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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY 21, 1890.

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## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The recognition of Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., as the champion in Parliament of the "Indian Congress" is a curious contrast to the ignominy with which he was treated some years ago on account of his religious (or non religious) opinions, and the resolute stand he made in the parliamentary oath matter. Although Mr. Bradlaugh was right in principle on that question we do not think he dealt with it in the most efficient manner at the moment, but, whatever opinions may be held as to his views, his thorough honesty, great ability and unflinching determination seem to have won for him in the end a fair measure of respect and consideration, which, as every man's religious conscience is his own private concern, we do not hesitate to say we are glad to see.

The Provincial Farmers' Association, which met at Fredericton recently, decided to request the Local Government to aid in establishing butter factories, and employing specialists to introduce the system in various parts of the Province. The establishment of butter factories is no doubt a desirable thing, and Provincial funds might be worse spent. We scarcely like, however, to see fresh instances of reliance on Government aid where individual, or at all events combined private enterprise ought, as we conceive, to suffice. Another proposition—that of amalgamating the New Brunswick with the Nova Scotia Dairying Association seems desirable, as any measure calculated to unite the people, or any section of them, of the Maritime Provinces for such joint ends tends towards uniting them for still broader purposes.

It is quite contrary to our usual custom to give an Editorial Note to such subjects as fashion journals, but we are induced to notice in this way the February number of the *Ladies' Boxer* (4 Adelaide St., Toronto) not only on account of its cheapness (50 cents a year or five cents a copy), nor even because we notice a marked advance in style, matter, print and illustrations over earlier numbers, but emphatically because it is a *Canadian* publication pure and simple. The American publications of this nature are no doubt excellent, but we feel it to be a national discredit that our women should be content to take their tone and style in dress from the United States, when Canadian taste and enterprise are fully equal to the satisfaction of their requirements in this line, if only they are patriotic enough to afford to Canadian efforts the necessary patronage. We therefore strongly commend this publication to the ladies of Nova Scotia.

The *Toronto Globe* is (in an editorial note) responsible for the following whole-cloth statement:—"On every dollar's worth of sugar purchased by the Canadian farmer he pays as a tax the equivalent of a bushel of barley." Sugar being worth, say ten cents a pound, and barley about, say seventy cents, the statement may be commended to the ingenious as a promising economical problem.

The chivalry on which Frenchmen pride themselves is often but skin-deep, or at all events is lacking in its higher, deeper and broader forms, while much old-time prejudice crops out every now and again in high places. The *Westminster and Lambeth Gazette* gives a recent instance:—"A lady doctor in Paris has been unsuccessfully attempting to be elected as one of the physicians on what are known as 'Bureaux de bienfaisance,' but the authorities would have none of her. They disregarded the fact that women and children came in numbers to these bureaux to get advice, and that in case of the former, certainly, there is palpable need for a woman physician. It is well known in London that poor women will sometimes go on suffering greatly and increasing their malady, because there are no women doctors at the public institutions to which their class repair."

The finding of the Parnell commission has at last been published. The Judges find that speeches made by many of the Parnellite members were intended to bring about the separation of Ireland from England, and that others were calculated to foment crime; that Mr. Parnell was cognizant of the criminality of several of the persons whom he directly or indirectly assisted, and that the leaders of the league combined to carry out boycotting and were guilty of criminal conspiracy. We sincerely wish the finding of the commission had been more favorable, at all events to Mr. Parnell, yet it is no stronger than must have been anticipated by any unbiassed and unimpaired person of common sense and ordinarily clear perceptions. Meanwhile it is eminently satisfactory to learn that all the charges most directly impugning Mr. Parnell's personal honor have been pronounced unproven.

While there is no doubt that the action of the Manitoba Government and Legislature in abolishing the use of French as an official language is in accordance with the dictates of common sense, it is not particularly fortunate that the initiative of the question in the House of Commons should have fallen to Mr. Dalton McCarthy, whose convictions and tone of thought are calculated to enhance, rather than modify and assuage, the discordant race sentiments which everyone ought to make it a matter of principle to ignore. No doubt the French Canadians of Quebec entertained the hope that the North West would become another "Nouvelle France," but the emigration thither of French Canadians has proved but small, while that of English-speaking settlers has been overwhelming. Under these circumstances the large majority in the Manitoba Assembly by which Mr. Greenway's policy has been upheld may be taken as fairly representative of the Province on the question.

Most cultivated and liberal-minded people of to-day have conceded, a vague acquiescence in the right of woman to do any work for which she may find herself fitted, but a discussion of the question generally results in limitations. It is not always that the contention for women is put on clear axiomatic grounds. Mrs. Catherine Weed Barnes, however, in a paper read before the Society of Amateur Photographers of New York, seems to have succeeded in giving expression to the spirit in which the position of women ought, as we think, to be regarded. She urged that the "ladies' diploma or prize" be abolished. She said:—"Good work is good, whether it be by man or woman, and poor is poor by the same rule. If the work of men and women is admitted to the same exhibition, it should be on equal terms. Do not admit a woman's picture because they are made by a woman, but because they are made well. If the work is poor, reject it. Do not, when she wins a prize, allow the inference to be drawn that it is hers only by courtesy. Let her feel that she has won it fairly in a free field. You admit her to your deliberations, place her work on your walls and on your lantern screen; can you not offer your prizes simply for certain kinds of work, and allow the question of sex to be laid aside?" Unquestionable genius enforces the view and commands the position, for no one would dream of saying of Rosa Bonheur's or Lady Butler's pictures that they were "wonderful for a lady." But there is plenty of woman's work in the world which requires less than genius, but the quality of which demands recognition simply on its own merits. Another writer puts the case with great breadth in the pregnant words, "the woman has as much right to live her individual life before God as the man," and further "that no man is a good husband who does not respect the individuality of his wife—body, soul and spirit—as much as his own."

An esteemed N. B. contemporary thinks that the rumored possible appointment of the Duke of Connaught to be Commander-in-Chief of the army would not be popular, partly on account of his assumed youth. As a matter of fact Prince Arthur is not so very young, as he will be forty on the first May next. Personally, we believe he is quite popular wherever he is known, he is a thorough soldier, acquainted with every branch of the service, and has a considerable amount of experience. Still we should agree with our contemporary that he might well afford to wait for the position for another ten years or so, during which the army would be none the worse for being under the command of Lord Wolseley.

An esteemed correspondent and occasional contributor sends us some remarks on our recent notice of the prevalence of insanity in the State of New York. He wishes us to go into statistics, and turn to our physiological and phrenological books, and generally demurs to short notes "on great subjects." To this we have to answer that we have not space for long articles, and know by experience that they are not acceptable to the majority of our readers. But it is probable that our correspondent is right in regarding as factors of considerable weight in the ratio of insanity the effects of drink, speculation, gambling, and perhaps not least the general looseness and immorality involved in the divorce laws of the several States, and the enormous extent to which they are resorted to.

The *Militia Gazette* of the 6th inst. has the following note:—"Those who have been interested in the accounts appearing from time to time in these columns of the progress of the cadet movement in Montreal, will be pleased to note in this issue the superiority in drill already acquired by the youthful Highlanders being trained by the enthusiastic Adjutant of the Fifth Royal Scots. The encouragement—as yet scant, it is true—given by the Government for the formation of these cadet corps, would if fully taken advantage of be a source of no little strength to the Militia system, and assist materially in imbuing the youth of the country with the patriotic zeal characteristic of volunteer militiamen." Is there no spirit in the Maritime Provinces to inaugurate so valuable an adjunct to our excellent militia?

The *Montreal Witness*, in its issue of the 10th inst., has an excellent article on the Canadian flag, which it aptly describes as "the wonderful menagerie of things on earth and in the sea which adorn the spot which we have placed in the middle of it." But we do not agree with our contemporary as to the beauty of the red ensign. In the first place, though we may be wrong, we do not think it is the flag to which the term "the meteor flag of England" was applied. In the second place it has not enough white about it to make it a thoroughly conspicuous flag, and thirdly it has been entirely relegated to the merchant service, the Navy, when abolishing the red and blue ensigns, having with perfect good taste elected to retain that most beautiful flag, the white ensign. A fair proportion of white is a necessity to an easily discernible flag, and simplicity and "markedness," so to speak, are its essentials. Simplicity and strong contrasts are the great features, and it is these which make the French and Dutch tricolors such admirable flags both at sea and on shore.

Whitaker for 1890 gives the populations of the several Australasian Colonies, estimated at the dates set against them as follows:—

New South Wales.....	31st December, 1887	.....1,043,000
Victoria .....	30th June, 1889	.....1,104,000
Queensland .....	in 1888.....	387,000
Southern Australia.....	31st December, 1888.....	318,000
Western " .....	31st " 1887.....	43,000
Tasmania .....	31st " 1888 .....	147,000
		3,042,000
New Zealand.....	31st " 1888.....	650,000
		3,692,000

Considering the dates at which the estimates were made, it would be safe to assume the Australasian population to number at the present date over 4,000,000.

Queensland, as will be seen by the returns of population given in another note, and as she is justly reminded by some English journals, "is not Australasia nor even a very important part of it," a remark elicited by a fresh ebullition of the spirit of "bumptiousness" for which this Colony has made itself conspicuous. Whatever may be the cause it is certain that there exists in Queensland a more wide spread spirit of disaffection to British connection than anywhere else in the Island Continent. The latest development is a letter in, to say the least, very bad taste, based on crude and insufficient data and very false assumptions, written by no less a person than Sir Charles Lilley, Chief Justice of Queensland. This injudicious production is in the worst style of spread-eagleism, and Sir Charles is backed up by a paper of similar proclivities which goes by the, probably, very apt name of *The Boomerang*, which talks about "insolent interference" on the part of the mother country with "the 360,000 honest white workers who are the backbone of Queensland." The *Boomerang* would seem to be imbued with the notion that a certain stated amount of population consists almost entirely of adult males, but while a number of persons in Queensland give vent to this sort of rant, the would-be great colony is engaged in an internal squabble about the erection of its northern portion into a separate colony. Altogether Queensland seems to have got itself into a state of foolish and causeless excitement about imaginary matters, while the more sober colonies are gravely and seriously considering the great question of Australian Federation.

The *New York World* has recently capped the climax of American insolence and bad taste by a farrago of speculation, based on consummate ignorance of the state of feeling of Canadians on the annexation idea. It is emphasized with all the parade of display headings and black letters, in which type appears the following dastardly insult to our country. "Nobody who has studied the peculiar methods by which elections are won in Canada will deny the fact that five or six million dollars judiciously expended in this Country would secure the return to Parliament of a majority pledged to the annexation of Canada to the United States."

In view of the extensive increase contemplated to the American Navy it may be borne in mind that last year's scheme for the augmentation of that of Great Britain involved the construction of no less than 72 vessels of all classes, most of them large, with immensely increased horse-power. The launches last year were numerous, and included a large proportion of very powerful ships. There are now on the stocks 42 more, classified as follows:

		Tonn.	H. P.
Battle Ships.....	3 of	14,150.....	13,000
Screw Cruisers... 2	"	9,000.....	20,000
" " ... 5	"	7,500.....	12,000
" " ... 17	"	3,500.....	9,000
" " ... 9	"	2,575.....	7,500
Gunboats . 4	"	735.....	4,500
" " . 2	"	805.....	1,200

The number of guns to be carried is small, but the armaments will be heavy. The Battleships are to carry 14, the larger Cruisers 12, and the smaller ones 8; Gunboats six and two guns.

