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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.

It has been computed that if the population of the globe be reckoned at fourteen hundred millions of human beings, there would be room for them all, allowing a space of four square feet for each person, on the frozen surface of Lake Constance (Switzerland.) If the ice were to break and the whole human race be thus precipitated into the water, the level of the lake would only be raised six inches.

Lieut. W. G. Stairs, R. E., of Halifax, who was Henry M. Stanley's right-hand man during his expedition into "Darkest Africa," arrived in this city on Sunday morning last on the I. C. R. train. His family was not aware of his intention to pay them a visit until he arrived at Rimouski, when he telegraphed the fact of his arrival to them. Lieut. Stairs is in excellent health, and appears to be thoroughly enjoying his visit. In accordance with a resolution passed by the City Council last December it is probable that a public reception or levee will shortly be tendered to Lieut. Stairs. This will be a fitting recognition by the citizens of Halifax of the pluck and energy displayed by our distinguished fellow townsman.

The recent severe edict against the Jews in Russia, not only native, but all Jews, "is strikingly brought home to Englishmen," says the *Jewish Chronicle*, "by the warning issued from the Foreign Office, at the instance of the British Consul at Warsaw. That official—evidently having knowledge of the annoyances experienced by English travellers in Russia suspected of being Jews—has issued a warning that an English passport, though it be visé by the Russian Consul, and otherwise in regular form, is not sufficient to secure immunities from vexatious annoyances. The traveller must also be prepared with a baptismal or other certificate to prove that he is not a Jew. It is well known that many Russian laws have the postscript appended 'except the Jews,' and at the instance of the Emperor Nicholas the legislative principle was enacted that wherever the Jews are not expressly mentioned they are presumed to be excluded. If any Englishman ventures to visit Russia he had better arm himself with sufficient evidence (besides the usual bribe) to prove that he is not an accursed Jew. Truly, the degradation of the Jew could scarcely be carried further to prove that in Russia he is an outlaw, a civil leper, out of whom the Government is determined to crush every aspiration and feeling that ennobles a man and renders him a good citizen."

The Mormons, who certainly are people to avoid imitating in most of their ways, have one beautiful custom which is so praiseworthy that it has been adopted throughout Utah by the Gentiles as well as the Saints. They have an annual old folks' festival, at which the aged are made the guests of the younger generation. Everyone who is over seventy years old is remembered and made happy by the attention bestowed on them. Excursions and entertainments are arranged for those who are able to go, while the feeble are remembered in their homes. This is an institution just as praiseworthy as "Children's Day," which is kept in many places. We are only too ready to let the old people retire to their chimney corners, away from all the pleasures of life, when by a little thought we might brighten up their dull lives. Might we all not learn a lesson from the Mormon custom and try and make the dear old people happy at all times, even though we do not go so far as to appoint a yearly festival for their benefit.

Kemmler, the New York murderer, has suffered the death penalty by electricity. The experiment has been anything but satisfactory, and the published accounts of the execution have been horrible. The *New York Sun* says the first duty of the next Legislature will be to repeal the electrical execution law and to restore the old method of administering the death penalty by hanging. Scientific curiosity has been gratified by this one awful experiment. Edison, the electrician, now comes forward and states that the fault lies with the doctors in the method of applying the current. He would appear to be right in stating that the current should be passed from one hand to the other, and thus bring the heart into the circuit through the blood. But it is no use shutting the barn door after the horse is gone, or being wise after the event. He should have spoken before, when his advice would perhaps have prevented the bungling which it is now too late to remedy. It is to be hoped that some more humane method of administering the extreme penalty of the law may be substituted for electrocution, and that we may not again hear of such a horrid scene as that witnessed at the death of Kemmler.

According to advices from Rio de Janeiro, the draft of the projected Brazilian Constitution, which is to be submitted to Congress in November next, is copied in great part from that of the United States. In its main features it provides for a President and Vice-President elected indirectly through an electoral college for six years; two Legislative Chambers—viz. a Senate elected by the State Legislatures for nine years, and a Chamber of Deputies elected by popular vote for three years; a Supreme Federal Tribunal of fifteen judges appointed for life, and a Federal Judicial System; a Federal District for the national capital, like the District of Columbia, but with privileges of representation in the two chambers and in the presidential election like any state; the transformation of the old provinces into self-governing states; universal suffrage to all, except illiterates, mendicants, soldiers (rank and file,) members of religious orders and companies, congregations or communities who owe obedience to the same to the prejudice of their personal liberty; guarantees for life, property and political rights; responsibility of the President and his Cabinet before the law; religious freedom; separation of church and state and obligatory civil marriage.

The Canadian Military Rifle League, which fired the last of its series of seven matches on Saturday, Aug 9th, promised at its inception to arouse a great deal of interest in rifle shooting as at present practised by the Militia of Canada, and, however faulty that system may be, the League matches if honorably conducted by every team entered might have proved of great service in bringing out the younger men of the force, who possibly might not have learned to shoot at all, and familiarizing them with the use of the rifle. But before many of the matches had been shot off it was only too evident that some of the team were not acting in such a manner as to bring credit to themselves or the League, and were making use of dishonorable means to increase their scores. At the last match one team had the effrontery to return 946 points as the score made by them with a team of ten men using the Snider rifle. Now this score is actually better than the best possible score that can be made with a Martini Henry rifle, which is admitted to be at least 15 per cent. better than the Snider, and that discount is always allowed the Snider when fired against the Martini Henry. While we would like to see the League prosper and continue its matches year by year, the natural difficulties are so great that while one team may be enjoying splendid weather others may be firing in a gale or a downpour of rain; and when to these is added the dishonorable and disgraceful conduct of falsifying scores or pending an interested marker to the target, no riflemen shooting honestly will take part in such matches, and this, more than anything else, will cause the ignominious failure of the League; more to be regretted because it has brought discredit upon many regiments and men whose reputations have heretofore been untarnished.

An article by Admiral Von Werner, of the German Navy, "On the Military Value of Heligoland," has just appeared in a Leipzig journal. In the Admiral's opinion the possession of the island by Germany renders the blockade of the Elbe and Weser an impossibility. Any fleet attempting this must, he contends, have some anchorage protected from the weather where it can renew its stock of coal. The only suitable place for this, he says, in the neighborhood of the Elbe mouth lies to the south east of Heligoland, within range of heavy ordnance. It was at this spot that the French fleet in 1870 renewed its supplies. Such being the case, Admiral Von Werner concludes that with a fortified Heligoland no foreign fleet would attempt the blockade of the river mouths, and that therefore a German squadron of ten to fifteen line of battle ships could be set free for service elsewhere, a saving to the national purse which he estimates at ten to twelve million marks.

The statement published by the *Mouvement Geographique*, as to the cost in money and lives of the conquest of the Congo, during the eleven years from 1879 that King Leopold has been carrying on his enterprise, shows that the total number of deaths among the white agents of King Leopold in these eleven years is 82. In the past six years, during which an average of 173 white agents have been constantly employed on the Congo, 56 deaths have occurred. The largest white force was last year, when 226 white employees of the Congo State were at work and eleven deaths occurred, or 4.8 per cent. The five Belgium commercial companies trading on the Congo employ 150 European agents and laborers, and in the two to three years of their existence these companies have lost only six men by death, two of them by accident. The total expenditure of King Leopold in behalf of the Congo possessions in the past eleven years have been about \$5,000,000. It is argued from these figures that, considering the ultimate value of the Congo, the cost of opening the country has thus far been remarkably small.

Under the heading "Crimes and Accidents" the *Montreal Witness* publishes the following despatch from Halifax:—"A girl named Wearton, while walking from River Herbert to her home at Joggins, Cumberland County, put a pipe she had been smoking into her pocket. The fire from the pipe ignited her clothing, which was soon in flames. The girl then ran, but the wind so fanned the fire that she was burned to death." It is not the general practice of Nova Scotian women to smoke a pipe or use the weed in any form, but this instance has been telegraphed all over the country, and no one has drawn a moral from it, or dilated upon the sin of smoking. The *Witness*, by placing it under the above heading, gives one the choice of denominating it either a crime or an accident, as one may be disposed to regard it. Smoking is certainly not a desirable accomplishment for any woman, be she high or low; and it is to be hoped that we shall hear of no more accidents from this cause. It is quite bad enough when men and boys do the mischief. Let all smokers, male and female, take warning by this girl's fate, and if they must smoke, be sure to avoid putting lighted pipes in their pockets.

The remarks of Lord Coleridge in the *New Review*, on "Thinking for Ourselves," will not commend themselves very highly to newspaper writers. He deprecates the anonymous writing which appears editorially and otherwise in newspapers and magazines, as having more influence than it ought to have, because the public do not know the authors. "Sometimes," he says, "by chance we do know an editor or a writer who is only an editor or a writer, and we shall generally find them much poorer creatures in the flesh than in the pages of their publications; and shall feel sure that those who quote their printed words as oracles of wisdom would remain entirely unimpressed by the same sentiments in the mouths of their authors delivered across a dining-table or in a drawing-room." This is pretty hard, but even so, all people have not the personal magnetism which gives weight to spoken words, and surely if they have the faculty of what Lord Coleridge calls "smart writing," they should not bury their talents. His Lordship is generous enough to say that he objects to the periodical press and periodical writers only if, and only so far as, they interfere with the duty of the independent thinking, and forming independent judgments. The press, he admits, has been a power for good. The *Manchester Courier*, in criticising this article makes some remarks which fit the case exactly:—"We claim," it says, "with Frederick Greenwood, that it is the business of a journalist, equally to express his own thoughts and to give expression to and popularize the thoughts of others; to represent not crotchety specialisation, but average culture and common-sense; to cultivate a habit of discrimination, and to be independent; and lastly, we might add, to condense and crystallise verbosity, whether of speakers, judges, preachers, or grand and garrulous old men, so as to make the best ideas available for those whose time is money." There is nothing in the conscientious discharge of these duties by a journalist to deter the reader from independent thinking. On the contrary it is more likely to promote it. One more quotation from the *Manchester Courier* cannot come amiss:—"How," asks Lord Coleridge, "can they even give us of their best under the strain and pressure and unnecessary haste which periodical writing entails." Turning to a higher authority, we take down a volume of De Quincey, and need scarcely apologise for quoting the following passage:—"But my own experience, in common with that of many other writers, has taught me that the disadvantages of hurry are not without their compensations. . . . It is certain that the fierce compression of mental activities which takes place in such a struggle, though painful and exhausting, has the effect of suddenly unlocking cells in the brain, and revealing evanescent gleams of original feeling, or startling suggestions of novel truth, that would not have obeyed a less fervent magnetism."

The locomotive telephone signal enables two trains approaching each other to communicate by closing the circuit when two miles apart. The ringing of the gong warns the engineers, who converse with each other over the telephone.

