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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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In a recent notice of the doings of the School of Science at Pictou, a contemporary tells us that "Dr. Alexander Primrose will lecture Wednesday on respiration." Is it permitted us to ask what Wednesday has been doing to deserve lecturing? Is Wednesday a thing or creature that respire? Has Wednesday wilfully declined to respire, with a view to suicide? Who or what, in fine, is Wednesday? Among all the detestable Yankee vulgarities of the Press there is scarcely one so irritating as the omission of the word "on" before the day of the week.

The death of General Sheridan leaves the veteran Sherman almost the last name of note connected with the great civil war. As has recently been remarked, the early ages at which the American Generals have died presents a singular contrast to the general longevity of European Commanders. The late Commander-in-Chief of the American Army was undoubtedly a soldier of high capacity, though he perhaps owed the confidence of his troops more to his indomitable pluck, than to his generalship. General Sheridan may fairly be added to the list of notable Commanders who have been cavalry men.

The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute has urged upon the Home Government the exemption from legacy and succession duty of personal estate abroad, belonging to persons dying domiciled in the United Kingdom. The council desire to substitute, for the principle of the domicile of the deceased, that of the locality of the estate. Of course, the action of the council is intended to bear on the case of Colonists. The Lords of the Treasury, after careful consideration, do not see their way to adopt the suggestion, alleging loss of revenue and complication with foreign Governments. It is difficult to see why any arrangement made in the interests of Colonial British subjects should have any bearing on the case of foreigners.

It is the *metier* of THE CRITIC to make a firm stand for justice and humanity. It is one of the misfortunes of Halifax that every one is afraid of treading on somebody else's toes. A conscientious journal cannot condescend to this moral cowardice. If it plainly discerns an abuse, it must tackle it, no matter who is displeased for the moment. We have the friendliest feeling for the Street Car Company, which we have expressed a dozen times over and it is in no inimical spirit, but quite the reverse, that we again insist there should be an extra horse for the lighter feet hill. Times out of number, when the cars are heavily laden in the evening, the two horses attached to them break down in their endeavor to pull up that hill. We again, therefore, urge upon the company the putting on at that spot of an extra horse, and we feel sure it would be to their interest in the general saving of their horse-flesh to do so.

Mr. Labouchere circumstantially accuses the Queen of showing temper about German affairs in receiving the special Ambassador, General Von Winterfeldt in a very uncomplimentary manner. Mr Labouchere is far from reliable when he wants a sensation—which is always; but if there is any truth in it, Her Majesty is much to blame. There is something in the atmosphere of a court which is inimical to the sound principle of judging matters on their own merits. The cast-iron rules about the reception of divorced women where they are the aggrieved parties, and are themselves entirely blameless, speak ill for the discrimination of the Sovereign, and for the courage, which in that high position is a duty, to set the highest example of what is due to the unfortunate by no fault of their own. We should like to know if Lady Blandford, the victim of the Duke of Marlborough's ruffianism, is among the ostracised?

Our summer this year has not been an altogether unpleasant one to healthy people, though we have had perhaps more than a due proportion of moisture. But we are not alone in our grievance, if it be one, as the sub-joined remarks of the *Canadian Trade Journal* suffice to show:—"Such a summer as the present has not been known in fifty years in England. There have been only four days of undeniable sunshine since last November. Allegorical painters are considering a picture of July as a symmetrical maiden, with a mackintosh and an umbrella, sarcastically presenting to Jupiter Pluvius a hothouse bouquet, and recent arrivals at the American Club declare that the true reason why the sun never sets on the British Empire is that it never rises. Shop-keepers have suffered seriously. They have had neither a spring nor summer trade. Their stores are filled to bursting with dress goods, bonnets, sunshades, fans, etc., for which there have been no purchasers. Every trade dependent upon summer and sunshine is losing money. Along the Rhine, in Paris, and at all watering places there has been the same persistent down-pour, and the complaint of travellers from all the popular resorts of the continent echoes the same disgusted cry."

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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.

We insert in our "contributed" column a letter on Halifax, from a lady who has just left for England. The bearing-rein abomination we have frequently deprecated, but we are quite aware that running the street cars with three horses all the way would be a tax on the company which they could not in justice be called upon to undergo. We have elsewhere, however, indicated a third spot where we think an extra horse up a hill would be desirable.

Mr. Haggart, the new Postmaster-General, was, it seems, honest enough to vote, in 1887, in support of Mr. Cargill's proposition for the total repeal of the Canada Temperance Act. This, in the eyes of the *Montreal Witness*, is so completely identified with the "unpardonable sin," that it gives, in a sort of *Index Expurgatorius*, the entire list of the thirty-eight members who had "sufficient hardihood to support such a proposal." This is sheer pharisaic insolence. Is Canada a free country, or are we at the mercy of every combination of pretenders to superior virtue?

The *Montreal Witness* has the following forcible paragraph:—"Woman's honor counts for nothing in our courts. A married man in Toronto, representing himself as single, infamously arranged a mock marriage with a young girl, and lived with her until she learned that he had already a living wife, when she left him. He was arrested, and allowed out on bail. Had he been guilty of the smaller crime of stealing her watch, very probably the Magistrate would have refused any bail for him." Is it possible that no legislative enactment exists which rates this dastardly sort of crime at its proper enormity? The law urgently requires amendment for the protection of women. We are under the impression that, as regards seduction, Canadian law is based on the English, which, ignoring justice, regards the seduction of a girl in the light of the loss of her services to her parent. We believe American law regards the individual right of woman to protection against the crime of which she is the victim. Every sort of seduction should be dealt with as a direct crime.

OUR BOYS.

Any one travelling through our Maritime Provinces of late years cannot fail to notice the small proportion of adolescent youth resident therein. Both young men and young women leave the country about as soon as they are able to think and act for themselves. Why is this? No one will venture to say that these Provinces by the sea cannot support their people. Our untried resources are enormous, while those known and more or less developed are abundantly sufficient to maintain ten times the population that we now have.

It is an indisputable fact that nearly all our active industries are to-day in the hands of foreigners. Our coal mines, our gold mines, our iron deposits, our forests, are mainly held by Americans, while our boys and girls go to "the States" in the hope to "better their condition."

Practically speaking, it is of little importance whether their hopes are or are not realized. Our exodians may not be altogether demoralised and unfitted for home life and home work when they come back. Nova Scotians, of all classes, generally succeed in what they put their hands to; but what we contend is, that the conscientious energy they display abroad would be far better devoted to the building up of their own country.

These are facts which it becomes our leaders of public opinion to recognise and to act upon. Of course the spirit of unrest, and the desire to "see the world," which are incidental to youth, influence many of our people to go abroad. But this only measurably accounts for the movement that goes on daily under our eyes.

The truth is, that parents and relatives do not offer any inducements to the young people to remain at home. The usual plan is to give the boys to understand that, on the death of their father they will succeed him in the possession of the family estate. Meanwhile, they are expected to work for their living as no hired man is asked to do. It is always a tedious business to wait for dead men's shoes, and the boys and girls find the truth of this adage and act upon it. The natural spirit of independence urges them to strike out for themselves, and if they cannot get a chance at home, they are resolved to seek it elsewhere.

Still, this slipshod style is doing a serious injury to the country. The very life-blood and sinew is being steadily drained from it without any return. Go where you will in Acadia, and you will find hundreds of acres of land that were once under tillage now deserted, and rapidly returning to their primeval state. And this because no one is left to till the soil. It is much the same in our cities and towns. Young men grow up, and when the impulses of manhood and independence move them, they find that they are bound down so that they cannot make their individual impression in even their own social world. They feel as if they were in some sort slaves to the accident of having parents. Only upon these parents "shuffling off the mortal coil" can these children regard themselves as free men and women unless they leave their homes.

The only remedy that is apparent, is that parents recognise this feeling in their offspring, and give them an interest in their business. We know of one Hants County farmer, for instance, who owns several hundreds of acres of land, who has kept all his boys at home. His process was a simple as well as a sensible one. As soon as his sons attained the age of fifteen years he presented them with a conditional deed to a piece of woodland. The condition in each case was, that he should, in payment for his board and lodging, give a certain amount of labor on the home farm. On the other hand, he was to improve his own lot, and receive all the proceeds therefrom until he attained his majority, when the lot was to be his own. This plan gave the boys a personal interest in their father's business, and they have grown up to be public-spirited and valuable citizens, able to claim their rights, and also to accord those of their neighbors. They have no inducement nor desire to roam.

If fathers generally would treat their sons and daughters liberally, or rather generously, it would not be difficult to stop the exodus which we all deplore.

THE TYRANNY OF COMBINES.

There exists in Montreal a Stonecutters' Union, to which the entrance fee for Canadian workmen is \$5, the subscription 25 cents a month, with benefits of \$3 a week if disabled, a funeral allowance of \$20, and a gratuity of \$75 to widows. So far good, but there is a clause which compels all foreigners to pay no less than \$50 entrance fee. In decreeing this impost the Montreal Association acknowledges its disgraceful subservience to the New York Union, which refuses to acknowledge Montreal workmen going there unless the rates charged are equalized. Discerning as we do in so many of these combinations the greatest danger of the age, we are tempted to ask how long persons interested only for themselves or the particular trade or clique to which they belong, are to be allowed at their own crude and irresponsible wills to take action damaging to the whole body politic?

The utterance of a Scotch stone-mason on the subject conveys a world of meaning "I should have no objection" he says, "to pay \$5, but \$50 is a terrible dose." No doubt it is a terrible dose and one of which it is a sheer iniquity to enforce the swallowing. "I knew," he continues, "that New York was doing this, because they sent notices all over Great Britain that after six months they would put on that charge, but I did not know that here in a British Colony there was any such thing to encounter." No, indeed, how could the poor fellow know that Montreal Unions were only the ignominious vassals of New York combines? "Yes, I promised to pay. What could I do?" What could he do but submit to the abominable know-nothingness of a narrow greed? There is little excuse for this sort of Boycott in Canada. The United States, whose commercial notions run in

this line, can of course do as they please, but Canada essentially requires building up in population by precisely that highly respectable class of labor to which our Scotch friend belongs. Are these narrow exclusives to be allowed to work their "wicked will" to the detriment of the whole Dominion without let or hindrance. We say No! Such arbitrary compulsion requires legislative check. Canada has now arrived at that pitch when all such labor can easily be absorbed, more especially, as regards this particular craft, in Montreal, which prides itself on its constantly increasing building operations. Look at the effect. "Some Scotchmen have been driven off, I am told." "Aye, there were fifteen of them from Peter Lyall's job a fortnight ago, four more from another. They were told there was a good job at St. John, and there they went rather than pay the \$50. It is an outrageous price!"

It was well no doubt that there was a good job at St. John. The Dominion did not lose an excellent class of citizens, but Quebec did.

We cannot too often or too strongly present to thinking men the great danger—the rapidly extending tendency to the suppression of individual freedom and enterprise by associated cliques worked in the narrowest spirit, too often by interested propagandists. No tyranny of the absolutism of Czar or Kaiser is comparable, to the instincts of free-born citizens, to that which we are coming to groan under of all sorts of cliques and combinations. Not by such methods have been built up those great mercantile industries which afford steady and remunerative occupation to so many thousands of estimable mechanics and workmen of all sorts.

NATIONAL HATREDS.

Senator Stewart of the United States, who seems to have at the bottom some blundering sort of instinct that international dislikes ought to be put on one side, neutralizes his own aspirations (if we are right in crediting him with them) by a persistent enumeration of what have been sedulously inculcated for a hundred years in the American Schools as the atrocities and delinquencies of Great Britain, and caps his climax by the inconceivable stupidity and impertinence of assuming that Canada is to be bought by a sum to be paid for her to England!

A public man can adopt no more absolutely vicious role than that of raking up old historical grievances which the course of centuries—even of decades—has long ruled out of the statute of limitations. To day, when, but for American aggressiveness and spread-eagleism, no feeling exists towards America in English or Canadian minds but what is thoroughly friendly and appreciative of the wonders of the Great Republic, this cheap but very unwholesome and mischievous rant is more than ever out of place.

An unforgiving man is bad enough, but a great nation which is unforgiving of injuries which not only have long passed into the land of Nod, but, such as they are supposed to have been, have led directly to the unparalleled greatness of the country which so carefully cherishes them, is a far more humiliating spectacle to all but such men as Stewart, Hoar, Frye and a few other inveterate tail-twisters.

The tendency to follow the baser rather than the nobler utterances of the great men of a country is a curious trait of perversity in shallow minds. To such there is little appeal. The notoriety which is their *summum bonum* comes to them most easily by pandering to the lowest instincts. But, if they were capable of choosing the good and refusing the evil, we would recommend to their study the following noble thought and language of the great Rufus Choate, which is worthy of being enshrined in the hearts of all high-minded Americans.

"National Hatred" was the topic of one his orations. In it he said: "No sir, we are above all this. Let the Highland clansman, half-naked, half-civilized, half-blinded by the peat smoke of his cavern, have the hereditary enemy and his hereditary enmity, and keep the keen, deep and precious hatred, set on fire of hell, alive if he can; let the North American Indian have his and hand it down from father to son by heaven knows what symbols of alligators and rattlesnakes and war-clubs smeared with vermin and entwined with scarlet; let such a country as Poland, cloven to the earth, the armed heel on the radiant forehead, her body dead, her soul incapable to die—let her remember the wrongs of days long past; let the lost and wandering tribes of Israel remember theirs—the manliness and the sympathy of the world may allow or pardon this to them; but shall America, young, free and prosperous, just setting out on the highway of Heaven, decorating and cheering the elevated sphere she just begins to move in, glittering like the morning star, full of life and joy—shall she be supposed to be polluting and corroding her noble and happy heart by moping over old stories of stamp act, and tea tax, and the firing of the Leopard on the Chesapeake in the time of peace?"

