

THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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THE CRITIC,

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BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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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 his 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 judgement.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Japan Government has come to the conclusion that work turned out in the national factories costs more to produce than the same classes of work manufactured in private establishments. It is, therefore, decided to sell out to private corporations the numerous Government factories now in operation.

There are 60,000 sailors in the British navy, of whom, according to Sir Charles Beresford, 65 per cent are non-combatants. 21,000 fighting men, out of a total force of 60,000, appears to be a small proportion. The matter is now engaging the serious attention of the Admiralty Board.

Corsica is a favored isle. She claims as one of her sons the great Napoleon Bonaparte, and now it is affirmed that Christopher Columbus, the Genoese navigator, was a Corsican by birth. The records of the little villages of Calvi prove this fact beyond all question.

It is really gratifying to an independent mind to see a supporter of the party in power so independent and untrammelled as Mr. Pipes, of Cumberland, and has repeatedly shown himself to be. It is easier to be independent on the opposition side of the House, yet there are but few oppositionists in the House that are so uniformly independent, so well posted, and so outspoken, as Mr. Pipes.

The old Snyder rifle gave place to the Martini-Henri, and this is now to be superseded by the new Enfield Martini rifle, the bore of which is to be .303 less than the Martini-Henri. Arrangements have been made to manufacture ten thousand of the new rifles for the British army, but in view of the probable success of the new Magazine rifle, its general adoption is doubtful.

Maryland temperance men have organized a one dollar temperance association, the members of which are pledged to do their best to promote temperance among all classes of the community and agree to pay annually \$1.00 in furtherance of this object. Thousands of the best men and women in the State have joined the Association and its moral influence has already done more to stamp out intemperance in Maryland, than prohibition has accomplished in Maine or high licenses in Iowa.

The Editor of the *Desert News* is now in jail at Salt Lake City, charged with supporting four wives. Our sympathy with our brother journalist would take practical shape if he would but tell us how he managed to make provision for his quartette of wives. The profession will wait with anxiety for an explanation.

To Canadian eyes, Chinese girls do not appear beautiful, but however artificial may be the means taken to insure small feet, they are more natural in the choice of names for Chinese lasses. We have read of a Chinese mandarin whose five daughters gloried in the names of Cherry blossom, Peach blossom, Plum blossom, Bamboo leaf, and Pine wood.

The citizens of Chicago are in a funk. Observations prove that the surface of Lake Michigan is rising at the rate of four inches per annum. The householders upon one street in the north-western part of the city have been obliged to abandon their homes and the water is fast encroaching upon the Park.

Punch in a recent issue has a capital cartoon of King Theebaw's successor, which has attracted much attention. A large gun represents the trunk with two small field pieces as the legs of the body. The arms are two rifles, to the muzzles of which are appended a sword and dagger. A large shell represents the head, it being surmounted by a British military helmet. The figure is labelled "Martial Law."

Some instances have been brought to our notice of unfair trade upon the part of some manufacturing establishments in the Upper Provinces, in which manufactured goods were sold to retail traders in the Maritime Provinces, below the cost of the material used. This is unfair to our manufacturers who, while perfectly willing to compete for business upon a fair and equitable terms, have no intention of allowing the Lower Provinces to again be made a slaughter market. Business is business, and if the manufacturers of Ontario hope by unfair means to secure our markets they may find that the rule can be worked both ways.

The *London Financial News* has been looking into Panama Canal facts and figures, and reaches some interesting conclusions. M. DeLesseus' calculator was that, beginning in 1881, the canal could be built in eight years and not exceed \$120,000,000 in cost. In June, 1883, the date of the last official report, \$45,900,000, or over one-third of the total estimate, had been spent and just about one per cent of the excavation was done. Up to June, 1885, the *News* learns, the total expenditure has been \$104,033,000 or five-sixths of the total estimate, and the work done was one-tenth of all that will be necessary. The *News* goes on, allowing for the heavy extra cost of tide-locks, retaining walls against the Chagres river etc., and concludes that not less than \$525,000,000 will be required, or would be, to complete the work. It thinks this never will be raised and that the canal will never be finished, and that if finished it could not pay.

Dr. McLennan scored a point when, a few days ago, in the House of Assembly, he spoke in refutation of the statement that Inverness County was once treated with undue generosity by the Local Government—having been allowed to become indebted to the Province by drawing a disproportionately large share of "road advances." The Dr., however, showed clearly that, in days gone by, other Counties—Cumberland, Colchester, and Pictou, for instance—had been dealt with in a more generous manner. He believes, that what is "saucy for the goose," ought to be "saucy for the gander", and that, therefore, to compensate for the large advances made by the Local Government to other Counties, and never repaid, the amounts now owing by Inverness and some Counties similarly situated, ought to be wiped out. This is, no doubt, the belief of his constituents, and there are not many men in the Assembly that are so dutiful and faithful to their constituents as the Doctor is to the people of Inverness. He is unquestionably one of the best men in the House.

A novel experiment was recently tried in Egypt by the British Light Artillery Canal Corps. Light brass guns capable of throwing a ten pound shot were placed between the humps of the camels, in such a manner as to prevent injury to the beasts. The corps then filed out upon the desert and at a given signal 72 pieces borne by as many camels were successfully discharged. This novel experiment reminds us of a story which is told about some military enthusiasts who had hit upon the idea of utilizing the mule as a gun carriage. The party having procured a light ten-pounder, fastened it securely to a mule, the muzzle sternwards. When the fuse was lighted, the fizzing noise attracted the mule's attention and he at once began to turn his body round and round, in order that he might see what was causing the disturbance. The dismay of the professed experimentalists on realizing the danger of the position in which they had placed themselves and the rapidity with which they sought the shelter of a boulder lying near by, can be imagined better than described, as also their suspense during the few seconds which elapsed before the discharge of the gun, which at once killed the mule and their hopes.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The latest annual report of the Canadian Minister of Agriculture contains many facts and figures of interest. It shows that during last year 79,169 immigrants made their home in some part of the Dominion, as against 103,524 in the preceding year. The reduction of 25,000 has been due to two causes:—(1). The large decline in emigration from Great Britain, Germany, and Russia. And (2). The rebellion in our North-West, which is known to have changed the destination of many British Agriculturists that had intended to settle in the Dominion. Still, the accession to our population was of moment to so new a country, and was much larger than in any one year before 1881. There is every reason to believe that the immigration of this year will be much larger, and that of the succeeding year will be larger still. The reports of our agents in Great Britain are very encouraging. Knowledge of Canada and its resources that will be diffused by the great Colonial Exhibition will of a certainty have a marked effect.

The Minister of Agriculture speaks of our immigrants as a good class of settlers, and makes the satisfactory statement that all who have come to seek for work met with regular employment, and that they were all satisfied with their new home.

MILK, BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Our subscribers in the country, especially those who go in for dairy farming, will be much interested in studying the following table compiled by D. W. Lewis, of New York, which shows approximately (on the basis of 46.6143 quarts of milk to the 100 lbs.) the worth of milk compared with rates of butter and cheese:—

Price per 100 lbs.	Equal cents in quarts.	Equal cents in Butter.	Equal cents in Cheese.
70	17½	17½	7
82	19½	20½	8½
87	21	21½	9
93	22½	23½	9½
99	24	24½	10
1.05	25½	26½	10½
1.11	27	27½	11
1.16	28½	29	11½
1.22	30	30½	12½
1.28	31½	32	13
1.34	33	33½	13½
1.40	34½	35	14
1.51	37½	37½	15½
1.63	40½	40½	16½

Mr. Lewis mentions that in one recent instance, a New Jersey community, within thirty miles of New York, who contemplated starting a creamery, were led by study of the above figures, to let well-enough alone, and content themselves with continuing shipments of milk. The publication of this table in a city journal may, however, also lead our city friends to calculate the milkman's profits.

It will of course be necessary to explain, concerning the above table, that when pure milk is worth 70 cts per 100 lbs. (a little over 46½ quarts) it is worth 1½ cts. per qt., the rate for butter should be 17½ cts., and for cheese, 7 cts., per lb. It would appear from this table, that when factories are giving \$1.05 per 100 lbs. (2½ cts. per qt.) for milk, the farmer had better sell the raw product for that price than manufacture it into butter at less than 26½ cts per lb., or cheese at less than 10½ cts. per lb. We are not told whether the value of skim milk, butter milk, and whey, are taken into consideration in this calculation; and this we should know, as the pure milk contains 12.6 per cent.; skimmed milk, 9.3 per cent.; butter milk, 9.7 per cent.; and whey 6.8 per cent. of nutrients.

A WORD ABOUT REFORM.

The progress of reform is always gradual. The rising of a stream of public opinion is noticed at first with indifference, then with curiosity, lastly with interest, alarm, or hope, until it forces its way over the confining embankments, and sweeps away all resistance. One by one we see these streams springing up, fed by innumerable rivulets of individual experience, and swollen by countless showers of social and political events. At first we recognize only the speculation of a few, next we hear the expression of a more general desire. The new theory is combated and supported, it triumphs in the conflict for popular sympathy, and lastly it becomes the aim of the statesman. Sometimes, it is true, a politician introduces a measure which seems to have originated solely in his own brain. Not so; the great silent masses had long ago felt the need for the change, though their views had never before taken so definite a shape. Public sentiment is the father of legislation. Could prohibitory liquor laws have been carried in the reigns of the Georges, or could any statesman have dreamt of the emancipation of slaves in the days of ancient Rome? But when many years, it may be centuries, of modifying influences have been at work, the most fundamental opinions of the great public become changed, ideas, theories, wishes, agitations spring up from the soul of public opinion, and are taken in charge, and carried forward by the strong hand of the master.

In this respect public sentiment, and religious opinion is subject to change in the same way as the fashion, but inasmuch as it calls for more serious thought, the change is less rapid. Within the last quarter of a century, fashions have come and gone which in their day were considered the only thing possible, but which, if seen now, would provoke a smile. First came

the period when man complacently walked about with each lower limb encased in a sort of tapering bag, like a ship's whip; next he found it graceful and becoming to invert the encasement and let the superfluous canvas float about his foot; finally he became satisfied with the present compromise between the two. During the same twenty five years the fair ones have sailed around enveloped in a cone-like wire cage, have struggled with the obstinate pliability of drapery without wire, and finally adopted a device which would have caused the untutored eyes of their grandmother to be turned heavenward with a look of unspeakable horror. But if fashion is capricious, public opinion on the most serious subjects of human thought and action is not immutable; only it changes more gradually. Twenty, nay ten years ago, the Home Rule agitation had no sympathizers outside of those whose race affinities drew them nearer to the agitators. To day the leading statesman of the greatest of nations boldly champions the cause. Would he have thought of doing so had not the evils of the existing order of things and the difficulties of otherwise settling this vexed question first become the subject of thought for the whole English nation? It has been said that the poet reflects his age; the statesman is a more faithful mirror.

Mention has been made of Gladstone's Home Rule bill; we have had also a striking example in the recent License Act, just passed the local house. People in Halifax who were little acquainted with the growth of temperance sentiment throughout the rest of the province were somewhat astonished at the boldness of the bill, and their astonishment was largely increased at its passing. But public sentiment in the country supports it; and public sentiment is a source of irresistible strength.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

It is clear that Gladstone's endeavor to do justice to Ireland will cost him several supporters of note, but not so many as the English Tories at first supposed. "Home Rule for Ireland," or "No Home Rule for Ireland," has been the watchword at many a thronged public meeting since the Premier brought forward his plan. These meetings, on the whole, have done more good than harm to the cause of Ireland.

The Tories have not been very noisy or demonstrative in their opposition to the measure. The Marquis of Salisbury has declined to sanction the measure, but many Irishmen have felt it their duty to do likewise. His policy and that of his party could be gathered from the cablegrams of three weeks ago: to leave the recalcitrants of the Liberal party to lead the Opposition to Gladstone's two great bills. At the second reading of the Home Rule bill, the Liberal bolters, the remnants of the old Whig party, and most of the Tories, will unite to defeat it, but only with precarious chances of success.

Chamberlain's hostility to Gladstone has largely subsided. The "radical of radicals" wants to get his old place in the Liberal party. He has learnt that he has not the magnetism of the chief he would fain depose.

OUR NEWLY APPOINTED PROVINCIAL EXAMINERS.

Much fault has been found with the appointment of Rev. Mr. Currie to the position of Provincial Examiner of intending teachers for Nova Scotia. The chief objection offered to this appointment, is that he is not a graduate or connected with the Provincial Normal School. It is our decided opinion that the "prizes" of the teaching profession should, as a rule, be reserved for teachers. It is probably for the public good that our Inspectors of Schools ought to be not only men of superior scholarship but practical teachers—men that have had actual experience in teaching different grades of schools, and that are consequently able to sympathize with all the teachers under their supervision. But it is by no means clear that Provincial Examiners of this Province ought to be men fresh from a teacher's desk in the Normal School or elsewhere. In the first place their positions are not so remunerative as to be considered one of the prizes of the teaching profession. In the second place it would be questionable wisdom to appoint as a Provincial Examiner any man whose business is (and would continue to be) the preparing of candidates for Teachers' Examinations. And, thirdly, as a Uniform Teachers' Examination is to a great extent, regarded as a useful adjunct of the educational work being done by all the important schools in the Province, it seems to us best to have as conductors of that examination men of broad views and of liberal education whose minds are not imbued with the peculiar ideas that are apt to be in the ascendancy in almost every institution of learning. It might, indeed, be to the public interest to have among our Provincial Examiners persons that live outside the Province. As, therefore, Rev. Mr. Currie has the requisite qualifications for his new position, we do not think there are good grounds for objection to his appointment.

