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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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M. Mercier's scheme may not be really a repudiation one, and is probably not so intended, but it is a questionable piece of financiering for questionable purposes, and is evidently so regarded in London, where it has aroused a feeling destructive of confidence in Canadian Provincial Stocks as investments. So strong is the feeling that a petition is urged to the Imperial Government to take steps for the protection of British investors.

There is no end or bottom to the credulity which gapes after every new quack nostrum put forth by persons with a fad. Someone has been prating about the efficacy of subcutaneous injections of strychnine as a cure for inebriate cravings. Sound doctors treat the idea with contempt. There is more force in the opinion of a Toronto doctor, quoted in connection with the discussion, "Plenty of beef tea, well peppered, with a good strong resolution to avoid the tempting glass."

A certain Dr. Sivartha, of Chicago, who, from his name, we suppose to be a Scandinavian, is working both in England and America on a project for the resettlement of Palestine. Plans have been formed to rebuild Jerusalem in "harmony with the prophetic descriptions of the Bible." No doubt Palestine could be resettled with advantage, the reports of its fertility being very satisfactory; but we do not often catch on the wing, so to speak, such an instance as is afforded in the words we have quoted, of the capability (well recognized by critics) of the acceptance of prediction as prophesy, to lead to its fulfilment.

The British Board of Trade has published a return, showing the total volume of British tonnage registered in 1887, as compared with the United States and other countries. This return, says the *Pull Mall Gazette*, shows very clearly the immense superiority of British merchant shipping over other countries, and the striking change in the position of America since the civil war. In 1860 the United States had registered for foreign trade 2,500,000 tons, while the United Kingdom had only 4,500,000. Last year the United States had just over 1,000,000 tons, and England had 7,250,000, while the British Empire, including the United Kingdom, had over 9,000,000 tons. The United States has, of course, a large fleet of lake and river steamers, the tonnage amounting to 3,000,000. The Continental countries have not varied much for some years past. Norway stands at the head of the list, with 1,500,000 tons, Germany next, with 1,250,000, and France with 1,000,000.

The Bishop of Manchester recently delivered at Cambridge a speech on Imperial Federation of a most stirring character, but also marked by the strongest common sense. Dr. Moorhouse, recently bishop of Melbourne, has the advantage of speaking with the thorough knowledge of Australian feeling belonging to a mind of the broadest grasp, eminently capable of looking well ahead. There is no doubt that Australia is knit to the Empire by ties stronger, or at least less interfered with by adverse influences, than Canada, of which, of course, the able Bishop knows little, but the following is the peroration of his masterly delivery. He thought "separation would be a calamity. Let England and the Colonies have Imperial Federation, that, as a great Empire, England, in conjunction with that other great Anglo Saxon Empire—the Republic of the West—might, allied in hopes and feelings, place the hand of strong repression on all autocratic and dynastic and ministerial ambition, and so lead the nations of Europe and the world into that great millennium of peace for which every good man must pray." Only we fear our southern neighbors don't see it in that light!

Mr. Chamberlain, after his visit to America, thus wrote to a friend:—"It is a fact, which would not be challenged by any intelligent American, that the power of the democracy in this country is now more direct than that of the democracy of America. Practically the suffrage is nearly as wide in the United Kingdom as in the United States, but the checks imposed upon the action of the democracy in the latter country exceed anything in existence here. In this country the House of Commons is really all powerful, and popular opinion acts directly upon it. In any considerable question the House of Lords is powerless to frustrate the decision of the House of Commons. In America, on the other hand, there are many coordinate authorities. The Houses of Congress and the Executive are each elected by the people, but at different times and under different circumstances. The constitution is a written one, and can only be changed with difficulty. The Supreme Court can and does declare illegal and *ultra vires* any legislation which is contrary to the constitution. It is seldom that the various bodies to be consulted are in agreement, and the action of any one of them is sufficient to nullify that of the others." Consequently many desirable measures are permanently shelved and defeated through the action of conflicting Presidents, Senates, and Houses of Representatives.

## THE CRITIC,

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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.

Mr. Labouchere has received from Patrick Egan, now in America, all the letters received by him from James Carey during his stay in France. This is all very well, if they are the letters; but it has been previously stated that they are copies, and if so, it will be very difficult to persuade the Commission of their reliability, considering the unscrupulous quarter from which they come.

There is no marplot to compare with the bigot and the man of one idea. Parson Burchard four years ago killed Mr. Blaine by his "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion." A Methodist Bishop named Vincent is now doing his best in this line for General Harrison. "Being a true Prohibitionist and anti-Romanist," he says, "I am a Republican." General Harrison will be about as pleased as the Liberal party of Nova Scotia have recently had reason to be in Cumberland and Colchester.

The *Sylvia Handy*, a United States sealing schooner, has been seized in Bearing's Sea, 17 miles from shore, for alleged violation of the rights of the Alaska Company. Judgment of forfeiture was given by the Alaska District Court, and the owners have appealed to the highest court of the Republic. The decision of that court will be watched for with interest. The Alaska company is an unscrupulous monopoly, exercising great local power, but it will probably make a good deal of difference "whose ox is go.ed"

There is some grumbling, and not a little fun about the Naval Manoeuvres. Towns are laid under contribution, and mail steamers are captured, while the actual combatants do not always yield when it is said they ought to do so. Every now and then something ludicrous turns up, but there can be no doubt that many defective workings are brought to light and doubled down, and that the wits of many officers will be sharpened by the mimic warfare. On the whole, though sham battles can never be quite satisfactory, they must do good. At all events, they are a bonanza for the reporters lucky enough to be attached.

## OBEDIENCE.

Lord Randolph Churchill gave the Channel Tunnelists a hard hit the other day, and fortified his sarcasm with an actual incident, which may well be recommended in the way of caution to all officers. An officer, who, in actual warfare, disobeys orders, or delays carrying them out, does so at a fearful responsibility. We notice the point now in the interests of our own fast-improving Militia. The Ridgeway affair, in 1866, which ought to have resulted in more utter disaster to the Fenians than actually befell them, was "boshed"—to use a vulgar, but expressive term—by the self-sufficiency of the Volunteer officer who happened to be in command. This mistaken gentleman, whose mere courage, to do him justice, was, as we believe, unjustly impugned, thought he was going to do great things, and disobeyed the orders of Colonel Peacock, of the 16th (Regulars,) to skirmish, steadily retiring, in order to lead the enemy on. Had he done so, Colonel Peacock, in his advance, would have taken them in the rear, and the whole might have been captured with probably little loss to either side. The Militia Colonel elected to stand his ground. The "Queen's Own" ran out of ammunition. I might behave admirably, and the skirmish was a fiasco which might easily have been a disgrace. Fortunately, disgrace has never sat upon Canadian standards. This is one example. That which is cited by Lord Randolph is as follows:—

"In the crisis of the Franco German war, Marshal MacMahon gave orders that the tunnels of the Vosges should be blown up, as had been arranged beforehand, to retard the advance of the enemy; but the engineer who received the instructions hesitated to destroy those fine engineering works, and the Germans seized and used them. Can we be sure that a Secretary for War sitting in Downing street would be more prompt and resolute than the French engineer, and would press the button at the proper time?"

It is on such chances that the fortune of war turns. Let our Militia officers lay the lesson to heart. Who is to say what influence on the whole war may have been lost to the French by this act of disobedience, or say, even of hesitation. It should never have been lost sight of that the Commander-in-Chief grasps, or should grasp the whole situation—the whole "theatre" of a campaign—the Regimental officer cannot know what is in his General's mind, and the logical inference is that he must act as a machine under the direction of his Commander, however much he may impart to the integer of the force under his immediate orders, his own vitality and discretion. There are, of course, very rare cases in which a subordinate officer may risk a deviation from the precise orders of his superior, but it is needless to say he must be very confident of the rapidity and truth of his own intuitions. Even Clive, the most daring of Generals, walked up and down under the trees for hours before he made up his mind to over-ride the consensus of his council of war, and direct the attack at Plassey.

## "STRAINED RELATIONS."

There is undeniably a strained condition in the relations between this country and the United States. While it is not at all likely that the apparently growing and increasing difficulties will lead to anything so serious as war; still, feelings on both sides of the line will, naturally, be more or less irritated, and dislike fostered thereby. The confirmation of the fishery and of the extradition treaties, now before the Senate of the United States, appear to stand no possible chance of being ratified. The extradition treaty would put an end to the one country being made the refuge of embezzlers of the other, but because it contains clauses inserted by England, providing for the extradition of dynamiters and others of like ilk, the Senate having no power to amend it, prefers to reject it altogether. The fishery treaty would of course settle that vexatious question for some time at least; but because it was negotiated by a Democratic President and his cabinet without the direct authorization of Congress—which is said to be a violation of precedent, if not of law—and because it is assumed that certain provisions would enable Great Britain to practically dictate some changes in the tariff of the United States, it will also be thrown out.

The Senate has appointed two district committees to investigate the international relations existing between Canada and the United States, and both are openly hostile to the present administration of the American Government and to Canada.

While the committee of which Senator Hoar is chairman, will do what it can to put in a strong light the "outrages" committed by the seizure of American fishing vessels for violating the Treaty of 1818 and the Canadian Customs laws, it is likely that it will give more attention to the canal rates than to any other matter, having persuaded itself, or at all events assuming, that it has here a case in equity against Canada, whose virtual abolition of the tolls on grain reaching the St. Lawrence Ports by way of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals is considered by it to amount to a practical discrimination, not, it is true, against American vessels as such, but against American ports, and Senator Hoar may be depended upon to make the most of this "grievance."

It is announced by Senator Cullom, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, that his committee intends "to investigate, in a thorough manner, the action of the Canadian railways." Here, also a grievance is alleged against Canada, i.e., competition with American lines for American freight at slaughter rates.

Another grievance that is looming up in the near future, and which has already received some attention in the U. S. Senate, is the alleged fact that a line of English steamers has been organized to ply between Chinese and Japanese ports and Vancouver, subsidized in part at least by Canada to convey freight, mails, and coolies. It is said that a principal portion of these Chinamen thus imported will be transferred to the C. P. R., to be carried

in bond and smuggled into the United States in defiance of the American law, which forbids the introduction of Chinese labor.

With regard to these points. If the benefit of the alleged low rates to American transmitters of freight is not considered to weigh with the inconvenience to American Railway Companies, it is presumed that Congress, which can legislate with a very high hand where it chooses, would not find itself at fault in enacting a law to bring matters into accordance with its views.

The anticipated introduction of "Coolies" into the United States is perhaps somewhat different, and it is possible that Canada ought to take reasonable measures to prevent the annoyance.

The whole state of things thus shadowed forth, however, is evidently due to a widespread spirit of interference, aggression, and jealousy of any national progress the Dominion may make, which is determined to lose no opportunity of embarrassing the international relations, while the instigators of the policy conveniently ignore the outrageous seizures in the Behring Sea.

## NEW SHIPS.

If the intelligence is correct that the *Aurora* is to succeed the *Hellerophon* as Flag Ship on this Station, those interested can see what she will be like by an engraving in the *Illustrated London News* of her sister ship, the *Orlando*. There are seven of these new steam cruisers, either rapidly approaching completion, or newly launched. They are the *Aurora*, *Andradia*, *Galatea*, *Immortalite*, *Narcissus*, *Orlando*, and *Unhunted*. They are of 5,000 tons displacement, and 8,300 horse-power, and carry 12 heavy guns.

It will be noticed by those acquainted with naval types that this new class, of which no doubt more will be laid down, bear the names of the great 50 gun frigates of twenty years ago—a class magnificent in their day, and ranging about 2,700 tons, old measurement.

On the list at the beginning of the year, there were no fewer than 51 vessels, of all classes, under the head of "building and completing," out of which no less than ten are first-class iron-clads. Of these only one, the *Hero*, has as small a tonnage as 6,200, the remainder being all above 10,000, and the *Nile* and *Trafalgar* very nearly 12,000.

It is a marked characteristic of every one of the new ships, that their horse-power is immensely in excess of their tonnage, indicating that the Admiralty is fully alive to the importance of speed. Every class is of larger size than that which corresponded to it a year or two ago. The new gun-boats, for instance, of which there are nine on the building list, are of nearly 800 tons, instead of 450.

Two other important new classes appear in the list referred to. One is what we suppose, is called the M. class. It contains at present five ships—the *Magicienne*, *Marathon*, *Medea*, *Medusa*, and *Melpomene*. These five average 2,890 tons, are of 9,000 horse-power, and carry six guns.

The other at present embraces the *Forth*, the *Thames* and the *Sovereign*, of 3,550 tons, 5,700 horse-power, and 12 guns. There are also four more larger and improved sloops of the *Buzzard* class.

Old England is by no means asleep!

## THE COUNTY OF HALTON AND THE SCOTT ACT.

We distinctly refrain from using a phrase which has become vulgarized by over use, and saying that the *Montreal Witness* "is nothing, if not" goody-goody, and Prohibitionist. The *Montreal Witness* is a great deal more than that. It is a very able and earnest paper, whose utterances are well worth marking from time to time on various subjects.

We believe that morality is not engendered, and never can be engendered by Act of Parliament, and we repel the assumption that all virtue is embodied in total abstinence. We are absolutely confident that the individual liberty of the subject is the highest of all secular considerations, and that undue interference with it in the supposed interests of morality is mischievous. All individual freedom is menaced to-day, by combines of every sort, size and description, and Prohibition is the most aggressive of them all. If the ordinary propagandist of this cult could be persuaded that all earthly welfare does not hinge on a single idea, he would be satisfied with the fact that Canada is already the soberest country in the world, and trust to her general God-fearing tendencies, and the progress of ethics, in which she is in no wise behind other nations, to do all that is necessary. But the Prohibitionists, excellent as are their objects and estimable as their characters, allow one idea to obscure the whole breadth of their mental horizon, and fail to grasp the fact that human nature is hard to drive, but not so difficult to persuade.

Nothing is more certain than revulsion where a principle is pushed beyond reason. The recent defeats of the Scott Act in Ontario seem to indicate the inevitable reaction of individualism against arbitrary dictation and one-sided legislation.

The following extract from the *Montreal Witness*, so far as we quote it, is a piece of special pleading which does not impress us with the soundness of the cause. The remainder is merely an exhortation of the usual kind:—

"Halton seems to be the model county to do and suffer for prohibition, for and in the presence of the whole nation. Everything done in Halton in connection with the Scott Act awakes as much interest as in a dozen other counties. Halton was the first in Ontario to pass the Act. It was the first to resist its repeal. In it the Act was, perhaps, best enforced. In it the advantages of the Act were as plainly proved as anywhere; yet it was the first to repeal it, and now, as might be expected, it is for the benefit of the whole country experiencing the natural results of repeal—more drunkenness and more crime. For the three years on which Halton has now entered white glove assizes will be the exception instead of the rule."

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A young Britisher whose name was Wemyss,  
Went crazy at last, so it seems,  
Because people would not  
Understand that they ought  
To call him not Weems, but Weems.