No, sir; no, sir; a thousand times no! We are born to happier feelings. We look on England as we look on France. We look on them from our new world, not unrenowned, yet a new world still; and the blood mounts to our cheeks, our eyes swim, our voice is stifled with the consciousness of so much glory; their trophies will not let us sleep, but there is no hatred at all—no hatred; all for honor, nothing for hate. We have, we can have no barbarian memory of wrongs for which brave men have made the last expiation to the brave."

Bananas are spoken of, with justice, as an excellent summer food, but the complaint is made with equal justice that despite the enormous production, the retail price puts them largely out of the reach of those who might be steady consumers.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE FATAL TOPIC.

She talked of poetry. Her voice
Sank to a cadence soft and low,
The while she murmured in his ear
Some rhymes she'd written years ago.

She talked of music with her hands
Astray among the ivory keys,
Playing a rippling "gondollet"
That brought his soul upon its knees.

She talked of art. Her blue eyes shone,
Her fair cheek flushed, and, as she sat,
He thought, "By Jove! what pictured face
Could better be worth looking at!"

She talked of friendship, till he felt
That friendship was man's greatest good;
And when she quoted Emerson,
He looked as if he understood.

She talked of love. The hour was late,
It might have been because of that—
But one thing certain is, that when
She talked of love, he—took his hat!

He—"Why, it is growing quite dark! You can hardly distinguish the people at the hotel." She—"And rather cool, too. I ought to have something around me." He (with a familiar movement of the arm)—"That's so!"

When with a smile your argument she hears,
She has resolved your wishes to obey,
But when she meets your reasoning with tears,
Be sure, O man, she means to have her way.

One of the chief industries in Bulgaria is the production of the attar of roses. The sheltered valley of Kezanlyk, known as the Vale of Roses, is the centre of this production; and the product of this district was 1,100,000 francs in 1885.

No generous man would go to a spiritual séance given by a lady medium, and as the ghost is walking about, while the medium is tied in the cabinet, exclaim, "There's a rat right by the ghost." It spoils the effect to have the ghost cry out and gather up its skirts and run.

No WINTER.—Lives there the man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said, "I'll pay before I go to bed, the debt I owe the printer!" Yes, there are some we know full well, who never such a tale would tell, but they we fear, will go to—well, the place where there's no winter.—*Ex.*

There are some mighty queer people in this world. This morning, while on our way down town, we overtook a young lady whose bustle sat about forty five degrees the wrong way, and when we said, "Miss, your bustle is on crooked," she said, "It's none of your business if it is."

NOTHING ABRUPT ABOUT HER.—Miss Gladys—"You appeared very abruptly with your errand awhile ago. You must not come so suddenly into the room when Mr. Smithers is spending the evening with me."

Mary—"Sudden! And is it sudden you call it, and me at the keyhole a full three-quarters of an hour!"—*Harper's Bazaar.*

At a London party, the other day, W. S. Gilbert, while waiting for his hat and coat, was mistaken for a servant by a dudish guest, who wanted a cab. "Call me a four-wheeler," said the swell. "You are a four-wheeler," replied the humorist, adjusting his eye-glasses in his eye. "What do you mean, sir?" asked the angry swell. "Why, you told me to call you a four-wheeler," said Gilbert, "and besides I could scarcely call you a hansom, you know."

Certain foreigners rented this year a well-known shooting-box in England. One day, while beating the covert, the line worked too much on one side, so the keeper shouted out, "Bear to the left!" At once one of the sportsmen threw down his gun and climbed the nearest tree. The explanation was not far to seek. All the morning he had heard, "Rabbit to the left!" or "Hare to the right!" and, in ignorance of our complicated language, was naturally scared by suddenly hearing, "Bear to the left!"

The London *Sporting Life* claims that all sporting cases should be tried by officials having a special knowledge of the matters in dispute. To prove this need in the recent Jockey Wood trial, it prints the following:

Sir Charles—In this race Wood says that he got off well. Did he?

General—Yes, he got off first.

Lord Chief Justice—I beg your pardon, let me understand. If Wood got off at the start, would his horse have to wait for him to get on again, or would he have to run after it? (Roars of laughter.)

Sir Charles—Now, General, did not Wood say to you: "I think I might have beaten the second horse but not the third?"

General—Yes.

Lord Chief Justice—One moment. Please explain this to me. As I understand, the statement is that Wood did not beat his own horse. If he had beaten the horse in front of him, would not that have made him go faster and so reduce his own chance of winning? (Screams of laughter.)

We did not think the Lord Chief Justice had so much fun in him.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 16. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with seventy-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

Mr. Blake arrived at Quebec on Tuesday. It is hoped his health is not so precarious as recently represented.

The annual match of the Provincial Rifle Association will be held at Bedford from the 14th to the 17th instant, inclusive.

All the frequenters of a Montreal Bucket Shop, except one who gave Queen's evidence, were heavily fined the other day by the Police Magistrate.

We have just completed a rearrangement of our mailing books. Any of our subscribers who do not receive THE CRITIC regularly will please notify us by Post Card.

Toronto has conceived and is carrying out, the sensible idea of converting the "Island" into a park. There will be 150 acres eventually, and the work is progressing fast.

Mr. Van Horne has been elected President of the C. P. R. in the room of Sir George Stephen, who goes to England, it is said, to act as Financial Agent of the Company there.

Owing to the rapid increase of American money at Winnipeg, the banks have decided to accept bills at 3 per cent. discount, silver dollars at 95 cents, halves at 45, and quarters at 20.

The first number of the New Glasgow *Enterprise*, published in that lively and rising town by Dennis Bros., is to hand. It gives every promise of the success which we heartily wish it.

The fisheries department has concluded payment of bounty claims to Canadian fishermen numbering over 45,000. Forty thousand checks, involving an expenditure of \$150,000, were issued.

The S.S. *Halifax*, the pioneer boat of the Canada-Atlantic S.S. Co., will arrive here about the end of this month, and will take a large excursion party to Boston during the first week in September.

Wednesday was nomination day for Colchester Co., the candidates being Sir Adams Archibald, Conservative; Mr. Eaton, Liberal; and Mr. Fulton, Prohibitionist. The poll is fixed for Wednesday, the 15th.

Sir George Stephen has resigned the Presidency of the C. P. R., and all sorts of rumors have been set afloat in connection with this circumstance, of which we shall doubtless not know the rights for a few days.

The singular amount of mortality among members of Parliament continues. The deaths are now announced of Mr. Coursol, M.P. for Montreal East, and Mr. J. S. McCuaig, ex-M.P. for Prince Edward, Ont.

A serious riot has occurred at Riviere du Loup between habitants, and thimble-riggers and loose characters, joined by the performers of a circus exhibiting there. One man is said to be fatally wounded and four others slightly.

It is understood a Nova Scotian syndicate has been applying to the Federal Government for a lease of Sable Island. Their scheme includes horse breeding on an extensive scale, there being a large number of horses in a semi wild state on the island.

The Pacific Mail subsidy has been settled. The Imperial Exchequer gives £45,000 and the Dominion £15,000 to a monthly line of steamers between Vancouver and Yokahama, Shanghai and Hong Kong for ten years. The service is expected to begin in about a year.

The City Council of Halifax is still disgracing the city and itself by unseemly squabbles. This august body seems to be utterly wanting in any sense of responsibility to the public, which elects them and pays the taxes. We shall have somewhat to say on this subject shortly.

So far as can be gathered the reports of the trouble with the Skeena (B. C.) Indians were much exaggerated. It will be a great disappointment to a section of the Press if the Government is not let in for another expensive expedition which it might charge to culpable neglect and mismanagement.

The state of that fine corps, the Governor-General's Foot Guards of Ottawa, seems one which calls for a Court of Enquiry. There must be something radically wrong on one side or the other, perhaps on both, where a commanding officer and his subordinates appear to be so utterly at variance.

The malignity of the tail-twisters has reached a pitch of intensity which can no longer restrain itself within any bounds of decency. It shows how deep lay the anticipation that Canada was to perform the ripe plum act, and justify the Monroe doctrine. One Senatorial blatherer howls for a chance of thrashing England "for the third time." All this vulgar insolence is only calculated to arouse the spirit of Canadians, and determine them more strongly than ever to uphold the autonomy of the broad heritage God has given them. There are some indications that pessimism is beginning to play out, and to follow Secession and Commercial Union into the limbo of dishonest cries. The *Amherst Sentinel* (Liberal) had the following in a recent issue. "Notwithstanding the unfavorable political atmosphere, the plague of politicians and potato bugs, we are enjoying abundance of peace and prosperity." The *Pictou News* (also a Liberal sheet) is likewise convinced "that the tide of prosperity has at last turned in favor of Nova Scotia," and comes out with a cheerful and patriotic article worthy of the great country we ought all to be proud of belonging to.

The Hon. Mr. Dewdney is the mark of such a torrent of abuse that we begin to think he must be a really good man and capable administrator.

The mortality statistics for the principal cities of the Dominion for the past year show that Halifax had a death rate of a little over 18 per thousand of the population, compared with 30 per thousand in Montreal, 28 in Quebec, 22 in Ottawa, 19 in Toronto, 21 in St. John and 24 in Winnipeg.

"A Landsman's Log Book." (T. C. Allen & Co., Agents in Halifax, price 50 cents.) by John T. P. Knight, is, to some extent, a reproduction of Sketches and Reports which have at different times appeared in the *Chronicle* and *Herald*, but they are so fresh and pleasant that, even if there were none in the little volume appearing for the first time, they would in their present form be very acceptable. "The Admiral and the Lieutenant," and the "Judge and the Journalist," are especially racy.

The "Pirates of Penzance" was given on Wednesday and Thursday evenings at the Academy of Music by the company of H. M. S. Bellerophon, assisted by a corps of amateurs of Halifax, whose selection does infinite credit to the management of Dr. Meikle. It was very satisfactory to notice the unusually full houses which rewarded the well directed efforts of the company. The efficiency of the management, and the great pains taken by all, were best evinced, as is usually the case, in the thorough drill of the choruses. If the actual solo-singing was not first-rate throughout, it was in every case far above mediocrity. It is almost invidious to particularize, but Prof. Currie as the Pirate King certainly bore the palm among the gentlemen. Mr. Macdonald, Mr. C. E. Stewart, R.N., and Mr. King-Pooley, as Frederick, the Major General, and the Police Sergeant, respectively, were excellent, but the former gentleman scarcely seemed in his best form of voice, tho' there was nothing to find fault with. The galaxy of prettiness which dazzled the eye in the shape of the numerous, but certainly not too numerous, daughters of the Major General, was somewhat calculated to cast a glamor over critical judgment. Mrs. Rose, Miss M. Duffus, and Miss Bligh made a captivating trio as Isabel, Edith and Kate. Miss Josie Schaefer's fine voice and splendid execution no doubt constituted the vocal gem of the evening, but the altogether charming appearance of Mrs. Tobin, as Ruth, the sweet quality of her voice, and her very excellent rendition, entitled her to a full share of the honors. The *tout-ensemble* was in fact more perfect than could have been expected, and the whole troupe have earned the gratitude of the play-goers of Halifax for one of the best entertainments ever put on the boards of the Academy. We could have wished a little more forbearance on the part of the audience in the matter of encores, and we were sorry to notice a development of savagery among the gods in the use of the abominable "cat-calls." Otherwise there was nothing left to desire.

Sunday, July 22nd was the 27th Anniversary of the battle of Bull Run.

Cleveland is 57 years of age, Thurman is 74, Harrison 55, and Morton 64.

There are in the United States 52,207 manufacturers and 17,329,099 farmers.

A syndicate has been formed in Eau Claire, for the purpose of "raising Buffaloes for the sake of their hides."

Over 300 Italians, disgusted at being unable to obtain employment, sailed for home last week from New York.

The decrease in Knights of Labor membership, in the July report, is said to be 50 per cent. in the large assemblies.

Duluth was visited last week by two separate storms of hail, rain and lightning, following each other at a very short interval, the fiercest ever known there. The damage done is estimated at \$150,000.

Two prompt and plucky maiden ladies named Reeves, sisters, shot two burglars on the 30th ultimo, who had entered their dwelling at Dunville, W. Virginia. One was killed at once and the other fell severely wounded.

A lady who lost her bonnet out of the window of a train near Cheyenne the other day, was mad enough to rush to the platform and jump after it. She was picked up senseless, and was supposed to be fatally injured internally.

Senator Morgan's proposition to withdraw the Fishery Treaty from consideration in the Senate, until that body is prepared to consider it on its merits, seems far from being an unreasonable one, under all political circumstances.

Another fool has been jumping from Brooklyn Bridge. If he recovers from the shock he has received, the Bridge authorities very rightly intend to make an example of him. He is liable to a year's imprisonment and \$500 fine, and it is to be hoped the courts will give him both.

The state of the working needle women in New York equals anything suggested by Hood's "Song of the Shirt." It is the old story of grinding tyranny and greed and the brutal callousness of employers of this sort of labor to any amount of misery existing among their employes.