The original manuscript of the song "Scots Wha Hae" has been purchased by the Town Council of Edinburgh for the sum of £70. The manuscript had been bought by Mr. Kennedy, a Scotch banker, of New York, but before removing it to America he gave the metropolis of Scotland the opportunity to secure the great war song at the price he paid for it. The opportunity was not to be lost, and after expressing themselves deeply obliged to Mr. Kennedy the Council agreed to purchase the song.

The question of women as medical practitioners is an interesting one, and the following extract from the *St. Petersburg Novoye Vremya*, showing how the matter is regarded in Russia, may be not without interest to our readers:—"The medical college in St. Petersburg admitted female students in 1873. Fourteen years after, at the instigation of the male physicians, women were denied the privilege of pursuing medical studies. During the period—1873 to 1887—the Medical Department registered 698 female physicians, but the number has largely decreased since that time. It seems to us that Russia, with a population of nearly 70,000,000 women and children, needs a large force of female physicians. But since 1878 they have received only compliments for a work more beneficent than that of their male colleagues. In 1881 St. Petersburg was ravaged by diphtheria. The city authorities made appropriations for the treatment of the poor, among whom the disease prevailed to a large extent. The female physicians were the first to offer their services, and they remained at their posts, although the male physicians resigned because of the inadequateness of the pay. Because of the signal success of the female physicians in the treatment of diphtheria and scarlet fever, the authorities have retained them, while all the male physicians have resigned or have been discharged. Their devotion and efficiency have been somewhat rewarded. The municipal government has re-opened the medical schools for female students, and funds to the amount of 200,000 rubles have been subscribed for their maintenance. Their intelligence, devotion and efficiency should be acknowledged by placing them on an equal footing with the male physicians throughout the empire."

In referring to Dr. Bridge's paper on "Women as Medical Practitioners" our chief object was to protest against obstructions being placed in the way of feminine advancement. Our esteemed contemporary, the *St. John Globe*, thinks THE CRITIC "not as correctly critical" as usual in dealing with the subject. As, unfortunately, we have not had the opportunity of studying the paper as a whole, our information being drawn from the *St. John* press summary, we are unable to be definite as to details, but the gist of the matter remains the same. If Dr. Bridge's paper, which we have no doubt was a strong argument for his side of the question, was antagonistic to the profession of medicine as an occupation for women, and a large number of his confreres agreed with the sentiments expressed therein, then we were right in saying what we did. If the *Globe* will give this matter consideration, it will see that such action by an influential body of men places barriers difficult to overcome in the way of those women who are striving to obtain the highest medical qualifications, in order that they may take their place with men in what is certainly one of the noblest of professions. As nurses women have always excelled, and the art of healing in its higher branches would seem to be one no less suited to their abilities. We are far from wishing to deny the Medical Association the right to discuss the question of whether the physical structure of woman fits her to be successful in the medical profession, or to "brow-beat" them when they do so. On the contrary we believe that all questions are the better for fair discussion. What puzzles us about this one is that it does not appear to be fair, and the result of the discussion may be to discourage a struggling and small class in the country in their endeavors to reach the goal for which they are striving.

Edward Marston's account in *Scribner's Magazine* for August of how Henry M. Stanley wrote his book is interesting. The great work was done at Cairo, where there was more possibility of comparative seclusion than there would have been in London. After the first display of honors forced upon him by the Khedive and other dignitaries Stanley retired to the Hotel Villa Victoria, which Mr. Marston says is a charming retreat, surrounded on all sides by fine and newly built mansions. Here, although Mr. Stanley had a fine suite of rooms very handsomely furnished in oriental style, he wrote his book shut up in his bedroom, and woe betide anyone who ventured unasked into his sanctum. He rarely went out even for a stroll through the garden. "Nothing," says Mr. Marston, "worried him more than a tap at the door while he was writing. He sometimes glared even upon me, like a tiger ready to spring, although I was of necessity a frequent and privileged intruder, and always with a view to forwarding the work in hand. He was a perfect terror to his courier and black boy." The way in which Sali, the black boy, delivered a telegram would lead one to believe that Stanley was inclined to be violent. "Every time Sali approached the door, the least thing he expected was that the inkstand would be thrown at his head. He no longer ventured therein. One day he originated a new way of saving his head; he had a telegram to deliver, so he ingeniously fixed it on the end of a long bamboo, and, getting the door just ajar, he poked it into the room and bolted." Stanley was only a few times outside of the garden during Mr. Marston's stay with him, but one of the few diversions he allowed himself was sitting for his portrait to Miss E. M. Meyrick, a student and silver medallist of the Royal Academy, who was spending the winter in Cairo. He worked from morning to night with ardor and assiduity, with the result that his great book is now before the public, while it seems but a short time since we were in doubt as to whether he had perished in darkest Africa.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE SILENT LUTE.

It were well for the silent lute if mending its broken strings
Could wake again its tuneful voice, in the halls where music rings,
As when the master-hand of him, who loved its music well
Touched all its trembling chords with joy, when the calm evening fell.

The lute will never sound again, for stilled is the master's hand,
And the sweet music all is mute, that awoke at his command.
The weeks and months may come and go, the years away may roll,
But strange hands can never wake the music of its soul.

A maid to a clerk in a grocery store said, "saigh,
How much will you charge to give me a weigh?"
The clerk gazed at the maid so killing and gaigh,
With eyes as bright as a morning in Maigh,
And said: "If you re to be given aveigh,
Rather than see you marry some jaigh,
I'll take you myself; just name the daigh."

Treats Sitings.

Dignity, my son, is a very proper sort of thing; but don't put on too much of it or you may be takou for a footman.

"Had you a good view on the Rigi, Herr Lieutenant?" "Yes, magnificent! Had three splendid girls sitting opposite me at the dinner table."

"I hear some hard words passed between you?" "Yes; he called me a megalophonous megalasaurus. To which I retorted, that in comparison with him, the antediluvian cycleptoridæ would not have been in it.

"Next to a pretty woman, I love a fast horse."—Sam Jones. We don't. When we are next to a pretty woman we want one of those kind of horses that you would have to build a fire under to get him out of a small trot.

Hath any wounded thee with injuries? meet them with patience. Hasty words rankle the wound, soft language dresses it, forgiveness cures it, and oblivion takes away the scar. It is more noble by silence to avoid an injury than by argument to overcome it.

There was a feud between the four year old young lady and her aunt, which came at last to declared hostilities. But the little lady knelt down at night and said her prayers. "Bless papa and mama, and"—there came an omnious pause—"bless auntie, but if you can't bless her it doesn't matter."

Age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress;
And as the evening twilight fades away
The sky is filled with stars, invisible by day.

—Longfellow.

"Bridget," said the head of the house arrayed in evening dress, "I am unexpectedly called out for the evening, and I want you to see that your mistress gets this note as soon as she comes in, without fail."

"Yis, sorr," responded Bridget; I'll lave it in the pocket of the trousers ye've just taken off."

Dark meat of cold roast chicken is the coolest lunch on a hot day, says a New York epicure, and gravely adds a word of commendation for the drumsticks, in order to quote the comment of an irate restaurant cook who had just received an order for three chicken legs. "I can't help that," snapped the cook. "I can't cut more than two legs off one chicken. Ask them do they want the earth. Do they think fowls are centipedes?"

CAREFULLY REARED.—Fond Mamma—"I am glad you had such a nice time at Mrs. Tiptop's, and I hope she noticed how carefully you were brought up. You did not ask twice for des-ort, did you?"

Small son—"No, indeed, ma, I didn't have to, every time I finished a dish and began scraping the saucer with a spoon and smacking my lips, the waiter came and brought me some without saying a word."

TAKEN AT HER WORD.—Her girl chum (sweetly)—"What did John get you for a birthday present?" Mrs. Youngwife (mournfully)—"Not a thing." H. G. C. (emphatically)—"Why, how did that happen?" Mrs. Y. (weeping)—"Well, you see, he asked me (sobs) what he should get for me, and—and—I (more sobs) told him I'd love him just as—just as well (sobs) if he didn't get me anything, and—he—he—didn't."

A Serious Question.—Mrs. Wellesley Vassar—"Why are you so dejected, Miranda? You have every reason to be elated after having taken the senior prize in classics; and your essay on deductive philosophy won the admiration of all the faculty. So well equipped a girl should be—"Miranda Vassar—"That's just the trouble. How—how can I find a husband who is able to sew buttons on, and cook, and mind the—the—oh!" —[Weeps.]

Times Change.—Trembling Attendant (Eighteenth Century)—Your Majesty, I somehow got a little scratch on your third best crown.
The Czar (furiously)—Off with his head.

Careless Attendant (Nineteenth century)—Your majesty, I fell and broke your majesty's magnificent gold and diamond crown all to pieces.

Trembling Czar—Oh! Is that all? I feared from the noise it was another bomb.

Queer world! Queer people! Here are men and women by thousands suffering from all sorts of diseases, bearing all manners of pain, spending their all on physicians and "getting no better, but rather worse," when right at hand there's a remedy which says it can help them because it's helped thousands like them. "Another patent-medicine advertisement," you say. Yes—but not of the ordinary sort. The medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and it's different from the ordinary nostrums in use:—

It does what it claims to do, or it costs you nothing.
The way is this: You pay your druggist \$1.00 for a bottle. You read the directions, and you follow them. You get better, or you don't. If you do, you buy another bottle and perhaps another. If you don't get better, you get your money back. And the queer thing is that so many people are willing to be sick when the remedy's so near at hand.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

It is currently reported that Parliament will meet November 15th.

Next year's tennis tournament is to take place at St. John in August.

Principal Grant of Queen's College is the guest of Wm. Lawson, Esq., of Halifax.

The High Court of Independent Forresters met in Halifax on Wednesday for their seventh annual meeting.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor are holding a convention at Pictou this week.

The run of salmon in British Columbia this year is said to be splendid, and the salmon canners are happy.

It is announced that a new hotel will shortly be commenced at the west end of Truro. It will face on Victoria square.

It is proposed to enlarge the dry dock at Kingston, Ont., so as to make it capable of receiving the largest craft on the lakes.

The Y. M. C. A. Convention at New Glasgow concluded its business on Saturday evening last. The next convention will meet in Truro.

Sir John and Lady Macdonald paid a visit to Prince Edward Island last week. They were the guests of E. J. Hodgson, Esq., at Charlottetown.

Lieut. Stairs was banqueted on Wednesday evening at the Bedford Hotel by the officers of the 66th P. I. F., of which regiment Mr. Stairs was formerly an officer.

Miss Mary Lavinia, daughter of Sir Adams G. Archibald, K. C. M. G., was married to the Rev. R. T. Heygate, of Leeds, England, at All Saints' Church, Carshalton, on July 29th.