Another whose last name was Knollys  
Tried vainly to vote at the polls;  
But no ballot he cast  
Because till the last  
The clerk couldn't pronounce Knollys Noles.

And then a young butcher named Belvoir  
Went and murdered a man with a cleaver  
Because the man couldn't,  
Or possibly wouldn't,  
Pronounce his name properly Beaver.

There was an athlete named Strachan  
Who had plenty of sinew and branchan,  
And he'd knock a man down  
With an indignant frown,  
If he failed to pronounce his name Strawn.

—Washington Hotel.

The greatest hard-ships in the world are England's ironclads.

Mr. Boggs (reading English history): "The Prince of Wales in 1798"—  
Mrs. Boggs (interrupting): "The Prince of Wales in 1798! Goodness, I didn't know the Prince of Wales was such an old man."

Landlady (of fashionable boarding-house to applicant): "Have you children, madam?" Applicant: "No, I had a little boy but he died last summer." Landlady: "How fortunate, for we never take children."

Pretty School Teacher: "James, is to kiss an active or passive verb?" James (oldest boy in the class): "Both." Pretty School Teacher: "How is that, James?" "Active on the part of the fellow and passive on the part of the girl." Pretty School Teacher blushes and marks James "perfect in grammar."

A Judge charging a jury had occasion rather frequently to make use of the words mortgagor and mortgagee. The foreman of the jury asked the Judge the meaning of the words, candidly confessing he did not know their import. His Lordship facetiously explained them thus:—  
I nod to you—you notice me;  
I'm the nod or, you the nod-ee.

Little Lucy seemed much impressed upon being told that it was night in Australia when it was day in England, and day there when it was night at home.

After considering the subject for some time she said: "I think it's pretty hard on the Queen."

"Why, Lucy?" asked mamma.

"Cause when we are in bed and asleep, she has got to be up all night reigning over the people in Australia."

There seems to be no doubt that the "frigate bird," an inhabitant of the tropical seas, is the swiftest bird that flies. It has been impossible to calculate its rate of flight within fixed limits. The pectoral muscles are immensely developed, and weigh nearly one-fourth as much as the whole body of the bird. Another rapid flyer is the common "black swift." It has been computed that the great speed it attains is about 276 miles an hour, which, if maintained for about six hours, would carry the bird from its summer retreat in England to Central Africa. Our American "canvas back duck" is commonly computed to be capable of flying 200 miles an hour.

An American Western fort was in command of a major of artillery who was constantly lamenting that his favorite arm could not be more frequently used against the Indians. Finally one day he took one of the small howitzers which defended the fort, and had it securely strapped to the back of an army mule, with the muzzle projecting over the animal's tail. With this novel gun carriage he proceeded with the captain and a sergeant to a bluff on the bank of the Missouri, near which was encamped a band of friendly Indians. The gun was duly loaded and primed, the fuse inserted, and the mule backed to the edge of the bluff. The major remarked something about the moral effect the exhibition was likely to produce upon our Indian allies, stepped forward and applied the match to the fuse.

The curiosity of the mule was aroused. He jerked his head around to see what was fizzing on his back, and the next second his feet were bunched together and he was making forty revolutions a minute, while the gun was threatening everything within a radius of half a mile. The captain shinned up the only available tree. The sergeant threw himself flat on the ground and tried to dig a hole with his bayonet to crawl into, while the fat major rolled over and over, alternately invoking the protection of Providence and cursing the mule. Finally the explosion came, the ball went through the roof of the fort, and the recoil of the gun and the wild leap of the terrified mule carried both over the bluff to a safe anchorage at the bottom of the river. The discomfited party returned sadly to the fort.

Shortly after, the chief of the Indians appeared and announced briefly: "Ingun go home"

Questioned as to why, he thus explained: "Ingun vor' brave; help white man. Injun use gun, use bow arrow, use knife; but when white man fire off whole jackass, Injun no understand."—*Treasure Trove.*

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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 inclosed 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 15. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with seventy five of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

A public holiday is recommended on Wednesday in connection with the "World's Fayre."

H. M. S. *Pylades*, Capt. Rolfe, C.B., arrived yesterday morning from St. John's, Newfoundland.

The Hon. John Haggart, Postmaster-General, has been re-elected by acclamation for South Lanark.

The chief range officer at the approaching Dominion Rifle match will probably be a Maritime Province officer.

The trouble with the Skeena (B. C.) Indians is reported to be at an end, and C. Battery is on its return to Victoria. As we predicted last week, it was much exaggerated.

Sir Adams Archibald has been returned to Parliament for Colchester. His majority is not certain at the time of our going to press, but is probably not less than 500.

Thousands of beavers in Athabasca district in the Northwest, died during the past season from a disease which extended from the foot hills of the Rockies to Fort McMurray on the Athabasca.

There are very "strained relations" apparently existing between the two factions, the Liberal and the National Conservative, which control the Quebec Government, and they seem likely to cause M. Mercier some trouble.

There was a grand procession on Wednesday morning of the various Catholic temperance societies of the city and Dartmouth. They turned out in large numbers, and presented a most respectable, not to say handsome, appearance.

Morrison, the murderer of Warner, is still at large, and his defiance of capture does not reflect much credit on the execution of the law in the neighborhood of Sherbrooke (Que.) Morrison is reported to have many sympathizers.

The annual competition of the Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia has developed even better shooting than last year, and the weather has made the days devoted to the match at the fine range at Bedford thoroughly enjoyable.

The "World's Fayre" is to open in the Exhibition Building, on the evening of Monday, the 20th instant. From the great exertions which have been made by the ladies of Halifax, it cannot but be a spectacle well worth seeing, and is expected to be a brilliant success.

The second issue of the *Gripsack* (St. John, N. B., Knowles & Reynolds) has made its appearance, and is even an improvement on the initial number. We would, however, advise the publishers to correct their *Railway Gazeteer* by using the *summer* time-table of the W. & A. R.

It is stated that Lt. Col. Ross, who retired two years ago from the command of the Governor-General's Foot Guards of Ottawa, has been asked to resume the control of that, at present, disorderly regiment. Col. Tom Ross was a popular commander, and might very likely succeed in restoring order.

A suggestion has been recently made that the Gothenburg method of controlling the liquor traffic should be tried. Under the Swedish law the sale of liquor is controlled by the Government, and no private person derives profit from the sales. The suggestion is well worth the attention of the rational advocates of Temperance.

Recent statistical compilations show the area of Canada, exclusive of Newfoundland, to be 3,610,257 square miles. The Australian Colonies have an area of 3,075,000 square miles; the total area of the British Empire is stated at 9,001,986 square miles. The United States of America, including Alaska, has an area of 3,603,844 square miles.

We have before us an exceedingly attractive publication, issued by the Board of Trade, of Grand Rapids, Mich. It is profusely illustrated with views of that city, its public buildings, and many private residences of great beauty. It contains full statistics, is beautifully printed, and enclosed in a handsome cover. We specially recommend it to the attention of the Board of Trade and City Council of Halifax, to which city a similar publication would be of no small advantage.

The C. P. R. Company are making preparations for the handling of the surplus Manitoba grain this autumn and winter. Besides the Thunder Bay elevator of 1,250,000 bushels capacity another elevator is in course of construction, with storage room for 1,400,000 bushels. This will be the largest on the continent. About 200,000 bushels can be handled weekly; ten miles of new sidings are being put in at Fort William. Likely a round house and work-shops will also be constructed there. Railway iron is going west to Manitoba very rapidly.

The Montreal Chief of Police not only abstains from action when the Salvation Army women are stoned by Catholic rowdies, but openly expresses his ill-will to them, and is supported by the fanatical vaunting of the Chairman of the Police Committee. The Salvationists may be a nuisance, but the violence used towards them is evidence that religious freedom is being stamped out in Quebec, which Province is disgracing itself in various ways; nearly as much as the Republican tail-twisters are disgracing the United States by their threats of annoyance and coercion to Canada.

Sir John Macdonald is to be presented with an address by Conservatives at a picnic to be held on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at Prince's Lodge.

Canon Brock has been dismissed from the Presidency of Kings College for the offence to the authorities of that institution, of advocating consolidation with Dalhousie.

The big raft has arrived safely at New York.

In twenty years 8,765 divorces were granted in Chicago; 4,717 in New York; 4,507 in San Francisco; and 1,602 in Brooklyn.

Mr. Blaine is adding his weight to the Republican canvas, and is working protection to the American workmen for all it is worth, and a great deal more.

Even the New York *Herald* condemns the American Senate as a body, whose action is mischievous, and whose tone is discreditable to the United States.

Georgia is now shipping grapes by the car load, and at \$1.50 net per load finds them a paying crop. The farmers make money on peaches at 25 cents a bushel.

Major-General John McAlister Schofield, senior on the active list of the U. S. army, succeeds the late General Sheridan as Commander-in-Chief. General Schofield is 51 years of age.

The great new steamer *City of New York* broke down in her vacuum pumps at Queenstown, and was delayed twelve hours; no attempt at great speed was made during the rest of the voyage, but she seems capable of it, and was found very steady.

George J. Keating, a native of Halifax, who died in San Diego, California, a few weeks ago, left \$200,000 to that city—\$100,000 to St. Paul's church, and \$100,000 to found an hospital. The City Engineer of Halifax is a brother of the deceased.

We much regret to learn that Prof. Simon Newcomb, the eminent astronomer, is physically incapacitated by spinal disease. Dr. Newcomb, a native of Nova Scotia, is one of the first of living astronomers, and is in charge of the American Nautical Almanac. His mind is quite clear and vigorous.

While the "tail-twisters" are making campaign capital out of the alleged discrimination against American ports (not vessels) in the Canadian Canals, it would be inconvenient to them to remember that America has never as yet accorded to Canadian vessels the navigation of the New York canals, which was the equivalent the U. S. Government undertook to secure.

The *Canadian-American*, of Chicago, makes a single statement which places in strong relief the comparative condition of two great countries. It says:—"In twelve months more murders and murderous assaults are committed in the saloons on South State and South Clark streets in this city on the first day of the week than are committed in the whole of Canada in 365 days."

Says the valiant Senator Cullom:—"American commerce must be protected against Canadian encroachment, and I will favor it with war—with taking our stars and stripes across the border, and planting them over the Canadian territory, if it becomes necessary to take such steps to assert our rights." When civil war was raging in the United States, Mr. Cullom calmly continued his practice of law in Springfield, and went no nearer the scene of carnage than Cairo, where he had a fat job from the Government.

Belfast is at last to be made a city.

The population of New South Wales has just doubled during the past 15 years.

A decided hit has been made by Mrs. Alice Shaw, the well-known whistling soloist, in London.

The French Academy has struck a gold medal in honor of the Queen of Roumania for her "Chant de la Foret."

Miss Mary Anderson recreates herself by rowing on the Thames, and is said to be an uncommonly vigorous oarswoman.

Heat in Calcutta has been so great as almost to bring business to a stand still. One day it was up to 107½ degrees in the shade.

Lady Jane Henrietta Swinburne has entered her ninetieth year. She is the mother of the poet and critic, Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne.

The new English magazine rifle, after the manufacture of thousands, of which so much has been expected, has been condemned as inefficient.

Mr. W. H. Cross, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament for the West Derby division of Liverpool, in the room of Lord Claude Hamilton, Conservative, resigned.

It is proposed to combine the flour mills and bakeries of London in one great establishment, where the work may be done in immense ovens, under scientific management, and at a material saving in expense.

There is some suspicion that the Channel Tunnel people are pushing on their works surreptitiously, in spite of the veto of Parliament. If so, they would seem to have entered on a somewhat risky course of action.

Tasmania, whose climate is modified by Bass' Straits, now grows fine apples, which have found ready sale in the London market. It is thought the fruit resources of that beautiful Island are practically unlimited.

A Jewish officer in the Belgian army by the name of Fix has just been promoted from the rank of Colonel to that of Major-General in the general staff. This is the first time that a Jew has been raised to this rank in Belgium. His promotion was urged by a Catholic Ministry.

It is stated that the Scottish Volunteers, though only a sixth of the total number of competitors at Wimbledon, won nearly a third of the prize money—£3,587 7s. 6d out of £11,668 4s. Canny Scotland.

The Australian colonies have agreed to act in such a manner on the Chinese question as to have relieved the Colonial Secretary of much anxiety, and enabled the Colonial Office to enter into negotiations with China.

An enterprising Parisian has emphasized his opinion of Gen. Boulanger's diminished popularity by shooting at him. The General escaped scot free, but a friend who was with him in the carriage was wounded, though not seriously.

The captain of the yacht "Stranger," which has arrived at Queenstown from Boston, says, he did not see the dory "Dark Secret." He thinks the dory has foundered in a gale, after speaking the German Lloyd steamer 500 miles from New York.

The prevalence of neology and scepticism among the French clergy of the Protestant church has been greatly exaggerated. Of the 1200 or more ministers of the various Protestant bodies, not more than 200 can be said to hold rationalistic opinions.

Field Marshal Count Von Molke has been retired. The great soldier was born in 1800. The Emperor wrote him a gracious and affectionate letter, nominating him President of the National Defences. He is succeeded as Chief of the Staff by General Von Walderze.

The consumption of Chinese tea in England is not near so great as formerly and appears to be gradually growing less. In 1885 four sevenths of the tea consumed in England was from China, while next year it is estimated that the quantity taken from that quarter will be reduced to three-sevenths.

The Cuban government reports that an agitation is being carried on in Cuba, with the assistance of influential Americans, in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States. The Cuban situation is becoming extremely difficult, owing to financial troubles and increasing agitation in favor of home rule.

During the Naval manœuvres on the 3rd inst., H. M. S. *Calypso* cleverly took the coastguard station at Oban, cut the telegraph wires, and marched her marines and sailors into the town, where they surprised the Provost in bed and held him in a nominal ransom of £100,000. The fleet is accompanied by about a score of reporters.

A trial of speed between the "Flying Scotchman," of the Great Northern, and the "West Coast Flyer," of the London and North Western, has resulted in victory for the latter by seven minutes in time, and eight miles in distance. The entire distance, 400 miles, to Edinburgh, excluding stops, was seven hours, twenty-five minutes, an average of 53.89 miles per hour.

The Imperial defence bill approving the agreement for the naval defence of Australasia and providing defence for certain ports and coaling stations in Canada and elsewhere, and further provision for Imperial defence, authorizes an expenditure of over £2,225,000 for ports at home and in the colonies, coaling stations, barracks and mercantile ports and for incidental purposes.

There is a rumor, clothed in terms of awful mystery, as if the subject were too fearful and wonderful to be approached with unblatant breath, shodden feet, or unveiled eyes, that a member of the Royal Family, very near to the Queen, has become a convert to the Church of Rome. Some one has been bold enough to hint at the Princess Louise or the old Duchess of Cambridge.

It is not easy to see the drift of Mr. Parnell's tactics in entering suit against the *Times* in the Scotch courts. It seems a roundabout proceeding, but it is probably grounded on the pretended belief that he will not obtain justice in the English courts. Anyway, Mr. Parnell's resort to law is rather late in the day. After all the bluster, it is probable that no definite result will be reached.