English speaking miners are being driven out of the Lehigh coal region, Pennsylvania, by Hungarians, Italians and other foreigners, who work for half the wages. Nova Scotia coal is excluded for the alleged benefit of the American workman, who is himself driven away by foreigners.

Under the name of John Kenwood, there has just died in the penitentiary in Nashville Tenn., while serving three years for robbery, a man who is credibly stated to have been the younger son of an English nobleman and brother-in-law of a high Canadian official, who throughout his trial spent money like water in the endeavor to save him from punishment. His real name is known only to the governor and will not be divulged.

We are glad to notice a number (Vol. 21, No. 3) of "Our Dumb Animals," (Boston, 19 Milk St.) devoted to the cause of humanity to our dumb fellow creatures and to the good work of instituting Bands of Mercy, and in other ways inducing interest in animals, especially among children.

Another foolish girl of 23, daughter of an Iowa farmer, is reported to have eloped with a so called "Reverend" scoundrel—a "United Brethren," or some such irregular persuasion, minister—50 years of age, with a wife and seven children. What a pity it seems that those "Reverend" foxes cannot be caught, flogged, and tarred and feathered!

The *American* for August abounds in interest. Some very interesting particulars of General Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga are furnished by H. C. Crandall, and a fitting poetic tribute to the fortune of the late Emperor Frederic is contributed by Edna Dean Proctor. Lt. Schwatka, the arctic explorer, writes about the Eskimmo in a very entertaining manner.

Senator Sherman tells us that the United States desire Home Rule for Ireland, but he is good enough to allay our alarm by adding that his people "are not going to fight about it." We are much indebted to the Hon. Senator for his consideration, but both England and Canada would be much more beholden to the United States if they would realize the practical value of minding their own business and leaving their neighbors alone.

Bouquet throwing has been abolished in the London theatres.

About 7,340 persons emigrated from Ireland during the month of June.

The widowed Empress Victoria is henceforth to be styled Empress Queen Frederick.

The Parnell Enquiry Commission Bill has passed its third reading in the Commons.

The largest Cotton Mill in the world is in Russia. It gives employment to 7,000 hands.

The Duke of Newcastle, who was an extreme ritualist, has become a Roman Catholic.

England returns 495 Members of Parliament to the House of Commons; Scotland 72; and Ireland 103.

In the end of 1836 three public-houses and one shoemaker's shop formed the nucleus of the city of Melbourne.

£13,000,000 worth of fish! That is the retail value of the fish caught annually in Great Britain and Ireland.

Lt. Weissman, the German explorer, does not believe that Stanley is lost, and hopes to hear good news of him at an early date.

Milford Haven is suggested as the port from which the new fast Inman ships should sail, thus shortening the line to New York.

A British lord, who was sent to prison for fraud some time ago, is now said to be porter at the *Pall Mall Gazette* office at £1 a week.

The Government has consented to add to the Parnell commission bill a clause authorising the arrest and punishment of recalcitrant witnesses.

Silesia has been devastated by terrible floods, the worst known in 30 years. The damage done is enormous, and the lake of Lucerne has overflowed its banks.

Archbishop Walsh assures the people of Ireland that their national struggle is grasped by the Pope in all its bearings, and that in every legitimate effort they may count upon his fullest sympathy.

Recriminations between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Chamberlain diversify the *Times*-Parnell imbroglio and Mr. Chamberlain accepts Mr. Parnell's challenge to publish a statement of what passed between them in 1884-5.

Great enthusiasm was manifested last Thursday week at Covent Garden opera, at the farewell in Faust of Madame Albani. The popular Canadian Prima Donna was recalled seven times, and showered with bouquets.

The Parisians are priding themselves on the thousand feet high tower they are erecting on the Champ de Mars for their forthcoming Exposition. Is it a consciousness of their deserts that prompts them to emulate the Tower of Babel?

The reputation of General Boulanger, between his duel and his crushing defeat in the Ardeche, has completely fizzled out. The gallant General will probably be henceforth as harmless as "Major General Stanley" in the Pirates of Penzance.

The recent naval strategy manoeuvres and sham fight have elicited strong expressions of opinion adverse to the supposed importance of torpedoing in warfare. Many naval officers dislike and distrust them, and believe them to be dangerous and delusive.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to a charge of responsibility for the deaths of Mandeville and Ridley, retorted that the prison rules were those authorised by the last Liberal Chief Secretary, and that he would never consent to draw a distinction between one class of offenders and another.

The Boers are dominating some of the South African gold fields with a force of 700 mounted police, officered by men of strong anti-British sympathies. The result of the miserable British policy of the last few years is only beginning to be felt, and it will take strong measures to retrieve British prestige.

The *Times* Parnell Government squabble goes on with increasing bitterness. In accordance with the precept *cherchez la femme*, Mrs. O'Shea is indicated as the probable medium through whom the so-called Parnell letters were handed to the *Times*, a deadly quarrel having sprung up between Capt. and Mrs. O'Shea, and Mr. Parnell, where there had formerly been close intimacy.

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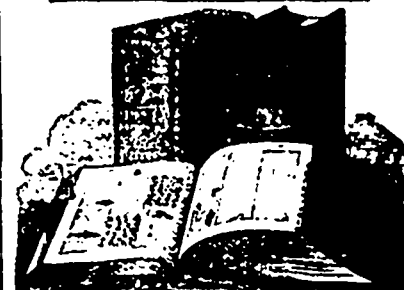
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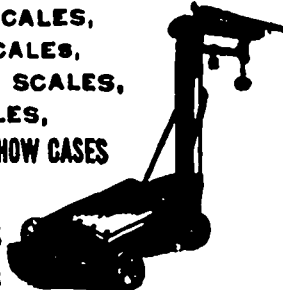
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AUGUST.

Now Nature sits with folded hands
As resting from the busy year,
Will o'er the wide and teeming lands
She contemplates the goodly cheer
She gives; all energizing powers
Lie mute and still, and drowsy hours
Move noiselessly, their jocund moods
And songs foregoing: in deep woods
And fields, a slumberous alliance broods
Unbroken, save by beetle's drone
And o'erfed bees' dull monotone,
Or leaves' low rustle as they make
A pathway for the gliding snake.
The patient cows seek shadows cool,
That stretch themselves like giants prone
Along the edges of the pool—
And midst the waters stand knee-deep,
In dreamy, semi-conscious sleep
Birks sing no more, but on the hill
The tender plaint of whip-poor-will,
Who, telling oft her woeful tale,
Lingers full late after her time,
While at slow intervals the chime
Of sheep-bells in the distant vale
Fall on the ear like tuneful rhyme,
Lulling the senses, till in idle dreams,
We half forget the real in the thought of that which seems.

—Zella Coker, in *The American Magazine*.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

DON'T.

Don't be sulky because you imagine yourself neglected. Think only of
pleasing, and try to please. You will end by being pleased.

(Sulkiness of this kind is often mere fighting the air, no slight or neglect
being intended. It also evinces a restless and uneasy self-conceit which a
man with proper pride would be ashamed to find himself indulging.—E.)

Don't show repugnance even to a bore. A supreme test of politeness is
submission to various social inflictions without a wince.

Don't when at the card table, moisten your thumb and fingers at your
lips in order to facilitate the dealing of the cards. This common habit is
very vulgar. The aristocratic circles of a European court were much horri-
fied a few years ago by the practice of this trick by the American ambassador.

Don't show ill-temper if the game goes against you.

(This is also a supreme test of breeding. It is difficult to imagine a lady
or a gentleman showing temper at a game, yet one is forced to confess that
occasions occur in regard to which all one can say (with Bret Harte) is

Then I looked up at Nye
And he gazed upon me,
And he rose with a sigh
And said, "can such things be?"—E.)

Don't fail in proper attention to elderly people. Young persons are
often scandalously neglectful of the aged, especially if they are deaf or
otherwise afflicted. Nothing shows a better heart, or a nicer sense of true
politeness, than kindly attention to those advanced in years.

(This again is Christian charity, Christianity does not lose sight of small
things in its zeal for greater. A true Christian is ever more or less a gentle
man or lady, whatever his or her breeding may be.—E.)

Don't, in company, open a book and begin reading to yourself. If you
are tired of the company, withdraw, if not, honor it with your attention.

Don't stand before the fire, to the exclusion of the warmth from others.
Don't forget manners in anything.

Don't, on entering or leaving a room with ladies, go before them. They
should have precedence always.

Don't keep looking at your watch, as if you were impatient for the time
to pass.

Don't wear out your welcome by too long a stay; on the other hand,
don't break up the company by a premature departure. A little observa-
tion and good sense will enable you to detect the right time to say "Good-
night."

IN PUBLIC.—Don't neglect to keep to the right of the promenade, other-
wise there may be collisions and much confusions.

(This is a very important rule for everybody's comfort, but one of which
many people are either ignorant or neglectful.—E.)

Don't brush against people, or elbow people, or in any way show disre-
gard for others.

Don't fail to apologize if you tread upon or stumble against any one, or
if you inconvenience one in any way. Be considerate and polite always.

Don't stare at people, or laugh at any peculiarity of manner or dress.
Don't point at persons or objects. Don't turn and look after people that
have passed. Don't forget to be a gentleman.

(The last remark is a little dubious. If you are a gentleman you are not
likely to forget what does not exactly require remembering. If you only
carry about a conventional veneer, you may of course easily enough
forget that you have it on.—E.)

Don't carry cane or umbrella in a crowd horizontally. This trick is very
annoying to the victims of it.

Don't smoke in the street, unless in unfrequented avenues. Don't smoke
in public vehicles. Don't smoke in any place where it is likely to be offen-
sive. Wherever you do indulge in a cigar (or let us venture to say also a
pipe. We are not all so highly refined that we wish to be supposed never
to smoke a pipe! Indeed the pipe is in some respects far the clearer and less
odious of the two, as anyone knows who has smoked in a room with cur-
tains.—E.) don't puff smoke into the face of anyone, man or woman.

Don't expectorate on the sidewalk. Go to the curb-stone and discharge
the saliva into the gutter. Men who discharge great streams of tobacco-

juice on the sidewalk or on the floors of the public vehicles, ought to be driven out of society.

Don't eat fruit or anything else in the public streets. A gentleman on the promenade, engaged in munching an apple or a pear, presents a more amusing than edifying picture.

Don't obstruct the entrance to churches, theatres, or assemblies. Don't stand before hotels or other places and stare at passers by. This is a most idle and insolent habit.

Don't stop acquaintances and stand in the centre of the sidewalk, forcing everyone out of the path. On such occasions draw your acquaintance to one side.

Don't stand on car platforms, thereby preventing the easy ingress and egress of passengers. Remember the rights and comfort of others.

(The first caution would be all right if the car people would limit the number of passengers to the actual accommodation of the car, but we all know how the thing works. People condemned to the platform generally make a little obstruction as they possibly can.—E)

Don't forget to raise your hat to every lady acquaintance you meet, and to every gentleman you salute when he is accompanied by a lady, whether you know her or not; and when with an acquaintance raise your hat when he does so, though you may not know the lady he salutes.

ÉTIQUETTE.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

IMPRESSIONS OF HALIFAX

BY AN ENGLISH VISITOR.

To the Editor of the Critic:

SIR,—Being on the eve of my departure from your pleasant city to the mother country, allow me to send you my impressions of Halifax, as they strike an English eye. There can be no manner of doubt as to its possessing material sufficient to make it—beautifully situated as it is—both handsome and attractive to visitors from every part of the world. You have a magnificent harbor, a finely-wooded Park, substantial public buildings, and good churches; but what you lack is, *order*. You lack *finish* in every sense of that word. The condition of your streets and sidewalks is far from creditable to your Corporation. Before their Local Board, the inhabitants of English towns can go in person to lay their complaints. A badly paved street we insist upon being properly repaired; an objectionable, unpleasant outside drain we request to have attended to promptly; an escape of street gas must be at once examined and rectified; a piece of pavement out of place likely to become a service of danger to foot passengers, is at once relaid. But how is it here? Moving about, either by carriage or street car, is an unpleasant experience. You must put your hat firmly on your head, and ladies must equally firmly tie their bonnets, or perchance, thanks to the bumping and knocking about they meet with in their rides, they may lose those necessary appendages of their out-door costumes. In fine, your streets are rendered unfit for traffic, saving by the wiggon or tradesman's cart; and until men of enterprise and determination take the matter in hand, by picking up, levelling, rolling, and thickly gravelling the roadway, and then laying down good solid stone pavements for pedestrians, from one end of Halifax to the other, your city must remain in its present apparently neglected and ill-cared-for condition. Another thing has attracted my notice, and this is connected with the cause of humanity. I refer to the bearing-reins with which your carriage horses are needlessly and recklessly encumbered. Bad enough we are in this respect in England, but then our bearing-reins are somewhat more merciful than those in vogue in this country and the United States. Ours are connected with the bit, and are hooked back over the shoulders of the horses to a hook on the collar; but yours are brought over their heads, hampering and distressing them doubly.

Of all the follies ever invented and practiced in the stable world, I do consider the bearing-rein the greatest. Common sense cries out against it, as well as humanity. What is his head given him for, if it is not to assist the horse in his work? In drawing heavy weights, nature teaches him to "pull up" with his head as well as his powerful shoulders and limbs; and should he stumble, nature gives him his head to assist him in recovering. Many a fall I have witnessed, both in cart and carriage, which, had the horses had the free use of their heads, they could have readily saved themselves from.