In order, we suppose, not to be too much behind the *New York World* in arranging the future of Canada in accordance with the American idea of the fitness of things, Mr. Senator Frye, the eminent tail-twister, finds himself impelled to these amiable utterances:—"In short," he says, "we must treat Canada as she treats us. She is too small to justify us in adopting drastic measures toward her, but she is big enough to know better than to act as she has, and she should be taught that we will no longer permit it. Canada must set the measures of her own accommodations. If she treats us fairly we will treat her fairly. If she refuses to transport our fish we must refuse to transport hers; if she will not let us buy her bait we must not let her buy ours. Under existing laws the president can enforce retaliatory measures against Canada and I have no doubt he will do it. If we deal with Canada as she deals with us this question will speedily adjust itself to our satisfaction, at least." Mr. Frye must be accredited with the negative merit of not being quite so shamelessly brutal as the *World*, but he is covertly insulting enough, and always proceeds on the false assumption that Canada has treated the United States unfairly. With regard to the purchase of bait we are not aware that the privilege of buying it on American shores is of the slightest value to Canadian fishermen.

Apropos of flags, it is perhaps not assuming too much to say that it takes a sailor to design one. He is accustomed to flags of all nations and to codes of signals, and it is only necessary that he should also possess good sense and good taste. The finest and the most tasteful flag we have seen of late years is that of Nova Scotia—a blue St. Andrew's Cross on a white ground with the Scottish lion in yellow on the intersection of the limbs of the cross. This would of course not do for the Dominion, but it affords an example of what are the desiderata—elegance, simplicity and conspicuousness. We have once before said that probably the best distinguishing flag we have ever seen was the old house-flag of the great ship owning firm of Green & Wigram. This was a red St. George's Cross on a white ground, with a square blue patch in the centre. This flag was unequalled for distinct visibility, and we would strongly recommend it to the Dominion authorities, with these additions and alterations. We would make the square blue patch shield-shape, and impose on it a Beaver in yellow, semi-surrounding it with a wreath of maple leaves either on the shield or outside it, and surmounting it with the crown, probably also in yellow. That would be all that Canada needs to symbolize her. The attempt to typify each Province is clumsy, complicated and absurd to the last degree.

The Marquis of Lorne, in an article contributed to the *Graphic*, discussing certain colonial questions, makes a point which is worth doubling down in the minds of Canadians. Speaking of the Kingston Military College the Marquis says:—"She has, too, in the Kingston Military College an institution for the instruction of officers which is absolutely admirable, and much needed in Australia. The cadets find berths easily in other services than that of the art military, and can be relied on as a body always available in case of need. Were such a federal institution established by the Australian Governments, one great home for the proper play of federal feeling and organization would be at once established. It is of the highest importance that this College, when once founded, should give officers only to a Federal Army, at the call of the Federal Council or Government alone, and that no men, whether officers or privates, should be allowed, once a Federal force is established, to call themselves Provincial forces, but that they should all be Federal or Dominion troops. It was the reverse of this policy—it was the fear of offending the separate colony pride—that led America, when her Federal Constitution was first settled, to allow each State to enrol militia, that made the Great Civil War possible, and it will assuredly again breed trouble unless altered by an amendment to the Constitution. Canada saw the fault, and has remedied it, and every militia-man looks only to the Federal Government for orders." Canada may indeed, in our opinion, congratulate herself on having avoided the constitutional error into which the United States fell in the inception of their polity.

GIFT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

AFTER TENNYSON.

Sneeze, sneeze, sneeze,  
Ye nose that is weary and red;  
But all too utterly utter  
Is the pain that I feel in my head.

Oh, well for the happy man  
Who laughs at our awful woes:  
Next week we may all be laughing at him  
As he waits on his weary nose.

And our joints are full of aches  
Of racking fever and chill:  
And oh, for a lot of something hot  
And a ten-grain quinine pill!

Sneeze, sneeze, sneeze,  
Oh, when will it ever skip?  
Life isn't fun for the happiest one  
Who is in the grasp of "la grippe."

He—"What did your father say when you told him that we were engaged?" She—"O, Augustus, you must not ask me to repeat such language!"

The man who works like thunder for four or five years in order to get a mother-in-law, and then begins to kick against her as soon as the victory is won, is no gentleman.

Aristocratic New York Lady: "I'd like to know, Bridget what has become of all the roast beef and cake that was left over from dinner yesterday?" Bridget: "Sure, mum, didn't yer niver have a perlace-man callin' on yer when ye were of my age?"

"Is marriage a failure?" asked the elderly Spilkins of a former flame, who had been a party to a May and December marriage. "No," she replied, with a glance toward her husband in the next room. "Not a failure. Only a temporary embarrassment."

Scotch Host (beaming with smiles, "Noo, say freens, there's an auld sayin'—mak yersal's at hame, for I'm at hame and I wish ye were a' at hame," Amiable Hostess (wishing to put matters right)—"Hoot, toot, never mind my auld mon. He jist says what he thinks!"

"Goliath," one of the big trees of California, is a solid tree measuring 23 feet through at the ground. It has been estimated that its weight is about 100,000 tons, and that it would make 1,600,000 feet, board measure, of clear lumber, the branches and top piling up 1000 cords of wood.

BILLING AND COOING.—Mrs. Wickwire—"Why don't you quit that stupid habit of saying, 'By Jove!' What do you know about Jove, anyway?" Mr. Wickwire—"I will, if you will stop saying 'the idea' every time you are spoken to. What do you know about ideas, anyway?"

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.—She (age 18)—"When I go upon the stage it shall be as a star. My proud spirit shall never sink to the level of a common actress." Same she (age 28)—"O, girls, ain't it nice? The stage manager's going to let me have a speaking part to-night, one of the pages is sick."

On the introduction of boots into New Zealand the vanity of the natives was so great that when one of them was happy enough to become the possessor of a pair, and found that they were too small, he would not hesitate to chop off a toe or two, stanching the bleeding by covering the stump with a little hemp, and then force the feet into the boots.

The New York boy is not precisely a child of the devil, but for malicious mischief he is hard to beat. One of them was overheard initiating a strange boy from the lawless South into the mysteries of New York life. "Winter is the best time to throw stones at windows," said the New York boy. "Why is winter the best time?" asked the unsophisticated youth from the South. "Because, you see, the houses have double windows, and you can break two panes with one throw, and you only get one licking, just the same as if you had only broken one pane."

Cards are of French origin, having been invented about the year 1390 to drive away the melancholy moods of Charles IV. of France. Printing not being one of the arts, cards were painted by hand. Their inventor intended the four suits to represent the four classes of men in the French kingdom. The hearts represent the choir-men or ecclesiastics, termed in French "gens de coeur." The "coeur" was corrupted into "cœur," meaning hearts. The Spaniards, who obtained the use of cards from the French, have chalices as one of their suits instead of hearts, proving conclusively the ecclesiastics were intended to be represented. What we call "spades" were originally intended as pikes or the points of lances, being representative of the noble or military class. The "diamonds," which all fortune-tellers tell you are indicative of wealth, were originally intended as square-stone tiles and are representative of the order of citizens, merchants, tradesmen and artisans. "Clubs" are nothing more than the three-leaved clover, which was originally intended as the symbol of the husbandmen and peasants.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

H. M., Dartmouth—Accept thanks for games. We would be pleased to hear oftener from you.  
O. McG., Yarmouth.—In this issue we offer a special prize for a forced win in Problem 154, which we do not doubt will bring out the fine points of the position. The situation is as follows:—black men 16, 22, king 21; white man 30; kings 14, 31; white to play and win.

**SOLUTION.**

14	18	26	22	14	18	23	18
22	25	25	18	19	16	12	8
18	22	23	14	18	23	18	15
25	29	30	26	16	12	8	12
31	27	14	10	23	19	15	11
1-16	20	26	31	12	8		
30	26	27	32	28	32	white	
21	25	31	26	8	12	wins.	
22	18	28	32	32	27		
2-25	30	26	23	12	8		
18	23	10	14	27	23		
29	25	23	19	8	12		

**VAR. I.**

16	19	21	25	25	18	19	26
31	26	27	31	26	23	31	18

white wins.

**VAR. II.**

25	31	21	25	25	18	white	
26	22	18	23	23	14	wins.	

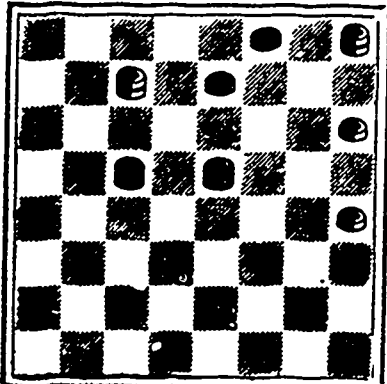
The prize offered by the editor of this column for correct solutions of Problem 153 called forth no less than six competitors who tendered sound replies. The matter was settled by lot, all the names being written on separate slips of paper, and, after being well shaken, the office boy drew one slip, the person whose name was thereon being awarded the prize. The winner happened to be one of our new Halifax subscribers.

Six correct replies have been received also to Problem 154, and the award will have to be made in the same way as that for No 153.

**PROBLEM No. 151.**

As some expression of dissatisfaction has reached us respecting our solution of this problem, we reproduce it, and will give a copy of *The American Checker Review* to any one who will show a sound win for black.

**PROBLEM 151 (Reproduced)**  
Black men 3, 7; kings 14, 15.



White men 12, 20; kings 4, 6.  
Black to move. What result?

**GAME XLVI.**

"Double Corner."

Recently played in this city between P. O'Hearn and W. Forsyth, the former having the first move:—

9	14	27	18	17	22	18	9
22	18	8	11	15	10	22	26
5	9	16	8	22	29	15	19
25	22	4	11	10	6	8	12
12	16	18	14	7	11	9	6
29	25	10	17	6	2	13	17

16	20	21	14	11	16	6	2
18	15	1	5	2	6	17	21
11	18	31	26	18	22	2	7
22	15	20	24	23	18	21	25
10	19	19	15	22	26	7	10
24	15	11	18	30	23	26	22
9	13	28	19	29	25	19	24
26	22	13	17	6	10	25	30
7	10	32	27	25	22	24	20
23	19	6	9	10	15	16	19
2	7	19	16	3	8	23	16
22	18	9	13	14	9	12	19
14	23	26	23	5	14	10	14

drawn.

**EPIDERMA,**

—FOR THE—

**Skin and Complexion.**

**HATTIE & MYLIUS,**  
**Acadia Drug Store,**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

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32 Vict. Chap 38 for the Benefit of  
the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province  
of Quebec.  
CLASS D

The 32nd Monthly Drawing will take place  
On **WEDNESDAY, March 19th, 1890.**  
At 2 o'clock, p.m.

**PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.**  
Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

**LIST OF PRIZES.**

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth.....	10	10,000
1000 Filled Sets.....	5	5,000

2307 Prizes worth .....\$50,000 00

**TICKETS \$1.00.**

It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 per cent.  
Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

**DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.**

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary.  
OFFICES—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA

**CITY CHIMES.**

A very enjoyable recital was given by the pupils of the Halifax Conservatory of Music last Friday evening. A large audience was present, and the thirteen numbers on the programme were rendered in a manner to give satisfaction to fond parents and painstaking instructors, as well as to the comparatively less interested listeners, who formed a large part of the audience.

The performance given at the Academy on Monday evening by the Amateur Dramatic Club was not up to the mark of their former performances. It may be that the play itself ("The Two Roses") lacked interest, being, as it was, almost utterly devoid of plot. There was a deadness and coldness about the whole affair that was hard to be accounted for. The voices were low, and the English language hard to understand. Miss Grant as "Our Mrs Jenkins" was as usual good, nay more than good, excellent, the tones in which she addressed her worthy spouse caused peals of laughter. Mr. Louis Fuller had an extremely difficult part to maintain, that of Caleb Deccio, a blind man, his eyelids might have been hermetically sealed, for the keenest watching through an opera-glass failed to detect any lifting of the lids. The roses, Mrs. Tobin and Mrs. G. Morrow, filled their parts gracefully, the little love scenes and playful badinage being very natural. Mrs. Alex. Duell made her first appearance as Mrs. Cripps, we shall hope to see her again in a longer and more interesting part. Professor Currie as "Our Mr. Jenkins" was very jolly and hilarious. Mr. N. Marshall as Digby Grant, Esq., was splendid, his acting always has a roundness and finish that is exceedingly pleasing. Mr. Parsons as Jack Wyatt made a most demonstrative lover, and Mr. Wallace as a lawyer made one think that he had studied his part long and earnestly to carry it out so successfully.

