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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The closing days of June will find assembled in London a great business congress in which the principal boards of trade throughout the British Empire will be represented. This commercial congress has been called together to discuss many matters of importance to business men, and while one of the questions to be considered may be regarded as semi-political in its character, the questions as a whole bear directly on the trade and commerce of the Empire. We shall take occasion to refer to these questions in detail in this and subsequent issues of THE CRITIC.

The news of the death of Captain Stairs caused a thrill of regret in the hearts of all our loyal citizens. Young Stairs had won a most distinguished place for a man of his years, and wherever the story of Stanley's African expedition is told a high and honored place will be given to the name of our young Halifax hero. By his death Halifax has lost one of her most distinguished sons, and the Empire a young, brave and dauntless officer. THE CRITIC extends to the family and relatives of Captain Stairs its deepest sympathy in their sudden and lamentable bereavement.

The successful docking of the great warship *Blake* in the Halifax Dry Dock has excited a very widespread interest in the city this week. Measurements give little idea of the huge bulk of this great engine of war, but it is a source of pride, not only to the docking company, but to the citizens of Halifax to have the *Blake* docked upon the shores of our own harbor. The *Blake* has a length of 396 feet, a breadth of 65 feet and a depth of 46 feet. She registers 9,000 tons. It is a high and practical testimonial to modern mechanical skill to have such a great ship resting quietly upon the blocks in the dock, and to have accomplished this without the straining of a single plate.

Under the *nom de plume* of "White Rose" an ex-soldier writes to the *Evening Mail* taking THE CRITIC to task for what it had to say about the recent cowardly attack upon Postmaster Blackadar and others. The White Rose has some thorny remarks about our city police, and insinuates that the guardians of the peace are on friendly terms with certain gangs of Halifax toughs, and further on White Rose offers Colonel Rolph some advice as to the management of the regiment. These points may or may not be well taken, but it is surely a sorry excuse to offer for the cowardly attack to state that Halifax has many resident toughs who are constantly breaking the peace. If there be such, and they commit any lawless acts, they should certainly be brought to justice; but their existence should not excuse the lawlessness and cowardly attacks of a regimental gang, which is a disgrace to the fair fame of the Leicestershires.

Since our last issue the nomination of the Republican Convention at Minneapolis has been made, and Mr. Harrison has come out ahead with flying colors. Of the 904 votes Mr. Harrison's nomination secured 535, while that of his opponents, four in all, totalled but 369. Blaine and McKinley each received 182 votes, Reid 4 and Lincoln 1. The outcome of Harrison's nomination cannot as yet be fully conjectured, but it is safe to say that Blaine and Blaine's friends are disappointed beyond measure, and that Harrison need not count upon their active co-operation during the campaign. On the other hand McKinley's future will depend upon the support that he and his friends accord to Mr. Harrison, and hence the McKinleyites will be active Republican campaigners.

The series of letters and other documents published in the *Toronto Globe* show that Mr. McGreevy, familiarly known as "Uncle Tom," dispersed about \$112,000 in 30 constituencies during the elections of 1887. These revelations implicate Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolph Caron, and it is probable their publication will lead to serious enquiries as to the origin and disposition of these funds. It is said that the brutality practised upon the negroes, as pictured by Harriet Beecher Stowe in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," had a powerful influence in breaking down slavery in the United States. May it not be that the publication of the documents from Uncle Tom's Cabinet shall be instrumental in breaking down the political slavery which exist in constituencies where men barter their votes for gold.

One of the most important questions which is to be considered by the Imperial Congress of the Boards of Trade is that of the trade relations between Great Britain and her Colonies. This is to be considered in the light of the recent legislation in the United States, viz: the McKinley Bill, as well as with regard to the proposed renewal of trade treaties with European countries. From the programme we should infer that the outcome of the discussion of this question might lead to a proposal to form a British Zollverein; but Great Britain has so long been wedded to free trade, and her business men are all so out of sympathy with anything that savors of protection, that the idea of differential duties within the Empire will scarce be seriously entertained. At any rate it will take more than a passing agitation to affect the convictions of a people who have for two generations been indoctrinated in the principles of free trade.

Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion have pretty fully expressed their views with reference to the necessity that exists for the passage of an Insolvency Act by the Dominion Parliament. The unwholesome experience of the Act for insolvent debtors has made business men somewhat chary about recommending the re-enactment of a similar law, but bad as this was it was at least more advantageous to the general creditor than are the results of the preferential assignments of the day. Perhaps, however, it is well that no legislative action can be obtained upon this question for at least a twelve-month to come, as the interval will give time for the expression of the matured thoughts of our business men. So far the consensus of opinion discounts the idea of those extremists who would place insolvents in the category of incapables if not criminals. Practical business experience has taught the great majority of clear-headed men that business failures are as often the result of untoward circumstances as of speculation, bad management or incompetency.

A few days since our contemporary, the *Morning Herald*, published the synopsis of a paper read by Edward E. de Lancy before the New York Historical Society on the causes of the American Revolution. Mr. de Lancy it appears is giving to the citizens of the United States some very unpalatable truths with respect to the characters and aims of the leading founders of the Republic. A student of the histories of the Revolution which are in general use might be led to sympathize with Washington, Franklin and the Adams family, but deeper research does not shed much lustre upon the lives of these men. How many histories of the United States tell the correct story of the first vote taken in the Colonial Congress upon the question of independence. How many of them admit that this vote was a tie, and that it was Samuel Adams who influenced the vote of Pennsylvania so as to change the result when the second ballot was taken. George the Third and his ministers made many egregious blunders in the government of the American Colonies, but as time rolls by history will prove that the Revolution was brought about by self-seeking demagogues, who had all to win and nothing to lose from the severance of the ties which united Great Britain and the Colonies.

The unsettled state of affairs in many portions of South America is not deterring the enterprising railroad men from their work. An important trans-continental road is being laid across the Andes, extending through Chili and Argentine to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The new line will be a vastly popular one, as hitherto a long and dangerous sea-voyage around the continent, or a most uncomfortable mountain journey have been the only means of communication between the East and West. With the railroads, cables and telegraphs, the South Americans will soon be too busily occupied to waste their time on civil war.

Chili is slowly struggling back to her position as the leading financial state of South America. She can point with pardonable pride to fifty years of financial prosperity, during which her stocks have been respected in all quarters of the globe. The country is not yet settled from the disturbances of the war of 1891, when false reports quickly affected all Chilean stocks, and now the excited state of neighboring countries does not conduce to the safety of any South American investments. Fortunately the statesmen of Chili are grappling with the trouble in earnest, and hope before long to bring back the former reputation of the State.

General Booth, whose happy facility of obtaining whatever money he deemed necessary for his philanthropic enterprises is so well known, is in trouble. His scheme for rescuing the "submerged tenth" of London demanded a capital of \$5,000,000. The amount, large as it may seem, was very quickly made up, and the work began. The General also asked for an annual income of \$150,000 a year, and it is his failure to realize this sum that is depressing his enterprises. His work is an excellent one, and though many do not wholly approve of his methods, all will feel sorry if the gigantic scheme, which so far has met with success, should fall through for want of the comparatively small amount of the annual income.

The public betrothal of the Princess Marie of Edinburgh to the Crown Prince of Roumania is causing European diplomats to consider the possible complications which may arise. The Princess is a niece of the Czar of Russia, and Roumania are not on the best of terms. The little kingdom, lying as it does between Russia and the much-coveted Constantinople, has long been desired by the Great Northern Power. But the Royal Family of Roumania is German, and the future Queen is also a grand-daughter of Victoria, so it is not likely that either Germany or Great Britain will allow the rights of the kingdom to be trifled with. The alliance is a popular one and seems decidedly in the interests of Roumania.

The limited knowledge possessed by the people of Quebec and Ontario as to the climate, scenery and resources of the Maritime Provinces is simply astounding. We bluenoses are travellers, and a large number of us are as familiar with Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto as is the average inhabitant of the Upper Provinces, but the ignorance which prevails among the intelligent classes of Ontario and Quebec as to this country is simply lamentable. If our fellow-countrymen in the West would but visit us during the summer months, partake of our hospitality and enjoy our balmy ocean breezes, they would find that in extent and beauty of scenery this section of Canada is equal to any in the broad Dominion, and that in intelligence and culture its people know no peers.

The City Engineer and the Board of Works deserve much credit for the many reforms which they are pushing, not the least of which, by-the-by, is the improved state of the sidewalks. No city in the world can show a finer pavement than that now laid on parts of Pleasant and Hollis Streets. In fact, the stubbed-toe sensation, which had almost become a chronic feeling of the Halifaxian, is completely missing when one promenades on the new pavements. Doubtless in the past we had cause to be thankful for the benefits of water and gas, but it is a little hard on pedestrians who have to surmount the two brick mounds which commemorate the introduction of these great modern conveniences into so many city domiciles. The sooner the unsightly, dangerous and frost-heaven brick walks come up the better for all concerned.

Reforms are not brought about in a day or a week. Public opinion needs to be fully educated before it recognises the drawbacks of methods which have the seal of tradition upon them. For years the streets and sidewalks of Halifax have been in a shameful condition. For years the appropriations of public money for street purposes have been frittered away at the dictate of men who in the nature of things could have little or no knowledge of street repairs. For years attempts have been made to reform the methods of distributing and expending these moneys under proper supervision, and the public beginning to appreciate the situation began to hope that ill-paved sidewalks and undulating roadways would soon be a thing of the past. Some of the members of the City Council frankly acknowledged that the distribution of street appropriations among the different wards was unwise, and that they possessed neither the training or practical knowledge necessary to properly supervise the expenditure of the money. These Aldermen made a patriotic attempt to have the street appropriations expended directly by the City Engineer, holding that official responsible for the result; but their proposal met with strong opposition in the Council. As a result the matter was compromised by continuing the old method of ward appropriation; the expenditure, however, being under the control of the City Engineer. We should be gratified for even this measure of reform, for assuredly a half a loaf is better than no bread.

There is friction between Kaiser William and the Czar. The young Emperor has proposed a matrimonial alliance between his sister and the Czar's daughter, but the Czar has declined the German overtures, and bids William look in some less lofty quarter for a brother-in-law. It was hoped that this "misunderstanding" would be made up at the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark, but this favorable moment has passed and the quarrel is still on. The projected match would not have been extremely popular with either nation, but it might have done much towards establishing a feeling of tolerance, at least, between the Germans and the subjects of the Czar. As King William does not take rebuffs timely, there is much speculation as to his probable methods of retaliation.

The asphalt pavements of London, which so many travellers enthuse over, seem to have their drawbacks. It has been the intention of the London Council to dig up many of the cobbled and wooden-paved thoroughfares and lay them with asphalt, on the ground that asphalt was cleaner, needed less repair, and was easier on wheels than the condemned materials. However, a stay has been put to proceedings by the proprietors of cabs and busses, who protest against the proposed change. They claim that it is death to the horses, and as the British public have always a kindly ear towards the sufferings of the dumb beasts, the objection will not be without weight. The smooth surface of the cement in wet weather is so slippery that many horses fall on it and much damage is thereby done. The root of the matter, however, seems to be in the style of horse-shoe used. The French shoe is admirably adapted to the needs of asphalt, and its introduction into London would remedy the danger to the horses, and would afford a great luxury to all who have formerly been jolted over the cobbles.

Two of the cleverest of New York churchmen are pitted against one another in the present temperance discussion. Dr. Parkhurst undertook to put down the saloon as far as possible, and his crusade is being carried on enthusiastically. Dr. Rainsford, his opponent, sees something amiss in the scheme, and contends that the working man has as much right to his saloon as the rich man has to his club. He proposes not to abolish the saloon, but to make each a centre of culture. For that purpose he would dispense with intoxicating drinks, and serve good beers, light wines, tea, coffee and chocolate, and provide smoking and reading-rooms. The reformed saloon would be under the protection of the church, and he claims that it would do much to elevate the masses. Of course, the total abstinence papers have denounced him as an evil-minded man, and the mild-eyed doctor is as much at sea over the turmoil he has raised as was Dr. Parkhurst at the indignation aroused when he made his first statements. We sincerely hope that these two leaders of men will find some common platform on which they may work to advantage for the benefit of their fellow-beings.

Miss Anna Dickinson, one of America's silver-tongued orators, has been making a lively disturbance in the courts with her suit against the Republican national committee. Miss Dickinson was engaged as a Republican speaker for the last Presidential Election, and was employed to speak on political subjects at the rate of \$125.00 a day, with the understanding that if Harrison were elected, she should be paid a bonus of \$1250.00. The speeches were not all delivered, as the committee were advised that they were not having a favorable effect on the party, and though the lady was paid the full amount per day, her bonus was not handed over. Some interesting correspondence has been brought out, in which the character of the chairman of the committee does not appear to advantage. In a maudlin letter to Miss Dickinson's sister he cautions her "to pet dear Anna up and make her strong again," and bewails the wickedness of the world in repaying the orator with ingratitude. Though Miss Dickinson has lost her suit, she has the moral support of both parties, who, publicly at least, spurn the idea that a regular contract should be shuffled out of on account of a trifling legal technicality.