The labor question continues to puzzle United States legislators. Boycotting, as it has been practised in Pennsylvania, New York and other states, is becoming a formidable and threatening evil. President Cleveland in a message sent to Congress on this subject, says: "Under our form of government, the value of labor as an element of national prosperity should be recognized, and the welfare of the laboring man should be regarded as especially entitled to legislative care. The present condition of the relations between labor and capital are far from satisfactory. The discontent of the unemployed is due partly to grasping and heedless exactions of employers, and alleged discrimination in favor of capital as an object of governmental attention. It must also be conceded that the laboring men are not always careful to avoid causeless and unjustifiable disturbances."

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

My initials in order, as you'll see,
Spell that which occurs on land and sea.
My finals spell a tremendous evil,
Sending thousands yearly to the devil.
My finals, also, when reversed,
Will spell the word that is my first.

My second resembles an animal of the Province.
My third is something all should keep.
My fourth is a noon-day occurrence.
My fifth was a son of the old patriarchs.
My last, when reversed,
Will spell the word that is my first.

A. E. M.

THE CRITIC will be sent free for one year to the person giving the only correct answer to above puzzle. When two correct answers are sent in, THE CRITIC will be sent free for six months to each of those answering correctly. Answers should arrive at CRITIC office before Wednesday, marked answer to puzzle.

Answer to Numerical Enigma, published last week:—

My 3, 11, 6, 12, 8, is Topsy,
My 5, 2, 3, 13, 7, is Motis,
My 9, 8, 14, 3, is Cyst.
My 10, 11, 1, 4, is Home,
My 6, 10, 8, 14, 9, 11, 7, is Physcos.
My whole is Metempsychosis.

TIT-BITS.

A young man in a restaurant lately overheard the following conversation between two rather rough-looking, but evidently quick-witted young men, who came in to get a lunch: "Hello, Dick," said the first one, "what's your throat tied up for?" "Quincy." "Quincy, Mass.?" "No, Quincy, Ill."

"Brethern," said the Rev. Sam. Jones, in his closing sermon at Cincinnati, "you'd better do like Chicago—brag on yourself; and stand by yourself;" and then he told this story:—"At an experience meeting an old colored brother got up and said: 'Brethren, I are the meanest nigger in all this country, I'll steal, and I'll tell lies, and I'll get drunk, and there ain't no mean thing in God's world I won't do.' Well, he took his seat, and then a great big yellow brother jumped up and said:—'Br'ern, I have heard Br'er Steve's confession, and it's all too true.'"

FOR A FARMER TO PASTE IN HIS HAT.—It is worth while for all farmers everywhere to remember that thorough culture is better than three mortgages on a farm.

That an offensive war against weeds is three times less expensive than a defensive one.

That good fences pay better than a lawsuit with neighbors.

That hay is a good deal cheaper made in summer than purchased in winter.

That more stock perish from famine than founder.

That scrimping the feed of fattening hogs is a waste of grain.

That educating children properly is money lent at ten per cent.

That cows should be milked regularly and clean.

Out in Nevada is proceeding an experiment that deserves the respectful sympathy of the world. Princess Sarah, daughter of Winnemucca, late Chief of the Piutes, has opened a school for the Indian children, and the young of her tribe are flocking to it for instruction. In this effort to reclaim her primitive people, this Indian woman rises to a nobility that puts her in line with the best of the superior race.

The following, which appeared in the Detroit Free Press, was probably repeated by request: Old gent—"And how is your father, John?" John—"He is dead, sir." Old gent—"Dead! Dear me! What a pity! And how is your mother?" John—"She is dead, too." Old gent—"Indeed! Dear me! What a pity, what a pity. But how is your wife, John?" John—"She died last week, sir." Old gent—"Why goodness me—what a pity! And your mother-in-law, how's she?" John—"She's hearty, sir." Old gent (abstractedly)—"Dear me, what a pity!"

Mary Anderson is computed to be worth \$500,000, which is said to be safely invested in real estate, gas-stock and railway shares both in England and America. A small portion of it is in American bounds. She expects to clear this year \$150,000.

General Joseph Collins, who was buried at New Orleans lately, was the last confederate to surrender, his command laying down their arms at Natchitoches six weeks after Johnson's surrender and two weeks after Appomattox.

London Truth informs us that the Queen is a journalist, being editor of the Court Circular. We were on the point of stepping down and out of the profession, when we took to ourselves the consolation that she was a country editor—and an old country one.

"Can February March?" asked the punster with a sickly smile. "Perhaps not," replied the quiet man; "but April May."

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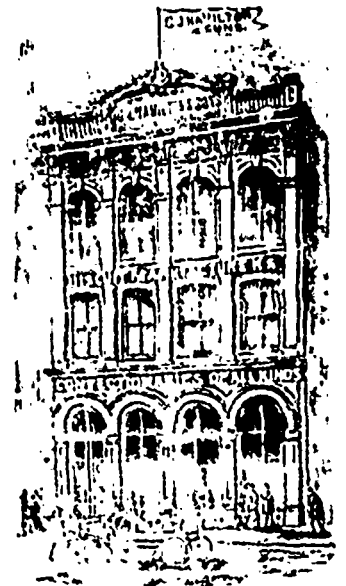
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TESTIMONIAL.

J. F. Brine, M. D., Port Hill, P. E. I., writes Moore, Puttner Emulsion Co., Halifax, N. S.:

Dear Sir,—I have used your Emulsion extensively during the past four years, and have much pleasure in adding my testimony as to its efficacy. We had here last summer numerous cases of Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever. I found the Emulsion answer admirably when the acute symptoms had subsided, in very many instances. In most waning disorders, especially those peculiar to children, your Emulsion has rendered me good service, being pleasant to the taste and no feeling of nausea following its administration.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the Office, or through Agents, will find receipt in next paper.

The heirs of the Lawrence Townley and Chase Townley estates, which are now in chancery, will be disappointed to hear that Mr. Phelps, L. S. Minister at London, has published a circular to the effect that no such estates are now in chancery, and that the representations of those who are endeavoring to mislead the heirs in this country should be publicly exposed, as they have no foundation in fact.

There are at present 17,000 British troops in Egypt. It is expected that at least 10,000 of these will be removed within the next few months, and rumor has it that a second regiment is again to be stationed at Halifax.

The King of Bavaria, who is virtually a bankrupt, is now said to be insane from drink. With such a ruler the Bavarians must have a hard time of it.

Our volunteers are to receive their medals on the Queen's birthday. Our boys responded nobly to the call to arms, and though not engaged in actual fighting, they endured many of the less exciting but more irksome hardships of the campaign.

The city council of Halifax have resolved to retire the present Stipendiary Magistrate upon a salary of \$1000 per annum. Dr. Pryor is considered one of the oldest and most respected citizens. The name of the new Stipendiary has not yet been announced.

In the United States many young women make a comfortable livelihood by acting as book agents and canvassers for newspapers. A woman frequently has the happy faculty of presenting the good points in anything of which she is speaking, and this is the faculty especially required in canvassing for newspapers. Some of our Blue-nose girls had better try THE CRITIC. If they fail as canvassers they lose nothing, while if they succeed, they will be able to turn an honest penny.

The Dry Dock to be built in Halifax will be located between the N. S. Sugar Refinery and the Dockyard. It will run obliquely into the land, and be roomy enough to accommodate the largest vessel afloat barring the Great Eastern. The first sod was turned by the Mayor of the City on Saturday last, when Halifaxians breathed a sign of relief that the long talked of enterprise had really been commenced.

Profitable employment may be had by those fitted to act as canvassers for THE CRITIC. Agents wanted in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island. Special territory granted to active agents. For further particulars apply by letter to "CRITIC office, 161 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S."

The second of the Orpheus Club's Smoking Concerts, on Monday evening, confirmed those who were present in their desire to see this most enjoyable species of entertainment more common in Halifax. Those who know the personnel of the Club, need no assurance from us that the programme was admirably carried out. Everything was thoroughly enjoyed, music, smoking, eatables, coffee and lemonade.

The Fruit Growers' Association held a most successful quarterly meeting in Windsor. Professor Hind, and other leading Windsor men, took a deep interest in the matters discussed before the meeting. The full report of the meeting has not yet come to hand, but our correspondent informs us that one of the principal topics discussed related to the sale of Nova Scotia fruit in England in other than the London markets. Prof. Hind has given much study to the proper cultivation of fruit, and his views upon the subject are worthy of consideration. We should like to hear from the Professor something with reference to the cultivation of different varieties of plums in and about Windsor. We have seen magnificent specimens of nectarines, egg plums, and greengages, grown in Windsor gardens. Would not the cultivation of such choice fruits pay well?

The following respecting the sales and supply of birch and spruce at Liverpool, G. B., will be of interest to our lumber dealers. Birch has come forward too freely and prices remain the same. The import for March was 20,000 cubic feet and the consumption 29,000 feet, while the stock is now 134,000 feet or nearly double what it was at this time last year. By auction the sales have been as follows, ex "Lady Russell," from St. John, N. B., 876 Logs at from 12d to 24d per foot, averaging 13½d per foot; ex "Luis A. Martinez," from Pictou, 1164 Logs (part withdrawn) at 12d per foot for 13 to 15 inches deep, to 20d per foot for 21 to 25 inches; ex "Albuera," from St. John, 729 Logs at an average of about 14½d per foot for 16 inches average. N. B. and N. S. Spruce Deals: The import has been almost nil; there has been a moderate demand and the stock is therefore ample, though less than last year's by 5500 standards. By auction the shipment per "Lady Russell," from St. John, averaged £6 2s 6d per standard; ex "Solo," from St. John (part unsold), £6 10s to £7 per standard for 11 x 3; £6 2s 6d per standard for 3 x 9 and £5 15s per standard for 3 x 7, and the parcel, ex "Albuera," from St. John, at an average of £2 2s 6d per standard. A Buctouche cargo was offered but withdrawn unsold. Of Lower Port Pine deals no sales are reported; the stock is small, Quebec Pine Deals show a falling off in demand as compared with the same period last year, and under these circumstances the stock may be considered ample. The sales have been private and retail. Of Quebec Oak Staves no sales are reported. Palings, Laths and Lathwood are without change.

Henry W. C. Boak, L. L. B., Barrister-at Law, Solicitor, Notary, etc., 103 Hollis Street, Halifax. Mercantile Collections and Commercial Litigation a specialty.

Halifaxians are promised a musical treat on Tuesday evening next, when the Redpath Concert Co., of Boston, intend giving one of their popular concerts at the Academy of Music.

Lockport and Lunenburg vie with each other as the great fishing ports of the Province. Lockport has fifty six vessels engaged in the bank fisheries and employs crews aggregating 941 men.

Cape Cod is being washed away by the heavy ocean waves which constantly beat upon its shores. Cape Coders are beginning to feel alarmed.

The great Indian and Colonial Exhibition at London was opened on Tuesday last by Her Majesty the Queen, a fine choir singing Tennyson's ode, which was set to appropriate music. The last part of the ode, which is in four portions, makes the following significant allusion to the present crisis in British politics:

"Shall we not, through good and ill,
Cleave to one another still?
Britain's myriad voices call,
Sons be welded each and all
Into one Imperial whole;
One with Britain, heart and soul,
One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne;
Britons, hold your tongue, and God guard all!"

The Imperial Federation League is advocating the adoption of the Penny post throughout the British Empire. Cheap postage is a blessing, and Canadians will gladly endorse any move in this direction.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, which took place in Amherst this week was well attended. The members were jubilant over the reception and passage of the license bill in the House of Assembly.

The Hon. Edward Blake is of Irish extraction, but he is mistaken if he thinks that Irishmen will endorse the Home Rule measure introduced by Gladstone. Irishmen are patriots first and they will understand that Mr. Blake's motion in the Canadian House of Commons, endorsing Gladstone's measure is simply a political kite. Mr. Blake might at least have consulted the Irish M.'s P. before making his motion.

Those interested in our coal and gold mines and in our great fishing industry will remember that W. B. Reynolds & Co., are prepared to furnish gold-mining, colliery and fishing supplies.

We are glad to learn that our friends in the Magdalen Islands have spent such an enjoyable winter and that the seal fishery has this year proved such a success. Perhaps one of the many readers of THE CRITIC living in those beautiful Islands of the Gulf will, through our columns, give their fellow subscribers on the mainland an idea of home life in the Magdalens, the winter occupation of the people, etc.

The indefinite railway policy of the Provincial government is full of grand possibilities, but to our long suffering friends in Cape Breton, something more realistic would prove more satisfactory. The scheme for consolidating the western lines under one management will do, provided it be faithfully carried out. This task the government bequeathes to its successors in office.

The Anglo-American Cable Company are now prepared to carry messages at the rate of twelve cents per word.

