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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 11, 1890.

{ VOL 7  
No. 15 }

## 3598 PACKAGES DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

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### GOODS MANUFACTURED IN CANADA.

107. Cases Canadian Tweeds and Homespuns,	48. Cases Shirts, Collars and Braces
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157 Cases White Cottons and Sheetings,	8 " Boy's Clothing,
195 " Checked Shirtings and Gingham,	62 Bales Blankets and Blanketing,
79 Bales Tickings and Drillings,	123 Bbls. Cotton Twine,
59 Cases Fiancelets, etc.,	9 Cases Knitting Cotton,
55 " Printed Cottons,	50 Bales Cotton Warps,
54 " Cottonades and Denims,	234 " Cotton Batting and Wadding,
49 Pkgs. White and Colored Ducks,	126 " Wool and Union Carpets,
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42 " Sateen Jeans,	62 Cases Floor and Table Oil Cloths,
29 " Foulards and Linings,	15 " Men's Overall,
18 " Turkey Red and Patch Cottons,	28 " Corsets,
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10 " Cotton Towels and Rollerings,	36 " Assorted Smallwares,
28 " Cotton Hosiery.	265 " Straw Hats.

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154   Cases Straw Hats,	64   Cases Upholstery Goods,
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RECEIVED BY THE UNDERMENTIONED STEAMSHIPS.

Name of Steamer.	Where from.	Packages.	Name of Steamer.	Where from.	Packages.
Ulunda,	London,	115	Bulgarian,	Liverpool,	23
Gothenburg City,	"	98	Peruvian,	"	21
Damara,	"	89	Borderer,	London,	17
Virginian,	Liverpool,	69	Prussian, &c.,	Glasgow,	23
Venetian,	"	55	Cremon,	Hamburg,	6
Havarian,	"	53	Sardinian,	Liverpool,	11
Mentmore,	London,	47	Polynesian,	"	16
Bostonian,	Liverpool,	38	Grassbrook, &c.,	Hamburg,	10
Fonar,	London,	33	Alcides,	"	6
Istrian,	Liverpool,	25	Kehrwieder,	"	13
British Empire,	London,	31			

Further arrivals are being daily received, and the

### LATEST NOVELTIES

are added to our Stock as they are produced.

### Total Spring Importations to April 1st.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES,	2460	PACKAGES.
BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL,	797	"
UNITED STATES,	341	"
Grand Total,	3598	"

The above large stock comprises every requisite in our line for the Country Merchant, Milliner or Merchant Tailor.  
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### EDITORIAL NOTES.

There is no more genial gentleman afloat than the French Commodore on this station. During a visit last year of several English officers to the vessel which carries his broad pendant some good-natured discussion took place about the lobster. "The people of Newfoundland" said the Commodore, who speaks English very fluently, "say the lobster is not a fish; the French say he is a fish." Whether or no, the "lobstare" is likely to make a very pretty kettle of fish between France and England.

Almost every Canadian newspaper, the well-informed Montreal *Gazette* included, in which we have seen noted the death of the Marquis of Normandy, writes it "Normandy." The matter is a trifle, but it reminds us of a discussion we remember to have seen recorded somewhere in which an American browbeat an Englishman on this very point. "Every one," said the American, "knows there is a Normandy, but who ever heard of Normandy?" Nevertheless the confident American was all wrong. We are not sure, but we think Normandy is a place in Yorkshire.

The obstinacy and judicial blindness of the Czar and Russian officialdom generally are astounding. The whole condition of Russian affairs seems to be daily growing more serious. The scheme for the Russification of Finland is received with great disfavor and is likely to generate fresh trouble. The students of the St. Petersburg University lately attacked and maltreated the Chief of Police, who went to quell a disturbance, and all the higher public educational establishments are to be closed for a year, a measure which it is feared will, by a twelve months' idleness, foster the growth of disaffection. Amidst all the turmoil the Czar is said to be suffering from nervous fever, and a relapse from influenza. Wherever the natural instincts and aspirations of humanity are repressed by absolutism and cruelty the revolutionary tendencies of the more enlightened become more extreme. In Russia it is especially among the most highly educated that the revolt against a crushing tyranny is most deeply seated, and it is beyond measure extraordinary that the Czar and his myrmidons should in this era of progress continue to think they can govern against humanity and progress. It will not be very long before the hand-writing on the wall will become plainly discernible.

## THE CRITIC,

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BY

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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.

Messrs. Krupp, the great cannon-founders, have turned out a gun weighing no less than 255 tons; its calibre is 13½ in., the barrel is 40 feet in length, and the greatest diameter of the gun 6½ ft. The weight of the projectile is not given, but it is certain that for such a piece of ordnance it would exceed a ton, and the range of the gun is 12 miles. So perfect is the machinery that it can be fired twice in a minute; but as the cost of every shot will be from \$1,250 to \$1,500, it strikes us more strongly as another step towards the future impossibility of war than in any other light, though it would no doubt strike still more strongly any object it might happen to hit, should it ever be really used in actual warfare.

Among other tariff increases we regret to observe the re-imposition of the duty on small fruits. Last year a duty of three cents a pound was put on packages in which the fruits are put up. The duty now placed on the fruit itself raises the impost on the whole to over six cents per pound. As the American season for berries is over, or almost over, before ours begins, there is no element of competition between the home and foreign growths to justify this tax, which will be looked upon, after some years of cheap fruit, as a considerable hardship, by the increasing numbers who have rightly come to regard fresh fruit, particularly in spring time, as, if not a necessary, at least the most wholesome and desirable of luxuries.

The Chinese Government is contemplating a revolution in the coinage of that country, which is now of copper, ranging in value from about a mill to a coin worth about 20 cents in face value, without either gold or silver coins. Bars of gold and silver bullion, however, are used in commerce, and the Mexican silver dollar circulates extensively in the seaboard cities. It is now proposed by the Chinese Government to make silver a money metal, and to issue a series that will correspond somewhat to our dollars, halves, quarters and dimes. The coinage will be uniform throughout the vast empire, with its 430,000,000 population—at least six and a half times that of the United States. This will open a new market for the silver of the world, and ought to make silver higher in price and aid in re-establishing its old-time ratio with gold.

The *Toronto Globe* is authority for the statement that a statistician estimates that when the United States have got through paying the men who fought for the Union in the "late unpleasantness," there will be found to have been expended in bounties and pensions alone the sum of \$4,900,000,000—or more than the value of all the lands, houses and slaves in the South at the beginning of the war. These figures scarcely seem exaggerated in view of the fact that the military appropriations of the Republic for 1890 will very nearly, if not quite, equal those of Germany. The smaller expenditure on army and navy is made up for by the enormous pension outlay. Such a calculation as the above, even if not strictly within bounds, is not an attractive one to any Canadians who may be possessed with a hankering for sharing the glories of the Great Republic.

Cremation seems to be fast growing in favor all over the civilized world. At Woking Cemetery the number of cremations is steadily increasing. In three years, from 1884 to 1887, the annual average was 8. In 1888 there were 26. In 1889 the number increased to 46, the total number at the end of the year having been exactly 100. This year there have been several every week. In France, at the new crematorium in Paris, there were 35 ordinary cremations in 1889, but the number of stillborn children and the bodies from the hospitals and anatomical schools is so large that incineration is continually going on both night and day. The *Journal d'Hygiène* says that the total number was nearly 3,000 in the year. At Rome the numbers were 119 in 1886, 155 in 1887, and 202 in 1888. At Milan and other Italian towns the numbers are rapidly increasing, as they are in Germany and the United States.

