known to some hundreds of People scattered here and there throughout the Maritime Provinces and New England States.

To-Day

Thousands upon thousands of CURED CHRONIC DYSPEPTICS are sounding its PRAISES all over America.

"Dyspepticure" differs wholly from all other remedies and is a discovery in the treatment of all Stomach troubles, by its soothing and healing action on the irritated coatings of that Great Nerve Centre—the Stomach. It positively cures not only Indigestion but the severest forms of Chronic Dyspepsia.

"DYSPEPTICURE" ASTONISHES CHRONIC DYSPEPTICS.

Sample Size, 35c. Large Bottles (much cheaper), \$1.00.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Prepared by CHARLES K. SHORT, Pharmacist, St. John, N.B.

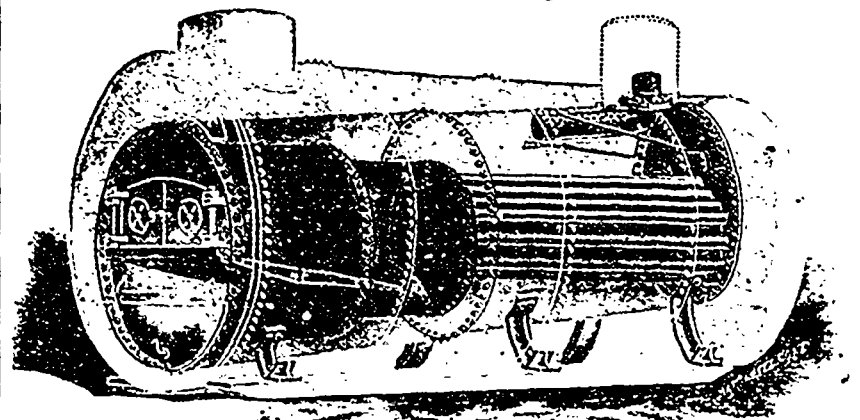
ROBB ENGINEERING CO., Ltd.

SUCCESSORS TO

A. ROBB & SONS.

All departments running full blast.

Heavy Stocks on hand of Iron Pipe, Steam Fittings, Hose, Belting, Packing, Oils, Copperine, Emery Wheels, Saws, Lace Leather, Inspirators, etc. Orders filled promptly for Engines, Boilers, Rotary Mills, Shingle Machines, Lath Machines, Turbine Wheels, Saw filers, School Desks, Fence Railings, Crestings, Church and Fire Bells, Bone Mills, Steam Pumps, Oil Filters, Governors, Hay Presses, Portable Forges, etc.



Loss Heavy, but Health and Pluck left yet.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

AMHERST, N. S.

Send along your Orders and Remittances and thus help us out and up.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
— OF THE —

Confederation Life Assoc'n,

As Submitted to Policy-Holders and Shareholders at a Meeting,
Held in Toronto April 26th, 1892.

Your directors in coming before the shareholders and policy holders in the Twentieth Annual Meeting have pleasure in submitting the statements of the affairs of the Company for the past year. The business of the Company has been conducted with care and in what was believed to be the best interests of all concerned in its welfare and the very excellent results which the Report and Statements indicate will best attest the wisdom of the policy which has been pursued.

1,925 applications for insurance, amounting to \$3,017,000, were received and considered. Of these, 106 for \$153,000, not being considered desirable risks, were declined or otherwise not completed. Policies were granted in the other cases, and, adding policies that had been revived, the new issue was 1,842 policies for \$2,897,000.

The insurance in force at the close of the year aggregated \$20,587,130, under 13,379 policies on 11,724 lives.

The income for the year was highly satisfactory; the premium income showing an increase of \$78,971, and the interest receipts, an increase of \$21,454 over the preceding year, or together, over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND dollars. The total receipts from both sources for the year amounted to the very considerable sum of \$872,547.

The death claims for the year, though still well within the amount called for by the mortality tables, were larger than in the preceding years. There were 88 deaths, calling for \$171,178, under 99 policies. The largeness of the total is accounted for, in part, by the fact that the average amount on the lives that fell in was considerably above the general average of the Company's policies.

The financial statements herewith submitted exhibit the position of the Company at the close of the year.

The audit has been made in the usual thorough manner, and a certificate of complete audit has been furnished to the Board by the Auditors following the close of each three months. The final certificate will be found appended to the Statements.

The Head Office building is rapidly nearing completion, and, while it was not possible to have it ready for this meeting, as we ventured to hope a year ago, the next few months will find the Company in occupation of what may fairly be claimed to be the handsomest commercial building in Canada, and one from which your Directors have every reason to expect a good return as an investment. As an advertisement, exhibiting as it does the stability of the Company, it is already benefitting the Association in making it better and more widely known.

The increase of over \$355,000 in the assets will be gratifying, and the steady and solid progress of the Company's business, as shown in the following statement, will also be noted with interest:

	INSURANCE IN FORCE.	ASSETS.
End of 1st 5 years.....	\$ 4,004,089	\$ 289,202
" 2nd 5 years.....	8 159,664	877,460
" 3rd 5 years.....	14,680,816	2,032,710
" 4th 5 years.....	20,587,130	3,675,292

In the 20 years to the close of the 31st December last, the Company has paid to its policy holders and annuitants the following sums:—

For Death Claims.....	\$1,226,311 09
For Matured Endowments.....	82,016 00
For Annuities.....	32,233 00
Cash Dividends.....	665,228 00
For Cash Values, of Policies Surrendered.....	207,811 00
Total.....	\$2,153,649 00

The Directors have pleasure in making mention of the fact that the new business for the present year is very considerably in advance of that for the last year or any previous year at the same date.

All the directors retire, but are eligible for re-election.

W. P. HOWLAND, President. J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Net Ledger Assets, Dec. 31st, 1890.....	\$3,099,295 71	DISBURSEMENTS.	
R. Estate written down, \$472 56		Expenses (Salaries and Commissions, Agents, Doctors, Solicitors, etc.).....	\$151,884 89
Furniture 10 p.c. written off.....	313 16	Commissions on Loans.....	1,757 69
	786 12	Rents and Taxes.....	4,361 42
	\$3,098,509 59	Insurance Superintendence.....	335 24
		Annuities.....	3,464 95
RECEIPTS.		TO POLICY-HOLDERS.	
Premiums.....	\$667,379 97	Death Claims.....	\$167,110 52
Annuities.....	37,567 89	Endowment Claims.....	29,251 00
	\$704,937 86	Surrendered Policies.....	21,633 44
Less Re-insurance Premiums.....	4,482 62	Dividends.....	58,412 14
	700,455 24	Temporary Reductions.....	31,016 69
Interest and Rents.....	\$181,086 98		310,423 49
Loss Tax and Re-pairs.....	8,994 75	Dividends to Stockholders and Civic Tax.....	15,209 61
	172,092 23	Balance to New Acct.....	3,483,617 39
	\$3,971,057 06		\$3,971,057 06

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.		
Mortgages.....	\$2,033,518 86	Assurance and Annuity Funds.....	\$3,226 467 00
Debitures.....	202,828 80	Losses by Death accrued.....	18,745 77
Real Estate.....	719,371 85	Fees, Doctors, Directors and Auditors.....	7,119 50
Loans on Stocks & Debentures.....	88,916 81	Rent.....	450 00
Government Stock and Deposit.....	4 800 20	Capital Stock paid in.....	100 000 00
Loans on Company's Policies.....	266,061 03	Dividend due January 1st, 1892.....	7,500 00
Five Premiums due from Mortgages.....	2 392 56	To Policyholders, for Balance of Declared Profits.....	2,519 49
Furniture.....	2,818 48	Sundry Current Accounts.....	623 10
Loans to Agents & Employees on Security of Salaries or Commission.....	2,012 36	Surplus.....	312,067 73
Advances for Travelling Acts, Expenses.....	1,537 75		\$3,675,292 55
Sundry Current Accounts.....	486 15	Cash Surplus above all Liabilities.....	\$312,067 73
Cash in Banks.....	123,236 65	Capital Stock Paid as above.....	100,000 00
Cash at Head Office.....	1,358 90	Capital Stock Subscribed, not called in.....	900,000 00
Out-standing Premiums.....	97,521 33	Total Surplus Security for Policy-Holders.....	\$1,312,067 73
Deferred Premiums.....	31,416 36		
	\$128,910 69	J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.	
Less 10 per cent for collection.....	12,891 06		
(Reserved thereon included in Liabilities).....	116,046 63		
Interest due and accrued.....	72,568 20		
Rents accrued.....	2,437 32		
	\$3,675,292 55		

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We beg to report that we have completed the Audit of the Books of the Association for the year ending December 31st, 1891, and have examined the Vouchers connected therewith, and certify that the Financial Statements agree with the Books and are correct.

The Securities represented in the Assets (with the exception of those lodged with the Dominion Government, amounting to \$81,613,72.) have been examined and compared with the Books of the Association, and are correct, and correspond with the Schedules and Ledgers. The Bank balances and cash are certified as correct.

W. R. HARRIS, } Auditors.
W. E. WATSON, }

Toronto, March 1st, 1892.

PROGRESS IN 1891.

INCREASE IN POLICIES IN FORCE.....	788
INCREASE IN PREMIUM INCOME.....	\$ 78,971 00
INCREASE IN INTEREST INCOME.....	22,000 00
INCREASE IN TOTAL INCOME.....	100,971 00
INCREASE IN DIVIDENDS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.....	16,371 00
INCREASE IN ASSETS.....	355,092 00
INCREASE IN INSURANCE IN FORCE.....	1,275,250 00

All Policies are free from all restrictions as to residence, travel and occupation (excepting military service in time of war) after three years.

Policies are non forfeitable after the payment of two full Annual Premiums.

After a Policy has been in force for three years it is free—Subject only to proof of age—from any objection in regard to any misstatement or omission which may have been made in the application therefor.

Age will be admitted at any time upon reasonable proof, but failure to prove age will NOT INVALIDATE THE POLICY.

DEATH CLAIMS ARE PAYABLE IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT OF PROOFS OF DEATH.

F. W. GREEN,

Manager Maritime Provinces, Halifax.

GENERAL AGENTS—G. W. PARKER, H. J. MASSEY, J. A. McQUEEN, J. H. MONTGOMERY, E. A. BROWN.
HONORARY DIRECTORS AT HALIFAX—Geo. MITCHELL, F. D. CORBETT, ROBERT TAYLOR, A. MACKINLAY.



"Jersey Brand" CONDENSED MILK!

It is guaranteed Pure and Unskimmed.
An Excellent Food for Infants.
We make only the one Quality—THE BEST.
Buy only the JERSEY BRAND for all purposes.
Sold by Grocers, Outfitters and others.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

FORREST CANNING COMPANY, HALIFAX, N. S.

TRURO FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.

TRURO, N. S.

MANUFACTURERS.

COLD MINING MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.

Boilers and Engines, Stoves, Ship Castings and Ship Steering Wheels.

IMPROVED ROTARY SAW MILLS.
SHINGLE and LATH MACHINES.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The steamer Bridgewater is laid up. Arlington minstrels are booked for the Academy next week.

The public gardens were opened for the season on Sunday last.

A big fire at Winnipeg on Monday destroyed \$80,000 worth of property.

The Wanderers' A. A. Club fair to be held in this city in June promises to be a grand success.

The dock laborers in our city are still on the strike and express their determination not to accede to the merchants.

H. N. Cameron and F. Forbes were ordained into the eldership of Chalmers Church on Sunday morning last.

The steamers of the International S. S. Co. have begun running on their spring time table, making three trips per week.

Prof. Saunders, Dominion commissioner, has left for Chicago to endeavor to have the space allotted to the exhibition of Canadian live stock increased.

The first sods of the new church cottage hospital for Springhill Mines were turned on Tuesday last by some ladies. It is expected that the building will be completed about the first of October.

Prince Edward Island farmers in plowing; their fields have discovered quantities of potato bugs alive in the ground. This is very discouraging and many have decided to plant smaller fields of potatoes this year than usual.

A despatch from London says the Children's Aid Society has just sent out to Canada fifty boys whose ages range from 13 to 17 years. These lads, nearly all of whom have been inmates of industrial schools, will settle in the great north-west.

A fire at Yarmouth on Monday last burned to the ground the south end school house, a large two and a half story building, in the centre of a square, valued at about \$10,000. It was insured for \$6,000, and the furniture for \$500. Some other buildings caught from sparks, but were extinguished.

At a large gathering of the clergy and laity in the Church of England Institute on Monday evening Bishop Courtney was presented with an address from the clergy congratulating him upon his recovery and welcoming him back after his long absence from his diocese. The meeting was an exceedingly pleasant one.

Kings troop hussars, 72nd, 78th and 94th battalions, are the corps selected for drill in camp Aldershot this year. The following corps will drill at their own headquarters: Sydney field battery, Halifax brigade garrison artillery, Digby, Mahone Bay, Pictou and Yarmouth batteries garrison artillery; the 63rd and 66th battalions.