Affairs in Greece are far from being in a settled condition. Greece has given the ultimatum of the Boers an evasive answer, which still leaves the Hellenic nation free to act when opportunity offers.

The principle of Home Rule will be endorsed by the British people, but it is not certain that Irish Home Rule will assume definite shape during the present session of Parliament. The Scotch and Welsh peoples are now beginning to agitate for concessions in the way of home rule similar to those to be granted to Ireland. This makes the question an imperial one, not a sectional one.

The volcano of Zemerur in Java is again in eruption.

Our biscuit makers now hold the home markets. Housekeepers consider the pilot biscuit manufactured by T. Rankine & Sons, of St. John, N. B., as especially good.

The eight hour movement among the workingmen throughout the United States which was inaugurated about a year ago, took shape on Saturday last. Many employers willingly acquiesced in the request of the men for a reduction in the hours of labor, knowing that such reduction must in the end prove as advantageous to employers as employees; but the Socialists and Anarchists of Chicago and Milwaukee could not allow the opportunity afforded for riotous demonstrations to pass, and through the action of their demagogues they have succeeded in imbuing the public mind with false impressions as to the real object of the movement. A fray between the police force and socialists of Chicago has resulted in the loss of many lives.

Correct answers to Double Acrostic published last week were received from Mrs. W. S. Salter, I. H. J., J. E. Grant, R. Ladd, B. W. Salter, jr., Thos. J. Doyle, "B. Candidus," City; Miss Ethel McNab, Newport; Miss Annie Gelling, Bridgewater; Mrs. M. C. Collic, River John; Arthur P. Tippet, St. John; Thos. Ward, Kentville; W. H. Macdonald, Antigonish; G. W. Mitchell, Lunenburg; James C. McCunn, River John; Jas. D. Cox, Upper Stewiacke and Daniel Chapman, Dorchester, N. B.

RELIGIOUS.

CATHOLIC.

Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec, has issued a lengthy mandement, in which the Society of the Knights of Labor is censured as tending to Socialism, and to contempt of the laws of the land. Catholics are cautioned not to join the "Knights" Society until its constitution is changed and rendered unobjectionable. His Eminence condemns in unmeasured terms the rioting and bloodshed caused by the strikes of the "Knights" in the United States. He is in sympathy with honest labor, but an outspoken opponent of everything tending to subvert our laws, and to disturb the peace and happiness of society.

Of the cardinals created by Pius IX, there are 26 living. The 34 other cardinals living have been created by Leo XIII. There are 10 hats vacant. The oldest member of the Sacred College is His Eminence John Henry Newman, aged 86, now 7 years a cardinal; next comes Cardinal Guibort, Archbishop of Paris, aged 84, and now 13 years in the College.

In the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, N. Y., the eloquent Dr. Ward recently preached a most excellent sermon, of which the following is a paragraph:—"Who among you can read the history of the Church during the first three centuries and remain unmoved? At that time to proclaim one's self a Christian was to win the crown of martyrdom. Christians were chained in prison or cast into the sea. We may say, in a word, that they were slaughtered to make a Roman holiday. Constantine, the Emperor, persecuted the Christians. Jesus seemed to sleep. He seemed to have forgotten His people. His providence to have neglected them. But at the very moment when this appeared probable, Constantine buried Paganism in the very waters of the Tiber, and the Church triumphed over her enemies, to forever enjoy the security which cost so many trials."

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Bishop of California will visit Pomona during this month and will admit to Holy Orders James Simonds, a graduate of King's College, and son of the Rev. Richard Simonds, of Fredericton, N. B.

The Rev. Isaac Brock was installed Canon of St. Luke's Cathedral on Saturday last. Canon Brock preached an able and effective discourse at St. Luke's Cathedral on Sunday morning.

The Easter carols at the Bishop's Chapel on Sunday evening were remarkably well rendered. The solos were much admired. The choir reflect great credit on the Chaplain, Rev. Kenneth Hind, who, we understand, has devoted a great deal of time and attention to their training.

The world of Theology and letters has sustained a severe loss in the death of Archbishop French, whose "Study of Words" proved a turning point in the philological history of English; while his contributions in various forms to the critical and devotional education of the New Testament are of permanent value.

Rev. Dr. Knight-Bruce has been consecrated Bishop of Blomfontein, in St. Mary's Whitechapel, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

BAPTIST.

The mission chapel erected on Quinpool Road by the Baptist Churches of Halifax and Dartmouth, was dedicated last Sunday afternoon. An able sermon was preached by the Rev. J. W. Manning. In the evening, the Rev. W. H. Kline conducted service. All the Baptist ministers took part in the services.

The Baptist Church at North Sydney has received, during the past two months, a large addition to its membership.

The next annual meeting of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces, will be held in St. John, N. B., on August 21st.

The Rev. L. M. Weeks has received a unanimous call to the Pugwash and Wallace Baptist Church.

METHODIST.

The next Provincial Conference of Nova Scotia, will be held on the 17th of June in Amherst. The Rev. Dr. Williams, one of the general superintendents, is expected to be in attendance.

Last Sunday sermons on behalf of the Educational Society were preached in the Grafton and Brunswick St. Churches, by the Revs. J. B. Rogers, of Windsor, and W. G. Lane, of Canning.

The Albany, N. Y., Methodist preachers, at a meeting, have adopted resolutions denouncing Sunday newspapers, and deciding by "all honorable and proper means to oppose them so far as we may prevent their circulation."

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. J. Dustan, of Truro, having obtained three months' leave of absence, is on a trip to Europe.

We omitted to notice last week that the degree of D.D. has been conferred by Queen's College, Kingston, on Principal Forrest, of Dalhousie College. We congratulate the reverend gentleman on this recognition of his services to the Presbyterian Church.

At a late meeting of the Presbytery of Halifax, Messrs. McLennan, McLeod, and MacRae, were licensed to preach. We understand that Mr. MacRae has offered himself as a missionary to Trinidad, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. J. W. McLeod.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

The following Price-Lists have been corrected up to the time of going to press, and are thoroughly reliable and accurate.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.		
Cut Leaf	8 to 8 1/2	
Granulated	7 1/2 to 7 3/4	
Circle A	6 1/2 to 7	
Extra C	6 1/4 to 6 1/2	
Yellow C	5 1/4 to 6	
TEA.		
Common Common	17 to 19	
Fair	20 to 23	
Good	25 to 29	
Choice	31 to 34	
Extra Choice	35 to 39	
Oolong—Choice	37 to 39	
MOLASSES.		
Barbadoes	30 to 32	
Demerara	30 to 33	
Diamond N.	43	
SOAPS.		
Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb.	6 1/4	
Canada	4	
No 1 Family	3 1/2	
Brant	3	
Brown	2	
Tollet 15 to 20c. per doz.		
CANDLES AND WAX.		
Do. Paraffine	19 to 20c	
BISCUITS.		
Pilot Bread	2.00 to 2.00	
Boston and Thin Family	6 1/2 to 7 1/4	
Soda	6 to 7	
do in 1 lb boxes, 50 to case		
Fancy	8 to 13	
CONFECTIONERY.		
Assorted in 50 lb Pails	12	
Royal Mixture	11 to 20	
Lozenges	12 to 15	
1 cent goods, 144 in a box	93 to 10	
Toys per hundred	85 to 75	
Clear Candy Toys	18	
Brooms	2.00 to 1.00	
Starch, Blue and White	7	
Lilly White	9	
Prepared Corn	9	
BUTTER.		
Canadian	18 to 22	
N S	17 to 21	
9 to 10		
CHEESE.		
Do	12	
Tobacco—Black	39 to 48	
Light	42 to 58	
Blacking, per gross	3.00 to 4.00	
Blacklead	2.00 to 10.00	
Pearl Blue	2.50 to 3.00	

The above quotations are corrected by Mackintosh & Co., Jericho Warehouse.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Prices nominal. No arrivals. No sales.	
MACKEREL.	
Extra	none
No. 1	none
No. 2 large	1.00
No. 2	2.25
No. 3 large	2.00
No. 3	2.00
Small	1.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July. No sales	2.00
August and Sept.	1.50 to 1.75
No. 1 Round Shore, Scarce.	3.00
No. 1, Labrador	none
ALKMIVIKS, very scarce	3.25
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore to lquial	2.50 to 2.70
Bank	2.00
Bay	1.50 to 2.10
SALMON, No. 1	none
No. 2	none
No. 3	none
HADDOCK.	none
HARK.	none
CUSK	none
TOLLOCK	none
FISH OILS.	
Cod A	.35 to .36
Dog A	.25 to .29
Pale Seal	none
HARK SOUNDS	45 to 50c per lb.

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).	
Tall Cans	6.00 to 5.50
Flat	6.00 to 6.50
Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES, No. 1, per bbl.	1.75 to 2.50
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	none
case, Valencia	7.00 to 7.50
Lemons, per box	4.00 to 4.50
case, Palermo	5.50 to 6.50
Coconuts, per 100	none
Cocoons, Bermuda, per lb.	5
Mediterranean, per lb.	5
Foxberries, per bbl.	7.00 to 7.75
Figs, 1 lb box (fresh)	10 to 18c
Dates, layer (new)	7 to 8c
Maple Sugar	11 to 13

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Our quotations below are our today's wholesale selling prices for cash within ten days after shipment.

Wheat	20.00 to 22.00
Patent high grades	5.25 to 6.50
Patent high grades	5.75 to 6.00
Patent high grades	4.75 to 5.00
Superior Extras	4.50 to 4.80
Lower grades	3.50 to 4.45
Oatmeal, Standard	4.50 to 4.75
Granulated	5.00 to 5.50
Roll'd Oats	5.00 to 6.00
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	2.00 to 3.15
Imported	2.80 to 2.85
Brain per ton—Wheat	20.00 to 22.00
Corn	18.00 to 20.00
Shorts	22.00 to 24.00
Middlings	25.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn	25.00 to 30.00
Oats	25.00 to 30.00
Pea Meal per	3.75
Feat Flour	3.25 to 3.50
Oats per bushel of 31 lbs	42 to 45
Barley of 48	75 to 80
Peas of 60	1.10
Corn of 56	89 to 85
Hay per ton	14.00 to 16.00
Straw	9.00 to 10.00

A. GUNN & Co., 253 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, Duty paid	12.00 to 12.50
Am. Plate	13.00 to 13.50
Ex. Plate	13.00 to 11.00
Pork, Mess, American	13.50 to 14.00
American clear	13.00 to 14.00
P. E. I. Mess	13.50 to 14.00
P. E. I. Thin Mess	12.00 to 12.50
Prime Mess	11.00 to 11.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	10 to 11
Cases	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P. E. I.	12 to 13c
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	20
unwashed	15
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1	7 1/2
Cow	7 1/2
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1	7 1/2
Cow	7 1/2
Calf Skin	8 to 10
Deacons, each	30 to 35
Woolskins	25 to 1.00

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

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
No 2 do	10.00 to 12.00
Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.	9.50 to 10.00
Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
Small, do do	6.50 to 7.05
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed pine	3.00 to 3.50
No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair	50 to 75
Turkeys, per pound	14 to 16
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	60 to 90

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

Steers, best quality, per lb.	4.50 to 5.00
Oxen	4 to 4.50
Fat Steers, Heifers light weight	4.0
Wethers, best quality, per lb.	6.00
Lambs, (70 lbs. and upwards)	6.00.

The above quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
A FRAGMENT.

I stood by the rearing, plunging sea,
In the spun e flakes' dripping rain,
Where the ocean horse
Kept its onward course,
In the mad race thwart the main.
In a ceaseless rush they bounded on,
As a steed with a slackened rein,
And the race was long,
But the steeds were strong,
For they rode from the coast of Spain.

And the south east wind drove each courser hard,
And shook out his waving crest,
'Till, like wind-fanned fire,
Each mane shot higher.
In white and emerald dress'd,
And they laughed like giants refreshed with wine,
As they glanced at their yeasty wake
And plunged at the rock
With an echoing shock,
And a roar as they reached the stake.

A. H.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
MACAULAY AND CARLYLE.
THEIR STYLES, AS AUTHORS, COMPARED.

(Concluded.)

With regard to the figures of speech employed by Macaulay, that of "Antithesis" is the most common—too common, in fact, for one can scarcely open a page of his writings, without finding numerous instances of it. He is also fond of "Contrast," especially when comparing characters. He appears to have poets, generals, statesmen, etc., all ranged on a scale, and when one comes up, he gives his opinion of him by placing him either above or below some one else, or between two, and then draws his comparison.

The figure of "Antithesis" is not a marked feature in Carlyle's style, but he is fond of the "oratorical contrast" where dissimilar facts are brought together. For instance, in the beautiful passage where he contrasts the event of Marie Antoinette's quitting Vienna "towards hopes such as no other daughter of Eve then had," with the event of her last journey, which was to the guillotine. He likewise contrasts the fact of Robespierre's giving up a judgeship in his youth, because he had not the heart to condemn a human being to death, with the after career of that monster.

Both authors, as we have seen, make frequent use of "Similes" and "Metaphors," Carlyle more than Macaulay, with this difference, that those of Carlyle are more striking, because taken from the ordinary circumstances and employments of life; whereas, those of Macaulay are more elegant and refined in diction, being scrupulously free from slang or abruptness, a scruple which does not trouble Carlyle much.

