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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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It is a low cast of mind that cannot be radical without being brutal, but it is the frequency of the combination that inspires dread in moderate minds of people of that stamp getting their full fling. The sanguinary anarchist Johann Most cannot even learn the death of so good a man as the late Emperor without attacking his memory as only a hopeless rascal could.

The recent attempts to “open up” Thibet, due to the advanced views of a certain influential Anglo-Indian party, are not unlikely to lead to very undesirable complications. China, not best pleased with the annexation of Upper Burmah, annoyed at the action of the Australian Colonies with regard to her subjects, is certain to be further irritated by hostilities with Thibet, and China is now a power to be seriously reckoned with. Moreover the Thibetan territory is a very difficult country in which to operate with a military force, and the news of some reverse to the British arms would not be at all surprising.

We have received a copy of a neat little Medical journal in very handy size entitled the *Manitoba, North West, and British Columbia Lancet*. Its contents are highly practical and we shall take future occasion to allude to some of them. We are at present concerned with a notice of “Dr. Codd’s Abdominal and Pubic Protector,” intended for the use of persons exposed to severe cold, particularly mounted men. This invention is most favorably spoken of by the Dominion military authorities, and has been adopted by them, and Dr. Codd is sanguine that it will be generally used in all military and naval services. It is the result of Dr. Codd’s long observation in the North West, and should give that clever and experienced officer an additional claim to promotion to the rank of Surgeon Major, which we strongly advocated a few weeks ago as a measure of justice amply due and far too long deferred.

We believe in the policy of reciprocity in natural products with the United States, and the recent action of the Democratic majority in Congress in carrying Mr. Breckenridge’s amendment to Mr. Dingley’s (of Maine) narrow amendment on the motion to admit lumber free of duty, holds out the hope that, if the Democrats succeed in the coming election, reciprocity will then become an accomplished fact. The final clause of Mr. Breckenridge’s amendment is a direct affirmative answer to the standing offer for reciprocity made by the Dominion when passing the present tariff bill, introducing the National Policy. It is to the effect that “when Canada admits to free entry articles produced in the United States, similar privileges shall be granted in the case of like Canadian products.” The Republicans, amongst whom was numbered Mr. Butterworth of Commercial Union fame, voted solidly against the amendment, which conclusively proves the hollowness of Congressman Butterworth’s utterances, and how little he considered the interests of Canada when, from Ontario platforms, he advocated a commercial union that gave to the Congress of the United States the power of making a tariff for the Dominion.

We have two or three times seen occasion to refer to the Halifax Street Railway Company, in almost every instance in terms of commendation. The service on the whole, is exceedingly well conducted, and the enterprise has been a boon to the people of Halifax. We were glad, therefore, to learn by the recent publication of its annual statement that it is paying well. This time we desire to draw attention to what we think is a mistake—the prohibition of smoking on the rear and the permission of it on the front platform. We think this rule should be reversed. The idea we suppose, is to obviate annoyance to ladies entering the car. But every smoker would so dispose of his pipe or cigar as to guard against offence to a lady passing him, whilst when the front door is opened, the fumes are most likely to tend to the rear thro’ the car. In France, Germany and Italy the rule is the contrary of that prevailing here. But we are sorry to see that the Company’s horses are not up to the standard of last year, either in size or condition, and that sometimes animals are driven when lame. It is no doubt a hard service on horses, the Company should not therefore grudge the expenditure for sufficient relays to mitigate deterioration.

SENTIMENT.

The subject of Imperial Federation is rapidly gaining in interest. The genesis of the idea has been brought in question, and, though not claimed to have actually originated with Judge Haliburton, it was quite in accord with his remarkable prescience that he should have both foreseen a movement in that direction, and advocated it. We suppose the phenomenon has at one time or another impressed itself upon all of us that the toughest, and at first sight most difficult and discouraging, subjects gradually unfold to us both information and attraction, by virtue of General Grant’s sound principle of

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Cunard Liner *Etruria* on her outward trip, in completing which she arrived at New York, on Saturday, the 2nd June last, beat her own as well as all other previous records. Her time from Queenstown to Sandy Hook Bar was six days one hour and fifty five minutes. From Queenstown to the Bar seems hardly a fair way of estimating a run which begins at Liverpool, but there is this reason for it. The bar of New York harbor presents an obstacle to ships of the size of the great Cunarders which may sometimes impose a delay of several hours if they are fully loaded, as was pointed out in the daily papers some three years ago by a correspondent in demonstrating the absolute superiority of Halifax Harbor.

In reference to some remarks made a few weeks ago in THE CRITIC on the claims of Militia Officers, other than graduates of the Kingston College, to personal consideration for appointment to the permanent School forces, we are glad to learn that the government has recognized this principle by the appointment to the London School of Capt. T. D. B. Evans, adjutant of the 43rd (Carleton and Ottawa) Rifles. The merits of this officer have been conspicuous. He holds certificates for cavalry, infantry and artillery, and has been in every branch of the volunteer service, and he possesses in a high degree the faculty of managing men and inspiring them with enthusiasm. Such a recognition of real merit is encouraging to others who may qualify themselves to a marked degree, and devote time and means to the service.

Considering that the Duke of Cambridge has lived a now tolerably long life on the bounty of the nation to which he owes his Wimbledon estate as well as the rest of this world’s goods he possesses, His Royal Highness certainly cuts rather an ignoble figure on his insistency on his rights. Having turned the Riflemen out after this year, two other sites present facilities—Richmond Park, and the Berkshire downs; the latter one 50 miles from London, a distance which, if the Riflemen were wise, would be no deterrent. But people seem to agree with them in desiring to keep near town. The Queen sees no objection to Richmond, but here again his obstructive Royal Highness is Ranger of the Park, and puts in pleas that the enjoyment of the public may be interfered with, and that there may be danger from the rifle shooting. We should imagine that the Queen would take her obstructive cousin in hand.

'pegging away at them.' Sometimes a man may sit with his pen in his hand for half an hour, vainly seeking to formulate the ideas struggling for arrangement, and for the fittest terms in which to clothe them, but persistent thought wins the battle, and suddenly there is light; light enough sometimes, perhaps, to see only a little way, but that little way affords a coin of vantage from which to gain an expanded view. Thus it is with Imperial Federation. The dawn is very grey and dim, and the horizon obscured in heavy mists, but at last, by virtue of a steady regard, there is, in the words, if we remember aright, of Sharon Turner:—

"Morn on the waters, and purple and bright,
Bursts o'er the billows the flushing of light."

But to what does the morning light arouse us? Only to renewed work of hands and brains—to fresh efforts of mind and thought. "The sun ariseth, * * * man goeth forth unto his work, and to his labor until the evening." Let us then bend ourselves to this work, and we shall see how many aspects a difficult question may be made to yield; and, if we are true disciples of progress, let us by no means shirk or avoid the difficulties which may lie in the path of solution.

First of the thick scrub and undergrowth that has to be cleared from the tangled pathway is the altogether detestable cult of the sordid and materialistic mammon of the pocket. It is superfluous to insist that we, no more than others, undervalue the blessings of competence, and of that state of things which enables every man, not only to earn a living for himself and those who belong to him, but to improve his position, and to increase his provident accumulation on whatever scale it may be. This is a great—a very great—consideration, but it is not, perhaps, altogether the greatest. If it can be proved that mankind is degenerating to the level of the lower Jew, (and, in using this instance, we are not unmindful of a Hebrew nobility of munificent generosity,) well and good! Let us go down, Fagin is good enough for a type of us. We hardly think we are come to that yet, but it is the strenuous endeavor of unpatriotic and interested persons to lower us to it by the perpetual cunningly half-subdued sneer at "sentiment." There is always a copious body of moral cowardice, incapable of asserting its better heart against a low materialistic cynicism, and the whole country seems to be permeated with it, till "sentiment" threatens to become a by-word.

We now take this distinct ground in the rising controversy. We, at least, are not ashamed of noble sentiment. We unhesitatingly assert and insist that the man who is ashamed of it, the man who leaves no place for it in his nature, the man who jealously excludes it from any influence on his thought, his expression, or his action, is simply an inferior animal, let us say, without varnish or circumlocution, a cur. Is it of such that any nation has been builded up? Is it the man who takes anxious thought whether at the end of the day he shall have eleven, or only ten cents in his pocket, who is to be our type? "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." No doubt Joshua was well furnished of this world's goods, but he could have had but little time or leisure to care much about them. We do not suppose Gideon, or Jephtha, or Judas Maccabæus, took much thought about their pockets. We know, for a very great certainty, One who did not at all.

A few dimes, more or less, did not, we fancy, much exercise the minds of Socrates, of Aristides, or of Leonidas, and the three hundred who fell with him at Thermopylæ.

Cincinnatus was a farmer, as many of us are, and it would seem, depended on his uninterrupted work for the livelihood of himself and his family, if he had any; but the interruption of his pressing avocation troubled him nothing when his country called, Regulus, and, far later on, Belisarius, could have taken but little thought of their pockets.

There were famous knightly leaders in the middle ages, to whose standards all men flocked, who, to the end of their lives, owned little but horse, armor, and weapons, and, if we follow this strain to later days, let us think of Kossuth and Garibaldi. The leaders of the Cantons, and all their following, were substantial farmers, but the immortal Winkelreid was little concerned about his "natural market" when he grasped the mighty sheaf of Austrian spears.

When the Frenchman and the German go to war what is the motive power? Is it pocket, or is it—Patriotism? And if we think of the "sentiment" which accomplished the unification of Germany and that of Italy, we must seem to ourselves to be rather poor creatures.

There is a lesson of no uncertain sound to be learned from the very country to which some of us think it would be good to offer up our magnificent inheritance. What was there that the citizens of the republic of the United States were not prepared to deny themselves for the "sentiment" which gave them independence?

Let us then, as one of the first steps in clearing the ground, repudiate with scorn the current deprecation of "sentiment." Let us at once proclaim that the man who sneers at it, and who is uninfluenced by it, is lower than the brutes that perish, who indeed are not devoid of it, and let us declare that if the consideration of gain conflict with the pride and the love of country, the lower feeling must give place to the higher sentiment.

We are a sorry folk if our love for Canada is to be measured by five cents, more or less, on a bushel of potatoes. The calculation of cents is inevitable, but the world is inordinately given over to it, and there are things that are higher. "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

THE ACCESSION AND WATERLOO.

On Wednesday, Her Majesty completed the 51st year of her reign, which now stands quite clearly as the third longest in the annals of England., Henry the third having reigned 56, and George the third 60 years. Two

Sovereigns of the house of Brunswick have thus occupied the British throne for the long period of 111 years. The 18th, two days earlier, is the anniversary of the great battle fought 73 years ago, the result of which Europe awaited in fear and trembling. The close proximity of those two occasions afforded, at the death of King William, a subject for the exercise of a little poetic license on the part of Russell, the most popular song-writer of that day. Russell's songs are now but little remembered, and rarely if ever sung, but they enjoyed a great popularity for a good many years at that time. There are no doubt many who can recollect the "Maniac," the "Ship on Fire," "Down among the Dead men," "A Life on the Ocean Wave," "There's a good time coming, boys," etc.; but one, which we always considered one of his best, was, even in the palmy days of Mr. Russell's talent comparatively but little appreciated. We cannot recall its title, but it ran thus:

"'Twas the day of the feast in the Chieftain's hall,
And the banner was brought at the Chieftain's call,
And he went in his glory the banner to bring
To lay at the feet of the brave old King.
'Twas the day that his country's valor stood
Against steel and fire, and the tide of blood,
The day was marked by his country well,
They gave him broad valleys, the hill and the dell,
And they asked, as a tribute, the hero should bring
The flag of the foe to the foot of the king,
But the hall of the King was in silence and grief,
And smiles as of old did not greet the Chief
For he came on the angel of victory's wing,
And the angel of death was awaiting the King."

The song requires but a slight gloss to tell its own story. Many English estates are held by some fanciful tribute. We do not know whether estates granted by Parliament for national services are always held by such conditions, but the magnificent domain of Strathfieldsaye in Kent, granted to the great Duke after Waterloo, was conferred under the obligation to lay before the Sovereign a miniature French flag every year on the 18th June. This, and the fact that the Duke always entertained the surviving officers of Waterloo of a certain rank, at a splendid dinner at Apsley House on "Waterloo day," furnished a basis for Russe's song, part of which we have given. The King, did not, of course, die until the 20th, and, if we recollect aright, there was not much the matter apparently two days previously, but there is no great strain in saying that "the angel of death was awaiting" the aged monarch on the day the tribute was due.

The Duke and, it must be, almost all his following on that memorable Sunday, have long since passed away. Men then unborn have exceeded the three score years and ten, but it has been stated recently that one aged veteran survives in Nova Scotia, Mr. Donald McDonald, of Gairloch, Pictou County.

THE EMPEROR FREDERIC.