Schiaparelli, one of the most skilful and experienced of living astronomers, has since 1862 devoted himself largely to observations of the planet Mercury. The results are most interesting. If he is correct Mercury displays in his axial rotation a phenomenon analogous to that of the moon. He concludes that the rotation of Mercury on his axis is completed in 28 days, the period of his revolution round the sun. Consequently, as with the moon to the earth, one hemisphere is constantly illumined by the sun and subjected to an inconceivable heat, while the other side is in a state of darkness and almost equally inconceivable cold. It used to be generally accepted that the axial rotation of the nearest planet to the sun was about the same in time as that of the earth. Schiaparelli's minute observations on Mars, which are also very curious, have been confirmed by two other eminent astronomers, and it is expected that his startling assertions with regard to Mercury will receive similar confirmation.

Considering the attainments and penetration of national characteristics in which Professor Goldwin Smith must be ranked with the best historians, even in the absence of any considerable historical work of his own, there is something absolutely astonishing in his recent dictum that "the social movements" of Canada and the States are the same. Setting aside the all-important consideration of the social bearings of American Divorce laws, the divergent tendencies are innumerable. We are reminded, amongst many points from which selection is open, that "in Chicago the theatres are open on Sunday; in Toronto the tram-cars are only allowed to run on that day during the time that they are required to convey the inhabitants to and from their places of worship." As a matter of fact the difference is understated, as the street cars do not run at all on Sundays in that city. Throughout Canada we may safely say that Sunday is observed in a manner very different from that in which it is kept in many American cities.

If the *Montreal Witness* were a less reliable sheet it would be difficult to credit a statement made in its columns that "The Story of the Death of General Brock and of the ocean fight between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* have been eliminated from the school books of the Province of Ontario, lest they should make young Canadians hate their neighbors, the people of the United States." It is nothing less than a disgrace and an infamy to any public school system that the truth of history so far as it can be attained should be suppressed or garbled, independently of the remark added by the *Witness* that "we shall probably have to wait a century at least for the neighbors in question to reciprocate this noble and Christian consideration."

We regret to observe that a good deal of carelessness and indifference prevails in the N. W. as to cattle-breeding. All sorts of bulls, many of them of the most inferior types, roam the prairies, and the results will be disastrous to the export trade to Great Britain if steps be not soon taken to prevent indiscriminate mixture. The *Cochrane Ranch* ship cattle which give satisfaction, and the reason is that very few other cattle drift on to their range. Horse-breeding, though improving, is also far too indiscriminate. So much of the future prosperity of the N. W. depends on good stock that it cannot but be a matter of great regret that the Territories should handicap themselves at the outset with the disadvantage of a large scrub stock which in a new country its settlers had many facilities for avoiding.

We think it to be regretted that the Dominion Government has decided to adhere to the *de jure* system of enumeration in taking the census of 1891. This system permits the enrolment of temporary absentees, and is manifestly open to error in results. No doubt a *de facto* census, giving the persons within the bounds of the Dominion on a given date, would be likely to show a population somewhat smaller than we might justly claim. Mr. Blake suggests a separate column in the returns for those regarded as temporarily absent, and a time limit of absence beyond which the census-takers shall not go. This the Government have promised to consider. Undoubtedly no precaution that foresight can contrive should be omitted to ensure a trustworthy estimate of the population next year. An extraordinary feature of omission in the last census-taking was the absence in the statistics of nationality of a division for native born Canadians. This important shortcoming will of course be rectified in 1891.

"The indignation in Newfoundland against the Anglo-French *modus vivendi* regarding the fisheries is daily growing. At a meeting at St. John's to protest against the arrangement the stars and stripes were displayed prominently, and speakers advocated an appeal to the United States in case England would not protect the rights of her colony." This is the *St. John Globe's* way of putting it, but the Franco-Newfoundland difficulty really seems to demand thorough pluck and resolution on the part of the Imperial Government. The great mischief, foreseen by many at the time, of the American purchase of Alaska was that, however remote and hyperboreal, there lay in it the serious disadvantage to Canada of being, so to speak, outflanked, a disadvantage we shall not have fully realized until the international boundary is completely settled. An appeal to the United States—though there are many considerations which render such a course, or at all events any serious result from it—highly improbable, would place Canada between two outflanking territories. Under any circumstances the position resulting from any hesitation on the part of Great Britain to firmly maintain the rights of the people of Newfoundland would be a heavy blow to British connection. The present complicated situation is of course the result of England's old-time, easy-going and over-generous style of treaty-making, and it can only now be remedied at great cost. Remedied, however, it ought to be at any cost, even that of war with France, for there is no safety from French encroachment and aggressiveness but the absolute extinction of their rights, upon which unfortunately they set a very high value.

We alluded recently to Sir Frederick Middleton as the almost monopolist—Sir A. Caron being the only other official decorated—of reward and honor for the suppression of the Riel revolt. We fancy there was some dissatisfaction on this score felt by officers who held commands in that service, and we have a suspicion that, had all Regimental Commanders received the C. M. G., we should have heard less of the grievances of certain French Lt.-Colonels. And, indeed, it would have been no great stretch to afford to those officers, many of whom well deserved the distinction, this gratification for very arduous service. It is curious, in this connection, to recall the orders granted for the Expedition of 1870. General the Hon. Sir James Lindsay received, if we remember rightly, the G. C. M. G., Colonel Wolseley the K. C. M. G., and the following officers the C. M. G.—Lt.-Colonels Fielden, 60th Rifles; Jarvis, Ont. Rifles; Cassault, Quebec Rifles; McLeod, Brigade Major; Irvine, Senior Commissariat Officer; and Dr. Young, P. M. O.; and it was understood that but for certain objections the list would have been larger. In that expedition there was no fighting whatever. Previously Lt.-Colonels Osborne-Smith, Chamberlayne and McEachren received the C. M. G. for service against Fenjans. The absence of this kind of recognition in the Riel affair is even singular. The C. M. G. is a cheap gratification to bestow, though highly valued by Canadian Militia Officers when fairly won by good military service, and there is no doubt whatever that it would have been well earned on many hands. It is well known that the services of Col. Van Straubonzee, for instance, were of the most material consequence at Batoche, while the names of Strange, Otter, Herchmer, Henry Smith, and others, readily occur. But these officers had the disadvantage of serving where the exertions of subordinates failed to inspire more cordial recognition than the formal mention in orders.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

APRIL.

Bright, jocund April comes to us to-day,  
Laden with flower-bell, bursts of songs and showers;  
A violet fragrance hovers o'er the way,  
While children frolic in her golden hours;  
Brooks, too, glance by, all sparkling in the sun,  
Glad that ice fetters to the wings are flung.

The violet loves her, and the bloodroot white  
With pink arbutus soon will be ablow,  
Then youths and maidens in intense delight,  
Will linger 'neath the moonlight's witching glow:  
While Boreas slinks away, with sullen sigh,  
As lovely, flower-crowned April passes by.

—The Ladies' Home Journal.

Old tomato cans look best in your neighbor's back-yard.

A grain of common sense may be of more value than a scruple of conscience.

"Sad is my lot," remarked Mrs. L. as she found herself turned into a pillar of salt.

It takes almost superhuman strength to hang on when you begin at the top of the ladder.

If trees have soles, as some people claim, then cork trees must be furnished with cork soles.

An evening call is generally productive of pleasure—if not when you come at least when you go.

If marriage is a failure, why do widows now and then,  
When through with one disaster, set about to fall again?  
And widowers whose married lives were full of bleak distress  
Wed just as often as they can, if it isn't a success?

