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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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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 St. John *Educational Review* says:—"We have received the report of the Halifax School for the Blind. Among the features of this admirably conducted and useful institution which mark the year just closed, are the introduction of the Kindergarten methods and the establishment of a technical department for the training of the boys." It is undoubtedly to the credit of the Board of Managers to have been the first to inaugurate the valuable innovation of manual training.

The fast rising town of Calgary has high hopes. It is now looking forward to becoming the iron centre of the N. W. Iron has, it is reported, been found about twelve miles from the town, though the quality and extent of the deposit are not yet definitely ascertained. Good coking coal has also been discovered within a few miles. With these materials in close proximity there are the essentials of economical smelting, provided quality and quantity prove good and sufficient. Boring is proposed to ascertain whether the coal bed underlies the town, and to find whether there are other resources, such as gas. If Calgary is found to possess the requisites for becoming a prospective mining centre as well the actual centre of a rich farming and ranching country, Alberta, and indeed the whole N. W., will receive another impetus to capital and immigration, and we only trust its hopes may be realized to the fullest extent.

Those whom the Gods decree to slay they first make mad—or imbecile. The *Toronto Globe* seems lately to have lost its head after a fashion calculated to make poor George Brown writhe and turn in his grave. To say nothing of its recent notorious "flop" on the Jesuit affair, there was a *contretemps* at Ottawa, doubtless purely accidental, which bore the appearance of a slight at an entertainment to ex-Ministers of the Liberal Party and their wives. It is quite impossible that Lord Stanley could have entertained such an idea, and no doubt explanation has been afforded in Ottawa, but because it had not been made public the *Globe* shakes its head and blinks its eyes with all the solemnity of any other owl, and winds up a specious diatribe with this ominous caution. "Many years have passed since a Governor-General of Canada displayed partisanship in discharging his social duties. If Lord Stanley cannot or will not show that he has not intentionally done so, his recall will soon be in order." We have rather fancied that Lord Stanley was making a pretty good Governor, and it seems to be a pity he must go!

Regarding reaction of sentiment against the pretensions of extremists as everywhere and at all times inevitable, we long ago predicted it as against the mistaken and exaggerated methods of the more extreme Prohibitionists. There have been many signs that it has set in with a strong current. Washington *Public Opinion* of 23rd inst., contains no fewer than forty extracts from journals of every shade of opinion on the recent rejection of the Prohibition amendment to the Constitution of New Hampshire. Three only of the number, and those Prohibition journals, deplore the failure. Three or four more comment on it in a tone of which all that can be said is that it is not inimical to Prohibition, while the rest accept the result with satisfaction, the great majority evincing something very like triumph over the matter.

"Personally," says an American Methodist newspaper, "we do not observe the Lenten season—we do not condemn those who do. We have no quarrel with any one in respect to 'days and meats.' We allow every man to be 'fully persuaded in his own mind,' but we protest against the ridiculous habit of 'society people,' observing it simply because they are tired out, and need rest and recuperation to fit them for the next season's dissipations." The charity of the former part of the above quotation more than atones for the latter portion, which, tho' it embodies a truth, is yet somewhat censorious in tone. On the whole, another paper (Unitarian) takes a view which is at all events the more practical, if not the better one. "However artificial may be the observances which accompany Lent, any season in this modern busy world which brings a period of rest for mind and body is to be encouraged, not merely on account of its origin, but for the sake of its effects. There are over-indulgent people who might be greatly benefitted by observing with some strictness the rules prescribed by some of the sects in regard to fasting. There are fashionable women who would be better for a cessation from worldly frivolities. But the external and superficial aspect of Lent ought not to be confounded with its more wholesome religious significance." And it may be assumed that not every one who is regarded as a "society person" is irreligious.

We cannot but think the system of bonusing railways, manufactories, etc., by cities, towns and other municipalities to be a grave mistake, and we may safely say that it is almost always entered upon without due consideration of the ultimate cost. A company undertakes to construct and to run a public work or a private factory which can only indirectly benefit the public and asks for a bonus of say \$10,000 to induce it to decide on a certain locality. The community before which the temptation is laid swallows the bait and issues debentures, the payment of which is spread over a period of twenty five to fifty years. These bonds, for so small an amount, except in some specially favored localities, bear interest averaging at least 6 per cent. This means, for the sum named, \$600 per year. On such a loan, the debentures being redeemable at the end of twenty years, the interest alone would be \$12,000, or \$2,000 more than the bonus, and, besides the \$10,000 itself has to be paid. So small a bonus would, therefore, without compounding the interest, cost the municipality \$22,000. The debentures may be made redeemable yearly, with interest, or a sinking fund may be established to redeem the debentures. But in any case the interest cost to the municipality must be in excess of the original amount granted. If the people would study more closely the full cost of bonusing and undertaking unnecessary public expenditures, these sums would not be voted so readily as they are.

We have Professor Huxley's own testimony not only that he is an agnostic, but that he is the author of the term. It is therefore especially interesting to hear what he has to say about the Bible. "I have always been in favor," says the professor, "of secular education, in the sense of education without theology; but I must confess I have been no less seriously perplexed to know by what practical measures the religious feeling, which is the essential basis of conduct, was to be kept up, in the present utterly chaotic state of opinion on these matters, without the use of the Bible. The pagan moralists lack life and color: and even the noble stoic, Marcus Antoninus, is too high and refined for an ordinary child. Take the Bible as a whole, make the severest deductions which fair criticism can dictate, and there still remains in this old literature a vast residuum of moral beauty and grandeur. By the study of what other book could children be so much humanized? If Bible reading is not accompanied by constraint and solemnity, I do not believe there is anything in which children take more pleasure." In the last sentence Huxley strikes a note which should catch the ear of all religious instructors of the young—parental or otherwise. To those who read the Bible in the full light of what is sometimes called "the higher criticism," its study is of intense interest, but it will never be made to appeal to the young while every poetical passage or historical incident is made to assume a preternatural solemnity.

Mr. Gladstone's recent great speech, coming after the break-down of the *Times* case, and the Kennington election, cannot but produce a profound impression. When he comes to enumerate some of the indignities suffered by the Irish political prisoners—the plank-bed, the prison dress, the compulsory herding with felons, the cell cleaning, the production of those persons in convict dress as witnesses, and the cropping of hair, the people of England will have brought home to them more forcibly than ever the tremendous mistake of the policy Mr. Balfour is pursuing, certainly with a resoluteness worthy of a better cause.

A very special service both to the Province and to the memory of Haliburton has been rendered by Mr. Crofton in bringing to light the "Season Ticket," a work published anonymously in England, and until recently almost absolutely unknown in Nova Scotia. This book is especially remarkable for the—it might be said—prophetic foresight of the patriotic author and judge. Long years before the C. P. R. was dreamed of Haliburton sketched out what ought to be done, and precisely what has now become a grand and accomplished reality. We venture to suggest to the "Haliburton" a re-publication of "The Season Ticket."

Senator Macdonald in a recent speech in the Senate on the trade relations of Canada expresses little hope of any extensive trade being built up with our fellow colonists at the antipodes. He considers that comparative distance is an essential criterion of the value to us of the world's markets, and thinks that interposed between us and Australia too wide to be overcome. Senator Macdonald's opinions are entitled to much consideration, but we are not sure that the obstacle he fears is quite as formidable as it appears to him. From Vancouver to Sydney or New Zealand is, no doubt, a long stretch, but not we fancy so long as to be at all a serious obstacle to a steady trade.

An article has been brought to our notice which appeared in the *Nova Scotian* of the 18th February, 1867. It is quoted by that journal from the *Imperial Review*, and is so interesting that we have thought it worth reproducing. One noteworthy point in considering the amount of attention the idea of Imperial Federation commanded a quarter of a century ago, is the urgency of initiating some such measure which then impressed itself so forcibly on some of the best statesmen of the day. Conditions may appear to be even more urgent to-day. Yet it is not improbable that we may go on in our present relations for some years more without disturbance, and with the advantage of increasing wealth and strength to the Dominion.

Utilitarian ideas have made such headway in England as to menace the peaceful supremacy of the classics in the Universities, and a pronounced demand has arisen for University training which shall fit men for the struggle of existence. It is an instance of the effect of a special study to influence the judgment that Prof. Max Muller has ranged himself on the side of the classicists, and maintains that the primary work of a university is to preserve the ideas and culture of the ancient civilizations and literature, and by explaining their true relations to modern philosophy, pass them on unimpaird to future generations. The voice of Max Muller carries with it a certain weight, and no doubt there is a distinct value in the reasonable conversation of the classics, but his attachment to philology prevents his discerning the fact that their influence is continuously and inevitably receding into the past, displaced by the growing exigencies of modern practical life.

The passage through Congress of the Bill incorporating the Nicaragua Maritime Canal Company is a matter of no little importance to Canada. The difference in distance between Halifax and St. John, and Boston and New York is insignificant, and many thousands of miles would be saved over the Cape Horn route in ocean voyages between American and European Atlantic ports, and all ports on the Pacific, China, Japan, India, the Hawaiian Islands, Australia and New Zealand. It can scarcely be doubted that the Nicaraguan Canal will lend an impetus to the Hennepin Canal scheme to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River. If this water-way were completed on, as will doubtless be the case, an adequate scale, our western products could be loaded on to vessels at the wharves in Toronto or any other of our lake ports, and not handled until destination had been reached in China, Japan, India, Australia, etc. It could scarcely be but that such a saving in distance and of the cost of travel would have an immense effect on the expansion of the foreign trade of Canada.

The detached items of intelligence concerning the curious Cossack expedition to Abyssinia were so meagre that it took some time to form a definite idea about it, and even now, when we have something like a history of it, its real purpose is by no means clear. Captain Atchinoff was the leader or "Hetman" of a band of South Cossacks, who left Russia with a view of penetrating Abyssinia, ostensibly to spread the doctrines of the Greek Church among the Abyssinian Christians, but his purposes seem to have been a good deal mixed, and his procedure questionable. Atchinoff landed it seems on French territory, and took possession of an old fort at Sagalla. He had with him 145 men, women and children, and several "popes" or priests. The Russian Government was asked by France if it had any responsibility for Atchinoff, which M. de Giers entirely disclaimed. The French Governor of Abock then summoned him to submit or disappear. Atchinoff did neither and rejected an ultimatum. The French Admiral opened fire, killing, according to the Russian account, five, and wounding five more. The party then surrendered, and was sent back, via Suez to Odessa. The whole affair is so singular that it is, after all, quite possible it may have been undertaken simply from religious fanaticism.

It is evident that Mr. Chamberlain has a comprehension of the political situation in England denied to his conservative allies. He has recently written a letter in which he intimates that it is time for the government to put forth a scheme for allaying the discontent in Ireland. As we have said before, had Lord Beaconsfield been still alive he would assuredly have taken the wind out of Mr. Gladstone's sails by a proposition of his own, as he did on a previous occasion in himself initiating an extension of the franchise. But Lord Salisbury has three great faults as a leader—want of foresight, hastiness of temper, and the inexpedient pride which is opposed to concession. It is safe to predict the return to power of Mr. Gladstone at the next general election. If the Government majority were not so strong its downfall might come earlier.

The remarks of Sir Frederick Middleton, at the Dominion Rifle Association, and the reports of one or two of the D. A. G.'s, have raised considerable discussion as to the benefit to the rank and file of the present system of Rifle competitions. Among others, a letter to the *Militia Gazette* has been elicited apparently from Halifax, on which we shall have some comment to make later on. Another is from the well-known correspondent of more than one paper, "Bayonet," whose communications always carry some weight. This gentleman furnishes some tabulated statistics, and states the average number of corporals and privates in the Wimbledon teams for seventeen years past to have been three, compared to 14 (sic.) of all other ranks and arms of the force. We believe the proportion of officers and Staff sergeants in the team this year will be as large as in any year, but we have not yet seen the list.

One of the main points of the anti-Jesuit Agitation is the assumption that placing the grant at the disposal of the Pope is an infringement on the sovereignty of the Queen. This point, however, seems somewhat strained. By the rules of the Catholic Church none of the orders can hold property, but only the church itself, i.e., the Pope. The Pontiff therefore stands in the relation of the sole representative of Jesuit rights whatever they may be. It would seem, therefore, that there is no real abdication of sovereignty by a Government in dealing with a creditor whom it admits to have a moral claim and who happens to be a foreigner. Had the "alleged, and (rightly or wrongly) conceded claim," says a writer in the *Week*, "been that of a commercial company whose official head was a foreigner, there would have been no constitutional objection to treating with him in the same way," and the creditor is the one to dispose of a sum paid him in quitance of a claim. There is, in reality, no question of authorizing the Pope to legislate for Canadians, or of subjecting Canadians to his legislation, nor was the Pope dealt with as a "foreign power," but simply as the head of the Catholic Church.

No point of departure for the series proposed to be issued by the "Haliburton" could have been so appropriate as the admirable monograph for which we are indebted to Mr. F. Blake Crofton. It is only 72 pages in length, but that brief space embodies with great lucidity an immense amount of labor and study. We will venture to predict that Haliburton will be better known to his countrymen thro' the perspicuous medium of Mr. Crofton's labor of love than he has ever yet been. A reader of the original works has to exercise his own powers of thought to extract from "Sam Slick" the full weight and bearing of the clockmaker's homely words of wisdom, but in Mr. Crofton's brochure many of them are indicated, brought out, and impressed upon the mind in connection with the points to which they refer in a manner calculated to create a permanent impression. Besides what is actually given, the pamphlet is further a guide and index to a vast number of passages of value which Mr. Crofton's space would not, of course, allow him to transcribe. In addition the critical remarks are fully up to the mark of what might be expected from Mr. Crofton's masterly ability in that line. "Haliburton: The man and the writer" ought to command an immense sale throughout the Maritime Provinces.