On more than one occasion we have been asked by persons unfamiliar with the locality of Halifax how it is that the city is constantly agitating for railway facilities, while the Dominion Government has apparently done its best to meet the wishes of the citizens. The answer is not far to seek. Halifax is located on the western side of the harbor, along the shore of which the city extends for a distance of three miles. West of the city lies the North-West Arm, leaving the only available railway approach near the extreme northern end of the peninsula. In the first instance the passenger station and freight sheds were located at Richmond, a full two miles north of the centre of the city; but the traffic having outgrown these facilities, a new passenger depot was erected at North Street and a deep water terminus with commodious freight sheds was constructed. Our merchants and shippers, while fully appreciating these improvements, still labored under great disadvantages and found that the extra charges for truckage and lightering were, owing to the distances, a great drawback to the trade of the city, and so a continuous agitation for better terminal facilities has been kept up both by the City Council and the Board of Trade. This agitation is now about to bear fruit, and it only remains for our people to stand unitedly firm in order to secure for the city terminal facilities equal to the demands of our trade. One thing is certain, the trade and navigation returns prove conclusively that the exports and imports of Halifax year by year are steadily increasing, and these returns are fully confirmed by the demand for increased as well as improved terminal facilities.

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

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A DOUBT DISPELLED.

For six months he argued the thing pro and con,
Till his mind was most mazy that subject upon;
To wed her or not—was she worthy his love?
Would she prove a shrew wife or a meek turtle dove?

At last after wearying body and mind,
He decided to marry her, going it blind;
So he promptly proposed. But she wasn't so slow,
For she just took six seconds to answer him No!

Love is blind; but the neighbors are not.

A judge in Charleston, S. C., has decided that the sale of soap by a druggist on Sunday is lawful, because cleanliness is next to godliness.

His Forte: Cousin Sue—"Mr. Bungley told me he was somewhat of an athlete. What does he do?" Jack—"Oh, he's very skillful in tossing glasses over a horizontal bar."

Diddereau—"Did you attend the lecture of Prof. Hardhead on 'Grip, a malady of the imagination'?" Biddereau—"He did not lecture." "Why not?" "Down with the grip."

"I can take a hundred words a minute," said the stenographer. "I often take more than that," remarked the other in sorrowful accents; "but then I have to. I'm married."

THE HIDDEN DOUBT.—She—You have been calling on Miss Plankington quite often of late, haven't you? Has she always been at home? He—That's just what I have been wondering.

Sweetness in being sweet, that's for the flowers;
Sweetness in finding sweet, that's for the bee;
Sweetness in making sweet sorrowful hours;
That is the sweetness for you and for me.

Mrs. Swe!!—"Our house is fitted up with all the improvements and we have a picture molding in the parlor." Mrs. Homespun—"Sakes alive! But your house must be awful damp! To think of a picture moulding! It must be the paste, I s'pose."

The best thing to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to an opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to a child, good example; to your father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity.

"He is a most scrupulous and refined gentleman." "Yes. Mary was skating with him and she fell and sprained her ankle, and he wouldn't pick her up in his arms and carry her off until he had gone through the form of proposing and become engaged to her."

Where the Discord Comes In.—"You have got two sopranos in your choir, I believe?" "Yes, and both fine vocalists." "You should have some good music with two such singers?" "Yes; plenty of harmony when they are singing, but lots of discord when they ain't."

It is stated in the papers that an Englishman advertises that he "will sell to ministers notes of deceased sermons at five shillings each." If such sermons have been bought and preached pretty generally, it will account for some of the deadness that is complained of in the churches.

A PARAPHRASE.

At present of summer weddings we read
On which much money is spent,
And 'tis fondly hoped that they don't precede
A winter of discontent.

It is very significant that no country to-day is free from the terrors of anarchism and dynamite fiends except this Dominion, which hitherto has escaped the attention of these foes of law and order. Russia, Austria, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Spain, France, and even the United States are more or less troubled.

A FRIGID REMINDER—"The weather this morning reminds me of a certain South American republic," said the Snake Editor, as he came in, rubbing his hands.

"Ah!" replied the Horse Editor, with a fine lack of interest.
"Yes; little Chili."

"There is one thing I like about your husband; he never hurries you when getting ready for a walk." "Precious little credit due to him for that, my dear. Whenever I see that I am not likely to be ready in time, I simply hide his hat or his gloves out of his way and let him hunt for them up and down till I have finished dressing."

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—It was a dainty, fair-haired maid of Milwaukee, of some five summers, who sat beside a little friend relating the advent of a new baby in the family.

"She was borned while your mamma was 'way down South, wasn't she?" asked the friend.

"Yes," replied the proud older sister.

"Well, I tell you, you were very fortunate to have her born white down there, because most of the little babies that are born in the South are born black," was the congratulatory response of the wide-eyed friend.

WANTED.—A Teacher to take charge of a branch school, to be conducted on the same practical plan as my Windsor school. There is big money for the right party. Special offer, three months only \$15, usual cost \$25. Board \$2 to \$3 a week.

SNELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Windsor, N. S.

EXCELLENCE.



RHEUMATISM.—Mr. W. M. HOWTS, 65 Red Lion St., High Holborn, W. C., London, Eng. states he had rheumatism 30 years; suffered intensely from swelling of hands, feet and joints. He used St. Jacobs Oil with marvelous results. Before the second bottle was exhausted the pain left him. He is cured.

NEURALGIA.—Mrs. JOHN McLEAN, Barrie Island, Ont., March 4, 1889, says: "I suffered severely with neuralgia for nine years and have been greatly benefited by the use of St. Jacobs Oil."

SCIATICA.—Grenada, Kans. I. C. A. Aug. 8, 1888. "I suffered eight years with sciatica, used five bottles of St. Jacobs Oil and was permanently cured." JACOB I. SMITH.

STRAIN.—Mr. M. PRICE, 11 Tabernacle Square, F. C., London, Eng., says: "I strained my wrist and the severe pain yielded like magic to St. Jacobs Oil."

LAMBECK.—Mrs. J. RING AND, Kincaid St., Brockville, Ont., writes: "I was confined to bed by severe lumbago. A part of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil enabled me to go about in a day."

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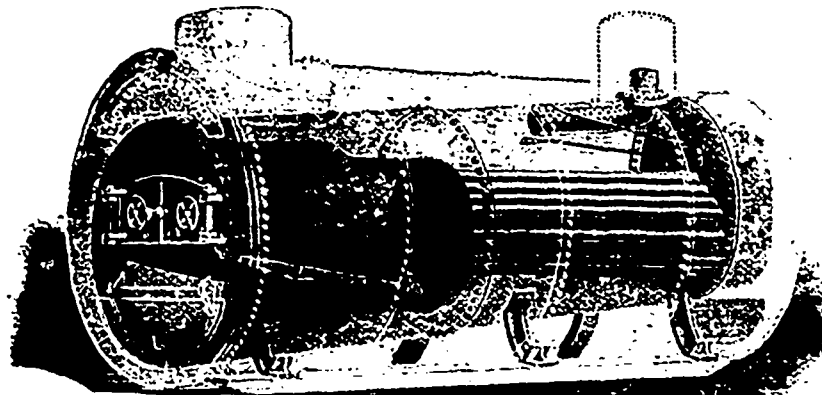
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Loss Heavy, but Health and Pluck left yet.

ESTABLISHED 1848. AMHERST, N. S.

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

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

McCarthy's resolution in amendment to the Redistribution Bill, which favored an adherence to the old County lines, was pretty thoroughly discussed in the Commons, but as it did not take into consideration the representation by population, the debate was remarkable for its fullness of verbiage and emptiness of logic. It was defeated by a vote of 109 to 62. Somerville (Brant) then moved a resolution declaring that redistribution should only apply to those Provinces which made it necessary by the census. This amendment likewise overlooks the principle of representation by population, and it must be evident that any departure from this principle can only result in dissatisfaction. We have no sympathy with gerrymandering Acts, but in so far as the Government's Redistribution Bill adheres to the principle of equalizing the representation of the people of the Dominion it has our cordial support. Mr. Somerville's amendment was defeated by a majority of 35, after which the second reading of the Bill was proceeded with and passed on a vote of 97 to 60.

The patent law of Canada is being changed, the full life of a patent being extended from 15 to 18 years. In some respects our patent law is not equal to that in force in the United States, the patentee not being protected to the same extent. Much of the success of the United States as a manufacturing country is due to the inventions of her artisans and practical men, and while the public should be protected, it is in the interests of the country to encourage by every means in its power the inventive skill of its people. Capital and labor can organize to protect themselves, but the crystallized thought of years, as represented in many ingenious inventions which save both the expenditure of capital and labor, is worthy of public encouragement and the fullest protection the law can afford.

The codification of the criminal laws of Canada is slowly but surely being carried forward. In one day's session during the past week 104 clauses were adopted.

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood & Sarsapilla does that makes it sell, and wins the confidence of the people.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The Y. M. C. A. building is having 240 incandescent lights put in.

The Methodist Conference met in Lunenburg this week. About eighty ministers were present.

In the Inter-Provincial shooting match at St. John Nova Scotia beat New Brunswick by nine points.

H. A. Calvin was last Friday elected by acclamation to represent Frontenac in the House of Commons.

Ex-Premier Mercier has returned to Montreal, and states that he will take his seat in the Quebec Legislature.

It is rumored that the W. & A. R. Company intends erecting a new station house and freight shed at Wilmot Station.

Mr. Thos. Gallagher, of the Queen Hotel, Moucton, N. B., is the possessor of a six weeks' old fox. It was caught in Nova Scotia.

Hon. D. C. Fraser has been elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Nova Scotia, which met in Amherst last week.

The Kentville *Star* says ripe strawberries may now be picked in almost any sunny location. In a week or fortnight at most we may enjoy them as table delicacies.

The Dominion cruisers *Acadia* (steamer) and *Kingsfisher* (schooner) have sailed from Halifax to watch fishing schooners now searching for mackerel on the Canadian coast.

Mr. A. D. Hewatt, formerly station agent at Annapolis, has been appointed Halifax agent of the Windsor and Annapolis railway, with offices at 126 Hollis street, in place of C. R. Barry.

The people of Allendale and Port Mills, Shelburne County, are agitating for better postal accommodation. The method of handling the mails in this part of the country is most primitive.

The Valley Telephone Co. have about completed the erection of the poles on the line from Annapolis to Hantsport. It is expected to have the line in working order by the last of August.

Upper Water Street will be closed for road traffic from the south entrance to O'Connor's Wharf to Commercial Wharf until further notice, in consequence of the paving operations now going on.

Lobsters are reported very scarce along the Tignish shore. A number of factories on the P. E. Island coast have closed down. The stormy cold weather of May was quite a drawback to this important industry.

The Nova Scotia Historical Society will meet this evening to consider the remonstrance of the Annapolis Mercantile and Improvement Association against a proposed alienation of the Garrison grounds at Annapolis Royal.

Rev. D. M. Gordon, of St. Andrew's Church of this city, who was recently offered an appointment in the Montreal Presbyterian College, has declined the same. This announcement will be received with pleasure by his many Halifax friends.

Our notice in last week's issue of the C. P. R. excursions to the North West gave the last date July 19th instead of July 18th. These excursions are arousing much interest and give promise of being extensively patronized. The dates are June 13th, 20th, and 27th and July 18th.

The lumber used in the construction of the new pier at Digby is being placed in the water and boomed at the Racquette. On Monday the boom broke and a considerable quantity of timber drifted away. It was towed back to the boom, and little loss, if any will follow.

The closing exercises in connection with the Ladies' College will take place next week. Miss Leach, the principal of the college, has received a very flattering call to the principalship of one of the oldest and most favorably known colleges for young women in New York state.

It is said the Sydney waterworks commissioners intend to lay out a portion of the land purchased in connection with the reservoir for a public park. The place selected is one of the handsomest spots for this purpose on earth, and with a very moderate outlay can be made into a charming sylvan retreat.

Mr. N. C. Macdonald, who has already contributed almost a million dollars to the different faculties of McGill University, has purchased a terrace of houses on the University Square, all of which will be demolished to make way for the construction of a magnificent new building for the law faculty.

Representatives of two large English paint firms have been sent out to make an experiment in painting the bottom of H. M. S. *Blake*. The starboard side will be painted with one composition, Rathgen's, and the port side with the manufacture of the second firm. That found best suited for the purpose will be selected by the Admiralty.