**NEWS OF THE WEEK.**

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the office, or through Agents, will find a receipt for the amount inclosed in their next paper. All remittances should be made payable to A. Milne Fraser.

The provincial legislature was opened yesterday by the Lieut Governor with the usual ceremonies. Almost all the members were present.

As soon as their steamers are completed, next November, the Canadian Pacific Company will organize an excursion round the world. They claim they can belt the globe in sixty days.

The trouble between the Montreal school of medicine and Laval University is about to be settled by the passage of a bill in the Quebec Legislature, which has received the sanction of all concerned, including the Pope.

Mrs. Weeks, who was arrested in St. John some days ago for attempting to poison Mrs. Sutherland, of Charlottetown, has been taken to that place. Owing to her weak state of health she was released on bail. The examination was adjourned until yesterday morning.

The Kentville *New Star* says:—"Report hath it that a certain Englishman in town is looking for an honest Nova Scotian, with a view to sending him to England in a glass case as a provincial curiosity." Is this what a few dishonest apple-packers are doing for their province?

No less than 4,000 men are now at work on the Newfoundland railway, and the work will go on throughout the winter. The wages are \$1 a day. In six months \$600,000 would thus be spent on laborers' wages alone. Then there are salaries of engineers and various officials. A loan of \$1,000,000 will be needed for the first year.

The Forry steamer *Norwegian* was burned to the water's edge and sank in her dock at Port Hawkesbury on Sunday morning last. Much sympathy is felt for Engineer Wilson, he having lost the whole of his tools, worth from four to five hundred dollars. Capt. Embree also lost heavily. It was with difficulty that the wharf was saved.

Sir John Thompson was formally presented to the Convocation of Benchers of Ontario on Friday last, and admitted to the bar of Ontario. This admission, with his position as Minister of Justice, makes him ex-officio a member of the Convocation of Benchers. Sir John and his secretary were entertained at the Toronto club by his fellow benchers of Toronto.

The Fredericton *Gleaner* reports the death of a girl named Mary Goodine of Sugar Island, N. B. Mary had neither arms nor legs, though her body was of full size and her senses good. She could cut out work and sew, by holding the scissors or needle in her mouth. Barnum at one time tried to engage her to travel with his show, but her brother was not willing.

On Monday morning the body of an unknown woman was found lying in the ditch on the south-western side of the citadel by Gunner Spiddel of the Royal Artillery. She was afterwards identified as Ellen Anderson, a woman not of sound mind and addicted to drink. An inquest was held by Coroner Somers and a verdict of accidental death rendered. The deceased belonged to St. Margaret's Bay, and she leaves two children, a boy and a girl.

A Miss Wright, of Ottawa, with some companions, who were holding an evangelical meeting in Hull, Quebec, some days ago, were treated with great violence by a mob which gathered and stoned them. The ringleaders have been arrested and fined, and the Government have despatched a body of Provincial Police to Hull to protect the evangelists should they again wish to hold meetings there. This exhibition of religious intolerance will never do any good, and as this is a free country the right of any religious order to hold meetings should be protected. It is as bad as that of the mob who stoned Archbishop Walsh.

J. G. Davies, the Quebec agent of a wealthy London timber firm, has absconded, leaving a shortage of \$200,000.

The St. John Sun and other papers have published sensational despatches from Halifax stating that Prince Duleep Singh had departed for Paris unexpectedly, leaving many mourning creditors behind him. As the Prince had obtained leave of absence and his intended departure was known, and as he is expected to return to Halifax before the return of the General, it is not probable that there is any truth in the statements made. Prince Victor Duleep Singh must be rather disgusted by the notoriety the press has endeavored to give him, both as to the rumor of his engagement to Miss Turnure, of New York, and this last sensational report.

"The corporation has a beautiful system of keeping the sidewalks in—well, not exactly in good condition, but the condition in which they generally are."—Montreal Star. Montreal is fortunate in having sidewalks of any sort. Down this way the corporation has a beautiful way of getting rid of the necessity of keeping sidewalks in repair by not providing any. In soft weather people who do not want to get mired take to the streets." We clip this item from a city contemporary, and although we cannot say any good words for the condition of our sidewalks, we must protest against having Halifax represented as without them altogether. We are provided with sidewalks, though they are not much to brag of. The Hollis street sidewalks are so badly worn out in places as to be almost dangerous. It is to be hoped that they will be repaired before any one gets hurt.

The University of Toronto, a beautiful Norman pile, situated in Queen's Park, Toronto, was completely destroyed by fire last Friday night. The fire originated by the upsetting of an oil lamp by the engineer, but the destruction of the building was assured by the absence of fire apparatus. Firemen were soon in attendance, but they were unable to send a stream to the second story. In an hour after the fire started the \$100,000 library, the museum with its costly collection, the electrical science department and the entire front of the building, including the tower, were beyond redemption. A company of the Queen's Own Rifles formed themselves into a salvage corps and saved a great deal of property out of the scientific department and the museum. The loss is estimated at \$500,000, insurance \$175,000. The construction of a new building is to be begun almost immediately.

Honey constitutes one of the principal products of California. Last year the output was 1,092,900 pounds from 64,630 hives.

Scientists compute the world's available coal supply at 6,000,000,000-000 tons. The United States has a coal area of 440,000 square miles.

A writer in an American journal, talking about church choirs, says they have become the training school for the comic opera stage. "The good deacons may not believe it possible, but a glance at the history of the most popular soubrettes and prima donnas shows that they have graduated from church choirs."

George Francis Train proposes to circumnavigate the globe in sixty days. If he does it in that time he will be entitled to all the notoriety to be got out of the trip. He proposed to go by the Canada Pacific railway and steamship lines to Hong Kong, thence via Brindisi or Marseilles to Southampton and from there across the Atlantic to New York.

One man in six in the British Navy is a total abstainer.

The University boat race has been fixed for March 26th.

The Queen will leave Windsor for Aix on March 25 or 26.

Another plot against the life of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is believed to be on foot.

Moussa Bey is not to be tried again for his serious crimes, but only for what are called minor offences.

There have been terrible volcanic eruptions in Japan, and the loss to property amounted to \$3,500,000.

The Right Honorable Sir Louis Mallet, C. B., a well known authority on commercial treaties, died on Monday of influenza.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward has a new book ready for the publisher. It is said to be much heavier reading than Robert Elsmere.

The colonial conference has unanimously adopted Sir Henry Parkes' motion in favor of the federation of the Australian colonies.

The strikes of dock laborers in Great Britain have again assumed formidable proportions, and shipping is suffering to a great extent.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg, formerly of Bulgaria, has been made a commandant in the Austrian army, and is to be created a general.

Mr. Bradlaugh has returned from India, and will introduce in the British Parliament a bill for a constitution for that great dependency.

King Mwanga is reported to have recovered his power in Uganda, destroyed the slave dhows and expressed friendliness towards Christians.

The junction of the Chinese telegraph lines with those of France in Tonquin and with the Russian lines at Kiathka is expected in a few months.

The Sultan of Zanzibar is dead. It is stated that he died of a sunstroke. The new Sultan hoisted his flag and received all the residents of Zanzibar on the 16th inst.

Sir James Ferguson, under secretary of the Foreign Office, stated in Parliament that negotiations relating to the settlement of the dispute between England and France, as to the Newfoundland fisheries, are pending. If a conclusion is not soon arrived at, a modus vivendi will be arranged for one year.

The crematory has now taken the place of the potter's field in Paris. All unclaimed bodies are cremated at the new establishment in Pere la Chaise.

A telephone has been established between Yokohama and Striznoka, a distance of 100 miles, in Japan, by order of the Mikado. It is the first in the country and works finely.

Both Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington being in ill-health there is a rumor that Lord Dufferin will be asked to assume the port folio of the Foreign Office. Many *on dit's* might be much more improbable.

The Duke of Orleans, who violated the law of exile by putting in an appearance in France, was sentenced to two years imprisonment, but it is stated upon good authority that he is to be pardoned and escorted to the frontier.

Two hundred and forty-eight architects and engineers, sixteen of whom are Americans and Canadians, and sixteen Frenchmen and Germans, are designing plans for the tower proposed by Mr. Edward Watkins, to be erected on the banks of the Thames. Many novelties are produced in the designs.

The despatch sent by Lord Salisbury to the Portuguese Government on January 28 said that the Portuguese had invaded disputed territory in Africa, insulted the British flag, killed England's allies, before asking for mediation according to the terms of the Berlin treaty. Portugal, the despatch said, had no right now to claim such mediation. The reply of the Portuguese Government to this despatch explained that preparations for war were being made by Portugal.

Tea. Tea. Tea.  
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Catarrh, Influenza,  
Bronchitis, Asthma,  
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and all Wasting Diseases,

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HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

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St. Andrews, N. B., 4th Oct., 1899.

Messrs. Brown Brog & Co

Being very much reduced by sickness and almost given up for a dead man I commenced taking your PUTTNER'S EMULSION. After taking it a very short time my health began to improve, and the longer I used it the better my health became. After being laid aside for nearly a year, I last summer performed the hardest summer's work I ever did, having often to go with only one meal a day. I attribute the saving of my life to PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

ENERV E. MURPHY,  
Livery Stable Keeper.

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Print in black, Print in white, Print in colors, Of sombre or bright.  
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We print pamphlets, And bigger books, too; In fact there are few things But what we can do.  
We print labels, Of all colors, in use, and, Especially fit for The many producers.  
We print forms of all sorts With type or set, Legal, commercial, Or household.  
Printing done quickly, Bold, stylish and neat, By HALIFAX PRINTING COMPANY, At 161 Hollis Street.

# A JAPANESE BELLE.

This tiny Japanese lady, whom you left, as you thought, on the lid of the glove-box at home—(Sir Edwin Arnold, in *Daily Telegraph*.)

Edwin Arnold, Knight and Poet, vividly descriptive man, I'm in love, and you must know it, with your belle in far Japan

Her kimono looks so telling with sleeve swaying in the wind, And the amber obi swelling into satin bows behind.

Though her charming little nose is, you confess, a trifle flat, When the lips are red as roses, who would stop to think of that?

Sunny smiles so sweet and simple, scornful cynic soul might win, While a most bewitching dimple guards the fascinating chin.

Teeth the purest pearl outshining, shell-pink nails, and she will wear Just one red camellia twining in her ebon wealth of hair.

Jet looks gray beside her tresses blacker than the murky midnight, While the little hand that presses each coquettish curl shines white.

She is quite an *avis rara*, but her lips for me were dumb, Though she murmured "*Sayonara*," and again should bid me come.

If her fairy ears I frighten with the wild words of the West, Surely love will come to lighten all the burden of my breast.

I will learn her awful lingo, if by any chance I can; I'll despoil the gay flamingo to provide her with a fan.

She will note my admiration, smiling in a sweet surprise, And there can be conversation lovers learn 'twixt eyes and eyes.

Come what will, methinks I'll chance it, and for pretty things to say, I will read up, during transit, all *The Light of Asia*.

Since, Sir Edwin, dainty dreamer, thine the pen that bids me go, By the fastest train and steamer, straight-way off to Tokio.

—Punch.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

# JOTTINGS FROM OTTAWA.

Mr. Clarke Wallace, (West York,) the recognized exponent of Orangeism in the House of Commons, on Monday last moved the second reading of his bill for the incorporation of the Loyal Orange Association of British America. Although there were some meritorious features in the bill,—such as the clause to enable the association to establish a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members, and to aid poor families of deceased members,—and Mr. Wallace declared that the objectionable clauses that were present in the bills rejected by the House in the sessions of 1883 and 1884 were not sought to be enacted in this bill, it was in the best interests of the country, under the existing circumstances, that the measure was defeated. Strained relations have always existed between the Orangemen and French Roman Catholics in this part of Canada, and there is no doubt that this fresh and hopeless application by the former for incorporation at the hands of a Parliament almost of the same complexion as the one which twice declined to make them a legal entity, was only intended to fan the flame of bigotry stirred up by the Jesuit agitation of last session, and emphasize the want of harmony between races and creeds in Ontario and Quebec. It was plainly to be seen that Mr. Wallace did not care a half penny whether his remarks elicited the favor of the House or not. His speech was a perfunctory performance, and he appeared throughout to be engaged in a distasteful undertaking under the pressure of circumstances. But, having allied himself with a society which lives, moves and has its being in misguided zeal, and profited by the suffrages it controls, he finds he must fight the battle of intolerance, no matter how poor a stomach he may have for it, and no matter how strongly his sympathies may be in antagonism to his course of action.