The rejection by the Local House of the amendment to the Municipal Assessment Act giving to Dominion officials the right to vote and be candidates for office at Municipal elections by a majority of one, is it seems to us decidedly a party move and one that speaks poorly for the statesmanship and breadth of some of our legislators. Part of the majority were evidently moved by feelings of intense partizanship, and allowed their judgment to be obscured thereby. They ignored the probability that a Liberal Government may some day hold the reins of power at Ottawa, and that their present action, which is aimed at their political opponents, may in the future react against themselves. History proves over and over again that legislation for purely political purposes generally reacts in this way, especially where as in this case, the sacred rights (as they have well been termed) of individuals are ignored. As a rule it will be found that both Dominion and Local officials are mentally and socially fully on a par with the average voter. In many cases talents of a high order have secured their appointments, and in the communities in which they reside they are respected as honorable high minded men. Is the fact of their being Dominion officials such a heinous offence, than that they are to be placed under the same disabilities in the exercise of the franchise as felons and imbeciles? And yet this is virtually the decision arrived at by the majority of the Local House. We should like to witness the effect produced upon even the most frothy of the opponents of extending the municipal franchise to Dominion officials by the offer of a good fat office under the much hated Dominion. Of course it would be scornfully rejected (?) So far the large Liberal majority have exercised their power with wisdom and moderation, and have enacted many laws that will rebound to their credit. It seems a pity then that so clean a record should be blotted by the spirit of rank partizanship which led to the rejection of a measure which meted out simple justice to Dominion office holders.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

The Rochester *Herald* thinks that Sir Richard Cartwright may be called the Butter-worth of Canada. What is sour butter worth?

Helpful little sister—"Sis, why can't Mr. Olcott spoil his own name?" Sister—"I don't know, Mary. Why?" Helpful little sister—"Why; because he comes to C-U, and there he sticks."

"Mamma, I know it's true about the golden streets in Heaven." "Why, how do you know, Maud?" "Because, when I was on deck with nurse last night something made a noise and the sky split clear across, and then I saw the gold shining through."

Editor of the London *Times* (to the manager)—"What shall we do now to make people forget those horrid letters?" Manager—"Suppose we attack the coast defences? I think we can prove that the guns were forged by a fellow named Armstrong."

"Good day, Mrs. Slick," said Alderman —, as he helped that lady descend from her wagon, "and how do you enjoy this lovely spring weather." "Very well, thank you," said Mrs. Slick, "but I'm out of all patience with our city folk for not raisin' right up and gettin' mad over the state of our streets. Why it's positive disgraceful! Here we are with our military and our swell blue-blood aristocrats, to say nothin' of our good solid folks, such as we are, and here we've got to flounder about in the mud like cels, or run the risk of breakin' our legs on the horrible rough pavements. What are the city fathers about? What do they think of matters anyhow?" "Oh," said Alderman —, "you see, we've got to please our constituents, and so we spread around the money in dribbets. To be sure, it doesn't mend the roads or sidewalks much, but it satisfies the gentlemen who are known as ward politicians, and that's what we're after." "Now," said Mrs. Slick, "I reckon that's truth. The public's not a consideration, but it's all that's wanted to please Mr. P. or Mr. Q., who's got influence, and has to be paid for it. City politics are as muddy as the streets."

MRS. SLICK INTERVIEWED.—Said our representative, "you have had a good deal of experience as a housekeeper, and have employed a good many servant girls, and we should like to have your opinion as to the general prejudice that appears to exist against keeping house." "Well," said Mrs. Slick, "there's reason in it. In the first place, rents is out of all proportion to the style of the houses, while good board is moderate. Then again, entertainin' in Halifax, if well done, costs a lot of money, and when your aboardin' your friends don't expect nothin' and don't get much more, and then there's the matter of servants, why I could writ a book on the question which might shock some people, but I'm not agoin' to, so don't be scared. Good servants are underpaid, bad ones are overpaid. Here it is, we get hold of a good cook or a housemaid and we pay her current wages. She works hard and faithfully, and we allow her to work for all she's worth. Then she begins to wish to better her position, and instead of giving her the increase she deserves we let her go, and get a new green hand who we have to teach everything, and we pay her just what we paid our former girl. Why it's no wonder that housekeepers get sick of it and close up and go to boardin'. I'd do it too if I were alivin' in a rented house, entertainin' of big bugs, and overpaying bad servants. Them's my candid ideas, and your awelcome to publish them in *THE CRITIC*, and I warrant most of your readers will say that's a fact, and I knows it."

It is not generally known that Oliver Goldsmith, who "wrote like an angel but talked like poor Poll," was a plagiarist of the strongest brand. We will hope it was only in starving, pony-a-lining days that the bard sank so low, winning and wearing laurels not his own without a qualm. Perhaps what has chiefly endeared him to us is his touching little song (did he make it in those wild French wandering days between 1756 and 1759?):—

"When lovely woman stoops to folly,
And finds too late that men betray,
What charm can soothe her melancholy—
What art can wash her guilt away?"

The only art her guilt to cover,
To hide her shame from every eye,
To give repentance to her lover
And wring his bosom—is to die."

But it was Ségur, an obscure French poet in the early eighteenth century, who really owns those laurels and wrote those lines, and who has probably been turning in his grave ever since Goldsmith robbed him. A copy of Ségur printed in Paris in 1719 contains the following:—

"Lorsqu'une femme, après trop de tendresse,
D'un homme sent la trahison,
Comment, pour cette si douce foiblesse,
Peut-elle trouver une guérison?"

"Le seul remède qu'elle peut ressentir,
La seule revanche pour son tort,
Pour faire trop tard l'amant repentir,
Hélas! trop tard—est la mort."

Ah! brigand de Goldsmith! It is a neat bit of translation; but why didst thou not acknowledge thy victim?—*St. James' Gazette*.

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SONGS OF THE SHIRT.

(Paddy in full dress meets a friend.)—"Where did I get this shirt? Bedad, I got it where they can be had
By any decent caller,
At Clayton & Sons on Jacob Strate,—
Now aint it illigant and nate,
And ONLY COSTS A DOLLAR!
"A Dollar " "Yes, bedad its thrice.
And Barney dear! if I was you,
I'd go and git another."
"I'll do it Pat—I will me friend—
Wan for meself—and I will slind
Wan to our Mick, me brother."

(Sandy at market.)—I guess this is a' I want the noo,
And glad I am at bein' throo,
So I'll be toddlin' ben:—
By George! I heana finished yet,—
To-morrow's Sabba—I maun get
Ane o' thae shirts ye ken.
'Tis but a step to Claytons' place—
There's no necessity to race
And I'll be hame in time:
And Janet lass—the scoldin' jade
Seein' the bargain I hae made
For ance will hush her chime!



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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. M. Fraser.

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 13. For \$2.60 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with ninety-seven of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

St Peter's Canal, C. B., is now free from ice.

The Quebec Legislature was prorogued on the 21st inst.

New Glasgow has decided to organize a Board of Trade.

Kent County, N. B., has three breach of promise cases in prospect.

Gabriel Dumont is at Morris, Manitoba, and will shortly visit Winnipeg.

The Nova Scotia Central Railroad is now being ballasted—a large gang of men are at work.

Moncton expects to have a boom in building operations during the spring and summer.

An Ottawa dispatch says the twenty-four hour notation has been adopted on railways in China.

The "modus vivendi" is to be continued in operation during the forthcoming fishing season.

Digby is asking for government aid in the construction of a building to be used for exhibition purposes.

Winnipeg grocers have formed a Mutual Protective Association, with William Hunter as President.

Amherst and Truro are to have street cars soon, companies having applied to the legislature for incorporation.

Mr. J. R. Cowan has been appointed manager of the Spring Hill mines, in the place of Mr. R. G. Leckie, resigned.

Chandler, who shot Mr. J. A. Sheffield of the C. P. Railway, in Montreal, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The Maccan coal mines are shipping coal from Dorchester and expect to forward from there during the summer about 100,000 tons.

The Albion Hotel on Sackville St. is an excellent and long established Temperance House, whose accommodations are good and rates notably moderate.

Both St. John and Portland have voted for union by a majority of over one thousand. St. John is now the fourth city in population in the Dominion.

The Windsor Tribune is now printed on a superior quality of paper which adds greatly to its appearance, and will no doubt be appreciated by its subscribers.

It is said that eight hundred men have been thrown out of employment in Lunenburg Co., in consequence of the closing of the mills by the enforcement of the sawdust law.

Spring Hill has been suffering from the depredations of youthful thieves. There have been five burglaries there recently. Some boys have been captured and have confessed their guilt.

Spring is advancing in Manitoba and the Northwest, seeding operations are going on throughout the country, and navigation will probably be open on the Lake of the Woods in a few weeks.

Col. Gunter has, by order of Sir John Ross, officially conveyed to the Halifax Fire Brigade the thanks of the General for the valuable assistance lent by them at the recent fire at the Citadel.

It is said the sales of Nova Scotia coal in the Upper Provinces this season will be about 100,000 tons less than last year, owing to the railways contracting for large quantities of American coal.

Large numbers of immigrants are arriving by the steamers from England to settle in Manitoba and the North-west. Many who have reached their destination express themselves as delighted with the country.

The British American Hotel, Upper Water St., is well known as a favorite resort of the farming and mining communities. Mr. Broussard's card apprises us that French is spoken at the British American.

The United States Consul-General Phelan left for St. Johns, Newfoundland, in the steamer *Conscript* on Tuesday. It is reported that there will be no change in the Halifax Consulate under the Harrison administration.

The spruce gum trade bids fair to be a source of profit to Hants county. Three tons have already been shipped this season to the United States, where it brings sixty-eight cents per pound for use in the manufacture of rubber shoes.

The furniture factory of Hess Bros., Toronto, was recently burned to the ground. The total loss is \$125,000, insurance only \$17,000 so far as known. Five cars standing near the factory were entirely burned, one was loaded with furniture.

Hon. A. W. McLellan, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, is said to be improving in health, and will probably return to Nova Scotia about the end of April, visiting Washington and other principal cities in the States on his way. He is now staying in Thomasville, Georgia.

Wilmot Spa Springs are as good as a mine to Captain Hall, as it is reported he has large orders from the United States for the healing waters, and as there is an inexhaustible supply which only has to be bottled or barreled for transport, a goodly sum should be the result of the awakening trade in medicinal water.

At a recent meeting of the parishioners of Christ Church, Windsor, Rev. Canon Mockridge, of Hamilton, Ont., was elected Rector by a large majority. An exchange says that Canon Mockridge resigned his position in Ontario because the church-wardens declined to make the sittings free.

The steamer *City of Monticello* will not have her name changed to the *Digby*, as was reported would be the case. She commenced her regular trips this week, leaving St. John every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday morning at 7:45 a. m. for Digby and Annapolis and returning the same day.

St. Peter's Cathedral in Montreal is slowly but surely advancing towards completion. Thirty men are employed in constructing the portico, which is a massive work. On account of the tremendous weight of stone it will take, the architects have thought it wiser not to complete more than half of it this season, in order to test the ground.

Miss Blackadar, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church to Trinidad, is now home on furlough, and has been telling her friends in different parts of the province about her labors among the coolies. Large audiences have listened to Miss Blackadar, and quite a renewed interest has been awakened in the mission. Miss Blackadar will shortly return to Trinidad.

The St. John letter carriers have united in a petition to the Dominion Government for an increase of pay. The letter carrier has to work in some cases for eight or ten years before he reaches the maximum salary of six hundred dollars. He has to be out in all kinds of weather and is a faithful servant of the public. It is to be hoped that they will succeed in getting an increase.

The McGill University library is indebted to the Dowager Lady Vernon for four volumes uniformly bound. Three volumes consist of Dante's "Inferno," and the other of Dante's "Divina Comedia." The edition is most luxurious, and the plates are of great value and beauty; one volume consists entirely of illustrations beautifully executed. The late Lord Vernon possessed possibly the most valuable collection of editions of Dante in Europe.

We are in receipt of the first number of a new weekly journal—the *Restigouche Pioneer*, published at Campbellton, N. B. Our new contemporary gives every promise of being a bright paper. We note with pleasure that it intends to be thoroughly independent, and we admire the terms in which it sets forth its purpose. There is also about it an entirely satisfactory tone of patriotism. We wish the *Restigouche Pioneer* the success it will evidently deserve.

An Ottawa despatch dated the 12th says: "Lt. Colonel Bacon, captain of this year's Wimbledon team, gives the following as the riflemen who compose the team so far as heard from: Captain S. M. Rogers, 43rd batt., Ottawa; Lt. J. A. Wilson, 33rd batt., Seaforth, Ont.; Pte. J. A. Armstrong, Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa; Staff Sergt. T. Mitchell, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto; Pte. R. McVitties, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto; Sergt. J. A. Rolston, 20th batt.; Major B. A. Weston, 66th batt., Halifax; Staff Sergt. F. G. Corbin, 63rd, Halifax. Out of the sixty men from whom the team is selected so far only one man, Sergt. W. Short, of G.G.F.G., Ottawa, has refused to accompany the team.

The strike at Fall River has ceased.

Mr. R. T. M. Lincoln has been nominated by the President as United States Minister to England.

A New Jersey cannery has contracted for 200 acres of tomatoes at \$7 per ton for next season's pack.

The will of Hiram Kelley, of Chicago, left \$20,000 to the public library and \$15,000 each to five asylums.