One word as to your open street cars, which I look upon as a decided success in every respect, but they are all drawn by too small a type of horse, and require to have three horses attached to them for the entire distance, and not here and there, as is the case now, the hilly roads being taken into consideration.

Many of your shops are much behind the age, I notice. I have been unable, since I came here, to find a first-class hair-dresser, or a good trunk, portmanteau, or box store.

In conclusion, I would express the hope that my friendly criticisms on your very pretty and healthy city may induce your Corporation to look well and practically into these matters, as I understand that there is no lack of money to pay for necessary improvements. Halifax might then rank with Toronto, Montreal, London, or Hamilton, in comfort, convenience and finish.

I subscribe myself

A LOVER OF COMMON SENSE.

Halifax, Aug. 1st, 1888.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Metals have five degrees of lustre; splendid, shining, glistening, glimmering and dull.

Steam can be heated to nearly a red heat.

It requires 240 cubic feet of air to consume 1 lb. of coal.

It requires 800 degrees of heat before you can ignite very dry pine wood.

One gallon of water makes 1,700 gallons of steam.

Loss of light by glass globes, clear glass 12 per cent.; half ground, 35 per cent.; full ground, 40 per cent.

Cement to resist fire and water, and harden quickly—Two parts finely sifted unoxidized iron filings One part perfectly dry, finely-powdered loam. Knead the mixture with strong vinegar into a homogeneous plastic mass, to be used as soon as made.

The Mammoth Vinegar Works, St. John, N. B., lately destroyed by fire, are now being rebuilt, and work is well forward. Messrs. Geo. A. Troop & Co., proprietors of the above, have recommenced to manufacture some of their old established brands of vinegar, celebrated throughout the Provinces as among the finest goods made in that line.

Messrs. J. D. Wier & Co., Stellarton, N. S., began to operate their foundry about three years ago, making castings for engines, saw mills, shingle machines, planes, iron working tools, lathes, etc., all of the most modern patterns. They have made, and continue to manufacture blacksmith's drills and tables, tire-benders, plow-fittings, stoves, sinks, house spouting, and castings, etc., and do a large jobbing and repairing business as well. Business has been steadily increasing with them ever since they started, and they are selling all they can make. They have lately made and sold a number of rotary saw mills, together with a 25 horse-power engine, which are giving good satisfaction. Their foundry, together with Mr. John Bell's machine shop, gives employment to 13 hands. The members of the firm, Mr. J. D. Wier and Mr. J. D. Munro, are practical men, and employ only qualified assistants. Using only the best material, and supervising their business themselves, they have succeeded in establishing a good trade and a well-deserved reputation.

Cement for Leather Belting—Take of common glue and American isinglass, equal parts; place them in a boiler, and add water sufficient to cover the whole. Let it soak ten hours, then bring to a boiling heat, and add pure tannin until the whole becomes rosy, or appears like the white of eggs. Apply it warm. Buff the grain off the leather where it is to be cemented; rub the joint surfaces solidly together, let it dry a few hours, and it is ready for practical use; and if properly put together, it will not need riveting, as the cement is nearly of the same nature as the leather itself.

The attention of Assayers, Analysts, Metallurgists, Chemists, Dentists, and others, is called to a new apparatus known as Hoskins' Patent Hydro-Carbon Blow-Pipe and Furnace. Those familiar with coke and charcoal furnaces know that there are many inconveniences necessarily connected with their use. This apparatus does away with all dust, ashes, constant replenishment of fuel, and a large amount of radiated heat, having all the advantages of a gas furnace, with the additional advantage that it can be forced to almost any extent without the use of blowers or bellows, while the cost of running is about 5c. per hour, which in large cities would not exceed 3c. per hour. This apparatus is manufactured by a practical Chemist and Assayer, and is recommended as safe and convenient for all furnace work in melting, scorifying, cupelling, fusing in platinum crucibles, testing of smelting charges, wasting, enameling, continuous gum work for dentists, etc. and it is claimed will do the work better, quicker, and with greater accuracy than any other furnace. Details and mode of operating can be learned from the agents, Messrs. Austen Bros. of this city.

TOBACCO EXPOSITION IN NEW YORK.—Plans have been completed and funds subscribed for the holding of a National Exposition of the Tobacco and Cigar Industries at New York City, on or about May 1st, 1889. Prizes, medals, and diplomas, will be awarded. The plan of operations includes a display of tobacco in all its forms, such as cigars, cigarettes, smoking, chewing and plug tobaccos, snuffs, etc. It will also comprise an exhibition of inventions in cigar and tobacco machinery, cigar lithography, cigar-box and cigar ribbon making, packing, and all other exhibits illustrating manufacture in tobacco and its kindred trades. The report of the committee appointed to consider the advisability of holding the exposition, says:—"That the propriety of such an enterprise is proven by the fact that America leads the world in all the departments of the tobacco industry; that there are over 500,000 men engaged in the industry, either as growers or manufacturers, or dealers, and who in turn employ more than as many again, thereby showing a grand total of those having a monetary interest in the industry of over 1,000,000 people; that the exposition would have a marked educational influence on consumers and manufacturers alike, benefiting both classes, and developing the standard of manufacturing excellence."

A NEW SUB-MARINE VESSEL.—The London Iron says that a Finnish engineer, Herr Ossian Ringbom, has constructed a model boat, four feet in length, "which has just been tried at Vesjürvi with great success. His difficulty was at first to steer the boat in a horizontal line when under water, but that problem he is said to have now solved satisfactorily. At the trial the boat was steered with accuracy horizontally, as well as in an upward and downward direction. The boat is to undergo further trials at Helsingfors. The motive power is electricity."

PRESERVING POSTS.—A man who has tried it says that wooden posts treated as follows, at a cost of two cents each, will last so long that the party adopting it will not live to see his posts decay. Take boiled linseed oil, and stir in pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint, and put a coat on the timber.

COMMERCIAL.

The condition of trade has undergone no special or important change in its general aspects. In the leading lines the volume of distribution has reached a fair amount, while in a few of the minor lines an improvement has been shown. In fact, taking one thing with another, a steady business is transpiring with apparently a tendency to expand. The money with which to prosecute trade is abundant—perhaps too much so—but it is unsatisfactory to have to record the fact, that in the matter of payments returns are not in so good a shape as they might and should be, there being a considerable percentage of renewals, which indicates that an improvement in this respect is desirable. Still, it should be borne in mind that this is about the most trying time of the year for retailers and country dealers in the way of realising cash on their sales. Two or three months hence more money will be in circulation, especially through the country districts, through the sale of the now-growing agricultural products, and there is no doubt that payments will then be more satisfactory.

The following has been issued by the Customs department for the information of Merchants:—

I have to call your attention to a requirement of Sec. 41 of the Amended Customs Act to effect that invoices covering consigned goods shall be verified by the oath of the consignee. The form of oath required is the one authorized by Order in Council of May 21st, 1881, and reads as follows:—
Oath to be made by the Foreign owner of any goods shipped to Canada on consignment.

I, _____, of _____, do solemnly and truly swear that I am (a member of the firm of [giving the name] when not the individual owner) the owner of the goods mentioned and described in the annexed invoice, shipped on consignment to (name of the consignee) at _____, in Canada; that the said invoice contains a full and true statement of the fair market value for consumption of said goods at the time and place of exportation thereof to Canada, including all costs of inland transportation and expenses from the place of growth, production, or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment thereof is made direct to Canada, that no deductions have been made from such fair market value, by reason of any bounties or drawback that may have been or are expected to be allowed or paid on the exportation of said goods, or on account of any exemption of said goods from any royalty payable upon patent rights, and that no different invoice thereof has been or will be furnished to any one by me or on my behalf.

Signed and sworn before me at _____, this _____ day, of _____ 188____.
You will find that sec 152 of the Act provides that when an oath is required to be made out of the limits of Canada, it must be made at any place within Her Majesty's possessions abroad, before the Collector or before the Mayor or other Chief Municipal Officer of the place where the goods are shipped, or before a Notary Public, and at any other place before a British Consul, or if there is no British Consul, then before a Foreign Consul at such place."
(Signed) _____
W. G. PARMELEY,
Assistant Commissioner.

Another circular warns collectors that all spruce and pine round timber, whether classed as saw logs, masts or piling, is subject to export duty when shipped out of Canada. Hitherto, some collectors have been levying duty upon saw logs only.

Says a Rockland Me., despatch of the 2nd.—“At the adjourned hearing at Augusta yesterday, upon the petition of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, the Railroad Commissioners decided that the petitioners' prayer to construct a telegraph line from Mattawamkeag to Vanceboro should be granted. The line is now being constructed. The Maine Central Company had objected to its construction, and at the hearing presented objections, viz. That additional poles and wires would be an obstruction to the vision of engineers, and in the way generally. The board determined that the company should erect the line between the points named, subject to reasonable limitation as to location, as the Maine Central may impose. The same company are establishing a line between Vanceboro and Halifax.”

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the C. P. R. was held in Montreal on Tuesday, when Sir George Stephen resigned the Presidency. Mr. Van Horne was elected as his successor. He is an American. Sir George intends to dispose of his house and other properties in Canada, and to retire to England, where he will in future reside.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to				Failures for the year to date.			
	Aug. 3	Prev. week	1887	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885	
United States...	180	217	149	124	184	6,091	5,811	6,257	7,391	
Canada.....	24	49	21	12	15	1,033	746	729	839	

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week.—J. H. Freeman, books and stationery, Liverpool, sold out to W. A. Letson; John Craig, general store, Brule, sold out; Douglas & Co., millinery, Picton, selling off and leaving Picton; J. N. Quigley, blacksmith, Bridgewater, sold out to Chas. E. Garber; Peter C. Swim, general store, Cape Sable Island, assigned to White & Blanchard; J. H. Howard, gents' furnishings, Springhill, admitted David Dickson partner, as Howard & Dickson; James Miller, baker, Halifax, left city.

DRY GOODS.—A moderate amount of orders has been received for sorting-up needs in general dry goods, but orders for fall goods are so far below expectations. There no longer remains a doubt that country mer-

chants prefer to be better assured of the prospects before ordering any important quantity. The result is a quiet market, with business uneventful and the majority of orders for only small lots. Importers continue to act in a conservative spirit, and it seems certain that goods brought in during the remainder of the year will fall below the corresponding period of 1887. Opinions conflict regarding future prospects, but unless untoward developments come to pass, a fair trade is looked for. Considerable cutting is reported to be going on in Canadian woollens. Some attribute this to the mills, while others blame dealers. It appears that the greatest harmony does not prevail among the cotton lords, but no surprise need be felt when there is such an excess of capital invested in the manufacture of Canadian goods, which capital does not return a reasonable rate of expenditure. Travelers for wholesale clothing houses report a large falling off of orders in their line. So far this year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, some place the reduction as high as 20 per cent.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—Trade in this department has been fairly good, and of a steady character. Prices have not improved in any line, but in all classes of goods, except foreign bar iron, there has been a steady trade. Warrants in Glasgow, after advancing 1s. to 39s. 9d., have receded to 39s. 5d. Middlesborough, No. 3 foundry, G. M. B., 33s. As a plea for the heavy stocks of pig iron that are being carried by the bank in Great Britain, the London *Ironmonger* of July 14th has the following:—“Appropos to the enormous stock of pig iron now accumulated at Glasgow and Middlesborough, a great deal has been written lately, chiefly on the continent, about the overproduction of pig iron in the world. Though the following figures only pretend to be approximations, they are still pretty nearly correct, and may help to throw some little light on the subject and cause us consolation. In the year of 1882 there was a length of railroad in the world of 423,300 kilos., which had absorbed 6,266,000 tons of pig iron, equal to 15 tons per kilo. per annum. But assuming that this should be too high an estimate, and only 13 tons be taken, with an increase of railway between 1882 and 1886 of 89,200 kilos., this would represent an augmentation of 1,150,000 tons, and consequently 7,416,000 tons would have been consumed in the railways. Now, it is known that, roundly, a third of the pig iron produced is consumed in railway construction, and consequently the production of the world might have been in 1886, 22,248,000 tons, but it was in reality only 19,818,000 tons. In 1887 the railroads required, roundly, 250,000 tons more, the world's produce, therefore might have been 22,498,000 tons, whereas, it was only 21,832,000—666,000 tons short of it. The calculation is based on data gathered in former years, which may possibly not be to-day entirely applicable, but they are sufficiently near the truth to allay any overproduction scare for the moment; besides, there is no good reason to doubt but that America will go on building railways as vigorously as before when once the present dull wave has passed away, while other countries, producing no pig iron themselves, are also being opened up by new railways.” That a large overproduction of English and Scotch pig iron has been going on cannot be gainsaid, and had it not been for the large speculative element which of late years has crept into the Glasgow pig iron trade, stocks in England and Scotland would not be nearly as heavy as they are to-day. Latest London cables are:—“Spot tin £86; three months £89 10s., market steady. Chili bars, spot £80 12s. 6d. G. M. B. copper £73 5s., market dull; best selected copper £75 10s. Soft English lead £13 7s. 6d.; do Spanish do £13. Tin plates 13s. 3d. Star Antimony £39.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been more activity in the local flour market under a fair demand and a number of small sales were made at firm prices. From Montreal it is reported that there was a stronger tone to their wheat market, owing to the firm tone of cables which report an advance of 6d. with an active demand. “Sales of wheat were made freely by cable, consequently a brisk business was done and a larger trade would have been accomplished if more ocean space could be had, but it is all taken up.” Beerbohm's cable says:—“Wheat firm; corn nothing offering. Liverpool, spot wheat firm; do. corn stiff; California wheat firm at 7s. 2½d. for December; mixed American maize 4s. 7d. August; 4s. 7½d. September; 4s. 8½d. October and December. Antwerp, spot wheat a turn easier. In Chicago the wheat market opened strong and improved somewhat for a time but afterwards weakened, quotations are 83½c. September, 83½c. October, 85½c. December. Corn was weaker and stood 46½c. September, 45½c. October, 39½c. December. Oats were weaker in sympathy with wheat and corn and are quoted at 24c. September, 24½c. October. The grain markets in New York, Toledo, Detroit and Milwaukee were all weak and rather panicky.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a stronger tone to the local provision market under a fair demand and a considerable number of small lots changed hands. The enquiry for lard has been good and holders claim an advance on prices. The Liverpool provision market was firm and the recent advance has been well held, quotations are—pork 71s. 3d., lard 45s. 3d., bacon 46s. 6d. to 47s., and tallow 23s. The Chicago pork market fluctuated wildly but the general tendency was towards lower figures. Late figures were \$14.37½ September, \$14.30 October. Lard was weak and dropped to \$8.80 September; \$8.77½ October. Green hams were quoted at 11c. and sweet pickled at 11½c. There was no change in the hog market, prices being steady all round.

