

knife of the savage? To call into civilized alliance the wild and inhuman inhabitant of the woods? To delegate to the merciless Indian the defence of disputed rights, and to wage the horrors of his barbarous war against our brethren? This was strong language against the Red man at an early day in American history, yet we find that the creative genius of Charles Mair, a clever Canadian poet, and author of "Dreamland," seeks to immortalize some of Lord Chatham's "Savages" in a poem entitled "Tecumseh: A Drama." In his thrilling tragedy of "Tecumseh" we notice that one of his characters seems to be quite as conversant with the means of arousing the bad passions of the poor against the rich as are to be found amongst the "Communists" of the present day. Take for instance Lofoy's reply to General Harrison, when the latter was painting in glowing colors the "land of the free, and the home of the brave" as a refuge and asylum of the poor and oppressed from every land.

"The poor! what care you rich thieves for the poor?
Those grasping harts the poor, from whom they spring,
More deeply than they hate this injured race,
Much have they taken from it—let them now
Take this prediction, with the red man's curse:
The time will come when that dread power—the Poor
Whom in their greed and pride of wealth they spurn—
Will rise on them, and tear them from their seats,
Drag all their vulgar splendours down and pluck
Their shallow wisdom from their lawless heads.
Yea I seize their puling and unhealthy babes
And fling them as foul pavement to the streets."

In this it seems that our Poet's frightful "prediction with the red man's curse" acted somewhat as a boomerang in the recent "Riel Rebellion" in Canada, but I did not intend by this digression to enter into a critical review of "Tecumseh in the Histrionic art," but merely to call attention to the fact, that the right of the English Government to employ the Indians in its efforts to subdue the Colonies, is still as much of a mooted question, as the positive identification of the man who Killed Tecumseh.

VETERAN.

[FOR THE CRITIC.] COSY CORNER.

What next! A use found for old postage stamps. Cups, saucers, and plates, are now ornamented with stamps of various kinds. Lay the stamps on the article to be decorated in as effective a manner as possible, gumming them well down, and then varnish with a clear white varnish. The articles can then be washed, although not in warm water. The tops of small tables and stands can be ornamented in the same way. First stain the top of the table with lamp black, mixed with thin gum-arabic, laid on evenly in four coats. The stamps should be well gummed on. Arrange them in a Greek key border, with a double line at either edge, if the table is square or oblong; if round, a border of pyramids, using two lines in each row, and the centre may be a star of two interlaced triangles, one blue, the other red. Right in the centre gum an envelope, stamped and directed to the owner. Cut the laps of the envelope away. Photographs cut into oval or diamond shape, and surrounded with stamps and placed at distances, make an effective border to a table ornamented in this way. The legs are stained and varnished.

In cleaning lace, first carefully remove all dust from black lace, and then sponge it either with green tea, or one ounce of sal-volatile dissolved in a pint of water, squeeze the moisture out, but do not rub it. If very soft, put gum arabic dissolved in warm water in the liquid, then wind it round a bottle filled with hot water. On no account should the lace be ironed.

Housekeepers fond of dainty napery cannot find anything more pleasing than doyleys of fine linen, fringed on the edge and hemstitched within, describing a central square. The corners of this hemstitching do not intersect, and much needlework is thereby saved to the needlewoman. The inside is divided into diamonds, with brownish yellow silk in outline stitch, and inside of the diamonds are central rings with rays and four-leaved clovers, also in outline stitch. Other doyleys have bunches of cherries, flowers and conventional designs, but these are all done in brown tints scarcely varied by other colors, and in the finest of silks.

Gold color in all its varied shades appears to be the prevailing fashion of the season in millinery.

The vogue for veils of a scarlet tint seems to be decreasing. Such a trying fashion would not be long lived.

POLITICAL REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

DOMINION—Wednesday, April 21.—In answer, Bowell said the quantity of sugar in bonded warehouse, in Montreal, the 31st March, was 2,742,000 pounds.

Cameron, of Inverness, asked if it was the intention of the Government during the present session to provide for the extension of the Intercolonial Railway from the Strait of Canso to Sydney or Louisburg.

Pope replied that negotiations are now going on, and he hoped to be able to make such provision.

Considerable discussion took place on a motion for a correspondence between the Marine department and the captain of the *Northern Light*, relating to the discontinuance of her trips during February.

McCarthy's bill to amend the consolidated railway Act of 1879, passed a third reading.

Thursday, April 22nd.—Petitions were presented against the proposed change in the Canada Temperance Act.