A memorial has been presented to Lord Dufferin, asking him to prohibit the slaughter in India of cows and she buffaloes for the food of British soldiers. It is contended that 375 cows are daily used for this purpose alone, and the supply is growing less and less. The effect is serious to the native population, for milk is both the food of infants in India and a principal item in the food of adults, male and female.

It would seem not improbable that the torch may be applied to the smouldering European store of combustibles by the growing acrimony between Italy and France. The latter takes umbrage at the Italian protection of Zulla, which considering her recent action at Tunis is pretty cool. France, the perennial disturber of Europe, wants another good thrashing, and it is to be hoped, in the interests of peace, that she will get it.

At the Bologna Exhibition is to be found the skull of Donizetti, the composer. To it is attached a printed statement to the effect that it was rescued from the house of a pork packer of Bergamo, whose children had used it as a money box. It is surely a curious and suggestive fact that within that skull, where once immortal melodies delighted the mind of genius, the vulgar clink of a tradesman's gold should for so long a time have mocked that fleeting phantom men call fame.

There has been no lack of zeal in the work of erecting monuments and memorials to General Gordon in Great Britain, but China seems likely to excel her. The Celestial Government has ordered that the records of his career be inscribed upon a public tablet in Shanghai, Peking, and other cities, and that memorials in his honor be erected at the scenes of all his victories over the Taepings. As these victories were not few, the Provinces about Shanghai will be studded with memorials in honor of Britain's hero.



Office of Commissioner of Public Works and Mines.

HALIFAX, Aug. 13, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the Fifth Day of September next, I will declare forfeited the following Gold Mining Leases in the Lawrencestown, Tangier, Waverley and Cariboo Gold Districts, proclaimed, as provided by Chap. 7, Revised Statutes, Sec. 71, and amendments thereof, unless it be shown that labor other than Colorable has been performed on areas contained on said Leases, within five years previous to date

LAWRENCETOWN.

- Lease No. 9—Wm. T. Townsend, lessee; Joseph H. Townsend, transferee.
- No. 11—George Moffatt, lessee.
- No. 16—George Moffatt, lessee.
- No. 17—James Patton, lessee.
- No. 18—John Daltry, lessee.
- No. 22—Dudley R. DeChuir, lessee; the Westminster Gold Mining Co., transferees.
- No. 21—John B. Campbell, lessee.
- No. 30—Peter H. LeVair, lessee.
- No. 31—Charles Sutherland, lessee; Chas. Graham and Wm. J. Almon, transferees.
- No. 33—Joseph H. Townsend, lessee.
- No. 34—Estate Wm. T. Townsend, lessee; B. M. Davidson, James Crook, Alex. Crook and Jos. H. Townsend, transferees.
- No. 35—James Crook, lessee; Alexander T. Crook, transferee.
- No. 36—Alex. T. Crook, James Crook and John Crook, lessees; Isabel Lawlor, Edwd. Stanley and Wm. Patterson, transferees.
- No. 37—George A. V. Paw, lessee.
- No. 38—John O'Connor, lessee.
- No. 39—James G. Foster, Alex. Lloy, John Crook and Wm. Shaw, lessees.
- No. 40—Wm. H. Weeks, lessee; James G. Foster, transferee.
- No. 41—James Crook, lessee.
- No. 42—George W. Stuart, lessee.
- No. 43—Alex. Lloy, lessee; Wm. H. Weeks, transferee.
- No. 44—B. C. Wilson, lessee.
- No. 45—B. C. Wilson, lessee.
- No. 46—Henry M. Huff, lessee.
- No. 47—Watson Eaton, Philip Jones, Chas. Andrews and Albert Hutchinson, lessees.
- No. 48—James Crook, B. M. Davidson, Alex. T. Crook, and Kenneth McKenzie, lessees.
- No. 49—James Crook, Alex. T. Crook, and Kenneth McKenzie, lessees.
- No. 50—James Crook, B. M. Davidson, Kenneth McKenzie, Alex. T. Crook, and Wm. H. Shaw, lessees.
- No. 51—James G. Foster and Wm. H. Weeks, lessees.

TANGIER.

- Lease No. 71—Hugh R. Pletcher, lessee.
- No. 88—Peter Ross, lessee.
- No. 106—Thomas S. Fowler, lessee.
- No. 128—Joseph H. Townsend and Benjamin A. Smith, lessees; George H. Taylor, transferee.
- No. 130—A. McG. Barton, lessee.
- No. 131—A. McG. Barton, lessee.
- No. 135—Joseph H. Townsend and Benjamin A. Smith, lessees; George H. Taylor, transferee.
- No. 139—Benjamin A. Smith and Joseph H. Townsend, lessees.

WAVERLEY.

- Lease No. 110—John D. Nash, lessee.
- No. 117—Joseph Salter, Nathaniel Rowe, James Rowe, and James Otto, lessees.
- No. 119—Alexander Temple, lessee.
- No. 120—Thomas L. DeWolf, lessee.
- No. 123—Joseph Salter, lessee.
- No. 124—Charles Burkner, lessee; Karl Elze transferee, and Thomas J. Wallace, judgment creditor.
- No. 129—James J. Reeves, lessee.
- No. 130—John Thomas Lane, lessee.
- No. 131—Benjamin C. Wilson, lessee.
- No. 132—Joseph Salter, lessee; Alex. B. Temple, transferee.
- No. 134—Charles F. McClure, lessee.
- No. 135—Thomas A. Wallace, lessee.
- No. 136—George Marshall, lessee.
- No. 138—George Marshall, Neil McQuarrie, and James F. Marshall, lessees.
- No. 139—Lorenzo D. Winsor, Francis C. Cox, Albert L. Slipp and John Ahern, lessees; L. Dow Winsor, transferee.
- No. 140—Lorenzo D. Winsor, lessee.

CARIBOO.

- Lease No. 124—Edward C. McDonnell, lessee.
- No. 193—Lawrence Marks, Jr., lessee.
- No. 200—James M. Pitblado, lessee.

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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

NOON.

No ripplestirs the water,  
No song-bird wakes the grove,  
Calm noon tide sways his sceptre,  
And hushes even love.

On earth the sun-god bending  
Poureth his wondrous store,  
The soft-tongued tide, advancing,  
Laps the unconscious shore.

The long, low isle of marsh land  
Stretches in weary waste,  
By sloping sand-banks guarded,  
By winding weeds embraced.

Comes clearly from the open  
The plash of distant oars,  
Over the rocky headland  
The snow-white sea-gull soars.

I see as if through dream-clouds,  
I hear from far away,  
The scorched air breathes its opiate,  
The drowsy fauces stay;

I have no hopes or longings,  
I scarce can feel your kiss,  
For thought, and joy and worship,  
Another hour than this!

SOPHIE M. ALMON.

DON'T.

Don't stop your lady acquaintances in the street if you wish to speak to them; turn and walk by their side, and leave them with raised hat when you have done. (This is right in principle, but is not a cast iron rule of universal applicability. Most ladies are good enough to stop for a minute, rather than take a man out of his way. It depends somewhat on the degree of acquaintanceship.—E.)

Don't remove your glove when you wish to shake hands, or apologize for doing so. It is proper to offer the hand gloved. (This is a really sensible rule. Nothing is more absurd than the process of ungloving while your friend stands waiting for it like patience on a monument.—E.)

Don't neglect to raise your hat to a strange lady when you have occasion to address her. If she drops her handkerchief, and you pick it up for her, raise your hat. If in an omnibus, you pass her fare to a conductor, raise your hat. (Ah! we should like to see the editor of "Don't" passing up the fares of half-a-dozen ladies in quick succession in a crowded car!—E.)

Don't be in haste to introduce. Be sure that it is mutually desired, before presenting one person to another. (Or, at all events, that there can be no possible objection to the introduction. On the other hand, where there can be no objection, and where persons are likely to be in company for even a short time, introduction has the tendency to make conversation easier.—E.)

Don't, in a walk, introduce your companion to every person you may chance to meet. Off hand street introductions are rarely called for, and commonly serve no end.

("It is the bane of social life in America," says a correspondent, "that you are continually being introduced to people about whom you care nothing, and whom you do not care to know unless you are a bagman, railway conductor, or a reporter.")

Don't ask questions of strangers indiscriminately. Young women run risks in approaching unknown people with questions, and they should scrupulously avoid doing so. In travelling, inquire of the conductor, or of some official; in the street, wait until a policeman can be found.

Don't be over-civil. Do not let your civility fall short, but over-civility is a mistake. Don't rush to pick up a man's hat; don't pick up any article that a stranger or companion may drop, unless there are special reasons for doing so. Be prompt to pick up anything that a lady lets fall, and extend this politeness to elderly or infirm men. But haste to wait on equals is over-civility, and is not sanctioned by the best usage.

Don't rush for a seat in a car, or at a public entertainment, in utter disregard of every one else, pushing rudely by women and children, hustling men who are older or less active, and disregarding every law of politeness. If one should, on an occasion of this kind, lose his seat in consequence of a little polite consideration, he would have the consolation of standing much higher in his own esteem, which is something.

Don't occupy more space in an omnibus or car than you require. In this particular, women are greater sinners than men.

Don't enter a crowded omnibus or street car. There doubtless are occasions when one cannot well help doing so, but many times the vehicle that follows will afford plenty of room. A person who enters a crowded public vehicle is an intruder, and has no rights that anybody is bound to respect.

(The manners of the people in public vehicles seem daily to be growing worse, and, if they continue to decline, it will become impossible for ladies, at least, if not gentlemen, to enter them. The first thing one encounters when he attempts to take a car, is a fellow lazily lounging against the rail with his legs stretched out, so that, unless you are alert, you stumble over him, while perhaps a puff of smoke is blown in your face. Such a fellow should be promptly lodged in the street; but he seems to be under the protection of the conductor, an official whose apparent business is that of moral support to all the loafers that take pleasure in inconveniencing travellers. One is scarcely within the car ere he is tripped up by another man's extended legs, and if the occupants are few enough, or compliant enough, to enable him to get a seat, he may find himself by the side of a fellow who is industriously making a pool of tobacco juice on the floor before him. It is

amazing that such a thing should be tolerated, but ladies make no open protest, gentlemen are heedless, the conductor is complacent, and the brute remains undisturbed, although he has no more right to empty this matter in a public vehicle than any other kind of filth. Ere one has left the car the conductor has probably rudely seized him by the shoulders in demanding his fare, he has been compelled to listen to idiotic whistles and other noise-makers; and his emergence from it has been accomplished only after a struggle with the hordes that congregate on the platform.)

(If this is a fair account of American car-manners we may be thankful that on this score, as well as on others, we are Canadians and not Americans. However crowded our cars may be, there is in them an almost invariable spirit of courtesy, good nature, and mutual accommodation.—E.)

Don't bustle into a theatre after the performance has begun, to the annoyance of others. Arrive early and be seated in time. The manager, who will resolutely refuse permission for any one to enter an auditorium after the curtain has risen, will win for himself a golden meed of praise.

(This again is perhaps a little extreme. Late arrivals can, and mostly do, take their places, at least with us, without noise, demonstration or disturbance.—E.)

Don't talk at the theatre or at a concert when the performance is going on. To disturb others who wish to listen is gross ill-breeding; but, unfortunately, it is common with the very class who pretend to an extensive share of good breeding.

(Here also we think Halifax at least is not particularly open to censure. It is quite possible to speak a few words now and then in a low tone without annoyance to the most attentive listeners, and we do not remember ever to have seen propriety transgressed in this respect.—E.)

Don't at any public entertainment make a move to leave the auditorium before the performance is over. Men who recklessly and selfishly disturb public assemblies in this way have the instincts of savages, not of gentlemen. EPIQUARIE.

### AN ABSURD STORY.

"Woman coming driving a horse."

The word was quickly passed along the street. Children screamed and scattered right and left, strong men shuddered and grew pale and some drew back into doorways. Suddenly she dashed around the corner. Then she was gone. A policeman crawled out of the street with a broken leg and a ruined countenance.

She dashed on down the street. Those who were warned in time got out of the way; the others were borne down. The truck drivers and ice waggon men hurried into side streets. The passengers got off a horse car and lifted it from the track and gave her the right of way. Was she insane or anything of that kind? Oh, no, not at all. She was all right—simply one of those ladies who likes to drive, and "can handle a horse better than any man they ever saw," "dearly love horses," and all that sort of thing.

Occasionally she turns a corner and snaps off a lamp-post or draws under a shade tree. The horse is breathing pretty hard, so to take his attention from his lungs she stirs him up with the whip. Then she comes to a hill and agitates the whip all the way to the top. She is so fond of riding fast when she drives. And this horse just loves to go if you only let him know what you want of him. She lets him know all right enough. She allows the horse to rest once in a while, of course—not long at a time; but then, when we consider that she always stays for that purpose at the intersection of 2 narrow streets and right across the car-track, perhaps it is long enough. Then she always drives fast enough to make up the lost time. She's doing it now. See the steam fire engine get out of her way. There goes the wheel of a horse-car—those horse-cars can't stand everything. Then there are a few more hills and the horse again gets his attention drawn from the condition of his lungs. At Tenth street the horse lies down exhausted.

"Oh, dear," she says as a policeman approaches. "I really don't know what's the matter with my horse. I never saw him lie down this way before. I've driven him from 123rd street, and he came all right to here. He must be balky or something of that kind."

"Is it a question of life and death, madam?" asks the policeman as he approaches cautiously.

"Oh, dear, yes, pretty nearly. I am going to the meeting of the Women's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and I don't see what they can do if their president isn't there. Can't you poke him in the side a little with that stick you've got?"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT FILES.—A new file should be used with a light pressure on the work till the needle-like points of the teeth are worn away. After this a heavier pressure may be used with much less danger of breaking off the teeth at their base. Many new files are violently diminished half their efficiency by a few careless strokes when first applied to the work. Do not use a new file on the chilled or gritty surface of castings, or on a weld where borax or similar fluxes have been employed. No files can endure such usage. Every filer should be required to keep a worn file with which first to attack the rough, gritty, or oxidized surface of iron work, and thereby pave the way for more efficient work with his sharp files. A piece of gritty or chilled casting that would rapidly destroy the cutting qualities of a new file would produce scarcely any damaging effect to a worn one. In filing steel, better results can generally be obtained by using files of a grade not coarser than "2nd cut," finer grades being employed according to the finish and delicacy of the work under manipulation. Parties using files should always seek to discover the fitness or adaptability of cut and form of files

especially suited to their work. No one should expect the best results from a file on brass or spelter, which was intended for iron or steel. Consumers of files should see that they are furnished by the dealer or manufacturer with the full weight articles. This is always important, and especially in case recutting is desired. A full weight file can be cut two or three times, while a light weight will scarcely bear one re-cut and give satisfaction.