BUTTER.—There has been no news current in the butter market, which has continued quiet and steady with the movement light and not of an important character. Trade has been almost entirely confined to supplying the local consumptive demand. A Liverpool despatch says:—“American and Canadian, none here. Finest Kiel 105s. to 110s. per cwt. Irish—Cork firsts, 82s.; seconds, 79s.; thirds, 77s.; fourths, 67s. per cwt.

CHEESE.—In the local market cheese has been very dull and hardly anything was accomplished. Cable advices have continued unfavorable. Speaking of dull markets, weak prices and a heavy home market, a Montreal writer says:—“There can be no doubt that a heavy accumulation exists, some of which must have deteriorated in quality; and that fact alone, in-

pective of the dull cables, which in some cases quote down to 45s., is a seriously weak spot—indeed unless a really active demand arises, which at the moment does not look likely, it is becoming time that factorymen should consider the advisability of meeting the market as it is. The goods must be moved some time or other, and if held much longer it is probable that the accumulation will have an even greater depressing effect later, whereas with the July make out of the way, makers would be in a vastly better position to secure more profitable prices for the fall production."

POTATOES.—The July report of the United States Department of Agriculture says:—The condition of potatoes is generally good, and with two exceptions all the States and Territories show an increase of area. Delaware reports the same area as last year and Nevada a reduction. In many of the other States there are reductions of area in certain counties, scarcity of seed or bad weather for planting being most commonly assigned as the reason in such cases. The largest increments are in the Western States and Territories, and immigration and the extension of cultivation in general will account for a large part of the increase, though the scarcity last year, and high prices resulting, had everywhere a stimulating effect upon the extension of area. The development of truck farming, and the demand for potatoes for shipment, or the opening of mines and furnaces, or the building of railroads, are specified to the various Southern correspondents as causes of the increase. The only States and Territories where an average condition of potatoes falls below 90 are Kentucky, Arizona and Dakota, and in more than two-thirds of the remainder it ranges from 96 to 99.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The demand for refined sugar has been good, and a large volume of business has been done in granulated. Raw sugar is firmly held. New York quotes granulated easier at 7½c. It is, however, thought that the marking down of refined sugar there was done more to influence the raw market than because of the slow outlet for refined, for there is at present no evidence of weakness among holders. Cables from London quote:—"Beet, prompt delivery, 14s. 1½d. Java cargoes, afloat, 16s. Cane sugar quiet, no change. Beet sugar firm, but demand light. Stock of all kinds in the four ports, 277,000 tons." The molasses market continues very firm under a good demand, but as the quantity that is yet to come forward from producing points is very uncertain, no advance can be looked for at the present at least.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal correspondent reports:—"The market is unchanged, a few small sales of steam refined being reported at 42½ to 43c., larger lots being shaded. Cod oil quiet, but steady at 32 to 33c. for Newfoundland, and 29 to 30c. for Halifax. Cod liver oil, 65c."

FISH.—Receipts of fish during the past week have rather improved in quantity, especially as regards dry fish, salmon and mackerel. The price of dry fish has slightly fallen off under slack demands and unfavorable advices from abroad. About 500 barrels of salmon, arriving from the Labrador, caused prices to drop from \$4 to \$5 and we accordingly make the necessary change in our quotations. Reports thence are that the salmon catch promises to be quite a fair average; and if these reports are borne out by facts, a return to former figures is hardly to be expected. The high prices ruling attracted during the week about 2,500 bbls. of mackerel to this market. Consequently, for a while, prices weakened about \$1, but at present writing, they have stiffened, and as high as \$13 has been offered for a lot of Bay mackerel uncured. Reports from all along the shore are not in any way favorable to anything like an average catch of mackerel this season. Nearly all the spring fish that have been taken are already marketed, and only a few small, straggling barrels probably remain in first or second hands. The season for July herring being now over, the result can be calculated, and it does not amount to over ten per cent of the average catch. Our outside reports are as follows:—Montreal, August 6.—"Large dry codfish is scarce, sales have been made at \$4.60 to \$4.75 for round lots of Gaspe fish, and consignments would at present meet a good market. There have been no arrivals of new Cape Breton herring as yet, although there has been some enquiry for them. The first new British Columbia salmon in barrels is now on the way, and is due here next week; holders ask \$13 for it. Canned mackerel, only about 100 cases of new have so far been received here, and were sold at \$4.85 to \$5. Agents say they could get same price for 500 cases or more. Lobsters are wanted at \$5.50 to \$5.60. Consignments are taken off the market as soon as they arrive." Gloucester, Mass., August 6.—"The fish receipts at this port last month were only about half as large as in July last year, and there is no present indication of such improvement as will make up for the deficiency. The high prices for mackerel make buyers careful, for fear of a break in the market, should there be any marked improvement in the catch. The supply is still short, with some improvement in the prospect all along the line, but no very reliable indication of a large fall catch. Last week the receipts were 555,200 lbs. codfish, 118,400 lbs. halibut, 583 bbls. mackerel, 40 bbls. pogies, and 14,000 lbs. hake. Cured Georges codfish are firm at \$5 and \$4.25 to \$4.50 per qtl. for large and small, and Bank at \$4.50 and \$4.25. We quote cured cusk at \$3.25, lake \$2.25, haddock \$2.75, heavy salted pollock \$2.25, and English cured do. \$2.75 per qtl. Labrador herring \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl.; medium split \$4.50; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$5 to \$5.50; Eastport \$3; pickled codfish \$6.50; haddock \$5.50; halibut heads \$3.25; tongues \$6; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$8; slowives \$4.75; trout \$14.50." Boston, August 3.—"Mackerel continues scarce, and prices are extremely high. The sales of large No. 3's have been at \$16 to \$16.50. The Island mackerel sold principally at \$18. We consider it very risky holding mackerel when there is a prospect of obtaining these prices, and we advise holders to make immediate shipment. There has been some enquiry this week for large, choice split herring, and a few could be sold at \$6.25. Some small sales of salmon have been made at \$23. The tendency is downward, and the price will soon touch \$20. Codfish are firm at unchanged prices." Havana, Aug. 4 (cable).—"Codfish \$6.87½; haddock \$5.75; hake \$4.62½. Market dull."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf	8½
Granulated	7½ to 7¾
Circle A	7½
White Extra C	6½ to 6¾
Extra Yellow C	6 to 6½
Yellow C	5 to 5½
TEA.	
Longou Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 36
Colong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	35 to 37
Demerara	36
Diamond N	43
Porto Rico	35 to 36
Cienfuegos	30 to 31
Trinidad	30 to 31
Antigua	31
Tobacco, Black	34 to 44
" Bright	12 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	5½ to 6
Soda	5½ to 5¾
do in lib. boxes, 50 to case	7½
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots 1.01 cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and steady. Breadstuffs are sold firm. Cornmeal easy and lower; Oats higher. Flour steady and firmer.

FLOUR.	
Graham	4.60 to 5.00
Patent high grades	5.25 to 5.50
" mediums	4.95 to 5.10
Superior Extra	4.80 to 4.90
Lower grades	3.60 to 4.00
Oatmeal, Standard	4.00
" Granulated	6.35
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3.30 to 3.35
" Imported	3.30 to 3.35
Bran, per ton—Wheat	20.00 to 21.00
" Corn	18.00
Shorts	21.00 to 23.00
Middlings	26.00 to 27.00
Cracked Corn	32.00 to 31.00
" Oats, per ton	nominal
" Harley	nominal
Feed Flour	3.50 to 3.60
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs., retail	50 to 55
Harley of 48	nominal
" of 60	nominal
White Beans, per bushel	1.10 to 1.15
Pot Harley, per barrel	2.40 to 2.45
Corn of 86 lbs.	85
Hay per ton	14.00 to 14.50
Straw	9.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	11.00 to 11.60
" Am. Plate	11.60 to 12.00
" Ex. Plate	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, Mess, American	18.00 to 18.50
" American, clear	19.00 to 19.50
" P. E. I. Mess	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess	13.00 to 13.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
Cases	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I. green	8 to 8½
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily. These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra	none
No. 1	none
" 2 large	none
" 2	none
" 3 large	12.00 to 12.50
" 3	11.00 to 11.50
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	4.50 to 5.00
No. 1 August	none
" September	none
Round Shore	nominal
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bbl.	nominal
Bay of Islands, Split	2.25 to 2.50
" Round	2.00 to 2.25
ALSAWIVES, per bbl.	5.00
COUPINS.	
Hard Shore, new	4.00
New Bank	4.15
Bay	none
SALMON, No 1	15.50 to 16.40
HADDOCK, per qtl.	2.75
HAKE	2.25
CUSK	1.75
POLLOCK	1.25
HAKE SPINDS, per lb.	30
COD OIL A	21 to 23

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	5.00 to 5.40
Tall Cans	4.80 to 5.00
Flat	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6.25 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

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

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	22 to 25
" in Small Tubs	22 to 24
" Good, in large tubs	19 to 20
Store Packaged & oversalted	12 to 15
Canadian Township, new	20
" Western	18 to 19
Cheese, Canadian	19 to 10½

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

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

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, new, per bbl	4.25 to 5.00
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	none
" per case Valencia	none
Lemons, per case	5.50 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.00
Onions, Egyptian, new, per lb.	2½
Dates, boxes, new	5½
Raisins, Valencia	6½
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.	12
" small boxes	14
Prunes, Stewing boxes and bags	6
Bananas, per bunch	2.00 to 3.00
Pine Apples, per doz	2.00 to 3.00

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	16 to 18
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	none
Chickens	none

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive	4.25 to 5.0
Oxen	3.50 to
Fat Steers, Heflers, light weights	3.00 to
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs	4.00 to 5.00
Lambs	3.50 to 4.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

AT CROSS-PURPOSES.

(Continued.)

Stuyvesant read this brief letter with some surprise. He did not understand the reason given for the cancelling of the engagement. He glanced again over the letter, and he remarked in it what seemed to him like forced gaiety. Charley was naturally humorous. He had a keen perception of the comic, and his conversation abounded in unconventional fun. But this note was not what Stuyvesant expected from him. The humor struck him as artificial. It seemed to him almost as though the note was the result of effort. In general Charley was as light hearted a young fellow as could be found in all New York, and had a flow of spirits as far removed as possible from any suggestion of strain. And yet this was not the first time that Stuyvesant had seen signs of a certain constraint in Charley Vaughn.

He laid the letter on one side and began his breakfast. The sun, streaming in through the window behind him, set the room in a glow. As Paul was pouring out his coffee he remarked that the tray was not quite level; one corner was higher than the other; and beneath it he found a thin little book, inside of which was a bundle of slips of paper. In clearing off the table he had overlooked this. He recognized it at once as the pass book which he had sent to the Metropolitan National Bank to be balanced, and which he must have taken out of his pocket the night before. The bundle of slips was a collection of the checks which he had drawn during the past six months.

Only half a year before had Paul Stuyvesant opened his first bank account, depositing the check for the salary of his professorship. Before then he had only just about money enough to get along comfortably and to make both ends meet; and although in Europe he had drawn money through banking-houses, he had never before kept a balance at his banker's. Old as he was a check-book was still a novelty to him; and it was with a boyish pleasure that he broke the band which encircled the thin bundle and began to turn over the cancelled checks. To finger them made him feel more certain of his position; it gave him an assurance of his financial stability. As he glanced at them his mind ran ahead into the future, and he saw himself not only paying his own way but making a home for his wife. Then he paused, for in his hand, at the moment, was the very check he had drawn to pay for the engagement-ring he had given to Katharine Vaughn. Not a few of the other checks could be connected with her more or less directly. Here was one to a bookseller, and, while most of the books had been for his own use, it had paid also for an "Evangeline" he had sent to her. There was another next to it, drawn in payment of the little supper after the theatre-party which he had given her and which Mrs. Duncan had kindly matronized,—the supper at which Charley had flirted so funnily with the pretty girl from Yonkers. Yet a third was to the order of a florist; and as he looked at it there arose a vision of Katharine Vaughn as she stood before him at the ball, radiantly beautiful, supremely happy, and holding in her hand the bunch of roses he had provided for her.