Professor J. G. Schurman, of Cornell University, has declined the offer of the presidency of the University of California.

A heavy gale at Chicago last week carried away two of the walls of the biggest building in the World's Fair grounds, and later on in the course of its mad career blew down another section of the same building.

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



B. T. ELWELL.

Perfectly Well at 79 Years of Age!

AT SKODA'S COMMAND!

"Time Rolls Back in Its Flight!"

ENLARGEMENT OF PROSTATE GLAND!

EXTREME CONSTIPATION

AND

CHRONIC INDIGESTION

CURED BY THREE BOTTLES!

MR. B. T. ELWELL, FORMERLY OF PATTEN, ARROSTOCK COUNTY, ME., BUT FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS LIVING AT ROCKLAND, ME., No. 5 BUNKER ST., WRITES:

GENTS:—I am now 79 years of age. Have been troubled for twenty years with inflammation at neck of bladder and enlargement of Prostate Gland. For six years, have been afflicted with irregular action of the bowels, alternating between Diarrhoea and extreme Constipation. For two years the Constipation has been so great, that for five or six days would have no action of the bowels at all. I have been a great sufferer from indigestion with no appetite. Within fifteen minutes after taking food into the stomach, it would become strongly acid with extreme burning sensation, and no action of the stomach whatever. I began to take SKODA'S DISCOVERY and SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS. I had taken many remedies, including nearly all the popular ones upon the market to day with not the least benefit. I had been taking your Discovery but a few days before I felt a decided change. I have now taken one-half course (three bottles), and have a fine appetite; not the least distress or souring after eating; bowels regular in action every day, and food tastes as good to me as when a boy; my bladder trouble has entirely disappeared, and I have experienced so great a change that I feel it my duty to testify to the wonderful effects of your remedies.

BETTER THAN any other medicine I have ever used. Very truly yours, B. T. ELWELL.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

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



CURES PIMPLES, BOILS, ECZEMA, ULCERS, ITCH, STY ON THE EYES, RINGWORMS, SHINGLES, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, and ALL SKIN DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

VERY SMALL AND EASY TO TAKE. Sent on receipt of price, prepaid, by HATTIE & MYLIUS, HALIFAX, N. S.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Deeming has been sentenced to hang for his many crimes.

It is reported that the Czarewitch of Russia will visit America during the coming summer.

Ravachol, the Paris anarchist, and his co-worker Simon have been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Henry M. Stanley has consented to stand as a candidate in the Unionist interests for a seat in Parliament at the general election.

Mrs. Florence Ethel Osborne, sentenced to nine months imprisonment for theft of pearls from Mrs. Hargraves and subsequent perjury, has been released from prison by order of home Secretary Matthews.

William Astor, the noted millionaire of New York, died at the Hotel Liverpool, Paris, last week from heart disease. He was a brother of the late John Jacob Astor, and his wealth is estimated at \$70,000,000.

SPOONER'S COPPERINE

Best Box Metal Extant For Machinery Bearings. Stands any Weight or Motion. Solid Comfort for Engineers. Most Favored Metal in Canada Used and Recommended by the Best Manufacturers and Owners of Machinery in this country.

It admits no Competition. COPPERINE will do all your work. Hardwares all Sell It.

MAN WANTED

To take charge of Local Agency. Good opening for right man, on salary or commission. Whole or part time. We are the only growers of both Canadian and American stock. Nurseries at Ridgeville, Ont.; and Rochester, N.Y. Visitors welcome at grounds (Sundays excepted). Be quick and write for full information. We want you now. BROWN BROS & CO., TORONTO, ONT. (This House is a reliable Inc. Co., Paid Capital \$101,000.00.)

COALS.

SYDNEY COAL, VICTORIA COAL, ANTHRACITE COAL.

For Prices and Terms of SYDNEY COAL, address

CUNARD & MORROW, HALIFAX,

AGENTS GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, And of VICTORIA COAL,

S. CUNARD & CO.

AGENTS LOW POINT, BARRASOIS, AND LINGAN MINING CO., LIMITED.

Local Requirements of any of the above COALS supplied by S. CUNARD & CO.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

ZERA SEMON, Lessee and Manager.

Third Week, Monday May 9.

First appearance in two years of WALTER MACK & GRACE MARSTON, In their Great Change Act.

First Appearance of CONNERS and MASON, Knockabout Comedians.

Second week of MISS LIZZIE HALL.

First Appearance of J. A. MADDEN and M. F. MADDEN. His Job Lots.—ED. KELLEY.

See the Funny After Piece.

THE HOLE IN THE WALL.

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

Admission 25 Cts. Reserved Seats 35 Cts.

Don't forget our Ladies' and Children's Matinee every Saturday Afternoon.

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



BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.
 Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.
DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor
 HALIFAX, N. S.
ICI ON PABE FRANCOISE.

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

Ungar's Steam Laundry,
 62 & 64 GRANVILLE ST.

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

Goods called for and delivered free of
 extra charge. TELEPHONE 653.

MAX UNGAR,
 PROPRIETOR

JAS. A. GRAY,

Undertaker & Embalmer,

239-241 GRAFTON ST.

(Corner Jacob.)

HALIFAX.

TELEPHONE 619.

Fresh and Salted Beef, Vegetables,
 Mutton, Pork, Bread, &c.

J. A. LEAMAN & CO.
 Wholesale & Retail Victuallers.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, & C.
 6 to 10 Bedford Row,

ESTABLISHED 1864. HALIFAX, N. S.

ONTARIO GLOVE WORKS,
 Brockville, Ont., Canada.

JAMES HALL & CO.
 Manufacturers of Gloves, Mitts & Moccasins
 In all the Latest Styles, and from the
 VERY BEST MATERIALS.

Our Celebrated INDIAN TAN, OIL TAN and
 COLORED BUCK GOODS, as well as
 OIL-FINISHED SARANAS CALF,

Are made from Stock of our own Dressing

Our Travellers are out with 1892 Samples,
 which represents the favorite lines required
 by THE TRADE.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

CANADA ATLANTIC LINE

Fastest Route to BOSTON.

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

THE FAVORITE

S. S. Halifax,

S. ROWLAND HILL, Commander,

Sails from HALIFAX TO BOSTON,
 WEDNESDAY, May 4,

At 8 o'clock, a. m., and every WEDNESDAY
 following. Returning FROM BOSTON every
 SATURDAY at Noon.

Passengers arriving by train Tuesday evening
 can go directly on board steamer.
 Through Tickets for sale at all Stations on Inter-
 colonial Railway.

For further particulars, apply to

H. L. CHIPMAN, Agent,
 NOBLE'S WHARF.

Halifax, N. S.

Or RICHARDSON & BARNARD,
 Savannah Pier, 20 Atlantic Avenue,
 Boston, Mass.

WATERPROOF CAPE COATS.

NEW STOCK, NEW PATTERNS:

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

Black Cashmere Cape Coats, Black
 Winchesters'.

Boys' and Youths' Black Cape
 Waterproof Coats.

BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

JUST OPENED AT

FREEMAN ELLIOT'S,

Opposite Halifax Club.

**THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
 LOTTERY.**

BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1892

7 and 20 January	6 and 20 July
3 and 17 February	3 and 17 August
2 and 16 March	7 and 21 September
6 and 20 April	5 and 19 October
4 and 18 May	2 and 16 November
1 and 15 June	7 and 21 December

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

TICKET, - - - - \$1.00
 QUARTER TICKET - - 25c.

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
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00

\$184 Prizes worth.....\$52,740 000
 S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,
 81 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

ALONE!

Ah fair white rose so pure and sweet,
 Sadly thy petals fall at my feet,
 Thy beauty and fragrance are passing away;
 Tho' sunshine has fled, the sky is gray,
 And I am alone!

I knew a maid, fair rose, like thee,
 And I loved her dearly, as she loved me,
 But, alas! ere the sweets of summer had fled
 She lay 'neath the flowers, my dear one, dead!
 And I am alone!

Ah, me, the winter of life is here,
 No friend to love, no voice to cheer;
 I would I too lay dead, my sweet,
 And thou, oh rose, bloomed o'er our feet;
 No more alone!

ROBIN ADAIR.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE METROPOLIS OF CANADA.

One can scarcely expect to see all the places of interest in a city like Montreal in the space of eight days, but an active and energetic young person can do a great deal of sight-seeing in that short time if things are managed well. It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to advise all and several the persons who intend travelling in our Dominion, to include a copy of Appleton's Canadian Guide Book as one of the essentials of their outfit. I can testify to the pleasure with which I have perused its well-written pages, and the great help it has been to me in finding out what I ought to see and the best way to see it. The interesting little bits of history and poetry so felicitously introduced by its able author, Professor Roberts, add a charm and grace usually lacking in such hand-books. Take my word for it, that the volume will prove one of the best travelling companions imaginable, and do not think of setting forth without a copy of it.

The art exhibition, to which I referred last week, continues to attract numerous visitors, but still not so many people as one would expect are found looking at the works of art displayed. I visited the gallery, which is finely situated on Phillips' Square, once again by daylight, which made things much more satisfactory to behold. The exhibition has a number of defects, which the press of Montreal has not been slow to point out and condemn. The most glaring of these is in the hanging of the pictures. One has to nearly dislocate one's convex vertebrae in order to look at some fine pictures which are "skied," while others, notably poor, are hung on the line. The critics are waxing wrathful over this mismanagement, and the hanging committee would do well to hang their heads with shame over the sad results of their efforts. Halifaxians will like to hear that a very good plaster bust of Rev. Principal George Grant, formerly of Halifax, is on exhibition. It is the work of Hamilton MacCarthy, R. C. A., of Toronto, and is a very good likeness.

In the presence of three portraits by Mr. J. W. L. Forster, A. R. C. A., it is difficult to realize that the same hand could have painted the original from which the "Type of Canadian Beauty" presented with the Christmas Dominion Illustrated was taken. Readers of THE CRITIC may remember that that atrocious libel on our fair countrywomen was duly dealt with as it deserved, but I have nothing but praise for Mr. Forster's portraits of Miss Maude, Mr. Sandford Flemming and the Artist's Mother. The first mentioned is a particular pleasing picture, soft in coloring, and the fair and thoughtful-looking young lady portrayed stands in a graceful and natural position, with an open book in her hand. I say again, it is hard to understand that the "type" came from the same hand—it must have been a mistake. There were two theatrical attractions during Easter week which drew well. One was Marie Tompest in the "Tyrolean" at the Academy of Music, and the other Herrmann, the great prestidigitateur, at the Queen's theatre. The "Tyrolean" is a poor opera, being almost plotless, but the prima donna is equal to the emergency, and her acting and singing make up for all deficiencies. Her nightingale song never failed to bring down the house, and "Sing Again, Sing Again, Nightingale, That Sweet Song," is just what the raptured audience wanted Miss Tompest to do. Many people have been going in every night at the time for the nightingale song, just to hear it and nothing else. The support was not of the best, but Fred Solomon was successful in keeping the audience thoroughly amused. The other two funny fellows were displeasing to refined tastes, for they overdid everything they undertook.

Herrmann, with his wonderful black art and many tricks, slight of hand, etc., was well worth seeing, albeit his attractions were not new. He does the old tricks so splendidly that they almost possess the charm of novelty, and the "Slave Girl's Dream" was a masterpiece of his art. Many of you perhaps have seen this trick, if it may be so called, or at least heard of it. It consists of poisoning a lady, Madam Herrmann in this case, entirely without any visible support for her body saving a slender rod touching the table beneath and her arm near the elbow. To all appearance the lady is poised in the air without support, and such representations as the angel Gabriel with a trumpet, in which act the body is in a horizontal position, are assumed under the direction of Herrmann, who makes us believe he has mesmerized his subject, and the illusion is well carried out.

But enough of tricks; I have just finished reading a well-written and interesting book, "The Story of Philip Methuen," by Mrs. J. H. Medell, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. I may safely say that readers will find it one of the most interesting that has appeared of late in the "Town and Country," or any other library. The characters are remarkably well-drawn, and possess each an individual interest. Philip Methuen, the

intended priest, is a man so fine, physically and intellectually, that when his position as heir to his uncle makes it expedient for him to forsake his chosen vocation and take up with the active life of the world, we feel very glad of it, but, alas, for the hopes of readers! The man's life is irretrievably spoiled for him by the passionate love of a girl whom he had befriended in the kindest manner; and he was obliged by circumstances, (which the reader may not recognize as absolutely compulsory) to forego his marriage with a beloved and loving object, and unite with the girl who had placed herself in an awkward position, and was determined to have him marry her. The sequel to this mistaken act should be a warning to any man who in real life may entertain the same ideas of honor as Philip did. The girl's passion and beauty failed to awaken a responsive thrill in her husband's heart, and he was governed by duty alone, which did not and could not satisfy his wife. When the latter was made aware, through the spite of a crippled boy, that Philip loved another, her anger knew no bounds, and she laid her plans for vengeance. That they succeeded only too well, and also rebounded on herself is fully shown, and the sad ending is but the fit conclusion of the tale, which will be read with occupied attention by all who begin it.