Although the complete unification of races in our nascent Dominion does not promise a speedy consummation at this juncture of our history, I am hopeful that the intolerance of ignorance in our midst is even now beating out its life against that fuller recognition of man's duty to man which it has been the privilege of the latter half of the nineteenth century to make a living factor in social reform, and which will be the corner stone of our nationality when we become truly great. While we may recoil with disgust from the recital of such a revival of the practices of the Dark Ages as is to be found in the recent assault upon Archbishop Walsh in Toronto, and the Hull outrage of last week, repeated with greater ferocity a day or two ago, where a number of female evangelists were stoned out of the city by a mob who had it in their hearts to do murder, yet we can take heart in the knowledge that such things are moral paradoxes wherein the evil bears much good fruit. There is too much back bone in the great majority of right-thinking Canadians to allow such lapses into a state of primitive barbarism to go unchallenged in the future, and if moral suasion is not capable of purging the dross from the baser sort who are reponsible for these disturbances, I have no doubt the reformation will be entrusted to a vigorous application of the law, which shall know no fear or favor. In civilized countries unbridled despotism of the individual or the mob has always dug its own grave, and from that grave has generally sprung up the fruits of popular good. It was the despotism of Albert I, operating through the medium of his minion Gessler, that freed Switzerland from the Austrian yoke, and it was the despotism of the mob that invited the better portion of the French people to rid their country of terrorism in 1795, and communism in 1871. Let us hope that out of all this turmoil and strife between races and creeds now rampant within our borders will emerge a new era of national life, wherein all the divers elements of our population will be welded together in the pursuit of those grand aims whereto our manifest destiny calls us.

Dr. Goldwin Smith—that Xantippe in trowsers, that political Apemantus who scolds the party in power with a bravery born of conscious insignificance, and who never loses an opportunity to kick, when he might aid, the weaker

side—having failed to propagate, by means of speeches in the United States, his gospel of Annexation with any degree of promise in Canada, has exhumed his *Bystander* from the grave-yard of the past, and between its green covers from month to month are contained jeremiades upon our present woeful state, and predictions of wrath to come unless we accept his way of national salvation, calculated to freeze our very marrow if we thought them worthy of serious consideration.

Take for instance his remarks upon the opening of the current session of the Dominion Parliament in the *Bystander* for the present month. His utterances in regard to the financial condition of the country, besides being ingeniously untrue, are flavored with a malevolence towards the best interests of our young nationality that forfeits at once the respect of right-thinking and patriotic men. I don't for the life of me know what has rattled Dr. Smith so badly in the line of politics. That he is a man of great educational attainments and literary culture is beyond dispute, but it is obvious that in undertaking to run the Canadian federation he is exercising himself in matters that are too high for him. His usefulness ceases in his adopted country when he masquerades as a statesman. In that role we are tempted to apply to him the words of Shakespeare's Timon to Apemantus:—

"Were I like thee I'd throw away myself."

To show how deep-rooted is the spleenetic Doctor's antagonism to the well-being of the Canadian Federation, let me make one or two extracts from other portions of the number of the *Bystander* referred to. On page 149 he satirically remarks:—"Two Russian engineers the other day took a trip over the C. P. R. to gather hints for the construction of the railway in Siberia, a compliment which suggests, by the way, that Canada is Siberian." Again, in having a fling at the Governor-General's custom of fathoring the speech framed by his constitutional advisers, he says:—"If in the land of Mumbo Jumbo it were the custom that at the opening of a tribal assembly one man should deliver as his own a speech which another man had written we should moralize pleasantly on the grotesque habits of uncivilized nations." For a man, so well acquainted with the nature and operation of constitutional government in Great Britain and Canada as Dr. Smith is, to be guilty of so silly and inane a deliverance as that last quoted, argues that in the pursuit of political chimeras his mind has become well-nigh irresponsible.

DIXIE.

OUR SCHOOL BOOKS.

*Editor Critic*,—I am pleased to see articles in THE CRITIC on education. They stimulate thought and arouse the attention of educators. Let these writers give something definite, let them become better acquainted with our school books and know whereof they are writing. Yet how natural to find fault when the writers belong to private schools, or the old school of ideas. Our school system is such that it can be improved, and our text books could be better, but where are we to get better ones? Our grammar and geographies are provincial and new, but why find so much fault? Many persons find fault with the grammar chiefly because they do not take the time to become well acquainted with it.

Will Philomathes point out the faults of the book? Has he merely glanced at the book? When Philologia asks which series of Readers Philomathes refers to he touches a point which all these writers must keep before them. No! Philomathes did not know we had two series of readers. I conjecture Philologia is patriotic, yet gives no word of praise to the History of British America.

We have had several histories of Canada from Jeffer's primer up to large works. None appeared to be just what the schools wanted.

When Duncan Campbell gave us the History of Nova Scotia, a work of 660 pages, it was well received. But when he gave us the small one for the school complaints were heard from many that the language was not suitable for the public schools, and many examples were given in the press of errors in one form or another. Many letters—some very interesting—appeared for and against the work. No such complaints have been heard in regard to the History of British America, and Philologia would confer a favor on many by pointing out such errors as he hints at, as would Philomathes also in regard to the grammar and geography, and would oblige an

Lunenburg, Feb., 1890.

EDUCATIONAL WORKER.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The *Hants Journal* publishes the following abstract of shipping registered in the County of Hants:—

7 Steamers.....	619 tons.
39 Ships.....	59,758 "
92 Barques.....	90,275 "
17 Barquentines .....	8,657 "
11 Brigantines.....	3,563 "
74 Schooners.....	7,855 "
240 Vessels.....	170,751 tons.

Councillor William Holmes is making extensive improvements in his carriage factory, which will enable him to largely increase his business, and, we trust, do much to meet the competition of larger establishments in the Upper Provinces. He is introducing steam power, and putting in pony and buzz planers, circular and band saws, turning lathes and other machinery. This will occupy the second story, and here a good work generally will be done. A large portion of the lower flat of main building will be nicely fitted up as a carriage wareroom, where the finished vehicles will be exhibited. This will be 60x32 ft. A spacious office will occupy part of the front of

this flat. The third story will be used for the painting rooms and storage of lumber. An elevator runs between the different flats. Mr. Holmes' buildings are ample for carrying on a very large business. They consist of main building, 100x32, and L. 30x30, all three stories. The blacksmith shop, where all the iron work is done, is in the L. The factory has, since it was opened in 1867, justly enjoyed a high reputation for the quality of its work and excellence of materials used. Last year it turned out 75 carriages and express waggon, 30 truck waggons, 10 horse carts, and repaired and repainted 120 carriages. It is now at work on sleighs, but owing to the lack of snow the output of these will be small this season. We trust Councillor Holmes' enterprises will be rewarded with a big business for 1890.—*Amherst Record*.

Mr. David Roche, painter, paper hanger, &c., 234-6 Argyle Street, is opening a branch of his establishment at 15 Barrington Street. Mr. Roche is special agent for C. & T. G. Potter's English Paper Hangings, and is otherwise well known for good stock and efficiency of work.

Nova Scotian Industries—E. F. Clements of Yarmouth is in Ottawa in the interests of the National Construction company and of the Manhattan Cotton Duck company. He will interview members of the government in regard to the protection that the companies say they want in the manufacture of their goods. The last named company intended to go largely into the manufacture of cotton duck lines and will erect suitable buildings with 30,000 spindle capacity and a yearly output of two million yards of duck. The capital stock, which has already been all subscribed, is \$500,000, and all that the company want now is the necessary legislation to go on with the work. The location of the factory has not yet been decided upon, but Mr. Clements says that the company have had sites and promised exemptions from municipal taxation offered to them in both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. He will interview the minister of finance and customs and press the claims of the company to have the duties increased on the lines and twines which will be manufactured by them.—*Cumberland Leader*.

NEW COMPANIES.—The *Royal Gazette* contains a notice that the St. John Dock and Harbor Improvement Company has been incorporated. This is the Van Slooten Company.

The *Gazette* also has a notice of the incorporation of the Pope Manganese Company.

Notice is given that application will be made for the incorporation of the Acadia Pottery Company. The objects for which incorporation of the said company is sought are: The manufacture of all kinds of earthenware, crockery, terra cotta-ware, stoneware, tiles, pipes, drain and sewer pipes, and bricks, and every description of articles, goods and wares manufactured in a pottery, and buying, dealing in and selling the same; and the buying, leasing, having and holding any lands, houses, buildings, materials and other property necessary to carry on such business, and the transaction of any business incidental to the foregoing. The chief place of business will be in St. John. The capital stock will be eight thousand dollars, divided into eighty shares of one hundred dollars each. The following are the applicants: Arthur C. Fairweather, of St. John, barrister-at-law; J. Fenwick Fraser, of Rothesay, gentleman; Frederick Blackadar, St. John, dealer in crockery and glassware; Hedley V. Cooper, St. John, gentleman; Daniel Berryman, of St. John, doctor of medicine. Arthur C. Fairweather, J. Fenwick Fraser, and Frederick Blackadar, three of the above named applicants, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.—*St. John Globe*.

Fairville, St. John, is to have an immense brewery, which Messrs. Mooney & Sons are now building for Mr. James Ready. The plans have been made by a New York architect, and provide for a structure of five stories 150 x 59, besides boiler room and engine house. Two of the stories are to be built of granite and to be below the level of the street; the work for this is already well under way. Three stories will be furnished with iron girders. It is expected that 1,000 tons of granite will be used in construction. Operations are to be pushed on with all possible speed to have the building completed at once.—*St. John Telegraph*.

An exchange says: "The progress of the coal industry in the Maritime Provinces is plainly shown by the fact that the output from the Cape Breton mines is three times as great for the past twelve months as it was ten years ago. How important is this interest may be judged from the calculation that over twenty five thousand draw their means of living from it, in whole or in part. And this is without considering the coal mines in the other parts of the Maritime Provinces, in British Columbia and the Northwest Territory."

With the Windsor Foundry Company mining machinery is a specialty. They are now building an Emerson Capstan-Windlass for Messrs Jacob Pickles & Sons of Mahone Bay, also an iron windlass for Mr. C. R. Burgess of Wolfville, and one for Mr. W. H. Mosher of Avondale, besides two more for Mr. T. A. Mosher of the same place, while they have many more orders on hand. Their work has attained a high reputation.

One hundred and eighty-two new vessels were registered in Nova Scotia during the present year, and 175 struck off the lists, but there was an increase in tonnage of 18,589 tons. The total tonnage of the province is now 469,722. In P. E. Island 21 vessels were registered and 15 struck off. The present tonnage is 34,500, a decrease of 1,080 tons.



## CITY CHIMES.

Last Friday was a typical St. Valentine's day, so bright and genial that even in the city wherever there were trees the cheerful chirping of birds brought to mind the old tradition of their pairing on that anniversary. So fine and pleasant was it, however, that one felt that it must be what is commonly called a "weather breaker." Accordingly it blew hard and and rained in torrents during the night, but Saturday still remained a phenomenally mild, not to say close, day. On Sunday it became cold again and continued so on Monday with every indication of a second edition of winter, and Tuesday's snow-fall settled the question that winter is still here beyond doubt.