The death of the venerable Kaiser Wilhelm came upon the world as an event expected and in due time only—the calm and dignified close of a chivalrous life of patriotism and beneficence in the extreme fullness of years and honor. But a short three months has elapsed since the dead Monarch was borne to his resting place amid "the noise of the mourning of a mighty nation," when the tomb again uncloses its portals to receive the remains of his son and successor, cut off in his prime by a malignant disease, whose virulent and excruciating nature has but afforded to the world a splendid instance of the triumph of a heroic fortitude, and a christian patience, unsurpassed in the records of death by lingering and painful disorders.

No ordinary King was the father, no ordinary Prince the son. Great in the field, but yet greater in the riches of a loving and tender heart, and of high and noble principles. A splendid soldier, who hated war and its miseries, and devoted his energies to the objects of peace and liberal progress. History is probably unable to furnish an example of energies so magnificently sustained under so long and terrible an ordeal of waning strength and continuous suffering. None will dispute the breadth and liberality of the late Kaiser's political conceptions and administrative powers, but there have been those who have doubted his claim to be ranked as a great general. It used to be frequently said that he was not the equal of his cousin Frederic Charles, the "Red Prince," as he was called. There was little foundation for this depreciatory comparison. The hero of Chlum was in reality the conqueror of Sadowa, and but for his keen generalship the result of that memorable day might have been very different from what it was, and the unification of Germany under the House of Hohenzollern might have remained unaccomplished. When the King of Prussia bestowed upon his son the Order of Merit on that well stricken field, it was to no toy soldier of his Royal House that he gave it, but to one of the most able and indefatigable generals who ever led an army into battle. But he was at heart a man of peace, and often expressed his earnest hope that he might never again be compelled to gaze on the scenes of carnage he had so often contemplated with the stern composure of the resolute leader. Every one knows how gracious, benignant, affectionate and unassuming was his daily walk. He was a typical hero, but it can scarcely be doubted that he longed for his release.

The late Emperor was in his 57th year, and was nine years senior to the good and accomplished Princess who is left to mourn the loss of such a husband.

What may be looked for among the nations from the loss of a Prince so resolute, yet so calm and moderate, cannot be foretold, but will, no doubt, be instinctively dreaded. The poor mitigation of the expectedness of the inevitable is all that remains to the desolation of the Imperial Widow—prostrated as she must be by prolonged anguish and untiring ministration—to the profound grief of the Fatherland, and to the deep regret of Europe. Men will not soon look upon his like again.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

WHAT IT IS TO BE FORTY.

To discover a sprinkle of gray in your beard,
And a thinness of crop where the upland is cleared,
To note how you take to your slippers and gown,
And hug to the fire when you get home from town;
Ah, that's what it is to be forty!

To find that your shadow has portlier grown,
That your voice has a practical business-like tone,
That your vision is tricky which once was so bright,
And a hint of a wrinkle is coming to light;
Ah, that's what it is to be forty.

A sleigh ride, a party, a dance, or a dino—
Why, of course, you'll be present, you never decline;
But, alas! there's no invite, you're not young folks, you see;
You're no longer a peach, but a crab apple tree;
Ah, that's what it is to be forty!

A daughter that grows like a lily, a queen,
And that blooms like a rose in a garden of green,
A drapper young clerk in an ice cream saloon,
Both a dude and a dunce, is to carry off soon,
And a boy that is ton, and the pride of your eye,
Is caught smoking vile cigarettes on the sly
Ah, that's what it is to be forty!

At twenty a man dreams of power and fame;
At thirty his fire has a soberer flame;
At forty his dreams and his visions are wiser,
And he knows and he feels, as he ne'er did before,
That a man is a fool till he's forty!

Son—Papa, how do they catch lunatics? Cynical father—With diamond necklaces, décolleté dresses and fourteen button gloves, my boy.

Some one has discovered that love kisses are full of electricity; but they don't "shock" the kisser and kissee as much as they do the disinterested spectator.

"What is the name of your cat, sir?" inquired a visitor. "His name was William," said the host, "until it had fits, and since then we have called him Fitz William."

"Mamma," said the sweet small boy before admiring friends. "I knew as soon as I came in there were folks visitin' here." "Did you, darling?" said the fond mother trying to wilt him with her eye, "how did you know?" "Oh, you had your company voice on."

A scientist has discovered that a man is really nothing but an evolved specimen of the canine. It is pretty rough on a decent domestic animal like the dog to state that some men are any relation to him, but he may have been suffering from rabies and irresponsibility.

An Englishman who was spending his summer holidays in America last year, happening to take up a little book on geography, "for the use of schools," saw the following question and answer:—"Where is London?" "It is the chief town of a small island off the coast of France."

Stranger in Detroit (a hundred years hence)—"Why do all the people stand with uncovered heads when that little man passes?" Detroit—"Haven't you heard of him? He's the great society leader. He belongs to one of the old families." Stranger—"Old families?" Detroit—"Yes, siree! His great grandfather was the first Captain of the Detroit nine."

ADAM'S COMMENT.—That no woman can wear stays without being too tightly laced is the most deeply rooted opinion of every masculine breast. Probably the first remark made by the Father of Mankind, when he viewed Madam Eve in her now fall suit of fig leaves, was something to this effect:—"My dear, don't you think your waistband is a little too tight?"—Woman.

A story is in general circulation, and has not yet been denied, that Prince George of Wales recently became enamoured of the daughter of an English nobleman, whose purse is as short as his string of titles and list of family distinctions are lengthy. He proposed marriage to her and was accepted. The Prince of Wales, hearing of the affair, forbade the alliance and separated the pair by sending his son abroad. The girl's health suffered so severely from pining for her absent lover that her father addressed a letter to the future sovereign resenting the insult implied in the Prince's assumption that the marriage would be a flagrant mesalliance. The Prince remained obdurate, but it is understood that young Prince George insists upon becoming the husband of the girl he promised in good faith to marry.

HOME POLITENESS.—A boy who is polite to father and mother is likely to be polite to everybody else. A boy lacking politeness to his parents may have the semblance of courtesy in society, but is never truly polite in spirit, and is in danger, as he becomes familiar, of betraying his real want of courtesy. We are all in danger of living too much for the outside world, for the impression which we make in society, coveting the good opinion of others, and caring too little for the opinion of those who are in a sense a part of ourselves, and who will continue to sustain and be interested in us notwithstanding these defects of deportment and character. We say to every boy and to every girl, cultivate the habit of courtesy and propriety at home—in the kitchen as well as in the parlor, and you will be sure in other places to deport yourself in a becoming and attractive manner.—Home Guardian.

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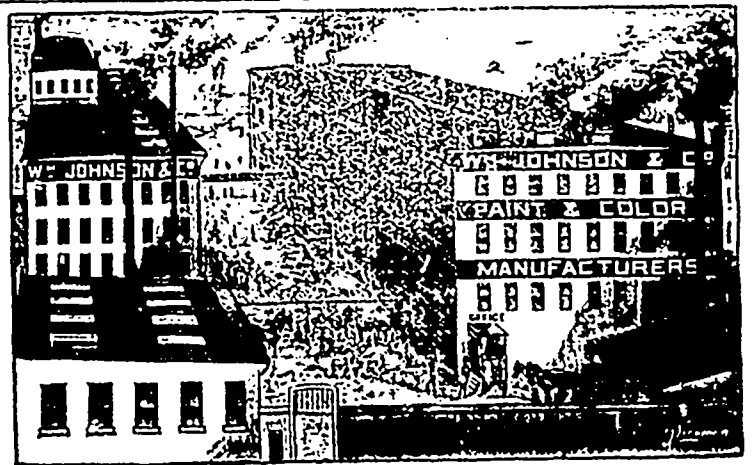
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 12. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with twenty-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

Subscribers will please note that **July 1st is approaching.**

Gaddy and Racette, the murderers of McLeish, have been hanged at Regina.

A movement is said to be on foot in Toronto in favor of Independence for Canada.

It is expected that a thousand Icelanders will arrive in Manitoba during the summer.

The new Dominion three per cent loan has been placed at a fraction over ninety-five.

Four Scotch built locomotives have arrived at Quebec for the Intercolonial Railroad.

A Portage la Prairie incendiary named Mick, has been sentenced to five years penal servitude.

At the nomination for Pictou, on Monday, the Hon. Chas Tupper encountered no opposition.

The recently arrived Crofters who settled in Manitoba are delighted with their location, and have written home favorable reports.

Strawberries are likely to be a short crop this season—not more than a two-thirds average—many of the plants having been winter killed.

The health of Mr. C. J. Coursoll, M. P. for Montreal east, is reported to be in a very precarious state, and the worst is apprehended by his friends.

Salmon fishermen are meeting with considerable success. Two gentlemen fishing in the Restigouche captured twenty eight in three days, the smallest weighing 16½ lbs.

The fourteen year old Truro boy Walsh has been sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for manslaughter, and the woman Kent to ten years as an accessory to the crime.

Hon. Edgar Dewdney has been appointed Minister of the Interior. It is very doubtful if the choice is a judicious one. Recent changes have certainly not strengthened the Conservative Cabinet.

Very careful measures have been taken by the Ontario Cricket Association to select the best men for the international team which is to play the United States on the 4th and 5th July, on the Toronto ground.

As an evidence of the estimation in which the Imperial authorities hold the Kingston Military College, four commissions in the artillery are offered to graduates this year in addition to the annual offer of one in each arm of the service.

Owing to the holiday yesterday in commemoration of the foundation of the City, we are unable to give any account of the festivities in celebration of it, as it entailed on us the necessity of going to Press twenty-four hours earlier than usual.

A brutal cabman was seen on Monday afternoon holding in, at the same time furiously lashing, one of his pair of horses. Whether the brute was drunk or not, could not be ascertained, nor could the scoundrel be followed by our informants.

Thirty-nine candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Kingston, entered for the examinations of last week. Twenty-four is the number of entries allowed each year, unless special cases arise which require an order in council.

The Recorder draws it pretty strong when it says that nine tenths of the Honourable Artillery Company of London are tailors, but if they were they would only be like a very gallant regiment of regulars, the 15th Hussars, which really was, when first raised, recruited very largely from men of that trade.

A great simplification in the accounts between Postmasters and the Government is to be brought into operation on the 1st July. The fact that the change will entail considerable work in the offices of the Inspectors probably accounts for the resignation of Col. Macdonald as Commandant of the Wimbledon Team this year.

Inspector of Fisheries Rogers is making it rather lively for lobster packers who have been making use of fish less than nine inches in length. At Yarmouth the other day he imposed a heavy fine and made a seizure of material at a well known factory. The fisheries department is determined to see that the law is strictly carried out.

The new Dartmouth ferry-boat of that name began to run on Sunday. She is satisfactory in every way. On Saturday afternoon the Presbyterian clergy, both those of the city and the visiting ministers, enjoyed an excursion in the Dartmouth round the basin, and up the N. W. Arm. Outside she shipped rather a heavy sea, but we believe it did not much mar the enjoyment of the excursionists.

The great Presbyterian Assembly was still sitting when we went to press. Noticeable among the subjects of deliberations are the Deceased wife's sister question, and Prohibition. On the former we are glad to observe a growing breadth of sentiment, and an abandonment of the untenable ground that such marriages are prohibited by Scripture. The latter was upheld in a report worded with dignity and moderation.

A pair of impious fools are said to be arranging to go over Niagara in a barrel, constructed for the purpose. It is to be presumed they will be prevented, as it is quite time this wicked folly should be put a stop to.

The Aurora, 12,500 tons, 8500 horse power, one of the new second-class armored steam cruisers, is spoken of as the new Flag-ship in place of the Bellerophon, which will go home with Vice-Admiral Lyons at the end of the summer, the recent deaths of senior Flag Officers having brought him to the head of the Vice-Admiral's list, so that one or two more retirements, due during the summer, will raise him to the rank of Admiral.

The closing exercises of the school for The Blind took place on Wednesday afternoon, when Miss Mackenzie, who has for seven years been a most valuable teacher, tendered her resignation, to the regret of both the principal and the pupils. She was presented with a handsome tea set by the board of managers as a slight token of their esteem. There was a large attendance of friends of the school, and the exercises passed off in the usual smooth and pleasing manner.

The Encœnia of Kings College University, Windsor, is to take place on Thursday the 28th June. Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7.30 a.m., and the procession forms at 10 o'clock. The Anniversary service commences at 10.30, the sermon to be preached by the Revd. G. G. Roberts, Rector of Fredericton, N. B. Convocation will be from 2 to 5 p.m. After the degrees are conferred, J. P. Silver, Esq., B. A., will pronounce the Valedictory, and E. J. Hodgson, Esq., Q. C., the Alumni Oration. The Ven. C. E. Stevens, D. C. L., Archdeacon of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Bishop of Nova Scotia will deliver addresses, and there will be pleasant festivities to wind up with, the Terpsichorean Society giving a dance at the Clifton Hotel in the evening.