Unrivalled weather has been gladdening the hearts of many this month, but no doubt farmers are sighing for rain. * *

BOOK GOSSIP.

Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons, fine art publishers, have our thanks for *fac simile* copy of the Queen's letter to the nation on the occasion of the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. The letter is produced in four forms, viz., *fac simile* by process on fine plate paper, size 24 by 19 inches, price 1 shilling; Etching *fac simile* on whatman paper, size 27 by 21 inches, price 21 shillings; Signed Artist's proof of the etching, on India, size 27 by 21 inches, price 42 shillings; and a fourth form, printed on satin, limited to 55 copies, all of which have been subscribed for. The border, specially designed for this letter by Mr. E. J. Paynter, one of the foremost decorative artists of the day, is appropriately designed and well executed. All classes of the nation will be proud to possess a document, practically in our Queen's own writing, which by the way is remarkably firm and clear, in which Her Majesty in simple and touching language expresses her gratitude to her people for their love and sympathy in her time of bereavement.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Business has been commenced in the Laboratory of the Skoda Discovery Co., lately established at Wolfville. Some six thousand bottles of the discovery were put up last week. Shipments have been made to Messrs. Brown & Webb and Messrs. Simson Bros., of this city. The outlook for the success of this enterprising Company is very promising at this early stage of development.

ON THE NORTH SHORE—It is estimated that fifty new canning factories will be opened this season between Shediac and Escuminac. This has given a good deal of employment in making traps and boats. The demand for fishermen was never so great.—*Sackville Post*.

Kelly Bros., of River Herbert, have their drive of logs about in, and will commence sawing in a few days. When they start, this will make five steam mills sawing on the river, viz., Kelly, Porter, Christie, Wall and McPhoe's, besides R. A. & E. Christie and Alex. Lundels' water mills, sawing at present.

THE LAMONT GLASS CO.—This enterprising company are preparing for a busy summer's work. They have a large amount of raw material and finished goods on hand. They have orders from the Marine Department for all the chimneys required for the light houses in the Dominion, and also from the I. C. R. for lamp chimneys. They are made of a special brand. They are making a beautiful lot of fruit jars with a patent top, which are finding a quick and ready sale.—*New Glasgow Enterprise*.

The Oxford Woollen Mills are running full blast and employ between fifty and sixty hands the year round.

Shipbuilding, according to the *Maritime Sentinel*, in Parrsboro and vicinity is quite lively at present, quite as much so as formerly. At present there are under construction 13 vessels, ranging from 100 to 750 tons register, besides two old ones being rebuilt. Work on several others is about to begin, and the outlook for this industry at this point this season is encouraging.

The Forrest Canning Co., of Kingston, N. S., is preparing for spring operations in condensing milk, coffee, cocos and preserving and canning all kinds of fruits. At this season the company is engaged in condensing milk, which is bought from the farmers at the rate of one cent per pound. The company will utilize between 4000 and 5000 quarts of milk and 1200 pounds of sugar per day.

Messrs. Humphrey Bros., Trenton, are busily engaged in the manufacture of bottles, and are carrying on an extensive business.

The "Mayflower Mills" are converting wheat and oats into the very best flour and meal. Mr. S. Acorn is to be commended for his skill in this line of business. This mill is considered to be one of the best on the Island, and is run night and day.

A new glass factory will be in operation in New Glasgow shortly. A Halifax company are about to commence the erection of the building.

Joshua Welch, of Fraserville, N. S., will saw about 200,000 feet of lumber this spring. He is now shipping the deals that he sawed last year and piled at the Grand front. He has 400,000 feet of deals to ship before starting his rotary mill. Mr. Welch is running them down the bank in a chute, and is loading them in schooners to go to West Bay.—*Meton Times*.

The *Eastern Chronicle* says:—"The coming summer will witness vast improvements and additions to the already equipped Steel Company's establishment at Trenton. The two smelting furnaces are running full blast, turning out steel of an excellent quality. A very heavy order of harrow and rake teeth are about complete. Heavy train loads of English scrap are arriving daily, giving to the scrap yard a lively appearance. The village is keeping pace as the works advance."

Joseph Jardine & Son are doing a thriving business in the construction and painting of carriages, carts, plows, and they are turning out some very fine driving waggons.—*Charlottetown Patriot*.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of builders' materials, keep in stock a large supply of house finishings, doors, sashes, blinds, wood mantles, mouldings, etc. They have lately been awarded a contract to build a public school house for Amherst, which will be a very fine building in brick and stone, and will cost \$32,000. They have also contracts in Halifax, Wolfville and Yarmouth, and have a number of orders for bank and church fittings. They write us that they are well pleased with the prospects for future business.



Mr. Milo Gillson,

A stalwart teamster in the employ of the Glens Falls, N. Y., Lumber Company, says that both he and his wife highly recommend

That Hood's Sarsaparilla. She failed to gain strength after a severe illness, felt miserable, could not sleep, and had no appetite. When she took Hood's Sarsaparilla she began to pick up and was soon all right. His own experience was that in the spring he was all run down, had weakness and distress in the stomach. Hood's Sarsaparilla brought him round all right, and he is now better and heavier than for years past. Thousands, yes almost Millions of People, testify to the wonderful value of Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling or weakness of mind, nerves or body. It is the helping hand which restores full health and strength. Mr. John J. Scully, President of the Seaman's Union, 256 Catherine Street, Detroit, Michigan, voluntarily writes as follows: "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Gentlemen: I feel in duty bound to tell of the benefit I derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have been troubled with nervous dyspepsia, was tired and languid, with no ambition to work; my sleep was irregular. So I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. From the very first it seemed to be just the thing for me. The nervous dyspepsia has now entirely gone, my appetite is excellent, I can eat heartily without distress afterwards; I sleep well, and can now go about my work without that tired feeling so frequent before I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken six bottles and recommend it as the King of Medicines." J. J. SCULLY.

Makes Tired Feeling Weak Strong

Hood's Sarsaparilla
HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ill, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

THE BEST FENCE

For FARMS, GARDENS and ORCHARDS, is MUNRO'S PICKET WIRE FENCE. 4 ft. Pickets woven in 3, 4 and 5 double galvanized Wire Cables, 50, 55 and 60 cents per rod. It keeps out hens and dogs. The pickets do not fall off. It lasts for 20 years. MUNRO BROS., WIRE WORKERS, NEW GLASGOW, N. S.



PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Synopsis of "The General Mining Act," Chapter 18, 54th Victoria.

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

GOLD AND SILVER.

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

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

Royalty on Gold and Silver, 2½ per cent.

MINES, OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.

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

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

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

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

ROYALTIES.

Coal, 10 cts. per ton of 2,240 lbs. Copper, 4 cts. on every 1 per cent. in a ton of 2,240 lbs. Lead, 2 cts. on every 1 per cent. in a ton of 2,240 lbs. Iron, 5 cts. per ton of 2,240 lbs. And other Minerals in proportion.

APPLICATIONS can be filed at the Crown Land Office each week day from 9 30 a. m. to 4 30 p. m., except Saturday, when Office closes at 1 p. m.

L. J. TWEEDIE,

Surveyor General.

COMMERCIAL.

Business during the past week has been somewhat irregular, as some lines of trade showed a fair amount of activity, while others have been very quiet. Notwithstanding the fact that a hopeful feeling appears to be thoroughly general, and the expectation of a good spring trade is very confidently expressed in all quarters, still general trade is not good.

We note that counterfeit five and ten cent pieces are being freely circulated in Hamilton, Ont., and will, doubtless, before long work their way down here. They look so much like the genuine that it is difficult to detect them. In appearance and finish they seem to be all that they should be, nor will they yield to the teeth when bitten, the metal of which they are made being much harder than lead. They, however, will not ring when thrown down as silver does, and this seems to be the only way by which they may be detected.

The joint Legislation Committee of the Boards of Trade of Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton and London, has finished its labors, and the Insolvency Act of 1892 has been printed, and was yesterday (Thursday) presented to Premier Abbott as the approved measure of those Boards. There are one or two portions of the Bill which may be disapproved by the public. It permits of no composition settlement. If a man's estate is placed in insolvency it must be wound up, unless all the creditors consent to some scheme of arrangement. Compositions have always been looked upon as the hiding spots of most of the frauds of failing men, and it is intended to see what effect "total prohibition" will have. Certainly traders will not "speculate" any longer on the chances of getting a favorable settlement, and this is a strong feature in favor of the Bill. The feeling grows that, as in England, farmers, and others, now traders, should be brought within the province of the Bill, and it is freely stated that the rural members will oppose any Insolvency Act being passed that does not provide for the farmer.

On Monday last the laborers about the wharves of this city who work at handling fish demanded shorter hours, and because this was refused, nearly all "went out on strike." They claim that the cost of living has increased and that they necessarily lose much time through wet weather when it is impossible to handle fish. On the other hand the merchants say that the fish trade is, and for a long time has been, in such a depressed state and so unprofitable that they cannot pay more than they are now giving. They have also warned the men that under no circumstances will those who strike be taken back again to work. There is, as is well known, plenty of cheap labor to be had from the rural and long-shore districts, so that the employers would seem to have the advantage most decidedly from the start. While the demands of the men and their complaints appear to have a great deal of justice in them, still they exhibit very poor judgment in provoking a crisis under present conditions of the trade. For one thing this action will discipline many of our merchants to encourage the fishermen to bring their catches to this market, and they will take them elsewhere to the detriment of this port and to the ruin of those who are foolishly indulging themselves in the luxury of a strike.

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to				Failures for year to date.			
	April 25.	April 25.	1891	1890	1889	1892	1891	1890	1889	
United States	147	206	190	133	151					
Canada	19	21	41	23	29					

DRY GOODS.—Business in dry goods has been fairly active, though the continued cool weather prevents the sale of lighter fabrics. Travellers are sending in a good volume of sorting up orders, but they report that they do not find country dealers much disposed to even look at, much less buy, fall goods, although some of these goods are very beautiful and offer full value for their prices. Prices in all lines of dry goods are firmly held, but the attempted, or rather proposed, large advance in plain, colored and printed cottons still hangs fire. The dealers in millinery and ladies' dress goods make a fine display of spring fabrics this year, which attracts the attention, and of course, the money of the ladies. Remittances continue to be fair—in fact they appear to be slightly improving.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There has been no change or improvement in the iron market since our last, and business has not shown any increased volume. Pig iron remains as before on spot, and quotations for future delivery are not altered. Tin, terra and Canada plates remain as they were, and other metals are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—In this market flour rules quiet and dull with values easy. Oatmeal is heavy with holders weak. Feed is steady with a fair demand for bran. Beerholm's cable reports.—Wheat firmer, held higher, corn very firm, French country markets steady. The Liverpool public cable says.—Wheat steady, demand poor, holders offer moderately, corn steady under a fair demand. The American markets have undergone no quotable change, but business has been very slow and dull, with practically nothing doing.

PROVISIONS.—The general tone of the provision market is without change. Canada short cut continues to move fairly well at steady prices, and there is a fair enquiry for smoked meats and lard. The Chicago provision market was easier and pork declined 5c. to 10c. all round. The hog market there ruled steady. The cattle market was strong, and that for sheep weak. The only change that has occurred in the Liverpool market was an advance of 6d. in bacon.

BUTTER.—The local butter market continues to be rather sparsely supplied. A really good article commands readily at wholesale in small tubs or rolls 22c. to 23c. Prices are steady to strong, and will continue so till the grass grows, so as to enable the cows to yield more liberal quantities of richer milk. A Montreal report says:—"The great bulk of old creamery butter has at last been worked off, and there is consequently

more enquiry for new dairy and creamery. The receipts of Eastern Townships dairy are scarcely sufficient for the demand, and dealers were enabled to command 20c. to 21c. for all choice arrivals during the past few days. A few lots of new creamery coming in and selling at 22c. to 23c., but dealers state that it is difficult to get above the inside figure. New Lockvilles have been sold at 18c. to 20c., and Western at 17c. to 18c., a few occasional choice tubs bringing a fraction more." A London correspondent writes:—"The successive reductions in the price of butter have been so heavy and pronounced that quotations for finest descriptions are now as much as 25s. per cwt. below those ruling last month, and finest Danish can be had for 106s. Irish creameries have come down too at 100s. to 118s., and Normandy best baskets have dropped a further 1s. to 96s. to 118s. There has been plenty of buying at the depreciation, and stocks are cleared, though higher prices are not expected next week, which will be one broken by holidays. There is not the slightest doubt that the extremely low condition into which the butter trade has fallen is due to the strikes in the North, which are ruining many trademen and paralyzing all cognate industries, with the inevitable result of lessening the demand for all food stuffs. So desperate have some agents considered their position that they have been selling below cost, in order to save further loss and give the retailer a chance. Australian and New Zealand butters are about done with, quotations for light stocks being nominal."