The Cumberland *Leader* has been purchased by Mr. Elihu Woodworth, formerly of the *Sackville Post*. The last number of the *Leader* was a vast improvement over its issues for some time past.

The report of the Canadian winnings at Bisley has been received from Major Todd, Adjutant of the team. The total amount won, exclusive of cups, badges and prizes, was £379.

The Dominion Government has decided to connect the shore of Anticosti and Mingan, on the mainland, with a submarine cable, and the work will commence next week. The cable will cost fifteen thousand dollars.

Brunswick Street Methodist Church has a magnificent new organ, manufactured by Roosefeld, of New York. The entire cost of the instrument will be about \$5,000. An organ recital is to be given next week.

The Canadian export lumber trade has been seriously affected by the revolutionary war in South America. Only five vessels have cleared from Montreal this year in comparison with twenty-five last year up to present date.

The annual scull race for the championship of Halifax Harbor took place on Bedford Basin on Wednesday afternoon. The contestants were L. Lovitt, Frank Garnet and B. Riley. Lovitt won, and Garnet came in second.

The Rev. A. W. Jordan, pastor of the Cornwallis Street Church, Halifax, was refused dinner at the same table with white people in the railway dining saloon at Amherst on July 26th. He intends to enter an action at once against the proprietor in consequence of the treatment he received.

Rev. J. C. Macdonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, received a few days ago the official documents constituting him Bishop of Iona and coadjutor to his Lordship Bishop McIntyre, with the right of succession. The consecration of the coadjutor will take place on the 28th inst. at Charlottetown.

The fleet returned to Halifax from Newport on Friday last. A great deal of trouble was experienced with the men, who tried to desert at every opportunity. Everything was done by the American officers and society people to make it pleasant for the visitors, and they express themselves as much pleased with their stay at Newport.

The business, hitherto carried on by the *Dominion Illustrated Publishing Company* (limited), has been purchased and will be continued by the Sabiston Lithographic and Publishing Company, of which Mr. Richard White is President and Mr. Alex. Sabiston is Managing-Director. It is hoped to add to the interest and value of the paper, both from a pictorial and literary standpoint, and to extend and improve the business in its various departments. The business will be carried on in the meantime at the old premises, 73 St. James Street, Montreal, under the management of Mr. J. F. Edwards, to whom all communications in connection with accounts due the old company and new business should be addressed.

The arrangements for "Canada's International Fair," to be held at St. John from September the 24th to October 4th, are making good progress. With the large additions that have been made to the grounds and buildings, much more accommodation is offered than has ever before been afforded in the Maritime Provinces, but from the large number of entries now coming in it is evident that even the increased space will be filled to overflowing. The Exhibition proper promises to be unusually attractive, but with the array of special attractions that are being arranged for the public will be well repaid for a visit to St. John during the Exhibition. We would advise our readers to write to Ira Cornwall, Secretary of the Exhibition Association, for prize list and other information.

Mr. C. French, of Truro, begs to inform the nobility and gentry of Truro that his importation of pure bred pigs arrived safely from England recently. An early inspection by milords is respectfully solicited.

The Provincial Government crop report for August shows the state of nearly all the principal crops in Nova Scotia to be satisfactory. Oats are suffering from red-leaf blight and the attack of oat aphid or green fly, so that a poor crop is anticipated.

The strike at Springhill still continues. There is said to be a feeling in Springhill that a settlement is not far off. Many of the best class of miners are leaving the place. There is a great scarcity of coal at Parrsboro. It is to be hoped that a settlement will soon be arranged.

General Middleton intimates that the man chiefly responsible for the confiscation and looting of Bromner's furs, was Haytor Reed, now commissioner of Indian affairs. The general says that the government refused to place the disturbed districts under martial law during the rebellion, but sent Reed, who was then acting lieutenant governor and member of the North-West council, along with Gen. Middleton to represent civil authority and to advise General Middleton in his dealings with the Indians and half-breeds. It was at the request of Reed that the furs were confiscated.

Everything at the Charleston, (Mass.) state prison is quiet, and no further trouble is anticipated.

The overseers for Harvard have concluded to continue the use of Latin instead of English in their diplomas.

John Boyle O'Reilly, poet and editor of the *Boston Pilot*, died suddenly of heart failure on Sunday morning.

Prairie fires are devastating the western part of Kansas. Crops and live stocks are being destroyed in large quantities.

A despatch from Washington says it is understood Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Blaine will resume their conference on the Behring Sea question at Bar Harbor within the next fortnight.

The Senate has passed Senator Plumb's concurrent resolution providing for the transfer, with Mrs. Grant's consent, of the remains of General Grant from New York to Arlington cemetery, Washington.

Major Pond announces Stanley's first lecture in Boston Nov. 18th next. Mrs. Stanley will accompany him. In New York the tickets to the first lecture will be \$5, and Chauncey M. Depew will preside.

A strange case of hydrophobia has been developed at St. Paul, Minn. A cow bitten by a dog went into convulsions, and a family who had been using the milk are all suffering from convulsions. A dog to whom the milk was given as an experiment went mad and was shot.

The census of the school children of New York has shown the golden rod to be the favorite as the floral emblem of the commonwealth. The golden calf still counts the majority of the adult population as its worshippers, however.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railway and other Vanderbilt lines have been tied up by a strike. The trouble is owing to the discharge of Knights of Labor and Brotherhood men. The latest despatches state that all trains on the N. Y. C. are moving on time, and that to a casual observer there is nothing to indicate that there has been a strike.

The *Season* for September is just received, and its pages are full of matter interesting to Ladies in every position in life. Art students will find much to interest them in this copy of the *Season*, as it is brim-full of new ideas in fine decorations and art studies of every description. No better journal can be found in the family than this; it has something to suit every member of the family. Sold by all newsdealers. 30 cents per single copy \$3.50 yearly subscription.

The Grand Army demonstration in Boston on Tuesday was very imposing. It took five hours and thirty-five minutes to pass a given point. The Mayors club of Boston tendered a banquet to President Harrison, Vice President Morton, Secretary of War Proctor, Secretary of the Navy Tracey, Secretary of the Interior Noble, Secretary of Agriculture Rusk, Governor Brackett, Generals Butler and Fairchild, Admiral Gherardi, Congressman McKinlay, Boutelle, Lodge and Candler, and others. One hundred and ten plates were laid. The President made a brief speech, then he and his party proceeded to the reception at Mechanics' building. At least 15,000 people were present at the latter place. The audience sang patriotic songs while awaiting the arrival of the guests.

Lord and Lady Dunlop have met and become reconciled.

The agreement between France and England in regard to Zanzibar has been signed.

The exodus of Jews from different points of Russia has commenced. Thousands are going to Brazil, others to Algeria.

The King of Holland is in a feeble condition and is confined to his room, but the alarmist reports current are without foundation.

Several of the crew of the Russian man-of-war *Tchesma* have been killed by the bursting of a steam pipe aboard the vessel.

The Duchess of Albany visited the poet Tennyson on the 6th inst. to congratulate him upon his birthday. He was born in 1809.

The visit of the German Emperor to England is thought to point to a general European peace pact, implying a limitation of armaments.

The *Temps* says: "The King of Dahomey is reported dead. Egbas is marching to join the French. The Dahomans are trying to intercept him."

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From the Month of July.
July 9, August 13, September 10, October 3,
November 12, December 10.

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List of Prizes.

1	Prize worth \$15,000	\$15,000 00
1	" " 5,000	5,000 00
1	" " 2,500	2,500 00
1	" " 1,250	1,250 00
2	Prizes " 500	1,000 00
5	" " 250	1,250 00
25	" " 50	1,250 00
100	" " 25	2,500 00
250	" " 15	3,000 00
500	" " 10	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100	" " 25	2,500 00
100	" " 15	1,500 00
100	" " 10	1,000 00
500	" " 5	2,500 00
500	" " 3	1,500 00
3134	Prizes worth	\$52,740 00

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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

AT THE DENTIST'S.

Revengefully dedicated to Dr. ———

My mournful tale of bitter woe,
O victims of the dentist, hear,
And when you know of all my pain,
For pity's sake do shed one tear!

One frosty day in early spring
To Dr. Blank I had to go
To get some teeth filled. Did he strive
My pain to lessen? Ah! not so!

He pounded till you might have thought
To murder me he meant to try.
I bore it nobly for a time,
Then fiercely uttered this sad cry:

O Dentist! "In our hours of ease,"
So smiling, kind and glad to please,
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A very fiend of evil—thou!

He smiled at this, a grim, sad smile,
And said the lines were "very good."
Which he was not, I grieve to say,
For soon he hurt me all he could.

And I need scarcely say that while
He dug and pounded for an age,
And filled my teeth with yellow gold,
My gentle heart was filled with rage.

* * * * *

I had to go another day,
And oh! the tortures suffered then
They never could be half revealed
By tongue or pen of living men!

Two instruments of torture new
By this time he had laid in stock,
And when I saw—or rather felt—
Their power, it gave me quite a shock.

The one I named a "bumble bee,"
And well did it deserve the name,
For in it buzzed, and out it flew,
And left a sting where'er it came.

The other was a mallet small,
But oh! the pain that it did bring,
You would not dream could be produced
By such a very little thing.

But let me tell you how it worked,—
The dentist gently o'er me leaned,
And when he'd put the gold in place,
'Twas pounded by another fiend!

Who hammered it with all his might
With the aforesaid mallet small,
And the first fiend would "Harder!" cry,
"Why you can scarcely strike at all!"

No need to say that I was struck!
And as the blows fell fast and thick,
Oh! try! the longing that I had
To give them both a gentle kick,

Or hit them very hard indeed.
But then I thought 'twas not polite,
Though when it came to striking me
It never struck them in that light!

And so I never said a word,
Though I was getting very weak—
One reason for my silence was,
That 'twas impossible to speak.

Because the dentist's fingers clutched
My mouth and kept it open wide,
Until I felt inclined to ask,
"Pray, do you wish to step inside?"

* * * * *

Dear fellow mortals, if you're wise,
You'll not go near a dentist's chair,
Lest all the pangs you there endure
Should make you wish to tear your hair.

Well now, I think I've said enough,
And if this tale of horrid pain
Will warning give to any soul,
I shall not have endured in vain.

COWLEN.

LETTERS TO A COUNTRY FRIEND.

Dear Dick,—While searching among my old letters for one to which I wished to refer, I came across a bulky package endorsed "from Dick," and before I put that bundle away again two whole hours had flown. We have both seen a great deal of life, and are both greatly changed since those letters were written—But there—I shall not recall the past, although great is the temptation to do so.

The impulse to write to you, aroused by reading your old letters, I shall not, however, attempt to resist. Since you were here last spring nothing worth relating has occurred besides what has been recorded in the newspapers, except that my old friend and boon companion H—has purchased a farm and removed to it with his family. We have exchanged letters every week since he left the city. Last Saturday he and his daughter, Miss Ruth, came to the city and put up with us. On Wednesday H—started for "the Hub," and probably will visit several other less distinguished cities on business, of which more anon.