Gold bars worth \$1,200,000 were taken from the assay office at New York recently for export to Europe.

The city of Scranton, Pa., is caving in. Coal miners have undermined the city and the supports are giving way.

Jefferson Davis is now more than 80 years of age. He moves about with the agility of a much younger man.

The Connecticut House has passed a bill prohibiting the use of tobacco for smoking by minors under sixteen years of age.

It is said that the defeat of the temperance amendment in New Hampshire cost brewers and distillers in that state \$50,000.

A strong bond of friendship has been formed between Mrs. Cleveland and Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of the famous general.

St. Louis has no less than seventy-eight Chinese laundries, and pays out over \$100,000 annually to Mongolians to have its washing done.

Nantucket has some lively old ladies. At a recent gathering there a lady 95 years old played dance music on the piano while an ancient dame of 85 danced a jig.

Latest advices report a state of comparative tranquility at Samoa, and the ships of other nations joined with the American men-of-war in celebrating Washington's birthday.

The French steamship "La Champagne," which recently sailed from New York for Havre, took out the contributions of American artists to the Paris Exposition. The value of the paintings is over \$200,000.

Evidently the life of an actress cannot be a healthy one, for we hear that Mary Anderson is ill, Mrs. Langtry could not appear this week, Minnie Maddern is laid up with tonsillitis, Mrs. Potter's health is giving out, and now comes the report from Baltimore that Marie Jansen is on the sick list. It looks as if the managers might be obliged to go back to the old English custom and employ boys to take the female characters.

The eastern markets being glutted with oranges, the southern California growers lately ceased picking for a week. The orange crop in Florida is so great and prices are so low that much of the fruit is allowed to rot on the ground.

Fifteen daring young women of Philadelphia have formed a club, of which the sole condition of membership is that the applicant forswear corsets. Each one of the ladies comprising the club has consigned her whalebone cuirass to the flames, and now taxes her ingenuity to provide a substitute.

The suicide of Miss Helen Buttrick is reported from Berlin. She belonged to Milford, N. H., and was well known in Yarmouth, N. S., where she had been a visitor with Miss Hutchens. It is said she was in a gloomy state of mind, owing to remarks made by her music teachers as to her low standing in the class.

The Queen Dowager of Bavaria is dying of dropsy.

The strike in the ship-building trade in Belfast is spreading. About 1000 men are now idle.

Sir John Rae, the Arctic explorer, has been seriously ill of bronchitis and is still far from well.

The death is announced of Sir Thomas Gladstone, elder brother of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

Sir Julian Pauncfote, the new British Minister to the United States, will sail for America on April 13th.

A cotton mill at Unterhausen, near Pfullinger, Wurtemberg, was burned recently. Loss 1,500,000 marks.

Atchinoff, the Russian coloniser who had a row with French vessels, is under arrest by his own government.

Count Herbert Bismarck is visiting Lord Rosebery. He declares his visit to England is of a private nature.

Sir Morrell Mackenzie, the English doctor, has a son who is acquiring fame as an actor, and will soon try starring.

A syndicate of fourteen of the largest paper-makers has been formed to raise prices. The syndicate's capital is \$2,000,000.

A French torpedo boat foundered in a gale off Cherbourg on the 23rd inst. Her captain and fourteen of her crew were drowned.

Germany has acceded to the request of France for permission to transfer the remains of Generals Carnot and Marceau to France.

The Prussian Government has granted 6,000,000 marks to aid in the construction of a canal connecting the Elbe and Trave rivers.

They have scraped up 80,000 pounds of bones in the Egyptian deserts and taken them to the United States to be used for fertilizing purposes.

The Russian Government is considering a measure involving the expenditure of 120,000,000 roubles for increasing the number of vessels in the Navy.

Mr. Gladstone has refused an American's offer of \$500 for an article on "Best books for children," of the length of one page of the *Nineteenth Century*.

The Empress of Japan has worn European dress every day since her removal to the new palace, so that her ladies in waiting have had to follow her example.

Ex-Premier Garashanine has announced he will publish the true reasons for the abdication of King Milan. It is expected that the disclosures will cause a sensation.

Mrs. Pierie, of New York, who competed in the Nice beauty show, was awarded the first prize, which she returned with the request that it be devoted to charitable purposes.

Chilian advices state that the Government has prohibited the immigration of Chinese, but has instructed its agent in Europe to give free passage to all Europeans desiring to settle in the Republic.

The King of Holland, who has been ill for a long time, was on the 26th inst. declared incapacitated for carrying on the Government. It is reported that Minister Heinstack has been appointed Regent.

The greatest depth of the ocean of which soundings have been taken is off the coast of Japan. The water at that point is five miles deep, and on the bottom, even at that enormous depth, traces of animal life have been found.

Holders of four million pounds worth of consols refuse to convert them in compliance with Mr. Goschen's scheme of last year. Mr. Goschen has now applied to Parliament for power to compel the holders either to accept his terms or sell out to the Government.

The ship-canal which is to connect Manchester, England, with Liverpool, is being rapidly constructed, ten thousand men and a great number of steam excavators being engaged upon it. The canal will be 35 miles long, 26 feet deep, and 120 feet wide at the bottom.

A blue book on Samoan affairs has been issued. It shows that England has been throughout in cordial accord with America. She declined to accede to Germany's request for assistance and co-operation in restoring order in Samoa until she learned the American government's views on the subject.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

HONESTY AND INTELLIGENCE.

It pays to be honest you say. Granted.

Yet how many are dishonest through ignorance, expediency, or intentionally. One can be dishonest and yet say nothing.

A clerk who lets a customer buy a damaged piece of goods, a witness who holds back the truth which would clear a prisoner, a medical petitioner who takes his patient's money when he knows he is doing him no good,—all are culpably dishonest.

It is generally known that doctors bind themselves by codes, resolutions and oaths not to use any advertised medicines. Now there is a medicine on the market which, for the past ten years, has accomplished a marvelous amount of good in the cure of Kidney and Liver diseases, and diseases arising from the derangement of these great organs,—we refer to Warner's Safe Cure. So widespread are the merits of this medicine that the majority of the doctors of this country know from actual evidence that it will cure Advanced Kidney Disease, which is but another name for Bright's Disease.

The medical profession admit that there is no cure for this terrible malady, yet there are physicians dishonest enough to procure Warner's Safe Cure, put the same into plain, four-ounce vials, and charge their patients \$2.00 per vial, when a sixteen-ounce bottle of the remedy, in its original package, can be bought at any drug store in the world for \$1.25.

Perhaps the doctor argues that the cure of the patient justifies his dishonesty, yet he will boldly stand up at the next local medical meeting and denounce Warner's Safe Cure as a patent medicine, and one which he cannot and will not use.

The people are waking up to the truth that the medical profession is far from honest, and that it does not possess a monopoly of wisdom in the curing of disease, doctoring the many symptoms of kidney disease, instead of striking at the seat of disease—the kidneys themselves, allowing patients to die rather than use a remedy known to be a specific, simply because it has been advertised, and when patients are dead from Advanced Kidney Disease, still practicing deception by giving the cause of death in their certificate as pneumonia, dropsy, heart disease, or some other accompanying effect of Bright's Disease.

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WHAT SEES THE OWL?

His velvet wings sweep through the night:
With magic of his wondrous sight
He oversees his vast domain,
And king supreme of night doth reign.

Around him lies a silent world,
The day with all its noise is furled;
When every shadow seems a moon,
And every light a sun at noon.

How welcome from the blinding glare
Is the cool greyness of the air!
How sweet the power to reign, a king,
When day his banishment will bring!

For him the colorless moonlight
Burns brilliant, an aurora bright;
The forest's deepest gloom stands clear
From mystery and helpless fear.

He sees the silver cobwebs spun,
The dewdrops set the flowers have won,
The firefly's gleam offends his sight,
It seems a spark of fierce sunlight.

Clear winter nights when he, so bold,
"For all his feathers is a cold,"
Sees the Frost-spirit fling his lace,
And fashion icicles apace.

At his wierd call afar and faint
A sleepy echo, like the quaint
Last notes of some wild chant, replies
And mocks his solitude—and dies.

—Elizabeth S. Bates in *Overland Monthly*

THE IMPERIAL FEDERATION IDEA TWENTY-TWO YEARS
AGO.

There are many, doubtless, who accept the principle of the policy proposed by the Hon. Mr. Howe, in his brochure advocating the organization of the empire, that we noticed last week, the pith of which was the levy of a general tax over all the empire for defensive purposes, and the representation of all the empire as well, in one National Parliament. But some of these would propose limitations. While reconstructing the Imperial system, they would reject, here and there, parts now included in it. Most men admit the desirability of retaining India, the influence of which upon our National Prosperity, and in consequence upon our general policy, appears to justify the remark, that England is now, in a great measure, an Asiatic power.

But we cannot confine all our policy to even that large and rich peninsula unless, as Mr. Newelegate recently remarked, we all remove to Calcutta. The great resources and the rapid growth of the Australian Colonies are decisive in favor of their admittance to close union with the metropolis; but many would here draw the line, and if we rightly understand them, exclude British America. They have no hesitation in encouraging a projected scheme of Federation among the Transatlantic Colonies, similar to that which existed in the United States, although it is not favored by those colonies generally, in the hope—of which the doctrinaires we refer to make no secret—that this scheme may swing British America out of the empire, and off the hands of the mother country easily, peaceably, and swiftly. The long and open frontier of Canada is indeed, as matters stand, one of our weak points; and there is room for suspicion that, but for the knowledge of this weakness, the United States would not presume on British forbearance so frequently and so far as they do. By retiring from British America, it is suggested that we should be less vulnerable in case of war with the American Republic. But if Canada formed an independent Confederacy under our auspices, we shall be hardly less responsible as her protectors for some generations, yet than we are now. And if, as is most probable, the lack of those Conservative elements we possess and the assimilation of her institutions to the Federal Republic, should cause her to crumble into new States of the Union—what then? Would the Americans, having no longer a counter-poise of some five millions of British subjects on their flank to circumscribe their movements—but with that very number, indeed, added to their strength—be any more moderate in their Anglophobia than they are now? Would they be less eager to try a fall with England when they had acquired the great resources of British America, its extensive coal fields, its iron and gold mines, its forests and its fisheries, when they could indulge in the impression that we had tamely evacuated for them what France reluctantly surrendered to us, and that our soldiers had left the country expressly from a salutary dread of their armies and generals? We should, too, in one sense, lose that command of the Atlantic which is most necessary to our greatness. Whoever equals us with needle-guns, we cannot afford to let our navy occupy a secondary position in any part of the world. Our mercantile fleets would soon have little occasion to cross it, even in time of peace, if that ostracism of English commerce were increased which the predominant party in the States are now, in imitation of the first Napoleon, planning, and which they are accomplishing as fast as they can by discriminatory tariffs, expressly driving our wares from their markets, until they may reach that Yankee Millennium when Britain must continue buying the breadstuffs of the West, and yet shall find no transatlantic purchase for a bale of goods from Manchester, or a case of cutlery from Sheffield. In war time it would be folly, even for the purpose of checking the approach of an American squadron, to send over our fleets where they could not procure a ton of coal, ship a spar or make a port for refuge or repairs. The Stars and Stripes floating on Newfoundland capes, would be many hundred miles nearer our coasts, and the harbor of the Heart's Content where the shore end of the Atlantic cable is at present as much in British keeping as that on this side, would form a more convenient rendezvous for Fenian filibusters, than any port in the

States. For all these reasons the retention of the Maritime Colonies at least of British America, is not only prudent, but imperative, on our part. But we are convinced that these colonies would advantageously come into closer partnership with us, and would not come empty handed. The nearest of our great dependencies, almost within a week's sail of England, peopled by a sturdy race, who share our sentiments and are loyal to our principles, having room for many millions more, and rich in industrial records of untold value would form suitable helpmates in peace or war. In the Maritime Provinces alone are sixty thousand seamen, carrying on a great commerce under the British Flag, and ready to fight for it in a way worthy of the stout old stock from which they spring. These men were reared from their boyhood in the same nursery which has enabled France at last to form a navy—in the shoal waters and cross currents of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in the cold tempestuous seas of Labrador. Such a race and such resources are not to be lightly abandoned, and ought not even to be left neglected, till we find them thrown into the scale against us in some future balance of power.

The military rather than the commercial aspects of the question have been discussed so far, because defence is the problem of the time, and because that forms the first reason for Imperial levy. But the commercial argument is not a weak one. If we had space to follow it out we might show how wonderfully adapted for the extension of co-operative industry are the physical peculiarities of our complex dominions. Every variety of climate affords, in bulk, an unparalleled array of combined production. Apart from the foreign trade of every section, the same flag covers the argosies of India, the wool and gold dust of Australia, the wheat cargoes from Canadian prairies, and the timber fleets of New Brunswick, all entering our ports, to be exchanged for the abundant fabrics of our looms and foundries. We do not actually develop a mutual commerce with our colonial empire to such an extent as would be possible with a judicious system of organization, in which the representative influence of all its parts in the central machinery would accomplish greater results, and prevent the tendency of some of our provinces, when left to themselves, to withdraw from the empire by building up hostile tariffs, to the prejudice of other parts of the Queen's dominions.

The main difficulty, in truth, lies not so much in the feasibility of the schedule as in the willingness of those chiefly concerned to accept it. A multitude of details must be inevitable, requiring adjustment and modification to suit so many separate sections, yet success would be worth the trouble. The day is past when Imperial taxation might be a bugbear to our colonial fellow subjects.