CHEESE.—There has been no change in the local cheese situation. The supply on hand is smaller than usual, but the demand is correspondingly light, so that, practically, no business is doing. The Montreal *Trade Bulletin*, speaking of the wind-up of the season's trade in cheese with England, says:—"Shippers who have recently returned from England report the condition of the cheese market there most disheartening, the demand having, from some cause or other, fallen off completely, rendering it very difficult to effect business in Canadian cheese. This is partly accounted for by the comparatively low prices at which New Zealand cheese is offered, and partly by the depression in the labor market, the latter being probably the principal factor in the sudden and unexpected cessation of enquiry. Consequently those holders on the other side who confidently looked for a booming wind-up have had their most sanguine hopes dashed to the ground, and now find, to their astonishment, that material concessions in values fail to revive trade. The late marked change in the cheese trade from a healthy consumptive demand at firm and advancing prices, to the dull weak and drooping market now obtaining, has been a genuine surprise to everyone, and may result in losses to some who refused to accept good profits about two months ago. The present unfavorable position of cheese is another instance which demonstrates the uncertainties of trade and the frequency of unexpected happenings. Two or three months ago the outlook of cheese was considered remarkably bright, and possessors of the curd were looked upon as lucky in the extreme. That was the time they should have sold. Some did, and pocketed their gains; but those who held for still better things missed their chances, and are loaded with goods that are now hard to dispose of at much lower prices, which appear to be sagging all the time. On the other hand, the recent decline in prices in England is rather a healthy sign at the commencement of the new season, as buyers here run less risks than if the market for the new make opened high. Regarding last season's production the shortage was no doubt over-estimated, as lots keep turning up in the United States and Canada that were never thought to be in existence outside those who owned them. For instance, there were a great many more cheeses left over in the Ingersoll district than was reported last fall. About 1,200 boxes of Ingersoll cheese lying at St. Mary's were offered on this market a few days ago, and reports from Liverpool state that a large quantity of Canadian cheese has been offered at auction in that city. Altogether, therefore, the wind-up of last year's cheese is very disappointing."

Eggs have not materially changed in this market. The supply just now is about equal to the demand and prices are thus kept steady at about 10c. to 12c. at wholesale for good, fresh eggs "fit for boiling." A London letter says:—"Trade in eggs has ruled slow this week, and with heavy accession of Irish, Continentals have had to toe the line to a reduction, and buyers have been able to claim pretty much their own terms, 7s. 3d. being the highest figure obtainable. The arrivals this week are 53 packages Dutch; 234 French; 225 German; 16 Belgian; 100 Canadian via United States. This does not seem a very favorable time for the opening of operations from Canada. London is a market that can be flooded in a few hours from the Continent, and therefore is dangerous, being best worked from Liverpool by receivers there. Liverpool is the best market to ship to absolutely, as Continental shippers are fighting shy of it, as the people there don't want them. Irish are the only competitors, and Canadians are every whit as good when well packed, and should not fear them. In Glasgow the market for foreign eggs is very poor until about July, when Canadians would have the best chance, the flood of Irish then subsiding. Messrs. Seven Bros. advise me from now till then would be a difficult time of placing Canadians to recoup cost, as the market would be overstocked, and they urge caution in shipping first consignments."

APPLES IN ENGLAND.—The apple trade is very firm for Canadians, which have advanced further in Liverpool to 25s. 6d. for choice Baldwins, and prices will no doubt go higher. In London none have shown. The first arrivals of Tasmanian and Australian have sold this week; and the gilt being worn off the novelty, no startling prices resulted, 7s. 6d. to 14s. per case being the figures, which were quite enough, considering the mediocre quality of the first packings.

DRIED FRUIT.—This week has been exceedingly quiet and no sales of any importance are reported.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—In our local sugar market low grade yellows are a trifle easier. Bright yellows are scarce and the price is steady. Granu-

lated is nominally unchanged, but for a round order 1-16c. less would be taken. The raw sugar market is very quiet, and best firsts are quoted in London 12s. 9d., which is the lowest point they have touched for a long time past; one sugar is also very quiet. The monopoly in the States is largely, if not entirely, responsible for this quietness in England. Purchases of raw for New York market from Cuba are larger than this time last year by about 115,000 tons; and the stock of raw in the hands of importers in New York at present is about 50,000 tons. Granulated in New York is, however, about 1-16c lower, being quoted at 4 5-16c; but as the busy season will commence very shortly there, the falling is pretty strong, and an advance to the old figure of 4 3-8c. is not at all unlikely. Molasses is very dull indeed. The price at the Islands is 12c.

TEA.—In this market there is a little more activity and a fair amount of business is doing in blacks. Reviewing the London market for China growths the *Grocer* says:—“Private enquiries have been exceedingly restricted both as regards home and export qualities, and with nothing of a really attractive character on offer purchases have been almost insignificant. Consequently, prices having been subjected to no proper test, remain nominally the same as they were. The public sales have also been remarkably small, being confined to 4,380 packages in all, which found a lifeless sort of demand and were not realised without some difficulty though mostly on buyers' own terms.”

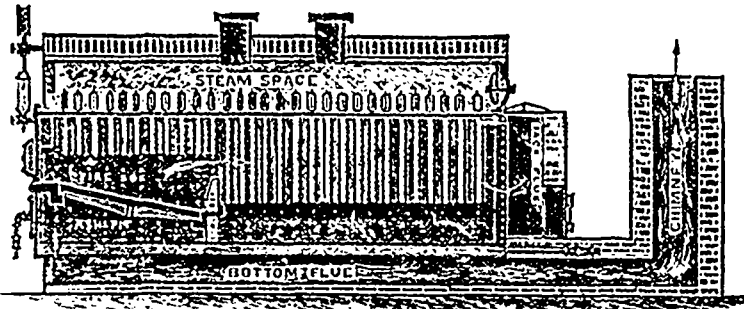
COFFEES have met with a fair demand, and Rio and Jamaicas are somewhat sought.

FISH.—The local situation in fish remains absolutely without change. Bait continues to be exceedingly scarce, but it is reported that herring have begun to strike in about the Magdalen Islands. In that case our fishermen will be able to secure some of them for bait and to start on their spring deep-sea trips. A Montreal report says:—“The principal feature in this market has been the sales of No. 1 green cod for re-shipment to the lower ports, between 1,000 to 1,500 bbls. having been placed, but at very low prices, some lots selling as low as \$1.50 per bbl. The market for smoked fish is dull, and we quote: Yarmouth bloaters, per 60 box, \$1.10 to \$1.25; St. John's bloaters, per 100 box, 90c. to \$1.10; boneless cod, large boxes, 6c. to 7c.; do., small boxes, 7c. to 8c.” Gloucester, Mass., May 4.—“A few vessels are beginning preparations for the mackerel fishery, although active operations cannot be commenced for a month to come. Meanwhile no reports come of the early schooling of mackerel south, and only one stray mackerel has been taken along the coast. We quote: Mixed fish for curing, cod, \$2 for large, \$1 25 for small; cusk \$1.30; hake 60c.; haddock 80c. Fresh shore cod \$2 per cwt.; haddock \$1.10. Fare sales of Georges cod \$3.75 and \$4 for large and \$3 for small; Bank \$3.50 and \$2.75. Last fare sale of halibut 10c. through. Fresh Alowive bait \$1.25 per hundred, Refrigerator do. \$1.30 per cwt.; herring bait 30c. per bucket. Mackerel in round lots from first hands as follows: Large rimmed 3's \$13 to \$13.50 per bbl.; medium 3's \$10.50 to \$11 per bbl.; large plain 5's \$12 per bbl.; plain medium 3's \$9.50 to \$10 per bbl.; small 3's \$7 per bbl. Codfish, large pickled bank \$5.50 to \$5.75 per qtl.; medium \$3.50 to \$3.75 per qtl. as to quality. Jobbing prices for mackerel as follows: Small plain 3's \$10 per bbl.; small rimmed do. \$11; medium rimmed 3's \$14; medium shore 2's, scarce, \$19 to \$19.50; large shore 1's \$26; bloaters \$30. New Georges codfish at \$6.50 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Georges-cured do. \$6 25; Bank \$6 for large and \$4 for small; Shore \$6.25 and \$5 for large and small; dry Bank \$7; medium \$5. Cured cusk at \$4.25 per qtl.; hake \$2; haddock \$2.50; heavy-salted pollock \$3, and English-cured do. \$4.25 per qtl. Labrador herring, split \$4 per bbl.; round \$3; pickled codfish \$6; pollock \$5; halibut heads \$3 50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$12; tongues \$11; alowives \$3.50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16.”

The prostration after the Grip is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It really does make the weak strong.

The Celebrated **KINGSLEY BOILER.**

THE BEST OF THE AGE.



We sell this Boiler with a full guarantee that it is as safe and durable as any that can be built. It will take one-third less space per horse power, make dryer steam and consume twenty per cent. less fuel than any other boiler in the market.

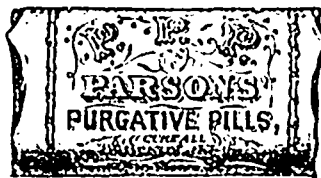
We build these Boilers with Double Shell, best quality Steel, from 4 to 250 horse power.

If it is your intention to purchase a boiler, we strongly advise your calling upon and interviewing any or all of the well known firms in this city. Messrs. T. RANKINE & SONS; WARING, WHITE & CO; JOSIAH FOWLER; ARMSTRONG BROS.; WHITE, COLWELL & WHITE; S. & M. UNGAR and Geo. F. CALKIN.

For Circulars, Prices, etc., Address:

KINGSLEY BOILER CO., Ltd.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

PARSONS



PILLS

Make New Rich Blood

“Best Liver Pill Made.”

They positively cure SICK HEADACHE and BILIOUSNESS, an Liver and Bowel complaint. *La Citra Vita.* Thirty in a bottle, one a dose. They expel all impurities from the blood. In those women find great benefit from using them. Sold every where or sent by mail for \$3.75 in stamp, five bottles \$9.00. Full particulars free. L. S. J. PARSONS & CO., 21 Corn Tower St., Boston Mass.

Proven Remedy for Catarrh is the Best Easiest to Use and Cheapest

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 60c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

CASH FOR CALFSKINS, and HIDES.

Hide Buyers, Butchers, Dairymen,

Can always obtain highest prices and promptest returns by shipping direct to us. We are the largest dealers in Hides and Calfskins in Boston. Prompt replies to correspondence. Deal with Headquarters, Always address

J. T. MEADER & CO.,
281 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

London Rubber Stamp M'fg Co.
Rubber and Metal Stamps, Notarial Seals, Heotograph Copying Pads, Stencil Cutters, &c.
223 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
SUGARS.		There is absolutely no change to note in the Breadstuffs market.	
Cut Leaf.....	5 5/8	FLOUR	
Granulated.....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	5.75 to 6.00
Circle A.....	4 1/2	High Grade Patents.....	5.10 to 5.10
White Extra C.....	4 1/2	Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	4.90 to 5.10
Standard.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4	Straight Grade.....	4.80
Extra Yellow C.....	3 1/2	Good Seconds.....	4.40
Yellow C.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4	Graham Flour.....	4.60 to 4.75
TEA.		Oatmeal.....	4.35 to 4.40
Congou Common.....	17 to 19	Rolled.....	4.40
Fair.....	20 to 23	Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	2.90 to 3.00
Good.....	26 to 29	In Bond.....	2.90
Choice.....	31 to 33	Rolled Wheat.....	5.55
Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	Wheat Bran, per ton.....	21.00 to 21.50
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39	Middlings.....	23.50
MOLASSES.		Shorts.....	22.50
Barbadoes.....	33	Cracked Corn, including bags.....	35.00
Demerara.....	35 to 38	Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	36.00 to 38.00
Diamond N.....	48	Mouice.....	24.00 to 28.00
Porto Rico.....	31	Split Peas.....	4.10
Cienfuegos.....	none	White Beans, per bushel.....	1.45 to 1.60
Trinidad.....	31	Por Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.50
Antigua.....	31	Canadian Oats, choice quality new.....	41 to 42
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	P. E. Island Oats.....	41 to 45
Bright.....	47 to 50	Hay.....	14.00 to 15.00
BISCUITS			
Pilot Bread.....	3.00		
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2		
Soda.....	6 1/2		
do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2		
Fancy.....	8 to 15		
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.			
Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	3.50 to 4.00		
Oranges, Jamaica, brls.....	none		
Florida, per box.....	4 25		
Lemons, per case.....	4.00 to 4.50		
Cocoanuts, new per 100.....	5.00		
Onions New Egypt per lb.....	3 1/2		
Canadian, per lb.....	2 1/2 to 2 3/4		
Dates boxes, new.....	5 1/2 to 6		
Raisins, Valencia.....	6 1/2 to 6		
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb, new.....	16 to 11		
small boxes.....	9 to 10		
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	6 to 7		
Bananas.....	2.25 to 3.00		
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.			
FISH.			
MACKEREL—			
Extras.....	00.00	Ex Vesse.....	22.00
No 1.....	00.00	No 1.....	19.00
2 large.....	00.00	2.....	15.00
3 large, Reamed.....	00.00	3 large, Reamed.....	12.00
3 Reamed.....	00.00	3.....	9.00
3 large, Plain.....	00.00	3 Reamed.....	8.00
3 Plain.....	00.00	3 large, Plain.....	8.00
Small.....	00.00	3 Plain.....	7.00
HERRING.		Small.....	6.00
No 1 C B July.....	00.00		
1 Fat Split.....	00.00		
1 Fall Round.....	00.00		
1 Labrador.....	00.00		
1 Georges Bay.....	00.00		
1 Bay of Islands.....	00.00		
ALLOWIVES, No 1.....	00.00		
SALMON.			
No 1, 2 brl.....	00.00		
No 2, 2 brl.....	00.00		
3.....	03.00		
Small.....	00.00		
CODFISH.			
Hard C. B.....	00.00		
Western Shore.....	00.00		
Bank.....	00.00		
Bay.....	00.00		
Newfoundland.....	00.00		
Haddock.....	00.00		
Banks & Western.....	00.00		
HANK.....	00.00		
POLLOCK.....	00.00		
HANK SOUNDS, per lb.....	12 1/2		
Cod Oil per gal.....	28		