**GUILTY CONSCIENCES.**—Waiter (at the club)—There is a lady outside who says that her husband promised to be home early to-night. All (rising)—Excuse me a moment.

One of the sad things connected with the hard times in Persia is the fact that many men with from fifteen to twenty-five wives have had to reduce the number to three or four.

In the English Literature Class—Mabel—"Hogg wrote pastoral poetry about lambs and sheep." Young Miss Wagg—"And Lamb got even with him by writing an essay on 'Roast Pig.'"

Mr. Jason—"I wonder if animals really think?"

Mrs. Jason—"If they think at all, they really think. They don't sit around and pretend to think, like some old fools I know."

**HER REGULAR HABIT.**—Agitated young bridegroom (immediately after ceremony)—"Serena, shall—shall I—shall we—shall we kiss?" Self-possessed bride (her third experience)—"It is my usual custom, William."

Carrie—"Kate, do you believe in cases of love at first sight?" Kate—"No, I don't." Carrie—"But in a case where a man is in very, very easy circumstances?" Kate—"Oh, well, you know that circumstances alter cases."

A pompous fellow was dining with a country family, when the lady of the house desired the servant to take away the dish containing the fowl, which word she pronounced "fool," as is common in Scotland. "I presume, madam, you mean fowl," said the prig in a reproving tone. "Very well," said the lady, a little nettled, "be it so; take away the fowl and let the fool remain."

"Oh, I think it's lovely to be married," said young Mrs. Tocker to the lady on whom she was calling, "especially when you have a husband who is not afraid to compliment you." "What does your husband say?" "He said yesterday that I was getting to be a perfect Xantippe." "A Xantippe! Do you know who she was?" "Oh, yes; I asked Charley afterward, and he told me she was the goddess of youth and beauty."

From the shores of Youth, with its banks so green,  
Where the tints of morning are ever seen,  
To the shore of Age, with its hills of snow,  
Where the hues of sunset ever glow,  
There are barges passing, day by day;  
And Father Time, with his mantle gray,  
Is leading them on from shore to shore,  
And they shall return—ah! nevermore!

There is, it seems, a distinct and well-defined movement on foot in Great Britain against women who wish to ride man-fashion to hounds. Yet there seems to be every reason to believe that a large body of women exist in Great Britain who have this ambition, and certain fashionable tailors are advertising a divided skirt riding-habit designed for these enthusiasts. The voice of the British maiden is heard in shrill protest over the innovation, but the chances seem to be in favor of the "hunting women" carrying the day.

A monkey recently brought a criminal to justice at Singapore. A native, with a little boy, a bear and a monkey, travelled through the Strait's Settlements, and made a goodly sum of money by his animals' tricks. One day he was found with his throat cut, the boy and the bear lying dead close by, while the monkey had escaped up a tree. The bodies, with the monkey, were being taken to the police station, when the monkey suddenly rushed at a man in the crowd, seised his leg and would not let go. The man proved to be one of the murderers.

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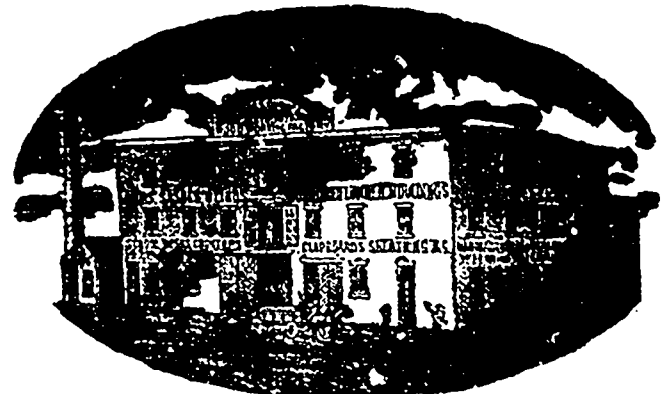
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The New Brunswick Legislative Council have voted for the abolition of that body.

The Wimbledon team leave for England, June 18th, in the steamer *Polynesian*.

The death occurred on Sunday of Mr. Hugh Hartshorne, in the 86th year of his age.

W. A. Lockhart was on Tuesday elected mayor of St. John by a majority of 404 votes.

The Quebec Legislature was prorogued on the 2nd inst., it had been nearly three months in session.

Amherst town council has ordered the construction of several sidewalks in different parts of the town.

The rate-payers of Antigonish have voted in favor of water-works, the sum to be paid not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

Hon. C. H. Tupper left Ottawa on Monday for Washington to assist Sir Julian Pauncefote in negotiations in connection with Behring Sea.

A gentleman of Parrsboro has applied to the local government for an act to incorporate a company to bring water into, and light the town by electricity.

Mr. T. C. Connor, of Moncton, has been awarded the contract for the erection of the Dominion Immigration building at Halifax. It will cost \$7000 or \$8000.

James D. McGregor, of New Glasgow, John Yorston, Pictou, and Robert Drummond, Stellarton, have been nominated as Liberal candidates for Pictou in the ensuing local elections.

We understand that Mr. J. W. King has resigned his position of manager of the W. & A. Railway, and that Mr. K. Sutherland has been appointed assistant and acting manager, by the Board at London.

James McLeod, against whom a verdict of poisoning his wife was secured, and who was bailed on \$5,000 security, was arrested on Saturday in Stellarton. His bondsmen feared he was going to skip and went back on him.

Messrs. Hattie & Mylius have issued a neat little card giving the times when the street cars pass their south end pharmacy, corner of Morris and Pleasant Streets. They invite the public to make use of their store while waiting for cars.

Mrs. B. T. Weeks, accused of poisoning Mrs. Sutherland of Charlottetown, has been sent to the Supreme Court for trial. Mrs. Weeks has been released on bail, her bondsmen being J. J. Davies, and Thos. A. McLean in \$2,250 each.

The ratepayers of Kentville held a meeting recently to consider the advisability of adding \$6000 to their water debentures to enable them to fully complete the system. The resolution to that effect was voted down by a majority of 14.

The strike in the Harris car works, St. John, has been settled by a compromise. The men returned to work on nine hours per day, but submit to a reduction of five per cent. in summer wages. This movement seems to be making headway.

The assessment, by the Assessor's Returns published by the Local Legislature, of the City of Halifax for 1890 stands as follows: Real Estate, \$15,122,495; Personal, \$6,572,041; Total, \$21,694,536. Income is not assessed in the City.

It is estimated that fully 2,000 souls have been added to Manitoba's population already this season, and that of that number 700 were heads of families and adult males, the balance being their wives and children. And the season's operations will not open for two or three weeks.

Judge Botsford fell out of a window, about fifteen feet from the ground, on Saturday evening, sustaining injuries which resulted fatally. The Judge was in the 77th year of his age and weighed upwards of 200 pounds. He was a prominent Freemason, Botsford Royal-Arch Chapter, established in 1870, being named after him.

William McKenzie, of New Glasgow, is just finishing a beautiful red granite monument for the Swan family in New Annan. On the stone is an inscription to Annie Swan, the famous Nova Scotia giantess, who was married to Captain Bates, of Kentucky, and who died in 1888. The late Annie Swan was the tallest woman in Nova Scotia, and was seven feet nine inches in height.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed by Ontario lumbermen at the shortage of Grand Trunk transportation facilities. The *Canada Lumberman* says the line is deficient in rolling stock, and the inconvenience is aggravated by the large amount of ice requiring transport. One Ontario firm is said to contemplate shutting down some of their mills because they cannot obtain cars to take their produce to market.