After all, the light and moderate levy that would be requisite, when all were taxed in just proportions would be an inconsiderable fraction of the expenses independence would entail on each colony apart; and in the case of British America, would be a bagatelle compared with the grinding imposts she would suffer if now annexed to the United States. For a comparatively small amount, our weakest colony, worthy of representation in the Imperial councils, would then share the privileges and the prestige of a first-class Power, while such a policy would so settle the future of the colonies on sure foundations, that emigration and capital would flow to them in larger streams. Nor should there be much hesitation felt by Britain in taking her full grown children into such a partnership. They have not degenerated since they left her side. They are true to the ancestral traditions of the race. They all fly the same flag, they speak the same language as we do, and preserve as carefully as ourselves the common law of England. It is no objection to say, as some do, that the colonists of Greece or Rome received no such complete recognition of equality from their parent States, for that is simply a reminder that those States neglected a vital precaution for the prolongation of their power. When Rome commenced her career, by admitting the neighbors she subjugated to all the public privileges and responsibilities of the commonwealth, she grew fast enough, and acquired a unity as vigorous as that which England has attained to, where the descendant elements of the Norman and Saxon, Celt and Dane have been welded into a nation. But when she failed subsequently to widen the circle—when instead of including in her councils the representatives of all her empire, and making it thus wholly one, she treated her provinces as garrison stations, the great dominion had not sufficient attraction of cohesion for its mass, and broke the quicker for its weight. Such a policy gave her as little hold upon the races she civilized, as the wave has upon the sand it wrinkles—and we all know how easily the tide of Roman Supremacy ebbed forever from our English beaches. The relation of the Greek States and their colonies could only be analogous to ours if England had remained till now a heptarchy.

But even in Greek politics, when a common centralizing policy was impossible, the best episodes of military success were in the conjunctures when Greek joined Greek, and metropolitan and colonist, Ionian and Athenian acted together at the council board as well as the camp. Does it not seem possible that, if King George and his ministers had conceded Imperial representation to the British colonies last century, they might have paid over quietly the war taxes demanded? Is it not, indeed, probable, that if Washington and Franklin had sat in the House of Commons as representatives of the Transatlantic Englishmen, there would have been no American Revolution, and the Queen's writ to-day might be current to the Golden Gate of San Francisco.

Consolidation of the Anglo-Saxon race then would have given us a majestic ideal of unity very different from the existing state of things, and might have spared the history of humanity the necessity of writing some of her subsequent pages in brothers' blood.

However, this principle of consolidation is no abstract speculation. Britain must early choose her course. The cross-roads must, sooner or later, come in sight—the cross bids of dismemberment or organization.—Thirty millions of people cannot go on for ever supporting so large an empire alone, and protecting beyond their homes, one-third of the earth's surface and one-fourth of its population. If the empire breaks up, the British race

must be content for a while to come down in the scale of nations. The recall of our soldiers from abroad will be, like the homeward flight of the scarlet flamingoes, a sure signal of sunset. On the contrary a vigorous consolidation of the fifty great provinces and dependencies we hold would not only secure our pre-eminence in Christendom, but make peace within our borders more permanent. The strongest of the other powers would hesitate about provoking a quarrel with a national organization that could assail them from every quarter of the globe, or before striking a blow that would be returned with the momentum of nearly two hundred millions. The British empire would be no longer a vague geographical expression; it would be a system like that to which our planet itself conforms—a system of distinct communities attracting and influencing each other, revolving round a glorious centre, and conforming to laws of constant and harmonious progress whose force is undiminished by the lapse of ages.

The decline and fall of such an empire need never be anticipated till doomsday for any law of the race that exists to the contrary; and the New Zealander of the Whig essayist's imagination need never moralize on London Bridge, except on his way to Westminster to confer with his representative at the Imperial Parliament, and would serve then to illustrate the grand fact that men from the world's end might be designated in London what we were, in a less illustrious sense, ever styled in Rome. "Ultimos orbe Britannos."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The *Hants Journal* had some excellent remarks last week on the duty of encouraging our own manufactures, which we fully and heartily endorse, believing it to be a principle far too little thought of. Taking the Windsor Cotton Company for an example, it is pointed out that the goods produced at their factory are, to say the least, equal to similar articles made in other localities. This being granted, why is it, it is asked, that in all the dry goods houses Windsor cottons are not given the preference? The *Hants Journal* puts this matter in such apt terms that we cannot do better than quote parts of its just contention:—"Their marked absence has on more than one occasion led the editor of the JOURNAL to institute inquiries as to the cause, and, so far as he can learn, it lies with the people themselves,—the merchant, the artizan, the laborer, the agriculturist, in fact all classes, who, while being largely benefited by the handsome expenditure incident to such a factory, have so far failed to reach their duty in this matter—the patriotic duty of seeking to extend the output of the cotton manufactures of Windsor by using no other cottons, and by creating such a demand for them at the dry goods stores that they will take the leading place on the shelves of these establishments. This is a matter that lies within the control of the people themselves, and if in the past their indifference regarding the manufactures of one of their own local industries may be attributed to want of thought rather than to a lack of patriotism, let them atone for the past by more thoughtfulness respecting an enterprise which benefits the entire community, both sellers and buyers in every branch of trade. It is a well known fact that the gentlemen whose money is invested in the Cotton Factory have not so far had occasion to consider their capital well invested, owing to the large output of cotton goods and consequently low prices in Canada, but an improvement is taking place; and is it not plainly the duty of all Windsorians and others throughout the country who are either directly or indirectly benefited by the Company's expenditure, to assist in making the production of Windsor cottons a more profitable industry. Let every maiden and guidwife make it a rule to ask for Windsor cottons, and to take no other, and there will soon be a change, and one which should take place. It is the bounden duty of all to extend the business of the Cotton Factory, because by its operations a large amount of money is circulated annually in the various channels of trade, the want of which would be seriously felt should the factory, from any cause, be suspended. The same principle should be observed with reference to the productions of all our local manufacturing enterprises, on the ground that by so doing we show our appreciation of what our capitalists are doing in this direction, and honestly aim to encourage them in their laudable undertakings. Let us, one and all, seek to encourage our local enterprises by every means in our power, and create a greater demand for manufactures by using them more extensively than has been the case in the past." If all through Canada this principle were carried out locally a very sensible difference in the output of our manufactories would soon be apparent. It is a patriotic duty incumbent on every Canadian to bear in mind. It has always been difficult to us to understand why a preference should be shown for imported goods when the home-made article is as good. Years ago Canada produced tweeds equal to the Scotch, and many persons, within our knowledge, made it a point to use them. Those who complain of a protective tariff can at least, if they choose, exempt themselves from some portion of its impost by consuming home manufactures, as a fixed principle, to the utmost of their power.

A Butter Factory is soon to be started in Sackville, N. B., by Mr. Barber of St. John. He has stored a quantity of ice, and is now making preparations to erect a building which is to be 50 feet long and 20 wide, with an engine building at one side. A factory of this kind, properly conducted, should be a financial success, and we should very much like to hear of some similar enterprise being started in this province.

Mr. Thomas Fillmore, who has a stone quarry near Oxford Station, has contracted with Rhodes, Curry & Co., to supply stones for the foundations of the several buildings they are to erect on the Oxford & New Glasgow Ry.—*Amherst Gazette*.

CITY CHIMES.

The Moncton correspondent of *St John Progress* has for the last two weeks been advertising the charms of some of the fair maids of Moncton. Such obnoxious personalities may increase the circulation of a paper for a time, but it certainly will not have the effect of raising it in the estimation of intelligent people. However beautiful a woman may be, it is rare to find one who will not resent having her name and minute descriptions of her face and figure given to the public in this way. It is to be hoped that the Halifax genius who sends such long accounts of society matters to *Progress* will have the decency to refrain from this sort of thing. Speculating as to probable engagements is bad enough for anything, and who can tell the harm that these little paragraphs may do? Suppose a young lady is inclined to favor a certain suitor and is frequently seen with him, but he has not proposed, and she sees one of these senseless reports in print. She will at once feel that she has been "giving herself away," to use a slang expression, and will turn round in the other direction and treat the young man almost as a stranger. Then he thinks he will not go where he is not wanted, and the consequence is that two people who might have been happy together drift apart, all because of the stupid interference of a newspaper correspondent. Of course all "lovers" are not so foolish as this, but cases have been known of such things happening. It would be well for such enterprising writers to lie low, for sometimes these fair maids have fathers and brothers who resent liberties being taken with the names of these dear daughters and sisters.

A gay and fashionable throng filled St. Paul's church last Saturday afternoon to witness the marriage of Miss Katherine Thompson to Rev. Mr. Bouchier. The bride was attired in a beautiful dress of creamy white morveilloux satin, with court train, the potticoat was trimmed with orange blossoms and white heather. She wore a wreath of orange blossoms on her head and a long lace veil. The bridesmaids, Misses Maud and Edith Ritchie, were dressed in pure white silk with tulle veils and ostrich feathers, and carried charming bouquets of yellow flowers, beautifully arranged and tied with yellow ribbon in long loops. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Dr. Hole and Rev. N. LeMoine. Mrs. Bouchier is a grand-daughter of the late Hon. Joseph Howe.

The next wedding is that of Miss Ritchie to Mr. Jack Almon, and will take place in St. Paul's Church next Tuesday at half past eleven o'clock.

Many of the bright faces of our belles will be missed this summer. The strangers within our gates have found favor in their sight and are carrying them off wholesale, some of them going to England and some to the "neighboring republic," as our ministers call it when they pray for the great nations of the world. Wherever they go it is to be hoped that Nova Scotia and dear old sleepy Halifax will always be thought the best place, after all, in the world, though the streets are not cleaned as they ought to be, and dust even now takes away our appetite by compelling us to swallow more than our daily part of a peck.

The frost is all out of the ground and the roads are in good condition for walking, driving, cycling, and in fact almost any mode of progression, as the small boy who turns hand-springs all the way down the hill can testify. Last Saturday was about as fine a day as could be desired, and every one who could get out, went there. The park was quite gay with folks, both driving and walking, and to judge by the numerous young couples, the "young man's fancy" has progressed with the spring weather, and turned to thoughts of love, but of course they might have been flirting, both of them. It is about time to give up skating for this year, and take to something more seasonable. The rinks were open last Saturday and had bands in attendance, but people were not to be enticed. A few enthusiasts tried to get enjoyment out of slipping about in slush and mud, for it was little better, but soon gave up and went out to enjoy the sunshine and the fresh breeze.

Monday is the festival of fools and no doubt some of your small friends will try and give you the right to call the day yours. Keep a bright lookout and frustrate their knavish tricks—if you can.

There has been nothing coy about this spring so far, but April may give us some examples of the "uncertain glory" in which that month usually abounds. It is best to carry an umbrella always in April, if you do not want to be surprised by a gentle shower, especially if you are a lady and wear a new spring bonnet.

The lectures given by Mr. Frederic Villiers have been the great attraction of the week. The Academy of Music was crowded on all three nights, many people having to stand through the lecture. Mr. Villiers was introduced by Col. Gunter, of Sir John Ross' Staff, and is a well built and fine looking gentleman, though the campaigning costume in which he appeared before the audience was not so well adapted to display his manly beauty as the regulation evening dress would have been. Mr. Villiers' experiences in the Plevna campaign were most interesting. He knew the greatest of the later Russian Generals, Skobelev, well, and was the intimate friend of Archibald Forbes. His reminiscences of Egypt and Abyssinia, of Wolseley, Earle, and Lord Charles Beresford, and his gallant little gun-boat, the *Condor*, were amusing as well as interesting. The dioramic sketches, though rough, were very telling, and added greatly to the interest of the lectures. The lectures were a decided success in every way, and our friends of the 63rd Rifles are to be complimented on their enterprise in arranging for Mr. Villiers' appearance. A friendly hint to the band of that Battalion may not be out

of place. We would suggest that in futuro a little of the strength of the brass and drums might be dispensed with when performing in a building, for noise is not necessarily a part of good music. The attendance of officers in uniform greatly enlivened the appearance of the audience, and Sir John Ross and Col. Worsley deserve the thanks of those who appreciate a brilliant audience, and few people do not.

Did the managers of the Academy forget that it is not exactly summer weather? The place was abominably cold and draughty. One unfortunate young man who sat near the door avers that he tried to keep his hat on—under cover of the darkness which was necessary to show the views, but it was blown off three times, and so he resigned himself to his fate—a bad cold. With such a saving in gas surely they might have warmed the hall sufficiently for comfort without serious financial consequences.

It is understood that the proceeds of the lectures will be devoted to the recreation room of the 63rd Rifles.

The Y. M. C. A. intend holding a Book Reception on Tuesday evening, April 2nd, from 8 to 10 o'clock. The object is to add to the library of the Association. Each visitor therefore is requested to bring a book, or list of books, he or she is disposed to give, or to contribute a minimum sum of 50 cents. The committee most desire sterling works. We wish this laudable proposition every success.

Easter comes very late this year, falling on the 21st of April. By that time if the season goes on advancing at the present rate we shall have summer weather.

The fire in the citadel barracks last Saturday evening caused much excitement and drew crowds of spectators, who took a great deal of interest in the conflagration until the rumor was started that the magazine was in danger, and then it was hard to see them for dust. The damage amounts to about \$5000.

COMMERCIAL.

The situation is not materially changed since our last report. The fine weather that has prevailed has had a beneficial effect on roads through the country districts, and thus the delivery of goods has been facilitated. We note that our leading wholesale houses continue to exercise great caution in the matter of giving credits. This is one of the most healthy symptoms of the times, and, if adhered to, cannot fail to produce satisfactory results.