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.60 to 13.00
Am. Plate.....	13.00 to 13.50
Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.10
Pork, Mess, American.....	14.50 to 15.00
American clear.....	17.50 to 18.00
P. E. I. Mess.....	14.50 to 16.00
P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	11.00 to 14.50
Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
American.....	10 to 11
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	9
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
In Small Tubs.....	25
Good, in large tubs, new.....	22 to 24
Store Packed & oversalted.....	16
Canadian Township new.....	22 to 24
Western.....	20
old.....	20
Cheese, Canadian.....	12
Antigonish.....	12 1/2

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.70
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	60
Liverpool, 4 hhd.....	1.50
Afloat.....	none
Capiz.....	none
Turks Island.....	none
Lisbon.....	none
Coarse W. I.....	none
Trapan.....	1.50
Afloat.....	none

MY FRIEND'S STORY.

(Continued.)

"Lord, Cap, you knew how it was at Fredericksburg, when the Johnnies laid behind that stone wall and shot Yankees until their muskets got clogged, and every time they told us to go up we went up—and nearly the whole army went up on that occasion. But I beg the lady's pardon; I don't generally make such long speeches." And he looked over my head as if talking to somebody. I turned in my chair and saw Aimee, who had become accustomed to our hotel, so that she came into all the offices like a child. She stood with opened mouth, flashing eyes and erect form listening to the words of Napoleon Smith as if she was entranced.

"Who is the girl?" said Smith, with a profound bow.

"Aimee," said I, "this is an American friend who has enlisted in the French army. His name is Napoleon Smith."

And then what do you suppose happened? Of all the incongruous occurrences of a sportive fate this was the queerest.

This little hot-house flower—this carefully guarded child—this little hazel-eyed fairy, fell incontinently in love with my noisy, rude, military friend, Napoleon Smith, and he—well, he stared for a moment and then blushed, and then turned pale, and lo! he was dead in love. Occasionally I think that the two congenial natures out of the billion or two of inhabitants of this earth come into contact to make an exemplary case of human love for the gods to rejoice over, or perhaps they come together by accident. However it occurs, it is a sight to rejoice Heaven and earth.

Aimee floated across the room and seized one of the great hands of the soldier, and said:

"Monsieur Smith, I understand English. I heard you tell of the grand sortie where my father died. He died for France! You have been in the American war of which I read. Ah! you have been on the Potomac. You have been in the grand escalade of Fredericksburg. My heart is in sympathy with the soldier."

And Smith stood there speechless. His breath came fast, his face was red, and he simply worshipped the little bright-eyed enthusiast who held his hand. At last he plucked up courage to say:

"Mademoiselle must not confound the poor private soldier with the great generals. I was in the ranks—I am in the ranks now; I am unworthy the praise you bestow."

"Did not Monsieur fight for his country?"

"Yes; oh, certainly!"

"Did you not go up to the cannon, to the hill, to the bayonets?"

"Yes, Mademoiselle, always."

"Then it is enough. You are a brave man. I honor you. I respect you."

And the little patriot bowed and went back into another apartment.

"Who is the little angel?" said my excited visitor.

"You are promoting my *protegee* pretty fast," said I, with a smile. "You have got her up to the rank of angel already, I don't know of many higher grades."

"She is worthy of the highest in the gift of Heaven," he answered. "By George! Mr. Secretary, I have read of such women, but always supposed the descriptions exaggerations. The half has never been told."

Then I told him the story of Aimee and her father and the old Marquis, and how I had brought her home to the Legation during the siege of Paris; and when my story was done, I saw Napoleon Smith turning away and wiping his eyes. Then he said in a trembling voice:

"It is a clear case with me, Mr. Secretary. I am a gentleman, if no more, and I tell you that I have as good a right to love a woman as any man; but never on this earth have I seen a woman before who touched me as this little enthusiastic French girl has. I worship her, and I tell you now, as I should, that as her guardian I ask no better privilege or right than to be allowed to share the responsibility of her care. Heavens! I hear her voice yet."

"Mr. Smith," said I dryly, "we will talk more of this some other time. I believe you to be a gentleman, and I only stipulate that you meet Aimee always in my company until your prospects, and her's also, are better assured in life. In the meantime, what brought you here to-day?"

"I accept your conditions, and in the circumstances surrounding us all in Paris, I think my chance is as good as yours or anyone else's to assist Aimee. In regard to my visit: Well, I am afraid that my quest after the concealed hoard of the great Bouaparte will be a long and serious one. I am afraid the diagram will prove too dark a chart for me to sail by, and now I confess I see something more important to live for than money. Well, I will tell you, in short, what brought me here. I may in the next sortie turn up my toes, as well as the thousands of my comrades who fall around me, and I wish to leave with you for a time these papers in reference to the treasure. If I live, I will call for them; if not, work out the problem yourself or let it sink into oblivion." And he took out the red morocco pocket-book and laid it on my desk. I took it and locked it up securely in my desk, and turned to speak again to Smith, when the door slammed shut and a voice said:

"It will float on water, as it oughter, and will make suds with hard or soft water, and doesn't waste with dampness or crack in dry weather. Save every wrapper till you get twenty-five, and send to the home office in Boston and get a set of silver knives and forks."

I heard a groan, and turned in time to see Napoleon Smith slide to the floor in convulsions.

"Ha!" said Sturgis, "unbutton his shirt, lay him out straight with his

head a little high and then give him air. Hum—here's a Grand Army Badge. American, by Jocks! Been hurt sometime. Here it is in his head. Been shot and the bullet cut out. Brain affected. Good many that way without bullets in their heads. Here he comes around all right. Now then."

Napoleon Smith sighed as he looked around and then took from my hand a glass of wine. Then he whispered:

"I have had another attack of vertigo. I have them often lately, and fall as if I was shot. I feel the shot again in my head."

"Then that is why you carry your head so on one side," I remarked.

"Yes, I got that bullet at Gettysburg the last day. It never amounted to much, and healed up in a week. But of late I am often rendered insensible with no apparent cause." And he arose weakly, brushed his clothing and put on his hat.

"I spotted it the first thing," said Sturgis. "Lord! I saw hundreds of such heads at Cold Harbor, Chattanooga and Nashville. You thought you were only slightly hurt and you had a fatal wound, only it will take you off sometime when you are not expecting it."

Napoleon Smith smiled as he heard the familiar New England twang, and weakly but good-humoredly put out his right hand with the usual army exclamation, "Shake!"

"Toobysure," said Sturgis, "I am in soap. A new thing. Four cakes to the pound, stamped in a mould with a sunflower in the centre, and a beautiful chromo card goes with every cake. Here, put one in your pocket. It is made from vegetable oil, will lighten toil and will never spoil. Save the wrappers and get a large mezzotint of the capture of Major Andre sent carefully packed in a pasteboard case to any address. Read the directions on the wrapper."

Laughing at the well-remembered thrift and business push of his countryman, Smith bowed himself out.

"There, I will know him again," said Sturgis. "There is nothing like soap to introduce a man into society and make friends of the women. But say, he wants to send that head of his to the doctor's and get it fixed, or it will leave him in the lurch sometime. I am pushin' business, and when peace comes I will control the soap trade of Paris. I put a cake in every hospital in Paris this morning, and put a chromo card in every ward. Strike while the sun shines and make hay while the iron is hot. *Bon jour*, my friend!" And he jauntily placed his tall hat on his head and bowed himself out. He lingered for a moment at the outer door, and I went and looked at the casing. He had stuck some kind of an infernal plaster on the wood which I could not remove. It read, "Use the Great Wildflower Soap!"

CHAPTER VII.

When Napoleon Smith stepped out on the street he heard a confused hum of voices, and stopped for a moment to listen. He had become accustomed to the roar of musketry and the dull undertone of heavy artillery and above it all the high tenor of cheers given forth in the charge of troops in the terrible sorties.

This noise which he heard was a new sound which the terrible animal we call Paris was giving forth.

The thunder and lightning are common adjuncts of a storm, and the pedestrian only hurries his gait to attain shelter before the storm breaks; but there is a low, dreadful murmur preceding the terrible cyclone of the West which arrests the circulation of the blood and leaves the cheek colorless and the knees tremulous with fear. The cattle listen with erect heads and tense nerves, and stand for a moment like statues of bronze. The birds fly low and send out shrill cries while seeking safety amid deep, low thickets in river bottoms. Man listens to the long, low groan of nature, and some instinct in him, like that of the beast and bird, prompts him to lie down under some rock or deep indentation in the earth's surface and wait with bated breath for the terrible onslaught. This cry of nature is a gasp of agony as of a stifling creature in an exhausted air-chamber. Hot blasts of air, as if poured from a furnace, are succeeded by cool, wandering zephyrs, as fragments from some northern torn away in shreds from the fluttering mantle of the storm.

It was the moaning of a human cyclone which our hero heard.

As he turned into the Rue Honore he heard a roar as if the lid had been lifted from pandemonium. From a side street he had passed a dark tide of humanity poured into the Rue Honore behind him. In the air above the surging masses floated a red flag. Here and there red caps glistened on the surface of the packed streets like petals of flowers on a flood which has ravished a garden. They close up behind him. He turned into a side street, but down that came another tributary rivulet of seething humanity to swell the river in the main avenue. The Commune is up!

When Paris casts out her devil of tyranny it seeketh rest in dry places, and finding none it returneth to the house whence it was cast out, and finding it swept and garnished it taketh to itself seven devils worse than the first and returneth to its house, and the last state of Paris is worse than the first.

Napoleon cast out, and Favre in power, the red devil of the Commune comes last to make bloody the dregs of the cup of Paris.

"Down with the Garde Mobile! Kill the *mouchard*!"

Our hero feels a stinging blow, and partly falls. He is on his knees. His gorgeous cap is tossed in the mud. A hundred feet trample on him, and his coat is torn from his back. His face is covered with warm blood, which trickles from his head. He feels faint, and is about to repeat a simple prayer and die, when a strong hand grasps the collar of his bloody shirt, and he stands on his feet. The crowd closes round him, and though he is faint he cannot fall. He is wedged in the mass of yelling humanity. A red cap is pulled down on his bleeding head, and he turns his eye downward to view himself.

He is not now the dapper member of the Garde Mobile. His shirt is his only garment in sight. It is stained with blood. A voice whispers in his ear:

"He who enters here leaves soap behind. He's got too! Save the wrappers and send 'em in. Oh, no, this ain't no chromo in fourteen colors. I guess not! Brace up and go the whole figure, my son."

Our hero tries to turn his head and thank the owner of the nasal voice, but he can only shed weak tears, which mingle with the blood on his face; but he feels a strong, nervous hand seizing his, and he returns the pressure.

"We are just as good communists as any of them now. *Vive la Commune!* Hurrah, and damn your eyes, too! Warranted to keep in any climate, and make a lather in any water. Down with law and order! Up with the devil and all his angels! Holler, Smith, *Vive la Commune!*"

Napoleon Smith weakly responded in a cheer, and on they went. The crowd has been pressing on all this time. Once in a while the crash of glass is heard, and a store was gutted and left desolate in less time than it takes to tell it. Once or twice the scream of a woman was heard like the sharp cry of a drowning person, then all was over and the crowd surged on. Now they emerge in a large square. In the centre is a beautiful heroic bronze column. It is the Place Vendome, and a shriek of mad joy goes up as the thousands see that already great cables are stretched from the top of the column, and Paris wants to pull down that first Bonaparte whom they once worshipped.