The April number of the *Toronto Ladies' Bazaar* indicates steady improvement, and we are glad to be able to give it the recommendation we always desire to afford to Canadian publications. Besides fashion plates and information we observe a number of very practical hints on many points of domestic economy. The *Ladies' Bazaar* Publishing Company, 4 Adelaide St., Toronto—60 cents per annum, 10 cents per single copy.

There are sixty miles of snow-sheds on the Central Pacific railroad.

One million persons are employed by the railroads of the United States. One thousand plumbers in Chicago have struck for increased wages and a half holiday on Saturday.

The highest railroad bridge in the United States is the Kinzua viaduct of the Erie road—305 feet high.

A woman has been elected Mayor of Edgerton, Kansas, and a City Council of five women will assist in managing civic affairs.

The *Season* for May is just received, and its pages are as usual filled with appropriate designs in costumes and full information concerning them.

Dilworth Choate, the New York *World* reporter who concealed himself in the room where the jury in the Flack case were deliberating and took notes of the proceedings, has been sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment and fined \$250.

The annual income of John D. Rockefeller, founder and head of the Standard Oil Company, is said to be about \$6,000,000, which is equivalent to an accumulation of nearly \$750 an hour. He gives away large sums for charitable and religious objects.

The U. S. House Committee on Railways and Canals has ordered a favorable report on the bill providing for the construction by the United States of a ship canal around Niagara Falls. \$1,000,000 is appropriated to begin the construction. The canal is to cost \$28,000,000.

George J. Tyson probably does the largest business in the smallest space of any man in the world. He owns nine or ten hotel news stands, and conducts them all from the head one in the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York city, where he has a stand only three feet wide by ten feet long. His business amounts to a million and a half annually.

A New Haven ice dealer, who went to bed bemoaning the short ice crop, dreamed that the pond where he usually secured his supply had suddenly frozen over. Being anxious to find out how thick the ice really was, and supposing that he was throwing a stone upon it, he jumped out of bed, grabbed a costly vase from the mantel and threw it with all his might through a French plate mirror. His customers will pay for it next summer.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the Emperor William will meet Queen Victoria at Darmstadt on April 20th.

An exhibition of 1000 different sorts of horseshoes, including some made by the ancient Romans, is now going on in London.

The English Admiralty says that the total abolition of masts and sails in all future fighting ships has become absolutely necessary.

Andrew Lang and Rider Haggard have written a novel in collaboration, which is called the "World's Desire," and has for its hero Ulysses.

The Marquis of Normanby, for several years governor of Nova Scotia, died last Friday at Brighton, aged 72 years. When governor of Nova Scotia he was known as Lord Mulgrave.

London is to have a censorship of music-hall songs, all performers in such places being required to submit to a censor copies and descriptions of the songs, sketches and dances that they propose to give.

The unveiling of the monument erected by Queen Victoria in memory of the late Duke of Albany, was performed on the 6th inst. by the Prince of Wales in the Albany chapel of St. George's on California Hill.

The Royal Palace and the Town Hall at Brussels are being prepared for the reception that will be given to Henry M. Stanley upon his arrival there, April 20. He will remain there for five days and then proceed to England.

As a result of experiments made lately in army manoeuvres in France with smokeless powder, it is thought the traditional red trousers of the French infantry will be discarded, as they furnish too plain a mark for an enemy.

An exhibition of toys is about to be opened in St. Petersburg. It is intended to illustrate the history of toys from the earliest ages. Particular attention is to be given to Asiatic toys, which are said to be marvels of taste and fine workmanship.

It is said that Prince Bismarck has expressed the intention to send communications to the press at frequent intervals on important political questions of the day. He is also compiling a memoir for publication, which will comprise 25 years of his official life.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says England was informed beforehand of the projected Emin expedition. Emin after talking with Stanley, became imbued with a belief that the latter aimed less at his rescue than at the possession of his province and stores of ivory.

A Canton, China, paper estimates that 750,000 people die every year in China by fire and flood, but it is not satisfied. "The fact is," it remarks with cold-blooded cynicism, "the great need of China is the sudden removal of two or three million inhabitants to make elbow room for those who are left."

One of the boldest preachers in the English Church is Alfred Williams Momic, professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Kings College, London. His recently published volume of sermons, entitled "Church and Creed," is attracting general attention, and may be taken as the latest expression of the rapidly-growing Broad Church school of thought in the English Church.

In Dorchester, England, a bounty of 8 cents per dozen is offered for old sparrows, 4 cents per dozen for young ones, and a cent and a half per dozen for eggs. The sparrows have grown so numerous all through Dorsetshire that in some places they are said to destroy half the crops, while in villages they ruin the gardens and even strip the thatch from buildings.

The Forth bridge cost the lives of 56 workmen during the seven years of its construction, but the engineers insist that this is a remarkably good showing. They say:—"The fact that the loss of life has not been larger on a work of such magnitude, with so large a number of men employed in dangerous positions, shows that no reasonable precautions for their safety have been omitted."

Emin Pasha has accepted proposals made to him by Major Wissmann and has entered the German service. He will receive a salary of £1,000 a year. He has given up his intention of returning to Europe, and will leave Bagamoyo about the middle of April for Victoria Nyanzi. He will be accompanied by a large caravan and 200 Soudanese troops under command of German officers. His decision meets with strong disfavor at Zanzibar.

The Esquimaux of Greenland can now boast of a newspaper. It is called the Reader, and the editor thereof, one Lars Møller, sets up and prints the paper. He also designs and engraves the illustrations, which, it may be explained, are not remarkable for excellence. His printing establishment was only a makeshift, but the members of a Danish literary society, having heard of Møller's difficulties, sent him new type, printing ink, paper and a larger press than he had been using.

Sir Edward Watkins scheme for a tunnel under the English Channel will be less unpopular now, since it has had a result quite unexpected, with which everybody is pleased. In his experimental borings for the tunnel he has discovered beneath Shakespeare's cliff, at Dover, a vein of coal of excellent quality. It is believed to be an extension of the French and Belgian coal fields, and to afford a supply of vast extent. If the present promise is realized it will add enormously to the wealth of England, for it will supply coal just where it is needed for ocean steamers, and will open a new manufacturing district in a region now almost wholly agricultural, and give a new value to lands from which it has lately been impossible to derive any profit.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

**DOMINION.**—Owing to the adjournment of the Commons for the Easter holidays there is little or no parliamentary news worth recording. Before the house adjourned the Hon. Mr. Foster gave notice of a resolution increasing the bounty upon iron manufactured in Canada from one to two dollars per ton, and of extending the time during which such bounties should be paid to the close of the year 1897. Several members of the opposition spoke warmly and strongly against the proposed bounty, and no better illustration has ever been given of the distinctness between the opposite sides of the shield as viewed through partisan glasses. The Liberal-Conservatives claimed that this bounty will encourage and foster iron industries, will develop our mineral resources and will give employment to our people. The Liberals affirm that the bounty has the effect of encouraging industries which cannot continue to do business after its withdrawal, that it gives a fictitious value to mining properties and induces individuals and companies to embark in enterprises which are bound to result in disaster.

The tariff debate has consumed most of the time of the House since the Easter holidays. The increased duties upon flour, beef and pork are criticised by the Opposition as being exceedingly oppressive upon the lumbering industry. The Government supporters claim as an offset to the flour duty free admission of corn and molasses, and they assert that the farmers of Canada can produce beef and pork of equal quality and at an equally low figure with American producers.