"A Churchman" writes to correct a mistake in a paragraph in our last week's issue, arising from our having overlooked the ecclesiastical significance of the word *Province*. "*Province* used ecclesiastically, denotes a cluster of Dioceses, under a Metropolitan or Archbishop; e.g. York, Canterbury, Armagh, and Dublin. It is proposed that the *Metropolitans* of the *Ecclesiastical Provinces* in Canada, should, according to ancient precedent, be also *Archbishops*, one of whom should be Primate of the whole Canadian church. The venerable Bishop of Fredericton, Metropolitan of an *Ecclesiastical Province*, containing nine Dioceses, of which Nova Scotia is one, would, in that case, be also an Archbishop. *Vide Province, Archbishop, Metropolitan, and Primate*, in "Hook's Ecclesiastical Dictionary."

Ex Governor St. John, of Kansas, the well known advocate of prohibition, lectured on his favorite subject to a large audience at the Academy of Music on Monday evening last. Although claiming to be a plain, uneducated man, with no oratorical powers, he proved to be a forcible speaker and a rare teller of comical stories. Mr. St. John has the courage of his convictions, and dealt many powerful blows not only at the liquor traffic, but at the hypocritical politicians and weak-kneed supporters of the temperance cause. His main contention was, that it was useless for prohibitionists to look to either of the new parties for redress, the only course open being the formation of a prohibition party. For an hour and a half he delighted the large audience, his sallies evoking rounds of applause or roars of laughter, as the occasion demanded.

A Cyclopaedia of Canadian Biography, (Toronto, Rose Publishing Company) is a work which we are sorry to be obliged to say does no credit to its publishers. Absurdly trivial minute and lengthy details are given of the most common place lives, while doings of men of real eminence are altogether omitted, and others have a very small space allotted to them. The omissions are astonishing. A very cursory glance over the index reveals the absence of Archbishop O'Brien, Archbishop Taché, Bishop Medley, Metropolitan of Canada, Mr. Goldwin Smith, Dr. Burns, Judges Smith, Weatherbe, Townsend and several others; Dr. Rand and Dr. Akins, Dr. Fraser, Principal Forrest, Dr. McGregor, &c., &c. Mr. John Fraser, M. P. P., is placed, while the name of Mr. Jas. A. Fraser, M. P. P., does not appear. One Militia officer, not at all widely known, recounts every camp he has ever attended, while such names as Col. Powell, the able Adjutant General for many years; Col. G. T. Dennison, who took the Czar's great prize of \$5000 for the best work on Cavalry; Col. Otter, D. A. G. of Toronto, and others, are conspicuous by their absence. The work is of little worth or value.

Walt Whitman, the poet, is reported to be growing weaker.

Mary Ann Prescott, authoress and poet, died on Friday night at Newburyport, Mass.

Sixteen thousand children under five years of age are said to die every year in New York city.

It is estimated that the State of Illinois contains one-seventh of all known coal in North America.

The *Etruria* beat her own record in the passage of the week before last, having made it—from Queenstown to Sandy Hook—in 6 days 2 hours.

The condition of General Sheridan seems to be steadily improving, as far as can be gathered from the somewhat meagre reports which appear.

Captain Paul Boyton has been essaying to walk on the water by means of some extraordinary kind of shoes, but seems to have done about as much diving as walking.

The apparently definite retirement of Mr. Blaine from the Presidential contest, can only mean one thing—that he is more than doubtful of the success of the party.

James E. Creighton, who graduated at Dalhousie College, Halifax, with first honors in moral and mental philosophy, and took the governor general's silver medal, has just been elected to a fellowship in Cornell university.

Miss A. Birsa Stanger recently gave a remarkably pleasing exhibition of her powers as a contralto vocalist at the New England Conservatory, Boston. Her selections were Cowen's "Light in Darkness;" Rossini's "Di Tanti Palpitanti;" Lassen's "Thine Eyes so Blue and Tender," and Ardit's "La Gitana." Miss Stanger's voice is strong, yet flexible, and shows most excellent progress in cultivation. She is a native of Fredericton, N. B.

The ravings of some of the American Senators on the Fishery Treaty are so ludicrous that their absurdity almost puts their ignorance and insolence out of sight. Two of them have been talking the most ridiculous stuff about the Chignecto Ship Railway in which they show the most childish ignorance of geography; and one of them has the impertinence to take Canada to task for her "aggressive disregard of the Munroe Doctrine"!!!

A novel steam yacht is now under construction in New York that is expected to make thirty miles an hour. The propelling force is to be a powerful pump, which will eject a stream of water at the stern of the vessel. The principle is that upon which some members of the octopus family propel themselves, and anyone who has seen the velocity with which they dart through the water by this simple means will readily believe that the same principle would apply to a vessel. The practicability of this means of propulsion was suggested some time ago with the view of having it applied to steamers navigating canals, in order to avoid the washing away of the banks.

The Belgian elections have resulted largely in favor of the clerical party. General Lord Wolseley's term as Adjutant General of the Imperial army has been extended two years.

The libel suit of Frank Hugh McDonnell against the *Times*, which was postponed, probably came on yesterday.

Count Richter, who was recently designated as Swedish Ambassador to London has committed suicide by shooting himself.

Several members of the Irish National League have been arrested. Some of those arrested are charged with declining to give evidence at the trials of various offenders.

Recent advices give ground for grave fears as to Stanley's Emin Bay Relief expedition. There was even a rumor of his death circulating in London and Paris on Tuesday.

The French Chamber has, it appears, taken up the arbitration idea, a committee having passed a motion for the settlement in that manner of any dispute which may arise between France and the United States.

The Unionists have sustained another reverse in the election for Ayr of Captain Sinclair, Gladstonian, by a majority of 63. The majority in the previous election for Mr. Campbell, Liberal-Unionist, was 1175.

Frank Hugh O'Donnell, who brings suit against the *Times* for libel, has subpoenaed Earl Spencer and Sir George O. Trevelyan, respectively former lord lieutenant and chief secretary for Ireland, to serve as witnesses in the trial.

After the wedding breakfast of Prince Henry and the Princess Irene at Berlin, while the bride was dressing for the journey, her garter was cut up and the pieces distributed among her maid's of honor, in accordance with an old German Custom.

It is reported that England is about to abandon Ascension. The island is very useless, but it is questionable if it is altogether wise to relinquish possession of it, as the naval enterprise of either France or Germany might think it worth while to take it up.

The Emperor William's General Order to the Army is somewhat unique in style. It is serious and composed, but is evidently intended to draw the army into the closest relationship with himself. "Firm and inviolable attachment to the war-lord," he says, "is an inheritance handed down," etc. The term is curious, if it is rightly translated, and reminds one of the Greek term "polemarch."

With a well drilled army of 100,000 men on a peace footing, a navy to which frequent and important additions, mostly from English building yards, are being steadily made; with her provinces well linked together by rail ways, and with other signs of advancement, and indications that her long depression and apathy are passing away, Spain seems not unlikely to resume her old-time position as one of the great powers of Europe.

Hanlan defeated Trickett, the Australian ex-champion, with great ease. He was himself recently beaten by a comparatively new man, and the impression is that he could have won that race, but desired to loose and thus get heavy bets on the Trickett race, which he knew he could win. Since Hanlan gave himself up to that sort of thing decent Canadians have taken little interest in his races, whether he won or lost. Few will rejoice that he has beaten the Australian under such circumstances.

The new magazine rifle, with which the British troops will soon be armed, is the invention of a Canadian, Mr. James P. Lee, formerly a resident of Galt, but who has for some years past lived at Utica, N. Y., where he has been employed in the arms foundry of the Remingtons. Mr. Lee has invented many patterns of both military and sporting rifles, but the British magazine rifle is his latest product, and the outline of it was perfected while he was on a visit to his friends in Galt a few years ago. The *London Echo* says the build of the Lee rifle is stronger than any other pattern of its class hitherto constructed. The bore is small and the trajectory low, and if necessary 40 shots can be fired in a minute. The rifle has also been adopted by the Governments of China, Spain, Denmark and Mexico.

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At 10:30 a.m. Anniversary Service in Christ Church, Windsor. The sermon will be preached by the REV. G. G. ROBERTS, M.A., Rector of Fredericton, N. B. The Offertories at the above services will be for the "King's College Restoration Fund."
At 2 p.m.—The Annual Convocation will be held in the University Hall, King's College; for CONFERRING DEGREES, and for transaction of other business.

Addresses will be given by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia; by the Venerable C. E. Stevens, Ph. S., Archdeacon of Brooklyn, N. Y., and by Edward J. Hodgson, Esq., Q. C.

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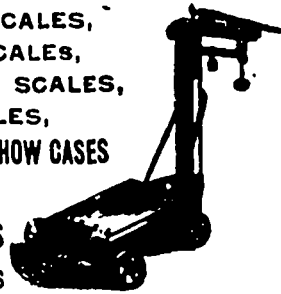
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE CORNWALLIS VALLEY.

(Lines suggested at "The Look-off.")

Ere yet the sun had risen from ocean bed,
E'en while the stars were visible o'er head,
The lofty Bellevue point approached I near,
And came to halt that I might scan from here
The green and quiet valley just below.
Not long had I to wait, for lo!
The stars began to fade in their far home,
And soon the crescent moon held away alone.
Bright streaks of dawn across the eastern bay
Flitted to signal the approach of day.
While slept the vicious north-wind in his lair,
Fresh odors sweet, the soft delicious air
Perfumed, by gentle zephyrs hither borne
From out the vale—uprising with the morn.
Anon each hill with mellow music rings,
As now the birds upon the air their wings
Expand, and float away, yet oft return
Amidst the groves, the marsh, the brake, the fern.

The eye now scans the lovely landscape o'er,
From far Cornwallis West to Minas shore;
And o'er beyond the ever-changing sea,
In turn the wood, the plain, the bay, the lea.
Now views a shady grove, then sunny hill;
And quick some level plot, then rugged dell:
A rippling brook from out the mountain side.
Winding its course to meet the advancing tide;
A larger stream with sluggish current bent,
Though down its way are many cargoes sent;
A craft with spreading sails to catch the breeze,
The eye the slowest onward motion sees.
On every hand are seen rich emerald fields,—
A plentiful harvest each to culture yields.
Hill-sides, where many flocks do graze beside,
From early morn till late at even-tide:
Then lay them down to rest in sheltered nook,
In flowery vales near quiet running brook,
And slumber sweet till once again the light
Of day breaks forth upon the solemn night.
The farm yards snug with many buildings neat,
The fowls, the sun with noisy cacklings great.
The lowing kine the sleeping farmer rouse;
Ere long the curling smoke above the house
Betokens life within as life without,
Though later far the inmates move about.
The rising sun now sheds his golden light
Upon a land which late was black in night.
Long shadows dark are stretched across the vale,
As trees and hill-tops high in silence hail
The brilliant orb of day. In brooks they dip
Their heads as if to bathe at morn and eep
Its waters pure; and see their forms retreat,
And on the banks appear themselves to seat
In the warm sun; while many sporting trout
In search of food do quickly dart about.
The apple orchards, cherry, plum and pear,
In splendor spread their branches in the air,
Preparing now to fill the purse with gold.
For on the east, the west, the south, behold
How thifty blossoms sweet bedeck the trees;
Their snowy wealth the eye with rapture sees.
No gaudy, glittering, tinsel scene is this,
In view from off the lofty precipice.
In calm repose the Basin Minas lies
Save the slight motion as the wavelets rise
The swelling tide extends with every surge,
Until the waves the muddy flats submerge.
A lonely gull soars yonder fair and free,
And shape its course far out above the sea;
A moment more it falls with rapid flight
To rest upon the sea in calm delight.
Nature! how soothing sweet thy beauties are!
In harmony they blend—near, afar.
No wonder art in envy on thee looks,
And strives in vain to copy thee in books;
In vain weak pen and weaker brush combine
To picture beauties fair and grand as thine.

My thoughts go back to history's distant morn,
Long ere this vale was trod by Europe's born.
In fancy thus I choose my mind to roam,
To view a land, the savage Indian's home.
And thus entranced—a thousand lofty trees
Bend gracefully before the passing breeze.
One broad dense forest overspreads the land
From western sky to chauging water's strand;
A forest wild with bear and moose and deer,
Roaming at large, though ever filled with fear.
I see the Indian with his quivers filled,
Impatient now the blood of freshly-killed
And stalwart moose to drink, then strip the horn
And peel the skin, and heavy carcass torn
In strips—all strapped secure about their backs
As wigwam-bounced they slow retrace their tracks.
And thus entranced I see the hunt, o'er hill,
Through vale and swamp and brush entangled, till
The mountain side is reached, and on o'er this,
Ere long the lofty precipice.
By winding path the game pursues its way
In rapid flight, in vain to shun the fray;
In hot pursuit the eager Indians come
And follow in its steps, while cross-wise some
With fleeting strides betake their way and force
Ahead to meet the moose in its own course.

Canning, June 6th.

EVERARD A. KIRKPATRICK.

(To be Continued.)

"DON'T."