The *London Telegraph* says that according to all accounts, the new "Lobel Rifle" is a wondrous weapon, and is destined to do terrible things. The Academy of Medicine, wishing to diagnose the physical consequences of wounds inflicted by its bullets, recently made experiments on twenty corpses, probably those of paupers, or of ill-fated waifs, picked up at the morgue. The bodies were placed at distances from 200 yards up to a mile or so. The bullets whizzed through the bones, and pierced them without fracturing them, as is done by the bullets of the "Gras Rifle." The wounds were small in their punctures, and consequently very dangerous and difficult to heal. Injuries inflicted at short distances were so considerable that, in the opinion of the surgeons, they would be almost incurable. At the longest range, 2,000 metres, a poplar tree was hit, but the bullet, which impelled a certain quantity of air before it, did not go through the tree. At 1,200 metres the tree was pierced through and through. The discharges are unaccompanied by smoke, and the reports are comparatively feeble.

A notable instance of Canadian enterprise is presented by the Acme Silver Co., of Toronto. In 1884, this company purchased from the Merriken Silver Plate Co., of Merriken, Conn., the entire stock and plant of their branch factory in Canada, then situated on Church St., Toronto. At that time it was but a small affair, employing only some twenty hands, and was comparatively unknown, whereas to-day it gives employment to over sixty skilled and trained mechanics, and the products of the company are known from British Columbia to the Maritime Provinces, and Newfoundland, while they occupy one of the largest brick buildings in Toronto. This firm has lately opened up an important trade with the Australian Colonies, and next year will send a representative from their own city direct to work that ground just as their travellers are doing Ontario and Quebec to-day; and no doubt, efforts of this kind will go a long way in promoting a knowledge of our capabilities in manufacturing, and in opening up markets for the finished article. In 1886, one of the most admired exhibits at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition was that of the Acme Silver Co., and a gratifying result is, that quite a business has been done with the British public. The officers of the company report fair prospects for the coming season as regards Ontario, while the prospects for the North-West, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces were never better. All, or nearly all, plated-ware is sold by discount from catalogue prices. In 1878, there was not a piece of plate made in Canada, and on all the goods imported, the consumer had to pay the duty. Now, the finest goods are made in Canada, and sold at the same prices, and even lower, than the same class of goods could be purchased in the United States.

Messrs. I. Matheson & Co., New Glasgow, N. S., engineers and boiler makers, are also manufacturers of gold-mining machinery, winding gear, mills, pumps, etc. This concern has been a long time in this particular line of business, and are manufacturing a great deal of the machinery for gold mines in the Maritime Provinces.

The Burrell Johnson Iron Co., (Ltd.) of Yarmouth, have recently added to their foundry a new building that will accommodate 12 more moulders in the stove line, and that means 3,600 more stoves a year. John White, of this city, was elected one of the directors of the company on Friday last.

That Protection does not always increase the cost of the manufactured article to the consumer is practically illustrated in the case of drain pipes. Before the N. P. came into operation, all the drain pipes used in Canada were imported. They came chiefly from Scotland. But within the last few years two drain pipe factories have been started up in the Dominion—one in Hamilton, the other in St. Johns. The importers of Scotch pipe, who had up to this time a monopoly of the business, fought hard against the domestic article, and particularly struggled against the St. Johns pottery. But it was of no avail. In various tests and trials the superiority of the Standard Company's pipes was proved beyond a doubt, besides they were offered to the public at from forty to fifty per cent. less than the Scotch pipes had ever been sold for. Montreal is now getting its drain pipes for one-half what it previously paid, besides securing a better article. A more striking illustration of the importance of encouraging infant industries could not be well furnished. Had it not been for Protection the drain pipe potteries would not have been started here.—*St. Johns (Que.) News*

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—The buildings for which Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, have been awarded the contract are 5 in number, at \$16,400, the lowest tender. They consist of superintendent's house, 42x40 and L 24x21, 2 stories, hip roof; horticulturist's 31x30, L 16x16; workman's cottage, 27x21, L 14x12; barn 111x50, 18 ft. posts on stone foundation of 10 ft; stable 65x32, 17 ft. posts.—*Gazette.*

The shoe-last and shoe-peg factory of Messrs. John Lewis & Son, at Truro, which was destroyed by fire July 2, is being rebuilt. It is said that this is the only industry of the kind in Canada.

Messrs. George Fleming & Son, St. John, N. B., have recently built two more steam boilers for the Dominion Government, to be placed in the lighthouse at Cape Race.



The great carding and saw mills, with all lumber, at Oak Point, N. B., owned by George T. Soely, was totally destroyed by fire July 10th; loss about \$3,000.

United States natural gas exports sent to the Province of Quebec, Canada, to examine the gas territory, report unfavorably. The wells are all shallow and can never obtain a pressure in excess of 25 pounds.

COMMERCIAL.

The general condition of trade has been, within the past week, without special change, but a fair movement has taken place in all the leading lines. Though payments have not been as prompt as could be desired, still, when the fact that this is the slack season for country payments is considered, it is plain that money is coming in as well as could be fairly expected, even though the renewals asked for and granted are unpleasantly numerous.

The season has been unfavorable throughout the Province to harvesting hay, and only a moderate crop is now looked for. The spring yield was unusually light, owing to late frosts, succeeded or accompanied by a very small rain-fall. Hopes were entertained in the early summer that the crop might come up to the average, but the cold, damp weather that has prevailed during the time that hay should be cut has discouraged farmers, and they are inclined now to rely more upon their grain and root crops than upon their hay to give a return for their labor. Otherwise the crop prospects are favorable so far.

In the early portion of the season building was booming—especially in the south end—but as the time advanced a scarcity of brick made itself evident, and progress on many buildings—both public and private—has been delayed from this cause. There is plenty of brick-clay, but producers do not seem able to keep up with the demand of our growing city.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., are making satisfactory progress in erecting the new City Hall. They expect to have the structure "roofed in" by October. We hope that they may, for the old "ramshackle" building which contains the Civic offices is not one that any citizen can show to a visitor with any degree of equanimity.

The suspension of the old and respected firm of Esson & Co., wholesale grocers, of this city, was announced on Monday. The members of the firm at present are Messrs. William Esson and Alexander Anderson. It is claimed by friends of the concern that arrangements will be made to enable them to pull through. The firm has been more or less embarrassed for some time, since it had to part with a large portion of its working capital to meet the bequests of the late George Esson, the former head of the business. This so crippled the firm that it has had a somewhat "hand-to-mouth" struggle for existence since then. Outside speculations, such as mills and a tannery, into which the senior member went in the hope of retrieving the position, further embarrassed the concern. The Halifax Banking Company has carried Esson & Co. for a considerable time. William Esson recently gave a mortgage on his individual real estate for \$10,000 to a St. John firm, and other assets are reported to have been hypothecated to meet pressing demands. These acts the bank appear to have regarded as a breach of faith, and refused further accommodation. A meeting of creditors will be held at as early a date as possible. The liabilities of Esson & Co., are supposed to be somewhere in the vicinity of \$150,000, and it is at present impossible to name a figure for their assets.

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

	Week		Prev. week		Weeks corresponding to		Failures for the year to date.				
	Aug. 10.	1888	1888	1887	Aug. 10.	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885
United States..	186	180	111	132	192	6,277	5,988	6,389	7,583		
Canada.....	10	24	23	20	19	1,073	769	719	838		

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—E. D. Woodlock, liquors, Pugwash, assigned to H. F. Elliott and Adam R. Bell; Job A. Crowell, genl. store, Cape Sable Island, reported to have left the country; Esson & Co., wholesale grocers, Halifax, suspended; Wm. Meadows, clothing, Halifax, admitted Harry R. Oldham partner, as Wm. Meadows & Co.; E. Morrison & Co, grocers, New Glasgow, store closed.

DRY GOODS.—The trade in fall dry goods has continued to run behind that of last year. The season is later, owing to the fact that buyers are inclined to wait until the present fair promise of the outlook becomes more assured. Some who placed pretty large orders last season are now conservative about placing orders for fall goods, preferring rather to trust to duplicating orders later on if necessary. This is especially true as regards textile fabrics.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The pig iron market continues steady, with a fair volume of business doing. Deliveries on contracts booked ahead enable sales by dealers to be made at under present quotations of makers. But as soon as these stocks are exhausted, and dealers are compelled to replace them, a material advance on present prices, it is said, will have to be made. Quotations from Glasgow give warrants at 39s. to 39s. 1d. Middlesborough No. 3 foundry, G. M. B., is cabled at 33s. Late London figures are as follows:—"Tin, spot, £90 2s. 6d.; three months futures £90 10s. to £90 15s.; market firm. Chili bars, spot, £81 15s.; futures £78. G. M. B. copper £73 10s. Soft English lead £13 5s.; do. Spanish do. £13.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local demand for flour seems to have somewhat fallen off, and the market has ruled quiet with little business doing. Montreal has of late been making very considerable shipments of flour, both in barrels and in casks, to Newfoundland ports. Scarborough's cable reports:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat not much demand; corn nothing offering. Do. on passage and for shipment—very little enquiry for wheat; corn steady

but quiet. California wheat off coast 36s. to 36s. 6d.; red winter wheat for prompt shipment in this and the following month 34s. 6d.; California wheat for prompt shipment 36s. 9d.; Walla Walla wheat (sailors) off coast per 500 lbs. 31s. 6d. Wheat and flour in Paris steady at 37s. for August. In Antwerp spot wheat is a turn easier." In Chicago the wheat market has fluctuated. It was at first weak, on account, no doubt, of the English markets being easier, but later a stronger feeling set in and prices remained steady on the whole. Quotations are 83c. September, 85½c. October, 85½c. December. Corn was weaker and stood at last quotations 45½c. September, 44½c. October, 39½c. December. Oats were steady at 24½c. September and October. The *Mark Lane Express*, July 23, states that it will be remembered that at this period of July, 1880, the heaviest wheats were lying flat down on the ground—like weeds at the bottom of a stream—and were seemingly doomed to destruction; yet August brought tropical heat, and the crop was saved—literally snatched from the pig sty and sent into the mill. The wheats are now standing in excellent form, and we have neither seen nor heard of any important appearance of rust or smut. A fortnight's intense heat would bring the reaping machines into active use; the position is one which contains many elements of danger, but it nevertheless possesses factors of strength and promise, inasmuch as there is the making of a big harvest in the present stand of the cereal and pulse crops. Messrs. Hodgson Brothers of Liverpool, G. B., write under date of the 28th ultimo, as follows:—"Notwithstanding large imports of wheat, under the influence of unfavorable weather, these markets are very firm; wheat being held for about 1d. per cental over last week's rates,—buyers, however, have but feebly responded, and a moderate business only has resulted. We quote Canadian red wheat 6s. 10d. to 7s. 1d. per 100 lbs.; American red 6s. 8d. to 7s. 1d.; American and Canadian white, none; Californian 6s. 9d. to 7s., Chilean 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. per 100 lbs. Flour, following the advance in wheat, is proportionately higher—Extra States and Canadian 26s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; Patent 28s. to 29c. 6d. per 280 lbs. Indian corn (mixed) 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 100 lbs. Canadian Oats, none. Canadian Pease, 6s. 1d. to 6s. 2d. per 100 lbs." The opinion is beginning to be entertained that the late despatches from all quarters of the globe regarding the damage to the wheat crop have been greatly exaggerated, and that the wholesale destruction of property has not been as great as it has lately been represented. There can be very little doubt that the damage, whatever it may be, has been discounted pretty freely, and hence the recent easier feeling in Chicago.

PROVISIONS.—There has been no important change in the local provision market, the demand having continued fair and a good amount of business having been accomplished at steady prices. Small lots of pork have changed hands at quotations. Lard moved off fairly well at firm figures. In the Liverpool provision market bacon was weak and declined 6d. to 48s. 6d. Pork remained unchanged at 71s. 3d. Lard was weak and dropped 2d. to 44s., and tallow was 6d. stronger at 24s. In the Chicago pork market a decidedly weak feeling prevailed, and prices declined 25c. to 27½c. to \$13.92½ September, \$13 87½ October. Lard was also weak and fell off 7½c., standing at \$8.77½ September and \$8 75 October. The hog market there also continues weak, and prices have further declined 5c. to 15c.

BUTTER.—Receipts of butter continue to be very small—especially for new, choice, prime qualities—in fact barely enough to supply the local consumptive demand. Of course there is any quantity of old make that should have been disposed of last summer and fall offering, but such does not attract buyers. A Montreal reports reads:—"The export movement of butter to date has continued light, the total quantity being the smallest for ten years, which sets forth without comment that the export trade has dwindled into a trifling affair." A Liverpool, G. B., report is as follows:—"American and Canadian—none here; finest Kiel, 108s. to 112s. per cwt; Irish—Cork Firsts 83s., Seconds 78s., Thirds 76s., Fourths 71s. per cwt."

CHEESE.—It is hard to say anything about cheese just now. The supply is fully equal to the demand, but both buyers and consumers seem to hold off, which makes the market slow. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says:—"It is to be regretted that last year's speculative tactics have been resorted to by parties on this side offering to sell short in the English market at 1s. to 2s. below present prices, which has had the effect of stopping legitimate orders that would otherwise have come on. As it is, however, cable orders are being received daily at current rates, sales having been made at equal to 9½c. here for finest, and in the country, cheese have been purchased for shipment by this week's steamers, costing 9½c. f. o. b. here. Since our last report the Liverpool public cable have advanced 1s. to 46s. 6d. Reports are conflicting regarding the quality of July cheese, although it is claimed by parties who have visited the factories and seen the goods, that they are the finest they have seen for years. Of course if stocks continue to accumulate in the country, lower prices must undoubtedly prevail." A Liverpool, G. B., report is as follows:—"Although the market must be described as quiet this week, without much speculative buying, there has been a steady consumptive demand, and notwithstanding that arrivals have been large and most holders have been free sellers, quotations to-day are not much below those of a week ago. As this week's shipments from America are likely to show considerable falling off in quantity, there seems some probability that importers may next week show more firmness, and attempt to strengthen the market by refusing to sell their high-costing goods at present quotations, which show considerable loss. We quote, to-day, choice Canadian colored, 45s. to 47s.; white, 45s. to 46s.; States same value, where fine, but the bulk of arrivals are of a disappointing quality. There is a good demand for best mediums, at 35s. to 40s., also some enquiry for common to good sorts at 10s. to 15s. at 25s. to 30s., all holders of such being very free sellers."

APPLES.—The crop of apples in this province promises to be a very large one, and from the reports of several leading apple dealers and shippers, we gather that a large crop of good quality is promised in the principal sections of Ontario. Reports have also been received from Michigan and New York

States to the effect that an abundant crop is expected. There is no doubt, however, that the English crop will be poor, and that large quantities will be required from this side to meet the demand. Already orders have been received in this city from English houses for large lines of winter varieties, but it is as yet too early to fix prices on the late fruit. Advices from Liverpool state that the market there is well supplied from Oporto and Lisbon, and that sales of Oporto were made at 7s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per case, fancy stock selling at 10s. to 13s. 6d. per case. The following is from July report of the United States Department of Agriculture:—"The condition of apples is considerably lowered during the month of June, the results of spring cold and insect damage in the earlier season then becoming apparent. At the date of the June report, trees are just in blossom in a large part of the orchard region, and in many districts, if the season be late, as it was this year, only buds can be seen. The report of the present month is, therefore, the first which gives an accurate idea of the promised crop."