Some complaints of slow payments are made in several departments of trade, but this is to be expected at this season of the year, and we see no reason to apprehend any serious results therefrom. The coming spring and summer promise to be active and profitable to all legitimate traders and a large volume of business appears to be assured.

A recent official return shows that the production of the so-called "precious metals"—gold and silver—in the United States in 1888, though larger than in any previous year, was many millions less than the consumptive demand, to say nothing of the export requirements. This appears to be especially the case as regards silver. This being the state of affairs two effects must follow. The value of these metals must increase relatively to other commodities; that is their purchasing power will be relatively decreased which will necessitate an advance in prices and wages, which, though gradual, will be permanent. Another result will be that the relative value of raw silver in the United States will so advance that the immense exportation that now goes on to Europe will be checked if not entirely stopped.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Thos. H. Howard, Gent's Furnishings, Spring Hill, Assigned; I. & W. Snook, Genl. Store, Truro, Dissolved; John Pote, Comm. Agt., Halifax, admitted E. B. Richardson to partnership as John Peters & Co.

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures:

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Mar. 22.	Prev. week.	1888	1887	1886	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States...	242	195	197	181	191	3382	2823	2917	3139
Canada.....	38	42	44	23	30	514	508	325	342

DRY GOODS.—The dry goods trade has been fairly active and, so far, the spring movement may be classed as fully fair. As a rule there appears to be a disposition in some quarters to complain of the keenness of competition and consequent small profits. More or less inconvenience has resulted to merchants who had placed orders through travellers owing to the delay in the deliveries of cotton goods from some of the mills. Cotton goods have been well maintained. The imports for the past three months have about equalled those of the corresponding period of the last year. Recent advices from London and Roubaix are unanimous as to the remarkably firm tone that prevails in the wool market. This, with the dyers' advance on the new bright finish so much in vogue, has caused an inconveniently sharp rise in the price of goods, and any additional upward move in raw stuff would inevitably land prices at a point most embarrassing to buyers. It is understood that where operators get any way near old figures they purchase free and with spirit.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—General trade has been fair, and orders are reported to have been placed in very satisfactory volume for spring delivery, both for pig and for manufactured iron. In consequence of, or rather in sympathy with, the tremendous breaking up of the French copper syndicate, the price of copper has declined 2c. to 3c., and has a downward tendency. Other metals are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market has shown no signs of life, the demand having continued slow, and buyers manifest no interest whatever. The volume of business transacted has been merely of a jobbing character and, consequently small. The tone of the market was easy but values are unchanged. English cables report wheat and corn dull and a shade cheaper. French country markets slow. Weather in England cold and wet. There was considerable activity and decided strength in the Chicago wheat market and prices advanced 2c. to 3c. on the first two options while July only improved $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Corn was quiet and firmer and moved up about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Oats also advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. There was a strong tone to the New York wheat market and prices advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. Corn and oats were unsettled. At Toledo, Detroit and Milwaukee wheat was stronger and moved up a little.

PROVISIONS.—Business has continued quiet with no important feature in the market. The demand for short cut pork was slow and few sales were effected at steady prices. Offerings are light, as packers generally are holding and do not seem to be inclined to offer round lots at present quotations. The demand for lard has been fair and some small sales are reported. Hams and bacon have been steady but quiet. Green meats have met with slow demand.

BUTTER.—Although trade has ruled quiet the tone of the market has continued firm. All new goods coming forward have met a ready sale, but receipts of such are confined to a few packages. Finest old goods are very scarce. Country advices from here to Ontario indicate that there are practically no reserve supplies to draw upon.

CHEESE.—The cheese market has been dull and uninteresting. Holders are very confident of better prices in the future and show no disposition to force sales. The English and New York markets are quiet but very firm.

TEA AND COFFEE.—Business in tea has been quiet and of a jobbing character, both on local and country account, and altogether the volume of trade transacted has been small. Advices from New York and Montreal continue firm, and there is a firm feeling among holders here. Prices are well maintained, but we do not hear of any large transactions taking place. In coffee a fair volume of business has been accomplished in a small way, but an easier feeling has prevailed and prices of some grades are a little off from those of last week.

APPLES.—The market for choice, sound fruit is firmer but the supply of such is very small. A late report from Liverpool says:—"Arrivals are steadily decreasing and there being a good demand, prices keep up. Much of the fruit this week is badly frosted and some very spotty; therefore buyers are very cautious and avoid any but bright and sound parcels, which have sold at about same rates as last week, although the market closes a little weaker in consequence of bad weather. The bulk of our supplies come from Maine and generally made paying prices, although some lots were very spotty. Boston shipments are now very small, and we understand they are very nearly through. What have come were very good and the Bulgarian sold quickly up to 12s. 9d. New York apples show a good deal of waste. Canadian fruit is scarce and all landed here this week have made long prices and are wanted."

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The feeling in the sugar market has been firm and the recent advance in prices has been well maintained. The demand has continued good and the market has ruled fairly active with a fair volume of business doing. In molasses the feeling has been weaker and prices are shaded. There has been a fair demand for small lots and, on the whole, a passably active trade has been transacted.

FISH OILS.—There is no change in the Montreal market, the demand being firm and prices steady. Newfoundland cod oil is firm at 40c. to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. as to quantity, and Halifax at 37c. to 38c. The sale of 100 bbls. of Halifax oil was made at 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Steam refined seal oil is also steady at 48c. to 50c. as to quantity. Cod liver oil, 60c. to 65c. for Newfoundland, and 90c. to 95c. for Norway.

FISH.—There is really nothing new to report respecting the fish situation in this market. The outside demand is nil, and the home consumption is too small to relieve dealers of any appreciable portion of the stocks that they have carried through the fall and winter. Receipts are very meagre, only a few small, stray lots coming in, and these are difficult to place. A prominent fish merchant remarked a few days ago:—"We might as well shut up shop as far as business doing is concerned." Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Mar. 25.—"The fish market has been quiet, owing to the fact that the Lenten season is well advanced, and retail dealers have ample supplies on hand. The supply generally has been well cleaned up, and the offerings of most kinds of fish now are light. The demand has been slow, and the volume of business transacted has been small. In Labrador herrings a weak feeling has prevailed, and round lots have been offered at \$4.50 to \$4.75, but we do not hear of any sales. New green cod have been well cleared up, and the market is about bare of stock outside of a lot of old, which has been repacked and is now offering at lower prices than we quote. Salmon have been quiet and steady. In fresh fish business has been quiet. Fresh haddock are scarce and firm at 4c. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and cod at 3c. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Fresh herrings are in good supply and offering in round lots at 65c. per 100." Gloucester, Mass., March 25.—"Labrador herrings \$6.50 bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$4; Nova Scotia do. \$6.75; Eastport \$3.25; split Shore \$4.75; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5.50; halibut heads \$3.00; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$10; tongues \$8; alewives \$5; trout \$15; California salmon \$16; Halifax do. \$20; Newfoundland do. \$20; Clam bait \$7 to \$7.50; slivers \$6.50; halibut fins \$13. Extra Shore mackerel are quoted at \$30 to \$35 per bbl. in jobbing lots; No. 1's \$26 and \$30; No. 2's \$22 and \$23; No. 3's \$19 to \$21; Bay 1's \$25 to \$26; Block Island 1's \$28 to \$29; Mess do. \$32; best Irish \$22 to \$23; poor do. \$14 to \$16." Boston, March 25.—"Nova Scotia extra, large split herring are quoted at \$6.75 to \$7; good N. S. large split herring \$6.25 to \$6.50."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants, and can therefore be depended upon as accurate up to the time of going to press

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS.	
SUGARS.			
Cut Leaf.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9	May wheat in Chicago has advanced the last week from about 94 to \$1.04 per bus., which has made a decided change in the tone of the flour market, and millers west have advanced prices from 10c. to 20c. bbl.	
Granulated.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8	We have consignments still on hand and will give our customers benefit of advance and make no change in our quotations.	
Circle A.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	FLOUR	
White Extra C.....	7	Graham Flour.....	5.50 to 5.75
Extra Yellow C.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6	Patent high grades.....	5.80 to 6.00
Yellow C.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 per cent. Patents.....	5.50 to 5.75
TEA.			
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19	Superior Extra.....	5.40 to 5.50
" Fair.....	20 to 23	Extras from Patents.....	4.75 to 5.00
" Good.....	25 to 29	Low grades in sacks.....	3.30 to 3.40
" Choice.....	31 to 33	" " barrels.....	3.65 to 3.60
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	Oatmeal, Standard.....	4.30 to 4.40
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39	" Granulated.....	4.60 to 4.75
MOLASSES.			
Barbadoes.....	36	" Rolled.....	4.40 to 4.60
Demerara.....	36 to 44	Corn Meal—kilt dried.....	2.75 to 2.85
Diamond No.....	45	Bran, per ton.....	21.00 to 22.00
Porto Rico.....	36 to 39	Shorts.....	21.50 to 22.00
Cienfuegos.....	32	Middlings.....	22.00 to 23.00
Triinidad.....	33 to 34	Mill or Mixed Feed, per ton.....	23.00
Antigua.....	32 to 33	Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.....	41 to 43
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44	Barley " of 48 ".....	nominal
" Bright.....	42 to 58	Pear " of 60 ".....	1.60 to 1.10
RISCUITS.			
Pilot Bread.....	3.25	White Beans, per bushel.....	1.70 to 1.80
Boston and Thin Family.....	7	Pot Barley, per barrel.....	5.65
Soda.....	7	Hay per ton.....	14.00 to 16.02
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Straw.....	11.90 to 12.00
Fancy.....	8 to 15		

The above quotations are carefully prepared by a reliable Wholesale House, and can be depended upon as correct.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Am. Plate.....	13.00 to 13.50
" Ex. Plate.....	14.00 to 14.50
Pork, Mess, American.....	17.50
" American, clear.....	19.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	17.50 to 18.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	13 to 14
" American.....	12 to 13
" Cases.....	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 9
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra.....	20.00
No. 1.....	19.00
" 2 large.....	16.00
" 2.....	none
" 3 large.....	11.00
" 3.....	11.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	4.50 to 4.75
No. 1, August, Round.....	3.75 to 4.00
" September.....	3.75 to 4.00
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split.....	3.25 to 3.50
" Round.....	2.75 to 3.00
ALBACORE, per bbl.....	5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore, new.....	4.25 to 4.50
New Bank.....	4.25
Bay.....	4.12 to 4.20
SALMON, No. 1.....	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	3.00 to 3.25
HAKE.....	2.50 to 2.75
CUSK.....	3.00
POLLOCK.....	2.21
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	30
COD OIL A.....	26 to 20

The above are prepared by a reliable firm of West India Merchants.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 22
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1.....	5
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	4
Cow Hides, No 1.....	5
No 3 Hides, each.....	3
Calf Skins.....	25
" Deacons, each.....	25
Lambskins.....	25 to 1.00
Tallow.....	3

The above quotations are furnished by WM. F. FOSTER, dealer in Wool and Hides, Connors' Wharf.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	30
" " in Small Tubs.....	25
" Good, in large tubs.....	21
Store Packed & oversalted.....	14
Canadian Township.....	22 to 27
" Western.....	17 to 20
Cheese, Canadian.....	11 to 12

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer in Butter and Cheese.

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).....	5.00 to 5.40
Tall Cans.....	4.80 to 5.00
Flat ".....	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans.....	6.35 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS

Apples, No. 1, new, per bbl.....	1.50 to 2.75
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new).....	7.00
Valencia Oranges, per case.....	5.50 to 6.00
Lemons, per case.....	3.50 to 4.50
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	3.50 to 4.00
Onions.....	
" American Silver Skin.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2
Dates, boxes, new.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7
Figs, Elmer, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	12
" " small boxes.....	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
Bananas, per bunch.....	3.00
Foxberries.....	3.50 to 4.00

The above quotations are furnished by C. H. Harvey, 10 & 12 Sackville St

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound.....	13 to 14
Geese, each.....	50 to 72
Ducks, per pair.....	70 to 80
Chickens, ".....	40 to 55

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive.....	4.25 to 4.50
Oxen.....	3.50 to
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights.....	3.00 to
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs.....	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs.....	4.00 to 5.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" " No 2, do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, demension, good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do.....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood ".....	2.25 to 2.50

The above quotations are prepared by a reliable firm in this line

MAITLAND'S MYSTERY.

(Continued.)

"Reviving, I think, thanks to Mr.——thanks to you," she said, turning her eyes full upon the kneeling figure at her side and sending Perry's heart up into his throat with delight at the gratitude and kindness in her glance. She was striving with one hand to unfasten the scarf and collar at the old man's neck, but making little progress.

"Let me help you," eagerly said Perry. "That at least, is more in my line." And somehow their fingers touched as he twisted at the stubborn knot. She drew her hand away then, but it was gently, not abruptly done, and he found time to note that too, and bless her for it.

"I hate to seem ungracious, you know, after all that's happened," said Mr. Ewen, "but I fear 'twill vex him awfully if he should find you in here when he comes to. He has had these attacks for some time past, and I think he's coming through all right. See!"

Old Maitland was certainly beginning to open his eyes again and look vacantly around him.

"Better leave him to Miss Gladys," said the overseer, touching the young fellow on the shoulder. Perry looked into her face to read her wishes before he would obey. A flush was rising to her cheek, a cloud settling about her young eyes, but she turned, after a quick glance at her father.

"I cannot thank you enough—now," she said, hesitatingly. "Perhaps Mr. Ewen is right. You—you deserve to be told the story of his trouble, you have been so kind. Some day you shall understand,—soon,—and not think unkindly of us."

"Indeed I do not now," he protested.