The daughter will remain with us, at least until her father returns, and not improbably for several weeks. She is, in my judgement, a remarkably fine girl—young lady I should say—not pretty exactly—or not *always* pretty. When animated, as in conversation, then the countenance, which some would consider almost lovely while unmoved, becomes fairly radiant, even beautiful. She is intelligent, indeed an excellent reasoner, well educated, well read, and a good conversationalist, which implies being sympathetic and an appreciative listener, as well as a good talker. I am sure you would be quite captivated with this young lady, crusty old hack that you are, though not of course made captive. Who would dream of cousin Dick surrendering to the charms, however varied and great, of any of the fair sex, after having “run a muck”—unscathed?—Oh! who can say? It would be absurd though, would it not? for a man of thirty-five to be captured by a young lady more than ten years his junior. I had for the moment forgotten, also I would not have written this lightly, that Miss Ruth is in quite a precarious state of health. The symptoms are certainly those of at least the early stage of pulmonary trouble, but as there is no hereditary predisposition to consumption, I hope that judicious treatment will be effectual in restoring her to her usual robust health. Last winter Miss Ruth while skating at the rink got very much heated, and instead of walking home, she took the street cars and became thoroughly chilled. Then instead of taking a warm bath and hot drinks and going to bed, she attended a party the same evening, lightly attired of course. A succession of parties followed, to which she, with unflinching determination worthy a better cause, dragged herself. Late and unwholesome suppers, late hours, exposure and fatigue complete the history of the case.

Beside H—'s anxiety on account of his daughter he has had a great deal of trouble with a cantankerous neighbor about a disputed boundary, arising out of a change in the course of a small river.

The business which has occasioned his trip to the States would furnish material for the plot of a novel. When about six or seven years ago H— came from Boston to Halifax with a gentleman and lady whom he called, and has until a few weeks ago regarded as his father and mother. These people were in good circumstances financially, and when the old gentleman died, a few days subsequent to the demise of his wife, he left H— enough money to give him a good start in business.

The box in which old Mr. H—'s will was found after his death was taken charge of by and has since remained in the care of his lawyer, until a few days ago, when on retiring from the active duties of his profession, this gentleman sent the box to H—. An examination of the contents revealed besides files of old letters, mortgages, deeds and other papers, a number of volumes of which the old gentleman had kept a diary for a long series of years. These journals Miss Ruth became much interested in, and from her perusal of them learned that her father had been taken from an orphan asylum in Boston, and had been formally and legally adopted by his supposed parents, who, as I have already intimated, a few years thereafter removed to this city. When Miss Ruth communicated this startling discovery to her father, she to him terrible possibility and indeed very great probability of a bar sinister immediately crossed his mind, and, as the certainty of illegitimacy could not be more terrible than uncertainty, as to his parentage, and as there was a ray of hope that inquiry might establish the legitimacy of his birth, H— determined to investigate the matter thoroughly. When my friend informed me of the discovery he had made concerning his adoption by his supposed parents, I immediately recalled having found among grandfather's letters one from a friend residing in Boston, in which mention was made of the death of a young married lady who with her husband had moved to that city from Halifax, and of this lady's infant son having been placed in an orphan asylum by his father, who had then left Boston for the gold fields of California. On referring again to this letter I found that this child would, if still alive, be about H—'s age. This revelation afforded more than a ray of hope to my friend's mind of the possibility of establishing his legitimacy, and his trip to Boston is undertaken with the hope of finding there some clue that will lead to his identification with the infant left at the orphanage as narrated in the letter to my grandfather.

You will probably remember that when you were here last spring I told you about a young couple in whom H— and I had become greatly interested, on account of their intelligence, their romantic attachment to each other, and their family history.

Since H— left for Boston, while in conversation with an old lady, from whom I had learned much of the family history of these young people, they are, I believe, second or third cousins—you know I get all mixed up by intricate relationship—I learned that an uncle or great uncle of theirs had emigrated with his bride to Boston about a year prior to the events recorded in the letter to my grandfather. If the identity of these two couples can be established—and I have no doubt but that it can and will be—and H— succeed in obtaining sufficient proof of his identity with the orphan infant, materials are, as I have said, furnished for a very good plot for a novel.

Now I must close this letter and attend to duties which have been neglecting while writing it. I shall not be at all surprised if we have the pleasure of a visit from you very soon. Of course you know that you will be welcome at any time and at all times.

As ever your friend and loving cousin, S. C.

P. S.— “There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out.”

And out of things apparently evil related in this letter I hope that some soul of goodness will be distilled for you.



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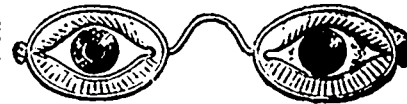
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CLASS D.
The 37th Monthly Drawing will take place On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20th, 1890. At 2 o'clock, p. m.

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
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DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.

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CITY CHIMES.

Last Saturday was not quite so hot as the preceding one, the approaching rain having the effect of making the air very pleasantly cool. Of outdoor attractions there was no end, and all of them were well attended. Saturday afternoon is such a general holiday in Halifax that almost everyone can manage to enjoy an outing.

The concert to be given in the Academy of Music this evening, in aid of the Sailors' Home, promises to be a brilliant affair. The names of the musicians who are to take part is a sufficient guarantee that the entertainment will be of a high standard, and the fact that Vice-Admiral Watson and officers of the fleet have promised to patronize it, assures a good audience. Prince George of Wales has also promised to be present. A large number of tickets have been sold. The Sailors' Home is one of the most deserving institutions in the city, and it is to be hoped that the concert will be the means of raising a large sum of money for it. A bazaar is to be held in the exhibition building for the same object in September.

We are pleased to see that our suggestion as to the concerts in the Public Gardens has been acted upon. Last night a band concert was given, to which the admission fee was ten cents. It is too late for us to be able to tell of the result of the experiment this week, but we have no doubt, if the attractions of the ten cent concerts are as great as the twenty-five cent ones, that they will be successful.

The yacht race on Saturday last was viewed from the Squadron's club house and lawn by a larger gathering than usual, the fact that it was the first band day of the season probably being an attraction. There were eight entries for the race, but only six of the number started. The *Calypso* won easily, with the *Mentor* second. Among those present at the club house were His Honor Lieut.-Governor Daly and Mrs. Daly, Sir Ambrose Shea and Lady Shea, General Sir John Ross, Consul-General Frye and Mrs. Frye, and many prominent society ladies and gentlemen. Some of the ladies were charmingly dressed, but the chill wind compelled many of them to put on their jackets, which they seemed loath to do, and cover their pretty light gowns. They need not have hesitated, however, on the score of becomingness, for the natty little coats which are now worn are very attractive. Tea was served about five o'clock, and was a welcome addition to the other attractions. "The cup that cheers" never seems to come amiss, especially where ladies are present. These "at homes" at the Yacht Squadron's grounds have become very pleasant gatherings, and to judge by the number of ladies who attend them, it would appear that guest day is appreciated by the fair sex. On other days ladies are only permitted in the boathouse for the purpose of embarking or landing, the club house being kept sacred to husbands and brothers. The boathouse is very complete in its way, and contains some luxuriously fitted boats. The machinery for taking out and bringing in boats is very convenient. It is a sort of pulley which slides on beams which extend overhead from end to end of the boathouse. It also has an arrangement for pulling a boat out from the side. This must save a great deal of unnecessary hard work. The facilities for bathing are excellent, and are taken advantage of in the early morning by members of the club. The grounds are neatly kept, and a quoit ground furnishes amusement to those who engage in the pastime of pitching quoits. Altogether the premises are most creditable to the gentlemen who have brought them to their present state.

The specimens of polished marble in the window of the Halifax Piano and Organ Company, Hollis Street, are being much admired. They are the property of the Bras d'Or Marble Company, Limited, and were taken from the company's extensive quarries at Marble Mountain, Cape Breton.

A deputation of gentlemen representing the Victoria School of Art and Design and the Institute of Science, waited upon the City Council last week and presented a petition signed by four hundred and seventy-five of the leading professional and business men of Halifax, praying that the southern end of the Parade be granted for the purpose of having erected upon it a handsome building, in which the Provincial Museum, the Provincial and City Libraries, the Art School and the Institute of Science should be housed. The idea of placing these institutions under one roof is a good one, and it is to be hoped that the City Council will see its way clear to grant the prayer of the petition.

COMMERCIAL.

While trade has, in wholesale circles, been quiet during the past week, a very fair volume of business has transpired in several lines. The prospect of good crops has engendered a considerable confidence in the future, and has caused some improvement in remittances.

The severe drought which prevailed for six or eight weeks throughout Canada caused the growing crops to wilt and wither, and considerable uneasiness was felt and freely expressed as to the ultimate effect, but copious rains have been experienced during the week now under consideration. This has revived vegetation so that it is thought that the yield will be, in most sections, fully an average one, and in some even more.

It is reported that the potato bug or Colorado beetle has appeared in large numbers in several parts of this Province. In the Preston district especially we hear that the potato vines have been entirely stripped of foliage, and the crop will probably be thereby destroyed.

DAY GOODS.—No great change has been shown in the market for tex-

tile fabrics since our last, but the various wholesale houses are busy receiving and distributing fall goods. Business in this connection is now nearly over. It has dragged along later than usual this season, and is estimated to be about 25 per cent less than that of last summer. Very little new business has been accomplished as yet, though travellers have been out for some time with certain lines of spring samples. Buyers continue to be very cautious. Yet the position is a hopeful one with good prospects for the crops and about 70 per cent of maturing notes promptly met.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The strong feeling that we have noted in the iron markets for several weeks past continues to develop further force from pertinent causes. Late cable advices cite an advance of 10d. to 1s. in warrants. This has affected the feeling on makers' brands, and they are also very firm, while freights for fall shipments are about 1s. 6d. higher. Generally speaking, therefore, quotations are considerably higher than they were only a short time ago, and there is every prospect of the market being fully sustained to the end of the season. The general metal market in England is also very firm. In fact appearances, on the whole, indicate that bottom has been touched, and that higher figures may rule shortly and for some time to come. In a local way there has been a quiet business doing—nothing very special, but still sufficient to show the tenor of the market. Bar iron rules steady, and prices are without change.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market is without change, the feeling continuing steady under a fair enquiry, and quotations remain the same. Beer-bohm's cable reports no changes in either wheat or corn in the English markets. French country markets are easier. Wheat in New York has re-acted, declining 7c. to 1½c. Corn remained steady. At St. Louis wheat was easier and experienced a slight decline. Crop reports show that throughout America the yield of both wheat and corn will be very large.