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**—The market for refined sugar is somewhat milder, though prices have been well maintained and a very fair amount of business has been transacted. Advices from New York show that that market has rallied from the easy tone of last week. Cables are firm. In fact the whole sugar situation has a firm look. The market for molasses has continued very firm, and prices have, if anything, improved. Late cables from the Barbados quote 18c., which is a material advance within the past month. Advices from Georgetown, Demorara, say: "At the present moment the deficiency in this year's sugar crop as compared with last year's is over 40,000 hhd. The weather has been most favorable for the growing canes."

**TEA AND COFFEE.**—The tea market has been fairly active, and the undertone has shown rather a tendency to improve, owing to advices from primary points and from New York. Coffee has continued very quiet with little doing, and only a nominal consumptive demand.

**FISH OILS.**—Our Montreal advices say.—The market is generally quiet, Newfoundland cod oil being quoted at 30c. to 31c., and sales of Halifax oil are reported at 28c. to 29c. In steam refined seal, the sale of 50 bbls. is reported at 42c., and we quote 42c. to 43c. as to size of lot. Cod liver oil 65c. Gloucester, Mass., quotes:—"Cod oil, 28c. to 30c. per gallon, and pogie oil, 25c. to 26c. Medicine oil is now out of stock, and there is no blackfish oil on the market."

**FISH.**—There has been no especial change in the local fish markets since our last report. Receipts of dry fish have been fair, and have rather freely been taken up by buyers. Pickled fish of all grades continue to be very scarce, and last quotations are fully sustained. Though figures for dry fish here are unchanged, markets abroad exhibit a decidedly weaker tone. Reports of the mackerel and herring catches continue unfavorable. Codfish are reported to be plentiful along the shore, but the fact that bait is extremely scarce very much hampers the operations of the fisherman who are engaged in that branch of the business. Advices from the Labrador to the 7th inst., are to the effect that but few barrels of herring have been taken on that coast. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, August 13.

—There continues a good enquiry for dry codfish at \$4.75, and we quote at \$4.75 to \$4.80. The fish which came in by the Miramichi were sold at \$4.75 ex ship. Some new Nova Scotia herring, July catch, have arrived, and sold at \$5.50 per bbl. Green codfish is quoted at \$5 to \$5.25. The market is bare of mackerel. Gloucester, Mass., August 13.—"There is still very little of encouragement in the mackerel fishery, although there have been a few small catches in Barnstable Bay, and the indications of mackerel below the surface are good all along the coast. However, the principle part of the catch last year was taken later than this, and with favorable conditions, the next two months may show a totally different record. All advices from North Bay are of an unfavorable character, and if there is not a speedy change the few seiners remaining there will soon leave for home. The few mackerel brought in command good prices, although buyers are cautious not to overstock themselves. We notice sales through the week in fishermen's center at \$19 per bbl. for Bays, \$21.50 to \$22 for large Shores, and \$10 to \$11 for small do. Last year at this time the sales were \$10.75 per bbl. Cured Georgian codfish are firm at \$5 and \$4.25 per qtl. for large and small, and Bank at \$4.50 and \$4. We quote cured cusk at \$3.62 1/2, hake \$2.25, haddock \$2.75, heavy salted pollock \$2.25, and English cured Jo. \$2.75 per qtl. Labrador herring \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl.; medium split \$4.50; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$5 to \$5.50; Eastport \$3; pickled codfish \$6.50; haddock \$5.50; halibut heads \$3.25; tongues \$6; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$8; alewives \$4.75; Halifax salmon \$20." Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 20.—"The Yarmouth cargo per *Louisa Coipel* (referred to in our last) was rejected by purchasers, and eventually placed at \$20 for large and medium fish in drums, and \$5 boxes. Since then the *Leo* has appeared direct from Lunenburg with a large assortment for which we could not elicit a bid. We have stored the cargo, and are selling it in lots at \$20 drums and tierces, and \$5 boxes. A lot of 50 casks small Newfoundland herring has also arrived from Barbados, and is still unsold. Although we were unable to elicit a bid for the Lockport cargo of 'new catch' per *Helen Churchill* at Barbados, it is coming down on chance. Our market is in anything but a satisfactory position, and further imports will cause a decline. We sold 150 barrels split herring ex *Leo* at \$3.75; and for a like quantity *Louisa Coipel* \$3.50 was accepted." Havana (by cable)—"Codfish very weak at \$7; haddock and hake neglected at \$5.50 and \$4.50 respectively." Kingston, Jamaica, July 31.—"Last cargo sales were, codfish, ties, 24s., herring 26s.; herring 26s. Market improving. Weather very hot." Georgetown, Demorara, July.—"Our market is overstocked for the present small demand, and dealers still only buy in small lots. We quote cod, Halifax \$21 to \$22; large Newfoundland \$21; medium \$18; boxes in very light demand at \$5.50 to \$6. Haddock \$23 at last sale. Herring are in full supply, and we quote same at \$5 to \$5.50. No mackerel in market. *Leo*, ex *Tiber* from Halifax, sold at \$15 per bbl.

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.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf .....	8 1/2
Refined .....	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Circle A .....	7 1/2
White Extra C .....	6 1/4 to 6 1/2
Extra Yellow C .....	6 to 6 1/4
Yellow C .....	6 to 6 1/4
TEA.	
Congou, Common .....	17 to 19
" Fair .....	20 to 23
" Good .....	25 to 29
" Choice .....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice .....	35 to 38
Oolong, Choice .....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbados .....	33 to 35
Demerara .....	35
Diamond N .....	43
Porto Rico .....	35 to 36
Cienfuegos .....	30 to 31
Trinidad .....	31 to 32
Antigua .....	31 to 32
Tobacco, Black .....	38 to 44
" Bright .....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread .....	2.60 to 2.90
Hoston and Thin Family .....	5 1/2 to 6
Soda .....	5 1/4 to 5 1/2
do in 1 lb boxes, 50 to case .....	7 1/4
Fancy .....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

Supply of Breadstuffs is greatly reduced throughout the Dominion. Stocks of old wheat about exhausted, consequently prices are high. We look for an easing off of prices during September. Owing to wretched harvest weather in England and on continent we need not expect as low prices this season as last.

Corn Meal easy. Oats scarce and high. Mill feeds almost unobtainable. No changes in our market quotations.

FLOUR.	
Graham .....	4 00 to 5 00
Patent high grades .....	5 25 to 5 50
" mediums .....	4 90 to 5 10
Superior Extra .....	4 50 to 4 60
Lower grades .....	3 60 to 4 00
Oatmeal, Standard .....	6 00
" Granulated .....	6 35
Corn Meal—Halifax ground .....	3 30 to 3 35
" Imported .....	3 30 to 3 35
Bran, per ton—Wheat .....	20 00 to 25 00
" —Corn .....	15 00
Shorts .....	21 00 to 25 00
Middings .....	26 00 to 27 00
CRACKED CORN.	
Oats, per ton .....	32 00 to 31 00
Barley .....	nominal
Feed Flour .....	3 50 to 3 60
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs., retail .....	50 to 55
Barley of 48 .....	nominal
" of 60 .....	1 00 to 1 10
White Beans, per bushel .....	2 40 to 2 45
Pet Barley, per barrel .....	5 40 to 5 50
Corn .....	85
Hay per ton .....	14 00 to 14 50
Straw .....	9 00 to 12 00

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 .....	11 00 to 11 80
" Am. Plate .....	11 50 to 12 00
" Ex. Plate .....	12 00 to 12 50
Pork, Mess, American .....	19 00 to 18 50
" American, clear .....	19 00 to 19 50
" P. E. I. Mess .....	17 00 to 17 50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess .....	13 50 to 16 00
" Prime Mess .....	13 00 to 13 50
Lard, Tubs and Pails .....	11 to 12
" Cases .....	12 50 to 13 00
Hams, P. E. I., green .....	8 to 8 1/2
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 .....	none	
No. 1 .....	none	
" 2 large .....	none	
" 3 large .....	12 00 to 12 50	
" J .....	11 00 to 11 50	
HERRING.		
No. 1 Shore, July .....	4 50 to 5 00	
No. 1 August .....	none	
" September .....	none	
Round Shore .....	nominal	
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bbl .....	nominal	
Bay of Islands, Split .....	2 25 to 2 50	
" Round .....	2 00 to 2 25	
ALEWIVES, per bbl. .....		5 00
CODFISH.		
Hard Shore, new .....	4 00	
New Bank .....	4 15	
Bay .....	none	
SALMON, No. 1 .....	15 50 to 16 00	
HADDOCK, per qtl .....	2 75	
HAKE .....	2 25	
CUSK .....	1 75	
POLLOCK .....	1 25	
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb .....	50	
COD OIL A .....	21 to 25	

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing) .....	5 00 to 5 40
Tall Cans .....	4 40 to 5 00
Flat .....	6 20 to 6 40
Newfoundland Flat Cans .....	6 25 to 6 50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m .....	25 00 to 26 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, dimension, 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

**J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Liverpool Wharf, Halifax, N. S.**

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints .....	42 to 24
" " in Small Tubs .....	32 to 24
" Good, in large tubs .....	19 to 20
" Store Packed & oversalted .....	12 to 15
Canadian Township, new .....	30
" Western .....	18 to 19
Cheese, Canadian .....	10 to 10 1/2

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound .....	15 to 20
" unwashed .....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1 .....	6 to 8
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1 .....	5
" under 60 lbs., No 1 .....	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2 .....	5
" under 60 lbs., No 2 .....	5
Cow Hides, No 1 .....	5
No 3 Hides, each .....	4
Calf Skins .....	25
" Deacons, each .....	25
Lambskins .....	25 to 30
Tallow .....	2

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, new, per bbl .....	1 25 to 5 00
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new) .....	none
" per case, Valencia .....	none
Lemons, per case .....	5 50 to 6 50
Cocoanuts, per 100 .....	5 00
Onions, Egyptian, new, per lb .....	2 1/2
Dates, boxes, new .....	5 1/2
Raisins, Valencia .....	6 1/2
Figs, Elemen, 5 lb boxes per lb .....	6 1/2
" small boxes .....	14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags .....	6
Bananas, per bunch .....	2 00 to 3 00
Pine Apples, per doz .....	2 00 to 3 00

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound .....	16 to 14
Geese, each .....	none
Ducks, per pair .....	none
Chickens .....	none

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive .....	4 25 to 5 00
Oxen .....	3 50 to 4 00
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights .....	3 00 to 3 50
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs .....	4 00 to 4 50
Lambs .....	3 50 to 4 00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

## AT CROSS-PURPOSES.

(Continued.)

You see there is a glow to the picture, a richness and a mellowness like those of the best portraits of the great Venetians. And that is the result of using the marvelous medium I discovered after I once had a chance to restore a Sasso-Ferrato. I stretch my canvas myself and I prime it myself, as the old masters used to do. Then I lay on the color with a medium of my own compounding. When I retire from business I shall reveal the secret of that medium, and the whole world of painters will rise up and call me blessed. With that medium and a little touch of a varnish I know, I can make a cow-boy as romantic as a bull fighter. I can shine up a picture of mine until it glows almost like a Titian.

"Have you seen the *Gotham Gazette* this morning?" asked Stuyvesant suddenly.

"No. Why?"

"There's a cable despatch in it which will interest you."

"Has the Queen at last discovered my genius? Has she cabled to the President requesting him to engage me to paint her portrait?" asked the artist.

"The news does not refer to you directly. No doubt Her Majesty will send for you some day, and perhaps you will tell her that her royal head is out of drawing too."

"I see that my truthful criticism of your anatomical imperfections still rankles in your shallow soul. Go on with the news. Of course if it does not refer to me personally by name I cannot think it important."

"The Mary Magdalen of Titian is stolen," Stuyvesant said.

"They have found that out at last, have they?" was the artist's reply.

"What do you mean by that?" asked Stuyvesant, surprised. "How did you know that it had been taken?"

Charley Vaughn looked up as though in wonder at the other's vehemence.

"I never supposed he came by it honestly," he answered after a pause.

"He?" returned Paul. "Who?"

"The man in whose possession I found it first: in fact, I used to regret that I didn't take it and keep it for myself when I first saw it," Charley replied, and his voice became more enthusiastic as he continued: "You don't know what a marvel it is. Titian never did anything else as good. The drawing is masterly, and the coloring is incomparable. I have never seen a picture I would rather steal."

"Are you in the habit of stealing pictures?" asked Stuyvesant grimly.

"No," Vaughn answered as gravely; but I would make an exception in favor of this one."

After a momentary pause he added, "Let me see the paper."

Stuyvesant passed it to him, and he read the paragraph slowly.

"I see," he said, as he laid the newspaper down again and lighted a fresh cigarette. "This time there is no doubt that somebody has carried it off. The man, whoever he is, has a treasure, but it is a treasure he will have to keep to himself; he cannot show it to his friends; he cannot boast of it; he cannot sell it; he cannot let any one even suspect that he has it in his possession. I can understand how he feels, poor fellow."

"Are you pitying the thief?" asked Stuyvesant.

"You are not an artist, and you have never seen that picture, or you couldn't help pitying a man who had in his possession a gem of the first water which he dare not display and which he can enjoy only by stealth."

"When did you see it last?" inquired Stuyvesant.

"I'd sooner tell you when I saw it first," replied Charley, after a moment's hesitation. "You know I am almost the re-discoverer of that picture. I saw it in the window of a brocanteur near the Chateau d'Orléans in Paris one day about four years ago. It was dusty and dirty, and the frame was almost broken to bits, but when my eye lighted on it I was fascinated. I went in and asked the man what he wanted for it. He said he had just given the refusal of it to a gentleman who was to return at three o'clock. If he didn't take it, I could have it for a thousand francs. I examined the picture carefully, and I felt sure that it was a genuine Titian and one of his best. I tried to beat the man down, of course, and told him it was impious to ask a thousand francs for an old crust like that. But he retorted that I needn't buy it if I didn't like it, and that even if I did like it the other gentleman had the refusal. As I looked at the picture, the longing for it grew on me. In my head I went over a list of the people I could ask to lend a thousand francs. Of course I hadn't any money on hand. It was near the end of the month, and I was living on three francs a day, and there was a month's rent due. At last I made up my mind that I would take the picture and the seller with me in a cab to the banker's and I would vouch for the value of the picture and ask them to lend me the money to buy it. I didn't dare go away, for fear I should lose the chance. It was not twelve when I caught sight of it, and I waited there until three. Five minutes before the time expired, a gentleman came into the shop, and my heart dropped into my boots. I knew him by sight, he was manager of the London branch of a great firm of French picture-dealers. As soon as I saw him, I knew that my chance was clean gone. He paid the thousand francs, and he had the picture put into his carriage. Just as he was driving off, I mustered up courage to ask what he would take for his bargain. I spoke French, but my tongue betrayed me, and he answered in English that he expected that his morning's work would pay a profit of ten thousand pounds,—only this and nothing more."