Our brothers across the border, who appear to be ready to frame legislation such as will hinder the progress of Canada, will be surprised to find that the people of this country are not moved by any hostile spirit. An Act has just been introduced into the Commons extending the *modus vivendi* to American fishermen, and in doing this Parliament is accentuating its desire to settle the fishery question upon a fair, just and equitable basis.

**PROVINCIAL.**—These are the days of hurry and scurry, the days when each legislator is anxious to close up the business of the session and his himself away to the public platforms in the county which he represents, there to address himself to the task of proving to his audiences that the present Local Government is the best or the worst with which Nova Scotia has ever been blessed or cursed. During the week legislative enactments have been pushed through their second and third readings with wonderful rapidity, but the only bill which has been considered at length is that amending the Liquor License Act. These amendments are among the most stringent and vexatious that have ever been proposed, but as they are unreasonable in their character, and have not the support of the solid common sense of the people, they will fail to accomplish the good intentions of their framers, and must prove a dead letter. With respect to this question of temperance legislation it is almost farcical to see with what unanimity the members of the Assembly publicly endorse compulsory legislation which they know must prove inoperative. The great bulk of the people are in full sympathy with any legislation which places proper restrictions upon a traffic which is liable to abuse, but the prohibitionists appear determined to cut themselves loose from the people and to use their tongues and pens in vilifying and abusing all who may not agree with them. We believe that the prohibitionists are honestly endeavoring to stamp out the evil of intemperance, but we believe, as honestly, that their method for so doing will prove a failure, and we further believe that their own cause has suffered incalculable injury from the intemperance of the language indulged in by some of its supporters.

By a most unfortunate accident, or by gross carelessness, the electoral lists of Annapolis County have been lost, and the Legislature is called upon at the eleventh hour of its session to provide the machinery for compiling a new list. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary we are bound to believe that the Attorney General's statement that the lists were accidentally lost is correct, but we hold that a county official like the Sheriff, who is

entrusted with the custody of such valuable papers, has no excuse to offer for having allowed these papers to be left where anyone could have access to them. The matter is a grave one, and the Government will have to deal with it in a manly straightforward spirit, otherwise suspicion of double dealing may be aroused, which would be most prejudicial to the interests of the Liberal party at the coming elections. If the papers were lost the Sheriff should be dismissed; if they were stolen, every effort should be made to recover them.

GRAND STAIR CASE!

Which Ladies can ascend with the greatest ease and pleasure, and other vast improvements in our FURNITURE and CARPET SHOW ROOMS are just completed. We have now the FINEST CARPET ROOMS in the MARITIME PROVINCES, with such a light as to display the goods, to the great advantage of our Customers.

See our **CARPETS** before buying elsewhere.

SPRING STOCK NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

**Axminster, Wiltons, Brussels, Tapestries, Wools, Unions, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Kensington, Indian and Other Squares, Rugs, Mats, Etc.**

In our CURTAIN DEPARTMENT will be found the Newest Designs and Novelties, just in from the Best Factories in England, France and Germany.

WINDOW DECORATIONS IN BLINDS, POLES, Etc., in Endless Variety.

Our FURNITURE DEPARTMENT is more complete than ever before. We show many striking designs in

**OAK DINING ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES, and Odd Pieces in DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE.**

The great alterations and extensions to our Show Rooms enable us to show these goods to advantage. You can see what you are buying.

Our Prices were never so Low.  
Our Stock was never so Complete.  
Our Goods were never Better.  
Our Desire to Please our Customers was never greater.  
Our Facilities for Showing Our Stock were never so good.

For proof that we STILL LEAD and continue to maintain our reputation as the CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS CARPET and FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT in the PROVINCES, a visit to our SHOW ROOMS is all we ask. Our NEW CATALOGUE, now in the Press, will be ready in a few days, and will be mailed to any address on application.

A. STEPHEN & SON,

THE HOUSE FURNISHERS,

101 & 103 BARRINGTON ST, COR. PRINCE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

**TOWER'S AMERICAN OIL CLOTHING, HATS, Etc.**

The Subscriber wishes to inform the Trade that he has now on hand a FULL and COMPLETE STOCK of the above Celebrated Goods. They are Superior to any other OIL CLOTHING sold in this market, and price quite as low.

An Inspection of Goods Solicited and Prices Furnished to the Trade on Application.

**JOHN P. CHETWYND, Agent,**  
HEAD YOUNG AND HART'S WHARF.

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Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,  
For Marine and Land Purposes.

**Iron Ships Repaired.**  
SHIP TANKS, GIRDERS, SMOKE PIPES, and all kinds SHEET IRON WORK.  
ESTIMATES given on application.  
488 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. S.

**James Roue,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**GINGER ALE, LEMONADE, SODA WATER, &c.**

Also—Agent for the celebrated Wilmot Springs Natural Mineral Water.  
"SPADEAU"  
For full particulars address P. O. Box 406, or  
**WOODS' WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S.**

**NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.**

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labrecque. Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap. 36 for the Benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.  
CLASS D.

The 33rd Monthly Drawing will take place on **WEDNESDAY, April 16th, 1890.**  
At 2 o'clock, p.m.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

2307 Prizes worth .....\$50,000.00

**TICKETS \$1.00.**

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

**DRAWINGS ON THE THURSDAY OF EVERY MONTH.**  
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary,  
OFFICES—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, C.A.

**New Victoria Hotel,**  
248 to 252 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.  
**J. L. McCOSKERY, Proprietor.**  
One minute's walk from Steamboat Landing.  
Street cars for and from all Railway Stations and  
Steamboat Landings pass this Hotel every five  
minutes.

**LYONS' HOTEL,**  
Opp. Railway Depot,  
**KENTVILLE, N. S.**

**DANIEL McLEOD, - Prop'r.**

**CONTINENTAL HOTEL,**  
100 and 102 Granville St.,  
(OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.)  
The nicest place in the City to get a lunch, din-  
ner or supper. Private Dining Room for Ladies.  
Oysters in every style. Lunches, 12 to 2.50.

**W. H. MURRAY, Prop.,**  
Late Halifax Hotel.

**BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.**  
Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

**DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**101 ON PARLE FRANCAISE,**

The finest and largest range of

**TAILORS' CLOTHS**  
to be seen in the city is at  
**STANFORD'S**  
THE TAILOR,  
156 HOLLIS STREET.

**LONDON DRUG STORE,**  
147 Hollis Street,

**J. GODFREY SMITH,**  
DISPENSING CHEMIST,  
Proprietor. Agent for  
Laurance's Axis-Cut Pebble Spectacles and  
Eye Glasses.

In Stock, the great cure of Neuralgia  
"Eau Anti Neuralgique." Chronic cases yield  
to its curative effects.  
Also, in Stock, a line of FANCY GOODS.  
Dressing Cases, Toilet Sets, in Plush, Lea-  
ther, &c.

ASK FOR

**W. H. SCHWARTZ & SONS**  
"PEERLESS BRAND"  
(TRADE MARK REGISTERED)

**STRICTLY PURE SPICES.**

Please see that the written signature of W.  
H. Schwartz & Sons is on every package,  
none genuine without. On receipt of 12 cts.  
Sample Packets prepaid to any address.

**W. H. Schwartz & Sons,**  
**COFFEE AND SPICES,**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**Victoria Mineral Water Works**  
**W. H. DONOVAN, Prop.**  
Manufacturer of

**BELFAST GINGER ALE, AERATED LEMONADE,**  
**SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CIDER, SODA WATER**  
and all kinds of MINERAL WATERS.