PROVISIONS continue to move in a hand-to-mouth way at quotations, dealers only buying sufficient for actual requirements. The Liverpool provision market has been firm, lard and tallow advancing 6d. and 3d. respectively. In Chicago the hog market was steady and the cattle market strong.

BUTTER.—There is no change in the butter market, except that it is reported that the enquiry for old has slightly improved. With regard to this season's market the position is essentially unchanged, there being a mere jobbing business, and that is all.

CHEESE.—There has been nothing striking to note on spot, and no one had to report any business in this line as accomplished. All seem to be awaiting news from the country and the upper provinces. The majority of dealers admit that they want cheese if they can get it at their own figures.

FRUIT.—The week has not developed any pronounced change in the market, but stocks of staple lines of both dried and green fruit show noticeable reduction and in consequence the feeling is firm. In green fruit lemons and oranges especially are well worked down. In fact of the latter there are none on the market in first hands, and the few of the former that remain are very firmly held at advanced quotations. Of new supplies we hear nothing, except that some oranges may come from Jamaica shortly. In dried fruit the prominent feature has been the firmness of currants and raisins, the former being specially active during the week. Stocks of raisins are small, and prices are firm at an advance on previous figures. Otherwise there has been no change.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—A good fair trade in sugar is being done at somewhat easier prices. There is a considerable scarcity of bright grades. The darker sugars can be bought quite low. Molasses is very quiet.

TEA AND COFFEE.—Low grade Japan teas are selling very freely and, as the same class of goods could not be laid down for within 1c. to 2c. of the price paid, buyers are generally well satisfied. Early Japans are being asked for, but none are to be had. Blacks continue to advance in England, and Canadians who cable orders have been unable to get them filled at listed prices. The position of coffee in the market is the same. There is little or none in first hands here and the trade are supplying themselves from England. Advices from primary sources are firm, the latest news being to the effect that the lowest grade of Rios suitable for the Canadian market could not be laid down here under 19c. to 21c.

FISH OILS.—In Montreal steam refined seal oil continues dull with a dragging market. Prices may be quoted same as last week at from 48c. to 51c. per gallon in round lots. In Newfoundland cod oil there is little doing with quotations at previous figures, 33c. to 35c. in round lots, with a slightly upward tendency. Cod liver oil is in better enquiry, though business doing is little more than nominal. There is a better enquiry and the prospect is that, as it is scarcely possible for prices to go lower, the upward turn will commence soon. We quote 40c. to 50c.

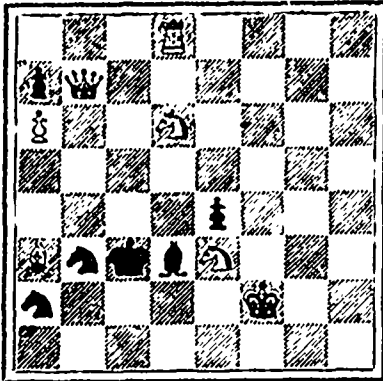
FISH.—There has been no change in the local position of fish, except that all kinds are more plentiful all along our shores and on the banks, and as bait is, though not abundant, still in better supply, better catches are being made, and fish is coming to market more freely. The West India markets do not improve, and there is no margin there to make shipments hence profitable. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Aug. 12.—"It is yet too early to talk of fish, and there is nothing of importance about them. Advices from the Gaspé coast, however, talk of pretty stiff figures, and we were informed to day that \$5.50 to \$6 was asked for dry cod, but could not learn whether it had been closed with or not." Gloucester, Mass., August 12.—"We quote new Georges codfish at \$5.25 a qtl. for large, and small at \$4.50; Bank \$4.75 to \$5 for large and \$4 for small; Shore \$5 and \$4.25 for large and small. Dry Bank \$5.25. Cured cusk at \$4 per qtl.; hake \$2.62; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$2.25, and English-cured do. \$2.87 per qtl. Labrador herring \$5 bbl.; med. split \$4.50; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$3.50; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$9.50; tongues \$8; alewives \$4; trout \$14.50; California salmon \$15; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 33.

By F. Healey.

From Illustrated London News. BLACK 6 pieces.



WHITE 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No 34.

Two Knights' Defence.

Messrs. Bird and Messrs. Blackburne and Lee.

- Chess game notation: 1 P to K4, 2 KKt to B3, 3 B to B4, etc.

And White wins h.

NOTES.

a An insufficiently considered and unnecessary attempt to deviate from the ordinary line of play, which gives Black a good game.

c Either 14.... P to QR3, or 14.... P to KR3, was advisable for the defence.

d Messrs. Bird and Chapman follow up their advantage, and vigorously push the attack.

e An excellent device, by which White obtains a tighter grip. 25..... P takes Kt would, of course, be met by 26 R to Kt7!

f For a series of moves, White has always selected the most telling play on the board.

g Of course, exchange of Queens means certain death.

h A worthy termination of a

cleverly conducted attack. White from this point can force a mate in nine moves, e. g.; 29..... B takes Q; 30 R to R7 ch, K to Kt sq; 31 B to Q5 ch, R to K3; 32 B takes R ch, K to B sq; 33 R to B7 ch, K to Kt sq (if K sq, White mate in two, by 34 B to Q7 ch, K to Q sq; 35 Kt to K6 mate); 34 R to Q7 ch, K to B sq; 35 Kt to R7 ch; K to K sq; 36 Kt takes B ch, K to B sq; 37 R to B7 mate. - Gazette.

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Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.

GROCERIES.

Table listing prices for various grocery items like SUGARS, TEA, MOLASSES, BISCUITS, etc.

BREADSTUFFS.

The American markets are booming on almost everything in the way of cereals. Corn four weeks ago was sluggish in Chicago at 34c. and wheat at 85c. Now corn pulsates between 48c. and 50c., and wheat steady at \$1. Crop returns show a reduction of 11 per cent on July estimates of spring wheat, whilst winter wheat all harvested falls below 66 per cent.

Canadian markets are slower to move, but there has been a firm feeling, more ready sales, and in some instances Millers have advanced limits 10c and 15c. per bbl. The tendency is to strength and higher prices all round.

Table listing prices for various flour and breadstuffs items like Manitoba Highest Grade Patents, High Grade Patents, etc.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing prices for various provisions items like Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid, Pork, Mess, American, etc.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing prices for various fruits items like Apples, No. 1, per bbl., new Am., Oranges, new Jamaica, etc.

C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing prices for various fish items like MACKEREL, HERRING, SALMON, etc.

WANTED—A COMPANION.

(Concluded.)

She gave a little cry.

"My love! my love!"

Those words followed the wordless cry. Yes, he was sure he heard the words.

For a second she stood gazing as the train puffed along more quickly; then, with a quick clasping of her hands over her eyes, she sprang to the low wall and was on it.

Her foot slipped; she sprang again. But then she only failed because strong arms were around her, and a strong, low, pained voice was calling her by her name.

But, when that moment had passed, Ellen knew nothing. Her intended sin, the wild weakness of her despair, the misery of her lost love, had driven the life out of her. Blessed unconsciousness rested on her.

She had to awake, poor troubled child! to tell her troubles. They were heavy ones, troubles that disgrace one.

But love does not die through any such telling, and John Newsom's love was of the right manful sort that is faithful unto death.

Miss Scott was pitiful; she had taken Ellen to her heart, and she blamed her not at all for the evil which the early days of her life had set about her.

These three were happily the only intimates of the little hotel. The landlord of Les Trois Pelerine declared that he had never had so much that was dreadful happen in his house before. He was glad the two other ladies had left.

They had said they must go because they were terrified about the robberies, and the loss of the English lady's ring showed that dishonest folk were about.

"And such a vile slander had never been spoken before!" said the sprightly landlord. "Then let such suspecting customers go!"

CHAPTER XIII. MISS SCOTT AGAIN SPEAKS.

That journey of mine was an eventful one, and no mistake! I am back again at Urchester trying to fall into my old ways; I never shall do that. Does a mother ever feel that her home is the same when her daughter has left it for a home of her own? Does not the mother yearn vaguely after that second home, which in a way is hers?

Crude imaginings! I am but an old maid with no chick nor child. No, I have my daughter Ellen—Ellen Newsom.

I have just read over those chapters which had to be put into a storyteller's hands; my orders have been obeyed, and no word has there been written which put into plain English the terrible facts which had surrounded Ellen's young life.

How she kept herself pure and clean-handed no man can ever tell; one can only say that a merciful Providence was her protector.

Now she is safe.

But still I feel I must say what the terrible evil was.

She was an orphan, the child of a long-dead brother of the elder Miss Travers. Really that was the name, but that iota of truth was the only truth in the whole concern. Strange that falsity itself had seen fit to let Ellen keep her own name, come to me with her own name, and in some sort of way show the truth by saying that the girl had her own way to fight in the world. It must have been Ellen's own innate purity which so guarded and armed herself.

For the rest all was falsity.

The clergyman father was a myth, the aunt was the Miss Gill who had applied for my situation; you remember a likeness I detected between the old photograph and Ellen's own young one. She, the aunt, was the Madame Gavill who was one of the group of queer folks seen at Les Trois Sirenes in Brussels; she was also Madame de la Maure who took me in at Sainte Maree.

The girl Isabelle was no invalid, she was only a catspaw for her companion to carry out her vile trade. The trade was a thief.

There you have it. You read in the papers of what are called "long firm frauds." I had never heard of the thing before, but know them now, and these people were part of one such firm.

How many made the firm one knows not; one branch did get taken up in Paris for one of those big hotels jewel robberies that have been spoken of, but of those only one man, a fat German called Christian, got a severe sentence.

The woman who I must still call as I knew her, Madame de la Maure, was the soul of the firm: she always had two or three girls in her train—generally dull girls like Isabelle.

She did her best, or rather her cruellest, in forcing Ellen into obedience, and she simply sent her off as "companion" to me because the girl would not obey her.

She had her plans for terrorizing the girl so that she should rob me and rob anyone she could in the hotels we went to, but Ellen would not do this.

You are thinking as I thought—what about that hundred franc note I lost in Paris?

Ellen did not take it.

She saw it taken as she rushed out to the staircase, and the thief was a lame man slowly going down the staircase. She did not know the man, but the man knew her—he made her a sign. She had been forced to learn the signs of the vile brotherhood. But, again question. How did I come to know all this?

Simply because Ellen was thrown into a fever by the events of those days at Sainte Maree.

She talked incomprehensible things in her raving, and when clear sense came back to her she wished to know what she had said. Also, with her lover facing her—I need not say he never turned his back upon her—and her hand in mine, she told the sorry tale of her life.

"So you see," she ended, "it is best I should die. I could not live."

"Nonsense! you've got to live," I said with a lump in my throat.

Newsom got up and walked across the room. Bright sun was shining in, the air of the southern winter was soft, the sea sparkled blue and bright below the garden of orange trees.