"And—whom are we to thank?—your name, I mean?" she timidly asked.

"I am Mr. Perry, of the——th Cavalry. We have only come to Fort Rossiter this month."

"And I am Miss Maitland. Some day I can thank you." And she held forth her long, slim hand. He took it very reverently and bowed over it, courtier-like, longing to say something that might fit the occasion; but before his scattered senses could come to him there was another quick step at the veranda, and a voice that sounded strangely familiar startled his ears:

"Gladys! What has happened?" And there, striding to the sofa with the steps of one assured of welcome and thoroughly at home in those strange precincts, came Dr. Quin.

VIII.

It was very late that night—nearly midnight—when the colonel, seated on his veranda and smoking a cigar, caught sight of a cavalry sergeant hurriedly passing his front gate. The main searching-parties had long since come home unsuccessful; Lieut. Perry had returned and made report that the people at Dunraven denied having seen or heard anything of Gwynne, that both proprietor and manager had treated his visit as an affront, and that he had had much difficulty in preventing a fracas between his men and a gang of rough fellows employed at the ranch, that finally Mr. Maitland had fallen back in a swoon, and that he had left him in the care of Dr. Quin, who arrived soon after the occurrence. The colonel had been greatly interested and somewhat excited over the details of Perry's adventure as that young gentleman finally gave them, for at first he was apparently averse to saying much about it. Little by little, however, all his conversation with Maitland and Ewen was drawn out, and the particulars of his hostile reception. The colonel agreed with him that there was grave reason to suspect some of the ranch-people of knowing far more of Sergeant Gwynne's disappearance than they would tell; and finally, seeing Perry's indisposition to talk further, and noting his preoccupation and apparent depression of spirits, he concluded that between fatigue and rasped nerves the young fellow would be glad to go to bed: so he said, kindly,—

"Well, I won't keep you Perry: you're tired out. I'll sit up and see the doctor when he gets back and have a talk with him, then decide what steps we will take in the morning. I'll send a party down the valley at daybreak, anyway. May I offer you some whiskey, or a bottle of beer?"

"Thank you, colonel, I believe not to night. A bath and a nap will set me all right, and I'll be ready to start out first thing in the morning. Good-night, sir."

But Colonel Brainard could not go to sleep. The garrison had "turned in," all except the guard and Captain Stryker. That officer had returned an hour after dark, and, getting a fresh horse, had started out again, going down the south side of the Monee to search the timber with lanterns, the Cheyenne scouts having reported that Gwynne's horse had come up that way. He had been missed by Mr. Perry, who galloped up the trail to catch the platoon before it reached the post, and the colonel, now that he had heard the lieutenant's story, was impatiently awaiting his return. Up to within a few minutes of midnight, however, neither Stryker nor the doctor had come; dim lights were burning in both their quarters and at the guard house. Everywhere else the garrison seemed shrouded in darkness. Catching sight of the yellow chevrons as they flitted through the flood of light that poured from his open door-way, the colonel instantly divined that this must be a sergeant of Stryker's troop going in search of his captain, and promptly hailed him:

"What is it, sergeant? Any news?"

"Yes, sir," answered the soldier, halting short. "Sergeant Gwynne's come back. I was going to the captain's to report."

"How did he get back. Isn't he injured?"

"He says he's had a fall, sir, and has been badly shaken up, but he walked in."

"Why, that's singular! Did he meet none of the searching-parties?—see none of their lights?"

"I can't make out, sir. He's a little queer,—doesn't want to talk, sir. He asked if his horse got in all right, and went and examined the scratches, and seemed troubled about them; but he doesn't say anything."

"Has he gone to the hospital?"

"No, sir; he'll sleep in his usual bunk at the stables to-night. He's only bruised and sore, he says. His face is cut and scratched and bound up in his handkerchief."

"Very well," said the colonel, after a moment's thought. "The captain will look into the matter when he gets back. You take your horse and ride down the south side of the valley and find the Cheyenne scouts. Captain Stryker is with them. Tell him the sergeant is home, safe."

"Very well, sir." And the trooper saluted, faced about, and disappeared in the darkness; while the colonel arose, and, puffing thoughtfully at his cigar, began pacing slowly up and down the piazza. He wished Stryker were home; he wished Captain Lawrence were officer of the day, and, so, liable to come out of his quarters again; he had heard just enough about that odd English ranch to make him feel disturbed and ill at ease. There had evidently been hostility between his predecessor and the proprietor of Dunraven, and very probably there had been bad blood between the men of the Eleventh Cavalry and the employees of the ranch; else why should there have been so unprovoked an assault upon the lieutenant this night? Then there were other things that gave him disquiet. Several officers had gathered upon the piazza during the early evening; they were mainly of his own regiment, but Captain Belknap and two of the infantry subalterns were there; Lawrence did not come. Of course the talk was about the incident of the evening, and, later, the rumor about Dunraven. All this was new to the cavalrymen: they had heard, as yet, nothing at all, and were not a little taken aback by the evident embarrassment and ominous silence of the three infantrymen, when the colonel turned suddenly on Belknap with the question,—

"By the way, captain, I had no time to ask Lawrence, and it really did not occur to me until after he had gone, but—what did he mean by saying that Dr. Quin could tell us something about the people at Dunraven?"

Belknap turned red and looked uncomfortably at his two comrades, as though appealing to them for aid. The younger officers, however, would say nothing at all, and the colonel promptly saw that he had stumbled on some piece of garrison gossip.

"Never mind," he said, with a kind laugh. "I don't want to drag any stories out by the roots. The doctor can doubtless explain it all in good season."

"Well, Colonel Brainard," answered Belknap, bulkily, "to tell the truth, I really don't know anything about it, and I don't know any one who does, though I have heard some woman-talk about the post. The relations between Dr. Quin and some of the officers of the Eleventh were rather strained, and he is a somewhat reserved and secretive man. The stories were set afloat here last fall, and we had to hear more or less of them until the Eleventh went away this spring. We know only that Dr. Quin has been to Dunraven and the rest of us haven't. Possibly some of the Eleventh were piqued because they had no such luck, or perhaps their ladies did not like it because Quin wouldn't tell them anything about what he saw. At all events, he refused to talk on the subject at all, and allowed people to draw their own conclusions."

"He probably told his post commander," suggested Lieutenant Farnham, who, as acting adjutant of the post and an aspirant for the adjutancy of the regiment, thought it a good opportunity of putting in a word as indicative of what he considered the bounden duty of an officer under like circumstances.

"Well, no, I fancy not," replied Belknap. "About the only thing we really do know is that, in a somewhat angry interview last fall Colonel Stratton forbade Dr. Quin's leaving the post or going to Dunraven without his express permission. I happened to be in the office at the time."

"Was it before or after that that he was said to go there so often?" asked Farnham.

"Well, both," answered Belknap, reluctantly. "But understand me, Mr. Farnham, I know nothing whatever of the matter."

"I should not suppose that Colonel Stratton would care to restrict his post surgeon from going thither if they needed his professional services," said Colonel Brainard, pleasantly.

"That was the point at issue, apparently," answered Belknap. "Colonel Stratton said that it was not on professional grounds that he went, and there by seemed to widen the breach between them. Dr. Quin would not speak to the colonel after that, except when duty required it."

The conversation changed here, and little more was said; but Colonel Brainard could not help thinking of a matter that he had carefully kept to himself. It was not his custom to require his officers to ask permission to leave the garrison for a ride or hunt when they were to be absent from duty, and only by day. Here it was midnight, as he thought it over, and the doctor had not returned, neither had he mentioned his desire to ride away, although he had been with the colonel wellnigh an hour before parade. True, he had sent the doctor word to go and join Lieutenant Perry at the gate of Dunraven, and that would account for his detention; but he knew that the surgeon was several miles away from his post and his patients at the moment that message was sent.

Meantime Perry, too, was having a communion with himself and finding it all vexatious of spirit. All the way home the memory of that sweet English face was uppermost in his thoughts. He had been startled at the sight of a young and fair woman at Dunraven; he had felt a sense of inex-

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plicable rejoicing when she said to him, "I am Miss Maitland;" it would have jarr'd him to know that she was wife; he was happy, kneeling by the side of the beautiful girl he had never seen before that very evening, and delighted that he could be of service to her. All this was retrospect worth indulging; but then arose the black shadow on his vision. How came Dr Quin striding in there as though "native and to the manner born"?—how came he to call her "Gladys"? Perry had been pondering over this matter for full half an hour on the homeward ride before he bethought him of Mrs. Lawrence's remarks about the signal-lights. One thing led to another in his recollection of her talk. The doctor answered the signals,—no one else; the doctor and no one else was received at Dunraven; the doctor had declined to answer any questions about the people at the ranch,—and had been silent and mysterious, yet frequent in his visits. And then, more than all, what was that Mrs. Lawrence had said or intimated, that Mrs. Quin, "such a lovely woman, too," had taken her children and left him early that spring, and all on account of somebody or something connected with Dunraven Ranch? Good heavens! It could not be "Gladys." And yet—

Instead of taking a bath and going to bed, Mr. Perry poked his head into Parke's bachelor chamber as he reached the little cottage they shared in common. No Gladys disturbed the junior's dreams apparently, for he was breathing regularly, sleeping the sleep of the just; and so, finding no one to talk to and being in no mood to go to bed at an hour so comparatively early when he had so much to think about, Perry filled a pipe and perched himself in a big chair by the window seat, intending to think it all over again. He was beginning to hate that doctor: he would have chafed at the idea of any bachelor's being before him in acquaintance with Gladys Maitland, but a married man, knowing her so well as to make his wife jealous, and himself indifferent to the fact,—knowing her so well as to drive "such a lovely woman, too," into taking her children and quitting the marital roof,—that was too much of a bad thing, and Perry was sore discomfited. He got up, impatient and restless, passed out to a little piazza in front of his quarters, and began pacing up and down, the glow from his corn-cob pipe making a fiery trail in the darkness. He would have been glad to go back to the colonel and keep watch with him, but there was one thing connected with his visit to Dunraven that he could not bear to speak of, especially as those words of Mrs. Lawrence recurred again and again to his memory. He had not said one word—he did not want to tell—of Gladys Maitland.

"And so it happened that Perry, too, was awake and astir when the footsteps of the cavalry sergeant was heard on their way to Captain Stryker's quarters. Listening, he noted that the soldier had halted at the colonel's, held a brief conversation with that officer, and then turned back across the parade. Instantly divining that the news had come of Sergeant Gwynne, Perry seized his forage cap and hurried in pursuit. He overtook the trooper just beyond the guard house, and went with him eagerly to the stables. A moment more, and he was bending over a soldier's bedside in a little room adjoining the forage shed and by the dim light of a dim stable-lantern looking down into the bruised and battered features of the non-commissioned officer whom he had pronounced of all others at Rossiter the most respected and highly thought of by the cavalry garrison.

"Sergeant, I'm very sorry to see you so badly mauled," said Perry. "How on earth did it happen?"

Gwynne turned his head painfully until the one unbanged eye could look about and see that none of the stable-guard were within hearing, then back again and up into the sympathetic face of his young superior.

"Lieutenant, I must tell you and the captain; and yet it is a matter I profoundly wish to keep as secret as possible,—the story of my day's adventure, I mean."

"You need not tell me at all if you do not wish to," said Perry; "though I think it is due to yourself that the captain should know how it was you were gone all day and that your horse and you came back in such condition."

"I understand, sir, fully," answered Gwynne, respectfully. "I shall tell the captain the whole story, if he so desire. Meantime, I can only ask that no one else be told. If the men in the troop had an inkling of the true story there would be endless trouble; and so I have tried to account for it by saying my horse and I had an ugly fall while running a coyote through the timber. We did see a coyote, down near the ranch on the Monee, and I did have an ugly fall, I was set upon by three of those ranchmen and badly handled."

"Yes, damn them!" said Perry, excitedly and wrathfully. "I've had an experience with them myself to-night, while we were searching for you."

"So much the more reason, sir, why my mishap should not be told among the men. The two affairs combined would be more than they would stand. There are enough Irishmen here in our troop alone to go down and wipe that ranch out of existence; and I fear trouble as it stands."

"Whether there will be trouble or not will depend very much on the future conduct of the proprietor and manager down there. Of course we cannot tolerate for an instant the idea of their maintaining a gang of ruffians there who are allowed to assault officers or men who happen to ride around that neighborhood. You were not inside their limits, were you?"

"Yes, sir," said the sergeant painfully, "I was: I had tied my horse outside and ventured in to get a near look at the building."

"What time did it happen?"

"This morning, sir; not more than an hour and a half after you spoke to me in the valley."

"Indeed! Then you must have lain there all day! Why, Gwynne, this will never do. I'll go and get the surgeon and have him look you over. You must have been brutally mauled, and must be utterly exhausted."

(To be Continued.)

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PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The work in the standing committees of the House of Commons has of late been very exacting upon the time and attention of the members, and has, as in the railway committee, attracted no small degree of public interest. In the House the proceedings have been marked by no special feature, but several important resolutions have met their foregone fate. Among these is that of Sir Richard Cartwright to the effect that the House do not now go into committees of supply, but that it virtually consider commercial union with the United States. This resolution was manfully shouldered by the Opposition, but the Government battering rams were brought to bear upon it, and it was flattened out by a vote of 121 to 78.

The same fate overtook Mr. Kirkpatrick's resolution in favor of reciprocity in wrecking, which was voted down by 108 to 56.