**22 GRANVILLE ST., Halifax, N. S.**

**Tea. Tea. Tea.**  
**ARMY AND NAVY DEPOT.**

We have just landed a choice lot of  
**TEAS,**  
including **ORANGE PEKOE,**  
**ASSAM PEKOE,** and  
**SOUCHONG and CONGO.**  
Our 35c. and 40c. Blends are worth testing.

—ALSO—  
LOAF, GRANULATED & MOIST SUGARS  
PICKLES, SAUCES, TINNED MEAT  
AND SOUPS, GREEN PEAS, TOMATOES,  
BEANS, ASPARAGUS, &c,  
STILTON, GORGONZOLA, GRUYERE AND  
PARMESAN CHEESE, MUSHROOMS,  
TRUFLES, &c., AND ENGLISH BISCUITS,  
in every variety, by best makers.

**Jas. Scott & Co.**

For Coughs and Colds,  
Catarrh, Influenza,  
Bronchitis, Asthma,  
Consumption, Scrofulous  
and all Wasting Diseases,  
USE

**PUTTNER'S EMULSION**  
of **COD LIVER OIL,**  
WITH  
**HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.**  
For all diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, as  
MENTAL ANXIETY, GENERAL DEBILITY, IM-  
POVERISHED BLOOD, Etc., it is highly recom-  
mended by the Medical Profession.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., 4th Oct., 1880.  
MESSRS. BROWN BROS. & Co.  
Being very much reduced by sickness and almost  
given up for a dead man, I commenced taking your  
PUTTNER'S EMULSION. After taking it a  
very short time my health began to improve, and  
the longer I used it the better my health became.  
After being laid aside for nearly a year, I last sum-  
mer performed the hardest summer's work I ever  
did, having often to go with only one meal a day.  
I attribute the saving of my life to PUTTNER'S  
EMULSION.  
EMERY E. MURPHY,  
Livery Stable Keeper.

**EPIDERMA,**

—FOR THE—  
**Skin and**  
**Complexion.**

**HATTIE & MYLIUS,**  
**Acadia Drug Store,**  
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**Knowles' Bookstore,**  
**A. M. HOARE, Manager,**  
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We have just received a large lot of  
**AMERICAN AND CANADIAN EDITIONS**  
of Popular Novels.

Hedri, by Mathers.....25 cts.  
Haute Noblesse, by Fenn.....30  
Kit Wyndham, by Barrett.....30  
Joshua, by George Ebers.....30  
Looking Backward, by Bellamy.....25  
Lilly Lass, by Justin McCarthy.....25  
Full line of Edna Lyalls.....at 25c. each.  
and lots of others.

All mailed Post Free to the country.

AT SUNDOWN.

O tendril of ivy and tangle of tree,  
Wild are the banks of my ain countrie!  
The sun is sinking low in the west,  
A golden ball o'er the mountain crest;  
Shafts of light pierce the moorland's breast.  
Wild are the banks of my ain countrie.

O purple of heather and silver of sea,  
Bright are the hues of my ain countrie!  
A fairy knight rides out of the wold;  
A lady's sleeve round his helm is rolled;  
His coal-black charger is shod with gold.  
Bright are the hues of my ain countrie.

O ripple of streamlet and murmur of bee,  
Sweet are the sounds in my ain countrie!  
He throws me, passing, a glance remote:  
A wandering lark in the clouds afloat  
Has stabbed my soul with its tender note.  
Sweet are the sounds in my ain countrie.

O shadow of pine-wood and silence of lea,  
Cold falls the dew in my ain countrie!  
The lovelight fades in the amber sky,  
And grey mists over the forest fly;  
We are alone, my heart and I.  
Cold falls the dew in my ain countrie.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

JOTTINGS FROM OTTAWA.

Mr. W. G. Perley, senior M. P. for Ottawa City, died somewhat sud-  
denly on the morning of the 1st inst. He had been in poor health for  
some time past, but the disease from which he suffered manifested no really  
dangerous symptoms until the day before his death. Mr. Perley was born  
in the State of New Hampshire in 1820, but, when a young man, became  
engaged in lumbering operations in the Ottawa Valley and took up his  
residence in the city. He amassed a fortune in his business, and was one of  
the most enterprising men in the capital. He was one of the promoters of  
the Canada Atlantic Railway, which is regarded as one of the finest equipped  
railways on the continent. Mr. Perley received the nomination of the  
Liberal Conservative Association of Ottawa at the general elections in 1887,  
and was elected by a very large majority over his opponent, Mr. A. G.  
McIntyre. Although not a Canadian by birth, his attachment to our national  
interests and institutions was large-souled and sincere. He was an earnest  
believer in the policy of protection, and a firm supporter of Sir John  
Macdonald.

The Ottawa Conservative Workingmen's Association have passed a  
resolution of condolence with Mrs. Perley, in which they bear record of his  
practical interest in the welfare of the laboring classes in the capital.

That history has a weakness for repeating itself at sundry times is a  
fact so well known as to have become axiomatic, and, this being the case, I  
see no reason why our neighbors across the border need feel aggrieved  
because their "rare Bon Butler" exploits during the civil war in relation  
to spoons have been equalled by Sir Fred. Middleton's operations in furs  
during the late rebellion in our North-West Territories. Some insignifi-  
cant Canadian people, who happened to be in England at the time our  
illustrious General went over to appropriate to himself the dignities and  
honors which belonged to the men who had really put down the rebellion,  
tell me that he used to dilate with great gusto in the clubs, and wherever  
men of strife mostly did congregate to orate and liquidate, upon the lively  
manner in which he made the metaphorical fur fly during the few engage-  
ments of the campaign; but it was with anything but zeal that he told the  
Parliamentary Committee on Tuesday how he made Bremner's furs fly to his  
own pecuniary profit! One has only to read his statement to the committee  
as published in the press to perceive how melancholy his confession must  
have been:—"Sir Frederick said that owing to the lapse of time many of  
the events had passed from his mind. He recollected, however, that after  
the capture of Poundmaker some of the half-breeds, reported to be rebels,  
were encamped near Battleford. It was reported to him that their furs were  
being carried off and he ordered the whole stock to be sent to the police  
barracks. Some time afterwards he believed he might have ordered, having  
received proof that Bremner was a rebel, the confiscation of the furs, that  
he also authorized some of his staff to take some of the furs, and probably  
said he might take some himself, perhaps." "Said he might take some  
himself, perhaps?" Now, I call that just about as fat as you can cut it.  
Although tinged with melancholy, this confession reveals to one's mind  
the insouciance of Robin Hood's, Claude Duval's or Captain Kidd's dalliance  
with the eighth commandment, which appealed so forcefully to our youthful  
imagination. But let me continue Sir Fred's sad history of the fur expro-  
priation:—"In cross-examination General Middleton said as to the furs on  
the steamer he supposed they came as a present from some of the men. He  
never saw the furs until he came to Ottawa, and he gave no receipt for  
them. He sent some of the furs to Mr. Devlin of Ottawa, to be sold for  
him, and presented some to his friends." But one more extract from the  
evidence produced before the committee on Tuesday and I have done:—"Mr. Hayter Reed stated that while in Battleford he saw the furs and  
reported the fact to the General. Under the latter's direction they were  
confiscated, and two packages ordered to be put up for him (Sir Frederick).  
Witness said that two or three months after receiving his own share he  
returned them. The letter from Warden in reference to the confiscation of  
the furs had been destroyed. There was private correspondence in it in  
reference to the confiscation which the General did not wish to have made  
public." Verily, this is not pleasant reading to patriotic Canadians, and it  
does not make it a bit better to know that Sir Fred. is profoundly sorry that  
he was found out! That is a kind of contrition that the public justly  
desire to take much stock in.