Thousands of hands grasp the ropes, and now the beautiful column rocks on its base, and now a hundred thousand throats swell in chorus as the mounted figure sways a moment, and then crash it comes to the ground and lies in fragments. It is another Sampson, and kills in its fall the enemies who came out to make sport. Now the tide sets in another direction, and our hero feels that if history is to be made he will see the show even at the expense of a broken head. He cannot escape. He is a wail hurrying on he knows not where.

"To the *Pont Royale!*"

Dreamily he knows he is near the Seine. He is jammed against the rails on the side of the bridge, and for a moment he thinks of dropping over into the chill blue tide and ending the agony. Now a ribald song starts up near the head of the advancing mob, and a thousand, ten thousand, forty thousand voices swell the horrible music. That was what he heard and should have fled from.

When Paris sings, it is time for the guillotine in the Place de Greve. When Paris is happy, then make ready the cemetery and the lime-hole.

It is the murmur of the human cyclone. Now the mob is approaching a magnificent building fronting on a beautiful park. Those behind crowd on those before, until the front of the mass of gasping humanity is jammed up against the facade of the grand structure. Now the red monster of the Commune has suitable diversion. The paving-stones are torn up and sent flying through the splendid windows.

"Crash! ha, ha! It is good for the aristocrats!"

"More, many more! Down with the nest! tear it down!"

A crackling sound is heard, and as our hero looks up he sees the sky filling with smoke. He tries to move back. He might as well put his shoulder to the Pyrenees and start them from their base.

Great beams are brought, and he hears the crash of falling walls. Beautiful carpets and tapestries are tossed from upper windows and wrap the crowd in gayer colors. White marble statues, of great cost and exquisite beauty, are hurled out on the crowd, leveling in death all beneath. Gold and silver ornaments twinkle above the mob as they fall into the mud.

The fire gains on the dismantled and crumbling ruin. It is warm where Napoleon Smith stands, and he looks for a way of escape.

"Here comes the guard. Death to the guard!"

A regiment forms across the street. An officer endeavors to read to the drunken and crazed Communists. A mad shout answers him, and paving-stones and revolver bullets and every form of missile is hurled at the handsome compact line.

Our hero hears a short command. The muskets drop to a level, and he looks along the blue barrels to the bowed pompons on the caps.

Another sharp command.

A sheet of flame leaps across the street like lightning and a thousand bullets smite the solid mass of flesh. They press back. The dead are still on their feet. They cannot fall.

Napoleon Smith feels a yielding broken sash at his back. He falls through. He falls, seemingly, a long distance, and is unconscious.

When he awakes he is very cold. He sits up and shivers. The moonlight comes in through a broken sash above him, and he looks at his hands. They are covered with blood. He puts one hand up to his face and finds it covered with filth and dried, crackling gouts of blood. His breast is naked, and on his shoulders are the remnants of a shirt. His trousers are now covered with frozen and dried blood.

He speaks sarcastically. "I am now a red!" His teeth chatter and he tries to rise. If he had only some garment to shut out the cold then he would not die. How his limbs creak with stiffness, and he thinks he has not a spot on his body which has not been bruised. Yonder at that window something flutters. He creeps to it and pulls it in and examines it. It is a costly tapestry of the time of Louis XII. He laughs grimly and wraps it around his shoulders.

Now, what time is it? Yonder light is the light of the moon. It must be midnight. Shall he lie down until morning, or essay the streets of turbulent Paris at night? He is speculative and dreamy, and he falls to tracing an arabesque pattern in the tessellated floor of the saloon. It must have been a dining-room he argues, or a kitchen in some grand house, and it had this costly inlaid pavement for a floor.

(To be continued.)

IMPERIAL
BAKING
POWDER

PUREST,
STRONGEST,
BEST.

**MUCH BETTER,
Thank You!**

THIS IS THE UNIVERSAL TESTIMONY of those who have suffered from CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, OR ANY FORM OF WASTING DISEASES, after they have tried

**SCOTT'S
EMULSION**

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and
HYPOPHOSPHITES
—Of Lime and Soda.—
IT IS ALMOST AS PALATABLE
AS MILK. IT IS A WONDERFUL
FLESH PRODUCER. It is used and
endorsed by Physicians. Avoid all
imitations or substitutions. Sold by
all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Baltimore.

The excruciating pain of
TOOTHACHE STOPPED.

By applying a few drops of
SCOTT'S CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

One or two applications of SCOTT'S CURE will entirely cure the severe attacks of Neuralgia that give such intense pain.

Testimonials have been received from far and near to the effect that Scott's Cure for Rheumatism is the GREATEST DISCOVERY ever yet known for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the Limbs, Strains, Sprains, Bruises, Lame Back, Sore Throat and an Instant Cure for Toothache.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Wholesale, BROWN & WEBB, SIMSON BROS., FORSYTH, SUSCLIFFE & CO.

DANIEL KELIHER
Says that one bottle of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM entirely cured him of a severe attack of Rheumatism in the back. He says, "I had such a pain across my back I could not stoop, and had to stop work; but as soon as I applied the SCOTT'S CURE I got instant relief. I would recommend anyone who suffered as I did, to try it."
Carleton, May 1, 1890.

*Halifax Printing Co.,
168 Hollis St.
Halifax.*

Army & Navy Depot.
JAMES SCOTT & CO.
OFFER a Choice Stock of Groceries just received, and well selected.

TEAS—Fine Old Hyson, Souchong and Congou, at 25c. and upward per pound. Try our 35 Blend. Best in the city.

COFFEES—Choice Mocha, Java and Jamaica.

SUGARS—Loaf, Granulated, Porto Rico, Demerara and Refined.

FLOCKS & FAWKS'S Ham and Bacon, Fine French Oils Sardines, Troutles, Petit Pois, Champignons, Macedones, Ac. La baby's and Grose & Blackwell's Pickles. Sauces—all kinds.

Keller's Marmalade, Jam and Jellies. Potted Meats—all kinds.

Harkin's & Cowdrey's Soups very choice. Peck Treans and Christie's Biscuits and Cakes. Leig's, Armour's and Johnston's Extracts Beef. And a full stock of all kinds Choice Groceries.

—ALSO—
Wines, Liquors, Ales and Porter.
TELEPHONE 213.

1859. 1892.

**SEEDS
SEEDS
SEEDS**

—BUY YOUR—
**Garden, Field
and Flower
SEEDS**
—FROM—
Brown Bros. & Co
Duffus' Corner,
HALIFAX, N. S.

N. B.—Note the change in the address, "Duffus' Corner."

ROBT. STANFORD,
TAILOR
156 HOLLIS STREET.
SPRING GOODS NOW READY:

NEW GOODS.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
SAND GRAINED DRAWING PAPER.
WHATMAN'S " "
CARTRIDGE " "
TRACING PAPER.
PROCESS PAPER.
TRACING LINEN.
DRAWING PENS
and a General Assortment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

A. & W. MACKINLAY,
137 Granville Street.

EVERYONE in need of information on the subject of advertising will do well to obtain a copy of "Book for Advertisers," 368 pages, price one dollar. Mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contains a careful compilation from the American Newspaper Directory of all the best papers and class journals; gives the circulation rating of everyone, and a good deal of information about rates and other matters pertaining to the business of advertising. Address, ROWELL'S ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 Spruce St., New York.

2 & 3 Ply Ready-Made FELT ROOFING.

Can be laid by any ordinary workman, and is cheap and durable. Just the Roof you want.

For descriptive circular and prices write to.

H. H. FULLER & CO.,

HALIFAX, N. S.
AGENTS FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

LLOYD MANUFACTURING AND FOUNDRY CO. (LIMITED.)

KENTVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lane's Improved Rotary Saw Mills,
Lloyd's Shingle Machines,
Cylinder Stave Mills,
Heading Rounders,
Buzz and Surface Planers.

AND ALL KINDS OF SAW MILL AND MINING MACHINERY

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS

CONSTANTLY BEING RECEIVED IN FAVOR OF THE FIRM'S

Heintzman's Pianos.

NEW STYLES, IN PLAIN & FANCY WOODS, Constantly Arriving.

PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY:

Sole Agents: **HALIFAX PIANO & ORGAN CO.**

157 and 159 HOLLIS STREET.

MUSIC.

T. C. ALLEN & CO.,
124 GRANVILLE ST.

Have just opened an immense stock of

NEW MUSIC.

Songs & Instrumental Pieces.

Enormous Reductions; 40 cent and 50 cent
Pieces for 10 cents.

Send or catalogue to

ALLEN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS.

C. G. SCHULZE,

Practical Watch and Chronometer Maker.

IMPORTER OF

Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Fine
Jewelry and Optical Goods.

Chronometers for Sale, for Hire & Repaired.
Rates determined by Transit Observation.

Special Attention given to Repairing
Fine Watches.

171 BARRINGTON ST., HALIFAX.

GRIFFIN & KELTIE,

Monumental Designers and
SCULPTORS.

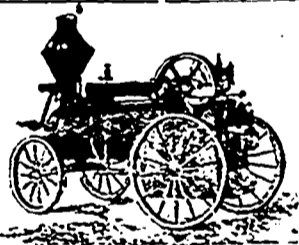
Manufacturers and Importers of
Monuments and Tablets, in Marble,
New Brunswick, Scotch and Quincy
Granites.
Wood and Slate Mantels, Grates, Tile
Hearths. Marble and Tile Floors a
Specialty.

323 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S.

AARON SINFIELD, MASON AND BUILDER, HALIFAX.

BOILERS, OVENS, & all kinds of FURNACE
WORK a Specialty.

Jobbing promptly executed in best Mechanical
Style, in Country as well as City, at Lowest possible
Rates. ADDRESS—BRUNSWICK ST.



WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

E. LEONARD & SONS

BEFORE BUYING
ENGINES, BOILERS,

ROTARY SAW MILLS,
OR STEAM PUMPS,

Write **GEO. H. EVANS,**

62 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

For Catalogue and prices.

AMMONIA

In Baking Powder

IS A DISEASE-PRODUCING AGENT.

Its volatility is abridged by reaction with the
gluten in the Flour.
The preparation of an UNOBJECTIONABLE
Baking Powder containing AMMONIA is im-
practicable. Avoid all risk and use

WOODILL'S

German Baking Powder.

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

NO AMMONIA.

MINING.

The past week has witnessed no important developments in mining and news is a scarce article. In all the districts there is more or less activity and fair returns are reported.

Mr. Lucius Boyd has been surveying in the Montague district and has made some important discoveries bearing on the mineral lodes of the section. The Annand mine has been yielding very rich quartz, mining operations having been resumed by manager McQuarrie, pending the completion of the purchase of the property by the London Company.

In the Fifteen Mile Stream district the new Egerton mine continues its large yield.

At Country Harbor the Copeland mine is developing into a great property and adjacent mines are showing up well.

Mr. D. Touquoy, of Moose River, is on his way to Nova Scotia after a pleasant vacation spent at his old home in France. During his absence his mine has been in charge of his foreman and the yield of "gold babies" has gone steadily on.

The suit instituted in the Supreme Court by the Northrup Mining Company, limited, and John Dingee, against C. H. Dimock, J. A. Smith, A. J. Lawrence, Gould Northrup, E. V. Douglass, H. Taylor and C. E. Willis is an exciting subject of comment amongst mining men, as the writ charges fraud. It is claimed that defendants Dimock, Smith, Lawrence and Northrup, fraudulently induced defendants Douglass, Taylor, Halsey and Willis to organize a company and sell the mine for \$100,000, for which they received \$30,000 commission. The Northrup Mining Company was organized, and bought the mine for \$100,000, being induced to do so by the alleged valuable quartz taken from the leads, but which leads, it is alleged, had been previously "salted," in other words, that Defendants Dimock, Smith, Lawrence and Northrup caused paying quartz to be taken from a shaft and deposited in the mine in question. The plaintiffs ask that the agreements and conveyances be set aside, and the defendants be ordered to repay the \$100,000 and interest thereon, and also the further sum of \$12,000. The proceedings in this suit will be closely watched, and in the mean time it would be well to suspend judgment until the defendants have been heard from. In its day the Northrup mine was a large gold producer and it seems hard to believe that its sale was effected by fraud.

MOOSELANDS DISTRICT.—We are happy to announce that another mine has been added to the list of gold producers in this Province.

This is the property of the Mooselands Gold Mining Company, limited, Mr. H. G. Stenshorn manager.

Considerable time has been spent in development work and in putting up the necessary hoisting and pumping machinery; also in constructing an experimental crusher with two batteries of four stamps each.

The Bismarck, an eight foot lead, is now being worked, and the ore at present obtained is low grade, but there is every probability that a rich pay streak may be struck, as the same lead when tapped near the river was very rich.

The first crushing has yielded two ounces of gold and the enterprise has reached the producing stage.

UNISACK.—It is announced that the McCallums have completed arrangements with Mr. Prince and his associates to continue working their rich lead which dips into the adjoining property.