To the Editor of the Critic:

A little work was published last year under this title, by Applton &
Co., New York, which is, on the whole, about the best book of etiquette I
have seen. It is true that I have not seen very many, but those I have
glanced at have had a flavor of the ludicrous about them not calculated to
enhance their reliability or utility. This little volume perhaps owes its

superiority to the general run of manuals of its kind to the negative character indicated in its title, a trait which is also alluded to in the preface. The preface itself is so sensibly conceived that, as you have thought it worth while to reproduce parts of the little book, with such comments as I may occasionally make on the text, I will transcribe portions of the introduction:

"There are persons, no doubt, who will condemn some things here said as unnecessary, because generally known. It was necessary to include familiar rules in order to give something like completeness to the list; but anyone who carefully observes will find that nearly every rule given is frequently violated by persons of at least fair social standing. These instances often, no doubt, occur through thoughtlessness or carelessness, but this book is intended to remind more, perhaps, than to instruct.

Other critics may condemn some of the injunctions as over-nice. All that can be said in reply is that every person has clearly the lawful right to determine for himself at what point below the highest point he is content to let his social culture stop.

The plan of the book does not include questions of etiquette, except incidentally. There are various volumes that set forth all the details of receiving visitors and making visits, of receptions, balls, and dinner parties, and of card sending and receiving, etc., to which those interested are referred."

The preface concludes with some statistics tending to show the popularity of the little book, and the rapid success it achieved. I now pass to the text, most of which is characterized by good sense and good taste.—

AT TABLE.—Don't, as an invited guest, be late for dinner. This is a wrong to your host, to other guests, and to the dinner.

Don't be late at the domestic table, as this is a wrong to your family, and is not calculated to promote harmony and good feeling.

Don't seat yourself until the ladies are seated, or, at a dinner party, until your host or hostess gives the signal. Don't introduce (if you introduce at all) after the company is seated.

Don't sit a foot away from the table, or sit jammed up against it.

Don't tuck your napkin under your chin, or spread it upon your breast. Bibs and tuckers are for the nursery. Don't spread your napkin over your lap; let it fall over your knee.

Don't serve gentlemen guests at your table before *all* the ladies are served, including those who are members of your own household.

Don't eat soup from the end of the spoon, but from the side. Don't gurgle or draw in your breath, or make other noises when eating soup. Don't ask for a second service of soup.

Don't bend over your plate, or drop your head to get each mouthful. Keep an upright attitude as nearly as you can without being stiff.

Don't bite your bread. Break it off. Don't break your bread into your soup.

Don't eat with your knife. Never put your knife in your mouth.

(A note in the book says this advice has been declared unnecessary for people of any degree of social culture, but asserts that eating with the knife may still be witnessed. I suppose it may—among tramps or navvies—but it reminds me of a gentleman I once heard reading an etiquette book, and burlesquing it as he read. One of his inventions was: "Never lick your plate, however nice the gravy may be!"—E.)

Don't load up the fork with food with your knife, and then cart it, as it were, to your mouth. Take up on the fork what it can easily carry, and no more.

Don't use a steel knife with fish. A silver knife is now placed by the side of each plate for the fish course.

Don't handle fork or knife awkwardly. Let the handles of both knife and fork rest in the palm of the hand. (This is a very good caution. Nothing looks worse than the affectation sometimes practised, under a mistaken idea that it has an appearance of refinement, of holding the knife and fork between the two forefingers and thumb, with the ends of the handles projecting upwards above the forefinger.—E.) How to handle knife and fork well can be acquired only by observation and practice. Don't stab with the fork, or handle it as if it were a dagger.

Don't eat fast or gorge. Take always plenty of time. Haste is vulgar.

Don't take huge mouthfuls, or fill your mouth with too much food; and don't masticate audibly. Eat quietly and easily.

Don't put your knife into the butter, into the salt-cellar, or into any dish.

Don't spread out your elbows when you are cutting your meat. Keep your elbows close to your side.

Don't, when you drink, elevate your glass as if you were going to stand it inverted on your nose. Bring the glass perpendicularly to the lips and then lift it to a slight angle. Do this easily.

Don't eat vegetables with a spoon. Eat them with a fork. The rule is not to eat anything with a spoon that can be eaten with a fork. Even ices are now often eaten with a fork.

Don't devour the last mouthful of soup, the last fragment of bread, the last morsel of food. It is not expected that your plate should be sent away cleansed by your gastronomic exertions.

Don't leave your knife and fork on your plate when you send it for a second supply.*

*There is a note to this direction which expresses some reasonable doubt as to what really is the present practice in the best society in England. I can state with authority that it is contrary to the above direction. The note quotes Lord Cholmondeley, a leader of fashion more than a generation ago, as writing thus:—"Be sure you never send your knife and fork when you send your plate to be served a second time, and this was the custom, but it has since been reversed. Besides, as is also stated in the note, in dinners of several courses, it is rarely, perhaps never, that one sends for a second portion of any dish, hence the application is extremely limited.—E.)

ETIQUETTE.

(To be continued.)

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Messrs Brown and Grant, lobster packers of Gabarus, commenced packing on the 30th May last, the late opening of business being caused by ice. They employ 19 boats with one or two men to a boat. In the factory there are twenty-eight women and girls and eighteen men and boys. The prospects for the season are better than for the past three or four years, the lobsters being plentiful and large.

AMERICAN STOVES IN SPAIN.—Consul Marston, of Malaga, in a recent report gives some interesting hints to American exporters of stoves which they might read with profit. The Spanish stove is of a most primitive character. The consul decided to have an American stove and bought one and ordered it shipped to him at Malaga. It arrived there very much battered and injured by the voyage, but the consul managed to repair it in a measure and used it instead of the cooking arrangements in common use in Malaga. The superiority of the American article over those in use soon became apparent. Several people applied to the consul for directions for obtaining similar stoves. The stoves were ordered and paid for but arrived completely shattered. The exporters when complained to refused to remedy the trouble. As a consequence many parties who intended ordering American stoves were dissuaded from doing it. The consul lays the blame for the breakage upon the way the stoves are packed for shipment. Instead of packing them as at present, complete for use, he says each part should be packed separately, and the risk of complete breakage thus reduced and perhaps eliminated.

A SMOKELESS GUNPOWDER.—According to *Kuklow's*, recent experiments at Hamburg have proved it possible to make a gunpowder which will produce little or no smoke when fired and still be as serviceable in all other respects as the present smoke-producing gunpowder. By substituting cork for wood charcoal, it is further stated, trouble arising from powder absorbing moisture readily will be avoided. If the above statements prove to be borne out by the facts, the importance of the two discoveries, both in a military and civil way, can hardly be overrated.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAY BUILDING.—Consul Silver, of Cape Town, reports the meeting of representatives of the various South African governments at Cape Town in February, who discussed the details of a project for the establishment of a customs union. A series of recommendations were adopted looking to this, and it is expected that the various governments represented will ratify the action. The meeting had also under consideration the establishment by the various governments of lines of railways or the extension of existing roads, which will connect all the leading ports of the coast states with the interior. Through the co-operation of the Boer government it is hoped that a continuous line of railway may be opened connecting Pretoria, the centre of the gold-mining sections of the Transvaal republic, with Cape Town and Natal. Part of the proposed system of railways is already in operation, and it is confidently expected that the necessary construction of connecting lines will be accomplished in the near future. At present the only possible means of transportation to the gold-mining districts is by ox-waggons. The country to be traversed by the railway is very fertile, and when adequate facilities are completed a heavy immigration to the various localities is expected.—*Bradstreet's*.

AN UNPOLISHED DIAMOND.—A remarkable diamond was exhibited at a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences by Mr. George F. Kuntz. It is of the class termed "extreme durate" by the French. It had been cut into the general shape of a brilliant, and its main face or table was placed on the polishing wheel. It was kept there for 100 days, the wheel revolving at the rate of 2,800 revolutions per minute. The diamond was held upon the rotating surface at a distance of about 15 inches from the center. Based on these figures, a calculation showed that the surface passed over by the diamond amounted to 75,000 miles, or nearly three times the circumference of the earth. Yet it was all futile, as the stone would not acquire a polish. The ordinary weight placed on a diamond while on the wheel is from 2½ to 2¾ pounds. This was increased by 1 and 8 pounds without effect, and finally 40 pounds were used. The wheel was badly damaged, the diamond plowing into it and throwing scintillations in all directions. The diamond, even under these conditions, could not be given a commercial polish. The wheel had to be replaced. The work was done in the establishment of Tiffany & Co., of this city.—*Scientific American*.

I CANNOT AFFORD IT.—The above remark is often made by our smaller farmers, when they are asked to buy a platform scale. No person should be allowed to buy or sell unless they have a Wilson scale or one equally as good. They come to town with grain, and cannot tell within several bushels of what they have on the load, until they are told; and then they are not sure of it. The buyer may be honest or not for all the farmer knows, or his scales may be out of order. That difficulty could be overcome by writing to G. WILSON & SON, 86 Esplanade Street East, Toronto, for a good reliable scale, then he will feel happy as long as he lives.

RELATIVE EFFICIENCY OF LOCOMOTIVES BURNING COARSE AND FINE COAL.—For many years the Wootton culm or fine coal burning locomotives have been in use on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. They were thoroughly tested and introduced under the management of President F. B. Gowen. It appears from the following note, which is announced as "an important test," that the new men are going over the ground already travelled, and are again learning the lessons and acquiring the experience the company has already paid for. This is one of the drawbacks of new management; the new men

have to be educated, and they are generally far above learning from those who go out. Educating employes is always rather a costly matter, and there is probably no other knowledge so expensive as that gained by putting new men as managers instead of promoting those who have become familiar with the duties in subordinate positions.

The "important" test was to establish the relative economy of Wootton and other anthracite burning locomotives. The engines selected for the test were Nos. 933 and 932. The former has what is known as a wagon top boiler and narrow fire box, and the latter a Wootton boiler and fire-box. Each engine hauled 145 loaded coal cars from Palo Alto to Richmond, and 165 empty cars on the return trip. Engine No. 933 consumed 26,600 pounds steamboat coal, costing \$2.45 per ton, in making the round trip, and engine No. 932 consumed 32,700 pounds of buckwheat coal, costing 60 cents a ton. The actual cash difference in favor of the latter was \$20.19. For the present no more locomotives of the wagon top pattern will be built for the coal carrying trade. Engine No. 915, also of the Wootton pattern, hauled a train from Cressona to Philadelphia, containing 2280 tons of coal. This was the greatest single haul ever made on the Reading Railroad.

The Steel Harrow Company of New Glasgow, manufacturers of Steel Spring Tooth Harrows and Cultivators, have employed from ten to twenty men during the season. Business is now almost shut down while preparations are being made to start on next season's work. The output has been about two and a half times that of last year, and indications point to a largely increased business the coming season. The Baily Harrow No. 2, which contains the very latest improvements in Spring Tooth Harrows, was introduced by the Company the present season and has proved a decided success. This Company are pioneers in the Spring Tooth business in the Maritime Provinces, and they also do all kinds of fine tempering in oil. The large increase in business has necessitated the enlarging of the premises and the putting in of additional machinery at once. Besides their large trade in the Maritime Provinces, the Company have shipped large quantities of their wares to Ontario and Quebec this season. Facts like the above prove that well managed manufactories may be made as profitable in Nova Scotia as in any part of the world.

OUR COSY CORNER.

Dainty little dresses for children are made of sheer-white goods with deep, square yokes ornamented by drawn-work. The full lower part of the body is plain and is finished at the bottom with a belt, from which depends the fashionable full skirt, which hangs in free folds and is also beautified by drawn-work or a hem-stitched hem and tucks. A wide sash or, as it is more fashionably called, a draped girdle of fancy edged grosgrain, watered or striped ribbon, surrounds the waist and is tied in an immense bow at the back. Full bishop sleeves with wristbands of drawn-work are characteristic of these little dresses.

Smocking has until lately been confined to children's garments, but its use is now extended to their elders. Thus far it has been noted only on woollens, but of its effectiveness on other textures there can be no doubt. A gown that might be worn in the tennis court, but which will also be pretty for general wear, has a kilt skirt of zephyr in broad pink and white stripes. The plaits are firmly arranged but flare enough to show the white underneath the pink. The body is a blouse or plain pink zephyr made very full, the upper part being smocked to yoke depth with white thread. The high collar and the cuffs upon the full sleeves are also smocked. The belt is of white moire ribbon, and the skirt of the blouse is allowed to come well over the kilt. With this is worn a hat of croumery straw faced with pink velvet and decorated with a cluster of pink blossoms that stand up well against the crown at one side near the front.

COMMERCIAL.

Taken as a whole trade has shown a quite perceptible improvement during the past week. Of course it is "between seasons" in boots, shoes, leather and dry goods, but if we except these there has been a fairly active and generally healthy movement in all other lines. The agricultural situation appears just now to be in good shape. While grain and grass crops do not promise a big yield, still it is believed that probably the result will come up to the average of the past five or six years. It is as yet too early to say anything definite respecting the fruit and vegetable crops, but our reports from a majority of sections are encouraging.