Stupid old idiot that I was, I began to cry.

"Dear, don't. It is good to die like this. Do not wish me to live; if I lived I must be lost——"

"Never!"

Newsom must have thought she meant by "lost" a going back to that vile life.

"Oh! not that." Ellen's face was uplifted, clear and radiant. "No, no. I meant I must go as girls go for religion into a convent. Would they take me? Ah no. Let me die."

Here something seemed to have carried her so far away from earthly love that she drew Newsom to her and kissed his hand.

But we meant her to get well, and she did get well. When the golden primroses came first into that sweet garden of the south, Ellen was well enough to be moved, and I took her to Cannes.

There I knew there would be plenty of life, and I got rooms at the hotel where Newsom's cousins were staying. Those four girls immediately fell in love with my Ellen. No wonder!

After that I had no nursing; but then, Ellen was swiftly getting well.

She and Newsom were married at the English church at Cannes. They took a journey for a few weeks into Italy, and then they called at Cannes for me. Now I am back at Urchester, and I have seen them settled in the dearest home in Kensington.

I shall not go abroad again just now, and when I do I shall have no lack of "companions." I never need advertise again for one, for those cousins of Newsom's are, as yet, not married, and they, any one of them, would start anywhere with me.

Newsom's people—office people, I mean—have got the contract for making some South American railway. He may have to go out.

Now would that not be the very thing for Ellen? A thorough break of—say five years from English life?

I would try not to be sorry over it.

BEATEN BY A SHORT HEAD.

To stand in a comfortable warm stable eating the best food, and drinking the clearest water, and having my health studied and my wants attended to as if I were a favorite child, is not what can be called a hard lot in life for a broken-down old racehorse such as I am.

Although I am of no use now for racing purposes, it is not many years ago that I managed to win the highest honor on the turf, namely, The Derby. I was foaled about two o'clock one winter's morning on Mr. Clarence's Highflyer Estate, and that gentleman, God bless him, is still my master.

As a yearling I showed great promise of being able to gallop, and I often heard my old trainer, Mr. Purton, remark that I was a "clinker"; and when I became a year older I was put alongside several stable companions and tried for speed. The distance was a little over a mile, and I had the satisfaction of showing the other horses a clean pair of heels all the way.

This performance so raised me in the estimation of my master and the trainer that they gave orders I was to be carefully looked after and every effort made to keep my excellence a secret. I further gathered from Mr. Clarence's remarks to Mr. Purton that I was to be quietly prepared for the Derby. But secrets will leak out in the best regulated stables, and it came to my master's ears that the sharps knew all about my form, and that they were backing me for large sums of money.

As my master had not invested a penny on my chance at the time, he was very much annoyed at seeing the best prices in the betting market swallowed up by outsiders; and both he and my trainer were at their wits' end what to do to put my would-be-backers off the scent.

After much deliberation, it was decided that I should only fulfil my minor engagements and miss the more important ones; some excuse being made for my absence from the post on each occasion.

This was to be done in order to give the "talent" the impression that a great mistake had been made in my trial, and that I was not so good as I was first thought to be. The ruse was successful, and I gradually receded in the betting. When I stood at the quotation suited to my master's purse he supported me to win a big stake at most remunerative odds.

By listening to the conversation between the head stable-lad (a man about fifty years of age) and an apprentice named Shaw, I learned that the Derby was near at hand. I also heard, to my sorrow, that Mr. Clarence was in financial difficulties and looked to me to get him out of his trouble. I could not help thinking at the time that if he had relied upon me alone since I was born he would not have been a loser by it, as I won all the races (small as they were) which I contested. But Mr. Clarence was young and reckless, always ready to bet on anything, and in consequence of this rashness he lost lots of money, and brought his fortune to such a low ebb that, if I did not win the Derby, matters would become very serious indeed for everyone connected with the Highflyer establishment.

A few nights before the great race my slumbers were broken by hearing the sound of men's voices; and on looking round my stable I saw the

apprentice Shaw engaged in earnest conversation with a tall, dark man, whom he addressed as Mr. Blinker.

"What do you want me to do? I dare not lame the horse or give him a bucketful of water just before the race; it's as much as my life is worth to do that," Shaw was saying to the other.

"I don't want you to take on any of those old fakes," replied Mr. Blinker. "Look here; the case stands thus: I have a share in a horse called Whitestar that runs in the Derby. He stands a great chance, but I am afraid of your Merryboy; he must be made safe, and it is for you to do it in this way—providing you have the mount, as you say you will—when you are at the starting-post, get away and hold a front position until you near Tattenham Corner; then give your horse a pull and get shut in—keep shut in until too late, then make a pretence of trying to win. They will only say it's your inexperience that has lost them the race. You will be all right, and a rich man."

"I understand; but suppose I refuse to do what you want," said the apprentice.

"Refuse and I'll—" Here the other bent down and whispered something in Shaw's ear, who turned deathly pale but said nothing. And then Mr. Blinker added, "now don't forget what I have said, because I shall not see you again until after the race. It will arouse suspicion if I am seen with you, so consider the arrangements final, and now good-night, and happy be thy dreams," and without another word he left the stables, and I breathed free again.

It was Derby day, and a beastly day it was—cold, dirty and miserable; and Epsom, where I was located, looked wretched. Very early in the morning my master and the trainer paid me a visit, and from what I could catch of their conversation I understood that Mr. Purton was trying to persuade Mr. Clarence to engage a more experienced jockey to pilot me in the race; but my master was very obstinate and would not hear of any alteration in the jockeys.

"The boy Shaw is a good lad and has ridden Merrybody every morning at exercise, and besides, I have promised him the mount. I don't like to put a stranger up for fear that he might be got at," exclaimed Mr. Clarence, sharply.

Mr. Purton seemed annoyed, but dropped the subject, and gave instructions to Shaw, who had just returned from some errand, to take me to the paddock and get himself rody for riding.

At last everything was ready, and I was under the starter's orders. Down went the flag. The bell rang, and we were on our journey to the winning-post.

Shaw immediately sent me to the front, and I made most of the running, closely attended by a big chestnut horse with a large white patch on his face, and when we reached the bend for home I felt a pull at my rein, and I instantly remembered Mr. Blinker's words "to get me shut in," then I made up my mind to defeat the plans of the two villains, but Master Shaw was too much for me. He had put a patent bit on me, and gave my mouth such a wrench with it that I thought all my teeth were being pulled out of my head, and, before I was aware of it, I was hemmed in on all sides, and had about a thousand to one chance of winning the great race.

I struggled furiously to get an opening, and at last succeeded, but how near the winning post we were!

The horse with the white patch between his eyes was three lengths in front of me, and appeared to be winning easily. I thought of my master and the ruin which awaited him if I got beaten, and of the villainy of Blinker and Shaw, and I strained every nerve to get nearer the big chestnut. My legs felt like red-hot irons being drawn tight, my eyeballs seemed bursting, and a great buzzing sound rang through my head.

"Another stride and I win," I thought. I put out all my strength, and gave a great jump, and the next instant I heard a terrific roar from the Grand Stand and shouts of "Whitestar wins for a monkey." "No, Merryboy wins." "Whitestar," "Merryboy," and then all was hushed.

Alas! with breaking heart I see by the number on the telegraph-board that I am only second, "Whitestar has got home by a short head," I hear a man remark.

With hanging head I am led into the weighing-enclosure, and, whilst waiting there, not caring what became of me, I hear the ominous word "objection" shouted in loud tones throughout the betting rings. I stand there trembling with excitement, and at that moment my trainer and Mr. Clarence walk up.

The former is cool, but the latter is terribly excited, and says, "Do you think you can sustain the objection, Purton?"

"Yes sir," answered the trainer, "while the race was being run Barrone, the bookmaker, who owes Blinker a grudge, came to me and said if Whitestar won he could prove that the horse was really Victor, a four-year old, and he would bring several persons to prove it, if you made it worth their while."

Then, turning to Shaw, Mr. Purton gave him orders to take me to the stables, and both gentlemen made their way to the stewards' room.

I afterwards heard that so clear was the evidence of Whitestar being a four-year-old, and consequently not qualified to run for the Derby, that the stewards took an exceptional course and disqualified him at once and awarded the prize to me; so I am pleased to say my master won the money after all, and was set upon his legs again.

Mr. Blinker and several others, including the apprentice Shaw, who were concerned in the fraudulent entry of Whitestar for the Derby, decamped during the inquiry, and in spite of the endeavors of the police to catch and punish them they got clear away, and have not been heard of since.

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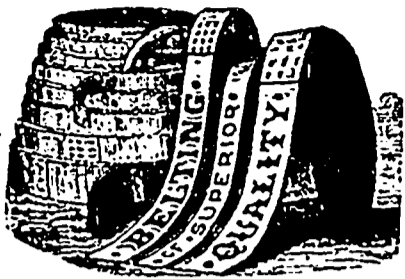
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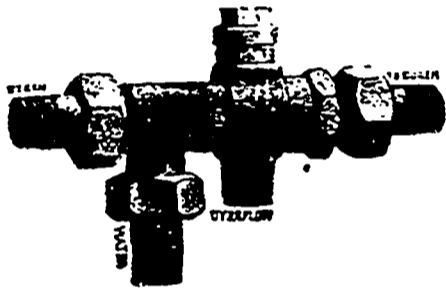
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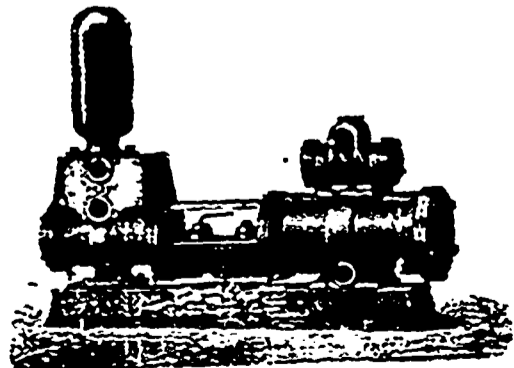
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MINING.

The interest Professor Hind has always taken in our mines, and his extensive mining knowledge, makes any statement of his important from a miner's economical standpoint. The definition of the age of any particular set of rocks is specially important when the geological continuity of the measures extends to localities already yielding minerals. In the case of the Rawdon district the paralleling of the discovery of antimony is followed by the discovery of gold, establishing very likely a geological equivalence with certain measures in New Brunswick. As the gold veins in those measures in Nova Scotia are well proved to be valuable, it is to be hoped that before long the traces of gold known in New Brunswick may be followed to equally rich veins.