As Stuyvesant turned this check over, he took up the one beneath it. He recognized that also, and he knew where the money had gone. The check was to the order of Charles Vaughn, and it had been posted to him only a fortnight before, to repay the money Paul had borrowed to pay his slight losses the last time they had played poker. He had been unlucky that evening, and he had not yet forgotten the four deuces with which Charley had beaten his ace full. He smiled, as the recollection of a good game of poker seems to make most Americans smile. As he turned the check over on the others he was struck by the endorsements. Most of the checks had been deposited at once by the payees. This alone had apparently passed from hand to hand, almost as though it were a bank-note. It was endorsed four times; Charley had given it to M. Zalinski, who had handed it to James Burt, and he in turn passed it along to Eliphalet Duncan. Now, Stuyvesant knew Eliphalet Duncan as well as he knew Charley Vaughn; and they knew each other very well. That a check which he had given to Charley should find its way into the hands of Eliphalet, after passing through those of two unknown men like M. Zalinski and James Burt, struck him as peculiar. M. Zalinski—the name seemed somewhat familiar, although he could not place it at once; the handwriting was stiff and foreign; probably the man was a Polish Jew. The signature of James Burt was bold and irregular, as though it was the result of main strength misapplied.

Stuyvesant turned over the rest of his checks carelessly as he went on with his breakfast. Then he took up the *Gotham Gazette*, while he smoked a cigarette with his coffee. The newspaper happened to be so folded that the eighth page was under his eye. He had not more than glanced down the first column before he checked the cup which he was raising to his lips. A curt paragraph informed the readers of the *Gotham Gazette* that the case of James Burt, charged before Police Justice Van Dam with having burglars' tools in his possession, was postponed until the following Wednesday, at the request of his lawyer Mr. Eliphalet Duncan.

Stuyvesant laid down the paper and stared straight before him in deep thought. He had found apparently the connecting link between two of the four endorsements on his check. James Burt had paid it over to Eliphalet Duncan as a retainer. That seemed simple enough. But who was M. Zalinski? And how came Charley Vaughn to be paying money to a man who had dealings with a burglar? These questions he put to himself repeatedly, and he found no answer. Charley was neither eccentric nor fast; and it was no easy task to account for his having passed Stuyvesant's check to a man who passed it on again to a house-breaker. The combination of circumstances was singular, certainly, but probably it was of no significance whatever. Charley had behaved queerly of late in more ways than one, it

was true, but no doubt he could explain in a few words this curious linking of his name with a malefactor's. Paul said to himself that he was attaching too much importance to a trifle, and that a perfectly innocent explanation would be forthcoming in due time. Of course, if Charley were in trouble in any way, Stuyvesant would do all that he could to help the boy out. Katharine Vaughn was a bond between them. Paul was very fond of Charley for his own sake also, and he was ready to go great lengths, if he could relieve the young fellow from any worry which might be wearing on him. Stuyvesant was not eight years older than his future brother-in-law, but he felt toward him as an orphaned older brother might feel toward the younger brother he had brought up. Not only for Kitty's sake but for Charley himself he would gladly do whatever might be in his power.

For a few minutes Paul sat silently thinking, and not conscious of the series of concentric smoking-rings which he was blowing, one through the other. When his cigarette burned down and scorched his fingers, he aroused himself. Lighting a second cigarette, he took up the newspaper again. He turned it, and on the first page he found this despatch from Paris, set forth with a hydra-like protusion of "display heads:"

"THE EXTRAORDINARY THEFT OF A PICTURE!"

The art world of Paris was thrown into a high state of excitement to-day by a rumor that the great painting of Mary Magdalen, by Titian, had been stolen from the handsome apartment of Mr. Samuel Sargent, the well known American millionaire and chief owner of the Transcontinental Telegraph Company. This is the great picture which was so romantically recovered two years ago, after having been lost to sight for nearly two centuries. It was painted in Ferrara in 1520, for Lucrezia Borgia, and it had been lost since the beginning of the eighteenth century. It is a single head treated in the great artists most glorious manner. Mr. Sargent has been away in Russia for more than six months, leaving his magnificently decorated apartment in the Avenue de l'Opéra locked up. When it was opened the Mary Magdalen was gone. It had been cut from the frame. The police do not know when the robbery had been committed; but they say they have a clue to the thieves."

"Now, that is very curious indeed," said Stuyvesant to himself. "This is the second paragraph in to-day's paper which is of interest to Charley." Just then there came a sharp knock at the door.

CHAPTER III.

Stuyvesant looked up as he cried, "Come in!"

The door opened, and Charley Vaughn appeared. He walked straight to the blazing fire and began rubbing his hands.

"Well!" said Stuyvesant, interrogatively.

"Don't talk to me till I've thawed myself out," Charley answered. "It's a climb to get up here to this seventh heaven of yours, and it's lucky there's an alleviator. A man who had to clamber up to this sky parlor on his hind legs would be entitled to join the Alpine Club. And the way the wind whistles up and down the perpendicular railroad out there would make a man shiver even if he had been up Mont Blanc."

Charley Vaughn was a lively little fellow, with curly blonde hair and a quizzical face. He wore a pair of eye-glasses, behind which his sharp blue eyes were never still.

"Is it very cold out?" asked Stuyvesant.

"It isn't the cold I mind," Charley replied, taking a cigarette from a cup of cloisonne enamel which stood on the mantle-piece. "It's the confounded uncertainty of the thing. I'm in Greenland's icy mountains one day and on India's coral strand the next. In the course of a week Old Probabilities serves us up a great deal of weather of assorted sizes,—if you don't see what you want, ask for it."

"If you want a match you will find a box on the book case behind you," suggested Stuyvesant, smiling.

"Thank you," returned Charley, gravely. "Let me beg of you not to rise. I can help myself. I should hate to put you to any inconvenience."

He lighted his cigarette, and then took up a favorite masculine position on the hearth-rug with his back to the fire and his feet well apart. He puffed away in silence for a minute, glancing about the room. At last his eyes fell on the breakfast-tray.

"You got my letter, I see," he said, watching Stuyvesant closely.

"Yes," answered Paul dryly.

There was an awkward pause for a few seconds. Charley kept his eyes on his host until Stuyvesant happened to look up; their glances met, and the guest, with a little nervous laugh, dropped his gaze to the floor.

"I came in to explain how it is," Charley began, in a hesitating way, in marked contrast with his glib speech at his entrance.

Stuyvesant smoked on silently.

"I can tell you how it is," pursued Charley. "I like the Bishop of Tuxedo: he's a white man, for all he's a gravel-sharp. And so I thought you wouldn't mind my postponing our engagement for to-morrow."

There was another awkward pause and then Stuyvesant said,—

"I thought you hated stained glass with a holy hatred?"

"I do hate it, of course; but—"

"But you like the bishop so much that you are willing to make an exception in his favor?"

"Exactly," said Charley, quickly seizing at the explanation obligingly offered.

"Ah!" Stuyvesant rejoined with significance.

"Now, what do you mean by that contemptible *ah*?" cried Charley, with a show of indignation.

"Nothing," answered Stuyvesant coolly,—nothing much. Only this, in fact; that I heard you say last week that you would as soon compose music especially for the hand-organ as make a design for stained-glass, in the execution of which the artist was wholly at the mercy of the artisan."

"Did I say that?" asked Charley, pitifully.

"I heard you," was the uncompromising reply.

"Oh, well," the artist responded at last, "if you are going to search my record and try to pile up petty inconsistencies, I shall not say another word. Of course there isn't anything to explain." Here he glanced again at Stuyvesant sharply. And again Stuyvesant looked up and caught his eye.

"Can he suspect anything?" thought Charley. "He studies my face as though my secret were written there in black and white."

"What is the matter with the boy?" was Paul's mental query. "He is not straightforward with me this morning. I wonder what he has on his mind?"

"You lawyers are always so sharp," said Charley at last. "You seem to think you have the whole world in the witness-box. By the way, how is the big book getting on?" And he made a gesture toward the pile of manuscript on the table.

Stuyvesant saw his opportunity and seized it promptly.

"It's a long job of course," he said, "and I have hard work to get all the material I need. I think I shall go down and ask Eliphalet Duncan if he has some fresher facts for me. You know he has been engaged in several important criminal cases."

"Has he?" asked Charley, with indifference.

"I see by the paper this morning," Stuyvesant went on, "that he is to defend an alleged burglar,—James Burt." He never took his eyes from Vaughn's face, but the face made no sign.

"I believe," continued Stuyvesant, "that this Burt is a pal of Zalinski's."

"Of Mike Zalinski's?" Charley inquired, eagerly.

"That is the man's name, probably," Paul answered. "Do you know him?"

"I've met him," said Charley.

Stuyvesant did not like to push the matter further. He felt that it was impossible for him to ask Charley what his connection with Zalinski might be. No doubt it was innocent enough; and yet if the boy were in trouble in any way, a few words of counsel might be of value to him. Stuyvesant did not like to ask any more questions, and he would have been glad had he been able to invite Charley's confidence more directly. There was something in his young friend's manner which he had never seen there before. It was a vague restlessness,—a sort of subdued feverishness.

"Don't you feel well, Charley?" Paul asked, suddenly.

"Why shouldn't I feel well?" he replied, indignantly.

"I thought you looked worn or worried," Stuyvesant returned. "That's why I asked you."

"Oh, I'm all right," Charley rejoined. "I'm as chubby as a cherub and as chipper as a chipmunk."

"If I can do anything for you—" began Stuyvesant.

"But you can't," interrupted Charley, hastily. "Can you minister to a mind diseased? I mean, can't you be satisfied until I pack myself up in paper-shavings, as if I were imported glassware, this side up with care?"

"I think it would be better for you if you took more care of yourself," returned his friend.

"Do you want to prescribe for me too?" asked Charley. "I hope you are not a homœopath, like my mother. Whenever I have a cold or a cough she drops little pills down my throat till I feel like a shot tower."

Stuyvesant laughed at this picturesquely humorous suggestion. Vaughn, as though anxious to change the subject, had gone over to his friend's portrait.

"That's not bad, you know, though I say it as shouldn't," he remarked, as he drew off and examined the picture critically. "I don't believe I shall ever get the values better than I did this. The color's pretty harsh in some places, though. But the composition is... so bad, after all. You see, you stoop, Paul, and one of your shoulders is higher than the other: most people wouldn't notice it, perhaps."

"Thank you," said the subject.

"You needn't thank me," replied the painter; "I saw it plainly enough, and that's why I posed you as I did. I flatter myself that I made Art conceal the defects of Nature."

"Go on," Stuyvesant laughed, "go on! Don't mind my feelings."

"I don't," said Vaughn. "When I stand before a portrait I know no mercy; I forget all friendship, I ignore all the conventions of civilization. That is why I do not hesitate to tell you that one side of your head is all out of drawing."

"In your picture?"

"On your body."

"Now, Charley—" began Stuyvesant, half laughing and half piqued.

"It is the frozen verity," the artist insisted. "You have no right to hold me responsible for the blunders of nature. The most I could do was to try and invent a scheme of color that would direct attention from the defects of the subject; and I think I have succeeded fairly well in that."

"Am I to understand that if you had done me exact justice I should appear on the canvas deformed?"

"No," replied Charley gravely, "no, it is not as bad as that. In the main you are not amiss—"

"A thousand thanks—"

"But one side of your head is out of drawing; that I have said, and that I stick to! But I doubt if one man in a million, or even if one artist in ten, would find it out."

(To be Continued.)

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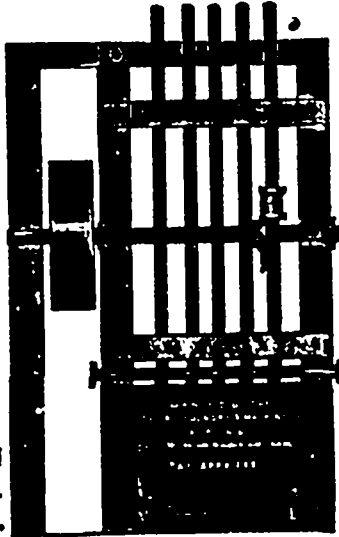
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GAYS RIVER.—We are glad to hear good accounts of the new find. The claim located by VanMeter, Chandler and others, has been examined by reliable men, and they report that they tried very thoroughly over the property and got excellent shows of gold by pan tests.

MALAGA.—I. Matheson and Co., of New Glasgow, shipped last week the iron-work, fittings and 120 horse-power engine of the 20-stamp mill for the Minneapolis and Malaga Mining Co. The mill is expected to start about the end of September, as the foundations are built, and a good proportion of the carpenter work of the mill. The M. and M. Co. are putting up a number of small houses to rent to miners with families. The place an excellent one, as it encourages a good, steady men to go to that camp to work. The Company have now 3 leads looking well of 16, 7 and 10 inches in width respectively. The Parker Douglas Company are preparing to re-open the Spidle and Hunt areas. They will probably put up one battery at first to test the quartz.

FOORD PIT.—The work of pumping out the old Foord Pit at the Albion Mines is not progressing very rapidly. Divers were down about a week ago fixing the pump. Up to the present the water is being hoisted by means of large tanks. The debris down below considerably impedes the progress of this arrangement. On Saturday last the pump was started, and worked for about four hours. On Monday morning it was again started, but only ran for one hour, when it again refused duty. This pump can throw about 350 gallons to the stroke, with 5 strokes to the minute.—*New Glasgow Enterprise.*

FORFEITURES.—The Hon. Commissioner of Mines has another batch of summonses on the "Forfeiture Notices" board. There are thirteen properties up now, and among the districts named are Sherbrooke, Caribou, Wice Harbor and Tangier.