If present indications are a safe guide, payments next fall are likely to be more promptly met, and wholesale merchants will be called upon to bear less strain than they did this spring.

Late statistics show that the increase of the actual wealth of England is at the rate of no less than twelve hundred millions of pounds (about six billions of dollars) per year. It is difficult for the mind to grasp this stupendous fact, still the statement helps us to comprehend the enormous and steadily accumulating surplus of English capital that must be lying practically idle and seeking investment. This also explains the comparative ease with which Canadian loans, supported by a government guarantee, can be floated in England—especially as the interest thereon is greater than the majority of British securities. The United States is not now a borrowing government, as its public funded debt will be practically wiped out about three years hence. But there is no doubt that, if her fiscal policy of extinguishing her debt were reversed, she could borrow in the English market billions of dollars on a basis of 2½ to 3 per cent. interest, and that probably at a premium. The aggregate accumulations of profits on capital in England

are so vast that, were it not for the immense losses experienced through investing in colonial and foreign enterprises all over the world that result adversely, the capitalists of that kingdom would soon obtain such a lion on the wealth of the rest of the world as would make all others financially subservient to the merchant princes of Albion. This is what menaces the stability of financial operations everywhere, more than does anything else.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in the Provinces during the past week:—Ronald Gillis, general store, North Sydney, succeeded by Hector Gillis, Joseph Vaux, grocer, New Glasgow, offering business for sale; Wm. Johnston, hotel & tailor, Westville, sold out tailoring business to Munro & McKean; Collishaw & Co., grocers, New Glasgow, opened branch at Trenton; H. B. Fidler, harness maker, Halifax, assigned to Aubrey Smith, W. H. Burns, blacksmith, Bridgetown, assigned in trust to Andrew G. McLellan, general store, Port Hood, assigned to Henry G. Bauld. W. H. Morley, general store, Sydney, sold out to Gillis & McDonald.

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures—

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	June 15	Prev. week.	1887	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885
United States..	212	143	146	170	107	4,871	4,785	5,117	6,077
Canada.....	28	16	12	23	17	833	694	605	701

DRY GOODS.—The movement in dry goods has been of light volume, and principally confined to sorting up such lines as retail and country merchants had worked down. Some lots of fall goods have been received, and travellers are making preparations to take the road with samples, but it is yet early for active business, and no orders of importance can be reasonably expected for at least six weeks to come. Figures show that imports are considerably less this year than they were last, and this proves that importers have grown more cautious, as they might well be after their late experiences. It seems also probable that the inward movement will continue to show a proportionate shrinkage during the year, as buyers lately returned from the other side report that purchasers have not been so liberal. Payments have been fairly good.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—A fair business has transpired in iron and hardware, and trade has been more active. The situation has a healthier tone which is based alike on a larger business and more cheerful advices from the West. Payments have made some improvement, and a more hopeful feeling prevails. All through the lines a better demand has been developed. From Glasgow warrants are cabled firmer at 38s. 1d. Late London cables are:—"Spot tin £81; three months futures £81 10s.; market quiet; Chili bars, spot, £83 1/2s. 6d.; do., futures, £79 5s., soft Spanish lead, £12 5s." American markets very firm at unchanged figures.

BREADSTUFFS.—The demand for flour has continued quiet and little business has been done. The market may be said to have been inactive with steady prices. Beerbohm's cables indicate a better tone but no special improvement. California wheat off coast was firmer, while corn and peas in Liverpool were higher. The demand for wheat is fair with prices a shade higher. Cargoes on passage and for shipment:—Very few bids in the market for either wheat or corn though there is rather more enquiry for the latter. California wheat off coast 33s.; several cargoes have been ordered to the continent. French country markets are dull. In Paris wheat and flour are firm. English country markets are easier. Flour in Paris 33s. 9d. for June. Antwerp, spot wheat quiet. Liverpool, mixed maize 24s. 8d. Danubian maize ex ship 24s.; for prompt shipment 22s. La Plata maize off coast 23s., for present and following month 21s. 6d. Chilian wheat off coast 33s. for present and following month. The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says:—"Native wheat continues in free delivery in London, and values are 6d. against sellers. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 37,939 quarters at 1s. 8d., against 39,613 quarters at 35s. 1d during the corresponding period last year. Crop prospects are greatly improved under the fine weather. Foreign wheat is slow. Russian and Indian are 1s. cheaper. Flour in London is 6d. cheaper. In the provincial market the lower kinds of American flour are quoted 9d. cheaper. Corn is rather scarce and values are irregular. Oats are 6d. lower. Linsed on the spot is a turn dearer at 36s. 6d. There were twenty arrivals of wheat cargoes. Three cargoes were withdrawn, five remain for orders and thirteen are on sale. At to-day's market there was no demand for wheat. The finest English was 6d. lower. Flour was dull. Corn values were in favor of buyers. Calcutta linsed was 3d. dearer. A Montreal advice says that the oat-meal combine has "advanced prices to \$5.90 per bbl. for ordinary and \$6.15 for granulated, but sales are being made at considerably below those prices. Some dealers however anticipate even higher rates, owing to the scarcity of oats. The advance in value has already had a material effect on consumption, a dealer stating that he only sells about one barrel now to ten bbls. a year ago. In bags, the combine's rates are \$2.87½ for ordinary, and \$3 for granulated. Rolled oats in bags are selling at \$3 10 to \$3 12½." The Chicago market continues weak and wheat declined ½c. to 83½c. June, 83½c. July, 84c. August. Corn was easier and fell off ½c. to 33c. June, 33½c. July, 28½c. August. Oats were stronger and moved up ½c. being 33c. June, 33½c. July, 28½c. August. At the seaboard wheat has been weaker and declined. Corn followed suit. The Toledo and Detroit wheat markets have been steady but in Milwaukee wheat declined ½c., quotations there being 78½c. cash, 80½c. July, 81½c. August.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market has been fairly active, there being a fair demand, and an increased volume of business was done at firm prices. The demand for pork has been good. No change has transpired in the Liverpool market. Pork was steady, closing at 70s.; lard at 42s. 6d.; bacon at 39s. to 40s. 6d.; tallow at 23s. 6d. In Chicago the provision market has been easier, and pork fell off 2½c., closing at \$13.07½ June, \$13.75 July, \$13.85 August. Lard was stronger and moved up somewhat, standing at late quotations—\$8.47½ June, \$8.55 July, \$8.62½ August. The hog market was weaker and fell off 5c.

BUTTER.—The butter market has remained about the same as reported last week, that is, quiet and steady. Trade has been virtually limited to supplying local and consumptive requirements, which are however full enough to absorb current receipts so far as good and best grades—which continue to be less than the average for the season—are concerned.

CHEESE.—The mixed situation in cheese seems as far from being unravelled as ever. On the one hand the country markets are well maintained with a reasonable volume of buying, while on the other cables are weaker—the public advices being 6d. lower, while private telegrams do not tend to foster strength. The Montreal Trade Bulletin learns from its correspondent in Liverpool that “Mr. John Dyke, the Canadian Government agent has been visiting the large cheese houses there, and making enquiries regarding the quality of New Zealand cheese as compared with Canadian, and how it is likely to affect the future of the trade. The enquiries brought out the fact that some of the large Liverpool receivers do not appreciate the imports of the New Zealand product, for the reason that it interferes with their old established business in Canadian goods. Besides, it keeps arriving steadily in London, although it was stated that the shipments had ceased about a month or more ago. Seeing that New Zealand goods are competing with Canadian cheddars in the English market right along, it must form quite an important factor in the situation, which operators on this side would do well to keep in mind. Regarding quality, although the Antipodean product is admitted to be good, it does not compare with the excellence of Canadian cheese, but how soon it may do so is quite another question. The New Zealanders have evidently obtained a foothold for their dairy products in the English markets, which they do not mean to relinquish in a hurry.”

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Refined sugar has developed additional strength during the week. The movement has been quite large, considerable business having been accomplished. Concerning molasses a Montreal paper says:—“No better illustration of the constant changes that are going on in the methods of doing business, need be furnished, than that afforded by the molasses trade, the importations this season having been brought in for the first time by dealers and jobbers who formerly purchased from the large importers. The French jobbing firms have gone largely into this business, but in order to do so, they had to order direct from the Islands more than their own requirements called for, and consequently they will have to dispose of their surplus stock to the trade here. Wholesale dealers and jobbers have therefore become importers, and sellers to the wholesale as well as to the retail trade. The result is that we shall probably experience an excess of imports this year in contrast with the short supplies of 1887. Of course it is easy to understand how this condition of things could be brought about. Prices for Barbadoes molasses ran up to 40c. and over this spring, owing to scarcity, and the difference between 40c. and 32c. to 33c., the prices at which the new crop could then be laid down, was a great temptation to operate. A speculative spirit in consequence broke out, and almost every one seems to have ordered from the Islands. On the other hand we are told that the prospects favor as great a scarcity as was experienced last year.”

TEA AND COFFEE.—There has been a little more enquiry for new teas and some lots are reported to have changed hands ante-arrival. In old very little is doing, and the market may be characterized as dull. Coffee has remained quiet at unchanged prices.

FISH.—The market continues to rule very quiet. A few small batches of codfish, hake and haddock have arrived and a couple of cargoes of codfish from St. Pierre. Besides these about 2,000 qtls. codfish have been received from Cape Breton ports. New codfish have sold at \$4.25 and scale at \$2.50. The French fish, it is understood, came to order, having been placed previous to arrival at \$4. The old Cape Breton fish are reported to have been sold at \$4.25 to \$4.30. About a couple hundred barrels of new mackerel have come to hand and were placed at \$9.25 to \$9.50. Herring continue dull with little demand. Alewives are quiet and continue very scarce and sell readily at our quotations. Our outside advices are as follows:—Gloucester, Mass., June 19.—“The receipts continue light for the season, with a firmer feeling and slight advance in prices of codfish. The stock of old mackerel on the market has been reduced to less than two hundred barrels, and the trade is anxiously awaiting new stock. Labrador herring \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl.; medium split \$4.50; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$5 to \$6; Eastport \$3.50; pickled codfish \$6.50; haddock \$5.50; halibut heads \$3.25; tongues \$6; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$8; alewives \$3.25; trout \$15.50; Halifax salmon \$20; Newfoundland do \$18. Clam-bait \$7 to \$7.50. We quote old Shore mackerel at \$18 per bbl. for 1's; Bay 1's \$17.50 to \$18; Bloaters \$23. Georges codfish continue to sell from the vessel at \$2.75 per cwt., and Bank at \$2.37½ and \$1.50 for large and small. Last sales of salt hake \$1.12 and cusk \$1.50 per cwt.” Havana, June 9.—“As the receipts of codfish are still more than our markets will consume at present, the demand being light, and dealers only buying to cover actual necessities, they being disinclined to keep any fish in stock within the trying weather we are having, our market for codfish has declined to \$6.75. Haddock and hake, though in light demand, as the receipts are not heavy, are pretty well sustained, but following the course of codfish have declined to \$6.25 and \$5.75.” Cable June 14.—“Cod \$6.50; haddock \$6; hake \$5.75.” Kingston, Ja., June 4.—“Our market continued very dull for your exports for some time past, owing in a great measure to wet weather, but, as the receipts were very light, stocks have been much reduced on this side although there have been two cargoes received on the north side. The last arrival here is the Lion from Lunenburg, and her cargo is being lotted at it at 26s. for tierces; 28s. for boxes of codfish; 26s. for herrings; 56s. for mackerel. The demand generally is light but prices will be maintained provided the cargoes on the water do not all arrive closely together.” Georgetown, Demerara, May 26.—“Best Halifax and Lockport codfish \$27 in small lots; boxes \$7; haddock \$22; split herrings \$5; no mackerel in the market.”

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.

Table listing various grocery items like SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, BISCUITS, and their prices.

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and steady. Breadstuffs are sold fine. Cornmeal quiet; Oats quiet. Flour strong and dearer.

Table listing various food items like FLOUR, CORN MEAL, BRAN, etc., and their prices.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various meat and provision items like Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, etc., and their prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing various fish items like MACKEREL, HERRING, ALEWIVES, etc., and their prices.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table listing lobster items like Nova Scotia, Tall Cans, Flat, etc., and their prices.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Table listing various lumber items like Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, etc., and their prices.

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing various butter and cheese items like Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, etc., and their prices.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing various wool and hide items like Wool, Ox Hides, Cow Hides, etc., and their prices.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruit items like Apples, Oranges, Lemons, etc., and their prices.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing various poultry items like Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, etc., and their prices.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table listing various live stock items like Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, etc., and their prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued).