NEW FIND OF GOLD.—While at Molega last week we examined some exceedingly rich drift recently discovered on the Boston Gold Mine by Mr. Chas. McClair. The boulder we saw was a large one, containing a large quantity of gold. Mr. Ballou has put a gang of men at work to cut for the lead, which probably is a foot wide. Another rich lead, but not wide, has also been cut near where the rich boulder was found. The location of these leads is quite close to the Post Office, about 140 feet from the Parker & Douglas property. This find, with the rich lead recently cut by tunneling, makes the Boston folks look pleased.

Since the above was put in type, we learn that the lead McClair was in quest of has been cut, and a very rich one it has proved itself to be. It is fifteen inches wide, having a dip of about sixty degrees from perpendicular. Another new lead has also been discovered on this Mine the past week, by Joseph Frellick. It is situated on the southern part of the property, towards the lake, and is said to show gold quite freely. Success to Molega.—Gold Hunter.

COAL TRADE.

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

ACADIA MINE, WESTVILLE.—In last year's report I made mention of the difficulties they had to contend with in this mine, viz, fire damp and bad roof. I regret to say that in this respect during this year no difficulty has not lessened, but increased. This mine has a perpendicular depth of about 1500 feet, and as the coal is tender and contains a large percentage of gas, the enormous pressure causes the gas to evolve from roof, pavement and sides, and the mine being as well very dusty, it is therefore difficult to manage. In October, two workmen, viz, W. A. Sutherland and David McKay, were appointed by the workmen to examine the mine. I accompanied them, and according to their report they were not satisfied with the condition of the mine, and made some suggestions in which I could not agree, and did not consider practicable, and at my request you (E. Gilpin, Esq., Inspector of Mines,) in company with James Maxwell, manager, and myself, travelled this mine and carefully inspected the same, and were

satisfied that everything that could be done was done for the safety of the workmen and the property. No explosives are used in the working of this mine, and the only lights used are the Masant and Menseller lamps. The successful management of this mine certainly requires strict discipline, and it is to be hoped that the employees will certainly obey the orders of the management for the safety of themselves and property. I know that at one time during the year some of the workmen employed in this mine were very uneasy, and probably are so yet; if so, I can assure them that all is done for the preservation of life and property. During my (9) nine years' connection with this mine I have always found the discipline good, and trust it will continue. All the workmen are now in the 3560 feet lift, as the 3100 feet lift is finished; the pressure was so great on this lift that some little coal was lost in the finishing up, being the first coal lost in this mine in my time; the air returns were damaged some, but are pretty well opened up now. The new hoisting engine is giving good satisfaction, also the new pump. It is difficult to describe the difficulties met with in a mine of this description, and only the men who work in it, and the management who anxiously conduct it, can fully estimate or realize the trouble and cost of keeping airways open, and the mine in good order and safety.

VALE COLLIERY, THORNBURN.—Six Foot Seam.—In my last report I spoke of the introduction of the long-wall system. This has been carried on during the year in the lower lift 2000 feet down, but is not meeting with the desired success; the roof is of a very strong nature, and the slips run into the coal face, giving considerable trouble, making it expensive to keep the working faces open. On the 1000 feet lift during the year, pillar work principally has been carried on with very good results. Some very heavy feeders of water have been struck in this mine, entailing considerable loss and expense, as the pumps were of insufficient capacity to keep the water out—they were obliged to flood the lower mine bord, causing them to carry the air for hundreds of feet with brattice, and the bottom being of a soft nature caused falls in the mine bord, which had to be cleared and timbered. The management were obliged to place two new Knowles pumps in the mine; these pumps throw about 560 gallons per minute. The mine was partly idle for 7 or 8 weeks until the pumps were started, reducing the output of coal considerably. The following buildings viz, the locomotive shop, carpenter's shops, office, stables, store house and boiler house, were moved from the McBean slope and put up at this mine, and caused considerable expense in so doing. Culm is used in firing the boilers instead of coal. Now that everything is placed and the mine in good order, I will not be surprised to hear of a larger output of coal next year.

McBean Seam, Thornburn.—No attempt has been made to open up this mine during the past year.

MCGREGOR PIT, STELLARTON.—At my official visitation of this mine, on 24th April, I found the pillar work spoken of in last year's report stopped, and masons busily employed building them off, the temperature kept continually rising, and as it was beginning to get alarmingly high, the management, after careful survey, decided it was all but on fire, and therefore determined to close up this portion of the mine with brick, stone, sand, &c. Through the past summer the North and South slants have been connected at the bottom, and as in consequence the north engine can hoist all the coal, the south engine is idle, and in future can be used for sinking purposes. Two new back-balances have been started off during the year, but as there is now a very large area of this mine resting on pillars, it is not desirable to make very rapid progress until the overlying seams are dealt with, but as these seams are now being developed, it is only a matter of time until the pillars can be safely drawn. The depth of the mine is now about 2670 down, angle of descent from 16 degrees to 25 degrees.

FORD PIT.—It has been found necessary in the development of this mine to build some very extensive brick arches, the roof having been broken to such a height it was supposed the air was getting into the old workings. The stone arches around the bottom of the shaft were very much wrecked by the fire and there is now some 500 feet of brick arch about the bottom, all well filled and packed at the back with sand, thus making them all air tight, and giving a soft rest to the pressure. The bottom now looks very well. Quite a number of other large brick stopings have been built. Two slants have been sunk to the dip, a distance of about 400 feet, and still sinking. Soon they will be mining the coal from the deep.

The coal cutting machine did not prove as satisfactory as anticipated, the lower part of the seam having some very hard boulders, it was not quite able to cope with them; some changes are now being made in the machine to meet this difficulty. The pit-head gear has been renewed and the latest improved screens and tipples fitted up, and everything around the pit-head is new. Fifty new coke ovens have been built, and a tunnel driven to conduct the gas from the ovens to the boilers, to utilize the gas for raising steam in lieu of coal, which must undoubtedly result in great economy of labor and coal.

(To be continued.)

Dr. J. Wier, Doncaster, says:—"Have prescribed Puttner's Emulsion with good results in pulmonary, cerebral and wasting diseases. Especially applicable to children, being so easily taken."

CITY CHIMES.

The Easter entertainment given under the auspices of the Church of England Institute in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening proved a highly enjoyable affair, and the pleasure expressed by the large audience testified to the excellence of the performance. Some forty young ladies and gentlemen, ranging in age from six years upwards, constituted the performers, and reflected great credit on their instructor, Miss Forbes, who has devoted

much time to the management of this entertainment, and to whose patience and pains-taking a large measure of the success of the evening is due. The programme opened with a piano solo by Miss Morrow, followed by a grand display of tableaux, all of which were prettily enacted. In many of them the sweet child faces, aglow with excitement and interest, formed a picture to be long remembered. A charming feature of the entertainment was "The May Revels," in which the Mayers marched very prettily. Miss Lownds' recitations and solo were heartily applauded. The other soloists were Misses Agnes Crawford, Muriel Cunningham, May McKenzie and Messrs. Banfield and Ruggles. After the tableaux Miss Paynt favored the audience with a violin solo, and Miss Fitch recited "The Mistaken Bachelor." Warm encores were received by both these young ladies. Miss Forbes and her assistants have every reason to feel highly gratified with the result of their work, and we trust will ere long give us "some more of the same." The winter course of the Church of England Institute will close with a concert.

The Orpheus Club promised us seven concerts in their winter course, and notwithstanding the many disadvantages they have laboured under, notably La Grippe and other ills, we are not to be disappointed, and will probably be given the seventh and last before the present month is out. The sixth subscription concert was announced for last evening, but our humble opinion thereof cannot be given until our next issue.

Zera Semon's entertainments at the Lyceum Theatre have been well patronized during the past week, and the many attractions offered have furnished much genuine amusement to all who have taken advantage of the opportunities afforded for passing a pleasant evening. Professor Semon is not favoring his friends with any of his own marvellous performances just now, but has a good Variety Company performing, and true to his word, is giving his patrons a good show. Professor Biggesen is no doubt one of the greatest wonders we have ever been visited by in this city, and his exhibitions of bodily contortions are calculated to strike awe as well as wonder to each beholder's heart. "Utterly boneless" one would certainly pronounce him to be, did he not, his writhing and twisting over, stand before his audience a well-formed and compactly built man, with apparently as sturdy a frame as any man around him. Professor Biggesen leaves Halifax at the end of this week. Another of the principal features of the programme is the bicycle riding of Mr. George Nash, who with evident ease and graceful motion performs most difficult feats in this line. He mounts and dismounts in a way that many of our cycling clubs would do well to practise, although 'twould be a clever rider that could ever attain anything near the proficiency of Mr. Nash. Miss Harrington sings very acceptably, and the remainder of the Company carry out their several parts in a creditable manner. Professor Semon promises new attractions for next week, and will continue to provide entertainment for the public throughout the spring and summer months. Mr. Kello, Zera's business manager, is evidently the right man in the right place, and is ever on the watch for new attractions for the Lyceum entertainments.

The members of the Halifax Girls' Literary Club are to give an entertainment this evening in the Assembly Hall of the School for the Blind and have made all necessary preparations to furnish their friends a genuine treat. The programme consists of tableaux, a bluebeard tragedy, and music by the school band, and we have no doubt that a very enjoyable evening will be spent by all who can attend. The object to which the funds are to be devoted is a worthy one, that of providing books in the raised print used by the blind, adapted for young children who are deprived of sight. Those who know how the little ones with sight enjoy the bright and interesting books written especially for them will appreciate this effort to add these stories to the circulating library of the Halifax School for the Blind, so that the little boys and girls who must read by touch may be able to peruse the same stories that so delight their seeing brothers and sisters. The H. C. L. Club is a recently organized society and our literary friends should not fail to encourage the efforts of these young ladies, who are daughters of well known professional and business men of Halifax.

The Ramblers' Cycle Club had their first run of the season on Tuesday evening. The boys make a creditable showing and are looking forward to a pleasant season. This sport is thoroughly enjoyable and healthgiving, and our young men do well to devote their leisure time to perfecting themselves in the art of gracefully managing the wheel. One of our young ladies has braved public opinion in conservative Halifax and may be seen taking a whirl through the Park in the early morning on a neat little bicycle. There is a great difference of opinion in our city on the subject of young ladies riding the machine, but it is probably only a matter of time until all objections will be ruled out, and the girls will form a rival cycling club, and be ready to compete with any of their gentlemen friends.

"M'liss, the Child of the Sierras," as put on by the Josie Mills Co. is a most exciting play. The rough life and manners of the miners are realistically portrayed. Miss Mills is a capital actress, graceful and winning at all times, and, although some of her support is not quite up to the mark, she can offer a good entertainment. "The Silver King," to be played on Saturday afternoon, should draw a good house.

YOUR BLOOD

Undoubtedly needs a thorough cleansing this season to expel impurities, keep up the health-tone and prevent disease. You should take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and system tonic. It is unequalled in positive medicinal merit.

Hood's pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, effective, but do not cause pain or gripe. Be sure to get Hood's.



AUSTEN BROS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Railway, Colliery and
Gold Miners'
SUPPLIES.

124 HOLLIS STREET,

HALIFAX, N. S.

ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS,
WROT IRON PIPE,

CYLINDER and MACHINE OILS,

Picks, Shovels, Steel, Miners' Patent Sperm
Candles, Belting and Hose.

W. & A. MOIR,

Mechanical Engineers & Machinists.

Our Specialty—MARINE ENGINE BUILDING AND REPAIRING.

DEALERS IN

MILL, MINING AND STEAMSHIP SUPPLIES.

Agents for GARLOCK'S PATENT PISTON ROD PACKINGS.
Agents for "MAGNOLIA," a Perfect Anti-Friction Metal.

Engine Works, Barrington Street, Halifax.

MACDONALD & CO.

(LIMITED)

HALIFAX, N. S.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PUMPING MACHINERY
FOR MINERS' USE,
IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

Roburite.

This is the only explosive ever invented that can in reality be termed

A SAFETY FLAMELESS EXPLOSIVE.

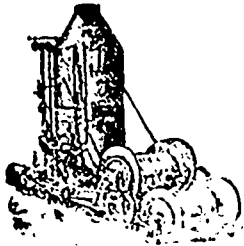
It is not affected in the least by change of temperature, neither Fire, Lightning, Electricity or Concussion can fire it, and nothing but the insertion of the Detonator or the cartridges can make it explode. Since its first introduction THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A REPORT OF A SINGLE ACCIDENT OR LOSS OF LIFE either in its use or manufacture. Any explosive containing NITRO GLYCERINE when exposed alternately to moist and dry air is liable to spontaneous ignition, and such is reported against by H. M. Inspector of Explosives. 31—111 '90. Hence the terrible accidents which are constantly occurring from the use of Dynamite whereby THOUSANDS OF MINERS HAVE BEEN KILLED.

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

Manufactured in Halifax and for sale by

THE CANADA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, Limited.

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



DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

The tournament for the Checker championship of the State of Maine was held at Cumberland Mills. After a hard struggle Mr. E. K. Chapman was the victor and carried home the silver medal.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 274.—The position was: Black men 5, 6, 7, 12, 15; white men 13, 14, 21, 24, 28; black to play; what result?