Macaulay also delights in "Epigramme." Speaking of Charles the First, he says: "One thing, and one thing only, could make Charles dangerous—a violent death—posterity has established his character rather by his death than by his life." Again, when speaking of the Puritans, he says: "The Puritan hated bear baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators; indeed they often succeeded in securing the double pleasure of tormenting both bears and spectators." And again, "they valued prayer or a ceremony, not on account of the comfort it gave themselves, but on account of the annoyance it gave the Round heads."

Carlyle is not Epigrammatic, but indulges at times in word-play, somewhat akin to punning; but even this is of very rare occurrence.

Climax is a figure much used by Macaulay, and with telling success, especially in passages where he is supporting some pet theory of his own, or railing against the theories and principles of others. In his essay on Milton, where he portrays the character of Charles I, a good example of his happy use of this figure may be found, but here is a shorter passage, from his essay on "Moore's Life of Lord Byron," exemplifying the same. Speaking of Byron, he says: "He was naturally a man of great sensibility; he had been ill-educated; his feelings had been early exposed to sharp trials; he had been crossed in his boyish love; he had been mortified by the failure of his first literary efforts; he was straightened in pecuniary circumstances; he was unfortunate in his domestic relations; the public treated him with cruel injustice; his health and spirits suffered from his dissipated habits of life; he was, on the whole, an unhappy man." In this one sentence we have ten distinct steps in the rhetorical ladder.

Climax is very rarely employed by Carlyle, in spite of its being one of the most powerful figures of rhetoric. But this is not surprising when we consider in what this figure consists, and what the essential feature of a concise style is. The "climax" is a postponement of some important idea or statement in a period, until it is strengthened, and has its way clear, as it were, by other ideas, all of which bear upon the main one that is coming; and, though each succeeding idea is inferior to the final and main one, yet they successfully and gradually add new strength and vigor to that idea when it does come. Now, as we have seen, a concise style brooks no delay, but suggests its thought, or prefers its statement straightway in the most forcible terms possible, deeming elegance or brilliancy of language a secondary consideration.

Now, the figure of Hyperbole is indulged in very considerably by both authors, but with this difference, that in Macaulay's style Hyperbole displays itself in exaggerated terms of expression; while it is exhibited in Carlyle's style in exaggerated words and similes. And here I bring to a close the

enumeration of the principal figures of speech employed by Macaulay, and by the use of which his style is distinguished. But there are a few more which hold rather a prominent place in Carlyle's style, and are seldom or never employed by Macaulay. The principal amongst these is "Interrogation," which he uses freely not only in excited narrative, but also as an ordinary method of transition. For instance, he introduces his explanation of "La Revolution" in this fashion:—

"What then is this thing called La Revolution, which like an angel of death, hangs over France, noyading, fusillading, fighting, gun-boring, tanning human skins!" This is but one out of the hundreds of examples that can be found in his works, especially in his history of the French Revolution. Closely connected with this figure of Interrogation, is that of "Exclamation" which he very frequently employs, especially in his latter writings when giving vent to his mannerism in words of wonder, pity, contempt, fear, and admiration. For example, one of his chapters opens thus: "To this conclusion hast thou come, O hapless Louis!" And again, "How the rolling of those drums comes in through the temple bastions and bulwarks, on the heart of a queenly wife; soon to be a widow." Apostrophe and Personification frequently occur in his history of the French Revolution. Irony is also a favorite figure of his, and moreover, when he does use it, there's no mistaking his meaning. For instance, speaking of Murat, he says: "An honorable member, like this friend of the people, few terrestrial Parliaments have had." His article on the "Nigger Question" from which I have already quoted, abounds in the figure of irony.

And here I bring my comparison to a close. Before, however, quitting the subject altogether, let me epitomise all that I have said on this subject, by showing, in a few words, in what respect our authors differ from one another.

Macaulay's style is simple, yet not meagre; lofty, yet clear, like the stars. His books can be read and understood by men of the most ordinary abilities, and they are read and admired by men of the highest literary capacities, and pronounced by them elegant in style, and masterpieces of composition. Though simple, he is not homely, as Paley and Goldsmith are, who make use of those strong, plain Anglo-Saxon words "whose roots" says Macaulay himself, "lie in the inmost depths of our language." But the simplicity of Macaulay's style arises from the fact that he does not search for difficulties, but avoids abstruse questions, takes up ordinary subjects, and treats them in a simple yet masterly manner. In short, he does brilliantly what everyone can do in a way. The too frequent occurrence of the balanced structure, antithetical clauses, and climax, undoubtedly makes his style appear rather artificial, and owing to its qualities as a diffuse style, is more adapted for description, instruction, pathos, and declamation, than the concise style is.

Carlyle, as I have said, is much more simple in his earlier than in his later writings, and although his style cannot be termed simple in the ordinary sense of the word, yet at the same time, when the reader has once become acquainted with his chief peculiarities, he will no longer find it difficult to read and understand his writings; nor does it take long to become so acquainted, for he is, so to speak, consistent in his peculiarities. By his remarkable vividness he renders his subject most interesting, and gives a life and reality to the events that he describes, by which he, in a manner, transports his reader from the desk at which he is reading into the very midst of the circumstances and persons he is portraying, thereby supplying the mind with a continual flow of fresh thoughts, condensed into a small space, which keeps it at a constant pitch of interest and excitement. By this means the attention of the readers is riveted to the subject, as all those, who have read his History of the French Revolution, can testify.

In conclusion, both authors are to be admired exceedingly, and both imitated to a certain extent, but only to a certain extent, for it may be safely said, that both have carried their peculiarities of style too far—Macaulay being too diffuse, Carlyle too concise.

J. B. C.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
OUR WINNIPEG LETTER.

DEAR CRITIC,—If you only had our dry climate and clear atmosphere in the Atlantic Provinces, what a world of difference it would make to those chronic, discontented spirits amongst you who continually croak over past and present ills. The tonic exhilarating ozone of the North-West, and their ungenial, doleful moods would not assimilate. Either of two things would happen; action would take the place of apathy, or they would emigrate. There is more in a climate than in a name.

Now that spring is upon us, we hail it with joy, but it is with a feeling almost as of having lost a friend we part with the winter; and ere the heat of summer is fully over, we will be looking forward to another without that sense of dread that you experience on the Atlantic coast.

The time seems to fly as quickly again here as it does in Halifax. The past winter, when one looks back, seems to have only existed but a few weeks, instead of months; and no sooner has a day begun than the dusk seems to be near. Like everything else in this country, it seems to be in a hurry. It would be out of place to dwell more on the season that has just past; but a few notes respecting the frost are interesting. Ask anyone the depth to which the frost generally reaches in this country, and you seldom get a correct answer. One will tell you 7 feet, another 10, and others again say 15 or 20 feet. You hardly know who to believe, and your only resource is to consult the reports of the Department of Agriculture. The fact is, we never bother ourselves with the frost here; it may as well be 4 feet as 10 feet deep, for when the surface of the ground has thawed, to allow of its being worked, the grain is sown, and the vapor or steam arising from the frost below germinates the seed wonderfully quick. Another fact worth noting is, when you walk around in the spring, you will never find a poet,

faces, or structure of any kind, heaved or thrown up by the frost; a house, if it were not for unhealthiness and rotting of the sills, might as well rest on the ground. How different with you and your 4 foot frost line!

Business, since immigration has begun, is now making a stir, and building will form quite an important item in our year's progress. Amongst many large buildings to be constructed, will be a C. P. R. Depot, to be built on the site of the one destroyed, and of more artistic pretensions. Buildings, instead of being projected in the winter, are not thought about till the spring, hence the delay in starting. Owing to the clayey nature of the soil, the first process in starting a structure of brick or stone, is to drive piles, and probably lay concrete for the foundation. This, in many cases, has not been strictly attended to as it ought, hence we have to pride ourselves with a third City Hall, and that one not yet completed. The others were pulled down, or they would have fallen. A mint of money has been expended on city halls, fire halls, roads and sewerage, and only the knowledge that we have a good future before us, makes the tax-payer breathe with freedom.

Our volunteer movement has been commenced, and ere many months are over, we will have before our eyes a lasting memorial of those exciting days. There is a great deal that can be said in favor of such memorials, in the way of example and emulation, but in our utilitarian age, it would have been more fitting, as the *Manitoba* says, (a newspaper here) to have added another wing to the Provincial Hospital, which sadly wanted it, or carried out some other useful work. The sum, \$1,000, allowed for the monument, is not a large amount, and has altogether been subscribed here; but from what I can make out, it will be a one-sided affair, and only intended as a memento of the 90th Rifles and those of that corps who lost their lives. A monument of this kind, to tell a true story, should have the names of all the regiments inscribed on it that took part in the campaign.

Winnipeg thinks a great deal of her boys, the 90th. To hear some of the Winnipeggers talk, you would think the 90th did all the fighting, and were the only real fighting soldiers in Canada. All honor is due them for the manner in which they turned out at the call of duty, and the high estimation in which they are held is commendable; hence, we forgive all bragging, if it can be called such.

Quite an excitement has been created over the Disallowance of Acts of Incorporation by the Dominion Government to the branch railways lately projected, as being antagonistic to terms of agreement made with the C. P. R. The people, to a great extent, consider it an interference with the Provincial Rights; but in this, as in everything of importance, where the good of the country is concerned, politics has its play. A large public meeting has been held, and a committee formed to present a memorial to the Dominion Government and the Local House agent the affair. What the outcome is to be, we will soon know. Any rights that the C. P. R. has of monopoly will have to be cancelled and railway enterprises fostered. The C. P. R. freights, however, are lower at the present time than those of any western line, and a great deal of freight from Eastern Canada for Dakota and the Western States is passing through here. It strikes one as rather absurd in the matter of freights, on being told, (as I was a few days ago) that goods can be shipped from the old country direct for Winnipeg at a less rate than they could be sent from Montreal.

Yours, etc.,

SOIXON.

"THAT GOD—FASHION."

How often are all of us influenced, without being able perhaps to define to ourselves exactly what that influence is, which has moved us! Is there any spiritual power, I wonder, stronger, yet more silent and subtle than influence?

Does it not behoove us all, then, to be on our guard against that most imponderable power? Does it not behoove us to look with steady spiritual eyes, keenly into that influence which we feel affecting us most strongly? And are there not many weak natures which are all their lives simply yielding and bending—quite unconsciously—to that influence which comes nearest to them? When we say, "Oh, she is easily influenced," we hardly say it in a tone of admiration. Without saying, "She is weak," which is what we mean, we only say "easily influenced." We all believe that weak minds are more easily influenced than strong minds. Is that then the reason why women are so easily and absurdly influenced by that word "Fashion"?

Is it really that their minds are weaker than the minds of the other sex? For there is no gainsaying this fact—Fashion has a powerful influence over women, which it has not over men.

This being the case—ought not every woman to ask herself this question—Why is it so?—Why mere trifles, such as the shape of her bonnet, should be so all-important to her?—Why she should give so much thought to the new shape of that bonnet every six months.

Women are undoubtedly the chief movers and instigators of all the follies in Fashions. Even if a silly fashion should be invented or introduced by a Worth; if women did not lend themselves to that folly, and adopt it, how soon it would die! Therefore, at the feminine door lie all the heavy responsibilities of foolish fashions. Now what is the earthly Fashion God that so many women have given themselves up to body and soul? Fashion is just that new prevailing style in dress—it may be—or the prevailing custom in any other thing, adopted by the mass of the people. This style or custom is generally first introduced by someone supposed to be a "leader of fashion." Just as the Crinolines was said to have been first brought in by the Empress Eugenie, then the leader of fashion.

Suppose the Empress Eugenie did bring in such a fashion. Why should hundreds, yes, thousands of women follow an absurdity, simply because a woman with a very small amount of brains does introduce a fashion like the

crinoline? Although that woman might have been an Empress, why should other women have yielded to an influence which was not to that God, Fashion. Is there no slavery, thank you, in being clothed like a steel birdcage; because other women wear it, because it is the fashion? How many horrible deaths have resulted I wonder from that insane extension of skirts.

And now, although we have escaped from that steel bondage, is there nothing about a woman's attire to make any sensible person sneer?

If nature had given to women that sort of protuberant figure which they calmly affect in these days, how utterly wretched they would be! But because their God, Fashion, has decreed that they must so deform their figures, thus it must be.

Men have never risked their lives for the sake of an inconvenient fashion like the crinoline; their dress may not be very artistic, but at any rate it does not bear upon it the stamp of inconvenience, and they certainly do not squander their lives and muddle their brains in imagining incessant changes in their dress.

Why then is this constant change in hat and dress so essential to the happiness of woman? Is it that their minds are still in their infancy? That they have not yet grown strong enough mentally to cast on one side their playthings—the artificial flowers, their stuffed birds, their high heels and other adjuncts to their dress?

Let me ask one question in seriousness—Why should women invariably, if not always, bear off the palm in follies of fashion? Is it not time for them to pause and ask themselves why the trifles of this world are of such absorbing interest to the majority of women. Take for instance the Ladies Magazines! What do you find given in them supposed to be specially adapted to the feminine intellect? What are the chief subjects of supposed interest? Fashion in dress, fashion in bonnets, fashion in boots and gloves. Is it not enough to make a sensible woman groan over the childishness—yes more—the tubercility of her sex. Surely these magazines do show forth this fact only too clearly, that the minds of women are largely made up of imitative craving for constant change. A mind that is always going after some new fashion—as a child is always going after some new toy—must surely be a childish mind. It does seem as if up to the present time, the minds of the majority of women had remained in their infancy.