On Saturday night last the C. P. R. brought down from Ontario 52 horses for the Halifax Carriage Company, which, it is said, will, though after many delays, commence to run in a very few days. The carriage, if well managed, should prove a great convenience to that portion of the public not reached by the horse-car lines, and also a financial success.

The new schooner *Evelina*, now lying at Cunningham & Curren's Wharf, has been chartered to go on a novel and interesting expedition. A party of gentlemen have arranged to go in the *Evelina* to a Moravian village at the northern extremity of Hudson Bay, and to there secure a complete Esquimaux village, which is to be one of the features of the Chicago Exposition.

The electrical storms throughout the Province this week have been the most severe ever witnessed here, and have caused a large amount of damage. Scenes at once appalling and magnificent have been startlingly portrayed and have inspired much terror. With the exception of the demoralization of many electric wires no damage was done in Halifax, but reports from Amherst and Truro give accounts of serious destruction.

Judge Chauveau, of Quebec, gave his decision Thursday in the conspiracy case against ex-Premier Mercier, ex-Provincial Secretary Langelier and Ernest Pacaud. Mercier and Pacaud will have to stand trial at the Court of Queen's Bench at the October term. Personal bail was accepted. The charges against Langelier were dismissed. The proceedings against Mercier for allowing malfeasance in office were begun this afternoon.

At a meeting of the directors of the Lunenburg and Halifax Steam Packet Company, held at Lunenburg on Monday, it was decided to have an excursion by the steamer *Lunenburg* from that place to Boston. The steamer will arrive at the Hub on July 3rd and leave there on the 5th. A number have expressed their intention of "taking in" the event, and those who patronize the swift steamer may rely on having a good time on board as well as ashore. Tickets for the round trip have been fixed at \$10.

News has been received of the death in the Zumbesi region of Africa of Captain Sairs the explorer, who was with Stanley on his expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha. The deceased was born in Halifax July 1st, 1863. He was made a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, June 30th, 1885, and adjutant June 7th, 1890. On March 24th, 1891, he was appointed captain in the Welsh regiment. On the 18th of May, 1891, he received special regimental employment, which is a staff position.

Capt. J. H. McLean, who has been in the Provinces for the past few months in the interests of the *Empire*, Toronto, the leading Conservative journal of Canada, left for Montreal, Ottawa, and the West on Saturday. The *Empire* will publish a series of descriptive letters of many of our towns and their principal industries. Mr. McLean has been particularly impressed with the growth and development of the manufacturing interests and the general prosperity and bright outlook in the eastern portion of our great Dominion.

If the instructions of the city police to arrest all boys under 16 years of age who are caught smoking or chewing tobacco be strictly carried out a large number of lads will be found behind the bars. The law in brief is as follows:—1. Any person selling, giving, or causing to be sold, any cigars, cigarettes, smoking or chewing tobacco or opium to boys under 16 years of age, shall be liable to a fine not greater than \$20 or 30 days. 2. Any person who shall accept any money or other valuable consideration, to act as agents to anybody under 16, in procuring for such person any cigars, etc., shall be fined not greater than \$20 or 30 days. 3. Any person under 16 who has in his possession, or smokes cigars, etc., shall be fined not greater than \$5 or 7 days.

The *Season* for July is out, and, as ever, is being largely welcomed by the ladies. This number is especially interesting to those who are preparing summer outfits, and contains several very pretty models of light airy costumes suitable for the warm days of July and August. The colored plates are a taking feature and add greatly to its usefulness. The hints as to how to dress tastefully and fashionably are numerous, and the description of many novelties and details of the toilet are very interesting to the fair sex. All in all, the *Season* for July well sustains the reputation it has gained of being one of the best fashion magazines published, good illustrations and well written descriptions making it invaluable to all who would dress well. Price 30 cents a number. The International News Company, 83 and 85 Duane street, New York.

Messrs. Kemp, from Faversham, England, two oyster experts, are expected in Summerside, Prince Edward Island, shortly. The object of their visit is to superintend the planting of Summerside harbor with oysters. They are now working on Shediac harbor.

Elaborate preparations are being made in Charlottetown for the firemen's tournament to be held in that city on June 30th and July 1st. An excellent opportunity will be afforded every one to attend, as exceptionally low rates are being arranged for on the railway.

The Fire Commissioners met on Wednesday evening. Among other matters the subject of securing better fire apparatus was taken up and discussed. The Board decided to advertise for sale the hose reels now in use, and replace them with tight hose waggons to be drawn by horses.

The Presbyterian Assembly now convened in Montreal has in attendance a large number of ministers and laymen. Reports for the year are encouraging and the outlook for the future promises well. Dr. Cochrane has invited the assembly to meet next June in Brantford. His invitation was unanimously accepted.

The experiment of shipping live lobsters from Arichat to Boston has proved a success. The lobsters were caught on Friday and did not arrive in Boston until the next Thursday afternoon, yet when put on the market over three quarters of the shipment were still alive and in good marketable condition. It is probable that more and larger shipments will follow.

It is expected that work will be commenced on the ship railway at an early date. Work has been begun at the docks for pumping the water out, an operation which will take upwards of three weeks, pumping day and night. There is a depth of 30 feet to be pumped at Tidnish, and about the same at Fort Lawrence. Those in authority are very reticent concerning the exact position of affairs, but it is generally understood that the order to begin pumping is a preliminary towards the completion of the work.

The series of summer tours arranged by the Intercolonial offers a variety of pleasant holiday trips. The tourist tickets are for sale between June 1 and Sep. 30 and good for passage up to November 1. These tours are not confined to their own railway, a choice of different routes is given including some of the most popular lines of steamers. A table of tourist rates is published in a neat pamphlet which can be had for the asking, and contains many pointers for those about to take a holiday trip.

The Democratic convention meets at Chicago on the 21st inst. for the selection of a Presidential candidate. The results are awaited with great interest.

President Harrison has been nominated by the Republican party of the United States. Hon. Whitelaw Reid is the party's choice for the vice-presidency.

The people of Jamaica have raised a fund for the benefit of the persecuted Jews of Russia, and are willing it should be used towards their settlement on the Island. The West India Improvement Co. have offered vacant railroad tracts for the same purpose.

A cablegram from London says that the original portrait of Pocahontas, painted in 1612, has been secured for exhibition at the World's Fair. The portrait is owned by Eustace Neville Rolfe, of Leacham Hall, Norfolk, who is a descendant of John Rolfe, whom Pocahontas married.

The postal facilities and service at the World's Fair will constitute a part of the U. S. Government exhibit, and, naturally, will be made as near perfection as possible. The expense estimated to be necessary to accomplish this is \$163,047. Postmaster-General Wanamaker has asked that an appropriation of that sum be made by the Government.

A New York despatch informs those interested in the fate of the now famous Dr. Buchanan that he has been indicted on two counts, and will be tried at the regular sittings in September. The prisoner will occupy a cell in the murderers row at the Toombs by verdict, Friday, of Grand Jury of murder in the first degree. Mrs. Buchanan has moved to a house near the prison.

In the British House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, stated that Parliament would be dissolved between June 19th and June 25th.

Cardinal Manning did not leave money enough to pay his funeral expenses. These amounted to \$2,100, and to meet them a subscription was started among his relatives and intimate friends.

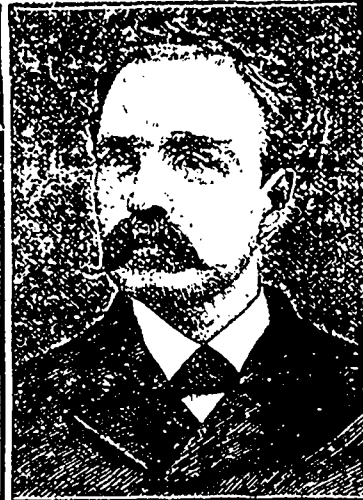
Berlin papers are still occupied in discussing the prospects of a consultation between Emperor William and Prince Bismarck. A rumor has been in circulation to the effect that Prince Bismarck would be made President of the State Council, but there is little likelihood that the ex-Chancellor, even should a reconciliation be effected, would accept such an unimportant post as the Presidency of the State Council, which he himself created in order to appoint Crown Prince Frederick thereto, and thus remove the Crown Prince from any influence in active politics.

A party to be sent out in the name of the Academy of Nautical Sciences for the relief of Lieut. Peary and party in Greenland will leave New York for St. Johns, Newfoundland, on June 25, and the latter place July 2. The vessel will be victualled for eighteen months by its owners, in addition to which it will contain a year's provisions for Lieut. Peary and his party, besides other stores taken by the expedition and by individual members. The non-appearance of Lieut. Peary and party by the first week in September will be regarded as almost certain evidence that they have met the fate of so many other Polar explorers.

No other remedy for Pulmonary troubles combines so many good qualities, nor proves so generally efficacious as Puttner's Emulsion. For sale by all medicine dealers, only 50 cts for a large bottle.

A despatch from Dublin says that a serious riot took place in Tralee on the 13th inst. at a Parnell meeting. William Redmond, Edward Harrington and Henry Harrington were present to address the Parnellites, but the foes of the party did not give the speakers much opportunity to speak to their followers. About 25 men were severely injured and over 100 less seriously hurt.

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DIZZINESS,
AND
Muscular Rheumatism
CURED!

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I contracted the Chronic Diarrhoea in the Army, and since 1851 I have been a constant sufferer. In addition to this, I was troubled as follows: 1st, a lame back and kidney trouble, 2d, Dyspepsia, 3d, Fatiguess and an all-gone feeling; 4th, Distress at pit of Stomach; 5th, Headache and Dizziness; 6th, Muscular Rheumatism in Chest so I had to lie in bed for weeks at a time; 7th, a severe Heart Trouble that would cause my pulse to run at 94 for days at a time. I was treated by very eminent Physicians, but would be compelled to leave my labor and return to my home weeks at a time—in fact I have had 15 fits of sickness in the last 26 years, and several times have been given up to die.

I feel that I am completely cured of all my bodily diseases except the Diarrhoea, which is not cured but greatly benefited. **GOLD** I shall take another course which I think will cure me entirely. Yours with gratitude,
REV. W. L. BROWN.

Atkinson, Me.

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5 PACKS OF CARDS, FREE.

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1 " " 5,000.....	5,000 00
1 " " 2,500.....	2,500 00
1 " " 1,250.....	1,250 00
2 Prizes 500.....	1,000 00
6 " " 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

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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

ART AND ARTISTS IN TORONTO.

It is scarcely worth while to visit a city and not get at anything but the external of it; the life of the people is what one should try and become acquainted with, and to do this requires some activity. A few good introductions are absolutely necessary, but when one enters to a circle is accomplished, the rest is comparatively easy. Artistic life in the Queen City is one of the subjects in which interest is taken, and my visits to studios have proved both profitable and pleasant.

To begin with sculpture, for it being less common than painting in our part of the country, and by far the most difficult branch of art, possesses special attractions. Mr. Hamilton P. MacCarthy, R. C. A., stands at the head of this branch of art in Canada. His studio is at number 12 Lombard Street, and contains many works of interest. Before proceeding to speak of them, there are a few facts connected with Mr. MacCarthy's work on the other side of the Atlantic, which, if I refer to, my readers will be better prepared to understand that a certain degree of perfection has been reached. One of these facts is that Mr. MacCarthy has been patronized by Her Majesty the Queen of England and many other Royal personages, as well as various members of the nobility, city corporations and others, which is a guarantee that Canada has an artist not without honor among those to whom excellence is necessary to recognition. Among the busts of well-known men in Canada which adorn the Lombard Street studio, I recognized Sir John Macdonald (a recent work,) Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Hon. Edward Blake, whose broad shoulders were noticeable above others, for they were draped in Grecian fashion, Goldwin Smith, Sir Daniel Wilson, Dr. Williamon, of Queen's University, Rev. Dr. Ryerson, the founder of the Ontario educational system, and many others more or less known to the people of Canada at large. Among the sculptor's recent works is a bust of Principal George M. Grant, of Queen's University, recently on exhibition in Montreal, and one of Darwin is in prospect. An unfinished marble bust of the late Professor Young, of Toronto University, shows signs of being an excellent likeness when finished, for on comparison with the photograph of the fine old face with its beautiful beard, reminding one of Walt Whitman, as his many pictures now appearing represent him, one can see that it is progressing to a life-like look. In the working part of the studio, where the artist "sculps," stands the large model of the bronze statue of Colonel Williams, who was killed at Battoche in the rebellion of '85. This bronze was erected two years ago at Port Hope in memory of the gallant soldier, and it is a noble piece of work. The model is rather shattered now, and looks weak in the knees, one of its feet is pretty well broken, and it bears other marks of time and the mutability of clay, but it still shows the strength and power of the artistic hand which wrought it, as well as betraying the truly martial spirit which animated the conception. Many will remember seeing pictures of this statue; if I remember rightly they came out in the *Dominion Illustrated* at the time of its erection.