If in the Rawdon district it is found to be the rule that the veins are fissures, i.e., crossing the various beds of rock, an important distinction may be drawn between them and those now worked on the shore. In the case of the latter they occupy openings between the slates and quartzites, and run parallel with them. The effect of this is that, as there are many veins, the local enrichments, known as "pay streaks," are necessarily dependant on a comparatively limited source of supply, viz, the rock lying between each vein and its neighbor. This incomplete mineralization of the veins is seen in the fact that the enclosing rocks at many points carry finely disseminated considerable amounts of gold. In the case of the fissure veins they find their source of enrichment in numerous beds as they range across the country, and if at some points they are scantily filled with gold, at other points very rich deposits will be met, and their persistence in depth will probably be accompanied by great prolongation downwards of pay streaks. As no benefit is met in mining without some drawback, it may be anticipated that the prospecting of this class of veins would be often more difficult and their continuity sometimes broken.

COAL ITEMS from the *Journal*, Stellarton.—Up to the time of going to press we have heard of no change in the situation in Spring Hill. It now remains for the workmen at all the collieries to assist their fellow workmen of Spring Hill in their fight for right by a generous supply of the sinews of war. Let this be done cheerfully and quickly.

The coal at Saltsprings, where Mr. Hall has been conducting operations, has run out. It turned out to be a "pocket," as suggested in the *Journal*. A slope will be sunk on the property in an effort to recover the coal.

WESTVILLE ITEMS.—The Acadia keeps grinding away night and day, but the Black Diamond was slack last week.

Work at the Drummond is rushing, so much so that a section of the mine went on double shift on Monday.

The coke ovens are nearing completion, and things in general around the mine are looking tidy and business-like. We believe the manager means business. Should the men not be in a position to do business also, and treat with the manager after a business fashion?

WHITEBURN ITEMS.—Machinery and lumber is coming into Whiteburn Mines daily, with lots of other freight from Liverpool and elsewhere.

A big boiler for the Evans and Parker Mine arrived Thursday morning, also an air compressor for the Queens Co. mine.

The order of the day is now buildings going up everywhere. Men are in demand, both carpenters and miners. Machinery is arriving for the Wiswell Mill. Mr. G. W. Johnson, the contractor for this mill, is pushing things lively. Mr. J. E. Gammon, the manager of the Gammon Mining Co., expects to have the new mill ready in a short time.

All the mines are turning out rich looking ore, and when the mills start up again look out for big bricks and lively times in Whiteburn.

Mr. Ballou, Supt. Boston Gold Mining Co., Molega, had a clean-up on the 5th inst., which weighed 125 ounces of gold. This result was from 100 tons of his lowest grade ore, and exceeded all expectations by one half.—*Gold Hunter*.

The following brief despatch to the *Echo* contains all the information so far received in regard to the fire at the Empress Mine, Renfrew district:—"A large reflection in a north-westerly direction from here on Thursday night was caused by the burning of a house containing hoisting, pumping, and other machinery, of the Empress mine, Renfrew gold mines, owned by Charles North, of Somerville, Mass, Manager D. S. Turnbull. About 15 pounds of dynamite exploded, causing great damage to machinery and out-buildings, but no loss of life is reported."

The recently discovered tin mines near San Jacinto, California, which are said to be exceedingly valuable, have been sold to an English syndicate, who have large experience in the treatment of tin ores, and some of whom own tin mines near Swansea, Wales.

A NEW METHOD OF PREPARING MANGANESE.—A new method of preparing manganese, by which the metal can be obtained in a few minutes in tolerably large quantities, and almost perfectly pure, is described by Dr. Glatzel, of Breslau, in a recent number of the *Berichte*. A quantity of manganous chloride is dehydrated by ignition in a porcelain dish, and the pulverized anhydrous salt afterwards intimately mixed with twice its weight of well dried potassium chloride. The mixture is then closely packed into a hessian crucible and fused in a furnace at the lowest possible temperature, not sufficient to volatilize either of the chlorides. A quantity of metallic magnesium is then introduced in small portions at a time, the total quantity necessary being about a sixth of the weight of the manganous chloride employed. Provided that the crucible has not been heated too much above the melting point of the mixture of chlorides, the action is regular, the magne-

sium dissolving with merely a slight hissing. If, however, the mixture has been heated till vapors have begun to make their appearance, the reaction is extremely violent. It is, therefore, best to allow the contents of the crucible, after fusion, to cool down to a low, red heat, when the introduction of the magnesium is perfectly safe. When all the action has ceased, the contents of the crucible are again heated strongly, and afterwards allowed to cool until the furnace has become quite cold. On breaking the crucible, all the potassium chloride is found to have been volatilized, leaving a regulus of metallic manganese, fused together in a solid block, about three parts of weight being obtained for every two parts of manganese added. The metal, as thus obtained, is readily broken up by hammering into fragments of a whitish-gray color, possessing a bright metallic lustre. The lustre may be preserved for months in stoppered glass vessels; but when exposed to air the fresh surface becomes rapidly brown. The metal is so hard that the best files are incapable of making any impression upon it. It is so freely magnetic that a powerful horse-shoe magnet, capable of lifting a kilogramme of iron, has no appreciable effect upon the smallest fragment. It was noticed that the introduction of a small quantity of silica rendered the manganese still more brittle, and caused it to present a conchoidal fracture, that of pure manganese being uneven. The specific gravity of the metal, former determinations of which have been very varied, was found to be 7.3921 at 22 degrees C. This number, which was obtained with a very pure preparation, is about the mean of the previous determinations. Dilute mineral acids readily dissolve the pulverized metal, leaving a mere trace of insoluble impurity. It is also satisfactory that practically no magnesium is retained alloyed with manganese, and the introduction of carbon is altogether avoided by the use of this convenient method — *Kullow*.

Mr. John Muir, who has leased what is known as the Kirby area, situated at a point between New Glasgow and the Vale colliery, is working on a four-foot seam of very fine coal. The situation of his property, however, places him at some disadvantage, as he has to haul his coal by road into New Glasgow at a cost of something like 50 cents per ton.

Another valuable discovery is reported from Salt Spring. Mr. Hall in continuing his exploratory work has just opened up a seam of coal three feet thick, pitching an angle of 29 degrees. The seam formerly opened out though workable was almost vertical. Exploring still goes on, and Mr. Hall thinks his latest discovery will greatly increase the value of the property. The coal is of superior quality. In order to develop the four foot seam it has been decided to at once sink upon it. To do this an engine and necessary buildings will be placed in position forthwith. It is expected that all will be in readiness to begin sinking about the 15th. Three carloads of coal have been shipped from Salt Springs during the past day or so—one going to Truro.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF COPPER—The improvements in copper smelting, by P. C. Gilchrist, relate to the separation of copper from impurities, more especially arsenic, antimony and tin. In roasting of white or pimple metal for the production of blister copper, in the treatment of metallic bottoms for the removal of arsenic and conversion into blister or into refined copper, and also in the toughening and refining of blister copper, reverberatory furnaces are used, lined with shrunk dolomite, magnesia, chrome iron ore or other basic or neutral lining by which means it is possible to maintain during the operation of refining a basic slag instead of the acid slag as hitherto. A purer product is thus obtained, together with a larger yield and increased output. It has been found that a suitable amount of lime to add when charging white metal containing 75 per cent. of copper, is from 2 to 3 cents per seven tons of white metal charged. The metal should be melted down slowly under air. Much less slag will be formed than is usual in sand-lined furnaces. A good heat should be kept on the furnace throughout the charge. It is often advantageous to add a few shovelfuls of lime to the slag shortly before tapping the charge. Care must be taken not to form too thick a slag or the operation will be retarded. It is often convenient to charge in also some copper oxides or slags, and to subject the surface of the latter to the action of an air blast, the oxidising action of which materially assists the diminution of arsenic. The object of the smelter should be to obtain as little slag as possible, and with a low percentage of copper in it, skimmings of slag should be made three or four times, as desirable. When the sample begins to show a blister fracture a few shovelfuls of lime are to be added once or twice until the bath is ready for tapping. The slags obtained when working as described will not average more than 30 per cent. of copper, whereas when working with the ordinary sand bottom the slag usually averages 55 per cent. of copper, besides weighing considerably more per ton of blister produced. It was found when treating 400 tons of metallic bottoms in a basic lined furnace that there was obtained 323 tons of blister and 107 tons of slag, averaging 25 per cent. of copper, and that when treating an equal weight of metallic bottoms in a sand-lined furnace there was obtained 191 tons of blister only and 221 tons of slag, averaging 55 per cent. of copper. A slag in which there is no more silica than 20 per cent. should be worked with, as with more silicious slags the elimination of the impurities takes place more slowly.—*Journ. Soc. Chem. Ind.*

ONTARIO.—The Silver Center Mining Company of Ontario is the name of a new mining company incorporated by S. C. Duncan-Clark, John Flett, Henry Lowndes, Robert McClain, Richard Chaddick, Thomas Claxton, George Dunstan, O. A. Shaw, O. A. Howland, S. J. Dawson, M. P., and Ed. Gordon, to acquire, hold, lease, exchange and sell mining lands, consisting of mining location "R44," in the township of Lybster, District of Thunder Bay, and other locations in the district, and to develop the said lands by working mines, smelters, stamping mills and other necessary works. The capital stock is \$300,000.

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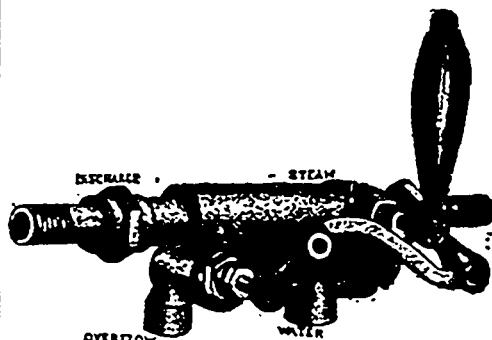
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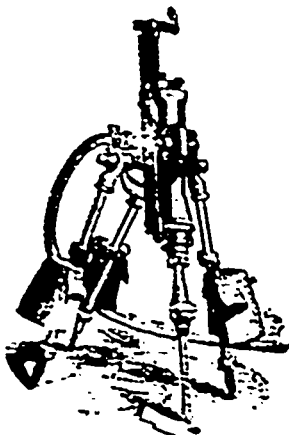
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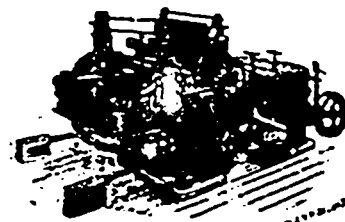
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THE AMBER DEMON.

CHAPTER I.

The stormy weather, so long waited, so eagerly watched for, had indeed come at last.

The scouts, who were nearly wearied by the continued cloudless skies and soft, gentle breezes, rushed to warn the fisher-villagers that their harvest would soon be ready for them, as a fierce north-easter was roaring down the Baltic, sending the surf surging over the sand-dunes and strewing the strand with wrack.

Yes, strange as it may seem, the storms so much dreaded, as a rule, by sailors and fishermen, are hailed by the inhabitants of the Samland as their best friends.