CARIBOU.—We hear that Mr. L. L. Wadsworth, Superintendent of the Lake Lode Company, has purchased the Caffrey property for his company.

MONTAGUE.—The "Kaye" mine tributors are meeting with good success. The names of the fortunate men are William Skerry, August McAdams and Jas. Simmonds. They are working a pay streak on the west side of the swamp and on the "Skerry lead." Six men in half the month took 83 tons of ore that gave 140 ozs. The lead at this place gives about 14 inches of crushing material. They are putting up pump rods to be worked at the mill a length of rods of 1500 feet.

KILLAG.—Geo. W. Stuart is again at work looking for the good lead. We hear that John H. Anderson has bought an interest in the Mackinlay areas and will associate himself in the business with Stuart.

CENTRAL RAWDON.—Clarence Dimock has brought to town the result of the first crushing at the Northup mill. The bar weighed 141 ounces.

RENFREW.—The work of re-opening the "Free Claim" pits is being carried on under the management of E. C. McDonnell. He has three pumps going, one on the "Brook" lead pit, and two on other parts of the workings. The new flume is giving satisfaction, and the wheel supplies the power for the pumps. We feel sure that "Ned's" experience and practical knowledge will put the property on a paying basis. Ned is one of the pioneers of gold mining in Nova Scotia, and he has probably handled over two hundred thousand dollars worth of gold bullion on tribute work since in his time, and has made money out of it, and now owns a valuable farm property for the benefit of his family.

SOUTH UNSHACK.—Work has been going on steadily at this locality. Withrow and Co. have been building a mill and started one battery of 11 stamps on Monday last. The quartz from their leads is very rich looking and the quartz from the 4 inch lead is by the lowest estimate of the miners expected to give 5 ounces per ton. The 8 inch lead looks well and will be opened up when more stamps are put in. Rathburn and Chambers ran about 20 tons of quartz out to be tested. Five tons are from the 8 inch level lead and from appearances the quartz is expected to go 3 ozs per ton. The miners hope to get a flag-station at the mines to enable them to reach the Windsor and Annapolis Railway trains more conveniently than at present.

SLATE.—Analyses show that the bulk of slate deposits are composed of silica and alumina and were at one time ordinary clay. Marble on account of its appearance is very often used, especially for plumbers' work, where the use of slate would prove more sensible and lasting, because of its strength, imperviousness to water and fluids generally, and consequent cleanliness. The most important of the properties of slate, and that which gives it its value as a roofing material, is its remarkable cleavage structure, which can be defined as easily spitting, when first quarried, in planes parallel to each other. In no product of nature, except mica, is it developed to such a degree and taken advantage of, as in the manufacture of roofing slates.

PHOSPHATE MINING.—There is considerable excitement in the phosphate district of Ontario owing to large finds. Boyd Smith's mine at Eagle Lake has turned out to be the largest now known in the Dominion. A vein twenty feet wide has been discovered from which a hundred tons per day are being shipped.

MINING.—Continued.

CAPE BRETON IRON.—Work at the Greener-Ingraham iron seam is being actively pushed. Three shafts have already been sunk, one to a depth of 15 ft. which contained 14 feet of ore. They have also traced the lead to the shore. A wharf is about being erected for the shipment of the ore, and in about three weeks those in charge expect to be in a position to raise 100 tons per day. They have recently opened two other shafts quite a distance apart and have found the ore equally as good.—*North Sydney Herald.*

SHAFT SINKING IN QUICKSAND.—The method of sinking a shaft through by freezing the sand and cutting it out like rock, has recently been successfully carried out in Belgium. Large iron tubes are sunk in the sand about three feet apart throughout the space where the shaft is to be, and in these tubes other tubes are inserted, through which a solution of chloride of magnesium is circulated. The circulation of this freezing mixture through the tubes is sufficient to freeze the sand a distance of three feet around the tubes, and the material is excavated in the same manner as stone. The process is of great advantage in digging out for foundations where water and sand often cause trouble.

ELECTRICITY IN MINING.—A new coal mining company, known as the Electric Motor Company, which has a patent for mining by electricity, will establish a plant at Philadelphia, Pa., for the mining of an area of ten miles. The plant is to consist of a central dynamo, electric lamps and motor attachments for hauling the mining cars.

THE FUTURE OF NATURAL GAS.—A telegram from Pittsburg to the *New York Times* says that a prominent local mining engineer and coal expert thinks natural gas is giving out. He says:—"Within two years at furthest, coal lands will be selling for what they were considered worth before natural gas was thought of. This will be due largely to the failure of the gas fields to supply the demands made upon them. Gas, like oil, will in time exhaust itself. Now fields may be opened, but, taking all in all, I think the outlook for coal was never so bright since natural gas came into use." Similar predictions were made concerning the petroleum supply twenty years ago.

Gowrie (Nova Scotia) coal has proved a success for coke-making. The coke turned out by the two ovens there has been so favorably received that twelve more ovens are to be built forthwith. This marks a new departure for Cape Breton coal. It is reported that orders have been received for all the coke the company can make.—*Canadian Manufacturer.*

HOW GOLD IS DEPOSITED.—Mr. Dantree found that if a speck of gold were placed in a solution of chlorine, the gold would grow into a small grain or any piece of wood or cork introduced into the liquid. In other words, the metal contained in the chloride would come out from its combination as native gold and unite with the tiny speck of pure metal which served it as a nucleus. Brough Smith has shown that it can be deposited nowadays in somewhat appreciable quantities within comparatively short periods. Bits of mineralized timber and beams from the galleries of the older workings in Australian mines have been found to exhibit, under the microscope, particles of gold, intermixed with crystals of iron pyrites all through the central parts of wood, and this gold must have gathered there from solution in water.

The asbestos mines of the Asbestos Packing company, in the township of Thetford and Coleraine, have been sold to Bell's Asbestos company, limited, recently formed in London with a capital of £200,000. The properties are very valuable, producing excellent asbestos in great quantities, the output for the present year reaching from 1,000 to 1,200 tons of superior quality of No. 1 crude and 400 to 500 tons of waste crude. The new and extensive machinery is expected to be in full operation early in August. Mr. John Bell, the principal promoter of Bell's Asbestos company, may, perhaps, be called the pioneer of asbestos mining, having operated for many years the first asbestos mines in Italy. He has met with nothing, however, in all his experience which equals in quality the Canadian asbestos. The works at Thetford are to be under the management of Mr. Thomas Sheridan, who has for so many years so successfully operated the property of the Boston Asbestos company.

A valuable asbestos mine has been discovered on the property of Mr. W. A. Allan, in Portland township, Ottawa county. Mr. Allan says the deposits have the appearance of being extensive and the quality is one of the best found in Canada. He has made arrangements to set miners to work and if the deposits pan out anything like what is expected, he will work the mine extensively and construct large works at the mouth of the pits.

The Ontario Mining Commission consists of Messrs John Charlton, M.P., chairman; Wm. Goe. Madoc; Wm. Hamilton Merritt, mining engineer; and Archibald Blue, secretary of the commission with Dr. Robert Bell, the commission will visit the mines at Collingwood and go up as far as Sault Ste. Marie, afterwards proceeding to Sudbury.

The Melbourne *Leader* of June 9th gives details of the collapse of the great silver-mining craze in the stock markets of the Australian and New Zealand cities. The depreciation in the market value of the properties at Broken Hill, N. S. W., during the last six months has been \$40,000,000, and during the last week in May and the first week of June, the drop amounted to \$7,500,000.

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HOME AND FARM.

Mr. H. M. Spears, cheese manufacturer, of Antigonish, draws attention in the *Eastern Echo* to several matters connected with the making of cheese which deserve serious attention. "When," he says, "the factories were opened, full and implicit instructions were given in reference to the handling of milk. But I find that there are quite a number of cases in which these instructions are not followed as they should be. Some pour the morning's milk into the can without cooling it and allowing the animal gases to pass off. The cover, which is almost air-tight, is then put on; and the can is removed to the platform where it stands without shelter in the broiling sun till the milk wagon comes along, and then it stands on the wagon without protection till it reaches the factory. This is the very surest way in the world to have had unsalable cheese. While the milk stands on the platform the cream rises to the surface and forms an air-tight covering over the milk thus preventing the animal gases from passing off. The tin also draws the heat of the sun and by the time such milk reaches the factory it is more or less tainted. With such usage it is scarcely possible to avoid taint. But if such milk is put into the vat the result is seen in the cream rising to the surface. If milk of that kind is furnished by the patrons and used by the cheese maker the product will be a very poor, ill-flavored, bad-tasting cheese, which will be almost unsalable. And though anathemas may be heaped upon the head of the cheese maker, no human ingenuity can make good cheese out of such milk. When such milk comes to the factory the cheese maker must send it home. He may be desirous of accommodating patrons but he cannot afford to take the risk of spoiling the cheese of a day by one or two such messes of milk.

I do not mean to say that all patrons keep the milk in this way. The majority bring or send their milk in first class order, but some do not. Some are careless and unless this carelessness is checked it will result in loss to all the patrons, cheese maker and manufacturer.

Again, I know of some cans which show very thin cream. Some may think skinning cannot be detected, but they are mistaken. It would not sound very well of a man to have it said that his milk was skimmed before going to the factory. For whenever a patron skims his milk he robs the body of patrons of so much, and he must be dealt with by the committee.

Let me now say a word about cleanliness. Thorough washing and scalding and airing of cans and pails is necessary, but this is not all. They should be kept in a good clean place where the air is sweet and pure when not in use.

During the hot weather the milk should be delivered at the factory not later than eight o'clock. That means that the milk should be into the factory and in the vats by that hour. By delivering early, exposure to the hot sun is avoided. I notice that the team which brings the largest load of milk and is further away has almost always been in before eight o'clock. Why cannot those which have a shorter distance to travel and fewer cans to handle be in ahead of that team? By careful attention to these matters you will make the business a success, and you will find that it will pay you far better than you expect."

A writer, experienced in the use of salt, gives his opinion on the subject as follows:—

There is no commodity of more use on the farm than common salt, either when used on land, or hay when freshly stowed away in stack, or barn. The majority of our people do not know, because they have not had the opportunity to study, how useful it is.

Some may think that if it is good, it may be used at any time with equally good effect, and for that reason sow it from the roller or the drill early in the season, but that is a mistake, because in melting it has two effects which we wish to avoid. In early spring the land is both cold and damp, the salt has the tendency to take moisture from the air, to make the land wetter, and in melting produces a chill; besides, a heavy shower coming when the land is charged with snow water carries the salt from the higher to the low lands.

The best time to sow is after the cold weather has passed, when steady warmth has set in, then if a dry hot spell is likely to continue, we have the best conditions to ensure the full benefit to the crop. The time generally is about the first to third week in June.

The kind of land on which the salt will give the best results is that where there is much black soil, such as an old drained marsh, beaver meadow, or deep old pasture where there would likely be an overgrowth of weak straw that would be apt to lie down. On the second sod of these it should also be used as well as on second sod in high land, because the soda of the salt assists in enabling the crop to take more flint from the land to stiffen the straw, and its hydrochloric acid is a powerful agent to dissolve the stubble and roots of the grass and make them fit to be taken up by the roots of the growing crop. On such land the result of a top-dressing of salt is so marked as to be seen as far as you can see the field.

Salt, or its component parts, goes into the formation of all crops, apart from its influence in procuring plant food from the soil. Mangolds require about three hundred pounds to the acre to grow a full crop, turnips nearly as much. Grain crops do not need quite so much, but that amount may profitably be used on the acre, and when not needed for present crops, it will be useful for that which follows, provided it be not turnips, for their cultivation a yearly dressing is needed.

For orchards, about four or five hundred pounds to the acre sown broadcast is about right; if mixed with the same quantity of unleached wood ashes, payment will come double in the fall, both in quantity and quality of fruit.

On hay, when storing away in the barn, or stack, from ten to twelve quarts to the load will prevent heating, keep it from getting dusty and

cause it to be more easily digested, as the salt gets mixed with the hay and saves the trouble of salting the cattle in winter. The reason that we feed salt to cattle is to assist digestion, which the hydrochloric acid does.

For root crops the salt should be worked into the land before sowing, except in the case of potatoes, when it will be safer to sow between the drill and work in with the drill harrow, because if sown before they are made, or put so as to come into contact with the seed, it will prevent the potato from sprouting. For grain and grass, sow broadcast when the crop has well started.

From all these considerations it is plain that we do not set sufficient value on salt, and do not use it as extensively as we should, perhaps, because it is so cheap and easily got, perhaps also, because in many places the land yields fair crops without, but, with present prices and competition, our only hope is in adding to the yield per acre.

There is scarcely a doubt that the best all round breeds of fowls are the Plymouth Rocks, the Wyandottes, and the Linshans. The Plymouth Rock is well enough known in Nova Scotia, the others not so well, but all testimony concurs as to their great merits, and they are very handsome. A very little persistent pains in using up and weeding out the poor and small poultry, and keeping those for breeding which approximate nearest to a better stock, would, even where a farmer might not see his way to purchasing a rooster and three or four hens at once, but could perhaps manage a rooster better bred than his stock of "crows" and other runts of fowls, very soon alter the character of his poultry. The common barn door fowl of small size and ugly plumage ought to vanish out of the land.