It has not been in executing portrait busts and statues alone that Mr. MacCarthy has won his laurels. Among the groups in his room stand "Paul and Virginia" and "Burns and Highland Mary," which are touching and sympathetic conceptions of the subjects masterfully worked out. The first mentioned in particular catches my fancy. The tender expression on the face of Paul, and Virginia's clinging grace, combine in rendering the group most chaste. "Burns and Highland Mary" is also one of his great successes. The marbles of these works are owned in England, and only the plaster casts are to be seen here, but they serve to display the genius of their author. I did not see Mr. MacCarthy at work, but all about were signs that he is busy. A sculptor's work-room necessarily has a good deal about it that is not pretty, for clay and plaster in a crude state do not give much sign of what they can become under the creative mind and trained hand of the artist. It has been said that every piece of marble has a statue in it, and that the sculptor only finds it. This is true to a certain extent, but none the less the skill to find the statue is confined to comparatively few, and perhaps no two people would be able to find the same figure. We can then think of a block of marble as hiding the exquisite forms of gods and goddesses, or the hideous abominations of darkened minds which have never been opened to the fact that "beauty is truth, truth beauty", and who forsake the "human form divine" to produce hobgoblins and the creatures of their imaginations. When a work of art strikes one as desirable to possess, and a stringency of means prevents the laudable desire to surround oneself with genuine objects of beauty being carried out, it is gratifying to be able to secure photographs of them— as remembrancers if nothing more. There are several photographs of Mr. MacCarthy's work that are worth pains to collect.

The Woman's Art Club have been holding an exhibition of sketches at their studio, 87 Canada Life Building, and there one may see some of the work that women are doing with pen, pencil and brush. Nothing very ambitious has been attempted, but some of the studies are decidedly creditable. Owing to not possessing a catalogue, I cannot tell the names of the artists, but this much I know, for I asked particularly, there are no Nova Scotian exhibitors. This is a pity, and I think Nova Scotians should make an effort to bring themselves more closely in touch with the artistic life of Canada. Without what I may call, for want of a better name, *esprit de corps*, Canadians will never be one, and if this national spirit was encouraged and cultivated as it should be, greater strides would soon be made in all that goes to make a people great.

I have had a peep at a few painters' studios, among them Mr. L. B. O'Brien's in his beautiful home on College street. The grandeur of the Rockies and Selkirks, among which Mr. O'Brien spent three summers, is splendidly portrayed in the water color paintings about his rooms. "The footprints of an Avalanche" is one of the finest of his efforts, and shows a masterly command of detail, which indeed characterizes all Mr. O'Brien's

work, and renders it popular with the general public. Peaks clad in everlasting snow, wrapped in cloud and purple-tinted, rushing mountain torrents and forest clothed steeps—these have been the subjects of Mr. O'Brien's art, but he has of late devoted much attention to the quiet and peaceful scenery of England and Wales. A lovely picture is that of the town of Canterbury, dominated by its grand cathedral, while in the foreground a peaceful stream flows on its winding way through the meadows. The town of Windsor is also the subject of a picture that has many charms, and the scene of Shakespeare's "Merry wives of Windsor" possesses an unique interest for all lovers of literature. The picture I liked best, however, was a view of the beautiful Monmorency Falls at Quebec. It is hard to find, after all, more beautiful scenery than this Canada of ours affords. An odd thing happened to the title of one of Mr. O'Brien's pictures some time ago. It was a scene in the Selkirks, showing a glimpse of the railway about half way up the mountain side, the road lower down, and the river at the foot of the steep. This was called "Rail, road and river," but the intelligent compositor who set up the catalogue in which it appeared, thought the artist had made a mistake in placing a comma after "rail," and accordingly took it out making the name read "Railroad and river," entirely spoiling the alliterative and rather poetical title.

While speaking of art, I would like to tell the ladies of Halifax that very few of their fair sisters of Toronto now patronize that time-honored instrument of torture, the corset. Mrs. Jenness Miller came, was seen and heard and conquered. Toronto women have emancipated themselves, and look all the better for it. Squeezed waists are scarcely to be seen, and the freedom of carriage obtained by the natural and sensible dressing is alone enough to compensate for any fancied loss of support. It would be a blessing to Halifax if a similar reformation could take place there—but perhaps the time is not yet ripe.

BOOK GOSSIP.

The June number of the *Dominion Illustrated Monthly* is a distinctively Canadian one, dealing as it does with Canadian affairs through the pens of our most able men and women. The many illustrations are excellently done, and the frontispiece, "A Cape Breton Scene," will be singled out by all for especial admiration. All who are interested in out-of-door sports will find "Canoeing" an inspiring sketch. It describes the evolution of the rude dug-out into the slim bark canoes, which are the delight of paddlers. Mr. John Reade, F. R. S., contributes an excellent paper on the Folk-lore of Canada, in which he points out the many opportunities for investigation of still surviving superstitions which we are allowing to slip by. Two Toronto authors appear among the contributors, Seramis (Mrs. S. Frances Harrison) who treats of "Music and Musicians in Toronto," and Mr. Frank Leigh, who presents an admirable summary in "A Century of Legislation." Miss McLeod allows us the pleasure of visiting Winchester Cathedral and School in her charming company, and does full justice to "The Old Saxon Capital of England." Fiction is well represented by "McLarty's Kicking Bee," and the "Bible Article." Both stories deal with curious phases of Canadian life. Two beautiful poems grace the number: "The Gift," by the talented Sophie M. Almon Hensley, and a pathetic burst of rare song, "Triumph," from the pen of the late Goodridge Bliss Roberts. The closing departments are well conducted, and as a whole the magazine reflects the greatest credit on its promoters. Published by the Sabiston Lithographic and Publishing Company, Montreal. Price \$1.50 a year.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for June treats of some interesting and weighty subjects. The old dispute between Galileo and the Catholic Church as to revolution of the earth is well treated by Dr. Andrew D. White. Geo. Q. Kilmer gives a careful study of "First actions of wounded soldiers," a subject perhaps never so treated before. Prof. Byron D. Halsted gives an interesting account of "Pestiferous Plants" their nature and source. Another paper to interest botanists in "The Yucca moth and Yucca Pollination," contributed by Prof. C. V. Riley. In the article "Dust and Fresh Air," some devices for keeping out the first while admitting the second will be admired. Appleton Morgan contributes some spicy papers on "Wanted—a Railway Court of Last Resort." Altogether the June number is excellent in every way.

Those who possess copies of the *Illustrated London News* for May 28th, 1892, will act wisely if they decline to lend the regal number, and store it away with their curios. It is a Jubilee number, for fifty years have elapsed since the projectors launched the trial edition of the now famous weekly. The frontispiece of the present number is a reprint of the illustration commemorating Her Majesty's twenty-third birthday. The young Queen is holding the infant Prince of Wales, who playfully reaches his chubby hand for the rattle. The picture cannot but call up many interesting recollections. Several reprints are given of different passages in the life of Her Majesty, and the bright face of the Prince Consort looks out from many pages. One page is covered with small medallion portraits representing the Queen, the chiefs of the Cabinet, and the poet-laureate of 1842, while opposite in a similar setting are the faces of the aged sovereign and the ministers and poet-laureate of to-day. The portraits of past and present contributors and artists are full of interest. The past and present have seldom been contrasted so pointedly, and the Jubilee Number will be voted by all to be a unique issue.

Of course the June number of the *Ladies' Home Journal* treats extensively of Brides, for it is during this month of roses that they are so frequently to be seen. The bride-elect is well instructed in the tasteful arrangement of flowers at June weddings, is given numerous trousseau hints, including some captivating "going-away dresses," and she will smile not a little over Burdette's ideas on the subject of wedding tours, and have some serious thoughts suggested to her by "The First Year of Married Life." The busy mother and housekeeper are not forgotten, for there are numerous

columns devoted to the lightening of household cares, and simple directions given on the art of "Canning Fruit and Vegetables," while the family seamstress will find help in the "Hints on Home Dressmaking" and the "Summer Dresses for Small People." There are some lovely poems in the number, and a very promising new continued story, "An Every-day Girl." Then there are odds and ends of useful information, sweet side-talks with young people, and last, but not least, some very useful garden and flower-pot hints. Published at Philadelphia. Terms \$1 a year.

All who are interested in Dr. Barnado's homes for neglected or outcast children will find much useful information in the magazine "Night and Day," which he publishes in the interests of his cherished plans. The present issue deals almost wholly with the "Ever Open Doors," or the homes where the little children are received and trained before they are allowed to emigrate. The present occupants of the various homes number 4,368, and it is pleasing to note that though Canada has as yet contributed little to this grand undertaking, yet 5,000 boys and girls have made their homes with us, and in most cases they have become helpful members of the community in which they live.

The laughing face of a child peers over a picket fence to welcome the readers of the June St. Nicholas. The contents of the magazine are as usual bright and interesting. "The Boy Who Wouldn't be Stumped" is a capital story with a funny and well-pointed moral. "A Visit from Helen Keller" with a portrait of the sweet child cut off in so many ways from the ordinary life of children, will rouse much interest among the young readers. Children who love adventure will be delighted with "The First American Traveller" and "The Lonely Lighthouse." The continued story—"Two Girls and a Boy"—gives a most pleasing sketch of some private theatricals, and Laura E. Richards has a bright installment of "When I Was Your Age." Pretty poems and pictures abound. Subscription price \$3.00 a year. The Century Co. New York.



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A Great Sufferer from

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Perfectly cured by

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The best stomach tonics known to medical science are so happily combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla that it cures Indigestion, and Dyspepsia in its severest forms, when other medicines fail. In many cases Hood's Sarsaparilla seems to possess a magical touch, so quick and so gratifying the relief. Read the following from an aged and respected citizen of St. Mary's, Ont.:

"I am very glad to give this testimonial as to what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I suffered very much with dyspepsia. I have been taking medicine

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PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Synopsis of "The General Mining Act,"
Chapter 16, 54th Victoria.

Leases for Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal, Iron,
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GOLD AND SILVER.

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

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

Royalty on Gold and Silver, 2 1/2 per cent.

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LICENSES TO SEARCH, good for one year \$20 for 5 square miles. Lands applied for must not be more than 2 1/2 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 partly 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, in special circumstances warrant, may grant a lease larger than one square mile, but not larger than two square miles.

ROYALTIES.

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

Lead, 2 cts. on every 1 per cent. in a ton of 2,240 lbs.

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

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

L. J. TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General.

COMMERCIAL.

The continued warm weather has had the effect of keeping up the improvement in almost every line of trade, and payments continue to show a satisfactory increase over the previous months of the current year.

In view of the rapid increases of the production and importation of fruit here, the idea suggests itself whether a canning factory run in the interests of fruit-growers and importers would not prove a splendid investment in this city, if for no other purpose than to relieve the market of all accumulations of soft fruit, which have, during the past few years, proved a grievously prolific source of loss to handlers—especially as regards strawberries, raspberries, peaches, etc. It is absolutely necessary that soft and perishable fruit be cleared off every twenty-four hours, even if it has to be destroyed, in order that the values of fresh arrivals may not be depreciated by deteriorated offerings, as has too frequently been the case. Now that the small fruit season is about to commence, it seems imperative that some plan such as that now suggested should be carried into effect, in order to make the business a paying one for growers and handlers. Of late years the production of small fruits has grown enormously, and the increasing supplies that find their way to market will be more than ever at the mercy of buyers unless this scheme is carried out. If the market was cleared at a fixed hour each day of all surplus stock by sending it to the cannery—in which case it would not prove a total loss—it would prove at the end of the season to have been a great boon to all in the business, who would thereby insure a bare market every morning for their fresh supplies and prevent the repeated gluts and losses to which they have been subject in past seasons.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., New York, June 4, 1892.—During the past week the 'bears' seemed to take a new lease of power and for a time maintained ascendancy. Early in the week London became a free seller on this market, as some suppose partly on 'short' account, and principally on Louisville & Nashville, about whose financial condition foreign holders are reported to have received advance information. This opened a new weak spot, so which the 'bears' gave prompt attention. A temporary injunction issued in New Jersey against Reading also caused some selling of that stock, which, however, was found to be well supported. The professional traders paid some special attention also to Rock Island and Burnington & Quincy, probably to offset the fact of both stocks being very largely oversold. These, however, were incidents of no great intrinsic importance, and the matter of chief interest in connection with them was that the 'bulls' should have permitted them to have the effect they had upon the tone of the market. On Thursday, however, a change came over the spirit of the dream of the 'bears.' The leading seller seemed to have concluded that the 'short' interest was growing quite dangerously large, and hence there was a general buying movement to cover these contracts. News of a favorable change in the weather throughout the great crop belt was accepted as a warning against being caught short, and that being the one condition necessary to give courage to the 'bulls' the market stiffened at once and took an upward turn. Should the weather reports continue to be of the same tenor, the market is likely to respond in the form of better prices.