In our yet sparsely settled Northwest Territories, the protection of the law is principally looked after by the police force, which contains some of the very finest young men in the country. Some of these men have been in service for the past fifteen years, but heretofore they could not count on receiving any substantial recognition of these services, now however it is proposed to grant a fair pension to any member of the Mounted Police who has served for twenty-five full years or, if incapacitated by accident, after having served fifteen full years. These pensions are but a measure of justice to a class of men which undergoes many hardships in the pioneer service which the country calls upon it to perform.

At length it has been decided to insist upon the Canadian Pacific Railway Company constructing the link between Harvey and Salisbury—just why the company should have objected to build this link is not quite clear, but, perhaps the true inwardness of the matter lies in the fact that the company is expending large sums in the purchase of railways which will act as feeders to its main line, and that just at present it finds it inconvenient to carry out its contract in the Maritime Provinces. However the contract is to be carried out, and Messrs. Kenny and Jones deserve credit for their persistence in bringing this matter before the Railway Committee and the House of Commons.

If our Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade could act as a unit in matters material, what strides would be made by Halifax in the closing decade of the nineteenth century. A joint committee of the Senate and the House of Commons has been appointed with a view to considering in what way the Legislative expenses could be reduced. The object is a good one, but the end aimed at is so completely round the corner, that politicians will be unable to see it without craning their necks, and this politicians never aspire to do.

Oh that missing link! Yarmouth has cried for it, Digby has sighed for it, and Annapolis has lied for it. The representatives of Annapolis have always pretended that they desired to see the missing link finished, but most of the good Port Royalists are keen enough to know that it will reduce Annapolis from the position of a railway terminus to that of a railway side station. However, from a provincial standpoint the link will be of great advantage, and Yarmouth cries and Digby sighs will now be quieted, as its construction is to be undertaken as a Government work.

PROVINCIAL.—How many weary hours, yea, even days, the House of Assembly devotes to the consideration of Municipal Assessment. Each member appears to have an assessment hobby of his own, and rides it for all it is worth, while the poor tax-payer becomes more and more perplexed as to the probable amount of his taxation, the only certainty being that it is sure to be more. It seems to us that the Government should reserve the right to introduce all measures which affect municipal taxation, and put a stop to the innumerable ill-digested bills that are always being forced upon the attention of the Legislature.

The Government deserves a great deal of credit for having adopted a system of instruction for the coal miners of the province. Seven mining schools, with an aggregate attendance of eighty pupils, are now in existence in the counties of Cape Breton, Pictou and Cumberland, and most excellent work is being done. The object is to train our Nova Scotians and fit them for occupying the positions of over-men, underground managers, etc., it having been necessary hitherto to fill these positions with Englishmen and Welshmen, in other words, with men who have had the opportunity of acquiring a theoretical, as well as a practical knowledge of coal mining.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture recently laid upon the table of the house by Premier Fielding is worthy of a wide spread publicity. The Secretary, Dr. Lawson, is a common-sensed enthusiast in matters agricultural, and has the advantage in his work of that practical knowledge which enables him to write intelligently upon the questions under discussion. In addition to the general report of agriculture for the past year, the Secretary's report contains a concise description of the model farm, and an account of the importations of thoroughbred stock.

As the law now stands the municipal boards of health are obliged to meet monthly, and as this is inconvenient, impracticable, and unnecessary, the law has been evaded by the municipal councils omitting to appoint boards of health. This of course will never do, for in the event of a serious epidemic it might plunge some districts into great trouble. The law is now to be amended so as to provide for quarterly meetings of the Boards of Health at specified times, which is as it should be.

What a bad lot the Dominion officials must be, or at least are made out to be by some of the members of the House of Assembly. According to some of these statements, Dominion officials are forced by the Federal Government to throw their votes in its support, and are at the same time impelled to use their time and talents in the support of government candidates for parliamentary honors, hence a bare majority in the Provincial Legislature has curtailed the rights and privileges to which they would otherwise under the law be entitled. This bare majority declares that no Dominion official shall

be a municipal councillor, that no Dominion official shall have a vote in municipal affairs, although as a property owner he or they may be taxed, and further that no Dominion official shall have a vote in provincial elections. This appears to us to be petty and narrow to a degree that savors of semi-civilization. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways. If Dominion officials are to be cut off from their municipal and provincial franchises, then why not cut off all provincial and municipal officials from the exercise of their Federal franchise? Every one knows that these latter officials take a very active part in Dominion elections, but few people are petty enough to suggest as a remedy that they should be shorn of half of their citizenship. Out upon such littleness, our politicians should scorn to act the petty part, when a broad and liberal policy is within their reach.

Our young men and our hardy fisherman must still possess their souls in patience, notwithstanding that the parliament has denied them the suffrage which their Nova Scotian manhood has by all the laws of justice given to them. The legislature has refused to endorse manhood suffrage, and has restricted the privileges of the franchise to the more favored ones, who by the accident of birth or some other circumstance, stand on a higher rung of the material ladder. We could grow eloquent upon this question, but for the present we say young men bide your time, and remember this: citizenship is the inborn right of every Nova Scotian who is prepared to accept its responsibilities, and that the day is not far distant when the dollar mark will no longer stand between our young men and the franchise.

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MINING.

The report on the Mines of Nova Scotia for 1888, by Edward Gilpin, jr., A. M., F. G. S., etc., Inspector of Mines, is replete with matters of the greatest interest to mining men. In gold and coal the past year has been a profitable one, and an increase in the output of both minerals is to be noted. In coal there was an increase of over 105,290 tons mined in 1888 over 1887, and in gold 1196 ounces more were milled in 1888 than in the previous year. The following summary taken from the report shows the total mineral production compared with the previous year:

	1887.	1888.
Gold.....Ounces.....	21,211	22,407
Iron Ore.....Tons.....	43,532	41,611
Manganese Ore..... "	691	88
*Coal raised..... "	1,670,838	1,776,128
*Coke made..... "	28,748	29,808
†Gypsum..... "	116,346	125,800
Barytes..... "	400	1,100
†Grindstones, &c..... "	32,669†	17,225
†Moulding Sand..... "	160	169
†Antimony Ore..... "	400	308
Limestone..... "	31,471	15,448
*Ton of 2,240 lbs. †Amount Exported. ‡Value in Dollars.		

We also quote from the report the following remarks on the coal trade: "The total sales for the year 1888 amounted to 1,575,692 tons against 1,519,684 tons in 1887. As compared with the sales of the year 1887 the most noticeable points are:—The home sales were 509,905 as compared with 469,464 tons in 1887. The Province of Quebec took 678,321 tons against 650,858 tons in 1887, and 538,762 tons in 1886. The sales to New Brunswick were 214,630 tons against 186,511 tons in 1887. The sales to Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island show no change of importance. The sales to the United States were 30,198 tons as compared with 73,892 during the year 1887. Of the amount sent to the United States last year 27,330 tons were slack, 183 tons were run of mine, and only 2,685 were round coal."

GOLD.—The Dufferin mine leads the list as the largest gold producer, the total amount for the year being 3,354½ ozs. from 9,925 tons crushed, an average of 6 dwts. 18 grs. per ton. In the Whiteburn district the "McGuire" mine stands second with a total yield of 2,799½ ozs. from 1292 tons crushed, or the largest average yield for the year, being 2 ozs. 3 dwts. 8 gr. per ton. The Oxford mine stands third on the list with 2284½ ozs. from 1611 tons crushed, or an average of 1 oz. 8 dwts. 2 grs. per ton of quartz crushed for the year.

To quote again from the report "the total gold returns show that 36,178 tons of quartz yielded 22,407 ounces of gold for 163,772 days' labor, compared with 21,211 ounces gold from 22,280 tons of quartz for 173,418 days' labor in 1887. In my last report a very dry season was given as a reason for the gold yield not being larger. This year, if the result is to be sought for in natural causes, the blame is to be laid on the wetness of the summer of 1888.

There were five districts yielding between 2,000 and 3,500 ounces, viz:—Salmon River, Caribou, Lake Catcha, Whiteburn, and Stormont. The average yield for all the quartz crushed was 15 dwts. 21 grains. Taking 10 dwts. as the dividing line between high and low grade ores, it appears that 25,165 tons yielded 9,011 ounces or an average of 7.1 dwts. Of the remaining districts, the highest average was 2 oz. 3 dwt. 8 grs. from the Whiteburn district. I am informed that a profit can be made from the lowest returned average of the year's work, viz., about 4 dwts. The returns of the Salmon River mine for the past year show that an average of 6 to 7 dwts. even on a medium scale of operations can yield good returns."

In future issues we shall continue to quote from the report.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.—Mr. T. N. Baker is now at North Brookfield, where he has charge of the Philadelphia Gold Mining Company's Mill. This company are the owners of three mining properties and are about buying a fourth—the Owen property at Millisigato Lake, Lunenburg Co. Mr. Baker, whose judgment in such matters is most reliable, considers North Brookfield one of the best gold districts in Queens County. The Philadelphia Company with whom he is employed as an amalgamator have been operating some four months. Up to March 8th about 800 tons quartz yielding \$21,000 had been crushed. The last month's output was 303 ozs. gold from 200 tons quartz milled. The mine will soon be properly equipped with hoisting gear and pumps, when at least 300 tons of quartz per month will be raised, keeping the 10 stamp mill on the hop to crush it. The main vein is 2 ft thick.

John Tolliver has been sentenced to a year in the County Jail for stealing gold.

ORIGIN AND MODE OF OCCURRENCE OF GOLD-BEARING VEINS AND OF THE ASSOCIATED MINERALS.

By JONATHAN C. B. P. SEAVER, C. E., F. G. S. &c.

(Concluded)

Mr. Skoy has stated that he obtained the same results as Mr. Wilkinson, even when no organic matter was present in the solution, and ascribed the action to the formation of a voltaic pair between the pyrites and gold. Both these gentlemen have applied their observations to account for nuggets in the alluvial deposits, but the information given appears to me of much greater value in accounting for the occurrence of gold in veins situated in the internal laboratory of the earth.

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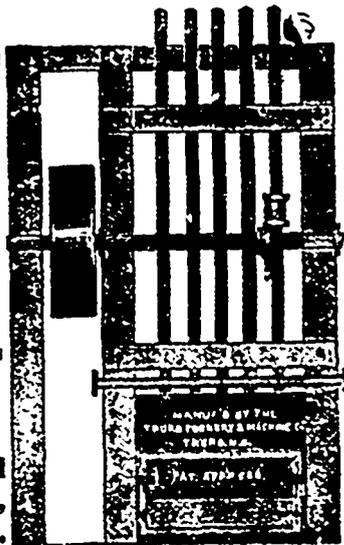
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 Steam Boat Springs in America which are gradually filling up fissures with silica
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 lation, are instances of what water can do in this respect.

That the contents of the lodes and veins are influenced by the rocks
 containing them has not only been held by scientific men, but also recognized
 as an axiom by the practical miner in his prospecting and working of lodes
 and veins.

Certain formations and classes of rocks are associated with certain metals,
 for instance, granite with tin, clay slate with copper, quartz porphyry
 with silver, and limestone with lead, and although such an arrangement has
 been shown to have many exceptions, these only tend to prove the rule.

It is well known how the tin, copper, and lead lodes of Cornwall
 generally alter the leading metals when the formation changes, and we have
 ourselves seen how gold veins form no exception to such a rule, but not only
 generally occur with certain rocks, but also depend for their richness on the
 different belts of country they pass through,—the same lodes being always
 poor in one kind of rock and richer in another in the same district.

The Charters Towers reefs in Queensland, and others mentioned in this
 essay are instances of such influence being exerted by different rocks on
 lodes.

It may be considered as a fact that the rocks that are associated with
 auriferous lodes are principally those that contain magnesian minerals—such
 as hornblende, olivine, augite, and biotite,—all of which abound in those
 rocks that contain or are in close proximity to gold veins; and this is not
 only known to be the case in Australia, but seems to be so elsewhere.

As to those minerals that are found in conjunction with gold in veins,
 iron pyrites is by far the most common, after which come galena, zinc
 blende, arsenical pyrites, and copper pyrites. None of these, however, hold
 such a prominent place as iron pyrites, in fact most of the gold found in our
 veins is either in iron pyrites or was in it before the decomposition of the
 pyrites set it free.

Iron pyrites exist in many of our rocks to a great extent; granites and
 other rocks that are commonly associated with our mineral veins are often
 largely impregnated with it, and where gold is found disseminated through
 such rocks, it has doubtless been chiefly derived from the pyrites.

It will be clearly seen, therefore, how lateral secretion accounts for the
 formation of auriferous lodes.

That mineral waters have dissolved the metals contained in the rocks
 adjoining the lodes or close to them, and re-deposited the same in the veins,
 seems most feasible, and more in accordance with observed facts than any
 other theory that has been advanced. Of course, such deposits as dyke lodes
 or ore channels may be formed either by lateral secretion or igneous injec-
 tion, so far as the main body of the lode is concerned, but the metalliferous
 parts of the lodes are generally veins of quartz or some other matrix, and
 these have been formed in the dyke or channels by the process of lateral
 secretion in every instance, whether the main body of lode was so or not.
 If metals are found as well in other portions of a dyke, they are of the nature
 of impregnations, and may either be contemporaneous with the rock itself, or
 afterwards deposited there by infiltration of mineral waters

In the Comstock lode, not only has the country rock been proved to
 contain in its minerals all the matter found in the veins, but also the gold
 and silver are in the same proportion to each other in the rock as in the
 veins. The decomposed portions of the walls of the lode have not the same
 amount of gold and silver in them as the undecomposed, and sufficient
 decomposition of the walls is said to have taken place to account fully for as
 much matter as is found in the veins, by supposing such to have been
 derived from the decomposed parts.