DIXIE.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The very handsome premises of Messrs. Manchester, Robertson and Allison of St. John, N. B., are four storeys high, and cover, in the area of all their floors, a space equal to 1 acre, 26 rods, 19 yds. The numerous departments of their very extensive dry goods business are admirably arranged in this fine building, the accommodations of which are enhanced by three elevators, two for freight (one wholesale and one retail,) and one for customers and other passengers up and down. The list of their wares is far too long for any attempt in our columns at recapitulation in detail, suffice it that it includes every description of linens, upholstery material, carpetings, oilcloths, velvets, silks, furs, millinery, umbrellas, hosiery, ribbons, laces, &c., &c., besides a gentlemen's furnishing department, which also embraces tailoring. Messrs. M., R. & A's spring importations amounted to 3,598 packages of European, American and Canadian goods. We are especially glad to notice that these are divided as follows: Canadian manufactures, 2,460; British and Continental, 794; and United States, 341 packages. This preponderance of Canadian manufactures is especially gratifying; 1100 or 1200 packages are moreover of Maritime Provinces manufacture. They have also a straw hat manufactory at Indiantown, and give employment to 150 hands, besides men engaged in various ways connected with their large volume of business. Such establishments emphasize the vast importance of the commercial industries in the Dominion.

"The Amherst Floral Co., Limited," is one of Amherst's latest enterprises. This company has recently been organized with a capital of ten thousand dollars. The officers are as follows: President, Capt. Welling; Vice-President, W. Read; Treasurer, J. L. Filmore; Secretary, W. A. Filmore; Directors, the officers of the Company and E. Currau, N. A. Rhodes, J. McKeen and Dr. Tupper.

The site selected for the conservatory has been purchased of Messrs. Filmore & Son at a reduced rate, and is admirably adapted for the purpose. It comprises the island and the adjacent land with the small pond which lies between, and which will probably be utilized in the propagation of such fish as carp, trout, etc. The soil is regarded as excellent, and its proximity to plenty soft water is an excellent feature. The moisture of the situation will be beneficial to plant growth.

The contract for the erection of two buildings, each 71x20 feet, all glass, has been given to Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. A house for the foreman will also be commenced shortly, and will be completed by July 1st.

Mr. H. Lane, formerly connected with the Nova Scotia nurseries at Halifax, has been placed in charge of the work. He has had 13 years experience in nurseries in England and 7 in Halifax, and is known to be a very competent man.

The prospects of the company would seem to be good, when we consider the fact that as much as \$100 have been sent to Halifax in a single day by Amherst people for cut flowers. The establishment of this enterprise will be a benefit to the whole town, and will make Messrs. Filmore & Son's valuable lots still more desirable.

One of the most important of manufacturing industries of Canada is that engaged in the production of woollen goods. Canadian tweeds and other products of woollen factories are of acknowledged excellence, are cheap and are especially economical by reason of their durability. These Canadian goods are subjected to keen competition, as is shown by the large imports. A considerable portion of these imported woollens are cheap only in name, for being largely shoddy they do not wear well, and would therefore be dear at any price. Yet they have an appearance which is deceptive, and being apparently cheap attract purchasers to their loss, while the honest Canadian goods are thus exposed to an invidious and unfair competition. It is as a protection against this class of imported goods that the duties have been slightly raised, while our manufacturers have a further advantage in the reduction of the duties on some materials used in their processes. The additional command thus given of the home market will not only be beneficial to the producers—the Canadian manufacturers and operatives, and to farmers and others who supply their wants—but also to the consumers, the purchasers, who will obtain honest, durable goods, actually cheaper than the shoddy delusions that have been imported.—*Empire*.

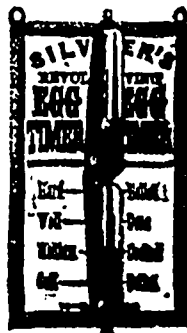
At a banquet of electrical engineers in Boston a few evenings since, those occult gentlemen assured the public that the dwelling house of the future will be fitted for electricity as it now is for gas, not only to give illumination, but also to furnish power to run the sewing machine, the egg-beater, and even to butter the bread economically, to warm the house, and to cook the food.—*Kennebec Journal*.

Inventors everywhere are trying to discover an artificial gas fuel that will end the days of solid fuels. A Wisconsin genius has brought out a scheme of new water gas that is thought well of by scientists. In the end there will probably be developed several gas fuels that will work all right. The sooner the better, for it is one of the unfortunate facts of the age that the way fuel is now used about 75 per cent. of it is wasted.—*Cleveland Press*.


The Bridgetown Iron Foundry Company have received the frame for a new building they purpose erecting at once on the land on which the Court House formerly stood. The building is to be 55 feet long, 32 feet wide, will be two-story, and have a flat roof. The lower flat will be used for their ware and salesrooms, and the upper one will be occupied as a paint shop and for other purposes. It is the intention of the Company to move into their new premises on or about the first of May.

EASTER EGGS! AND HOW TO COOK THEM.


**EGG TIMER,**  
PRICE 30 CTS.



**EGG BEATER**  
And Measuring Glass,  
PRICE 75 CTS.



**EGG POACHER,**  
PRICE—3 HOLE 35c.  
5 HOLE 55c.



Saves the Egg and produces a shapely and delicious dish. Sent Express on receipt of price, or C. O. D.

**CRAGG BROTHERS & CO.**  
Cor. Barrington & George Sts., Halifax, N. S.

USE  
**IDEAL SOAP,**

The largest bar and best value in Canada.

WE GUARANTEE IT TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

**WM. LOGAN,** - **St. John, N. B.**

**R. MARTIN & CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

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CARRIAGE & LIGHT HARNESS to Order a specialty.

Horse and Stable Furnishings, Whips, Riding Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Cor. Argyle and Buckingham Sts., Halifax, N. S.

102nd YEAR.  
**COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,**  
WINDSOR, N. S.  
TRINITY TERM BEGINS ON APRIL 5, 1890  
Circulars on application.  
REV. ARNOUDS MILLER, M.A.

**NEW BOOKS.**

- The Haunted Fountain, by Katherine S. Macquoid, 25c.
- Marjorie Dean, by Bertha M. Clay, 30c.
- The Great War Syndicate, by Frank R. Stockton, 30c.
- In the Carquines Woods, by Bret Harte, 30c.
- The Splendid Spur, 35c.
- Lady Baby, by Dorothea Gerard, 45c.
- The Crime of Sylvester Bonnard, by Anatole France, 50c.
- On the Frontier, by Bret Harte, 30c.
- Any of the above sent post paid on receipt of price.

**Wall Papers.**  
WHOLESALE ONLY.

We have just received a very large stock of this Season's choicest Canadian and American designs of

Room Papers and Blinds.

Samples and Price Lists on application to

**T. C. ALLEN & CO.**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**Chipman Brothers,**  
HALIFAX.  
**WHOLESALE HARDWARE,**  
NAILS, IRON, STEEL,  
PAINT OILS, GLASS, &c.  
AT LOWEST PRICES.

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125 GRANVILLE ST. Telephone No. 596.

**MOIR, SON & CO.**  
**MAMMOTH WORKS**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
Bread,  
Biscuit,  
Confectionery,  
Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.  
Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street  
HALIFAX, N. S.