All the world (without his wife) partook last Saturday evening of the genial hospitality of the 66th P. L. F. This was the second of the pleasant "At Homes" of the regiment, combining the pleasure of hearing some very good singing by Messrs. Bank, Gillis, Ward, Macdonald and Sobieski and some selections by the excellent regimental band, with the enjoyment of a smoke and much pleasant conversation. Mr. Sobieski is a valuable addition to the musical talent of the city, possessing a good and well cultivated baritone voice. Almost every class and profession in Halifax was represented, including the regulars, amongst whom we noticed Col. Fenn of the Duke of Wellington's, Lt. Col. O'Brien, commanding Royal Engineers, and many other officers. Lt. Col's. Wooley and McShane were also present. Whatever the 66th do, they do well.

The third Subscription Concert of the season was given by the Orpheus Club and Ladies' Auxiliary in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening. The weather was not pleasant, but notwithstanding that a very large audience was present. The programme consisted of three of Mendelssohn's works. No. 1, Sacred Cantata, "Praise Jehovah," composed for the church festival at Liege, 11th June, 1856; No. 2, Concerto for violin; and No. 3, "Loreley," an unfinished opera. The opening chorus of the Cantata by the Orpheus Club and Ladies' Auxiliary was too powerful for the building, the volume of sound being quite overpowering, and the tenors were slightly out of tune. Miss Laine's solo, "Sing of judgment," with chorus, was beautifully rendered. The quartette, "Ye, who from his ways have turned," by Miss Laine, Mrs. Taylor and Messrs. Gillis and Ward, is a beautiful composition, but unfortunately the voices did not blend, and a disappointed feeling pervaded the audience. The second chorus was well done, and Miss Laine's solo, "Lord at all times I will bless Thee," was sung with much feeling and elicited a burst of applause. The inconsiderateness of many in the audience in turning over the leaves of the programme during the last verse of this beautiful solo was aggravating to those who wished to enjoy the closing strains, but it must have been simply exasperating to the singer to have her voice drowned in the rustle of paper. The third chorus was a good one, and was well done, as was the closing quartette and chorus of the cantata. Herr Klungenfeld's violin solo was performed in a masterly and finished manner, and called forth an encore, to which he responded with a cavatina by Rasm, which was even more appreciated than the concerto. "Loreley" opened with a chorus, "Ave Maria," which was very pretty, and Miss Laine's solo as Lerora deserves nothing but praise. The male chorus was given with much spirit, and the solo and chorus, "Hither we sweep," was well done. Miss Laine's last solo, with chorus by the Club and Ladies' Auxiliary, was very passionate, and was marked by fine expression. Miss Laine was the recipient of a handsome bouquet. The nature of the programme precluded encores, except in the case of Herr Klungenfeld's violin solo, but the "gems" were not the less appreciated for this cause. Mr. Porter deserves unbounded praise for his able conductorship, as does Mr. Payne for his services as accompanist.

The Childrens' Carnival at the Exhibition Rink last Friday evening was a great success. About five hundred skaters in costumes were on the ice and the brilliant scene was viewed by over 2,000 spectators. The costumes were varied and most of them pretty, ladies of ye olden time, colored folk, fat boys, butterflies and fairies, soldiers and sailors, all skating round and round, the kaleidoscopic scene changing every minute made a very attractive picture. A group of infants followed by their nurse carrying a bottle of nourishment were funny, and many of the boys got up were of an amusing nature. A fisherman carrying a couple of real cod fish, and a painter carrying a can of paint, seemed to march very well for ugliness. The prize for the handsomest girls' costume was awarded to Miss Cora Macdonald, who looked very pretty in her light blue dress trimmed with awnsdown and stuffed birds. Mr. Leigh Guldie obtained the reward for the best boys' costume. Little Miss Lockhart as a butterfly was judged to have the most original costume. The "butterfly" was made up of blue stockings, light blue satin skirt, pink bodice and blue wings. Stanley DeWitt as a "Viking" took first place for the most original boy's costume. A rival to the military bands was in attendance and appeared on the ice later on in the evening in the shape of the "New German band." They were dressed as fishermen, in canvas overalls, blue and white guernseys and sou-westers. They discoursed a choice (?) selection of music, much to the delight of the children. The ice became very wet as the evening wore on and some of the skaters found a fall very uncomfortable. The children who attended pronounced the carnival "just splendid," so it may be considered a success.

## COMMERCIAL.

Though a little improvement is noticeable in the aggregate volume of trade business continues to be slow in most departments.

The weather has continued to fluctuate so as to prevent any real revival as yet in any branch of business, but the indications seem to favor the impression that the spring trade will be of larger volume than that of the same season last year.

Several real estate owners, especially in the suburbs of this city, are preparing to erect new dwellings on their lands during the coming spring and summer. While we are always pleased to note any evidences of a tendency to "improve the waste places" within our limits, we confess to grave doubts as to the wisdom of rushing up a lot of dwellings for which large rentals will be expected, while many places in the business portions of the city stand idle, and do not even earn enough to pay interest on their cost, repairs, insurance, etc. If some of the gentlemen who propose improving their properties in the outlying districts would expend the same money in bettering the condition of their holdings in the city proper it seems probable that their investments would yield more ready and satisfactory returns.

The matter of a safe currency for Canada seems to hang fire in parliament. While ministers have made vague promises no such comprehensive measure of reform in this respect as the people have a right to expect has, as yet, been introduced. As things now stand Canadians are obliged to accept a currency that under certain conditions is not good for its face value. As, for instance, in the case of a bank failing, the notes of that institution are immediately depreciated below their par value and the holders thereof cannot use them as a medium of circulation except at a loss, notwithstanding that they rank as a first lien on the assets backed by the double liability clause. This means that the poorer traders and working people have to stand the brunt of the temporary depreciation of the notes of the failed banks, as they cannot afford to wait from six months to three years until the notes are redeemed in full. The people of this country are quite right in insisting upon having a currency as secure as that in use in the United States, which will pass current at its face value in any part of the world, independent of any consideration of failure of the bank that issued it. In other words the promise to pay on demand on the face of five, ten or twenty dollar bills must be so genuine that they can in no way be affected by any mismanagement or downfall of the banks issuing them. That the government means to do what is right by the public, and that the Banking Act will be so revised as to render our present insecure currency as safe as the National Bank circulation of the United States, we thoroughly believe, but we think that such an important measure should not be deferred till the closing days of the session and then pushed through hurriedly. The sooner that the Bill is brought down the better for the country.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this Province during the past week:—Union Furniture and Merchandise Co., Bass River, capital to be increased to \$40,000.

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

	Week		Prev. Weeks		corresponding to				
	Feb 14, 1890	1889	1889	1888	Feb 14, 1887	1886	1885	1884	
United States	213	259	311	243	244	2100	2182	1929	1884
Canada	46	57	46	41	35	250	274	289	196

Dry Goods.—This trade is not as promising now as has been anticipated. Sellers continue to be very cautious owing to payments being far below what were thought probable. On the other hand buyers will only handle what they see an immediate prospect of raising on and are indifferent. This is evident from the fact that some lines which last year were long ago placed in consumption have not been touched as yet, but purchasers do not seem to care at all, whereas last year postcards and telegrams were in order with urgent demands for either "immediate shipment or cancel our order." Advices from England report a further advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in cotton goods while woollens have moved up another penny.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron market in the United Kingdom having quite unexpectedly broken down to far as prices are concerned, the tone of trade on this side of the Atlantic is notably weaker though holders claim that, as their stocks are reduced to a minimum, they cannot lower their quotations. We do not hear of any changes in bar iron and a fair jobbing movement is reported in shelf hardware. Cable advices indicate continued irregularity in the speculative branch of the British market with an under current of weakness that extends to other departments; but one fact is to be noted: that is the wide range between warrant quotations and the prices of makers' brands, and it is claimed that, with the orders on hand, the makers will not be compelled to materially alter their figures. Still it is stated that iron can be purchased at lower prices than have been previously quoted since the holidays.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local wheat market has been quiet and without alteration and very little business is heard of: the movement is purely of a jobbing nature restricted entirely to supplying actual consumptive requirements. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat and corn very quiet and unchanged. Weather in England fine. The Chicago wheat market has been merely a repetition of the previous report. The weather continues to be wonderfully fine. It is the same in Europe and has had similar effect there. They had no frosts in January and the crops are all looking fine. Cables are naturally heavy. In New York wheat closed  $\frac{1}{2}$ c to  $\frac{3}{4}$ c lower than at last quotations. The St. Louis wheat market dropped  $\frac{1}{2}$ c to  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. In Toledo wheat fell  $\frac{1}{2}$ c to  $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

PROVISIONS.—We have nothing new to report in the local provision market, the situation being unchanged with a small trade doing on consumptive account. Dressed hogs have been about steady with a fair demand for light weights in jobbing lots. In Liverpool provisions have been unchanged. Pork in Chicago moved up 5c. The hog market in that place has also advanced about 5c. The cattle market was steady.

BUTTER.—The butter market continues uninteresting. Roll butter meets with a quiet enquiry at unchanged prices, the tone continuing easy with buyers disposed to fight hard for all possible concessions obtainable.

CHEESE.—The local cheese market has been without animation, and we hear of no transactions worth noting. Private advices from the other side continue the same, quoting a quiet market with the feeling unchanged on strictly fancy, while anything that can be got under-priced is gathered in.

APPLES.—The total amount of apples shipped from Atlantic ports from the commencement of the season to date were 586,137 barrels as compared with 1,198,448 barrels for the corresponding period of last season—showing the large decrease of 612,311 barrels.

FRUIT.—Business in a jobbing way is moving quietly and there is no materially new features to note, the tone of the market being quiet and steady. Green fruit has moved fairly well in a small way with prices steady.

SUGARS.—Owing to a sudden advance in the price of raw sugars in the States there has been some excitement and a rise in yellows. Granulated has also been stiff but did not share in the advance.

MOLASSES.—The opening of the market for new molasses at Barbadoes is advised by cable. The price quoted is 14c. per gallon and \$4 extra for puncheons. These figures are equal to about 29c. per imperial gallon laid down here.

TEA.—There has not been much business accomplished in teas during the past week, and the market has been steady and quiet with some movement in medium and cheap grades of blacks.

COFFEE.—Coffee has been quiet with very little doing though the market has been firm all round.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal advices quote steam refined cod firm at 50c. to 52c.; cod oil steady; Newfoundland cod liver oil 50c. to 55c.

FISH.—The local market continues dull and unchanged and no alteration in demand, supply or prices is to be noted. Now that we have entered upon the Lenten season there will doubtless be an improved consumption enquiry, but dealers do not hope for much benefit therefrom.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items such as Sugars, Tea, Molasses, and Biscuits with their respective prices.

BREADSTUFFS.

Markets dull, but prices have evidently reached bottom. The stocks of wheat in Ontario are comparatively light, and prices under any circumstances henceforward must gradually improve.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions such as Beef, Pork, Lard, and Hams with their respective prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing fish from vessels such as Mackeral, Herring, Alewives, and Codfish with their respective prices.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing poultry items such as Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Chickens with their respective prices.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualler.

LIVE STOCK.—at Richmond Depot.

Table listing live stock items such as Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, Heifers, Wethers, and Lambs with their respective prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualler.

LOBSTERS.

Table listing lobster items such as Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing), Fall Can, and Newfoundland Flat Can with their respective prices.

Table listing flour and meal items such as High Grade Patents, Good 90 per cent Patents, Straight Grade, Superior Patents, Good Seconds, Graham Flour, American Supr Extras, and American 90 per cent. in bond.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits such as Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Cocoanuts, Onions, Dates, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Foxberries, and Cranberries with their respective prices.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing butter and cheese items such as Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Small Tubs, Store Parked & Over salted, Canadian Township, Western, Cheese Canadian, and Antigonish with their respective prices.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing wool, wool skins, and hides items such as Wool—clean washed, per pound, unwashed, Salted Hides, Ox Hides, Cow Hides, No 3 Hides, Calf Skins, Descons, Lambskins, and Tallow with their respective prices.

The above quotations are furnished by W. M. F. FOSTER, dealer in Wool and Hides, Conners' Wharf.