But now that their minds are being strengthened and cultivated by education as they never have been before, is it not time for them to rouse themselves from this worship of their dear precious toy—Fashion?

"When I was a child I spoke as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child; but when," etc.

Is it not time indeed for all women to put away childish things?

Women such as "George Eliot," "George Sand," and "Mrs. Summerville," have proved indisputably that the feminine mind can be strengthened and cultivated to any extent to which the masculine mind has attained. But think you for one moment; if these women had allowed their minds to be filled with the follies of fashion, and all intellectual growth thus strangled by the vanities of this world, that they ever could have attained great intellectual height?

Let none of us deceive ourselves. We need not be moving in what is called fashionable life, to have our minds steeped in the littleness of this world. It may be the cut of a dress, or the shape of a bonnet. How can the mind be filled with high and holy thoughts, if it be choked with low earthly ones? Are not fashionable women always small-minded women? How can it be otherwise?

Do you suppose for one moment that women, such as "Mrs. Browning," "Charlotte Bronte," or "Florence Nightingale," could ever have accomplished what they did if they had lived in bondage to this world's God—Fashion! Think you that the cut of a dress or the shape of a bonnet ever gave them hours of anxious thought? No, they lived and moved and had their being in a spiritual atmosphere which the fashionable woman never breathes.

Ruskin credits women with wielding a mighty influence. Do you remember what he says with regard to women's influence and war? If women would only grieve over war, as they would grieve over the breakage of their old china—if they would only go into mourning during a war—there would be no more war. In our hands then there rests a mighty power.

Influence—which we never yet have used except in the vain and frivolous things of this world.

F. H. M.

THE DOMINION SAFETY FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

We copy from a late number of the *Guardian*, of Boston, which is under the able editorial management of the Hon. George D. Eldridge, the following appreciative remarks upon the 3th Annual Report of the above institution, which reflects much credit upon our Dominion, as originating and successfully managing a plan of Life Insurance which is every day receiving testimonials from the leading exponents of the science in all quarters:—

"The annual meeting of this St. John, N. B., association took place on the afternoon of the 3d inst., when the report of the last year's business was submitted, showing \$2,308,000 of insurance in force, death-payments during 1885 of \$31,000, making the total since organization \$4,000, assets to the amount of \$69,749.48, with no outstanding claims. The directors, in their report, refer to the gratifying reception which the peculiar system of the association has enjoyed, and cite the case with which it has been able to meet the heavy death rate of the year. — a death rate which is not likely to be equalled again for many years.—as a proof of the soundness of the principles upon which their plan is based. It certainly speaks well for the association, for its plan, and for the confidence which the members have in

the management, that, in a year when it has been called upon to meet one of those periods of heavy mortality that come in the history of every life insurance organization, it is able to show the largest increase in business in force of any year since organization. The plan of the Dominion Safety Fund has deservedly received the commendation of high authorities on life insurance, and its mathematical soundness, and the elements of equity and stability which it embodies, cannot be successfully questioned. We look to see a solid future for this association, which, if it does not grow with the rapidity that may characterize some of its rivals, may be counted upon to grow in a healthful way toward permanence and increased usefulness."

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE HOSPITAL INVESTIGATION.

Sir.—Your correspondent "Justice" says he has "only a taxpayer's interest" in the Hospital investigation; may I ask him, if such is the case, why does he so systematically misrepresent the matter, and why does he descend to deliberate falsehood in giving a statement of a portion of my evidence before the investigating committee?

I do not, as a rule, take any notice of anonymous writers, but permit them to amuse themselves as they may see fit, but in the present instance the misrepresentations and falsehoods are so glaring that I cannot resist the temptation to expose the writer. "Justice" says: "in the face of the insult to their professional brethren in spite of the injustice done Dr. Goodwin, a number of doctors at once tendered their services." This is a deliberate falsehood. The old board resigned on the 10th day of May, and a new board was not found until the 10th day of October, exactly five months afterwards, and if the members of the old board had treated their professional brethren with common courtesy, and if they had not shown such a decided intention of resuming their former positions on the Hospital staff at the first opportunity, Goodwin or no Goodwin, the new board would never have been formed.

"Justice" says "one of the most skillful professional men on the board actually engaged in a movement to bind the profession from serving under the Board of Charities, and yet he was one of the first to rush to their aid." I feel the blush of modesty suffuse my cheeks as I ask, does "Justice" allude to me? I did originate such a movement; two papers were written by Dr. Goodwin in my office, and at my dictation, the one paper was to be signed by the outside men (my name headed the list) and was an agreement that if the members of the board should resign, and not return to the Hospital till Dr. Goodwin was appointed, we would not accept of any position on the Hospital staff. The members of the Board were to sign a corresponding paper, agreeing to resign and not to return to their posts until Dr. Goodwin should be appointed. Dr. Goodwin stated in a letter to the *Herald* last October that the reason given by me for advising the written agreement, was because I did not trust the members of the old board, if he had said that I did not trust all of them he would have been more correct in his statement; and my distrust received the support of the old board, the members of which, while they positively refused to bind themselves with us, bound themselves together by a written agreement to the effect that none of them would return to the Hospital unless all were reappointed. Now what other inference could be drawn from this action but the following: if at any future time we can see our way clear to return we will do so in a body; but we will not bind ourselves to any course of action with the outside men, as a board cannot be formed without us, we will ignore them completely, and ignore us they did.

With regard to the "Clemens' Case," "Justice" says, "the facts are familiar to the public?" then how does it happen that they are so unfamiliar with "Justice"? I do not intend to go fully into this case, as Dr. Lathorn was the medical attendant; but I may say that if Dr. Slayter was cross-examined by a shrewd lawyer, I had to undergo a two hours cross-examination on a medical subject by two shrewd doctors.

"Justice" asks, very stupidly, why a post mortem examination was not made to prove that Clemens had died of Typhoid Fever? If "Justice" had read the evidence with a desire to get at the truth, he would have learnt that a post mortem was refused by Mr. Fraser, a friend of the deceased. I will relate the facts for his edification: Mr. Fraser obtained permission for Dr. Slayter to see the patient; Dr. Slayter, having seen the patient, and taken notes of the treatment, etc., told Mr. Fraser that the man had meningitis, after the man's death Dr. Lathorn, not knowing what Dr. Slayter had said, asked Mr. Fraser to permit him to make a post-mortem examination. Mr. Fraser wrote in reply a request that the body should not be touched as friends were expected in the City to take it away; finally, at the investigation before the Committee on Humane Institutions, when the Clemens' case was called, Dr. Slayter presented to the chairman a protest in which he requested to be excused from giving evidence, as no correct opinion could be formed without a post mortem, and the time for that had past. Dr. Slayter stated in evidence that when the friends of Clemens spoke to him about the advisableness of making a post mortem he told them unless they wish to be accused by all the papers in the country (or something to that effect) they would not allow one to be made.

"Justice" deliberately falsifies my evidence when he says that I "stated as a fact that a patient at the Hospital had been treated for Meningitis, but that a post-mortem had proved that the man had died of Typhoid Fever." I stated that last summer, while I was in attendance at the Hospital, I had under my charge a patient whom I treated for typhoid fever, and whose head symptoms were so severe, that after his death, a physician well-known in this City insisted that he must have died of Meningitis; I further stated that Dr. Campbell, a friend of the old board, made a post-mortem examination, which confirmed my diagnosis, as the brain and its membranes were

found to be perfectly normal, while the intestinal lesions, peculiar to typhoid fever, were marked.

I remain, yours etc.,

CHARLES D. RIGBY.

[P. S.—If "Justice" has anything more to say, and will come out under his own name, I will be happy to meet him with a reply, otherwise I must decline to continue the discussion.—C. D. R.]

COMMERCIAL.

FISH.—There is really no business being done in Pickled Fish or any season's catch. Some are coming in from the coast, which could not be got here last season. Some were held over on the coast for higher prices than were paid last fall; but they are not now selling, but going into store, hoping there may be a short catch of spring Mackerel. But from the quantity that are soon on the American coast, there will probably be an average catch on this coast. Some Bank Codfish of last season's catch are still coming to market, and are selling at about \$2.00 per qtl. We notice an arrival of some of last season's catch of Hake and Haddock from Grand Manan, but we have not learned of their sale. A short time ago, we reported an advance in sales of fish in the Jamaica market; since this, large quantities have gone forward, and large shipments are on the way; and we learn that this market is now demoralized. The Cuba market is about in the same condition. An advance had taken place, but large shipments were made which overstocked the market, and prices have declined. Late advices from the Porto Rico markets are not at all favorable. Vessels arriving from the Banks report Codfish very plenty. Several have arrived the past few days with from 300 qtls. to 600 qtls. each. As far as we can ascertain, there are plenty of Herring, and vessels coming in from the Banks have very little delay in getting bait. Several vessels have also arrived the past few days with quite good fares of Halibut, which have been reshipped to the United States markets. We cannot yet hear of any Mackerel on the coast, but they should appear within the next 15 to 20 days. Salmon are now being netted, but not yet in any quantity. We learn of a parcel of Dry Hard Codfish, of last season's catch, from the eastern part of the Province, which were sold in this market, a few days ago, at about \$2.70 per qtl. There are some Mackerel and Codfish of last season's catch about Cape Breton to come forward, but there is so much ice around the Island that it is impossible for vessels to get out of the harbors. In our last issue, we alluded to the Boneless Codfish put up by F. W. Hart, Lower Water street, of this city. This must certainly be one of the largest exports of fish to the Upper Provinces, as it is put up in very neat packages of 5 lbs., 10 lbs., 20 lbs., and 35 lbs. each, and in a good quality of hard cured Codfish.

Advices from Boston fish market to 30th April are as follows:—Trade during the past week has been very dull. Receipts during the past week have been very light. Mackerel continue very dull, 3's being \$4.00 to \$4.25; 2's \$5.00. No. 3 Mackerel, of 1884 inspection, are still coming to market, and sales are being made at \$2.75 per bbl.

Codfish arrive very slowly. One cargo from Provincetown of Dry Bank, very few are selling. Sales of Medium Dry Bank \$2.00 per qtl. George's sell anywhere from \$2.00 to \$3.25, according to quality. Sale of lot of slack Salted Dry Shore Codfish at \$3.50 per qtl. Nothing doing in Pickled Herring. New Smoked Allowies are arriving freely, and were selling at \$1.50 per 100, now at \$1.10 per 100. Since last reports, the following vessels have been reported at New York with trips of fresh Mackerel, and a few salted:—Schr. *Mattie Edvard*, Col. J. H. French, J. J. Merrill, Lizzie Maud, Chas. McDonald, Lucy W. Dyer, Nellie N. Rowe, Mattie Winship, Geo. Butler, Mollie Adams, steamers *Molly*, *Adison Centre*; and at Philadelphia—Schr. R. J. Evans, with 220 bbls Salt Mackerel; schr. *Jas. Dyer* with 100 bbls.; *Edith* 100 bbls.; *Fleetwing*, 70 bbls. Fresh Mackerel now selling in New York market at 1c. to 2c. each, according to condition, and nothing doing in old Mackerel. Sales of a few bbls. new Salt Mackerel at \$5.25 and \$5.37 per bbl., from pickle with bbl. At Philadelphia, the trip of schr. R. J. Evans was sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl. for 200 lbs. and barrel.

Imports of Mackerel for past four years, week ending April 30th:—

1886	1885	1884	1883
9,670 Bbls.	8,720 Bbls.	9,790 Bbls.	8,339 Bbls.

Fresh Mackerel arrived at Boston from New York for past two years, week ending April 30th:—1886, 1,565 Bbls; 1885, 1,863 Bbls.

Advices from Gloucester to 29th ult., state that several Mackerel catchers are ready to sail, but are detained, as it is difficult to get crews. Men hesitate to ship in Mackerel vessels; and some George's vessels find it hard to get a full complement of men, while Bankers find all the men they want.

The market presents no new feature. Trade remains quiet, with considerable fish shipped off daily for small orders. Codfish, George's \$3.00, Bank, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Western Bank, \$2.50; cargo sales of Western Bank, from vessel, \$1.50 and \$1.40; Medium, \$1.00.

The stock of 1885 Mackerel is working off in small orders. A sale of 200 lbs. good 2's at \$9.00; cheaper grades of 2's bring \$6.00.

There arrived at Gloucester for the week ending April 30th, the following vessels and cargoes:—

Fares.	From.	Lbs. Cod.	Lbs. Halibut	Lbs. Hake.	Lbs. Haddock.
19	George's,	234,000	26,600	5,000	29,000
2	Shore,	5,900	.....	.....	.....
2	Ipswich Bay,	10,000	.....	.....	.....
3	Grand Banks,	.....	51,000	.....	.....
5	Western "	350,000	60,600	.....	.....
1	Sable Island,	.....	15,000	.....	.....
2	Brown's Banks	50,000	7,500	.....	.....
34	Fares.	649,900	160,600	5,000	29,000

Number and location of the New England Fishing Fleet the last week in April, 1886:—

40	Sail Halibut, Grand Banks.
20	" " Western Banks.
50	" Codfish, Grand Banks.
180	" " and Halibut, George's and Brown's Banks.
140	" Mackerel, Southern Coast.
7	" En route to Greenland and Iceland for Halibut.