Sales of stock for London account during the first half of the week strengthened the foreign exchange market, and to that source of demand for bills must be added the usual requirements for the June settlements of balances. These facts have led to the renewal of moderate exports of gold; but that, being an ordinary incident of the June exchanges, has already been anticipated as to its effect upon the market. With a surplus of \$24,500,000 of bank reserves, against \$7,500,000 a year ago, the exports of a few millions of gold can be a matter of little importance to the local money market; while by increasing still further the extraordinary plethora of money at London and on the Continent, its ultimate effect can only be favorable to reviving the foreign demand for our securities.

The supreme condition affecting the stock market is the crop prospect as influenced by the current weather; and that factor is now less uncertain than it was a week ago. Expectations as to the wheat crop are improving, but are still strictly moderate. At the moment, it seems probable that in some sections the crop may be poor, while in most it may prove fair, and in a few really good; still, these probabilities may easily change within a few days for better or for worse. The June report of the Department of Agriculture will be forthcoming in a few days, which will afford more definite data than anything yet forthcoming as to the prospects of winter wheat. The prospects of spring wheat and corn must remain in the dark until those crops have reached the earlier stages of development. But accepting the most moderate current expectations as to the wheat crop, the heavy surplus left over from last year may be expected to bring up the exportable supply to about average dimensions. This cannot yet be said of the corn crop, and this is the fact which weighs most heavily on the stock market.

The general trade of the country, excepting the cotton States and California, may be regarded as reasonably prosperous. The increase of railroad earnings shows that the volume of products moved exceeds all precedent. Merchanting, though conducted with conservatism and perhaps generally on moderate profits, is yet active. In certain trades, there is an undoubted over-supply of products, notably so in the iron trade, woollen manufactures, and cotton goods. In the two former, the trouble is perhaps principally due to the tariff having drawn out increased investments in mills; but to the public at large there is an indirect benefit in cheap goods, and to merchants the advantage of increased sales, whilst the manufacturers,—the parties responsible for the over-doing,—must submit to the inevitable process of weeding-out those least fitted to survive the ordeal of competition.

In all this, however, the suffering is confined to one restricted class,

while all others are indirectly benefited. The cheapness of iron is creating an unequalled consumption of that staple, and the railroads are benefiting through being able to make liberal improvements at much below the usual rate of cost.

Taking the situation and the prospects as a whole, we construe them as fairly favorable to securities; but at the moment there are certain undeveloped factors which tend to hold conservative operators in check; and we therefore, for the present, counsel buying on drops and realizing upon moderate profits."

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

	Week ending		Previous Weeks corresponding to			Failures for year to date.			
	June 9.	June 2.	1891	1890	1889	1892	1891	1890	1889
United States	187	163	228	191	197				
Canada	36	31	32	18	21				

DRY GOODS.—There is quite a change for the better in the dry goods trade here since our last, which is largely attributed to the warmer and more seasonable weather. The retail trade seems pleased with the change and resulting activity, as their stocks are getting reduced. However, orders from travellers, so far, are not very good. But this is not altogether a bad feature, since it appears as if retailers wished to work off present stocks before purchasing fresh supplies. Prices of colored goods in certain lines show an advance, linings, corset joans, silicas, foulards, and similar goods, having been put up from 5 to 7½ per cent by the agents—this is, of course, another outcome of the colored mills combine. Cashmores are firm at the recent advance. Jute goods have shown no appearance of another rise, but are thought to have the top level.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There is little to note in the local market except that business has shown a slight increase of activity, and tin plates are firmer. However, the feeling at primary markets has shown a hardening tendency for certain brands, while others are entirely unchanged, showing that there is no general upward movement.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been rather more doing in flour in a local way, but not enough to stir the market. Oatmeal is dull and featureless. Bran and shorts have been moderately active. Berbohm's cable says wheat is steady and corn quieter. Weather in England brilliant. French country markets are steady. In Liverpool wheat, spot, not much demand; corn do., firm. In Chicago wheat was nervous and irregular within narrow limits. The local sentiment there is bearish, and the general tendency of the market downward.

PROVISIONS.—In this market there is a quiet, steady jobbing trade doing in pork, especially Canadian short-cuts. There is also a fair enquiry reported for smoked meats. The tone of the market is firm. In Chicago pork was stronger, and the hog, cattle and sheep markets were steady. In Liverpool provisions have been quiet at unaltered prices.

BUTTER.—No change has occurred in the butter situation since our last. There is a moderate jobbing trade doing—principally in Ontario creameries—but it does not amount to much. It will probably be a fortnight before Nova Scotia creamery will put in an appearance. A London writer says:—"Buyers of butter seem to imagine that if they only hold back long enough they will be enabled to fill at giving away prices; but sellers have an idea that bottom has been reached in the matter of rates, and are unwilling to recede further, though the prices of last week, which have been held for, have perceptibly weakened. Greater attention has been directed to Irish, which is now coming forward in plenty and of splendid quality; but the dog has been given a bad name, and the killing process is going on. Buyers, aware that creameries are still being mixed, in spite of warnings and threatenings from the trade and from legislation in prospect, extreme caution is the order of the day in making purchases from the Emerald Isle. So much do the Irish butter merchants take to heart the 'calumnies' spread abroad as to sophistication, that the principal men have met together and signed a bond, which they publish, guaranteeing their exports pure and undefiled by foreign fats. So far, this is satisfactory. But what about the other men? And people will ask—where does the margarine go which is so extensively imported into Ireland? Scarcity of fodder on the Continent keeps supplies lighter than the season would ordinarily warrant, and prices should, therefore, at any rate, keep at their present level."

CHEESE is dull and unsettled, and it is extremely difficult to quote a reliable basis as representing the market. A correspondent writes:—"Owing to the smallness of the supplies of new make, prices keep up for cheese, and English is taken as soon as placed, while the few lots of Canadian Septembers are fetching something like holders' ideas—up to 62s. in London; 58s. to 60s. in Hull; 59s. to 60s. in Glasgow. Buyers would like to see lower levels for a good 6d. r. tail cut, and, therefore, purchase only for consumptive requirements, which, however, increase as the present weather continues. New make Canadian sells readily in the vicinity of 54s. Reports as to the season's prospects vary; for while some authorities consider our make will be small, and advices are that way from the other side, the waiting policy of buyers and the improvement in the agricultural outlook convince others that it will be quiet. Messrs. Lawrie, of Glasgow, advise me that cheese is a very slow trade just now, as buyers are waiting for the new grass product; and everything, they think, indicates that values this season, both for home and American, will be on a low level."

EGGS.—The receipts of eggs continue to be very heavy and the stores are now filled up. Owing to the low prices the consumptive demand is very good, but dealers find it very difficult to effect a clearance even at large concessions. The range this week was 7c. to 9c., dealers being very glad to get the inside figure for round lots. A correspondent in London reports:—"In London, heavy arrivals of eggs have made trade slow, but prices remain as before, the strong demand for best goods keeping the balance small, being little inquired for. In Liverpool, good demand waits upon average supply, and prices remain about the same, except that Irish are, perhaps, a trifle

MY FRIEND'S STORY.

(Continued.)

"A person answering the description, but of another name, had stopped there. Was entirely sane. Had walked and rode over the islands. Had sailed for New York. When he returned to Utica no one could make him believe he had been on an ocean voyage, or had ever been out of sight of land. He was a Christian gentleman, and did not drink. For a time his memory was gone, and while in that condition a new memory and reason controlled the new life. Now, when I spoke of this phenomenon involving eternal issues, I alluded to this psychological problem: What memory will accompany us in eternity? The pressure of a drop of blood on a certain spot in the brain obstructs memory. In these cases a physical operation could not remove the pressure. During the temporary obstruction of the old memory a new memory is formed. Gradually a new life and life-theory grows out of the new experience. It is a really a new life. Well, is it not possible that we are all of us, by causes we do not understand, led into new experiences and new lives, and that a drop of blood, a rap on the head, a fall from a carriage, creates a Bonaparte out of a *sous* lieutenant, an emperor out of a sturdy Dutch prince, a murderer out of a Robespierre? Take a step farther, and outside of our own volitions toward good or bad, and for how much will we be responsible in eternity?"

"Ah," said I, "Mr. Washburne, we are getting Frenchy in our reasonings. Responsibility will be always commensurate with reason and choice."

"That is good, practical American theory," said my chief; "but take this Smith case, now. In his new experience he is clinging to this little French nurse. He has no past, and he asks no questions as to her past. He will learn to love her. She will worship him. Now Dr. Mortlake replaces the functions of the brain, and Smith, we will say, forgets the experience of the last few weeks and takes up life where he laid it down, in General Trochu's office. Will he go back to the worship of Aimee and purity, or will some lingering memory bind him to his beautiful nurse? And in either case, who will be responsible for the sin and misery which may follow?"

"Ha, ha!" said I; "you are too metaphysical for me. I only look at the present duty, and that is to restore a strong man to society, and then let events follow as they will. Will you come down and see the operation? The Doctor would like your official endorsement in case of accident, as Smith is an American."

"Yes," said Mr. Washburne, "I will go down with you now."

When we arrived at the hospital I noticed that Mr. Washburne was deeply touched at the scene of love and compassion presented there. As you have seen the mother linger about the sailor lad who is to sail on the morrow for a distant port, and gaze upon him as if she would feast her eyes to satiety, or with tender hands laid on his head or her face placed against his in motherly affection, so the little dark nurse clung to Smith. She had combed his curling chestnut locks, and waxed his mustache, and he sat and smiled upon her with infantile love. He would reach out his once powerful hand and hold the skirt of her robe in his hand.

"See, messieurs," said she, "my baby is ready to receive company. He is a good boy, and I will soon take him out on the streets. Is it so, *mon brave*?"

And Smith showed his white teeth in a smile so childlike, that the eye grew humid in spite of our shame.

"If messieurs would leave him to me I would take him away and care for him, and the cruel operation would be useless. See, he will soon be a man again. He does not care for the past. He will be happy in the present, then. Let it be so, please," said she.

"We will administer ether, that no possible struggle may prevent the most careful adjustment of the bone," said Dr. Mortlake. "It is a simple operation, but must be carefully performed. I must press the bone down exactly to its old position; a grain lower will cause syncope, and not low enough will not effect a cure. We will perform the operation as he sits here in his chair. The pressure on the brain will be less. Mademoiselle will let his head rest on her bosom—so; that is right. Now the handkerchief. Now he sleeps." With a deft hand he opened the scalp and pressed the protruding brain slowly with his fingers. Only an uneasy start was perceptible. Said the Doctor.

"Notice here a hard rubber band to take the place of the bone wasted by the scarf of the saw! Notice, I press it down until I see the edges evenly joined, and then I place over all a solid plate of gold, so that the bone will remain in place. Then I take these stitches and leave this opening for suppuration. Then over all a solid compress, to be kept wet with cold water, and we are done. Now we will wait for the effects of the ether to pass off, and see how our patient appears."

With what different emotions we watched the waxen features reposing on the nurse's shoulder! Dr. Mortlake, without doubt, had sunk the man in the surgeon. All his genius and talent, and all his finer instincts, were subordinate to his love of science and surgery. The pulse to him was the hand of the clock, showing how fast or slow the human machine was marking time. The heart was only the engine of life, and to supply it with vitality for motive power was all his study. He cared little for the emotions of the heart, which quicken its action or thrill along the pulses. My chief sat apart and watched the little drama as a great statesman would—just to see the different emotions brought into play. I myself had an unspoken love for the brave American, Napoleon Smith, and in addition to my love of science and love of the curious in physiology, I loved the patient—the man.

Who could read the emotions on the mobile face of the nurse? Was she praying that the experiment might be a failure, and her noble but

infantile patient left to her care? Possibly. Or was she praying that if he came back instantly to memory and manhood he might, finding her his devoted nurse and friend, still cling to her in his strength as he had in his weakness? Who can read the human heart? We only saw that as the red came back to his cheek it left hers, as if transformed by the very power of love. As his breathing became long and regular, hers became hurried and difficult. When he became uneasy and struggled to come out of the nightmare of etherization, she loosened her hold upon him, as if apprehending his flight from her loving grasp, or from fear lest her too strong restraint might be presumptuous.

"He is about to wake; open the window and give him air," said the Doctor.

His eyes are open. All lean forward to see if intelligence be in their depths. Ah! he is about to speak. Let his first word be oracular and determinate of his future,

"Aimee."

An ashy pallor overspreads the nurse's face, and she would withdraw her arm, but it is under his head.

"He is all right," said Dr. Mortlake, pushing a glass of wine up to his lips.