The stream running in front of the rocks was easily fordable, and, having crossed it, they turned between two of the smaller boulders and ascended to the rocky path which led up to the king-stone of this singular group. Devereux noticed that the smaller rocks were honeycombed with caves, partly natural, but many of them had evidently been enlarged by the hand of man. At last they turned through a fissure in the side of the chief rock, which to Devereux's great astonishment, instead of being solid, was in the centre hollow, after the manner of a tooth. Around this curious platform in the middle were the entrance to several caverns, all of which, though natural to begin with, had evidently been considerably enlarged artificially; in short, the place had been in years long gone by a species of Buddhist monastery; now it was the home of the dacoit, and before then, perchance, of the tiger; whence his priest had formally invoked Buddah, now the victims of Shere Ali shrieked their lives out under the tortures thus miscreant inflicted under pretext of extorting confessions of hidden hordes which they did not possess.

This natural fortress had evidently been the retreat of the robbers for some time; many of the caves had been turned into store houses, and some of the larger ones into stables, and it was quite evident to Devereux that, if they only had command of the water, a small body of men might hold out for a considerable time against much superior numbers. Still that would avail Shere Ali little, let his stronghold be only once discovered; and then Charlie reflected sadly how well its secret had been kept, and how long the dacoit chief had baffled his pursuers. He was thrust into a small cell, with a stern intimation from Hassam that if he crossed its threshold without permission he did so at his peril. As far as he could make out, the place at present was occupied only by Hassam's party, and what had become of Shere Ali he was unable to conjecture, but he felt pretty certain that he was not within the citadel. He could see that the robbers maintained, in their way, a severe discipline—the Rohilla's word was obeyed without question by his strange medley of followers. The ruffianly crew seemed to have been gathered from men of all races common to the Peninsula. There were some whose soldierly bearing gave good grounds for supposing they were among those who, like their leader, had been false to their salt during the past Mutiny, but many of them had taken to the road from their youth upwards. Food and water were furnished him with a liberal hand, and, though he was apparently but slightly guarded, Devereux knew that he was jealously watched; moreover, so far as he knew, the only way out of this singular amphitheatre was the narrow path by which they had entered, and two or three of the dacoits armed to the teeth lingered night and day about that. Still Charlie thought that if any feasible chance of escape presented itself, he was bound to attempt it. He could but be killed, and that that would be his fate a little later he had no reason to doubt; in fact, it puzzled Charlie why it was that his life was spared so long.

On their first day in the rocks the dacoits seemed determined to compensate themselves for the fatigues of their late rapid march. They gave themselves up, after the manner of their kind, to eating and drinking, sleep and tobacco—usually the sole pleasure left to those who elect to live by preying on their fellows; the second day they were more on the alert, and Hassam more than once ascended a rough staircase which led to the top of the great honey-combed rock which formed their shelter. Devereux had gathered, partly from the few words he caught, and partly from their gestures, that they were expecting the arrival of their leader; and when the afternoon sun had sunk low in the heavens the tramp of horses on the narrow path became plainly audible; a few minutes more and Shere Ali, with about a dozen followers, made their appearance on the rocky platform. Devereux was struck with what a very small number of the dacoits had gained their stronghold; he felt sure they were in much greater force when he and his comrades came up with them. It was, of course difficult to estimate their numbers in the jungle, but Charlie had believed that there was quite three hundred of them when the first attack was made, which had terminated so disastrously for himself. He did not believe that Hobson's incessant attacks had occasioned such loss as the disproportion between their present and then numbers might have been supposed to indicate. Then he began to speculate upon how Shere Ali's return would affect himself—little doubt, he thought, but what his fate would be speedily determined now; then he wondered whether his comrades were still upon the track of the marauders. He reckoned that Hobson could only have about fifty men with him now, for several he knew fell in that first skirmish, and it was not likely that others had not shared the same fate in succeeding ones. Shere Ali had between thirty and forty with him, and the natural defence of the place were such that, even if tracked to his lair, the struggle between him and his assailants would be both bloody and protracted.

Devereux was kept but little in suspense; half an hour after the dacoit chief's arrival in the citadel his cave was entered by some half-dozen of the robbers, and he was roughly escorted into the presence of Shere Ali. The bandit's face wore its most savage expression. Hobson's stubborn pursuit had irritated him not a little, and his fury had been thorough roused by finding it hopeless to induce his followers to face the hated Feringhees. He had led them on himself twice in the most resolute fashion; for, merciless though he was, he possessed the attribute of animal courage. But as it had been in the Mutiny, so it was now, and, in spite of preponderance of numbers, the Asiatic could rarely be induced to face the Englishman hand to hand.

He was sitting at the door of his cave which he retained as his own private residence, surrounded by Hassam and four or five more of his principal lieutenants. A gleam of ferocious exultation flashed over his face,

and the savage dark eyes lit up with devilish cruelty as he fixed his gaze upon Devereux.

"Ha! ha!" he laughed, at last; "so this is the dog of a Feringhee you persuaded me to spare, Hassam. Your arm grows feeble, old friend; your sword was wont to do its work cleaner. Answer me this, Englishman; not as you hope to live, but as you hope to escape agonies that will make you welcome death as a boon and a blessing. How many parties of your hated race are there out in pursuit of me?"

Devereux made no reply.

"Dog, do you hear what I say?"

"A soldier answers no question put to him by the enemy; and an Englishman knows how to die."

"And an Asiatic knows how to kill. Fool! before to-morrow's sun has set you shall pray to your gods for death. Away with him, and let him be given to the flies."

Charley Devereux was in merciful ignorance of the horrible death to which Shere Ali's ruthless word consigned him; in a trice he was seized, conducted down the narrow pathway, carried some two hundred yards out into the little oasis, on the edge of which the rocky citadel stood. There he was stripped, and then, his captors having driven some short stakes into the ground, they proceeded to bind him hand and foot to the said stakes, the result of their labors being that Devereux was left stretched flat on his back on the ground, with his arms extended after the manner of a man crucified, unable to move hand or foot, and with only the power of slightly turning his head. That done, with a brutal laugh, the robbers retreated into their own stronghold.

Devereux speedily began to realize the horrible death to which the dacoits had consigned him; the sun was almost down, so for the present he was spared the tortures of the fierce glare that must to-morrow shine down upon his upturned face; but Charley quickly became aware that the jungle was alive with creeping things, for which his defenceless form soon became a playground. The stings, the bites, and the irritation caused by this army of bees, mosquitoes, centipedes, etc., gradually became maddening, and as the night wore on the fever occasioned by it natural excited a terrible thirst, a frightful craving for water, than which there is no infliction more hard to bear.

With the hours of darkness came the bark of the jackal; and soon Devereux became conscious that several of the creatures were not only at hand, but were stealing cautiously up to him as a subject well worthy of investigation. He could have cried aloud almost in his agony, but he grimly swore the dacoits should not have that satisfaction; and then he realised Shere Ali's threat. He felt that he was strong yet, and that he could look forward to hours of thirst and this frightful irritation before death released him. Every bone in his body seemed to be one prolonged ache, from the enormous inability to shift his position. He felt that the jackals were coming nearer and nearer; they were smelling at his feet; every moment he expected their sharp teeth would meet in his flesh. Suddenly came a sharp yap from one of their number, who was still a little way off. Another second, and they were scuttling away in all direction.

What had alarmed them he could not guess, but at all events he was relieved for the present from one of the horrors of his position.

CHAPTER XLVII.

THE ROCKS OF RUGGERHUND.

At the expiration of the hour bugle and trumpet rang out "boot and saddle;" the mounted infantry and dragoons at once, under Hobson's orders, turning upon the former's previous tracks, once more plunged into the jungle, carrying with them the unhappy Bunnea as a captive.

"I am going back," said Hobson, "to the spot where I was beat and lost all trace of Shere Ali. The road there splits into three paths, the one of those three paths that we followed brought us on to the main road; I am convinced that Shere Ali was not with that party. That band, I should imagine, dispersed as soon as it touched the highway. It is little likely that they would have dared travel in the force they were along the main road to Nagpore. Had they turned the Secunderbad way you must have met them."

"Quite true," said Slade, "and I am perfectly sure no such body as that a score has passed us on the road."

Hobson smiled; he had not passed years in hunting Pandies, Rohillas, dacoits, and all such riff-raff for nothing. He had not much faith in these newly arrived English dragoons, when their wits came to be pitted against the subtlety of the Asiatic.

"This leaves us," he continued, "a choice of two roads; which of these two I am to follow depends upon that Bunno's decision. Charlie Devereux's life hangs upon a thread, and, by the living God, if I arrive too late I'll keep my word with that miserable huxster."

"You surely don't mean you'll put in force what you threatened?" said Gilbert.

"You are new to these people, Slade. You can't quite understand what we went through during the Mutiny times. And your eyes are hardly opened yet to what may be poor Devereux's fate unless our help comes speedily. You don't know, perhaps, so much of this Shere Ali and his doings as we who have been hunting him for months. If I was sure that wretched huxster was withholding from me the information I require, I would slay him alive. As it is, if he tampers with me in any way he shall never leave that jagged alive, for I'll shoot him with my own hand."

Gilbert said nothing, but he was tortured with the idea of what poor Charlie's fate might be, and recognized at once that his leader was one of those stern, determined natures that thoroughly understood his savage fate, and was perfectly competent to cope with him.

The Bunnea in the mean time, arrant knave and coward as he was at bottom, was not quite plunged in that abyss of despair and terror that he pretended. Frightened he was, no doubt. He was of a timid and cautious nature. Nothing but the greed of gold had led him to open his lips to the extent that he did before Sergeant Rivers. He could not resist asking what was the reward of treachery. He could not help, with all his trading instincts upon him, seeking to know whether what he had got to sell would not fetch a higher price. He had got his answer—he had found it would fetch double. It may be still questioned whether he would have had the courage to be tempted even by so high a bait, but the white Sahib had pre-emptorily taken the whole thing out of his hands; he was a prisoner, and threatened with all sorts of pains and penalties if he did not divulge what he knew. On the one hand was the terrible vengeance of Shere Ali, on the other immediate punishment by the white Sahib, should he refuse to do his bidding. Cunning, though cowardly, the more the Bunnea turned the thing over in his own mind, the more convinced he was that the betrayal of Shere Ali tended most to his safety and profit. If he guided the Feringhees to the stronghold of the robbers, the result would probably be the capture of the great dacoit chief; and then he thought that the band might be so effectually broken up that he would have little to fear from their vengeance. Then again, was he not offered two thousand rupees to point out the way? His mouth watered at the bare idea, yes, decidedly he would speak.

Upon arrival at the place where the three roads met, Hobson ordered his prisoner to be at once brought before him, and sternly demanded which of these three roads led to Shere Ali's place of refuge.

Prostrating himself at Hobson's feet, the Bunnea exclaimed, "If my lord will hold to his promise, give me the two thousand rupees he has promised me, and then let me go free, I will tell him all I know."

"You shall have the reward and go free the minute you have led me to Shere Ali's fortress, and I am convinced that he is still there? Where is he?"

"My lord, the dacoits are concealed in the rocks of Ruggerbund, and the path to the right will lead you to them."

"The rocks of Ruggerbund!" exclaimed Hobson; "it is odd I never heard of them, and yet I thought I knew all this country well, too."

"They were famous many hundreds of years ago, and it was said many holy men lived in them, but they are little known now."

"Do you think that fellow is speaking the truth?" said Slade.

"Yes; at all events it will be the worst day's work he ever did if he is not. Take him to the front, Rivers. And now let's push forward as quick as we can."

After some hours' riding the party arrived at the open plain on the further side of which rose the curious rocks of Ruggerbund. Hobson instantly ordered a halt under cover of the trees, and then after surveying the brigand's stronghold through his field-glasses for some minutes, gave orders that men and horses should keep themselves carefully concealed, and, above all that there must be no noise.

"That's a very tough nut to crack, Slade," he said, "pointing to the rocks," and Heaven knows how many of his rascallions that scoundrel Shere Ali has got with him; but we must have it at any cost."

"My fellows are downright wolfish to get a chance," replied Gilbert; "they know that their old officer is in the dacoits' hands, and your men have been enlightening them a little upon the way Shere Ali treats his prisoners."

"Yes," rejoined Hobson, "there's no fear but what they'll come on fast enough when they're wanted. The first question is, what is the best chance of saving Devereux's life? the second how to carry that place with as little loss of life as possible."

"To save Charlie's life is the main thing. I suppose your fear is that they'll murder him the minute they catch sight of us."

"Just so; the sun is all but down, I think our first chance will be to steal across the open in the dark, and then to rush the rocks at the first glimmer of daybreak."

Anxiously did Slade and Hobson sweep the half-mile of open that separated them from the rocks. They could see the robber sentinel on the summit of the king rock as clearly as possible. Their men were silent, watchful, and observant as themselves. They knew that Devereux's life depended on the rapidity and dexterity of their attack. He had been popular with both corps, and the mounted rifles had in addition a long score of weary marching and counter-marching to reckon up with the human tigers whom they had at last tracked to their lair. The sun dipped below the horizon with that plunge that characterises his setting in the East, and it was night, lit up as yet only by the fireflies, and sung only by the trumpeting of the musquito and the chirruping of the innumerable insect tribe. The stars twinkled slowly forth, but there was no moon; moreover, a declivity of the ground sheltered the doings of the robbers as they emerged from the base of their citadel. The consequence was that, keenly as the eyes of his friends had scanned the intervening space between them and the Ruggerbund rocks they could see nothing of Devereux's so-to-speak crucifixion. There he lay staked to the ground literally within their sight, had it not been for the darkness. Then came the rising of the moon, the bark of the jackal, and the melancholy wail of more than one of the denizens of the jungle, to break the silence of an eastern night.