LUMBER.

Table listing various lumber items such as Pine, clear, No. 1, per m., Merchantable, do, No 2, do, Small, per m., Spruce, dimension, good, per m., Merchantable, do, do, Small, do, do, Hemlock, merchantable, Shingles, No 1, sawed pine, No 2, do, spruce, No 1, 1 1/2 in. per m., Hard wood, per cord, and Softwood with their respective prices.

## THE OLD RED-BRICK HOUSE.

(Continued.)

Then the two girls cried over each other; and Nelly told how Jack had gradually persuaded her, and how at last she had agreed. Jack had wished her to go without telling anyone; but she could not. She had lain awake all night, and found she must tell somebody—it was such an awful secret to have to keep. And, at the thought of leaving home forever in disobedience to her father, Nelly wept as if her heart would break.

"Oh, Nora," she said, "if matters were only all right between you and Frank, I should not feel so unhappy!"

"That is an impossibility; he can never be anything to me again," said Nora, in a low voice.

After breakfast, Nelly went up stairs and whispered a passionate good-bye to Nora, breaking down entirely, and trembling so that she could hardly button her jacket.

"What a strange sad wedding it will be!" said Nora sorrowfully, looking at the mournful little figure in the serge dress and sealskin jacket.

Tears were coursing down Nelly's face as she collected a few little treasures and took a long lingering look at her old home, sobbing convulsively and clinging to Nora, imploring her to beg her father's forgiveness. Then she put on her veil, and, with a wildly-beating heart, crept downstairs and astonished Daisy by taking her up in her arms and kissing her passionately. Presently the hall door was slammed—Nelly had crossed the threshold of her home, and it was too late now to repent or go back. With bowed head she hurried up the street, acting and feeling like one in a dream.

Meanwhile Daisy, child-like, sought Colonel Despard, and told him that Nelly was crying, and that she had gone out, and had kissed her just as if she were going away for ever. Something in the child's words aroused the Colonel's suspicions. He summoned Nora to him, and her tear-stained face told its own tale.

"Where is Nelly?" he asked abruptly; and Nora, meeting his stern gaze, was obliged to tell the truth.

"Oh, my child," he exclaimed, "you might have trusted your father!"

The old man went out and stole unobserved into the church. The service had commenced, and there stood Nelly beside Jack Hamilton. There were no signs of anger on Colonel Despard's brave noble face, only an expression of intense pity and tenderness as his glance fell upon the young bridegroom.

When the words "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" were spoken, the Colonel stepped forward and placed his daughter's hand in that of the astonished young officer, who at that moment felt thoroughly ashamed of his clandestine arrangements, and could have knelt down there and then and begged the brave noble old man's forgiveness.

Not a hard word did Colonel Despard say to Nelly—perhaps the recollection of Nora's sad face softened him—he forgave his daughter fully and freely, saying, with tears in his eyes—

"If my child marries against her father's will, it shall never be said that she went to a foreign land without his blessing!"

Captain Hilliers, sitting in the reading room of his club looking idly over the newspapers, saw the words "Lieutenant and Mrs. Hamilton," among the list of those departing with a certain regiment in a troop-ship bound for India; and he bit his lip and flung down the paper, vowing he would never have faith in woman again.

If Nora was unhappy in the old red brick house, Captain Hilliers was just as miserable trying to kill time in London; the young officer was moody and discontented, taking no pleasure in anything.

Old Mr. Hilliers was dying. Struck down by paralysis, he was carried up-stairs to his death-bed. Captain Hilliers was telegraphed for; but the old man was dead before his nephew arrived.

The Captain was now master of Hilliers Court; but he loathed the place and determined never to live there—it reminded him too much of Nora—so he gave directions to his solicitors to let or sell the house as soon as possible.

"Nora dear," said Colonel Despard one afternoon, "will you take my letters to the post? It is a fine day, and the walk will do you good; you stay too much in the house, my child."

So Nora put on her hat, and went slowly down the street to post the letters. As she was coming out of the post-office, a shadow darkened the doorway, and looking up, the girl found herself standing face to face with Frank Hilliers.

The meeting was awkward and unpleasant for both of them. For one brief moment their eyes met; then the young soldier started back in sudden surprise, his face flushing, his eyes wide open with astonishment.

"You here!" he exclaimed almost involuntarily, taken thoroughly aback by this sudden and unexpected meeting, and gazing in astonishment at Nora's pale face and quivering lips.

She was striving to be cold and calm, yet feeling how utterly impossible it was to be so in his presence. She had known he was at Hilliers Court, and had thought it possible they might meet; but, when she stood before him, all her stored-up courage and fortitude gave way, and she could not conceal her agitation.

Captain Hilliers, who had thought of Nora as Jack Hamilton's wife in India, was so surprised at her unexpected appearance that, instead of being severe and indifferent, he stared at her as if she were a ghost.

Nora was the first to recover her self-possession, and she walked calmly past him, and out of the door without a word. In her trepidation however

she had dropped a glove; and, picking it up, he hurried after her, and soon overtook her.

There were tears on her eyelashes now, and she started nervously when he addressed her in the old familiar tone she knew so well.

"This is your glove—you dropped it in the post-office."

Nora took the glove and thanked him almost inaudibly, turning away her face, ashamed that he should see her tears. He lingered for a moment looking at her, feeling very bitterly how much he had lost.

"Good-bye!" he murmured hoarsely.

The girl held out her hand, and he took it in his, fixing his eyes earnestly upon her face.

She was in his power now. Should he say something bitter and reproachful—make her feel at least a pang of regret for what she had done? No; Frank Hilliers might be hot-tempered, but he could not be mean or ungenerous. The sight of her pale patient face, with the tearful eyes and trembling lips, touched his heart and the stern angry expression died out of his eyes. If she had appeared to be happy, he could have found it in his heart to be angry with her; but, when she raised her eyes to his for a moment, he only pressed the hand he held, and said gently—

"Heaven bless you, Nora! I could never say a hard word to you; I love you too well for that, though perhaps you don't think so." There was more feeling in his voice than he meant to display; and, dropping her hand abruptly, he added, "You have soon come back from India!"

"From India? What do you mean?"

Captain Hilliers looked at her with an air of bewilderment.

"I suppose I was mistaken," he said; "but I saw your name in the newspapers, and thought you had gone."

"No," replied Nora. "I have not left home since——" Her cheeks flushed hotly and she bit her lip, angry with herself for making such a stupid blunder.

"Since when?" he asked, thinking she referred to her wedding.

"Since Nelly's marriage," answered Nora quickly. "I suppose you heard she married Mr. Hamilton and went to India with him?"

The Captain stopped and grasped her arm, the truth seemed to flash into his mind all at once.

"Oh, Nora, what a fool I have been! I thought you married him."

If her life had been at stake, Nora could not have prevented a little gleam of amusement from coming into her eyes; for the expression on Captain Hilliers' face was ludicrous. The corners of her mouth twitched with a smile; and then she suddenly burst into tears; while he stood dumfounded, but feeling as if a heavy weight had been lifted off his heart.

"Oh, Frank!" she exclaimed.

"Oh, Nora!" he ejaculated. "And so we have been wretched all this time for nothing!"

They had now left the village, and were walking down the quiet river-path in the shade of the trees.

A very few words of explanation served to set everything right, and the game of cross-purposes was at an end forever. When it was all over they looked in each others faces and laughed—they were so happy now, they could afford to be amused at their late misery. But Captain Hilliers was angry with himself still.

"I made you so unhappy!" he said, looking tenderly into the face he had not expected to see again. "Nora, I wonder you can forgive me!"

"I ought to have told you who Jack was," she answered softly. "Frank, we were both to blame; but we will never keep anything from each other again."

"And, for the future, I will never trust the evidence of my own eyes!" declared Frank. "I was certain it was you who was at the ball that night with that fellow Hamilton. But how was I to know that your sister was a duplicate of yourself, and that you would be dressed exactly alike, Nora? What a rage I was in!"

"I should have known you anywhere, Frank."

"Say what you please, Nora. I deserve it all, and more—only always remember I didn't see your sister's face. If she had looked up, the mistake would never have been made."

"Papa has been so angry with you!" whispered Nora. "But it will be all right now."

The setting sun of the calm spring evening was shining brightly on the old red-brick house as they reached it, walking slowly, lovers once more.

"Go in to papa yourself, Frank," pleaded Nora.

The Captain remonstrated; but she escaped to her own room, in a state of happy excitement, and did not come down till the explanation was over.

When she at length made her appearance, Colonel Despard looked delighted, and was talking to Captain Hilliers as if nothing had ever happened to disturb their friendship. Blushing and smiling, she went up to her father, who took her hand and said with feeling—

"Frank, although she is my own child, I will say that you would not have found many girls to care for you through all this misunderstanding as she has. Not a word against you has ever passed her lips; and she would not let me malign you either. And now God bless you both!"

And so peace and happiness were restored once more to the old red-brick house. Captain Hilliers changed his mind about selling Hilliers Court, and engaging an army of painters and upholsterers, he had the house redecorated and refurnished for the reception of its new mistress.

It was a peaceful warm evening, and the two lovers were walking once more up and down the old garden, talking of many things. In the happiness of the present, the past few months of misery and estrangement were almost forgotten, or remembered only to make the joy of reconciliation still sweeter.

"If Nelly were only home now, how nice it would be!" said Nora.

"Would Hamilton leave the Army if he could get anything to do at home?" asked Frank, after a few moments' thought. "I owe the fellow a grudge for being the cause of my making such a fool of myself; so I must have my revenge. Would he like to be agent to the Hilliers Court estate, do you think?"

"Oh, Frank!" exclaimed Nora gleefully.

"Don't say, 'O Frank!' That is no answer. I shall want an agent. My uncle used to give his man five hundred pounds a year; so, if Hamilton likes the post, there it is if he will take it—and there is very little to do."

Nora pressed his arm fondly; she knew the kind heart that dictated the act, she knew how he had tried in every way to make up for the pain he had unwittingly caused her, and her happiness was almost too great for her to bear.

"My wild Irish rose is like herself again!" he said, smiling. "Darling, I always reproach myself for those pale cheeks you had when I met you at the post office. You have forgiven me; but I have not forgiven myself yet."

Nora's cheeks were bright enough now. His tone was so full of love and tenderness! Her ideal was a true hero after all, and there was not a cloud on the horizon of the future.

\* \* \* \* \*

Nora was filling sheet after sheet of foreign note-paper, which she was going to send to Nelly. Frank was sitting beside her, watching her pen travelling swiftly over the paper.

"And, Nora," said Colonel Despard, "I have been thinking this house will be a great deal too large for me and little Daisy; so tell Nelly she must make this her home, and she and Jack will have to take care of me in my old age."

"Oh, papa, how delightful! We shall all be together again!"

Frank, who had been reading what Nora had written, now burst out laughing.

"Mrs. Hamilton will be rather mystified," he said. "Listen, Colonel! Frank thought you were me, and that I had married Jack, and——"

"Stop—you mustn't!" interposed Nora, laughing and trying to rescue her letter.

"Oh, yes, I must though! It is just like the last chapter in a novel—every one turns out to be somebody else. I only hope we shall keep to what we are now."

"And, like a novel," chimed in the Colonel, "it all comes right in the end."