"The operation is a success," said Mr. Washburne.

"Gentlemen, let me go," said the nurse in a hollow tone.

As Napoleon Smith heard the voice he turned his head until he stared in the face of the nurse. A look of horror crept over his face, and she cowered visibly before it.

"Le Noir, where is Aimee now?" said Smith.

"Messieurs, for the love of God, let me go!" and she tried to disengage her arm.

"Do not let her go," said Smith, "until she tells me where Aimee is. Ah, you devil!" said he, attempting to rise and lay hold upon her, "tell me, or I will choke it out of you."

"See, messieurs," said the nurse, in a fierce tone, "I am a devil—I that have held his head and nursed him for weeks! This is your work of science. You could not leave the providence of Heaven alone! Oh, Napoleon, *mon brave, mon brave!*" and she wept like a child.

"Is it true what she says?" asked Smith. "Has she cared for me during my fainting fit?"

"Your fainting fit has lasted you just about a month," said Dr. Mortlake, drily.

"A month! And where has Aimee been all this time? Who has cared for her?" said the excited man.

"This will not do, gentlemen; our patient will be driven to insanity now. As soon as he resumes the use of his memory he commences to rave over the past. You must be quiet, Smith. In order to pursue the object of your love you must become well. First secure health, then you can work, and the Doctor prepared a sleeping potion.

"True, Doctor, but Le Noir here can tell me what I wish to know, and then I will rest," said Smith.

"Your thoughts are all of the little baby-faced girl, Aimee, are they?" and the French woman folded her arms and looked down at her late patient. "You do not recall the love of the past weeks, or the long nights of watching. You held my hand, and I was your only friend. Is it so, *mon brave?*" and she looked down at him with her pleading eyes and her nostrils working with the intensity of her emotion.

"Le Noir," said Smith, calmly, "if you have cared for me as you say, I am grateful. I know nothing of these weeks since the sortie of the 20th and my reconnaissance. If you have followed me in a mistaken hope that we might be more than friends, I am sorry for that too. I have no room in my heart for another love, even if your past would warrant it. Forgive me if I appear rude in thus plainly speaking, but I am only a rude American soldier, and speak directly from the heart; and, Le Noir—"

"Le Noir?" said Mr. Washburne. "Is not that a famous name? Where have I heard it?"

"I will tell you where you have heard it," said the French nurse fiercely. "You have heard it in the cafe, and in the barracks, and in the salon. You heard it from pale lips of cowards, and from the braggart tongues of the police. You heard of Le Noir as the cruel bandit chief, and the leader of desperadoes of the Faubourg and of the highway, and yet you have seen that Le Noir in the hospital, nursing an American soldier back to life. You have seen her love spurned and her last chance to leave a life of crime wrenched away from her by the skill of the surgeon, and you will hear of her again. This Le Noir means the black—these eyes, this hair, and this black heart within this bosom! Yes, you will hear of Le Noir again, and you will know that she had at one time a woman's heart in her bosom. Napoleon, take care of the little doll you worship—a French woman's love once spurned, turns to hate. Watch her closely, then, Le Noir will always be near your path," and, white with anger, she passed through the door.

"Should we allow her to escape?" said the Doctor.

"For shame!" said Smith; "the love of such a woman would be a compliment to a king. Let her go and wreak her vengeance if she can. I trust I may be soon on my feet to assist in the warding off of danger to Mademoiselle Aimee. Gentlemen, I thank you for your kindness; I am strangely sleepy; farewell—" and his head fell back on the cushions, and he was sound asleep.

Thus we left him. It was one of the most terrible scenes through which I have ever passed, and I was not astonished when Mr. Washburne placed his arm in mine and said:

"Whenever this complicated affair is concluded let me know. I have a strange compassion for the wayward French woman, and a deep interest

in your patient, Napoleon Smith. Be sure and keep me informed of the denouement."

CHAPTER XIV.

"Yes, but who can tell what condition the higher classes will assume under Republican form of government? Will it be citizen Larue now instead of Marquis? Bah! shall we have again the greasy hands of the butcher and the hard hands of the carpenter to hold the helm of the ship of state? Will the wooden shoes of the *canaille* ring on the pavement or grind the carpets of palaces? Ah! what do I say? Has not the Commune already battered down the walls of the Tuileries, and as they pulled down the statues of Louis XVI, so now the Imperial N and the Column Vendome grind under their heels. Ah, Victorien, if you had the spirit of your father, we would together put our shoulders under the fortunes of the Orleanists and lift them again to a throne; and then, Victorien, we would again stand in the courts of kings and ride over these dirty men of the cap and apron. But the spirit of the old regime is dead!" and the old Marquis spread his hands in deprecation and glared angrily at his son.

"Fortunately it is dead, or we would hear again the creak of the pulleys in the guillotine; heads would fall in baskets of straw, and the Place de Greve would have a daily *fete* for the mobs of the faubourg, and the women of the cabarets and the cafes would knit again in the courts, while justice, with a ready hand, was unravelling the work of centuries of nobility. Yes, papa, you are right—the spirit of the aristocracy is dead, or our friends with the red cap and flags would have new work in taking its life; and the hopeful son puffed angrily at his cigarette.

"Was it left for my old age to behold my son turning a Republican?" said the old Marquis in a trembling voice.

"Republican? No, curse the Republicans, and curse the Commune, and also, if you wish, curse the Empire. Down with them all! my venerated papa. But what shall we gain then? The paint is hardly dry on the panel of the carriage where we put our golden crest before we have a President. Presto! we scratch it off to the music of the massacre of the boulevards, and then we tremblingly paint the crest anew and we have an Emperor! Citizen, as a title, gives away again to Duke and Marquis and Count. Hey! be careful and rub off the crest again, for the Emperor is flown and another President rules, and Citizen is in fashion again. Faith, we are busy in France to tell aright, from day to day, what is our true title. I am tired of it, my amiable parent, and I will take no chances in this lottery of gods;" and the young scion of the house of Larue lit a fresh cigarette and lay back on the fauteuil.

The Marquis looked at him in scorn, and a tear stood in his eye as he answered:

"It is for this I have schemed for two or three generations. It is for this I won the heart of Louis and drove out the last scion of the house of Brinvilliers and Beauharnois. For this I saw her die in poverty and her daughter a beggar in Paris, and married to a lieutenant of the infantry. For what? That my son might be a noble and lord it over the wide fields of the Brinvilliers' estate; and now when I am old he hesitates to carry out my wishes and let me die in peace. It is the curse of the last days of France that they give birth to no noble sons with the courage of the aristocracy, which once followed the white plumes of Nevare, or the golden lilies of France at Cressy. Heavens! the *canaille* have courage enough, God knows!"

Victorien Larue was a good type of the Frenchman of Paris in 1871. There is no sight so sad to the lover of his country as the slow but sure deterioration of the race to which he belongs. We may attribute the defeat of the French in the last great struggle to a hundred causes, and many of them, without doubt, contributed to the general result; but when the student of social problems carefully compares fact with fact, he will sadly admit that a half-century of luxury and licentiousness found its overripe fruit at Sedan, Metz and Paris. As the degenerate fop of London, on visiting his ancestral halls, stands aghast at the suit of armor which his ancestor wore with ease at Marston Moor, but which he could not carry on his shoulder as a burden—or as the lispng dude of America, on visiting the old homestead, gazes with awe on the long rifle his ancestor aimed a hundred times at Bunker Hill, or lifts from its sacred shrouding in lavender the heavy uniform coat which he can nearly double about his attenuated form, he realizes with a pang how far away a race may drift in a century from the type which furnished the vitality that he now wastes in midnight orgies. One could hardly believe that the tremulous legs which performed the evolutions of the field in 1870 were lineal descendants of the sturdy limbs which crossed the Alps behind Bonaparte or made the mad charge at the bridge of Lodi. In more ways than one a nation advances on its legs.

Victorien Larue, we say, was a good type of the ripened fruit of a half century of debauchery. At thirty his head was bald and shining, while on his lip reposed a ferocious mustache. A decaying tree sends forth moss in profusion, and a decaying and attenuated race, which has no locks of strength on the head, has often the moss of decay on the cheek and lip. The hand trembled with the effects of incessant absinthe-drinking, and as it caressed the mustache it shook as with age. The form was short and stunted, and was an evidence of the truth of the startling fact, that the average of the French army was an inch below that of any other army in a civilized nation. The legs, when in motion, had an uncertain hinge at the knee, and seemed to respond but weakly to the will of their owner, and were liable to carry him, at times, to the right or left of the point aimed at. The eyes were sunken, and had the haggard look which indicates watchful and wasteful nights.

(To be continued.)

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Makes the hair soft and glossy.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and my hair is moist, glossy, and in an excellent state of preservation. I am forty years old, and have riden the plains for twenty-five years."
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"A number of years ago, by recommendation of a friend, I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop the hair from falling out and prevent its turning gray. The best effects were most satisfactory. Occasional applications since have kept my hair thick and of a natural color."
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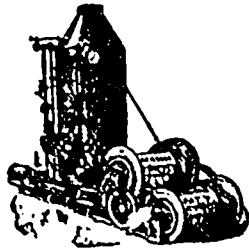
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Prof. Semon has taken great pains in securing the Best Talent obtainable. They are all Specialty Leaders and the Cream of American Vaudeville.

MINING.

AROUND THE CIRCLE FROM HALIFAX TO MONTAGUE,
WAVERLEY, BEDFORD AND RETURN TO HALIFAX.

Saturday last was a perfect day for a drive, and we gladly availed ourselves of the invitation of a friend to accompany him on a trip around the Basin, calling at the Montague and Waverley Gold Districts on the way.

In less than an hour we were at Montague and drove at once to the Annand Crusher, which was busily at work reducing the rich quartz that has made this mine so noted.

Manager McQuarrie was in the city, so we passed along to Mr. Baker's store and residence, which are close at hand. Mr. Baker is now absent in Ontario, where he has been specially called to apply his well-known skill as an amalgamator and mill man to the erection of machinery capable of reducing and treating the ores of a gold mine which have so far baffled the efforts of others. That he will succeed goes without saying. My friend was an old acquaintance of the family, and we were cordially received by Mrs. Baker, and seated in her pleasant parlor enjoyed a half hour's chat and partook of her kind hospitality.

We found that Mr. Lucius Boyd, M. E., was at Montague, and guided by a minor miner we drove to the west end of the district and interviewed him. The road in places was very rough, and immense piles of refuse rocks marked the old Lawson mine, where a large fortune in gold was extracted. Mr. Boyd has very snug quarters at Barker's, and conducted us over the Kaye-Symond's mine, which has just been purchased by the English Company (represented by Mr. Boyd) from Mayor Oland. There are some one hundred acres in this property, and it is intersected by numerous veins, some of which have been mined yielding largely in gold. The new company, which is quite distinct from the company controlling the Annand Lawson-British American et al mines, has ample working capital, and soon this at present quiet end of the district will be the scene of great mining activity. Mr. Boyd is connected with both the large English companies, and has made himself familiar with every inch of their very extensive properties. He is an enthusiastic geologist, and we passed a pleasant hour in strolling about with him and listening to his very lucid explanations of the many interesting features presented in the vein formation.

A company of provincial capitalists are now opening up the adjoining property to the Kaye-Symonds, and have already struck good quartz. Their manager, C. P. Mcynaid, is the right man in the right place, and his large experience in mining both in England and elsewhere is exemplified by the thorough manner in which the prospecting work has here been conducted. Mr. Boyd has been making extensive surveys in the east of the district in the neighborhood of Lake Major, and tells an amusing anecdote of how he and his assistants were startled in this solitude by suddenly encountering a dozen or more dusky damsels of Preston squatted, Zulu like, in the low bushes. The Amazons set upon them and drove them flying from the locality. If the Government will co-operate with the English companies, who offer \$2,000 cash, a new road will soon be opened up to this district, reducing the distance to Halifax to five miles and giving an easy gradient.

Shortly after leaving Dartmouth a mongrel-looking dog joined us and followed us on our rounds, having literally fought his way, as from every farm house dogs would pounce upon him and a severe battle would follow, resulting always in a victory for our canine. His pluck won our admiration, and several times we stopped to rescue him when he was attacked by undue numbers. His difficulties seemed to increase with every mile, but he always managed to keep up with us. Late at night, as we drove through Rockingham, we thought he had met his fate, as an enormous St. Bernard pounced upon him, but on being spoken to released his hold and our poor brute trotted along with perfect unconcern, finally disappearing as we entered the city. Why he so persistently followed and then so suddenly deserted us will always remain a mystery; but the indifference with which we had at first regarded him had changed to respect before he left us, and we felt decidedly sorry at finally parting. With this slight digression to chronicle the deeds of our canine follower we will turn again to Montague.