"We must wait till that confounded moon is down," said Hobson; "and as soon as it is I shall creep across with my men, in skirmishing order, and be as much around the far side of those rocks as I can before daybreak. We must both leave a few men behind to take care of the horses; you'll then bring the main body of your fellows, massed just in rear of my centre. At daybreak you and your men must carry the entrance to the main rock. I shall immediately collect my men together and follow to the fort."

(To be continued.)

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70. The Race, or Coming New Utopia. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. A thrilling history of life among an ideal people found in the centre of the earth, where the beauties are Arcadian, the form perfect, the thought pure and motive free. Part I.
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MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.

MINING.

The prospects for a largely increased coal output the coming season are, or should be, very bright, if the discontent in Ontario at the high prices charged by United States coal shippers, could be taken advantage of in some way. Mr. David Armstrong is now advocating through the press of Ontario the granting of a bounty on all Nova Scotia coal delivered in that Province. He clearly proves that by the granting of such a bonus the Province of Ontario would be enabled to save a large sum yearly. This being the case, we can see no reason why, in the interests of interprovincial trade, the bonus should not be granted. Once secure the Ontario market and the output of our coal mines would at once be doubled or trebled, and the extra capital invested here would prove of incalculable benefit.

There is little or no news this week from the gold districts. At Carleton and Moose River, the various mines are being worked skillfully, and good returns are the result. The yield at Oldham has fallen off somewhat, a disappointing result under the circumstances. At Rawdon a disastrous fire has for the time put back operations, which gave every indication of proving most profitable. Geo. W. Stewart is vigorously prospecting at Kilgus, and we trust his pluck is about being rewarded. Fifteen Mile Stream is yielding large returns, and now properties are being prospected. Mr. Yeaton, at Beaver Dam, and Mr. Coffee, at Tangier, are pegging industriously away. The Dufferin Company at Salmon River, under the wise management of Mr. Hattie, continues to hold its own. Mr. Reid, the energetic manager of the Oxford, continues his semi-monthly visits to Halifax, and seldom fails to fetch a gold bar. In the same district Dr. Cogwell and John Anderson are meeting with full success. From Kenfrew and from the newly-opened mines at Isaac's Harbor, we have no reports, and very little news comes to us from Sherbrooke district. To the westward the greatest stir is in the Malaga Lake district, where two large companies are now in operation. The "McGuire" mine at Whitburn continues its large and steady yield of gold, and the "Cushing" property adjoining is under good management proving a valuable mine. From Yarmouth County we have no word, and we must request our correspondents there to keep us better posted. Taken all in all, the gold mining industry is in a most flourishing condition.

The Commissioner of Mines, under the powers conferred on him by the Mining Act, has advertised for forfeiture a large number of mining leases that have not been worked for five years. They are all in Halifax County, and it is to be hoped, that when forfeited, they may fall into the hands of men who will work them. We are glad to note that the Commissioner is taking decisive action, as great good should result to the mining cause.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF CANADA.—*The Great Mackenzie Basin*—The mineral resources of British North America have, up to the present time, been almost neglected, and are but little known or appreciated, notwithstanding the fact that Canada has expended annually for many years very large sums upon the Geological Survey, and published as long ago as 1863 Sir Wm. Logan's admirable geological report. Though the fact is creditable to the "powers that be," it must be admitted that nearly all the knowledge we have of Canada's useful minerals is that furnished in the work of that eminently practical and progressive engineer and geologist. During the past two years the Geological Survey has again commenced publishing information that has practical value, and which will tend to direct attention to its mineral resources, which are vast and rich beyond any conception that has yet found place in the public mind.

Even the best known mineral districts, the magnificent coal, iron and gold fields of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, the copper deposits of Newfoundland, the gold washings of the Cnauticre, Quebec, the phosphates, asbestos, iron, copper, gold and silver of Ontario, though known and worked for many years, are still but infant industries, and it is difficult to convince capitalists in this country that the deposits are so amount to much, because they hear so little of them, and their output is so comparatively insignificant as to bear so many years' development.

The Canadians themselves are ignorant of most of the vast mineral resources their country contains, and comparatively indifferent to what they do know so that the revelations of a recent Parliamentary committee report on the Great Mackenzie Basin are as unexpected there as here. According to the report, as summarized in the New York Times, the area of the Great Mackenzie Basin is given as 1,260,000 square miles, and in this are not included any of the islands of the Arctic Archipelago. The coast line on the Atlantic Ocean and Hudson's Bay, exclusive of inlets, measures 5000 miles. One-half of this coast line is accessible to whaling and sealing craft. The total area of the lakes probably exceeds that of the Eastern Canadian-American chain, and the navigable coast line of the larger lakes of the region about 4000 miles. There is river navigation in the region to the extent of 2750 miles, half of which is suitable for stern-wheel steamers, which, in barges, may carry 300 tons. The other half is deep enough for light-draught sea-going steamers. A total of 6500 miles of continuous lake and river navigation is broken in two places. One of these occurs on the Great St. Lawrence River, and to overcome it a 20-mile wagon road is now under construction from Fort Smith southward. The other break consists of 70 miles of Athabasca River, above Fort McMurray. In those 70 miles, rapids are unacceptably numerous. The committee states that flat-boats can descend but cannot ascend them.

The immense lacustrine area of the northern and eastern portions of the territory implies, the committee thinks, the future supply of a great part of the North American continent with food fish.

In the Great Mackenzie Basin there is, in the committee's opinion,

sible area fitted for the growth of potatoes of 656,000 square miles ; suitable for barley, 407,000 square miles ; and suitable for wheat, 316,000 square miles. The pasturable area is placed at 860,000 square miles, of which 26,000 miles is open prairie. Including the latter, 274,000 square miles, the committee states, may be considered arable. Of the total area, 400,000 square miles is useless for the pasturage of domestic animals or for cultivation.

The forest area contains the liard, a balsam poplar, which attains a growth of 120 feet in height and a stump diameter of 6 feet ; the white spruce, 150 feet high, with a stump diameter of 5 feet, the larch, of about the same size, and the bankian pine, which has a straight stem 100 feet high, with a stump diameter of only 2 feet.

Of the minerals of this vast region little is known. Nothing is known of the minerals which may exist east of the Mackenzie River and north of the Great Slave Lake. Enough is known of the western affluents of the Mackenzie, the committee thinks, to show that at the headwaters of the Peace, Liard and Peel rivers there are from 150,000 to 200,000 square miles which may be considered auriferous, while west of the Rocky Mountains there is a metalliferous area, principally of gold yielding rocks, 1300 miles long, and from 400 to 500 miles broad. Gold has been found on the west shore of Hudson's Bay, silver on the Upper Liard and Peace Rivers, and copper on the Copper Mine River. Iron, graphite, ochre, brick and pottery clays, mica, gypsum, lime, sandstone and asphaltum are also known to exist in the region. Salt is found in crystals and in saline springs.

The evidence submitted to the committee points, in the language of the report, to the existence in the Athabasca and Mackenzie valleys of the most extensive petroleum field in America, if not in the world. The committee suggests that 40,000 square miles of this territory be for the present reserved from sale, as it is probable that in the near future petroleum will rank among the chief assets of the Dominion. The committee bounds the reserved lands as follows. - Easterly by a line drawn due north from the foot of the Cascade Rapids on Clearwater River to the south shore of Athabasca Lake ; northerly by the said lake shore and the Quatre Fourche and Peace Rivers ; westerly by Peace River and a straight line from Peace River landing to the western extremity of Lesser Slave Lake, and southerly by said lake and the river discharging it to Athabasca River and Clearwater River as far up as the source. - *Engineering and Mining Journal.*

MARBLE.—Marble, though one of the most beautiful of rocks, has yet a most ignoble origin. At the bottom of some old Devonian or Silurian sea, there accumulated throughout untold ages vast bodies of dead corals, shells and other marine animals, embedded in fine calcareous mud. Throughout succeeding ages these were further hurried by sand and mud, to be finally, by heat and pressure hardened into stone. Not stranger is it that the dust of Alexander be found stopping a bung-hole, or that "imperious Cæsar, dead and turned to clay, might stop a hole to keep the wind away," than that the slimy ooze of a sea bottom, full of all manner of dead and uncanny things, becomes by nature's processes an object of beauty, admired alike by the most æsthetic, fastidious and vulgar mind. — *Scientific American.*

DIAMONDS IN METEORIC STONES.—In a Russian paper appears a preliminary report of the examination by Latschinof and Jerofeif, professors of mineralogy and chemistry, respectively, of a meteoric stone weighing four pounds, which fell in the district of Krasnoslobodsk, government of Penza, Russia, on September 4th, 1886. In the insoluble residue, small corpuscles showing traces of polarization were observed ; they are harder than corundum, and have density and other characteristics of the diamond. The corpuscles are said to amount to one per cent of the meteoric stone. Carbon in its amorphous graphic form has been long known as a constituent of meteoric irons and stones, lately, small but well defined crystals of graphic carbon, having forms often presented by the diamond, were described in our columns as having been found in a meteoric iron from Western Australia. "If this supplementary discovery be confirmed," says Nature, "we may at last be placed on the track of the artificial production of precious stones."

CONCENTRATES.—The present annual consumption of lead in Canada is of the value of \$250,000, and the import duty \$12 per ton.

The gypsum deposits of the Black Hills in Dakota are pronounced equal to those of Nova Scotia, which are the purest yet discovered.

The Halo and Norcross mine, Nevada, last year milled 3,948 tons of ore which yielded \$119,760, of which \$55,817 was gold, and the balance silver.

The total number of persons employed in and about the mines under the English Coal Mines Regulation Act, in 1887, was 526,217, of whom 4,183 were females working above ground.

The total estimated yield of gold last year in the Pacific Provinces, B. C., is valued at \$693,709, being a decrease since 1886 of \$209,942.

The long talked of sale of the Monarch and Hercules mines in Cababi District, A. T., has finally been effected. The mines were purchased by Chicago parties. A mill is to be erected on the properties.

The mines of Gilpin county, Colorado, produced \$2,479,180 in 1887, and \$32,298,342 for the past sixteen years, showing an average of a little over \$2,000,000 per annum. At the close of 1887 there were 452 stamps in operation in the county, and 330 stamps idle.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, the United States imported tin plates valued abroad at \$16,883,813.

At the close of the fiscal year 1877 there was but \$167,561,472 of gold in the United States, while at the close of 1887 there was \$695,130,375.

Mexican silver lead ore, imported into the United States by way of El Paso, for the quarter ended March 31, 1888, was valued at \$1,001,959.

The Viroqua Lead and Zinc Company report a big strike of lead on their property near Joplin, Mo., on which zinc only has heretofore been found.



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HOME AND FARM.

THE MARITIME EXPERIMENT STATION.

Nappan is a small station about five miles south-east of Amherst, in the county of Cumberland, N. S. It is only a few cented farmhouses overlooking the junction of the Maccan and Nappan rivers. About half a mile from the railroad station by the highway, (which might have been made straight but for some unaccountable reason was straightened by being made crooked a short time ago, probably on the principle that the farthest way round is the shortest way home), is the Dominion Experiment Station.

An experiment station is a place where all manner of experimenting in connection with farming is carried out. It is a place where they try to do not only good farming but also poor farming, in order to find out the reasons why a certain method is good and another is bad practice. There they try to find out new methods as well as test the old. All kinds of seeds are tried to find out which is the best adapted to the various conditions under which they are grown. Cattle are experimented with as well as all other kinds of stock, to see what feed and in what proportion is best adapted to make them grow. In fact, every line of work that is connected with the farm is investigated. In most experiment stations a rigid watch is kept on the fertilizers sold in the country. All frauds or adulterations of foods are suppressed. They try to make themselves as useful as possible in every way to the farmer.

The station consists of three hundred and twenty acres which lie facing the Chignecto Bay. It is divided by the railroad as well as the highway, and as the marsh is in a separate piece, the farm is really divided into four. The marsh lies, curiously enough, adjoining the dike in a long narrow strip. The current of the Nappan river is such that it is constantly encroaching on the dike, and evidently compelled the former owner to dike inside of the old dikes. The Government have a big job on their hands if they succeed in preserving this marsh from the inroads of old Neptune. The marsh itself is very variable in character, some of it being good, and some of it from present appearances not much good. Indeed some will not yield over a half a ton of hay to the acre this year. The soil of the upland is of a variable character. It varies from sand to clay, and is well adapted to experimental work. It will all require draining. On the top of the hills are water holes that it is said were never dry since the country has been settled.