Langvin said that the Government purposed to cause an investigation by competent engineers, with a view to suggest such measures as may prevent the re-occurrence of the disasters inflicted upon the City of Montreal from the overflowing of the St. Lawrence.

Sir John moved the introduction of a bill respecting representation of the North West Territories in the Parliament of Canada. He said it was proposed in the bill to give the district of Assiniboia two representatives, and Alberta and Saskatchewan one each. He moved that a petition be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she may be pleased to cause a measure to be laid before the Imperial Parliament to empower the Dominion Parliament to make provision for such representatives from time to time.

The House then adjourned until Tuesday.

Tuesday, April 27th.—The House assembled at 8 o'clock.

White introduced a bill to provide that lands granted in aid of the North-West railways shall be given in alternate blocks, instead of alternate sections, as provided by the present Act.

The House then went into committee of supply, and the discussion upon departmental contingencies was resumed.

Wednesday, April 28th.—Mr. Dowell in answer to Mr. Daly, said that during March the amount of duty paid on sugar at the port of Halifax was \$118,322, and at the port of Montreal \$470,687.

A lengthy debate took place on a motion for correspondence respecting the Trent Valley Canal.

Mr. Benty introduced a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act, so as to allow the electors of any municipality to declare by a majority vote that no spirits shall be sold within such municipality, but that the sale of ale, beer, and light wines, shall be permitted. The bill is not to apply to counties where the Scott Act is now in force.

Mr. Mulock's bill to amend the animals contagious diseases Act was read a third time and passed.

The bill permitting affirmations instead of oaths passed a third reading.

PROVINCIAL.—Wednesday, April 21st.—Mr. Melroe moved a resolution to the effect that the Government be requested to send an engineer to report upon the probable cost of a bridge across the Lennox Passage.

Mr. Fielding said that the bridge should be built conjointly by Dominion and Provincial aid. The Government would be willing to co-operate with the Dominion. An examination would be made, but no steps could be taken to build this season.

The House then went into Committee. The Temperance bill was discussed, and a number of sections passed.

Thursday, April 22nd.—The House met at eleven o'clock, and went into committee on bills. The Temperance bill was taken up, and twenty-five clauses were passed.

Mr. Fielding's amendment that "two-thirds" be struck out, and "majority" be substituted in its place, so that a majority of the rate-payers would make the petitions for license valid, was lost on a division of 16 to 15.

The House then adjourned.

In the afternoon session, Mr. Longley introduced a bill to amend chap. 79 R.S. on joint stock companies; Mr. MacCoy, a bill relating to the collection of freight, wharfage, and warehouse charges; and Mr. Weeks, a bill to amend the Act on county incorporations.

A discussion took place on the second reading of the bill to change the name of the Niagara and Atlantic Railway.

Mr. Fielding introduced a bill respecting gypsies, municipal lunatic asylums, and poor houses.

The House went into committee, and with certain amendments, passed the license Act.

Friday, April 27th.—The House met at 11 a.m., and a number of bills passed a second reading.

Mr. Fielding introduced a declaratory bill to remove doubts regarding the bridge bill.

The House then went into committee, when bills relating to the Niagara and Atlantic railway, the prevention of corrupt practices at elections, to amend the Halifax city assessment act of 1886, and to incorporate the Amherst coal mining company, passed.

In the afternoon the House went into committee and the Charities Bill was taken up clause by clause.

An amendment that the name of "the Provincial and City Hospital" be changed to "the Nova Scotia Hospital" passed.

A lengthy discussion took place on an amendment to strike out the clause allowing the city to take over the hospital. On division the amendment was lost by a vote of 9 to 15.

The House passed an amendment constituting a visiting board, of which at least two women shall be members, which board shall have access to all the charitable institutions under government control, and shall report upon the condition of those institutions.

Wednesday, April 28th.—The Temperance Bill was about to be read a third time when a motion was made that the reading be deferred, and that the House go into committee and discuss an amendment to clause 19 of the bill of substituting the word "majority" for "two-thirds." The motion on being put was lost. A motion that the reading be deferred in order that the committee of the whole House might discuss a resolution that the city and county of Halifax be exempted from the operation of the bill, was also voted down. The bill then passed its third reading.

Mr. Fielding introduced a bill to make further provision for construction and repair of bridges in Victoria county. It enabled the county to borrow money on the security of the road grant, which is guaranteed for fifteen years.

Mr. MacCoy introduced a bill to add a polling district in the municipality of Inverness.