"Ten thousand pounds?" replied Stuyvesant. "Is the Mary Magdalen worth anything like that?"

"They sold it to Sam Sargent for three hundred thousand francs," replied the artist, indignantly. "That's the sort of thing that makes Communists.

I wanted that picture, and I could have appreciated it. Sargent got it, and he doesn't know the difference between Giorgione and Georges Ohnet, he deserves to have it stolen from him. He kept it shut up so that it was very hard for any one to get at it."

"From the way you received the news, Charley," said Stuyvesant, "and from what you said, I was beginning to think that the theft was some great practical joke and that you knew that the picture was gone some time ago."

"I confess the news didn't surprise me," the artist answered. "A clever man would have no great difficulty in getting into Sargent's apartments while he was away."

"How do you know that?" Stuyvesant asked.

Charley Vaughn flashed up as though he had made an awkward admission.

"Never mind how I know," he answered. "Let's change the subject. Are you going skating to-day?"

"I don't know," Stuyvesant returned. "I am going to call on Kitty at twelve, and if she likes—"

"I see: you will do as you are bid. Happy man, you are under petticoat-government already!"

Life young man, is only  
A slippery sheet of ice:  
No girl there, it's lonely,—  
One girl there, it's nice."

Stuyvesant smiled at this scrap of college verse, and said,—

"Who was it who suggested that love is like a frozen river,—once break the ice, and you are sure to fall in?"

"I suppose," remarked Charley, "that that means it would be 'a cold day for the girl.'"

Stuyvesant laughed.

"Slang is more natural to you than sentiment," he said.

Charley looked up with mock indignation. "You say say that because you cannot see into my heart. If you could peer into the innermost recesses of my being, you—"

"Well?"

"Well, you could do more than I can do,—that's all," Charley returned.

"And now I must be up and doing, with a heart for any fate. I wish you a good morning."

And with this he went toward the door.

"Good-morning," said Stuyvesant.

When Charley Vaughn reached the door, he paused as though in doubt. Then he turned, and in a hesitating way and with an obvious effort he spoke again:

"I say, Paul, you are superstitious?—like the Irish gentleman who wouldn't commit suicide on Friday because it was unlucky day?"

"Why?" asked Stuyvesant.

"Oh, I don't know," replied Charley, grasping the door-knob again. "I thought I'd ask,—that's all. Some fellows are afraid of doing anything important on Friday."

"I am not," Stuyvesant returned.

"Neither am I," said Charley. "So long! See you later. I must really exude now."

## CHAPTER IV.

After Charley Vaughn left him, Stuyvesant remained for a minute or two in thought. There was something in the boy's manner that the elder man did not like. There was a certain suggestion of restraint all through the interview. Stuyvesant had noticed this when Charley first began to speak, and he had been conscious of it in the artist's last words as he went away. Just what this peculiarity might be, Paul could not precisely define for himself, but it seemed to him as though Charley was laboring under a suppressed excitement. Beyond all question, the young fellow was suffering from some tension of the nerves. And Stuyvesant could not help wondering whether this was due in any way to his relations with the M. Zalinski to whom he had given a check which M. Zalinski had passed to a burglar.

Still turning these things over in his mind, Stuyvesant threw his cigarette into the fire and began to dress to go out. He took off the morning jacket in which he had breakfasted, and he buttoned himself up in a double-breasted coat which showed his tall and manly figure to advantage. He brushed his hat carefully before putting it on. He removed two or three shreds of lint from his heavy overcoat after he had wrapped himself up in it. Then he drew on a pair of seal-skin gloves, as he went out into the hall. When the elevator came up to take him down, he caught himself looking into the broad mirror which filled one side of that aerial vehicle. Unwittingly he had been examining his own appearance in the looking glass. A sudden blush mantled his cheek, and then he smiled as he thought that six months before, he never would have dreamed of looking in a mirror. It was the desire to appear well in her eyes which tended to make a fop of him. He smiled again as he reflected that even the wayfaring man, though a fool, might know that he was going to see the woman he loved.

When he came out on the street a sharp wind struck him, and he set out to walk briskly. The mid-day sun was shining brightly, and under its rays the light layer of snow was melting fast. A coffee-colored compound covered the crossing, and in the centre of the streets there was a thin mass of chocolate mud. The rasping of iron shovels clearing away the snow from stoop and area rang in his ears as he sped on his way up the Avenue. The air was full of flying particles of snow, which the keen wind was scattering from the house-tops. Christmas green still hung in the shop windows, and now and again he saw a Christmas-tree, having served its turn, thrust out of doors into some cold corner. Here and there in the square, as he passed, groups of little children were trying to compact the dry snow balls with which to assault one another.

Under the influence of the rapid walk and the bracing breeze Stuyvesant's spirits rose, and he succeeded in throwing aside the vague feeling of depression as though some ill fortune had impended,—a feeling which had overshadowed him ever since he had seen the name of James Burt on the check he had given to Charley Vaughn. As he breathed the pure air and as the exercise sent the blood to his cheeks, he began to take a more cheerful view of the matter. Before he reached her door, he was calling himself a fool for having attached any importance at all to what was probably a mere coincidence of no significance whatever.

Mrs. Vaughn's house was on a side-street only a few blocks above the square which Stuyvesant's apartments overlooked. It was a very little house, barely fifteen feet wide, trying vainly to make up in height what it lacked in breadth. Small as it was, however, it was amply large enough for its occupants, Mrs. Vaughn and her daughter Katharine. Mrs. Vaughn was a widow with only two children, Charles and Katharine. They had each an income fairly sufficient to satisfy them if their wishes were modest and their administration economical. Charles had been able to study at the Paris School of Fine Arts and to spend a year in Italy, chiefly at Venice. Katharine and her mother had always lived together; and Charles, although he had set up for himself and had a bed room adjoining his studio, was very frequently at his mother's house. He was a good son, as Katharine was a good daughter; and the mother and her children lived happily.

Stuyvesant was ushered into a rear-parlor, miscalled the library. There was a book case full of books on one side, it is true, but the room was altogether lacking in the severity which one associated involuntarily with the idea of a library. In reality, it was Miss Vaughn's sitting room, and it reflected the presence of a young lady of a charming diversity of taste. An easel stood just in front of the window, so that the cold north light fell full on the charcoal drawing which it supported: this drawing was a bold and vigorous sketch of the Hermes of Praxiteles. Obviously Miss Vaughn had a share of the pictorial faculty which distinguished her brother. Against the wall hung a large porcelain plaque, on which she had painted Charley's portrait. Back of the easel was an unpainted stand, on which a mass of modelling-clay was rapidly drying into useless shapelessness. On the table in the centre of the room were the latest magazines, *The Nation*, and the *Saturday Review*, and two books which looked as though they had just been laid down. One was wide open, and the other resting across it, had half a dozen marks preserving previous passages. The open book was Herbert Spencer's "Data of Ethics;" and the book with the book-marks was Browning's "Dramatis Personæ."

As Stuyvesant entered this pretty room of a pretty girl and took a seat amid its characteristic disorder, a bright voice came floating down from the floor above:

"Is that you, Paul? Oh, I'm so glad! Just wait. I'll be down in a minute."

"A minute passed, and two, and ten,—and Paul still sat in lonely silence. He began to be a little impatient. He arose, and walked up and down the room three or four times. Then he took up a magazine, and resuming his seat, he turned its leaves with indifference. A paper on "Political Cohesion" caught his eye, and in a few seconds he became absorbed in it.

So absorbed was he that he did not hear the light rustle of a dress as Katharine Vaughn floated airily down-stairs. He had his back to her, and she came behind him and clasped her hands over his eyes.

"Guess who it is!" she cried.

"And what reward shall I have if I guess aright?" he answered gravely.

"I don't know," was her reply.

"But I know what I shall insist on," said Stuyvesant. "It is Kitty!"

"Somebody must have told you" was her laughing confession as she withdrew her hands.

"And this is the reward I claim," said Stuyvesant, as he sprang up and clasped her in his arms and kissed her.

"Don't, Paul," she cried. "don't! You will muss my hair; and I've just been fixing it. There, it will do."

"Just one more," he pleaded.

"Well, then, just one."

He took two.

"And now," she said, "sit down where I can see you, and behave like a body, and not like a great, big, rough bear!"

"Stuyvesant obeyed her, and took a seat on a sofa; she came and sat down by his side. Probably no one who might see a photograph of Miss Katharine Vaughn would call her beautiful, but certainly no one could talk to her half an hour without declaring her charming. Her face was not scientifically dignified or regular to deserve to be accepted as beautiful, but she had lively eyes, a bright smile, lovely light golden hair, which clustered in little curls behind her ears and around her neck, and she was received as a pretty girl in a city where there is no lack of pretty girls. Perhaps her charm lay rather in her manner than in her looks,—in her expression, in her vivacity, in her brilliancy. But that she was charming, no one who knew her would ever dream of denying; that she was pretty, few would dispute; and that she was really beautiful, Paul Stuyvesant believed as he believed in the immortality of his soul.

"Don't you want to come out for a walk?" asked Stuyvesant, when the fervor of the meeting was over.

"I want to walk, of course," she answered, "but I can't. I meant to have told you yesterday evening, but I forgot. At one o'clock I'm going to a grabiola."

"A what?" he inquired, surprised by this strange vocable.

(To be Continued.)

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We print for drapers, For grocers, for all, Who want printing done, And will come or may call.

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CLASS D.  
The 15th Monthly Drawing will take place  
On **WEDNESDAY, 15th August, 1888.**  
At 2 o'clock, p.m.

**PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.**  
Principal Lot 1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	5,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
20 Furniture Sets.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches.....	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches.....	10	10,000
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Offers are made to all winners to pay the prizes cash, less a commission of 10 per cent.  
Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

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N. B.—Our Patrons will please note our new List of Prizes. The Second Series (25c. Tickets) is now discontinued.

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**ROYAL HARMONICAS.**  
"Capt. Jenks" "Pinafore"  
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The finest Mouth Harmonicas possible to make.  
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We must have, because if not protected from the cold, chilly winds of January, the system is liable to a constitutional change, and the lungs become weakened and diseased, then wear a  
**"Pine Balsam" Protector,**  
Filled with Fir Balsam, of great benefit to any one who has a lung trouble, by giving off its healing properties to the lungs, both by absorption and inhalation. These Protectors, along with Chamomile Jackets, Polar Jackets, Eider Down Jackets, and the French Flannel Jacket. But why ejaculate further than to state that there is a full line of Protectors in stock at the LONDON DRUG STORE, 147 Hollis Street.

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The largest assortment of  
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A FEW of those SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLAR ones left.  
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Pussy said to the owl, you elegant fowl,  
How charmingly sweet you sing.  
Come, let us be married, too long we have tarried,  
But what shall we do for a RING.

It is quite evident they had never heard of

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Homeopathic Prepared Cocoa, especially, is superior to any I have seen for use by Invalids.

**JOHN P. MOTT & CO.**  
34 Bedford Row.



## TENDERS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and endorsed "Tender for removing the Wreck of the *Two Sisters* and of the *Helena*," will be received at Ottawa, up to the 23rd of August next, for the removal of the Wreck of the Schooner *Two Sisters*, now lying sunk in Dartmouth Cove, Halifax Harbor, Nova Scotia, and also of the Schooner *Helena*, now lying sunk opposite the Government Lumber Yard Wharf, Halifax Harbor, Nova Scotia.

Tenders will be received for each Schooner separately, or for both. Persons tendering are to explain the method by which they propose to remove the obstructions. Contract to be made subject to satisfactory and complete removal, and depositing of materials removed in a manner to be approved by the Department. Contractor to forfeit all claims to any compensation unless the work of removal is satisfactorily completed.

The Wrecks when removed to be the property of the Contractor.

WM. SMITH,  
Deputy Minister of Marine,  
Department of Marine,  
Ottawa, 30th July, 1888.

## Mine, Mill & Factory Managers

Whether in Halifax or in the Country,  
Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that

## AARON SINFIELD, Mason and Builder,

has had over thirty years experience in and has made a special study of, all kinds of Furnace Work, so as to reduce to a minimum the expenditure of coal and time, and to make the process of "firing up" as expeditious as possible. "Expert" advice given, and all kinds of Jobbing promptly executed in a thorough, mechanical style at lowest possible rates.  
Address—7 GOTTINGEN ST., CITY.



## Sault Ste. Marie Canal. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of October, next, for the formation and construction of a Canal on the Canadian side of the river, through the Island of St. Mary.

The works will be let in two sections, one of which will embrace the formation of the Canal through the island; the construction of locks, etc. The other, the deepening and widening of the channel way at both ends of the canal; construction of piers, etc.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, next, where printed forms of tender can also be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the Local Officer in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Intending contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits.

In the case of firms, there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, a BANK DEPOSIT RECEIPT for the sum of \$20,000 must accompany the tender for the canal and locks; and a BANK DEPOSIT RECEIPT for the sum of \$7,500 must accompany the tender for the deepening and widening of the channel ways at both ends, piers, etc.

The respective DEPOSIT RECEIPTS cheques will not be accepted, must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The deposit receipt thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. P. BRADLEY,  
Secretary.  
Department of Railways and Canals,  
Ottawa, 8th August, 1888.

## City Foundry & Machine Works.

## W. & A. MOIR, MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS

Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.

Manufacturers of Mill and Mining Machinery, Marine and Stationary Engines, Shafting, Valleys and Hangers. Repair work promptly attended to. ON HAND—Several New and Second-hand Engines.

# Truro Foundry and Machine Co. TRURO, N. S. ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.

## Our Specialties are— GOLD MINING MACHINERY

Of every kind, with latest Western Improvements.

## ROTARY SAW MILLS

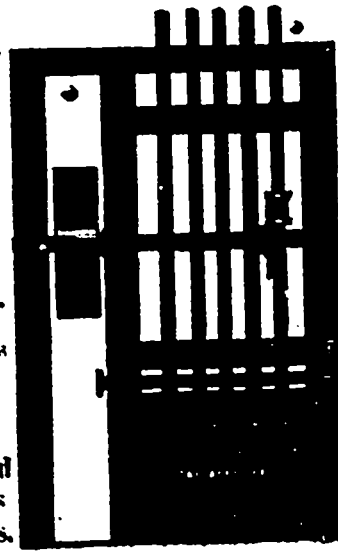
In Latest Styles, and

## HOT WATER BOILERS.

Estimates furnished for Heating Dwellings, Stores, Churches, &c., with Hot Water or Steam

—ALSO—

Manufacturers of Boilers and Engines, Iron Bridges, Stoves, Ship, Mill and General Castings.