As the Government have only had possession for a short time they have been busy clearing up the ground, taking up old fences and plowing the ground preparatory to future use. There are no buildings of value on the place except the farm dwelling, which is a good looking house.

It seems good to see a drill for putting in grain in use instead of the universal custom of sowing by hand. There are other instruments which would be of value to have introduced to our farmers which are not on the farm.

There are some experiments under way already. Various plots of the different varieties of oats, wheat and barley are growing. Most of them are Russian. It is interesting to note how much better the Canadian varieties do than those which have come from near the arctic circle. It is difficult to see just what benefit these experiments will do us. If no other kinds would grow here we might hope to find one that would. But these grains grow here to perfection, and we cannot hope to improve on them by importing the dwarfed plants that have survived the Russian colds, nor does it seem necessary to import larches, firs and spruce that are native here.

In the way of fruits the prospects of valuable work are splendid. It is proposed to try all the numerous kinds of fruit, both large and small. Already they have a number of kinds of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, etc. Vegetables are receiving their proper share of attention. They intend shortly to build a green-house.

The station is just beginning its work and it would be unfair to offer any criticism. It is evident to any thoughtful person that it takes time to perform valuable experiments, and the public should expect no very valuable reports for a year or two, as everything will have to be prepared before the real experiments can be begun. There is a great field of work and usefulness before this station, and the superintendent has the best interests of his fellow farmers at heart, and can be trusted to do all that can be done for them. It is a pity that the Government do not provide him with more assistance than simply a horticulturist. There are fields of work that cannot be touched because there is no chemist there to assist in the work.

ENSILAGE.

PART III.—CROPS FOR ENSILAGE.

Some enthusiastic propagators of ensilage theories have claimed that it made no difference what crops were used, and that it worked equally well with all. Every now and then someone still comes out in an article advocating this view, but its advocates are rapidly growing less numerous.

Maize in some of its various forms is now the generally accepted crop which is used universally for this purpose. The reasons for this are numerous and valid. In the first place this is the only way that some varieties can be preserved, except by leaving them in the field and drawing them in as wanted. Even those kinds that can be dried so that they may be put in a stack or mow are always difficult to cure properly, and lose a great deal even when the conditions are most favorable. Hence wherever corn is grown this method becomes as soon as introduced very popular for preserving this crop. This accounts for its popularity with maize, but does not show why it is not valuable with other crops.

In a favorable season for hay-making practically none of the valuable materials of the hay are lost. Some may be rendered a little more indigestible but that is all. Clover is harder to cure than grass, but even in

this case the clover-hay has about the same composition that the green clover had except the water. It is impossible to preserve either grass or clover as ensilage without a serious loss at the best. It is safe to say that it cannot be preserved with the present knowledge of ensilage-making any better than it would be if exposed to a moderate storm. It might be more palatable as ensilage, but no more nutritious. The chances are all in favor of making hay rather than ensilage out of grass and clover. If it does not get a storm it will be better by far than it would as ensilage, and if it does get wet, in nine cases out of ten it will be as good.

It has been shown by numerous experiments that the loss of making ensilage out of corn is great, but it has also been shown that so far there is no better way known. Our climate is such that hay can usually be made without very great risk of injury if it is properly managed. The unfortunate season is the exception, not the rule. It would be an unwise thing to attempt to use grass or clover for ensilage.

FROM TRURO TO MATTLAND.

The Province of Nova Scotia abounds in beautiful drives, fine landscapes, and charming scenery. Wherever one turns, the eye is charmed with beautiful sights. One of these interesting drives is from Truro to Mattland. All along the road, without exception, there is nothing but what pleases. The farms are so fertile, the houses are so attractive, everything looks so prosperous, that one can scarcely help envying their possessors.

There are many lessons to be learned from this drive. The yards around the houses and barns are so clean and kept in such order. Things are not thrown around without regard to appearances. The farms are well tilled, as shown by the absence of weeds. But few cattle were pasturing in the road.

How many roads twelve miles long can have these things said of them? It is too commonly the case that quite the reverse is true. The cattle pasture in the road, the weeds grow promiscuously, and the dooryard looks as if it had been made the general receptacle for all that was not in use on the farm, and for all the trash that could be found.

NOTES.

The prospects are splendid for an excellent crop of fruit this fall. In every part of the Province the trees have been covered with an immense number of blossoms. The fine weather will assist the setting of the fruit.

The grass has made wonderful growth the last few weeks in most parts of the Province. A little more rain would have assisted it.

See that all repairs are made on the mower and the other tools for haying before it is necessary to use them.

How many know about the "Rural New Yorker's trench system" of growing potatoes? It is a capital way. It will be described in a few weeks.

Never sign your name to any paper for a stranger, no matter how innocent it may look, for it may return as a note.

Coarse, medium, and fine ground bone meal are all sold at the same prices. The fine is worth double the coarse. The coarse pieces of bone may lie in the ground for years before becoming available.

The Provincial Exhibition will be held in Truro this year. A committee was recently selected by the citizens of this enterprising town in connection with this exhibition. The president of the committee is Mr. James Norm, and the secretary is Mr. W. D. Dimock. Considering the great experience these gentlemen have had, it is difficult to conceive how two men better fitted for their work could have been found. Their selection assures the success of the exhibition as far as it can be assured.

The Bath and West of England Society have been conducting a series of experiments. They have undertaken a novel, and certainly wise, method of performing them. This is to have the same experiments performed by a number of farmers at the same time. This allows them to draw general conclusions in one year, which it would take long years to arrive at on any single farm, or at any experiment station. These experiments cannot help being of the greatest benefit to the farmers themselves who perform them, besides the instruction they give to all others.

THE ENGLISH SPARROW.—Nova Scotia fruit growers have been discussing the English sparrow, which has become so numerous in the provinces since its introduction a few years ago. They were unable, however, to decide whether it was their enemy or friend, no one present being prepared to say that he had suffered any injury by reason of it.

A day's extra work preparing the soil may make many bushels difference in the final yield.

Moderate confinement and plenty of corn meal and boiled potatoes will put the desired "pound of flesh" on the young goose.

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, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives strength and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

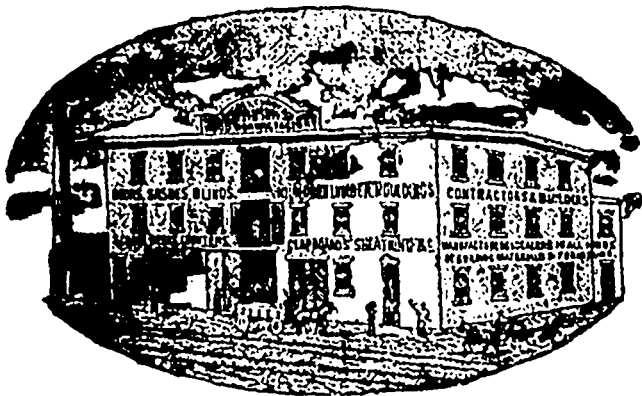
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To the President and Directors of the Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia:

Gentlemen.—Your cheque for \$2000 was this day handed me by your agent, in full of claim for insurance by your Society on the life of my late husband, James B. Kirkpatrick. This receipt is given expecting that you will publish it, thereby making known to the public that just claims on your Society are promptly paid. Yours respectfully,
NANCY KIRKPATRICK, Widow.

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CHESS.

The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Chess—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required. All communications for this department should be addressed—CHESS EDITOR, Windsor, N. S.

A. E. BRICE, (Eng.) Problems received with thanks.

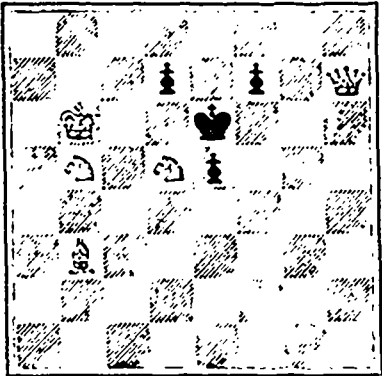
Correct solution of No. 36 received from Rev. C. E. Willots.

Solution to Problem 35.—Kt to K6. (Correct solutions received from J. W. Wallace, H. B. Stairs, Mrs. H. Moseley, F. W. Beckman, and "Vona.")

PROBLEM No. 40.

By M. M. Carpenter and Shinkman. ("An exquisite little stratagem.")

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Arms and the men I sing who, called to light,

Rush from their rest to wage the mimic fight;

Bedecked with mitre, sceptre, shield and sword,

Types of the puppets on our world's wide board.

On either stage, intrigue and craft are seen,

On each, the proudest heart must own its Queen;

On both, the simple Pawns are trodden down,

In cause of might and right—or church and crown.

Bold cavaliers the paths of peace perplex,

The schemes of Kings are crossed by adverse checks;

Castles and crosciers serve as mammon's bait,

And all is risked in love, to gain—a mate!

True, every chief in chess supports his brother,

Ebon and silver only slay each other;

While on the chequered field of earthly labor,

The hand of man falls first upon his neighbor!

Our game is done, the lowly and the great

Lie on one table—levelled in one fate;

And having played their play of noise and knocks,

Death packs them up again into the box!

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"DIXIE," Antagonish.—Your solution to Problem 33 is quite correct. Would be pleased to hear from you often and to have your name in confidence.

C. E. MORTON, Milton.—If you

will look up the number of THE CRITIC containing the solution of Problem 6 you will find on comparison the weakness of that which you tender. Would like to hear again from you.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 32.—Correctly solved by Mrs. H. Moseley. Position—black men, 3, 14, king, 23; white men, 10, 16, 29; black to move and win.

23-19	22-26	15-11	6-1
16-12(a)	29-25	(2)6-1	5-9
19-15	26-30	11-7	7-10
10-6	25-21	1-6	9-6
14-17	30-25	7-2	10-14
(1) 6-2	5-1	6-1	6-2
15-18	25-22	11-10	14-18
2-6	1-6	21-17	13-9
18-14	23-18	2-7	18-14
6-1	6-1	1-5	black
17-22	18-15	10-6	wins.
1-5	1-6	17-13	

(1) White might lengthen the game by remaining on 29 till forced out.

(1) Instead of 6-2 move 29-25, 15-18, 25-21, 3-7, 21-14, 18-2 and black wins.

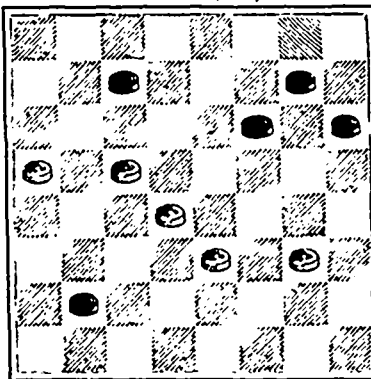
(2) Instead of 6-1 move:—
6-2 21-17 17-13 13-6
14-9 11-15 15-10 10-1
b. wins.

PROBLEM 33.—Correctly solved by Mrs. H. Moseley and "Dixie." Position:—black men, 21, 28, kings, 2, 29; white men, 30, 32, kings, 1, 10; white to play and win.

1-5	22-18	9-5	2-9
29-25	30-26	26-23	5-23
5-9	21-25	32-27	white
25-22	13-9	23-32	wins.
9-13	25-30	10-6	

PROBLEM 36.

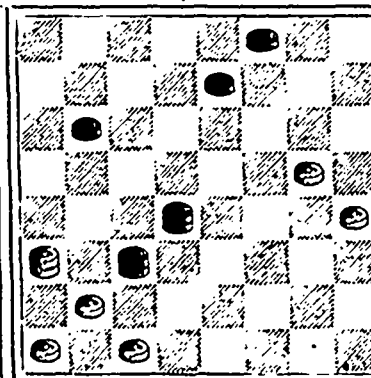
By Dr. Schaefer, New York. Black men—6, 8, 11, 12, 25.



White men—13, 14, 18, 23, 24. White to play and draw.

PROBLEM 37.

By Wm. Muir of Maybole, Scotland. Black men—3, 7, 9 ks., 18, 22.



White men—16, 20, 25, 29, 30, k., 21. White to play and win.

The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Checkers—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required. All Checker communications should be addressed to W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street, Halifax.

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- 300 cases Claret
- 60 " Hock and Moselle
- 400 doz. Ale and Porter, pts. & qts.
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NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY next, 4th instant, Mails will be despatched from this office, daily, as follows:—

For the Northern and Eastern Counties of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, New Brunswick, and the United States, at 6 o'clock, a.m.

For the Upper Provinces, and second Mails for the United States, New Brunswick and principal offices on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, Stellarton, New Glasgow and Pictou, at 8.30 o'clock, p.m.

Second Mail for Bedford, Shubenacadie, Truro, Stellarton, etc., at 4.20 o'clock.

The Mail for the UNITED KINGDOM per Canadian Packet via Rimouski, will close every WEDNESDAY, at 5.30 o'clock, p.m.

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