POLITICAL REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

DOMINION.—Thursday, April 29.—White introduced a bill to make further provision, respecting the administration of the public lands of Canada in British Columbia.

Thompson said he was waiting for the preparation of a resolution, in order to present a bill respecting the Judiciary of the North-West. He was not yet prepared to move the bill amending the Supreme and Exchequer Court Acts.

The Act to make further provisions respecting summary proceedings before Justices passed the third reading.

McLellan moved the House into committee, to consider resolutions authorizing the Government to receive back the \$20,000,000 loan to the C. P. R.

Thompson gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution providing for the division of the North-West Territories into five Judicial districts, the appointment of five Judges, the establishment of a Supreme Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and the repeal of the enactments respecting Siderial Magistrates.

Friday, April 30th.—A lengthy discussion took place on the bill for the protection of navigable waters, which finally passed.

Cerling moved the House into committee to consider a resolution respecting the establishment of experimental farm stations. It is proposed to have one farm in the Maritime Provinces, one in Manitoba, and one in British Columbia, with a central farm near Ottawa. The majority of the speakers were in favor of the project, and the resolution was accordingly passed through committee.

Monday, May 3.—A number of petitions against any change in the Scott Act were presented.

Thompson introduced a bill to amend the law respecting Crown cases reserved, and explained that it was intended to extend certain powers, given to County Court Judges in Ontario, to Judges in Quebec. He also presented a bill to extend the boundaries of Keewatin, so as to include in that district certain parts of the North-West not included in existing provisional districts.

Boatty moved the House into committee on the North-West contract railway bill.

Mitchell moved in amendment a three months' hoist.

A lengthy discussion took place, which resulted in the amendment being lost.

Tuesday, May 4.—McLellan moved the house into committee on supply. Blake rose and objected to this, and made a lengthy speech upon the Irish question. He referred to the great statesman who leads Her Majesty's government in the Imperial Parliament, and his plan for the settlement of the Irish question. He concluded by moving an address assuring Her Majesty of Canada's interest in Ireland, and hailing with joy the efforts to settle the Irish question so as to conduce to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the Empire.

Sir John said that Blake ought not to have brought so important a question before the house without notice. He would be willing to give Blake a day to discuss the question fully when members were prepared to speak upon it. He would vote against the amendment if urged then. The amendment was finally withdrawn.

PROVINCIAL.—Thursday, April 29th.—Mr. Fielding laid on the table of the House the estimates for 1886. The probable revenue, as submitted, will be \$600,284, and the expenditure \$597,135. The debts due the Province on Jan. 1st, 1886, amounted to \$498,117. The Provincial Secretary stated that the debts due the Province are not realizable to any great extent, with the exception of the mines royalties. The Crown lands are almost exhausted, and cost the department almost as much as they yield.

Friday, April 30.—The House went into committee, and discussed the estimates.

Considerable discussion ensued over the desired increase of subsidy to the S.S. Rimouski, and the request for a subsidy for a steam service between Port Medway and Liverpool.

Mr. Boll called attention to the fact that the W. C. Railway was rolling up a debt of about \$14,000 annually, and considered that the Government should take steps to make this a more paying property. He referred to the different items of the estimates, and thought that retrenchment might be made in several departments.

Mr. Hockin said that at the beginning of last year the government had a balance in hand of \$32,876, and now they show a debit balance of \$72,207. By adding these sums it appears that the actual expenditure in excess of receipts is \$105,081. Since 1882 the present government has received by way of subsidy from the Dominion authorities, \$1,622,212, as compared with \$1,339,901 received from the same source by the Holmes-Thompson Government. During the years 1882-85 there were received from mines, \$450,788, as compared with \$271,767 during the years 1878 to 1882, making an increase from these two sources of \$461,332. The Holmes-Thompson government expended \$1,311,884 for education as compared with \$1,288,353 expended by the present government. He claimed that with this surplus,

every bridge that has been built by the government could have been constructed without the borrowing of a dollar.

At the evening session the debate on the estimates was continued, and participated in by Messrs. Corning, Church, McDonald, Weeks, Patterson, Fraser and Fielding. Mr. Fielding replied to the charges of the opposition in a vigorous speech. He compared the late with the present government, and claimed that the former alone could be charged with extravagance. The Holmes government had appropriated \$99,000 for roads and bridges in 1881, and in 1882, the year of the election, they raised the amount to \$150,000. They had created a deficit of \$58,000 as a legacy for the present government. He defended the provincial engineer's department from the charge of extravagance. He referred to the other charges of the opposition in detail, and claimed that they were without foundation.

Saturday, May 1.—The bill to provide for the expenses of the civil government passed the third reading.

Mr. Fielding introduced a bill to amend Chap. 59, Revised Statutes of public instruction. Also a bill to amend Chap. 53, Revised Statutes, providing that no officials of the Dominion Government, excepting militia officers and justices of the peace, shall be eligible for election to the House of Assembly.

Dr. McLellan in accordance with a previous notice moved a resolution that in the opinion of the House the government should introduce a bill to cancel the road debts of the various counties.

Monday, May 3.—Mr. McDonald moved that the bill relating to the loan of \$13,500 to construct certain bridges in Victoria County, be recommended to a committee of the whole house to be so amended that the municipal council may expend this amount under their own supervision. The motion was lost by a strict party vote.

On motion of Mr. Fielding an amendment made by the Legislative Council to a bill relating to the City of Halifax, providing that the city assessors must devote themselves exclusively to that work, was repealed.

Mr. Weeks introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Cape Breton and Pictou Iron Co. By permission the bill was read a second time and referred to the law amendment committee.

The house went into committee and passed a number of bills. The bill to disallow revisors as candidates for municipal elections was on motion referred back to the law amendment committee for reconsideration.

Tuesday, May 4.—Mr. Fielding introduced a bill to authorize certain grants in aid of railways and to provide for the completion and consolidation of the railways between Halifax and Yarmouth. He stated that he believed that railway matters should be dealt with exclusively by the parliament at Ottawa. A large amount of money had been expended on railways in the Province without any due return having been received. The first part of the bill proposes to grant for construction of a railway through Cape Breton from the Strait of Canso to Sydney and Louisburg, a cash subsidy of \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding on the whole \$256,000. (2) A land subsidy of 2,000 acres per mile, not exceeding on the whole 160,000 acres. (3) A right of way in accordance with the provisions of chap. 70, R. S., which provides that counties shall provide for a right of way. (4) Exemption from taxation of railway lands, buildings and rolling stock. The Provincial Secretary stated that as other schemes for the construction of a railway had failed in the past, it was deemed advisable to frame a second policy in case it appeared impossible to effect the completion of a through line. In this case the land and cash subsidies may be divided as follows: (1) A sum not exceeding \$220,000, and a land subsidy not exceeding 187,000 acres may be granted for sections of the said railway not less than 50 miles in the whole from the Strait of Canso by way of St. Peters, East Bay, Sydney, and North Sydney, to the waters of the Little Bras d'Or, near George's River. (2) A sum not exceeding \$36,000, and a land subsidy not exceeding 23,000 acres may be added to the grants of any company constructing a line of railway not less than 30 miles from Baddeck to Margaree. The bill also provides that the governor-in-council may grant to any company offering to construct any line of railway in any part of the Province a cash subsidy of \$3,200 per mile, provided indisputable evidence is furnished of the ability of the company to complete their contract. Mr. Fielding said he did not expect that this provision would build a mile of railway in this Province, it was only intended to intimate that this amount is all that the government can give. It is also proposed by the bill to consolidate the W. & A. Railway, and the W. C. Railway, and complete the link between Annapolis and Digby. The government had received a number of proposals and considered those of the "Joint Stock Association" the most favorable. The Association will acquire the Windsor branch, the Windsor and Annapolis, and the Western Counties railways, build the missing link and consolidate these under one management. The company also has the right to acquire the Nictaux and Atlantic railway and build other lines. The outstanding capital of these roads shall be represented by new capital in the capital stock of the company, and the remainder of the capital shall be raised by the company on a twenty years guarantee made by the Provincial Government. The Province is to be liable for the guarantee of five per cent on the capital stock of \$4,000,000, amounting to \$200,000. As a pledge of good faith the company place a deposit of \$5,000 in the hands of the government as a forfeit. If the Dominion Government fail to give running powers from Windsor Junction to Halifax, or give a subsidy to the missing link to the amount of \$64,000, or if satisfactory arrangements cannot be made with the W. & A. Railway, the scheme will fall to the ground. The bill passed the first reading.

Light carriage rugs of colored felt look well with a large monogram worked in the centre, and a spray of flowers in each corner. Simpler ones are made of brown holland with chintz flowers in olive shades appliqued on.

A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

(Continued)

"I've done no such thing. You're coming home with me to-morrow—there's been enough and too much of this folly, and your uncle is very sorry he was ever foolishly persuaded into giving his consent to it."

"To-morrow, Aunt Rosa!"

"Not a day later than to-morrow."

"But don't you want to see something of London, auntie?"

"I want to see the last of it. I'm only sorry I didn't know what I know now three weeks ago, and your ridiculous freak would have come to an end a great deal sooner. How your Uncle Todhunter could ever have agreed to such an egregious piece of folly passes my comprehension!"

Poor Aunt Rosa! If she only knew that the steed was stolen, how much less clatter she would have made in locking the door! In my heart I confess that she is right. I have got into mischief here in London, or into what she would consider mischief. If I had never come up to Mrs. Wauchope's furnished lodgings, I should probably never have met

"That landscape painter
Which did win my heart from me."

"I cannot possibly go home to-morrow, Aunt Rosa," I say, laying aside my squirrel-lined cloak and the fan which I had been holding in my hand since I came into the room. "I must tell Madame Cronhelm that I am leaving town, and I must say good-by to the Rollestons."

"You can write to them both. A note will do just as well."

"I shall not write. You can go home to-morrow, and I will follow the next day, if you do not care to stay in London."

"I shall not leave you behind me, Rosalie."

"Very well, then; you must stay till the day after to-morrow."

"But your uncle sent word by me that you were to come home at once."

"I shall not go to-morrow," I repeat obstinately; and Aunt Rosa, knowing me of old, thinks it better not to press the point.

I must see my boy again. This is the idea which is uppermost in my mind. I cannot go away without seeing him; but how shall I manage it? I may not chance to meet him at the Rollestons' to-morrow; and, if not, shall I be forced to go away without bidding him good-by? I knew this evening that our time together would not be long, but I did not dream that it would be so short as this.

"I hope you won't be very uncomfortable, Aunt Rosa. You won't find the hair mattress as soft as your feather bed at home."

"I don't expect to be comfortable. The whole place appears to me wretched and shabby to a degree."

"It is not all wretched, I assure you. And I have improved greatly since I went to Madame Cronhelm's."

Aunt Rosa sniffs, sitting bolt upright in the most uncomfortable chair in the room.

"I think I will go to bed," she says. "That woman has quite tired me out."

I light her bedroom candle with alacrity, and precede her into the inner room. A little camp-bed has been put up for me in the dressing-room; but, before I go to bed, and after I have helped Aunt Rosa to unpack her night garments, I creep back to the dying fire in the drawing-room, and, sitting on the rug, lean my chin on my palms, and think of those two figures in that twilight window, and of a foolish promise made only to be broken. But if he comes to me, shall I not say "Yes?" If he keeps his share of the agreement, shall I not keep mine? A foolish happy smile curves my lips in the dying firelight—the lips that he has kissed by the light of that great solitary evening-star. Yes, I will keep my promise, Gerard. But will you keep yours?

I go to Madame Cronhelm's in the morning, and after that to the Rollestons'. The Rollestons are sorry I am going away—Ada especially. Mr. Baxter is not at Berkeley Street, nor does any one mention his name. I come back to luncheon at Carleton Street, though the Rollestons try hard to keep me, and have just finished that long delayed meal when Mary Anne comes in with a card in her grimy hand, which she proffers to me.

"Who is it?" Aunt Rosa asks suspiciously.

"The gentleman upstairs," Mary Anne answers, with malicious enjoyment in either squinting eye.

"Who?" Aunt Rosa exclaims, letting her knitting fall into her lap in the extremity of her amazement.

"Ask Mr. Baxter to walk in," I say quietly. "Aunt Rosa, this is my friend Mr. Baxter. Mr. Baxter—Miss Herrick."

Gerard Baxter bows, Aunt Rosa inclines her head stiffly, her eyes blazing through her spectacles like the eyes of her own cat Muff when he is vexed.

"I was sorry to hear that you were going away," Gerard Baxter says, as he sinks into a chair beside me.

"Yes," I answer, laughing. "My leave is stopped!"

Aunt Rosa is rather deaf. Unless we speak in a kind of raised, sustained tone, she can hear very little of what we say; and I do not think it necessary to do this—all the time.

"I had a great deal of assurance to venture to call upon you, hadn't I?" Gerard says, smiling.