15-18	31-26	5-14	12-16
24-19	15-11	7-2	9-14
18-22	7-16	6-10	15-11
19-15	20-11	2-6	14-23
22-26	26-22	18-15	11-15
28-24	11-7	6-9	23-26
26-31	22-18	14-18	15-18
24-20	14-9	21-17	b. wins

GAME 166—"BRISTOL,"

Recently played between Messrs. Hamilton (black), and Granville (white), of Halifax.

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

a White's game looks very strong here.

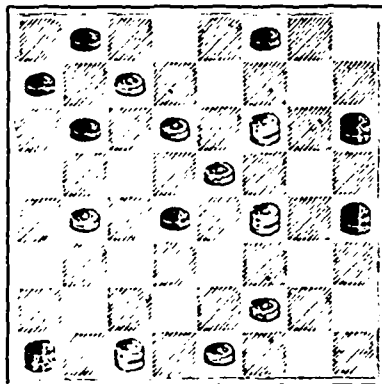
b But this unlooked-for move seems to place black on a perfect equality.

Can any of our readers find a weak spot in the above game?

PROBLEM No. 276.

By Dr. Schaefer, champion of New York. Taken from the *Acadian Recorder*.

Black men 1, 3, 5, 9, 18, kings 12, 20, 29.



White men 6, 10, 15, 17, 27, 31, kings 11, 19, 30.

White to play and win.

We regard this as a very neat specimen of a stroke problem. Few players would solve it without moving a piece inside of the time limit—five minutes.

THE SARATOGA MIRACLE.

FURTHER INVESTIGATED BY AN EXPRESS REPORTER.

The Facts Already Stated Fully Covered—Interviews with Leading Physicians who Treated Quant—The Most Marvellous Case in the History of Medical Science.

A few weeks ago an article appeared in this paper copied from the Albany,

N. Y. Journal, giving the particulars of one of the most remarkable cures of the 19th century. The article was under the heading "A Saratoga Co. Miracle," and excited such widespread comment that another Albany paper—the Express—detailed a reporter to make a thorough investigation of the statements appearing in the Journal's article. The facts as elicited by the Express reporter are given in the following article, which appeared in that paper on April 16th, and makes one of the most interesting stories ever related:—

A few weeks ago there was published in the Albany Evening Journal the story of a most remarkable—indeed so remarkable as to well justify the term "miraculous"—cure of a severe case of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis; simply by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, and, in compliance with instructions, an Express reporter has been devoting some time in a critical investigation of the real facts of the case.

The story of the wonderful cure of Charles A. Quant, of Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y., as first told in "The Journal," has been copied into hundreds if not thousands of other daily and weekly newspapers, and has created such a sensation throughout the entire country that it was deemed a duty due all the people, and especially the thousands of similarly afflicted, that the statements of the case as made in "The Albany Journal" and copied into so many other newspapers should, if true, be verified; or, if false, exposed as an imposition upon public credulity.

The result of the Express reporter's investigations authorizes him in saying that the story of Charles A. Quant's cure of locomotor ataxia by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, a popular remedy prepared and put up by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Morristown, N. Y., and Brockville, Ontario, IS TRUE, and that all its statements are not only justified but verified by the fuller development of the further facts of the case.

Perhaps the readers of the Express are not all of them fully familiar with the details of this miraculous restoration to health of a man who after weeks and months of treatment by the most skillful doctors in two of the best hospitals in the state of New York—the Roosevelt hospital in New York city and St. Peter's hospital in Albany—was dismissed from each as incurable, and because the case was deemed incurable, the man was denied admission into several others to which application was made in his behalf. The story as told by Mr. Quant himself and published in the Albany Journal, is as follows:—

"My name is Charles A. Quant. I am 37 years old. I was born in the village of Galway, and excepting while travelling on business and a little while in Amsterdam, have spent my whole life here. Up to about eight years ago I had never been sick and was then in perfect health. I was fully six feet tall, weighed 180 pounds and was very strong. For 12 years I was travelling salesman for a piano and organ company, and had to do, or at least did do, a great deal of heavy lifting, got my meals very irregularly and slept in rough 'sparo beds' in country houses to freeze any ordinary man to death, or at least give him the rheumatism. About eight

years ago I began to feel distress in my stomach, and consulted several doctors about it. They all said it was dyspepsia, and for dyspepsia I was treated by various doctors in different places, and took all the patent medicines I could hear of that claimed to be a cure for dyspepsia. But I continued to grow gradually worse for four years. Then I began to have pain in my back and legs and became conscious that my legs were getting weak and my step unsteady, and then I staggered when I walked. Having received no benefit from the use of patent medicines, and feeling that I was constantly growing worse, I then, upon advice, began the use of electric belts, pads and all the many different kinds of electric appliances I could hear of, and spent hundreds of dollars for them, but they did me no good. (Here Mr. Quant showed the Journal reporter an electric suit of underwear, for which he paid \$124.) In the fall of 1888 the doctors advised a change of climate, so I went to Atlanta, Ga., and acted as agent for the Estey Organ Company. While there I took a thorough electric treatment, but it only seemed to aggravate my disease, and the only relief I could get from the sharp and distressing pains was to take morphine. The pain was so intense at times that it seemed as though I could not stand it, and I almost longed for death as the only certain relief. In September of 1883 my legs gave out entirely and my left eye was drawn to one side, so that I had double sight and was dizzy. My trouble so affected my whole nervous system that I had to give up business. Then I returned to New York and went to the Roosevelt hospital, where for four months I was treated by specialists and they pronounced my case locomotor ataxia and incurable. After I had been under treatment by Prof. Starr and Dr. Ware for four months, they told me they had done all they could for me. Then I went to the New York hospital on Fifteenth street, where, upon examination, they said I was incurable and would not take me in. At the Presbyterian hospital they examined me and told me the same thing. In March, 1890, I was taken to St. Peter's hospital in Albany, where Prof. H. H. Hun frankly told my wife my case was hopeless, that he could do nothing for me and that she had better take me back home and save my money. But I wanted to make a trial of Prof. Hun's famous skill, and I remained under his treatment for nine weeks, but secured no benefit. All this time I had been growing worse. I had become entirely paralyzed from my waist down and had partly lost control of my hands. The pain was terrible; my legs felt as though they were freezing, and my stomach would not retain food, and I fell away to 120 pounds. In the Albany hospital they put 17 big burns on my back one day with red hot irons, and after a few days they put 14 more burns on and treated me with electricity, but I got worse rather than better; lost control of my bowels and water, and, upon advice of the doctor, who said there was no hope for me, I was brought home, where it was thought that death would soon come to relieve me of my sufferings. Last September, while in this helpless and suffering condition, a friend of mine in Hamilton, Ont., called my attention to the statement of one John Marshall, whose

case had been similar to my own, and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In this case Mr. Marshall, who is a prominent member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, had, after four years of constant treatment by the most eminent Canadian physicians, been pronounced incurable, and paid the \$1,000 total disability claim allowed by the order in such cases. Some months after Mr. Marshall began a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking some 15 boxes was fully restored to health. I thought I would try them, and my wife sent for two boxes of the pills, and I took them according to the directions on the wrapper on each box. For the first few days the cold baths were pretty severe, as I was so very weak, but I continued to follow instructions as to taking the pills and the treatment, and even before I had used up the two boxes of the pills began to feel beneficial results from them. My pains were not so bad. I felt warmer; my head felt better; my food began to relish and agree with me; I could straighten up; the feeling began to come back into my limbs; I began to be able to get about on crutches; my eye came back again as good as ever, and now, after the use of eight boxes of the pills, at a cost of only \$4.00—see!—I can with the help of a cane only, walk all about the house and yard, can saw wood, and on pleasant days I walk down town. My stomach trouble is gone; I have gained 10 pounds; I feel like a new man, and when the spring opens I expect to be able to renew my organ and piano agency. I cannot speak in too high terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as I know they saved my life after all the doctors had given me up as incurable."

Such is the wonderful story which the Express reporter has succeeded in securing verification of in all its details, from the hospital records where Mr. Quant was treated and from the doctors who had the case in hand and who pronounced him incurable. Let it be remembered that all this hospital treatment was two and three years ago, while his cure, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, has been effected since last September, 1891. So it is beyond a doubt evident that his recovery is wholly due to the use of these famous pills which have been found to have made such remarkable cures in this and other cases.

Mr. Quant placed in the hands of the reporter his card of admission to Roosevelt hospital, which is here reproduced in further confirmation of his statements:—

457

ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.

OUT-PATIENT.

No. 14037. Admitted Sept 16, 89.

Chas. Quant.

Age 34. Birthplace N.Y.

Civil Condition

Occupation

Residence 17 Park St. Hoboken.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

(OVER)

To verify Mr. Quant's statement our reporter a few days ago (March 31st, 1892), called on Dr. Allen Starr at his office, No. 22 West Twenty-eight St., New York City. Dr. Starr is house

physician of the Roosevelt hospital, situated corner of Ninth avenue and Fifty-ninth St. In reply to inquiry he said he remembered the case of Mr. Quant very well and treated him some, but that he was chiefly treated and under the more especial care of Dr. Ware. He said he regarded this case as he did all cases of locomotor ataxia as incurable. In order that our reporter might get a copy of the history of the case of Mr. Quant from the hospital record he very courteously gave him a letter of which the following is a copy:—

Dr. M. A. Starr, 22 West Forty-eight Street, office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., New York, March 31st, 1892.—Dear Dr. Vought: If you have any record of a locomotor ataxia by name of Quant, who says he came to the clinic 3 or 4 years ago, No. 14,037, of the O. D. Dept., Roosevelt, sent to me from Ware, will you let the bearer know. If you have no record send him to Roosevelt Hosp.

Yours,
STARR.

By means of this letter access to the records was permitted, and a transcript of the history of Mr. Quant's case was made from them as follows:

"No. 14,037. Admitted September 16th, 1889, Charles A. Quant, aged 34 years. Born U. S. Married. Hoboken."

"History of the case—Dyspepsia for past four or five years. About 14 months partial loss of power and numbness in lower extremities. Girdling sensation about abdomen. (November 29th, 1889, not improved, external strabismus of left eye and dilatation of the left eye.) Some difficulty in passing water at times; no headache but some dizziness; alternate diarrhoea and constipation; partial ptosis past two weeks in left eye. "Ord R. F. Bi pep. and Soda."

These are the marked symptoms of a severe case of locomotor ataxia. "And Dr. Starr said a case with such marked symptoms could not be cured and Quant who was receiving treatment in the out patient department, was given up as incurable."

"There never was a case recovered in the world," said Dr. Starr. And then said: "Dr. Ware can tell you more about the case as Quant was under his more personal treatment. I am surprised," he said, "that the man is alive, as I thought he must be dead long ago."

Our reporter found Dr. Edward Ware at his office, No. 162 West Ninety-third street, New York. He said: "I have very distinct recollections of the Quant case. It was a very pronounced case. I treated him about eight months. This was in the early summer of 1890. I deemed him incurable, and thought him dead before now. Imagine my surprise when I received a letter from him about two weeks ago telling me that he was alive, was getting well, and expected soon to be fully recovered."

"What do you think, doctor, was the cause of his recovery?"

"That is more than I know. Quant says he has been taking some sort of pills and that they cured him. At all events, I am glad the poor fellow is getting well, for his was a bad case and he was a great sufferer."

Dr. Theodore R. Tuttle, of 319 West Eighteenth street, to whom our reporter is indebted for assisting cour-

tesies, said of locomotor ataxia? "I have had several cases of this disease in the course of my practice. I will not say that it is incurable, but I never knew of a case to get well; but I will say it is not deemed curable by any remedies known to the medical profession."

After this successful and confirmatory investigation in New York, our reporter, Saturday, April 2nd, 1892, visited St. Peter's hospital, in Albany, corner of Albany and Ferry streets. He had a courteous reception by Sister Mary Philomena, the sister superior of St. Peter's hospital, and when told the object of his visit, said she remembered the case of poor Mr. Quant very distinctly. Said she: "It was a distressing case and excited my sympathies much. Poor fellow, he couldn't be cured and had to go home in a terrible condition of helplessness and suffering." The house physician, on consulting the records of St. Peter's hospital, said he found only that Charles A. Quant entered the hospital March 14th, 1890, was treated by Dr. Henry Hun, assisted by Dr. Van Derveer, who was then, 1890, at the head of the hospital, and that his case being deemed now possible of cure, he left the hospital and was taken to his home, as he supposed, to die.

Such is the full history of this most remarkable case of successful recovery from a heretofore supposed incurable disease, and after all the doctors had given him up, by the simple use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Truly it is an interesting story of a most miraculous cure of a dreadful disease by the simple use of this popular remedy.

A further investigation revealed the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but are a scientific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatic, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of whatever nature.

On further inquiry the writer found that these pills are manufactured by Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ontario, and Morristown, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