The intimate association of iron pyrites with gold has been already
 referred to, and the fact that in the lower levels of our gold mines, the
 larger proportion of the gold occurs in this mineral has been shown. This
 will not appear so remarkable when we consider that nearly all metals are
 found as sulphides in the lower portions of metalliferous mines, in other
 words, in those parts that are least altered or decomposed, and appear to
 have retained to the greatest extent the original state in which they were first
 formed.

As to whether gold ever exists in a sulphide form in the pyrites is not
 known, although some experiments seem to imply that such is probable, but
 the sulphide of gold being a most unstable compound, renders it exceedingly
 difficult to determine whether it ever exists in nature in that state. It is
 certain, however, that iron as a sulphide is the most usual associate of the
 precious metal, and therefore, if these two, iron pyrites and gold, are
 deposited from solution in the veins and lodes, they must be precipitated
 together by the same agent, or one is the precipitant of the other.
 Experiments in the laboratory have proved that sulphate and sulphide of
 iron will precipitate gold from a solution of chloride of gold. Quartz also
 may be produced by a heated solution of carbonic dioxide decomposing
 silicates and depositing the silica on cooling.

Noting such facts as these, and then taking into consideration the intense
 heat, great pressure, and other known and unknown agencies that must be
 at work in the internal laboratory of the earth, it seems that there are good
 grounds for believing in the strong probability of most of our metalliferous
 or mineral veins and lodes being deposited from mineral waters that obtain
 their contained metals and minerals from the country rock through which
 they percolate, by the strongly solvent powers they possess under certain
 conditions; conditions that are at present only partly guessed at and may
 never be fully understood practically, but always remain as theories,
 although based on strong circumstantial evidence.

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 to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

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 ANVICE child sufferi bottle of "A able. It wi there is no n and Bowels, and energy t is pleasant tr cians and m world. Pric

HOME AND FARM.

An English correspondent says: To recur once more to the question of American bred horses for the British cavalry, let us look at the precise state of things. There are to-day but 11,800 horses available for 18,300 non-commissioned officers and men in the British cavalry, and a cavalier without a horse is not a very useful being. But we have 6,500 of these anomalies. Then the proportion of horses sick is always greater than that of men sick; so we may take it that there are 8,000 British cavalymen without beasts to carry them. The defect in the artillery is nearly as great, owing to the batteries only being horsed for the peace establishment of guns. Thus whenever we are in a bit of trouble we shall want at least 10,000 horses from beyond sea at, say, \$250 each. Meanwhile we shall be glad to get decent horses at \$200 each rising 4 years. And those which for any reason are unfitted for cavalry or artillery work would still be worth for the Army Service Corps \$175. Now, farmers on limestone lands across the Atlantic, don't speak all at once, but still let us hear from you."

In the effort to make sure it does not spoil much pork is salted over-much. It can indeed be freshened, but the meat itself, after being entirely saturated with brine, is never exactly what it might have been. We would do better to make more pork into bacon. Partially salt it, and then complete the curing process by smoking, as is done with shoulders and hams. These are by no means the only parts of the hog that are better preserved thus. So long as salted meats are so important a part of the diet through the year among farmers, they owe it to themselves to see that they are made as good as possible with the material used.

OUR COSY CORNER.

The making of hats is no longer a trade, but a "study," as it consists in a reproduction of old styles. The modiste is no longer a skilled milliner, but a student of history—a designer—an artist.

The directoire and empire styles of dressing demand a complement of hat, not bonnet, as hats were much more worn a century ago than bonnets, except, indeed, the huge "poke," which I see no one has yet had the courage to adopt.

The coming bonnet is to be unroofed. The great desideratum will be to have knots, folds, tufts and curls of hair appearing in company with little flots of ribbon, spans of jet, knots of ribbon velvet and wild wood blossoms. The shapes are all low, flat, saucer-shaped, no crown whatever, or where there is one it lies quite close to the head, raised from the face by a simple band, with insertion of flat, mashed-looking floral face trimming.

Hats will be all flaring directoire fashion and will be noted for being "seen through." "Lace straw," a sort of open work braid, very fine, delicate and Frenchy, will be seen, but most of the hats will be of net, dotted, figured or plain, mounted on silk wire, without any foundation—thin effects everywhere.

Lace flowers and foliage will be the burden of trimming. Sometimes the latter alone.

Flowers are chiefly wild, with some of the simpler garden blossoms. A dainty little creation consists of a head bow and a dainty wreath of primroses. Chrysanthemums will be fashionable. I do not know how the violet craze is to end. They are so becoming, lady-like and popular that we cannot bear to see them go, although the stores are draping their pillars and counters with them. They still dot the most stylish churches and theatres. A gentleman just returned from Paris tells me they are still being worn there, but that here the fashion is madly overdone.

Yellow bullion will appear delightful. If you buy the best it will not tarnish; any other will.

The description of a few model hats may be helpful. So imagine:

Two rows of moss about one-half inch wide and some distance apart. Two bows of black velvet ribbon of ordinary neck width forming the crown and—that is all! Two stiff Nile green wigs, with stiff tuft for front, dotted net between. Large directoire black net shirred on wire (no foundation) flowers, just as if you had pulled them up by the roots from a country hill-side—grass, weeds and all just as they came—a young wild rose-slip in bud, and laid over the flat top root in front. Black net embroidered in scroll and wheat ears in bullion, with yellow and green ears in tuft to left. A Langtry toque with rim of crimson velvet and folded crown of cream silk, embroidered in moss rose buds—band of Nile green velvet, shell pink roses in front, bullion border to net crown.

On a lovely blonde I saw a wreath of violets with a huge violet-colored orchid rearing its great animal-like head above them for the front raise.

In general headgear aims at reproducing the dress color, if ever so lightly arranged, with some good contrasting or harmonizing tint, and the fashion of making rims and crowns of different materials is universal.

Gauze and ribbon will be arranged to fold around the neck after the fashion of the long veil, a fashion rather meaningless I think. The "Jane Hading" veil is all out. No veil must have a string now. One of similar shape, however, with deep border covering the chin to the nose, is substituted.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it mothers: there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

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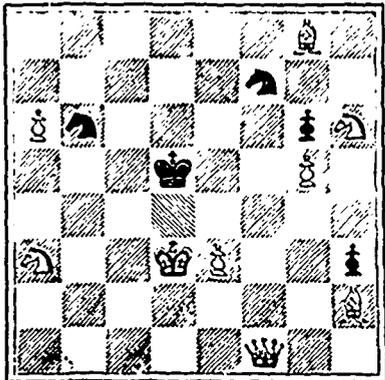
CHESS.

All communications for this department should be addressed—**Chess Editor, Critic, Halifax, N. S.**

The proprietors of **THE CRITIC** offer two prizes—to consist of books on Chess—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required.

Our published game this week will be examined with interest by all lovers of the beautiful Evans Gambit.

PROBLEM No. 73
BLACK—5 pieces.



WHITE—9 pieces.
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 55.

Played in Havana.

EVANS' GAMBIT.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| WHITE | BLACK |
| Tchigorin | Steinitz |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to B3 | QKt to B3 |
| 3 B to B4 | B to B4 |
| 4 P to QKt4 | B takes KtP |
| 5 P to B3 | B to R4 |
| 6 Castles | Q to B3 |
| 7 P to Q4 | KKt to K2 |
| 8 P to Q5 | Kt to Q |
| 9 B to KKt5 | Q to Q3 |
| 10 Q to R4 | P to KB3 |
| 11 B to QB | B to Kt3 |
| 12 Kt to R3 | P to B3 |
| 13 B to Kt3 | B to B4 |
| 14 R to Q | P to QKt4 |
| 15 Q to R5 | Kt to Kt2 |
| 16 Q to R6 | Kt to Q |
| 17 Q to R5 | Kt to Kt2 |
| 18 Q to R6 | Kt to Q |
| 19 Q to R5 | Kt to Kt2 |
| 20 Q to R6 | Q to B2 |
| 21 P takes P | P takes P |
| 22 Kt takes KtP! | P takes Kt |
| 23 Q takes KtP ch | B to Q2 |
| 24 B to B7 ch! | K to Q |
| 25 R to Kt! | Kt to Q3 |
| 26 Q to Kt3 | Q to Kt3 |
| 27 Q to B2! | Q to B3 |
| 28 B to Kt3 | P to QR4 |
| 29 B to K3 | B takes B |
| 30 P takes B | P to R5 |
| 31 B to Q5! | Kt takes B |
| 32 R takes Kt | R to K |
| 33 QR to Q | R to K3 |
| 34 P to B4 | R to R2 |
| 35 P to B5 | Kt to B |
| 36 Kt to Q2 | K to K |
| 37 Kt to B4 | R to K2 |
| 38 Q to K2! | P to R6 |
| 39 Q to R5 | P to Kt3 |
| 40 Q to R4 | R to R5 |
| 41 R to Q6!! | Kt takes R |
| 42 Kt takes Kt ch | K to Q |
| 43 Q takes BP | R to R4 |
| 44 Q to B8 ch | R to K |
| 45 Kt takes R | Q takes BP |
| 46 Q takes Q | R takes Q |
| 47 Kt to B6 | R to B2 |
| 48 K to B1 | K to B |
| 49 R takes B | R takes R |
| 50 Kt takes R | K takes Kt |
| 51 K to K2 | K to B3 |
| 52 K to Q3 | K to Kt4 |

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 53 K to B3 | P to R4 |
| 54 K to Kt3 | P to Kt4 |
| 55 K takes P | K to B5 |
| 56 K to Kt2 | K to Q6 |
| 57 P to QR4 | K to K7 |
| 58 P to R5 | K to B7 |
| 59 P to R6 | K takes KtP |
| 60 P to R7 | K takes P |
| 61 P to RS (Q) | P to R5 |
| 62 Q to KKt8 | P to R6 |
| 63 Q takes P | K to R8 |
| 64 Q takes P | Resigns. |

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All Checker communications and exchanges should be addressed to **W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street, Halifax.**

The proprietors of **THE CRITIC** offer two prizes—to consist of books on Checkers—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required.

We had the pleasure of a call from **Mr. Forbes**, of Shubenacadie, one of our competitors, last week. The occasion was improved by holding a sitting of four games between him and **Mr. Forsyth**, which resulted in Forsyth 3; drawn 1.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 97.—The position was:—black men 1, 6, 10, 19, kg. 25; white men 13, 14, 17, 20, 28; black to play. What result?

10—15	10	7	6—10	9	6
1—14	10	1—5	13	9	14—17
25—21	7	3	10—15	6	2
17	14	21—17	7	10	19—23
19—24	14	9	15—19		
28	19	5—14	10	15	black
15—24	3	7	17—22		wins.

VAR I

14	9	28	19	22	6	13	6
6—10	15—24	21—14				1—19	
9	6	6	3	6	15	black	
19—24	25—21	14—9				wins.	

VAR II

2	7	27—31	3	8	17—22
21—14	16	11	6—9	15	19
13	9	31—26	14	10	14—17
14—5	11	7	22—17	11	15
7	14	26—22	8	11	17—21
24—27	7	3	9—14	19	23
20	16	1—6	10	15	21—25

black wins.

GAME XXI.

We take the following very brilliant game from the last number of the *American Checker Review*, 170 Madison Street, Chicago—an excellent fortnightly which all lovers of the game would find profit in subscribing to and reading regularly:—
“Played in Boston, winter of '77, '78, between **Charles F. Barker** and **Charles Hester**. This was the first game played between these players at Boston. Barker was then about 20 years of age; while Hester had just scored 17; both had earned considerable reputation as rising young experts, and the games attracted no little attention.”

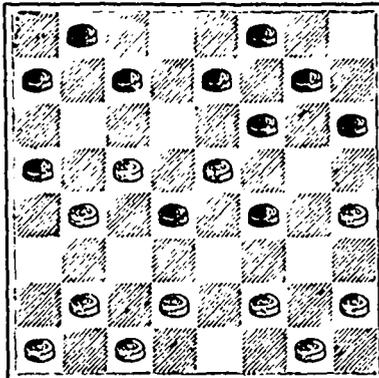
11—15	17	14	4—8	31	26
23	19	10—17	24	20	2—7
8—11	21	14	16—19	22	17
22	17	11—16	26	22	9—13
15—18	19	15	7—11		

At this point all the experts present rather expected to see **Hester** lose the game, not only because of **Barker's** acknowledged superiority as a cross-board player, but also because of the opening which, while new to **Hester**, was then a particular favorite in the **Barker** family. But **Mr. Hester** was prepared to surprise them and put his

ability as a stroke problemist to a practical application.
In order to let our readers study out this position and see how **Hester** won, we present it as

PROBLEM No. 100.
BLACK—Barker.

Black men 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19



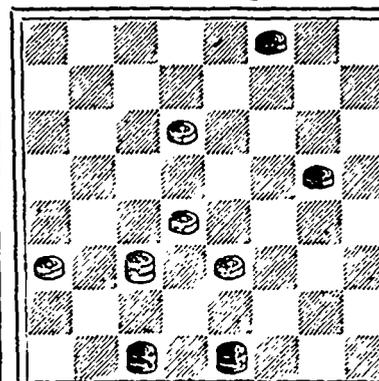
WHITE—Hester.

White men 14, 15, 17, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32.
White to move and win.

PROBLEM No. 101.

Selected.

Black men 3, 16, kgs. 30, 31.



White men 10, 18, 21, 23, kg. 22.
White to move? What result?

Blank forms, (suitable for both Chess and Checkers), for copying down problems, positions, endings, etc. Fifty for 25c., post free. Small sheets, numbered, and with appropriate headings, for recording games. Twenty-five for 15c.
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1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
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1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

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