"I should have been sorry not to have wished you good-by."

"Allie, may I write to you sometimes?"

"Oh, no; I think not!" I answer hurriedly. "I could not answer your letters."

"But how am I to live without either seeing or hearing from you?"

"But you must work." I say, smiling a little; but there are tears in my eyes.

"I intend to work. I have been wild enough, Allie—you don't know how much of the Bohemian there is in me—but the thought of you will steady me, darling; while I love you I shall hate everything I know you would not like."

"Something in the admission, frank as it is, saddens me. Is his love for me really great enough to work such a change in him as this? If he forgets me, will he not relapse into his old idle ways, and then be sorry, and so despair of ever doing any good?"

"Gerard, will you promise to let me know the day that you forget me?"

"Forget you, Allie!"

"If you do forget me, promise to tell me so at once."

"I do promise; but that day will never come, darling. I have never loved any woman but you, Allie, and I never shall."

Aunt Rosa glows upon us, speechless with wrath and indignation. What are we whispering about, this foreign-looking, shabby, unabashed young man and I? We make the conversation more general after this; and in about twenty minutes Gerard gets up to go.

"Good by," he says, holding out his hand to me, having said good-by to Aunt Rosa. "It is hard that we can't have any better good-by than this, Allie, isn't it?"

My eyes are full of foolish tears, so full that I am afraid they will flow over and attract Aunt Rosa's attention. But Aunt Rosa is not looking at me.

"Good-by!" I echo mechanically.

And so he leaves me, and returns to his studio and his unfinished pictures, while I pack away a few tears into my portmanteau—the first I have shed since I was a child.

CHAPTER VI.

"Well, Allie, the more I look at you, the more I think you the most extraordinary girl in the world!"

"Extraordinary, Olive?"

"To think you could have been satisfied with those wretched old rooms in Carleton Street when you had such a home as this!"

"I was very happy in Carleton Street," I answer dreamily.

"Happy! Because that boy was there."

"And I was not a bit obliged to your mother for bringing Aunt Rosa down upon me."

"But mamma did not like your being there alone, Allie."

"What nonsense! I am my own mistress, Olive, and can do as I like."

"Not till to-morrow, my dear," Olive laughs. "After to-morrow, you can please yourself."

"And I mean to do it, I assure you."

We are walking from the vicarage to Woodhay—it is only a few minutes' walk through the wood. It is June weather—exquisite weather; all my woods are a mystic tangle of green leaf and shadow and golden-dropping sunshine, all my meadows are bloomy purple, "sighing for the scythe." Between Woodhay and the vicarage there runs a little rushing brook, and beyond the brook, on my side of it, a hundred feet of woodland runs up steeply, with a wealth of overhanging ferns and tangled foliage throwing their shadow far across the shadowy combe. It is up this southern slope that we are winding by a steep path overhung with woodland tangle of w. odbine and blackberry bramble, with a thousand tiny ferns and velvet mosses laughing at us from the crevice of every lichen-spotted rock.

"Do you ever think of that boy of yours, Allie?" Olive asks, as we climb the wooded steep together, bathed in alternate streaks of sun and shadow.

"Think of him?" I repeat inanely.

"You used to be great friends, you know, though I think you have forgotten him. Jack Rolleston used to chaff him about you—Jack thought he really cared awfully for you, Allie, joking apart."

"Jack Rolleston is a great fool, Olive!"

"Oh, well, I know Jack hasn't much sense! But you know that time Jack came down to Brighton for Poppy's wedding, he said Gerard Baxter was working himself into skin and bone, and had grown quite steady, and meant to make a name for himself."

"Yes, so you told me," I remark carelessly, though remembering all about it at least as well as Olive does.

"But he has fallen off since then," Olive says, shaking her blonde head.

"Poor fellow, I think he met with some disappointment about his picture—he was obliged to sell it or something, and they only gave him eighty pounds for it, whereas Jack said he valued it at over a hundred, and it would not have been a penny too much."

A little sharp pain runs through my heart like a knife. This was what I dreaded—this reaction after possible disappointment.

"I am sure you are sorry for him, Allie," Olive says, looking at me.

"We used to call him your handsome sweetheart, you know—poor boy, he used to follow you about like your shadow!"

"You speak of him as if he were dead, Olive," I say a little sharply.

"I am afraid he is going to the bad, and that is worse," Olive observes soberly. "I met Jack Rolleston the other evening, and he told me he hardly ever saw Gerard Baxter now, that he never came to Berkeley Street, and that he was afraid he had got into a very wild set, and was going downhill as fast as he could."

Olive is preceding me up the steep path, and has enough to do to maintain her footing, without turning her head to look at me. I am glad of it. If she had looked at me, she must have noticed the exceeding whiteness of my face.

"It is a great pity, you know," she went on—Olive likes to hear herself

talk. "He is so young, and so remarkably good looking! Katie Rolleston told me—you know she came down to Brighton the day before I left—that he passed her in Regent Park the other day, and it quite made her heart ache to see how shabby he was. She said she would have spoken to him, even in such a seedy coat; but he passed by without looking at her. I suppose he knew he was rather a disreputable-looking figure to be seen speaking to any lady in the street."

"Is he still lodging in Carleton Street?"
 "I do not know. Jacks knows very little about him. He says he doesn't like to seem as if he were prying into his affairs, and he is such a proud fellow, Jack says it would be as much as his life is worth to offer him a good luncheon at a restaurant, and that he would be sure to guess it was because he looked half starved."

"Does he look like that?" I ask, infinitely distressed.
 "Well, he looks very thin," Olive says, laughing a little. "I say, Allie, they are putting up triumphal arches here; did you know that?"

"I heard they intended doing it. We will come round by the garden, Olive. I don't want them to surround us like a swarm of bees."

Turning from the glimpse of the lawn and carriage drive, seen between the stems of the walnut-trees, I open a little gate leading into a long straight walk walled by tall, green, fragrant hedges of box and yew.

"Don't you mean to let them see you, Allie?"
 "Not to-day, if I can help it. I shall have enough and too much of that to-morrow."

"My dear, you talk as if coming of age were a grievance!"
 "It is a nuisance to me, Olive."

"You will tell me that Woodhay is a nuisance to you next?"
 "Oh, no; I should not care to give up Woodhay!"

"I should think not!" Olive laughs, as we pass from the cool secluded green walk, through a tall archway cut in the hedge, and find ourselves in a blaze of sunshine and scarlet geranium, and brown velvet calceolaria, and blue lobelia, and a hundred other radiant blossoms.

"Allie, when are you going to live here at Woodhay?"
 "To live here?" I repeat absently, my eyes on the gilded weather-vane which twinkles like a star on the point of my quaint red brick gable.

"You have done nothing but echo-me since we left the vicarage! When are you going to take up your abode here in your own manor of Woodhay?"
 "I don't know. Not till Uncle Tod is too old to do his duty, probably. He will never leave the vicarage till then."

"But can't you live here without your Uncle Tod?"
 "By myself, Olive?"

"You could get lots of nice elderly ladies to come and live with you."
 "I think one would be enough!" I say, shrugging my shoulders.

"Of course I mean one—at a time. Why wouldn't your Aunt Rosa come and live with you here?"
 "Aunt Rosa would not leave Uncle Tod."

"Your uncle could get the Reverend Hyacinth Lockhart to come and take up his abode at the vicarage."
 "I don't think he could. The Reverend Hyacinth has set up for himself in the village—you know the pretty cottage near the church, just outside the vicarage gate?"

"Going to marry somebody?" Olive inquires, with great interest.
 "Very probably, though I have not heard anything about it—as yet."

"I hope he is not going to marry anybody," Olive says pathetically.
 "I should not have half as much fun when I come down here if there was a Mrs. Hyacinth Lockhart!"

"Then why did you refuse him last summer, my dear?"
 "Oh, I wasn't quite prepared to marry him, you know! But I don't want him to marry anybody else."

"You little dog-in-the-manger! Come in and have some strawberries, Olive. I told old Digges we should want any amount of strawberries and cream."

The old white-haired butler, who has lived at Woodhay as long as I can remember—and a great deal longer—meets us in the hall.

"Good afternoon, Digges. Where are the strawberries and cream?"
 "In here, madam," Digges says, throwing open the door of the dining-room.

It is a long low room, with carved rafters and a high black oak wainscot, which gives it rather a sombre look. But the glorious June sunshine streams in through the stained glass of the old-fashioned bay windows, and falls in blue and purple and ruby rays on the polished *parqueterie* of the floor, on the heavy quaint furniture, and on the grim faces of my ancestors, and ancestresses hanging round the upper part of the wall in their tarnished frames.

"I wonder all these stately forefathers of yours did not awe you into more discretion, Allie," Olive observes, nodding her saucy blonde head at the family portraits. "If I had all those prim beruffed and bedoubled ladies and gentlemen looking down at me all my life with such 'awful speculation' in their painted eyes, I think I would be a great deal more stiff and stuck-up and dignified than you are."

"I never look at them," I confess candidly, leaning back in my chair, and looking at them now however. "We are a plain family, Olive—there's not a doubt about it! Hideously ugly I call those men and women!"

"I suppose you mean to say that you are plain, Allie?"—looking at me over her shoulder.

"I'm no beauty, my dear. Look at the extraordinary effect of that blue light from the window on my great great-grandmother's face! Doesn't it look exactly as if somebody had given her a black eye?"

"My dear Allie, if Digges could hear you!"

(To be Continued.)

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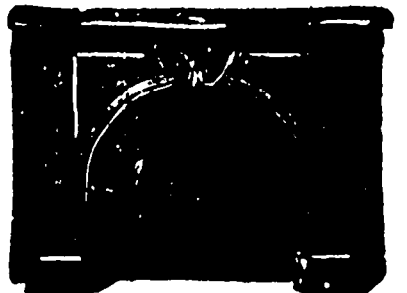
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THE MARITIME PATRON,

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Maritime Provincial Grange—Patrons of Husbandry.

"In Essentials Unity—In Non-essentials Liberty—In All Things Charity."

[All communications intended for this column should be sent to the editor of the Maritime Patron, EDWIN S. CREED, M. D., Newport.]

King's Division Grange met at North Kingston, April 7th, Worthy Master S. G. Baker presiding.

The weather and roads were not of the most satisfactory character, and members from the eastern part of the country were not in large attendance, but a goodly number of Patrons from the immediate neighborhood were promptly on hand.

The action of the Temperance Alliance, co-operated in to some extent by the Patrons of Husbandry, in recently nominating two temperance men as suitable candidates for election to the Local Parliament was brought on for consideration. The discussion showed to some extent that the nominations were not as satisfactory as might be desired, as there were several wards in the County unrepresented in making these nominations.

The doings of the G. W. S. Association received considerable consideration and various ideas were expressed relative to its usefulness mode of business management—and the benefits to be derived in purchasing therefrom.

The evening session by arrangement was to be open to the public, and the committee having prepared a programme of procedure, the Grange closed, to meet again at 7.30.

A large and very respectable audience was promptly in attendance and the Worthy Master presided.

The Sec'y. of the Division briefly sketched the rise and progress of the order of Patrons of Husbandry by O. H. Kelly, and read the "declaration of purposes" as published in the *American Grange Bulletin*, showing the aims and objects of the order.

Mr. Fisher spoke on the assessment question. The indebted ratepayers being unfairly rated, while large property holders go untaxed to a large extent. Wealthy men succeed to the position of Law-makers, and they should so discharge their duties in their enactments that the interests of the masses would be protected.

A. A. Pinco coincided with what had just been said and favored the idea of a change in the assessment law that would more justly distribute the burdens of taxation. The present system of taxation together with hard times prevented young men from buying farms, and it was becoming evident that no man could buy a farm and make the purchase money from the products of the soil.

S. J. Fitch was in favor of taxing interest as income without exception, and spoke at some length on Municipal expenses and business connected with county affairs.

A. P. Welton spoke of the moneyed influence of the Banks and deprecated the idea of being rated by professionals and political trickery, and boldly asserted his determination to vote for no man unless his principles and pursuits were in harmony with the well understood wishes of the public.

A. A. Pinco in speaking again denounced the system of legal fees as being ruinously exorbitant and that laws made by lawyers too frequently victimized those who resorted to them.

W. R. I. Foster spoke of some apparent difficulty which might ensue in expecting important changes in the assessment law in taxing the moneyed interests.

The Chairman made some forcible remarks on the subject of the evening's discussion, and made the listeners acquainted with the fact that the Grange was a body of intelligent men and women banded together for the promotion of information connected with their interests, that it was eminently sound and intellectual in its character, that the discussion of public questions as brought forward this evening, as well as those more intimately connected with every day life, were being frequently brought before the Grange—that freedom of speech to all, proscription to none—was always in order.

The evening Session, thus open to the public, was acknowledged to be one of unusual interest and profit. The singing of the National Anthem brought it to a close.

Jos. T. JACKSON, Sec'y.

The Nova Scotia *Journal of Education* contains regulations of the Council of Public Instruction concerning Arbor Day, also excellent suggestions about selection and planting of trees. We quote the following paragraph which will assure Patrons of Husbandry in this jurisdiction that their representations in behalf of the interests of Agriculture receive respectful consideration: "The 15th of May has been fixed by the Maritime Provincial Grange as an 'Arbor Day' within the jurisdiction of that body, for the purpose of impressing on the public mind the importance of restoring and preserving our forestal resources. When the season suits, there might appropriately be a co-operation of the Grangers and the school authorities."