The Dorking (not the white, which is delicate,) might also be added to the list. We used to find that the Dorking, crossed now and then with a good common fowl, was not at all deficient in hardiness. In doing this, that is necessary is to keep the chicks that show the five toes—the Dorking mark. The Dorking is probably before all fowls in tenderness for the table, and both lays and sits well. Hens fed on the manure heap and compelled to drink barn yard water, will give their eggs a "peculiar flavor." The quality of eggs can be improved or deteriorated by the feed. A continuous feeding with chopped onions will impart a strong onion flavor to eggs, and for that matter, to the flesh of the fowl too, if killed at the time of eating onions. Food should be clean and of good quality, if good food is desired from the product of the feeding. Remember the old saying that "Like produces like."

OUR COSY CORNER.

TO KEEP OUT MOTHS.—Many a valuable article of clothing, or furs, are destroyed by moths, notwithstanding the precautions taken to prevent it. We have never known of a single instance, however, of injuries being done to goods where the following course was adopted:—Just before the season for wearing woollens was ended, a chest was prepared for them made very tight in the seams. On the bottom was put a layer of cedar shavings, among which were placed little bags of camphor. On this was laid a linen sheet. Each article was wrapped up in a sheet of white paper, and laid in the linen sheet. When all were in, the sheet was drawn tightly together, and caught round with needle and thread, and the chest was filled up with cedar shavings and camphor.

A new number of the *Season* is at hand—brilliant as usual. The *Season* is a first-class Ladies' Fashion Magazine. Each number containing about 170 illustrations of the newest Paris fashions and the most elegant designs in fancy work, embroidery, crochet, needle-work, etc.; a variety of designs in rug-work, tatting, netting, pillow lace, paper, wool and feather flowers, and fancy work in all its branches; three large colored plates, two historical or national costume pictures, a pattern sheet with about twenty flat paper patterns, a richly illustrated review of novelties, initial letters, monograms, etc. The information given is clear, plain, comprehensive and practical. Price, each monthly part, only 30 cents. Of all newsdealers, or the International News Company, New York.

To clean white or very light silks, take a quart of lukewarm water and mix with it four ounces of soft soap, four ounces honey, and a good sized wineglass of gin. Unpick the silk and lay it in widths on the kitchen table. Then take a perfectly new scrubbing-brush, dip it in the mixture, and rub the silk firmly up and down on both sides, so as to saturate it. Rinse it in cold water twice, until free from soap, and hang it on a clothes horse to drain until half dry; then iron it with a piece of thin muslin between and the iron, or it will be marked on the ironed side. Keep the silk quite smooth when laid on the table, so that every part may come under the brush. White silk requires a little blue in the water. Silk stockings should be carefully washed in water that is neither hot nor cold. Any pure white soap will do, and the stockings should be dried on wooden frames made for the purpose. White silk handkerchiefs must be quickly washed in a lather of pure white soap, to which a squeeze of blue, with a spoonful of salt, has been added to prevent the color from running.

Bustles are still worn, but not so large as formerly. Reeds are worn in the skirts, run into a casing about half-way down, which gives the skirt a good position, and prevents it touching on the heels when walking fast.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives rest and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

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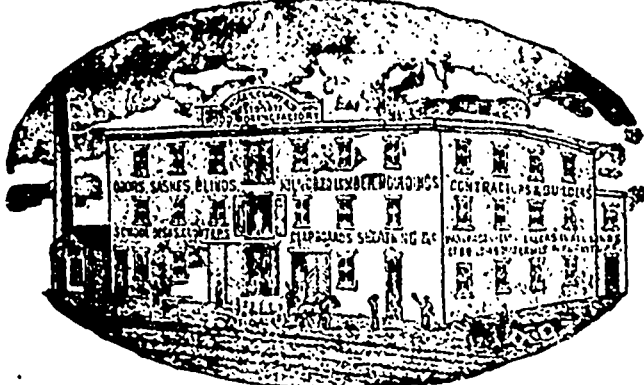
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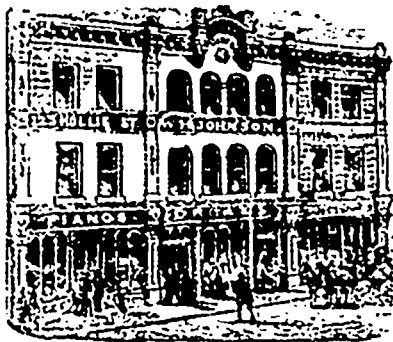
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CHESS.

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Game played in the handicap tournament lately concluded at the British Chess Club, and one of the last games played by Dr. Zukertot. Score and notes from *Field*.

FRENCH DEFENSE.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| White. | Black. |
| J. H. Zukertot. | I. Gunsberg. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K3 |
| 2 P to Q4 | P to Q4 |
| 3 Kt to QB3 | Kt to KB3 |
| 4 P to K5 (a) | KKt to Q2 |
| 5 P to B4 | P to QB4 |
| 6 P takes P (b) | B takes P |
| 7 Q to Kt4 (c) | P to KKt3 (d) |
| 8 B to Q3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 9 B to Q2 | Kt to Kt5 |
| 10 Kt to B3 | P to QR3 |
| 11 P to QR3 | Kt to QB3 (e) |
| 12 Q to R3 | Kt to B (f) |
| 13 Q to R6 | R to KKt |
| 14 Kt to KKt5 | B to K2 |
| 15 P to KR4 | B to Q2 |
| 16 R to R3 | B takes Kt |
| 17 RP takes B | Q to Kt3 |
| 18 Castles | Castles |
| 19 B to K3 | Q to R4 |
| 20 Kt to K2 | K to Kt |
| 21 Q to R4 | R to B |
| 22 Q to B2 | Q to Q (g) |
| 23 B to Kt6 | Q to K |
| 24 B to B5 | Kt to K2 |
| 25 P to KKt4 (h) | K to R |
| 26 B to Q6 | Q to Q |
| 27 Kt to Q4 | B to R5 |
| 28 P to Kt3 | B to K |
| 29 K to Kt2 | B to Q2 |
| 30 P to B4 | P takes P |
| 31 B takes P | Q to Kt3 (i) |
| 32 B takes RP | Kt to Q4 |
| 33 B to B | B to B3 |
| 34 Q to Q2 | Kt to Q2 (j) |
| 35 R takes P | Kt to B4 |
| 36 B takes Kt | Q takes B |
| 37 R to B | Q to Kt3 |
| 38 R takes P | R to R |
| 39 Kt takes B (k) | R takes Kt |
| 40 R takes R | P takes R |
| 41 B to B4 | Kt to K6 (l) |
| 42 B takes P | Kt to B5 |
| 43 Q to Kt4 (m) | R to R7(ch) |
| 44 K to R | Q takes Q |
| 45 P takes Q | Kt to K6 |
| 46 R to Q7 | R to KB7 |
| 47 P to B5 | R resigns. |

(a) The move more frequently played is 4 B to Kt5. P to K5 has undergone many vicissitudes. 3 P to K5 was the old variation in the French, abandoned as obsolete, revived by L. Paulsen, and readopted by Steinitz on various occasions, till the latter succeeded, only three years ago, in a pretty game against Sellman of Baltimore, to modify the variation by playing 4 P to K5 after the development of the Q Kt.

(b) This forms the chief merit of Steinitz's innovation. The weak point in the old form, alluded to above, was the counter attack which Black instituted upon the QP, upon which White concentrated all his available forces. Instead of which, Steinitz, after years of unsuccessful attempts, hit upon the plan of 6 P takes P. This being feasible, the variation holds good.

(c) This practically is the key-move of the situation, the introduction of which also belongs to Steinitz.

(d) Although weakening the king's pawns, it is nevertheless better than 7 Castles, which would expose Black to an irresistible attack with 8 Kt to B3; 9 B to Q3, &c.

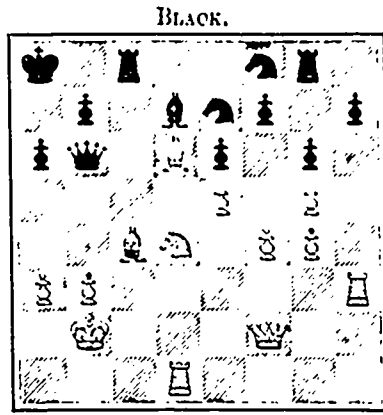
(e) Clearly the defence cannot af-

ford to lose two moves. The knight was advanced with the intention of taking the bishop, and Black should have done it. We fail to find a reason for the retreat of the knight.

(f) In this form of the *French*, white as a rule castles QR. Therefore Black's bishop occupying the diagonal is useless. He had nothing better now than to play 12...B to Bsq., followed by 13...B to Kt3 so as to prevent Q to R6 (g) Compulsory; White threatening 23 B to Kt6; Q to K5; 24 Kt to B3 winning the game.

(h) Black being in quite a helpless position, White has ample time to wait with his final attack. The text-move prevents the adverse knight from entering into play.

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S 31ST MOVE.



(i) This ought to lose the exchange, as Mr. Bird pointed out, thus:—32 B takes Kt, R takes B; 33 B to B8, Q takes B; 34 P takes R, &c. But Mr. Zukertot's continuation was quite good enough.

(j) Black gives up another pawn for a counter attack, as a last resource.

(k) 39 B to B4, to be followed by the exchange of the two minor pieces, would have simplified matters.

(l) After the conclusion of the game, 41...R to R7 was tried: but the result would simply be, that after four checks Black would resign. The only other alternative, pointed out by Mr. Zukertot himself, was 41...Q to Kt8, with the following continuation: 42 B takes Kt, R to R7; 43 B takes P (ch); K moves, 44 Q takes R, Q takes Q (ch), 45 K to B3, and should win.

(m) Now the game is over. It is curious that, with all the Black forces in the proximity of the White king, there should be no danger at all.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All Checker communications should be addressed to W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street, Halifax.

The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Checkers—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required.

We have recently heard considerable about several so called champions in Windsor, Yarmouth and Annapolis. How is it that they have up to the present time neglected to favor us with contributions?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. A. McD., Thorburne.—Please send us the dates of the papers that have missed you, and we will with pleasure supply them to you.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 45.—Solved by "Dixie," Antigonish. The position was:—black men, 3, 4, 8, 14, 15, 25; white

men, 9, 10, 16, 20, 21, 26; black to play and win:—

14—18	8—12	3—8	29—15
26	22	16	11
4	11	21	17
25—29	4—8	18—22	15—10
22	17	11	4
11	25	b. wins.	

PROBLEM 46.—Solved by "Dixie," Antigonish. The position was:—black men, 1, 7, 11; white man, 9, kg., 2; black to play and win.

1—6	28—32	26—31	10—7
9	5	15	18
27	32	32	28
6—10	32—28	31—26	7—11
5	1	23	27
32	27	28	32
10—15	16—19	26—22	11—16
1	6	27	32
27	32	27	32
15—19	28—24	30—25	15—19
6	9	32	28
32	27	23	27
19—24	24—27	22—18	16—11
9	14	28	32
27	32	27	31
24—28	19—23	18—14	11—15
(1) 2	6	18	15
32	27	31	27
11—16	27—31	25—22	15—18
6	10	15	19
27	32	27	31
7—11	31—26	22—18	18—23
14	18	19	15
32	27	28	32
16—20	26—30	14—10	19—24
10	15	15	19
27	32	black	
11—16	23—26	18—15	wins.
18	23	32	27
19	23		

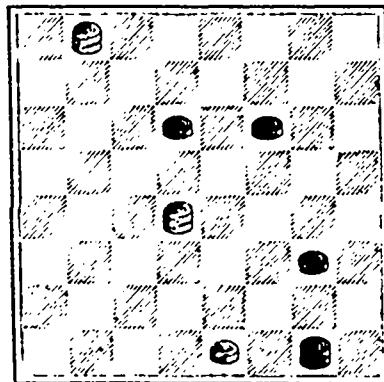
(1) If instead of 2 6 you move 14 17, the play continues as follows:—

(a) 14	17	26	23	19	23	13	22
28—32	24—20	10—14	19—26				
17	22	23	19	6	9	22	31
32—27	7—10	14—17	20—24				
22	26	2	6	9	13	black	
(b) 27—24	(c) 11—15	15—19	wins.				
(a) If 14	18	black	wins	by	11—15.		
(b) If 7—10	white	draws	by	26	31, 27—24, 2 7		
(c) If black	here	plays	10—14	white	draws	by	6 9, 14—17, 9 14, 17—21, 14 18, 21—25, 19 16.

PROBLEM 49.

By J. Millar, Lochwinoch, in *West Lothian Courier*.

Black men, 10, 11, 24, kg. 32.

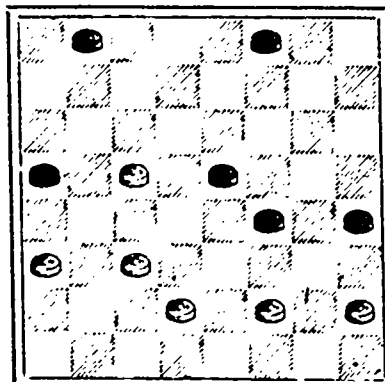


White man, 31, kg., 1, 18. White to play and draw.

PROBLEM 50.

By Edwin A. Durgin in *Boston Weekly Globe*.

Black men, 1, 3, 13, 15, 19, 20.



White men, 14, 21, 32, 26, 27, 23. Black to play and draw.

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