## MINING.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, QUEEN'S CO.—Another find has been reported in this district. The location was made on the Cashman farm.

RENEW — Captain McNaughton has taken a crew of men to open up the lead found by Thos. Wall. Captain McNaughton has bought an interest in the property.

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. Tonquoy was in town last week with 70 ounces of gold of the July crushing. The amount of material that went through the mill during the month was 383 tons, made up of 207 tons of surface soil, yielding 9½ ounces of gold, and 176 tons of quartz, yielding 157½ ounces. The surface soil, although worth only something over 80 cents, yields a profit in working, the material being conveniently situated for putting in the mill. The mill is a 20-stamp water-power, and the material would go through very quickly. The ore from the mine was principally from the North lead, which gives about 2 feet of crushing stuff. Mr. Tonquoy is conveniently placed for doing a good business.

SILVER.—We hear it reported that an Indian has found a silver property, and that some strangers and foreigners have paid the fees and expenses. We hope this is a bona-fide find; but the description of the property apparently locates it in a section of the country that some of our friends have been lured into by wily Indians, and found nothing. These accounts of rich things found by Indians are getting too stale for our use, and we would like, for a change, to see some good specimens of ore to look at, and we would be pleased to chronicle any real find of paying silver ore. We have found that very deceptive opinions are given by men who claim to have worked in Western silver mines, and by assuming practical knowledge of ores manage to deceive their backers for a time, and waste some money.

The following are the official returns of gold as received at the Mines Office for the month of July:—

	Tons Crushed.	Ounces Gold
Salmon River, Dufferin Mine.....	860	290
Lake Catcha, Oxford Co.....	165	217½
Sherbrooke, Goldenville Mill (tributers).....	174	4½
"    Miners, Jas. H. McDonald.....	200	36½
Stornout, Island Mining Co.....	133	171½
"    J. Barry (tribute).....	6	6
Wino Harbor, Napier Mill (tributers).....	59½	57½
Moose River, A. McGregor.....	113	42½
"    Wm. Bruce.....	72	33½
"    D. Touquoy.....	383	167½
Mount Uniacke, Nicholl's Mill.....	106	15
Fifteen Mile Stream, Egerton Co.....	216	98½
Whiteburn, McGuire.....	32	122½
East Rawdon, United Mining Co.....	100	35½
Central Rawdon, Gould Northrup Mill.....	30	142
Tangier, Brunswick Co. Mill, Strawberry Hill.	53	20

The June return from East Rawdon Mining Co. was 21½ oz. from 105 tons

The following is an extract from a letter from Georgetown, Demerara.—  
"The gold industry is continued with unabated vigor, and during the fortnight some large parcels of the precious metal have been brought to town. The exports to date amount to 6,432 ozs, valued at \$116,990.32."

ONTARIO MINING COMMISSION.—The Toronto *Globe* supplies extended reports of the evidence supplied to the Commissioners sent out by the Ontario Government to report on the mining country of Ontario lying around the upper parts of the great lakes and up to the Manitoba line. The *Weekly Globe* of the 10th inst., gives some of the evidence taken about the north shore of Lake Huron. The prospectors complain of the mining regulations, and ask that discoverers may get more chances to secure what they have discovered. The cost of securing a mining right is so high that prospectors have to interest someone with means to pay to take up the property and often have to give the larger share of their finds. The ores found chiefly appear to be iron, including hematite, specular and magnetic, galena, copper and silver, gold only occurring with other metals, and rarely native. The Le Cloche Mountains give iron, galena and silver. One witness speaking of the Sudbury copper district, said that the output of ore would depend on the rates given by the Canadian Pacific Railway. One bed of copper in the Sudbury district was given as a thousand feet wide. From lots of other places good prospects are reported, and lots of specimens of ore are being brought in. The information obtained shows that Ontario has a large mining country in her borders, and the results of the work of the Commissioners will no doubt develop a widespread interest in the mining capabilities of the country, and by indicating the lines on which the district may be successfully developed, and the methods suitable to be used to put properties on a paying basis, the work of the Commission may be productive of good results. By opening up colonization roads, and the adoption of liberal and clear mining regulations, the district is sure to go ahead.

TIN IN AMERICA.—Almost all of the tin used in America comes from England, but American capitalists are most energetically "booming" in tin deposits of the Black Hills and Mexico, and hope to be able in a short time to produce enough to cut out the English trade. The reports of the Black Hills tin are apparently very reliable, and would indicate an abundance of ore. A number of capitalists are reported to have formed a company with a capital of a million dollars to work the tin properties of Dine-

Mexico. The prize they hope to win is a valuable one, as the amount of tin the United States buys from England is said to be worth twenty-four millions of dollars a year.

DAKOTA TERRITORY, U. S.—There are some big mining schemes proposed now-a-days, and among the latest is, that a French syndicate will purchase a group of mines west of the Homestake mines, build 25 miles of railway to carry the ore to the Redwater River, and set up and run a thousand stamps by water power.

SUMMARY.—There seems to be so little generally known about mining and the value of mines, that I think an occasional article on that subject would not be out of place.

The great lumber trade, which has for a great number of years been the main production of our fair Dominion, is destined in the course of a few years to fail the districts which it formerly supported. This is an undeniable fact, for the lumbermen are not going to float logs hundreds of miles when they can easily, and with much less expense, erect mills on their limits. Therefore, it is but natural to suppose, that these places which are deprived of these industrial pursuits, will look for something else as a substitute. That mining will be the substitute can no longer be doubted. Hence the necessity of those who formerly derived a livelihood from the former to gain all the information they can concerning the latter.

Now, in this article, I will speak of the value of mines, and what is and what is not a valuable mine. Any mine which pays from ten to twenty dollars per ton of 2,000 lbs., is a valuable mine. By "paying" I do not mean a profit, but the total value. To pay ten dollars to the ton it would require in a gold mine, half an ounce of gold; in a silver mine about ten ounces of silver, and in a copper mine about sixty-six pounds of copper to the ton of quartz. This pays. I do not say that it is what would be called a very rich mine, but it is at least a paying one, and that is sufficient to induce capitalists to put their money into it. Indeed, much lower figures have paid in other places, but taking the average location of Canadian mines, I do not think that anything less would pay in this country.

Now, the question arises, what is a mine paying ten or twenty dollars a ton worth? This depends on certain other conditions. In the first place the width of the vein must be taken into consideration. If the vein is only an inch or two in width the mine is valueless, unless it widens very rapidly. But if, on the other hand, the vein is from eighteen to twenty-four inches wide, and does not show any indications of "pinching," then the mine is very valuable; indeed it may be worth millions to the man who works it.

Of course copper, phosphate, and such like minerals, would require to be found in much larger veins to be really valuable, but for gold and silver a vein of this width is, perhaps, the most valuable that can be had. Luger veins do not generally carry a steady percentage, and are very apt to "pinch" before they have been worked to any great depth.

There are two classes of mines, the "prospect" and the mine proper. The former is merely the vein as it is found, with whatever surface showing there may be, and its value is usually in proportion to the indications which it has of an increase on sinking. This sort of a claim never commands a very high price, for there is always a certain risk coupled with the purchase of it. No man should ever sell a claim of this kind, if he can by any means sink a "test hole" on it. But many poor prospectors, after they have paid the Government for the land, have nothing left to develop it.

In a previous article I spoke of the mining laws, and changes which should be made in them. One of these changes was in regard to the purchase of land from the Government. I suggested that the American plan ought to be followed, and the land be given to the prospector free, the Government charging a royalty on the mineral taken out as its tariff. If this were done, the prospector would be able to develop his claim, and "prospect" claims would become a thing of the past, while the prospector would receive the full value of his property.

The mine proper is simply a vein upon which a shaft has been sunk and the direction, increase and value of it shown. This sort of a claim always commands a high price, if it is at all valuable, for the risk of which the capitalists talks in the former, is no longer apparent in the latter, and he is forced to pay full value for it.

WHAT COAL CONTAINS.—A careful estimate made by an English chemist, of the contents or constituents of a ton of coal, presents some interesting facts not familiar certainly to unscientific minds. It is found that besides gas, a ton of coal will yield 1500 pounds of coke, twenty gallons ammonia water, and 140 pounds of ordinary gas coal tar. Now, destructive distillation of this amount of coal tar gives about 70 pounds of pitch, 17 pounds of creosote, 14 pounds of heavy oils, about 9½ pounds of naphtha yellow, 63 pounds of naphthaline, 47 pounds of naphthol, 2½ pounds of alizarine, 24 pounds of solvent naphtha, 1.5 pounds of phenol, 1.2 pounds of aurine, 11 pounds of aniline, 0.79 pound of tulolide, 0.40 pound of anthracene, and 1.9 pound of toluene—from the last-named substance being obtained the product, saccharine, said to be 230 times as sweet as the best cane sugar.

In 1873 the total quantity of Nova Scotia coal received into the Province of Quebec amounted to only 157,050 tons, while in 1886 it reached 538,762 tons. Last year Montreal alone received by water from Pictou and the Breton coal ports 448,737 tons, while \$5,000 tons came over the I. C. and Grand Trunk railways from Spring Hill and other mines in the Cumberland district, other parts of the Province received about 120,000 tons from these mining centres. Last year's importations exceeding that of 1886 by over a hundred thousand tons, it would not be surprising if the figures, when made up for the summer of 1888, show that over 700,000 tons of Nova Scotia coal have been brought into the Province of Quebec.

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Emery Wheels,  
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Rubber & Leather Belting.**  
FULL STOCKS, SELLING LOW.

Headquarters in Nova Scotia for Gold Mining Supplies.

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**WANTED,  
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He must be thoroughly experienced in Nova Scotian Mining and Milling and must produce SATISFACTORY REFERENCES.

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**F. W. CHRISTIE,**  
Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Gold Mining Properties Examined, Reported on, and Titles Searched; Information for Investors in Nova Scotia Gold Mines. Estimates obtained for Air Drills and Air Compressors for Mines and Quarries, and Steam Drills for Railroad Contracts. Reference—Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia. Address Letter or Telegram, BELSFORD STATION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

**GOLD,  
COAL,  
AND  
Contractors' Supplies.**

We are Agents for Mining Supplies, and supply the same at Manufacturers' Prices, and guarantee satisfaction.

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**MINERS WANTED,**  
— AT —  
**MALAGA, (Lunenburg County.)**  
None but EXPERIENCED MINERS need apply.

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CORNER ROBIE & NORTH STS.  
**ORNAMENTAL PLANTS**

In great variety, such as  
**PALMS, DRACÆNA,**  
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**Cut Flowers & Designs a Specialty.**  
And of Choice Quality.

**BRIDAL BOUQUETS, &c.**  
Packed to carry any distance  
**HERBERT HARRIS.**

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**HATTIE & MYLIUS, 155 Hollis St., City Agents**

**Iron Property For Sale,**

SITUATED IN

**MARGARETSVILLE, ANNAPOLIS CO., N. S.**

Consisting of Fourteen Leases, covering over Two Thousand Acres, through which the Iron Deposits have been traced.

The iron belongs to the owners of the soil, from whom leases have been obtained, extending over a period of sixty-five years. The deposit is of high grade magnetic or specular iron ore, which is present in unlimited quantities. From a shaft sunk 30 feet in depth on the range, 40 tons of ore were raised, which proved of the most superior quality.

Abundance of good timber and wood are at hand, and the celebrated Spring Hill and Styles coal mining properties are only a short distance away. There is a gradual descent from the farthest extent of the property down to a commodious shipping wharf, from which the ore may be shipped the year round.

Purchasers will be furnished with full particulars on application at

**The Critic Office, 161 Hollis St., Halifax.**

## HOME AND FARM.

A gentleman of Brighton, N.Y., is reported to have used with success on his potato vines the following substitute for Paris Green. If as efficient as represented, there would certainly be an advantage in its use, from the substitute not being poisonous:—

Put two quarts of gas-tar into a pail, fill the pail with water, stir it up well, and let the tar settle. Then sprinkle the vines with the water from a sprinkling-pot. This has proved more effective than Paris Green. It is also equally effective on currant-bushes and doubtless will be alike effective on insects on trees. Gas-tar can be had for one dollar a barrel—enough for a township.

There is a rising opinion that small turkeys are more saleable, and usually in greater demand than those of large size, and we are inclined to think it is correct.

We have received a copy of the Prize List of the Agricultural and Industrial Provincial Exhibition, to be held at Truro on September 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, 1888. Cash prizes amount to \$7,078 25. Copies of Prize Lists and Entry Papers can be obtained from the secretaries of all agricultural societies in the Province.

There are, it is said, 18 pounds of dairy butter made in Ontario for every one pound of creamery; but indications point to the proportion being turned the other way before many years. It has been estimated by an authority on dairying that store packed butter in Ontario averages 6 cents a pound less in price than creamery butter, and as there are over 30,000,000 pounds of store packed butter made annually in the Province, this means a yearly loss of \$1,800,000. If this be so, it is a fact well worth doubling down and figuring upon by intelligent farmers in Nova Scotia.

A state of things in the New England meat markets is reported which is perhaps worth the attention of our farmers. It is stated that these markets are surfeited with half wild Texan steers from the great prairies, which are being sold in Maine at half the price that beef fetches in New Brunswick. This, if it be a fact, tells against the contention that all the Maritime farmer wants to better his condition is freer access to his "natural market" in New England, as do also the large imports of fruit, vegetables and pickles from the States, which all tend to show that the American farmer produces in excess most of the articles in which the Provincial farmer is urged to believe his advantage would lie by exportation thither.

Farmers in the Provinces are, it is said, protesting against the selling of potatoes by measure, demanding a legal standard of sixty pounds per bushel, which is that prevailing in most States of the Union. This, we should think, of more consequence than the selling of eggs by weight, which seems to be somewhat of a "much ado about nothing," or at all events about very little.

H. G. F.—There are various opinions about bots, some experienced horse owners and vets maintaining that they are generally innocuous, while others cite instances of their having utterly prostrated a horse, and in some cases of their action having resulted in death. Our own experience is that they do not in general do much harm, but there is doubtless ground for both opinions, and the following extract from an authority on the subject gives conditions under which their action may lead to the worst consequences, one of which is that the hold of the maggot on the coat of the stomach may initiate the inflamed and suppurating surfaces alluded to:—

"Farmers have often noticed on the breasts and forelegs of horses minute yellow specks. These are the eggs of the horse bot fly. These eggs are licked off where laid from irritation, and, passing through the stomach, hatch, and the larvæ then pass their lives until ready again to transform, when they are extruded with the feces. The attachment to the stomach is by means of the hooks, where it sucks liquid nourishment from the food of the horse. They do not eat through the stomach, as often supposed, having no means for so doing; neither do they cause serious disability, unless in such quantity as to take the nourishment so indispensable to the well being of the horse, or in case they accumulate in such quantities in the stomach and bowels as to considerably interfere with the process of digestion.

The maggot, being mature, lets go its hold on the coat of the stomach, passes out of the intestinal canal, falls to the earth with the excrement, makes its way to the earth, whence it, in about six weeks, transforms and issues as the perfect fly, lays its eggs upon the ends of the hairs of the horse and dies.