Efforts were made by the Sec'y. of the Maritime Provincial Grange to obtain the co-operation of the school authorities of New Brunswick in the establishment of Arbor Day observances in the schools of that province. These efforts have not been crowned with success. The Chief Superintendent expresses approval of the object, but considers that any action by the Department of Education at this time would be premature.

This official is or appears to be acting as a brake upon the too progressive educational machinery of that province, as further evidence of which we quote the following resolutions passed by the Educational Institute of N. B., last year.

Whereas, This Institute has learned with much satisfaction of successful tree planting in certain towns and villages of this province by the celebration of Arbor Days, and

Whereas, It is exceedingly desirable that this movement be encouraged and if possible extended throughout this province.

Therefore resolved, That this Institute earnestly recommends the Board of Education to authorize the proclamation by the Chief Superintendent of an Arbor Day in May next, to be celebrated throughout N. B. in connection with the schools—such Arbor Day to be authorized as a holiday for all schools that may fitly observe it in the planting of trees on their premises, or otherwise beautifying the school grounds-- and

Further resolved, That in the event of this resolution being acceded to by the Board of Education, the Chief Superintendent associate with him a Committee to be appointed by this Institute to assist him in preparing for the successful observance of such Arbor Day.

We acknowledge the receipt of the report of the April Session of King's Division Grange for which we are indebted to the Worthy Sec'y. of that Division

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 14th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice per week each way, between HALIFAX AND SAMBRO

Under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Halifax and Sambro, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 2nd April, 1886.

Agents

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IN

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Liberal Commission.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 14th May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice per week each way, between HALIFAX AND HERRING COVE

Under a proposed Contract for four years from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Halifax and Herring Cove, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 2nd April, 1886.

MINING.

The head of water at the Salmon River gold mine is sufficient to run a mill with double the number of stamps now employed in the crusher. The water is obtained from a chain of lakes 9 miles in length, and during the summer and autumn, when the water in the lakes is at its lowest, there is still enough to do the work required. Eight batteries, with five stamps each, are now in operation, which were put in at a cost of \$11,000. The pumping of the mine is likewise accomplished by water power. The two pumps now in operation are kept at work night and day, so that the mine is perfectly free from water. 40 men are kept constantly at work, and the company pay out monthly \$2,000. The mine is situated about 95 miles east of Halifax.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Timothy Archibald, of Halifax, who is one of the owners of the Salmon River Gold Mine, is now 73 years of age, and has been married upwards of 51 years. He has been engaged in carrying the Eastern mails for 48 consecutive years, having on the 30th ult. fulfilled his last mail contract. Mr. Archibald has realized a handsome fortune from his share in the proceeds of the Salmon River mine, and has purchased the property in Truro formerly occupied by the late Dr. Lyons. We understand that Mr. Archibald's two sons, Edward and Kent, who are likewise part-owners in the bonanza mine, have also decided to build dwelling houses on the property referred to. Mr. Archibald has, during his long stay in Halifax, won numerous friends, and those who have experienced his many acts of kindness, especially along the eastern mail route, will miss the genial countenance and hearty "good day" of the septagenarian. We join with Mr. Archibald's many friends in congratulating him upon the good fortune which has enabled him to retire and enjoy, in the latter years of his life, that well earned rest to which he is so fully entitled.

MANGANESE MINE SOLD.—The manganese mine which was partly developed during last summer on the East Mountain, Colchester County, has been sold to a New Brunswick company. This mine is situated within a few miles of Valley Station, on the Pictou Branch of the I. C. R., and should the deposit prove as valuable as now supposed, the ore can be shipped without any great difficulty.

NEW COAL MINE.—The Pictou coal field is known to contain many fine seams which have not been worked; but we understand that none of these are as large as the new seam just discovered near the head of the West River.

It is some time since we heard from our correspondents in several of the mining camps. Come, gentlemen, let your neighbors know what is going on. The people of this Province are naturally proud of the great mining resources of the country, but they do not believe in Nova Scotia's light being hid under a bushel.

We have been shown some specimens of gold-bearing quartz, taken from a lead a short distance back of Bear River. We understand a company has been formed, and further steps will be taken to test the richness of the lead. —*Digby Courier.*

The air is thick with rumors of important sales of gold mining property and an immediate and extensive resumption of operations on "The Nova Scotia Central Railway." A glimpse of a \$50,000 bond and the fact that Herr Fink left on Monday evening for the States to purchase a crusher which is to be running by 10th June, go to fix some of the reports in the land of facts and indicate a busy season. —*Bridgewater Times.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.—There is every prospect that activity will be seen during the coming summer at the Manganese mines in this province, notably in Albert County.

Development work will in all probability be started shortly on some important leads of stibnite discovered last autumn. Samples of the ore were assayed in New York, and found to carry 65 per cent. of antimony.

A sample of quartz from a three inch lead recently discovered near Sackville, Westmoreland County, has been analyzed in New York, and found to contain 5 oz. of gold to the ton. Experts believe that the lead increases in width below the surface.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Capitalists have taken up the Placentia mines and will work them to some extent in the near future.

A new and valuable discovery has been reported at Bett's Cove, where the copper mines have been comparatively idle of late.

The Brigus gold field has been favorably reported on by mining experts, and as auriferous quartz occurs in quantity in that region, it is expected that gold mining will be engaged in ere long.

At Little Bay copper mine operations have been resumed under a new management. Two hundred men are now at work, and when spring opens it is not improbable that 600 to 700 men will be employed.

Last summer Newfoundland was visited by a number of mining engineers for the purpose of inspecting certain mineral deposits. They were favorably impressed with the prospects for the future of mining industries on the island.

EXPLOSIVES!

The Subscribers have just received a fresh importation of

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" Gelatine Dynamite,
" Blasting Gelatine,
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Upper Water Street, Halifax.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

HOW I SECURED A BONANZA.

(A Story of the Nova Scotia Gold Fields.)

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

Reluctantly surrendering the tempting sample I bid Mag good night and hurried back to Brown's.

In order that the reader may understand what follows and also to make clear some points already alluded to, it will now be necessary to describe as briefly as possible the method of taking up gold claims in Nova Scotia. And now I confess my heart fails me. As I turn to the mining act with its pondrous clauses, its checks and counter checks framed to protect the original discoverer of gold properties, but in reality filled with pit falls, into which the simple prospector is sure to tumble and become the victim of the legal shark and the wily speculator; I am at a loss how to proceed. If I go into details, the general reader will turn away in disgust. If, on the other hand, I simplify too much, some brother, "learned in the law" will rise in his wrath and point out that most important matters have been omitted. The old fable comes to mind and it is with "fear and trembling" that I go on.

Gold belongs to the Crown, and the owner of the soil in which it is found has only the same privilege to secure it by application to the government that an outsider has, with one exception, the discoverer of gold in order to secure his claim, has to hurry to the Mines Office in Halifax and make application in writing for the number of areas he desires to cover. If his description is faulty, and many of them are, there is sure to be trouble ahead in case the mine proves of any value.

Quartz mines are, as far as possible, laid off in areas of one hundred and fifty feet along the general course of the strata, and two hundred and fifty feet across, and are described as class number one. He can apply directly for a lease, or for a license to search for gold, called a "prospecting license." It is with the latter that I have to deal, and I will add that they are good for six months, when a lease may be obtained. The fee is fifty cents for each area, up to ten, and twenty five cents for each additional area, and the number of areas to be taken under each license may include a tract not exceeding one hundred areas of class number one. He must also give bonds to recompense the owners of the soil for any damage that may be done.

Where properties have been occupied and staked off, the applicant is given a week, and in addition a day for every fifteen miles he has to travel in which to apply. This privilege is seldom effectual, and has proved a fruitful source of litigation. The first applicant is given the license or lease, and when the actual discoverer arrives at the Mines Office he too often finds that his property has been covered. Too poor to obtain legal advice, or to carry on a suit, he returns sorrowfully homeward and is often happy in obtaining employment as a miner in the property that should be his. In the West they have a summary way of settling "jumpers" and mining swindlers, but in Nova Scotia, aided by a mining act that should be reformed, they have nothing to fear. In conclusion, the Mines Office is open at ten in the morning, and closes at four p. m., and all applications have to be made during these hours.

Ralph had been escorting the girls to their respective homes and I met him at Brown's gate.

"That you, old fellow?" he asked; "I am going into town to-night with Dave. Sorry to leave you, but I must be at the office at ten. Luckily for me Dave has to go in."

There was an air of constraint about him that made me suspicious, but I merely said, "this is a very sudden move."

"Yes, Dave had a chat with the miners after you left and arranged to go into town and buy them fresh beef."

"Fresh beef, indeed!" thought I; "Dave has found out about the new discovery, and he, and you, my fine friend, are going to secure it if you can." I was too indignant to speak, and followed him silently in the house.

"Is that you, Mr. Rambler?" called Dave.

"Yes."

"I'll be ready in half an hour."

"How are you, Mr. Spendall. Where have you been all the evening?"

"Down at Mag's, where I have heard about the business that's taking Mr. Rambler and you to town."

"Does Mag know about it? Then the whole settlement will be at the Mines Office in the morning!"

"Why not see Jake Rehm at once and try and buy a share with him?" I ventured to ask.

"Pshaw man! I found the property myself, and that clumsy Dutchman must have stumbled on it by accident, I intended to secure it last week but was short of cash. To-night I heard he had found it, and of course I hain't agoing to allow myself to be jumped. Mr. Rambler has advanced me the money to pay the fees, and it's the best day's work he ever put in." Here my friend gave me a most provokingly triumphant look. "I found the boulders and hid them under the bushes, and what's more, I struck the lead and stripped it for over ten feet. The quartz is just rotten with gold, and gentlemen, you may think I am exaggerating, but I tell you Salmon River aint a patch on it."

"Where is the property?"

"Now wouln't I be green to tell you! No one git's that description until I hand it into the Mines Office."

"Well, tell me an interest with you."

(To be continued.)

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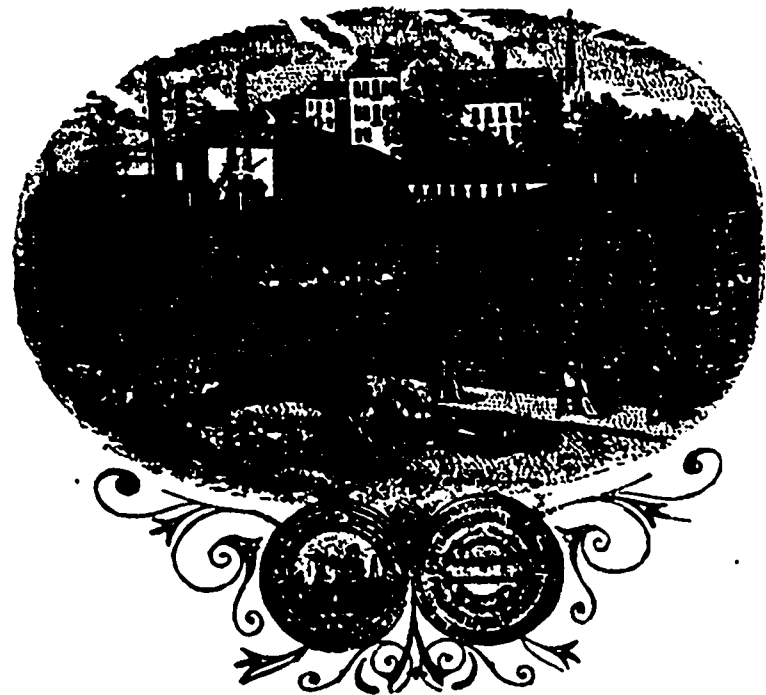
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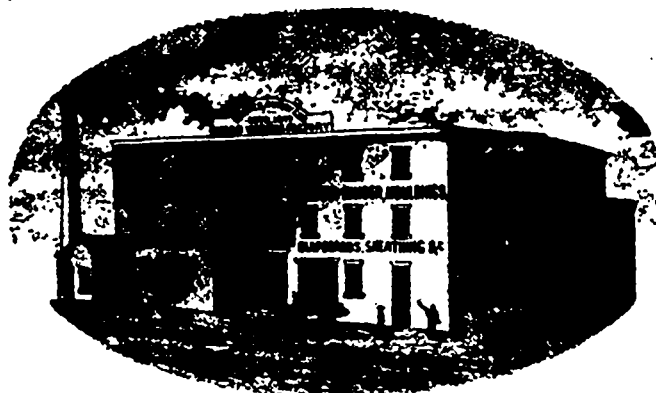
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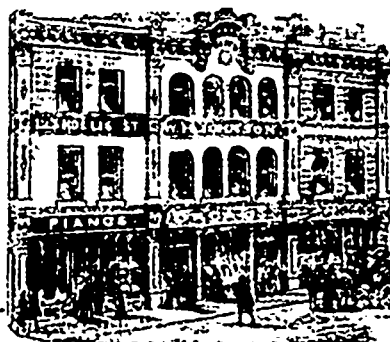
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