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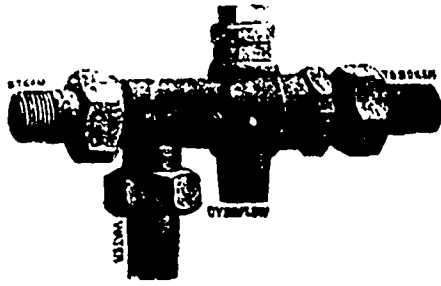
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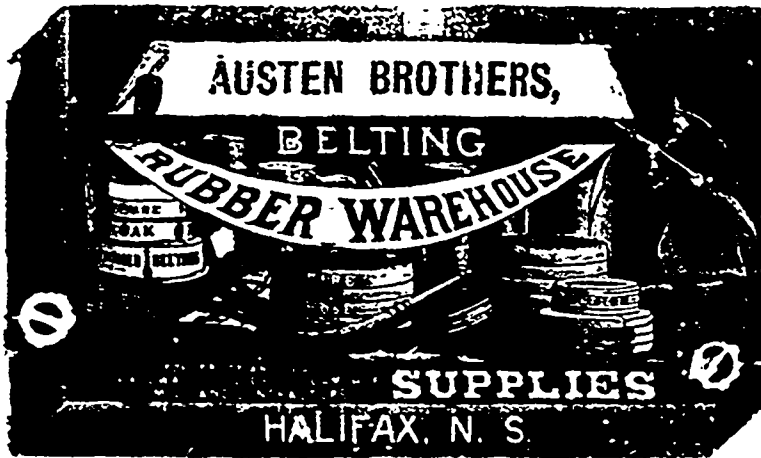
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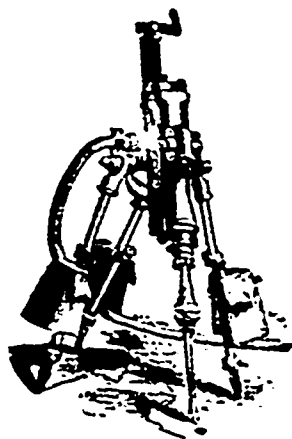
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**MINING.**

On Monday evening the usual monthly meeting of the Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science was held in the lecture room of the Art School. The following gentlemen were proposed as members:—W. H. Rogers, late Inspector of Fisheries, Amherst; John E. Hardman, Mining Engineer, Oldham; Rufus Bayors, Halifax; D. W. Robb, Mechanical Engineer, Amherst; B. C. Wilson, Manager Acadia Powder Co., Waverley. The President, Prof. McGregor, reported a long list of leading Scientific and Engineering Societies in all parts of the world who have agreed to complete as far as possible the sets of their transactions already in the Institute's library, or who will exchange from this out. Among them are several of the Government Departments at Washington, Royal Swedish Academy of Science, Stockholm Society of Arts, London, G. B.; American Institute of Mining Engineers; the Iron and Steel Institute, London, G. B. The Rev. Dr. Maury read a paper on "Some Observations on the Sea Urchin," in which he pointed out the facilities the rockbound shore of our harbor afforded for observing marine life. He described minutely some parts of the animal, and illustrated them by drawings on the black board. He had observed that the feet appeared to perform nutritive functions as well as aid in locomotion. This fact does not appear to have been noted before.

The next Paper was by Fred. A. Bowman, B.E., on "Potassic Iodide as a Blowpipe Reagent." It was prefaced by a few general remarks on blow-piping. The paper itself dwelt with the use of Potassic Iodide, both as a solution and as dry crystal to produce iodide coatings on small plaster of paris tablets. A set of tablets showing the different colors given by different metals, was exhibited. The author stated that this method had added seven metals to the list of those that can be determined by a dry assay with the blowpipe. A short discussion followed.

Prof. McGregor read two short Papers, the first "On the Density of Dilute Solutions of certain Hydroxides," discussed the phenomena of dilute solutions of hydroxides, which are less in bulk than the original bulk of the water. He illustrated by a chart the variations in bulk that several of these compounds undergo with the variations in strength of the solution. His second Paper dealt with "A Noteworthy Occurrence of Ice Tufts," in a situation in which it was possible to observe accurately the conditions controlling the formation of these beautiful specimens of Nature's art. He showed how the peculiar structure and arrangement of the little columns of ice which constitute an ice tuft may be accounted for, pointing out especially that the upward curvature of these columns is due to the same cause as the downward motion of a glacier. It was too late in the evening for much discussion on this paper, and the Society adjourned.

This Institute is a most valuable Society to have in our midst, and our citizens and the inhabitants of the Provinces generally should take a pride and interest in it. Many valuable papers on the natural resources of this country have been read before it. The custom is being introduced of pre-facing special papers by a short general sketch of the subject, which materially aids those not conversant with the subject to follow the paper intelligently.

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of January:

District.	Mill.	Qtz. Crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Stornont.....	Rockland .....	199	109½
Oldham .....	Oldham G. M. Co .....	67½	155½
Brookfield.....	Philadelphia G. M. Co.....	326	192
S Uniack.....	Withrow .....	30	54½
Moose River.....	Moose River G. M. Co.....	139	18
*Moose River.....	Touquoy.....	244	21
" "	" quartz .....	123	50
Molega .....	Molega M. Co.....	200	218
Salmon River...	Dufferin.....	650	181
Lake Catcha.....	Oxford.....	94½	103
Sherbrooke.....	P. ctulas.....	53	9½
Sherbrooke.....	Miners.....	33	10
Sherbrooke.....	Sherbrooke.....	196	61½
Renfrew.....	Free Claim.....	133	20½
Montague.....	Annand .....	120	362½
Renfrew.....	Empress.....	473	84
Central Rawdon.....	Northrup G. M. Co.....	175	177
Wine Harbor.....	New Eborado.....	98½	50½

Iron.—The first carload of iron from the Nictaux mines was shipped over the W. & A. Railway on Saturday last. It was consigned to the Londonderry Iron Company, and is the first instalment of 40,000 tons magnetic ore contracted for by Mr. Leckie to be mined on the Sterns property. It is mined close to the line of the N. S. C. Railway, and is carried by it to Middleton Station, some three or four miles distant, and thence by the W. & A. Railway to Londonderry. Mr. Leckie has secured 10 leases for iron ore property at Turbrook, Annapolis, and the work of developing the great iron deposits of the Annapolis Valley has fairly commenced.

The Local Legislature is now in session, and those interested in gold mining would do well to take time by the forelock and have their arrangements perfected to push the petition of last session asking for an appropriation towards defraying the expenses of a Government Assay Office.

GAYS RIVER.—Messrs. Anderson, Thomson and McDonald are getting out timber and preparing to conduct extensive mining operations at Gays River.

SOUTH UNIACKE.—There is considerable speculative activity in claims in this district, and one or two properties are likely to find their way into the hands of parties who will develop them.

IRON SCRAPS.—The southern output will be nearly 500,000 tons larger than that of 1888.

The inquiry for British steel rails in the United States is not entirely exhausted, but it is practically at an end.

Liberal shipments of pig iron, bars, plates and other iron manufactures are now being made from the Ohio valley to Canada.

No British rails were forwarded to Russia last month, although 2,686 tons were exported to the czar's dominions in October, 1887.

The aggregate exports of British rails in the first ten months of this year were 638,957 tons, as compared with 594,943 tons in the same period in 1888.

The deliveries of British steel rails to the Argentine Republic last month showed a slight falling off, but they were still upon a large scale, having amounted to 13,177 tons.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

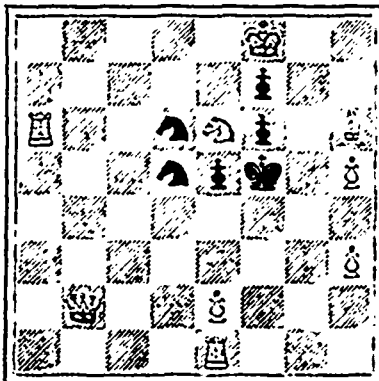
The debate which has arisen over McCarthy's bill, which seeks to abolish the use of the French language in the Northwest assembly, has called forth some rattling good speeches from the French members. Sir Hector Langevin said that McCarthy had undertaken a task beyond his strength, and that his bill was calculated to arouse bitter prejudices in the breasts of one million five hundred thousand French Canadians. McCarthy thought that the building of the tower of Babel exemplified the strength derived from having a language in common among the builders. Strong speeches were made by Sir John McDonald, Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. Wilfred Laurier and others. The brainy men of the Commons evidently look upon McCarthy's agitation as untimely and unnecessary. The debate was again adjourned on Monday, and remained unfinished by Wednesday morning's advices. The millers of Ontario are pressing hard to have the duty on flour increased to \$1.00 per barrel. Up to date the Government has not signified its intention as to the increase of the flour duty, but the people down by the sea will never accept an increased tax upon their bread without getting a quid pro quo in the way of increased coal duties. Several extensive railway projects are on the tapis, among others is that of the North Canadian Atlantic Railway and Steamship Company, which proposes to construct a railway along the Labrador coast until a harbor is reached north of the Strait of Belle Isle. The project on the face of it appears chimerical, but in this age, when mountains are pierced and continents severed, who will dare say that the carrying out of any particular proposition is a practical impossibility. Clarke Wallace proposes to amend the anti-combine act so as to make it difficult for any combiner to escape the penalties of the law. Combines and trusts are characteristic of the age, and so far as they illustrate the power and advantage of co-operation they are worthy of recognition, but it is only right that Parliament should step in and place a limit upon such combinations, otherwise we might some day awake to find that some giant combine owned everything in the country and the country as well.

CHESS.

Solution to Problem No. 6, P takes B. Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 8.

From the Montreal Gazette. Cordially inscribed to Colonel J B Amyot, Quebec. By W. E. Perry, Yarmouth N. S. BLACK 6 pieces.



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

CHESS IN HAVANA.

From Montreal Gazette.

A notably interesting and critical off hand partie, between Mr Gunshere and Senor Andres C Vaquez (the Mexican champion) contested at the Havana Chess Club, Dec. 19, 1889. The game is a good specimen of the tenacity of the Mexican player, and is indeed highly creditable to his skill. We are indebted to Mr. Vaquez for the moves:

GAME No. 9.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENCE.

WHITE BLACK

- Senor A C Vaquez. Mr I Gunshere. 1 P to K4 P to K4 2 Kk to B3 Qk to B3 3 B to B4 Kk to E3 4 Kt to Kt5 P to Q4 5 P takes P Kk takes P 6 Kt takes BP K takes Kt 7 Q to B3 (ch) K to K3 8 Kt to B3 Qk to Kt5 9 Q to K4 P to Q Kt4 10 Kt takes P P to B3 11 Kt to Q4 ch K to Q3 12 Kt to B3 Q to B3 13 B takes Kt Kt takes B 14 P to B4 B to B4 15 P to B5 (ch) K to B2 16 Q to QB4 Kt to B5 17 Castles B to Q6 18 Q to Kt4 B takes R 19 Q to R5 (ch) K to Kt2 20 K takes B Q to Kt3 21 Q to Kt4 (ch) K to B 22 Kt to K Kt to Q6 23 Q to QB4 P to K5 24 Kt takes Kt P takes Kt 25 P to QKt4 B to K2 26 B to Kt2 P to QR3 27 R to Kt1 QR to R2 28 R to K6 Q to K 29 Q to K4 I KR to B 30 R takes P (ch) K to Q 31 R to K6 KR to B2 32 P to R6 I K to B 33 Q to K3 I QR to B2 34 Q to Kt6 I Q to B 35 Q takes P (ch) K to Kt 36 B to Q4 B to Q3 37 Q to K5 (ch) K to R 38 B to Kt6 QR to B 39 Q to Q5 KR to B4 40 Q takes B Q takes Q 41 R takes Q

And White wins.

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## AT HOME ONCE MORE.

"WANTED—A governess at Brayton Lodge. One capable of teaching music and languages, and bringing good references."

"At Brayton Lodge! Dear old Brayton, my own home!" cried Lucille Brayton, throwing down the paper and bursting into tears. "How can I ever go back there as governess and see it owned by strangers; and yet, what else offers itself? I cannot starve."

Almost desperately she sprang up and walked about the little room for a moment, then picked up the paper and re-read the advertisement.

"How I wonder who owns the dear old place now!" she mused: "Is there any girl there now who is as happy as I was—who, perhaps, has my room, loves the flowers and walks as I did. Has a lover, perhaps, and rows with him on the lake in the moonlight evenings. Oh, Loyd, Loyd! Why do I torture myself in this way?" She broke off, suddenly throwing herself on the little old lounge, in a passion of tears and grief.

Her's was truly a sad story.