This district is so well known and has so often been referred to by us that we will say no more at present beyond asserting that in a very short time very extensive mining operations will be underway here, and that if they are successful all the capital needed to work our numerous gold mines will be forthcoming.

Everything depends on the skill and economy with which the mining is conducted, as the gold is there in paying quantities and failure can only result from incompetency or worse.

In the past the operations of English companies have only resulted in loss and irreparable harm to our prospects as a gold mining country. Local and United States companies have by their success again brought our gold mines to the front and proved that there is money in Nova Scotia mines. We believe that Mr. Woodhouse and his associates in the recent purchases at Montague are going to succeed, and that in the end they will prove that English companies and English mining engineers can mine as profitably and skillfully as any in the world. Their skill is conceded, and we believe they will prove by their works that they know how to practice a wise economy.

It was six o'clock before we bade Mr. Boyd good-bye and got underway for Waverley. It is a charming drive after the main road is reached, sometimes skirting the lakes, sometimes through patches of wood, but always interesting, and we are surprised that so few were met on the way. Just at dusk we drove up to Beech's and remained long enough to enjoy one of his excellent dinners and a smoke and chat after. Then lighted by the moon we sped rapidly over the very good roads to Bedford, paid our respects to Wilson, and continued around the magnificent Basin to Halifax,

arriving at eleven p. m., having swung around the circle in the most delightful manner possible.

We were too late to inspect the mines at Waverley, although we should have liked to have peeped in on Capt. MacDuff and had a look at the well equipped mining plant and crusher of the West Waverley Gold Company, as we are informed Mr. Hardman has here demonstrated his mining and mechanical ability by the erection of a model mill, which crushes the maximum of quartz at the minimum of expense, and where low grade ore is now made to yield a profit of over three dollars per ton.

IRON.—We were shown a very fine sample of iron ore—(red hematite) taken from the farm of T. B. Messenger, of Tremont, Kings County. We have in previous issues referred to the very rich ore on this farm, and we have now to add that on Good Friday last Mr. Messenger succeeded in locating a six foot lead of the ore which is most advantageously situated for mining.

It is only about a mile from the Tor Brook mine, and the new railroad about being constructed passes in front of Mr. Messenger's house, so that there will soon be every facility for shipping.

The Polton Water Wheel Company has recently furnished the Commercial Mining Company of Arizona a power plant which affords a good illustration of the extraordinary results that can be obtained from a small quantity of water under a high head, as also the estimate of value placed upon water power where so large an outlay is made for a comparatively small amount of power. This plant consists of a four foot Polton wheel which runs under a 1,200 foot head at 699 revolutions per minute developing 45-horse power, using a nozzle tip 53-100 of an inch in diameter; also a 24-inch Polton wheel running under the same head at 1,380 revolutions, developing 20-horse power with a nozzle tip 35 100 of an inch in diameter. These wheels run a concentrating and smelting plant including rock breaker, blowers, pump, etc. The pipe line is 20,000 feet in length, the upper end being 6 and 5 inch casing and the lower end 5 inch lap-welded pipe. All the water supply that can be counted on during the dry season is a flow of about thirty cubic feet per minute.

MOOSELANDS—Mr. Alfred Hare, of the Mooselands district, was in the city on Tuesday, and reports that he is meeting with success in his prospecting operations, having struck rich pay quartz.

The Manganese mines at Tonnecape, owned by Mr. J. W. Stevens, have been sold to a company comprising Messrs. Edwin Shaw and Ezra Churchill, of Walton; Daniel W. McVicar and James A. Dawes, of Tonnecape, and Alfred E. Shaw, barrister, of Windsor. Amount of purchase \$20,000.

Canada will make a remarkable display of her mineral resources at the World's Fair. The province of Ontario has determined on making a large exhibit of all the minerals found in that province and Quebec has resolved not to be behind her sister province in this respect. Nova Scotia, so rich in mineral wealth, is also actively engaged in bringing together specimens of her richest deposits. It is expected that the gold ores of Nova Scotia will surprise many of the visitors to the World's Fair, while the samples from her coal fields will afford some idea of the wonderful resources of the province in that particular. The asbestos, mica, plumbago and phosphato deposits will form prominent features in the Quebec exhibit; while the rich nickel ores for which Ontario is now so famous, will receive much attention from that province. The Dominion geological survey will make a very fine exhibit, which will afford facilities for studying the mineral resources of the country on either the limited provincial basis or from the wider Dominion standpoint.—*Exchange.*

A brick of gold weighing 175 ounces from the Boston mine last week. Also a brick weighing 150 ounces from the Molega Co's mines.—*Gold Hunter.*

Mr. Thomas Alva Edison has received the Albert medal of the Society of Arts for the present year in consideration of the distinguished services rendered by him in the field of electricity.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The government, in order to raise revenue to meet the deficit caused by the McKinley tariff, and to defray expenses of increased military protection to the colony caused by alarmist views as to the Venezuelan boundary question, have passed gold mining laws which are seriously hampering that industry. American citizens have memorialized Washington through Dr. Carroll, the United States Consul, to protect their vested interests in the colony. Portuguese citizens are memorializing their government in the same manner. The British inhabitants of the colony are holding public meetings and are sending home delegates to Lord Knutsford, Colonial Secretary. The United States Consul has already cabled Mr. Lincoln, United States Minister at London. If the Colonial Office does not stop the operation of these laws there will be serious disturbances here, as many nationalities have their interests at stake. The enforcement of these mining laws will paralyze the gold industry, which is the only hope of the colony, there being a falling off in sugar exports of over \$25,000,000 in the last seven years. Most mercantile houses are depending on the gold industry, and a financial crisis is imminent.

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of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier entitles it to your confidence. No other preparation has such a record of cures of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Blood poisoning, or other blood diseases. To try it is to know its merit. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills. They should be in every home medicine chest.

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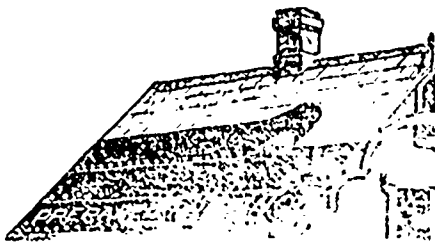
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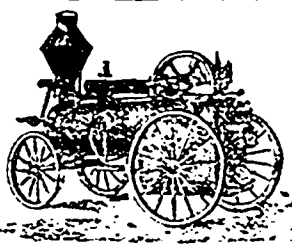
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FAULTING IN VEINS.

By JOHN A. CHURCH.

Editor Engineering and Mining Journal: SIR,—In the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of April 9, Mr. Albert Williams, jr., suggests that "a large proportion of veins are on the lines of fault fissures," and he uses the word "fault" in its true sense, meaning a crevice, the walls of which have moved upon each other. In support of this proposition he makes two assertions: 1st. Veins are more regular in their dip than on their strike, which indicates a downward shearing action and thus becomes a proof of faulting; 2d, smooth walls, slickensides and clay selvages are proof that the walls have rubbed on each other and he likens the walls to "two slabs which the stone dresser is surfacing."

I do not intend to discuss the first of these opinions at present further than to say that his evidence is faulty in one respect. There are veins that are fairly regular in their dip, others that are very irregular, not only changing the degree but even the direction of their dip. When there are several sharp changes in the angle of dip, or when there is a reversal of dip, the walls are so interlocked that up and down movement on each other must be impossible. I have lately examined a mine in which the vein beginning near the surface with a dip, say, of 45 degrees, gradually increased to verticality, and then passed over to a dip in the opposite direction. If the dip were regular, the profile of the vein might be called circular, but this regular increase of dip was accompanied by pronounced local irregularities, amounting in one place to absolute horizontality for a considerable distance. It seems to be impossible for such interlocked walls to move on each other without shearing off the projecting bosses or dislocating the moving wall at re-entrant angles.

With all our observation of veins such results of motion have not often been pointed out, and therefore we must acknowledge that one important and obvious proof of motion is absent. Mr. Williams fails to show that the veins with regular dip present any phenomena different from those in veins of irregular dip, and until this is done I doubt if mere regularity of dip can be accepted as a proof of faulting.

However, it is his second proposition that I propose to discuss: Are smooth walls, slickensides and clay selvages proof of rubbing motion? In denying this assertion I am not attacking views peculiar to Mr. Williams. They are so commonly found in mining literature that I suppose there is no belief more general. Mr. Williams has merely given the latest expression to the received opinion on the subject, and he represents it accurately, for he supposes slickensides to have been formed by the extremely slow motion of rock surfaces upon each other under powerful pressure.

It is to be remembered that veins are not the only form of crevices known. Bedding planes between rock strata are found in much greater number than veins. These sedimentary rocks, once horizontal, have been lifted into all degrees of dip up to verticality. They have been bent, twisted and shoved and always under powerful pressure. Their surfaces must have been rubbed on each other. Why do we not find slickensides in them? The common impression is that the movement in vein walls has been recurrent, but there is just as much proof that it has been recurrent in beds.

The assumption that slickensides are surfaces rubbed to a polish by the movement of vein walls had its origin in the early years of geological study when violent movements were believed in. Violence and rapidity of dynamic action have been superseded in great measure by the slow continuous action through long periods of time, which is usually accepted now as the method of geological changes. It was easy to understand how rapid movement could polish, for that is the method of artificial polishing to this day, but no one has given the least proof that the slow movement which the rocks are supposed to have had could produce a polish. Imagine a boot-black whose brush moved an inch a century! Would he get a "shine" in ten million years?

I examined recently a gold mine in which the vein, 2 to 3 ft. thick, was over large areas entirely composed of slickensided slabs of quartz. If the hanging wall were removed the quartz could be pried out with a crowbar and slabs produced from 1 to 6 in. thick, with slickensides on both faces. If these had been flat slabs I suppose it would be suggested that they were marked by being rubbed against each other, but they were irregular in thickness and resembled figs that have been pressed into a box. Their irregularities were so great that they could not have been rubbed on each other without forcing the walls apart. The case was further interesting because there was no polish, the surfaces being formed of striations, but otherwise "dead" or unpolished. There were isolated cases of polishing, and there were also parts of the vein which seemed to be solid and not formed of striated slabs; but they were exceptions. Taking that vein as it exists to-day I venture to assert that no movement, either slow or rapid, exerted now, could continue the work of striating these slabs or move them upon each other.

My attention was directed to slickensides many years ago by a specimen of quartz which had two areas of markings on its face. The markings were deep, and so placed, nearly at right angles, that the rubbing surface which marked this piece could not have been moved in any direction without obliterating one or both of the markings. The two sets of markings could not have been made at the same time, for if so they proved it was motion in two contrary directions at once. Nor could one have been made after the other without destroying the first. I was convinced that these marks were made by some other means than rubbing.

In the Comstock the great bodies of quartz are intersected by layers of clay which have been referred, like other vein clays, to the results of rubbing. Originally they were layers of the eruptive rock in which the quartz

lies, and as I understand the theories of those who assert that they were made by faulting, the rock and the quartz were solid at first, but the one has been rubbed down to clay and the other to sand. How this could be done under pressure without squeezing the sandy quartz into the clay has not been explained. These theorists assert that there are rolled pebbles in the clay and that the rolling has been done by the faulting. How could the clay be rubbed up in this manner in the presence of sandy quartz without mingling the two?

The subject of vein formation is one of great interest, and a large number of papers, books and articles are written upon it every year. In most of these writings, and I think in all of them that refer to fissures, a rubbing movement of the walls is assumed as a fact. It is so little questioned that even men who believe that the fissure was an open one with walls standing apart refer the clays and slickensides in them to the action of these walls, which according to their conception were not in contact!

In surface geology, faulting is proved by the discovery that a given member of the strata is displaced vertically along a certain line compared to its position on the other side of the line. When we turn to veins we are met by the remarkable fact that as a rule faults of this kind are not marked by the presence of veins, and that the veins in which rubbing motion is supposed to have taken place, do not show this displacement, and yet faulting and rubbing of vein walls are written of as if they were fundamental axioms and of the most common occurrence.

It seems to me that it is high time to examine these fundamental ideas and ascertain what they are based on. What is the proof that vein walls have rubbed each other? If we are to eliminate crude and hasty assumptions from the theory of veins, can we continue to ascribe striations, slickensides and clays to rubbing? If this is the true explanation there must be some evidence to support it, for these phenomena are probably the most common of all the appearances found in mines. I ask these questions in good faith. Among your readers there are a large number of acute observers, deeply interested in this subject and engaged daily in the study of veins of all kinds. If any one of them can point to evidences which establish, either conclusively or reasonably, the fact of motion of one vein wall upon another, he will confer a greater benefit upon geology than any student of vein phenomena in the last thirty years can pride himself upon. Of course, I refer to the internal evidences of veins. It is possible that smooth walls, clays and slickensides are formed in some other way than by faulting and rubbing, and the question I would like to ask of your readers is this: Disregarding these phenomena that I object to, is there any other proof of movement in the walls of the veins they are familiar with?