Once the insect is lodged in the stomach little can be done. When they exist in large quantities, strong purgatives may possibly dislodge them. They never eat through the coats of the stomach. The hole sometimes found in the stomach of the horse infested with bots is caused by the action of the gastric juice of the animal acting upon inflamed and suppurating surfaces. The preventive is to carefully clip off all eggs found. Watch for them."

Every farmer who is building a new barn, and, indeed, every farmer who has a barn worth altering or repairing, ought to have his barn doors on rollers instead of on hinges. The expense would not be much greater, the fastening up is easier, roller doors are not liable to be blown off the hinges, require no clumsy appliances, as the loor on hinges does, to prop it open in a high wind, and the saving of time and irritation in the course of a single year would repay a hundredfold the small additional expense of rollers and carpentry.

A. L.—By all means. If you are in a position to do so you would, we think, not only benefit yourself, but the public by example.

It is quite time that some of our more enterprising farmers gave their attention to the breeding of heavier horses. A few years ago 1200 to 1400 lbs. was thought to be a heavy horse. City markets now demand horses from 1400 to 1800 lbs. We believe that some of our farmers have grand teams of draft mares that are invaluable for breeding, and for the amount of work they get through with ease. Once fairly started the demand for more powerful beasts would increase fast and steadily.

The popularity of the French coach horse is also rapidly increasing, and it would well repay any breeder having the necessary means to make it a business to import French stock of this description. The qualities of the French horse are admirable all round.

If milk which has been set for some time, and upon which the cream has partly risen, is stirred, the cream never again rises fully, and there is a considerable loss of butter from it.

## OUR COSY CORNER.

It is said that since the term "tailor-made girl" has become current slang, there has been a marked reaction in favor of a belt, full sleeves and surplice effects upon street costumes.

Ruchings and pullings of *point d'esprit* in black, white, gray or fawn are worn under the brims of poke bonnets and beneath cottage and shepherdess hats that are tied down at the sides.

A garland of blush roses with foliage and buds, a wreath of apple blossoms or eglantine, a coronal of oak leaves and acorns or of holly with ripe berries, and a twist of tamarack or hawthorn, are favored decorations for Summer *chapeaux*.

Ties are frequently made of a width of *point d'esprit* knotted at one side of the face and tossed back in long ends over the shoulder.

Bands of oriental embroidery in soft, delicately blended colors, are elegant for trimming a bouquet and bordering a petticoat.

Crush roses have returned to favor, and, with stems of moss, but without foliage, they are nestled into loops of lace and tulle.

Five years ago the fashionable color was mauve; four years ago it was Persian lilac; in another year it was amethyst; one year later it was violet, last season it was heliotrope, and now it is both wisteria and anemone. All of them, however, are different shades of the same color, and all are pretty and lady like.

Pretty picture frames are made of oak handsomely carved in ivy leaf and other unique designs. Inside the wood is a twisted rod of brass, though sometimes a band of plush is used.

In parasols some very unique specimens have been noted this season. One of plaid Surah, to be carried with a morning toilette of sprigged challo, has an ebony handle—a shepherd's crook, upon which are carved several crossed fern leaves that are a marvel of delicate workmanship.

A beautiful lambrequin is formed of two rows of ribbon about two inches wide and of contrasting colors, one color being cut in nine-inch and the other in twelve-inch strips. One end of each strip is pointed, the point being tipped with some pretty ornament in gilt or silver; the opposite end is narrowed by a plait and fastened to the mantel board with the shorter strips over the longer and the adjacent strips touching. A broad band of silver or gilt braid conceals the fastening of the strips to the board, and forms a rich heading.

Pure white linen of fine but rather heavy texture is liked for tray covers, splashers and chiffonier and dressing case scarfs. A hem of medium depth hem stitched to place is the finish for the edges, and fine white cord, or braid decorated with a button hole stitch of silk in any pretty color, outlines a fancy design at one or both ends, and sometimes in each of the four corners.

The maiden who devotes her summer afternoons to tennis, archery, boating, etc., will be glad to possess a comfortable jacket to assume when the sport is over. One of the recent styles has double breasted sack fronts and will be made of some light-weight wool fabric, with a pretty lining that adds a touch of color to the costume when the jacket is worn unbuttoned and carried on the arm.

The tea-gown offers such a pleasing contrast to the severity of the tailor-made street suit that its charms of form and color are being emphasized each month. The materials need not be costly, but their tints should be agreeable, and their outlines should unite comfort and perfect grace. Calling the gown a wrapper does not free its owner from any obligation to buy it as pretty in color and completion as her more pretentious dresses; indeed these house toilettes are now worn by hostesses upon formal, though not strictly ceremonious, occasions.—*Delineator*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a 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, mother, 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 rest 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.

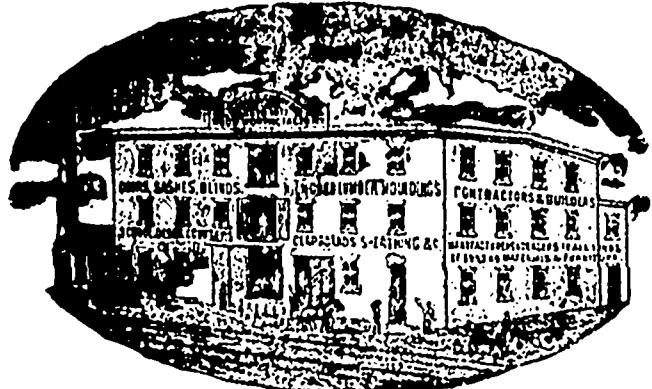
234-Argyle Street-236, and 8 Jacob Street, Halifax, N.S.

As the spring season will shortly open, I am now prepared to execute all orders for PAPER HANGING, PAINTING, KALSOMINING, GLAZING, &c., &c. at LOWEST possible rates Agent for C. & J. Potter's English Paper Hangings. Orders from the country solicited.

**DAVID ROCHE.**

**RHODES, CURRY & CO.**

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MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS.  
1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.



Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech Pine and Whitewood House Finish.

Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantels, Mouldings, etc., etc.

"CABINET TRIM FINISH," for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, etc.  
SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH AND HOUSE FURNITURE ETC.  
BRICKS, LIME, CEMENT, CALCIUM PLASTER, ETC.  
Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.  
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Make no Mistake in the Place - Between Harrington's Corner & Queen Hotel.

**W. H. JOHNSON**

121 and 123 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST IMPORTING HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

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**New Paint Factory,**

On the Railway Siding, Kempt Road, Halifax,

beg to announce to their customers, and the trade generally, that they are now manufacturing and ready to supply their well-known

**Anchor Brand of White Leads and Colored Paints,**

IN ALL THE USUAL PACKAGES.

Handy Color Liquid Paints, in tins, 1 to 5 lbs.  
Pure Liquid House Paints, in 1/2 and 1 gallon tins, and 5  
10, 20 and 40 gallon packages.  
Pure Linseed Oil Putty. Best English Linseed Oil.

Varnishes, Dry Colors, Gold Leaf, Whiting, Paris White, &c.  
**IMPERIAL SHOE BLACKING.**

HENDERSON & POTTS solicit a continuance of past favors, and hope with their much increased facilities to give, if possible, more prompt attention than formerly to all orders with which they may be intrusted.

**NOVA SCOTIA PAINT WORKS - KEMPT ROAD.**

REVISED LIST OF  
**BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.**  
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**CHESS.**

All communications for this department should be addressed—**CHESS EDITOR,** Windsor, N. S.

The following very interesting game was won by Mr. G. B. FRASER in a match with Mr. H. M. STIRLING, of Madras, played in December, 1872. Mr. Fraser gives the odds of Pawn and two moves:—

(Remove Black's King's Bishop's Pawn)

<b>WHITE.</b> Mr. Stirling.	<b>BLACK.</b> Mr. Fraser.
1 P to K4	
2 P to Q4	P to Q3
3 P to QB4	P to K4
4 P takes P	Q to KR5
(A novelty, so far as we are aware.)	
5 B to Q3	P takes P
6 Kkt to B3	Q to Kt4
7 QB to K3	Kt to QB3
8 Kt to QB3	

(White prudently develops his game before assuming offensive measures.)

8	B to Kt5
9 Kt to Q5	Castles
10 P to KR3	
(He ought to Castle, Mr. Fraser remarks, on which would probably follow:—	
10 Castles	Kt to Kt5
11 B to K2	P to QB3
12 P to QR3	Kt to R3
13 B takes RP	P takes Kt
14 BP takes P	Kt to B2
15 R to QB sq	B to Q3, &c.)
10	B to QKt5 (ch)
11 K to B sq	

(Some interesting and instructive situations arise from interposing the Bishop.)

11	Kkt to K2
12 B to K2	B takes Kt
(This move plunges Black into a sea of troubles.)	
13 B takes B	Q to KB2
14 P to QR3	B to Q3
15 P to QB5	Kt takes Kt
16 P takes Kt	B to K2
17 Q to QR4	
(P to Q6 looks a still more forcible move, but is not so in reality.)	
17	R takes QP
(Evidently compulsory.)	
18 B takes R	Q takes B
19 R to Q sq	Q to KB2
20 P to QKt4	

(Here White commits the serious error of allowing Black's Queen to enter his game and occupy a commanding position, from which it is not easy to dislodge it.)

20	Q to QB5 (ch)
21 K to Kt sq	R to KB sq
22 R to QB sq	
(In the vain endeavor to get the Black Queen off this rank.)	
22	Q to KR5
23 K to R2	K to Q5
24 Q takes QRP	

(Surely this is somewhat dangerous.)

24	R takes KBP
25 Q to R8 (ch)	K to Q2
26 Q takes QKtP	P to K5

(Curiously enough, although the position of the Black King is much exposed, he can receive no immediate harm by the check of Queen or Pawn)

27 KR to KB sq  
[On this move Mr. Fraser remarks—"B takes Kt ought to have been played, in which case, with correct play on White's part, the game is drawn, e.g.:—

27 B takes Kt Q to KB5 (ch)  
28 K to Kt sq Q takes R (ch)  
29 K takes R B to R5 (ch)  
30 P to KKt3  
(The only move.)  
30 Q to R5 (ch)  
31 K to Kt2 Q to R6 (ch)  
32 K to Kt sq Q takes KtP (ch)

And the game is drawn. White, however, in playing R to KB sq, did not observe the threatened mate by the sacrifice of Queen." And Black mates in three moves.

**FOUR KNIGHTS GAME.**

<b>White.</b> GUNSBERG.	<b>Black.</b> ZUKERTORT.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 Kt to QB3	Kt to KB3
3 Kt to B3	Kt to B3
4 P to QR3	P to QR3
5 P to Q4	P takes P
6 Kt takes P	P to Kkt3
7 B to KKt5	P to KR3
8 B to R4	B to Kt2
9 Kt takes Kt	KtP takes Kt
10 P to K5	P to Kt4
11 P takes Kt	Q takes P
12 B to Kt3	R to QKt sq
13 Kt to R4	R takes P
14 Kt takes R	Q takes Kt
15 R to QKt sq	B to B6 (ch)
16 K to K2	Q takes RP
17 Q to B sq	Q to R4
18 K to Q sq	P to KB4
19 P to B3	K to Q sq
20 B to Q3	R to K sq
21 R to Kt3	P to B5
22 B to B2	P to B4
23 Q to R3	Q takes Q
24 R takes P	B to Kt5
25 R to R2	R to K3
26 P to R4	P to Kt5
27 P takes P	B to Kt2
28 R to Kt sq	R to Q3
29 K to B sq	P to QR4
30 B to K sq	B to Q4
31 P to B4	B to K3
32 B to K2	R to Q5
33 B takes B	BP takes B
34 R takes P	B takes BP
35 B takes B	R takes B (ch)
36 K to Kt2	R to K5
37 R to QB sq	P to Q3
38 R to R8 (ch)	K to Q2
39 R to R7	R to R7 (ch)
40 R to B2	Resigns

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**SOLUTIONS.**

**PROBLEM 47**—Position—Black men 3 and 4; white man 13, kg. 27; black to play and draw.

3—7 13 9 14—18 2 7  
27 23(a)10—14 9 6(2)26 31  
7—10(1)18 15 18—22  
23 18 8—12 6 2  
4—8 15 19 22 26  
(a.) If 8—11 white wins.

\*One of our correspondents stops at this point, calling it a draw, but the following play shows that white can win:—

19 23 16—20 23 27 31—26  
12—16 11 15 24—28 15 18  
7 11 20—24 27 32 white wins  
(1).—Instead of 18 15, move 18 22, and the following play results:—

18 22 22 26 7 11 19 23  
8—11 15—19 23—27 28—32  
9 6 2 7 11 16 31 26  
11—15 18—23 27—32 32—28  
6 2 26 31 16 19 26 22  
14—18 19—24 32—28 28—32  
drawn.

(2).—Instead of 26—31, if you play 26—30, the following will result:—  
26—30 11 15 22—17 23 27  
7 11 26—22 15 18 16—20  
30—26 19 23 12—16 drawn.

**PROBLEM 48**.—Solved by Mrs. E. Moseley. Position—Black men on 1, 6, kg 21; white men 14, 25, 30, kg. 16. Black to play and white to win.  
(1)21—17 6—15(2)15—19 17—26  
14 10 16 11 25 22 30 16  
white wins.

**VAR. I.**

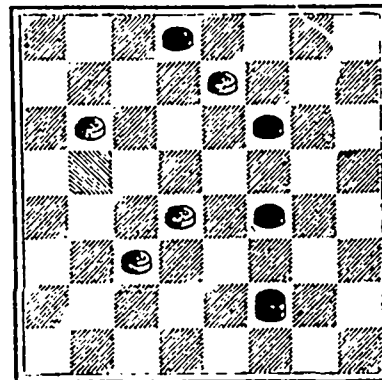
1—5 14 10 5—9 23, 26  
25 22 9—13 19 23 white wins  
6—9 16 19 9—14

**VAR II.**

17—22, 25 18, 15—22, 11 15, and white wins.

**PROBLEM 51.**

Selected.  
Black men 2, 11, 19, kg. 27.



White men 7, 9, 18, 22.

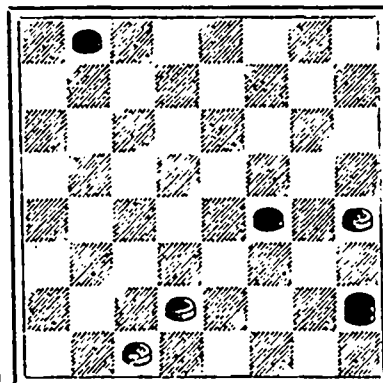
Black to play and win.

Will any of our exchanges kindly inform us of the authorship of this very neat problem, and where it was first published?

**PROBLEM 52.**

By A. Andrews, Auckland, New Zealand.

Black men 1, 19, kg. 28.



White men 20, 26, 30.

Black to play and win.

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