Ten years before, a petted only daughter surrounded with every luxury and affianced to one whose devoted love she fully returned, sorrow had singled her out as a target for its arrows.

First, her lover was called abroad and in mid-ocean went down with the fated ship on which he had taken passage.

Then, just as her heart seemed breaking with its weight of grief, a terrible blow fell over her home—none other than the death of her father by his own hand, and the sudden terrible knowledge that he had succumbed first to one temptation and then to another, intending in time to replace all, but driven to desperation at last by the accumulation of bad luck and wrong-doing.

To make what reparation they could, the heart-broken widow and daughter gave up their home and everything they possessed, and then went away to cover up their shame and grief in a part of the world where they would be strangers to all.

The year that followed had been one continuous struggle with sickness and poverty, in the midst of which Mrs. Brayton quietly folded her tired hands over her broken heart and died, leaving Lucille alone in the world.

After that, overcome with loneliness and a longing to see her old home, Lucille slowly drifted back to the place of her happy girlhood; had just tonight arrived at the little village, taken a room in the hotel, asked for the paper and read of the governess wanted in her old home.

"I can at least go and see the dear old place," she said to herself the next morning, when after a night spent in sleepless sad memories, she ate her breakfast without seeing one familiar face and started off.

"I don't suppose I will do, because my references are too far away, and I will not let them know who I really am."

How familiar was every turn and byway of the little village and the road leading off to the lodge. Lucille's eyes were so continually blinded with tears that she hardly noticed the few passers-by, and no one noticed her.

Veiled, and in her plain black gown, she bore little resemblance to the beautiful Lucille Brayton who, in other years, had dashed gaily over these roads on her pony or in her phaeton, the admired of all observers.

At last the dear familiar tower, peeping above the trees, rose in sight, and then only a few steps and she was at the gates, stretching hospitably open as in olden times, with the smooth white drive rolling away beyond under the shady beeches.

"I must—I must control myself," she murmured, leaning for a moment against the lichen covered stone gate-pillar. "But, oh, how hard it is! And how little everything is changed! I had hoped to find it so, and yet how doubly hard it makes it to bear!"

Slowly she went on, winding in and out the wide shady drive until the house was reached, and every step revealed how lightly time had touched the place.

The new owners had made no changes. Every seat, arbor and statue were the same, and unchanged as to position.

Two children on the shady stone porch sat on the same ornamental settee she had always used, and at the sight of her one of them jumped up.

"I s'pect your our new governess. Do you want to see mamma?"

"Yes," answered Lucille, with a great exertion at steadying her voice.

And the child at once disappeared into the house, leaving her sister staring shyly at the stranger.

A pleasant-faced lady soon appeared in the doorway.

"Will you walk in, please? It is very warm without."

Lucille did so, more by sense of feeling than sight, for memories were overpowering.

"You come in answer to the advertisement, Miss——"

"Lathrop," said Lucille, faintly, and pushing aside her veil with reluctance as she remembered her tear-stained face.

But the darkness of the room only revealed its excessive pallor—nothing more.

"I would be pleased to secure the position; and can teach music, French, German and, with a little study, Latin. But I am a—stranger here, and my references are from places and people so distant that I did not know whether you would be willing to accept them."

Two keen, bright eyes had been searching her face as she spoke, and their owner was making up her mind in a hurried decisive way characteristic of her.

"I think I would be willing. Are you fond of children?"

"Yes, madam."

"And have you taught before?"

"For three years in a family from whom I bring a recommendation."

A few more questions and answers followed; and then, almost before

Lucille realized it, she was engaged, shown to her room and a boy despatched to the village for her trunk.

"Can it be possible, or am I only dreaming?" she murmured, sinking into a chair by the window, into the very room that had belonged to her governess. "Father, mother, do you know that I am at home? Home! Oh, what a bitter mockery! I must go away again! I can never bear it!" But she did bear it, and soon learned to love those who now called it home.

Mrs. Morton was a widow with a frank impulsive heart, that was soon won by the stranger; and the children fell promptly in love with their new governess, who never tired of strolling about the grounds with them, and telling the most wonderful stories of how another little girl had once lived in their house and done so and so.

It was a life nearer happy than any she had lived for ten years; and many, many times the truth hung to her lips when talking with Mrs. Morton. But she never spoke it.

"Such a piece of news," said that lady, coming in one day with an open letter in her hand. "My brother is coming home."

"Yes," said Lucille, with polite interest. "The one you call your favorite? Is he coming to visit you?"

"Visit me? Why, this is his house," laughed Mrs. Morton, throwing down the garden-hat. "And with such a lovely home as this, he leaves me to do as I please here, and goes roaming around the world after a girl he loved years ago. This was her home. Why, Miss Lathrop—"

"Oh, it is nothing," interrupted Lucille, ghastly pale. "Only a stitch in my side. I have them frequently, but I was interested in your story. I did not mean to interrupt you. Go on, please."

"I really don't know all the particulars, often as I have heard them," said Mrs. Morton. "But they were engaged, and, as I say, this was her home, but her father forged or something and killed himself, and the girl and her mother gave up everything and disappeared. But I forgot to say that just before that my brother had been called abroad, and was reported lost at sea, but had escaped death in the miraculous way that some people—"

But with a startled cry she interrupted herself and sprang up, just as Lucille sank from her chair to the floor in utter insensibility.

It almost seemed as though life would not return, but Mrs. Morton, together with the servants who rushed in at her frightened cry, were indefatigable, and at last they were rewarded.

"Do not speak!" Mrs. Morton exclaimed, as the gaze on her face grew rational and the white lips began to tremble. "I guess what you would say. You are Lucille Brayton. Close your eyes if I am right."

Instantly the lids fell, but as quickly lifted again. "Say it again," the faint voice pleaded, in spite of commands of silence. "Loyd lives? my Loyd? Loyd Murray?"

"Yes, yes. But you must be quite. I will not talk to you," cried Mrs. Morton, who was in a perfect delirium of joy and excitement.

But Lucille did not want her to do so. That one deliriously joyful truth was enough to feast on for the present, and gladly she closed her eyes and lay quiet, while Mrs. Morton, calling her carriage, drove hastily to the village and sent this startling announcement to her brother, Loyd Murray:

"Come at once, Lucille Brayton is with me."

And cannot you imagine, how, after reading it, the speed of lightning seemed but snail's pace to him who, since his wonderful escape from the sea, had never ceased looking for the one who, believing him dead, and caring for naught else in the world, had so sedulously hidden herself away.

Their meeting was far too full of sacred joy to bear either witness or description.

Mrs. Morton welcomed her brother at the step, saw him go into the parlor and saw Lucille rise from her chair, looking like an angel in her white draperies and the speechless joy in her pale face.

Then she hurried away with her eyes full of happy tears for their joy, and tried to explain to the astonished children how Miss Lathrop was not Miss Lathrop and was going to be their auntie very soon.

"Did you not notice how like old times everything looked?" Mr. Murray asked Lucille, as next day they strolled about the grounds and lake shore just as they had done years before.

"Oh, yes, the moment I reached the gateway; and while, of course, I was glad to see it so, it nearly killed me with memories. I thought I could never bear to stay here," answered Lucille, who still could not realize the wonderful truth that her lover, so long mourned as dead, was beside her.

"I reached here about six or eight months' after you left, and finding the house just as you left it, still in the creditors' hands, I purchased it, and began to look for you."

"Why, my darling, it seems to me that I have ransacked the entire world in searching for you, and advertised far and wide. How could I have failed in finding you?"

"Easily, Loyd. We went so far and among such entire strangers, and never, save when I was out of work and looked at advertisements, did we see a paper. No one gave them to us, and we could not afford even the cheapest. And all that time you were keeping the old home and looking for me."

She burst into a passion of tears, purely joyful, and clung to him as if in terror that the horrible past would prove still a reality, and the present but a delirious fleeting dream.

But the clasp of his arms and the sound of his tender voice were very reassuring, and presently she was smiling through her tears as he talked of what they would do.

"And I'll whisper a little secret of Helen's, which she has perhaps not told you. She goes to a home of her own in just a little while, and we will have a double wedding, and then, my darling, the old home is once more your own—all your own—and you are all my own, after years of waiting—my own sweet, sweet wife!"

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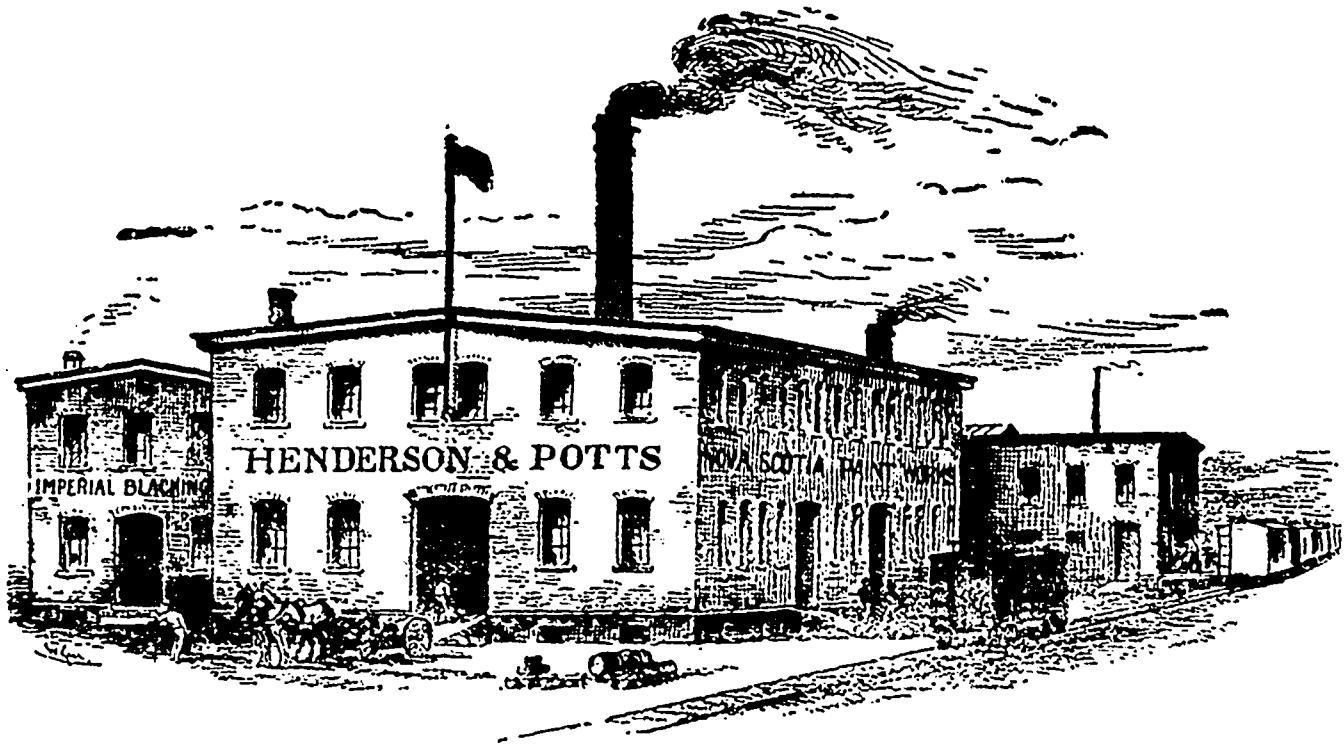
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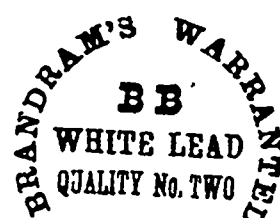
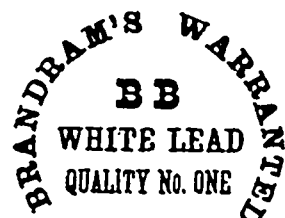
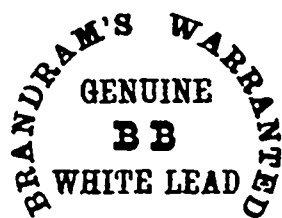
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