Wind and wave do for them what it is beyond the powers of human hand to accomplish. The sea lashed into fury, loosens the boulders that press upon the amber masses underneath, disentangles them from the seaweeds and sea-tang by which they are attached to the bottom, and sets them rolling inshore.

The harvest of the deep for the Samaites is amber. The clear light and dark amber is obtained from the water, either from the reefs, where the finest is to be found, or along the shore, where the smaller stray pieces are tossed about by the surging waves. The opaque amber is procured by digging, twenty, thirty feet or more beneath the sand dunes that extend for miles around, which contain the veins of blue earth, in which the petrified yellow and yellowish-brown masses are found embedded.

A hardy lot of men are these fishers of the Samland, and it is well they are so, for amber-fishing is no child's play, but exceptionally heavy and laborious work. Still, such as it is, it is eagerly looked forward to by the fishers of the Baltic, for upon it they depend for their daily bread.

Among the first to be down at the water's edge, after the scouts' warning had been received, were the rivals, Ole Bertel and Karl Malen, rivals in love as well as in fishing, for were not both sworn admirers of the same girl, the pride of the village—beautiful Else Preben?

It must be confessed that Else was somewhat of a flirt, and played off one admirer against the other. Now she would give such sweet smiles, tender glances and soft words to Ole, that he would be transported to the seventh heaven of delight, and believe that he had fully outdistanced his rival and reigned supreme in Else's regard. Then, after about a week of this, and when all sorts of unholy things had been raised in Karl's breast at the sight of Ole's happiness, she would suddenly turn round, give the latter the cold shoulder, and elevate his rival to the place from which she had so summarily deposed him.

There were wise steady-going old folk who shook their heads at the vagaries and caprices of the beautiful girl, prophesying that no good could possibly come of setting a feud between the two hotheaded young men, but Else laughed to scorn all advice, and went wilfully on her way, alternately making them believe that each was the favored one.

Not only the men of the village, the women also joined in gathering the amber harvest, the former wading shoulder-deep into the sea, careless of the waves that buffeted them to and fro and almost took them off their feet at times. They were armed with long hooked forks and band nets; with the forks they poked at the masses of sea-weed and tang driven towards them by the crested surf, and caught as much as they could, while others gathered in their nets any pieces of amber tossed about by the surging waves. As fast as the masses of weed or single pieces could be got ashore, they were passed on to the women and girls who stood as near as they could to the water, and quickly disentangled the pieces of amber, large and small, from the weeds that clung tightly round them.

Among that group of hardy sun-burned girls there was not one that could vie in beauty with Else Preben, who, with her shapely arms bare, and her luxuriant hair blowing about her shoulders from the force of the north-easter that drove the treasures in shore, made a pretence of doing hard work.

It was but a pretence, for she was more engaged in flirting with the young men when they came ashore, which they were obliged to do occasionally, as the temperature of the water was exceedingly cold, and the salt spray dashing over them fell in chilling icicles upon their heads and faces.

There were significant glances among the girls gathered about the water's edge as they saw Else and Karl apparently oblivious of everything save themselves in one of the intervals when the young man had come ashore.

"Seems as though Ole is out of favor," remarked one to her companion, as she paused in her work of disengaging the amber from the seaweed that encumbered it.

"Well may you say that, Martha," the other returned. "She has scarcely spoken to him this week or more."

"It's a shame."

"So it is."

"What right has she to keep the two most eligible men in the village dangling after her?"

"That's what I say."

"Why can't she make up her mind and—and—"

"Let some of us girls have a chance with the other, eh, Martha. Is that what you would say?" laughed the other, who was a pretty, rosy-cheeked girl enough and a favorite with the young men of the village when Else was out of the way; when she was present the whole male population, that is to say, the young male population, were just like moths after a candle, they could no more resist the spell of her attraction than the silly insects could help singing their wings at the glittering but to them fatal flame.

(To be Continued.)

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

We have recently been favored by visits from Messrs. Forbes and Lynch of Shubonacadio. Mr. Forbes played two games against Mr. O'Hoarn, both of which resulted in draws. Mr. Lynch contested three games with Sergt. Muir, of which two were draws and the third was a victory for the Sergeant.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 178.—The position was: black men 12, 17, king 18; white man 31, kings 9, 11; white to move and win.

9	13	18-23	17	22	30-26
17-21	31	26	21-25	29	25
13	17	23-30	22	29	w. wins

by first position.

GAME No. 66—"Ayrshire Lass."

Played between Mr. James K. McCulloch and Mr. James Wyllie (champion of the world) as reported in the *West Lothian Courier*.

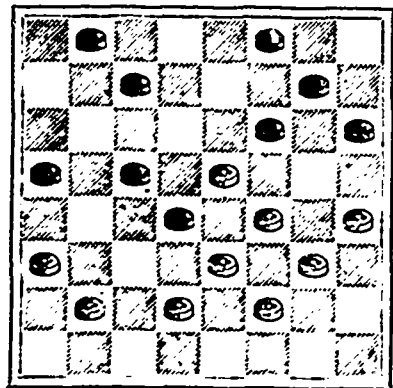
11-15	18-25	5-9	1-26
24	20	29	22
8-11	7-11	9-13	18-22
28	24	30	25
4-8	2-7	7-11	3-7
23	19	19	15
15-18	11-18	12-16	26-31
22	15	22	15
11-18	14-18	13-17	31-13
32	28	24	19
10-14	9-14	6-9	black
25	22	28	24
		13	6

wins.

a This position forms Problem 180 as below:—

PROBLEM No. 180.

Black men 1, 3, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18.



White men 15, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

White to move. What result? We invite the attention of our best players to this fine problem, and will award a copy of the *American Checker Review* for the best solution.

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I took Cold,
I took Sick,
I TOOK
SCOTT'S EMULSION

RESULT:
I take My Meals,
I take My Rest,
AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN PUT MY HANDS ON; getting fat too. FOR SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incurable Consumption BUT GAVE ME FLESH ON MY BONES AND I AM NOW FEELING AS WELL AS A POUND A DAY. I TAKE JUST ONE TABLESPOONFUL OF SCOTT'S EMULSION IN MY MILK. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS THE ONLY TABLET FOR ALL DRUGGISTS AT 25c PER BOTTLE.

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Liabilities, - 2,664,253.75

Surplus, - \$230,248.66

1889.

New Assurance, \$2,369,500

Total " 17,711,404

Premium Income, 561,293

Total " 721,973

RESULTS OF BUSINESS OF 1889.

Increase in Assurance, - \$948,467

" Assets - - - 341,140

" Premiums, - 51,190

" Surplus - - - 51,664

Surplus Earned - \$115,689

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The well known I. C. R. Steamer NEPTUNE will leave Mulgrave for Sydney via St. Peter's Canal and East Bay on arrival of the train, DAILY, RETURNING same night, in time for Morning Train.

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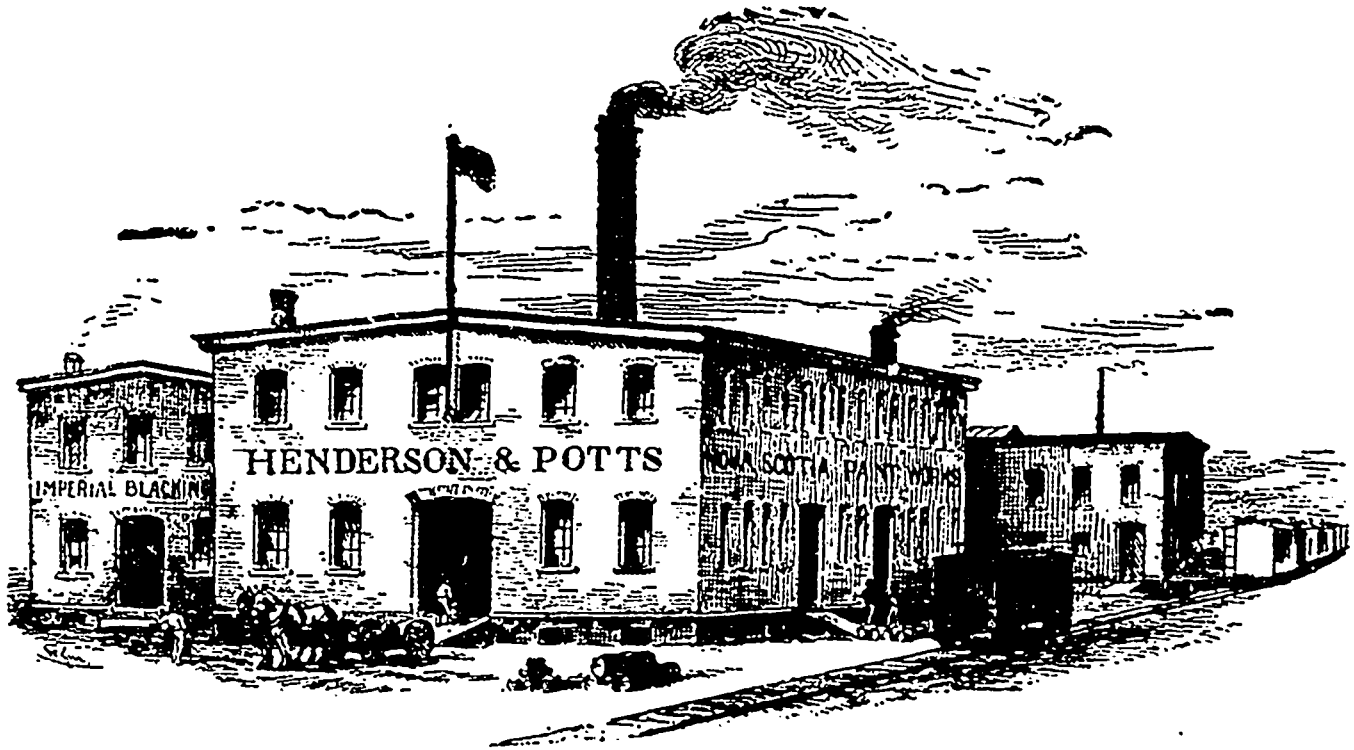
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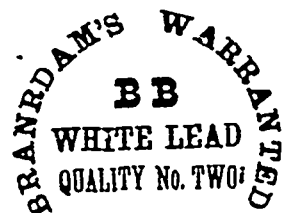
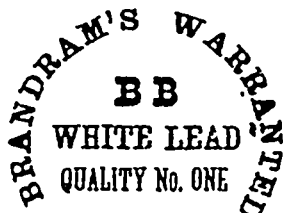
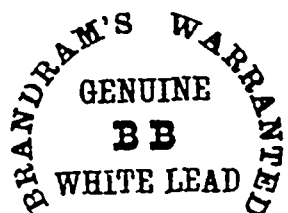
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