Talking of patent medicines—you know the old prejudice. And the doctors—some of them are between you and us. They would like you to think that what a cured thousands won't cure you. You'd believe in patent medicines if they didn't profess to cure everything—and so, between the experiments of doctors, and the experiments of patent medicines that are sold only because there's money in the 'stuff,' you lose faith in everything.

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 280.—The position was: black men 3, 13, kings 15, 26; white man 21, kings 1, 8, 12; white to move and black to win.

1 6 15—11 10 14 15—18
26—23 6 10 19—15 9 5
8 4 23—19 14 9 *18—14

*Here Mr. W. C. Beldon, who undertook to correct Mr. Wylie's play, leaves it as a black win. We believe that there is a black win there but think none but an expert can find it, and also that, for the benefit of amateurs, he should have given the further figures showing the win.

Game No. 171.—"Dundee."

Played between W. Forsyth (blacks) and S. Granville (whites).

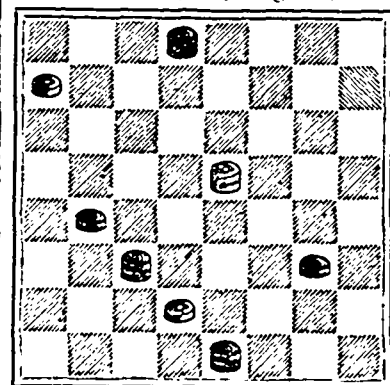
12—16 6—9 12—26 31—26
24 20 17 13 31 15 14 9
8—12 1—6 24—31 26—23
a-22 18 25 22 20 16 9 5
16—19 14—18 10—19 23—27
23 16 22 17 3 11 7
12—19 9—14 8—12 12—16
25 22 32 27 16 11 8 11
4—8 8—12 19—23 16—20
29 25 20 16 3 8 7 2
9—14 3—8 6—9 20—24
18 9 24 20 13 6 11 15
5—14 19—24 2—9 27—31
27 24 28 19 21 17 30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

a This allows the game to run into a regular "Bristol" opening.

* This brings us to the position below which we present as

PROBLEM No. 282.

Black men 17, 24, kings 22, 31.



White men 5, 26, kings 2, 15.

White to play and draw.

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

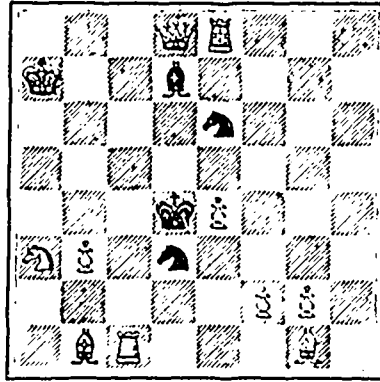
CHESS.

ERROR.

In printing Problem No. 116 a black knight was left out which should have been on black's KKt3, without which mate is impossible.—EDITOR.

PROBLEM No. 118.

By A. Don.
Black 4 pieces.



White 11 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

The following game was played in the recent match between Messrs. Lipschutz and Showalter, the former winning the match with a score of 7 to 1, and 7 draws:

RUY—LOPEZ.

White.	Black.
Showalter.	Lipschutz.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 Kt to KB3	Kt to QB3
3 B to QK5	P to Q3
4 P to Q4	B to Q2
5 B tks Kt	B tks B
6 Kt to B3	P to B3
7 Castles	Kt to K2
8 P tks P	QP takes P
9 Q to K2	Kt to K3
10 B to K3	Q to Q2
11 KR to Q sq	Q to B2
12 P to QR3	P to QR3
13 Kt to Q2	B to K2
14 Kt to B4	Castles. KR
15 Kt to R5	Q to K3
16 Kt to Q5	B to Q sq
17 Q to B4	R to K sq
18 Q to Kt3	K to R sq
19 Kt tks Kt P	Q to B sq
20 Kt tks B	R tks Kt
21 P to QB4	R to Q Kt sq
22 Q to B2	Q to Kt2?
23 P to Q Kt4	Kt to B sq
24 R to Q3	Kt to K3
25 QR to Q sq	P to KR3?
26 P to B3	R to K sq
27 Kt to B3	K to R2
28 Q to B2	Kt to B sq
29 Q to R4	Q to B sq
30 Kt to Q5	B to R5
31 QR to Q2	R to Kt2?
32 B tks RP!!	Kt to K3
33 Kt tks P ch	P tks Kt
34 Q to R5	Kt to R sq
35 B to Kt5 ch	K to Kt2
36 Q to R6 ch	K to B2
37 Q tks P ch	K to Kt sq
38 R to QS	R to Kt3
39 R tks Q	And Black resigns.

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CITY CHIMES.

The first garden concert will come off on Tuesday evening next, wind and weather permitting. The gardens are looking very pretty now, the usual taste and care being displayed on every side. The band stand and the entrance on South Park St. have been much improved by a coat of paint, and with pardonable pride the citizens of Halifax may direct the footsteps of strangers to this delightful spot, feeling quite sure of the pleasure a walk along its well-kept paths under the abundant foliage of the many beautiful trees will afford. We had hoped to hear of a series of ten cent evening concerts having been arranged for the summer, in order to afford the public more of the benefits to be derived from our gardens, but not even rumor whispers of this plan. Many there are who would greatly enjoy an evening in this charming spot after a tiresome day who cannot indulge in a twenty five cent concert. It seems only fair that some consideration should be paid to the claims of this class of the citizens.

The final concert of the Church of England Institute course was held last evening. This concert closes a successful season and the entertainment committee of the Institute deserve credit for the acceptable manner in which they have provided good entertainment during the winter.

The first yacht race of the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron was sailed on Saturday last. It was "ladies' day" at the club-house, and a large and fashionable crowd gathered to watch the bonnie boat. The band of the 66th P. L. F. dispensed bright music on the grounds during the afternoon. The wind was decidedly unfavorable to the race, being at times very squally, and shortly after perfectly still. *Psyche* and *Nautilus* were "not in it," so to speak, the first being struck by a squall just before the start, and the second meeting with an accident on her run from the cove at Dartmouth. The race was won by *Ellene*, J. E. Butler's jaunty little craft. F. K. Warren's *Minnehaha* sailed a splendid race and was much admired. *Lenore* and *Youla* were the other competitors.

The Crescents and St. Mary's baseball teams had an interesting match on the Royal Blue Grounds on Saturday, the Crescents winning by a score of 8 to 7.

Rev. G. F. Johnson, pastor of the Methodist church in Dartmouth, delivered a lecture in the hall of the church on Tuesday evening, taking for his subject the time-worn theme of "Dancing." The Reverend gentleman in discussing the evils of modern dancing gave utterance to some strong opinions against this pastime, but it is to be feared the minds of his audience were not wholly in harmony with his ideas. These lectures rarely accomplish their object, and there are certainly many graver evils among our young people to-day to the remedying of which the energies of the non-dancers might be more effectively devoted.

The fine weather on Saturday afternoon was fully appreciated by pleasure-seekers, and the attractions provided for the amusement of the public were numerous and varied. The cricket match on the Wanderers' Grounds between the Wanderers and a team from the Garrison, captained by Lieut. Stockwell, attracted a good deal of interest among cricketers, although it was only a practice game. The score stood: Wanderers 79, Garrison 69. The Y. M. C. A. Club and an eleven captained by R. McIlreith played a two-innings match on the Common, and both sides did some very creditable work. Cricket and lacrosse have apparently usurped the popularity accorded to baseball in summers gone by, and comparatively little interest is now taken in the old game. The small boys, however, are devoting their energies to baseball, and we have heard of a match to come off to-morrow on the Common between nines, the captains of which are aged nine and ten years respectively. Although in this case the players are unskilled, we venture to say the points of the game are fairly well understood by the youngsters, and their enjoyment of the sport is intense.

On Tuesday next we commemorate the founding of Halifax, and as loyal citizens are prepared to enjoy a gala day. Space forbids us giving aught but an abbreviated list of the attractions prepared for the 21st. Excursion rates on the railways will afford a favorable opportunity for a day in the country, and our country districts are well worth visiting in June. The steamer *Weymouth* will convey excursionists to Bedford and will doubtless have many passengers. St. Mary's Young Men's Society is making preparations for an excursion to Amherst and the managing committee expect to have a crowded train. The Oddfellows excursion to Lunenburg by the steamer *Halifax* will be a pleasant way to pass the holiday, as will also the picnic and excursion to McNab's Island. The baseball match in the morning in aid of the Manning memorial fund promises to be largely attended if one can judge by the number of tickets that have been sold. A "Puck's Bad Boy" will be put on in the afternoon and evening. By the way it is to be hoped this proverbial boy will give no practicable hints to the small brothers in Halifax who may be present at these performances. As we before remarked this is but a partial list of the amusements planned for Tuesday next, and should the day be fine, in addition to public attractions, many private picnics, garden parties, etc., etc., will doubtless be participated in. "Many men, many minds," and each in his and her own way Halifaxians will celebrate the 143rd birthday of our city.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

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Professor Semon's Lyceum Show continues to draw large audiences every evening. The programme this week has offered the Lyceum patrons full worth for their money, and all the members of the company have been well received. The Lepago sisters have delighted all beholders with their graceful dancing and pleasing appearance. The Irish comedy artists, Connors and Quigley, keep the audience in the best of humor and get off some really good jokes. Messrs. McDonald and Franklin continue to please with their performances on the numerous musical instruments of which they are masters. The remainder of the programme is interesting and the whole concludes with a laughable act entitled, "Ghost in a Pawn Shop." Professor Semon promises new attractions for the coming week, and as his friends know the professor keeps his promises.

With the advent of the summer season in Halifax comes the setting apart of Saturday afternoon as a general holiday. The majority of our wholesale establishments and offices "shut up shop" for this one afternoon of the week, and employers and employed take advantage of the outdoor pleasures of the season. The custom is commendable, we think, and it is to be regretted that arrangements have not yet been made by which the clerks in our retail stores might also enjoy the privileges of an afternoon off once a week. Our city possesses many inviting retreats in which the weary city toiler may rest body and mind in the change from the bustle and dust of the city to the grateful quiet of the forest.

The *Herald's* Boston correspondent tells us that Halifax is to be visited this summer by Mr. Rufus Somerby, who will be remembered as the popular showman who for the past two summer seasons has contributed to our list of public amusements. We quote from the Boston letter: "Mr. Somerby will come in July and will stay just as long as the people continue to contribute to his efforts. Masonic hall is likely to be his headquarters. Among the principal features of the museum on this occasion will be an exhibition of 'Venus rising from the sea,' one of the best illusions conceived and one which will undoubtedly prove a novelty to Halifaxians. He will have a man able to make fruit out of vegetables and is arranging for other strange and strong attractions. Somerby says he would like to take his show in the exhibition building, but cannot make arrangements with the civic authorities."

We have been favored with an abundance of the alleged spice of life, variety, in our weather this week. On Monday, with the thermometer down to 38, warm clothing was in demand, and the glow of the firelight was far from unwelcome. About midnight quiet sleepers were awakened from their dreams by the roar and crash of thunder, accompanied by the most vivid lightning ever witnessed in the city. Tuesday was one of the hottest days Halifaxians have been called upon to bear for some time; a scorching sun, sultry wind, and the thermometer registering 89 in the shade. About ten o'clock we were treated to a repetition of the previous night's storm, which for hours raged with great violence. Since then we have enjoyed bright cool days and calm evenings and trust this delightful state of affairs may continue.

Weddings are the order of the day, and there have been several of these happy events in Halifax during the past week. One of the prettiest was that of Miss Lila Coleman and Mr. Frederick Hart, which took place in Grafton Street church Wednesday morning. The bride wore a dress of ivory brocade with pearl and lace trimmings. The bridesmaids were Miss Gene Hart, sister of the groom, Miss Flo Coleman, sister of the bride, and the little Misses Edith and Winifred Reid. They were attired in cream silk and chiffon and carried handsome bouquets of roses. After the wedding the party were entertained at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Jairus Hart. Mr. and Mrs. Hart left on the C. P. R. for Montreal and other cities.

During the week crowds of people have flocked to the Dry Dock to see the great *Blake* in the dock. The many questions asked by the visitors have been cordially answered by the officers, and those who have availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the ship will long retain pleasant memories of the occasion. The band of the *Blake* and the sailors have entertained the public in the evenings, and the music has been highly appreciated.

DUNNVILLE DOINGS.

GENTLEMAN,—I had a headache for a long time, and seeing *Burdock Blood Bitters* advertised, I got a bottle, and it not only relieved me at the time but I have not been bothered since with headache and think I have seen the last of it.

M. ANNIE HICKS, Dunnville, Ont.

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