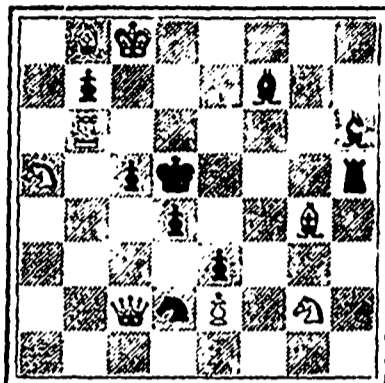
**CHESS.**

Solution to Problem No. 13, Q to R3. Solved by C. W. L. and J. V. Wallace.

**PROBLEM No. 15.**

Third prize two-mover in Bristol Mercury.

By Walter Gleave, London.  
From Montreal Gazette.  
BLACK 9 pieces.



WHITE 8 pieces.  
White mates in 2 moves.

**GAME No. 16.**

**IRREGULAR OPENING.**

Eighteenth game in the match—Gunsberg vs. Tschigorin :

WHITE Gunsberg.	BLACK Tschigorin.
1 P to K3	P to Q4
2 P to Q4	KKt to B3
3 P to QB4	P to K3
4 QKt to B3	P to QKt3
5 Kt to B3	B to Kt2
6 P to QKt3	QKt to Q2
7 B to Kt2	B to Q3
8 B to Q3	P to QR3
9 Castles	Castles
10 P takes P	P takes P
11 Kt to KR4	P to Kt3
12 P to Kt3	R to K sq
13 R to K sq	Kt to K5
14 Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
15 B to K2	Q to Kt4
16 Kt to Kt2	Kt to B3
17 B to QB sq	QR to Q sq
18 B to Q2	QB to B sq
19 P to QKt4	P to KR4
20 QR to B sq	Kt to Kt5
21 R to B sq	P to R5
22 P takes P	B takes P ch
23 K to R sq	Q to R4
24 P to B4	P takes P e. p.
25 B takes BP	B to Q3
26 Q to K sq	Q to B4
27 P to K4	Q to K3
28 B to B4	B takes B
29 Kt takes B	Q to Q3
30 B takes Kt	B takes B
31 Kt to Q5	B to B4
32 R takes B	P takes R
33 Q to Kt sq ch	K to B sq
34 Q to Kt5	R takes P
35 Kt to B6	R to K3
36 Kt to R7 ch	K to K sq
37 Q to Kt8 ch	K to Q2
38 Q takes P ch	Q to K2
39 Q takes Q	R takes Q
40 Kt to Kt5	R to KR sq
41 Kt to B3	R to K7
42 R to KKt sq	K to K3
43 R to Kt5	R to KB7
44 R to Kt3	P to B5
45 R to R3	K to B4
46 K to Kt sq	R takes QRP
47 Kt to K5	R to Kt sq ch
48 K to B sq	R (Kt sq) to Kt7
49 R to Q3	R (KKt7) to Kt7
50 R to Q sq	P to B6
51 Kt takes P	R to B7 ch
52 K to Kt sq	R takes Kt
53 P to Q5	K to Kt5

54 P to Q6  
Resigns. P takes P

On the above game Captain McKenzie remarks: "These players, when playing over again games of great contests, are apt to forget that there is such a thing as time limit, and the following incident will put things in their proper light. In the game above quoted, Tschigorin by dint of the great ingenuity which he generally displays in attacks, had succeeded in obtaining one of those positions in which he is at his best. With masterly tactics he was pushing Gunsberg into the corner where stood his king, until the latter seemed to have no resource left. Gunsberg had labored heavily in consequence of the storm of attack, and had used up most of the time (one hour and thirty minutes for twenty moves). Then Tschigorin plays 21 P to R5, threatening destruction. A quarter of an hour passed before Gunsberg replied with 22 P takes P, which left him only fifteen minutes to make eight moves in a critical position. The Russian continued to attack, threatening mate in various forms. Every one of Gunsberg's moves would have required about a quarter of an hour or so of deliberation under ordinary circumstances, and he had to move almost without thinking more than a minute or two. One could see drops of cold perspiration trickling down his forehead as he wistfully looked at the clock, the hands of which were remorselessly moving forward; tick, tack, tick, tack; it was a trying situation. But just under such trying conditions the great player shows himself great. Move after move came in correct reply to Tschigorin's violent onslaught. Piece after piece he had to retire. People were wrapped in admiration at this wonderful defence under such embarrassing circumstances, and even thought Gunsberg had turned the tables, that he had obtained the better position, when, alas! at the last moment the strain proved too much. With the minute hand of his clock almost on the hour, Gunsberg played 29, Kt takes B, Q to Q3; 30, B takes Kt, B takes B; 31, Kt to Q5, and he saw, when too late, that he had committed a mistake after all, which lost him the game. There is no doubt that in consideration of the difficulties Gunsberg had to contend with the defence is brilliant, while too much praise cannot be given and admiration felt for Tschigorin's unique attack."—Gazette

**CITY CHIMES.**

Thursday of last week was a field day for the ladies. Beautiful, bright, spring-like weather made the work of shopping quite a pleasure. It was show day in the various dry goods stores for jackets and mantles, and in the millinery stores for head-gear. The display was a very attractive one, and such a trying on of garments as there was! The attendants had almost more than they could do to wait on the crowd of people in search of new outer clothing. Such pretty things are shown this spring. Laces, ribbons and sashes promise to be more fashionable than ever, which is something to be thankful for. Fashion seems to be moving in the direction of really feminine looking attire, which has a softness and repose about it, especially in the house, but it is to be hoped, devoutly to be hoped, that that undesirable end—trained gowns—will not make their appearance in the streets again, at least until our streets can be kept clean. Surely, in its latter end of the nineteenth century, the good sense of womankind will rebel against such an imposition, as yet only threatened, which has nothing to recommend it. In the house it is another affair, and nobody can complain so long as it stays there.

Easter Sunday was so cold that winter garments were necessary to comfort, but nevertheless the ladies were not going to be done out of the pleasure of smiling under new hats and bonnets, a very smart appearance being made by many fair ones. Easter music was sung in many of the churches, and the services generally were bright and joyous, as was fitting for the day.

The ice cream season opened on Monday at Mitchell's, and when the weather becomes somewhat less frigid we shall indulge in this delicacy. It may be mentioned in this connection that one swallow does not make a summer, but if Mr. Mitchell continues to supply his delicious hot chocolate there will be a chance for those who partake of ice cream thus early in the season to thaw out after it.

Several well-known ladies and gentlemen of Dartmouth are preparing a dramatic entertainment to be given in the Reform Club Hall, next Thursday evening, in aid of the Chabucto Amateur Athletic Club. The programme consists of the laughable two act comedy "Naval Engagements" and Tom Taylor's comedieta in one act, "To Oblige Benson." The dramatic entertainments heretofore given by Dartmouthians have been very successful, and as every effort is being made to have this one up to a mark, patrons may expect a really first-class performance.

Professor Macdonald's lecture on "The Formation of Opinion" in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening was listened to by a large and appreciative audience. The lecture was the concluding one of the Y. M. C. A. course, and was listened to attentively by the audience during the hour and a half occupied in delivering it.

The new Dartmouth Ferry continues to take the lion's share of the passenger traffic over the harbor. The Arcadia took the place of the Electra on Tuesday, and will continue to run until the town is able to provide new boats. The cheap rates have induced many people to treat themselves to trips across the harbor just for fun. It is very enjoyable when the weather is fine.

From April 28th to May 10th the Standard Opera Company will give performances in the Academy of Music. The repertoire consists of the Bohemian Girl, Fra Diavolo, Grande Duchesse, Chimes of Normandy and others.

The work of the students of the Victoria School of Art and Design was on exhibition on Monday and Tuesday evening at the Art School rooms. A large number of visitors viewed the work and were enthusiastic in their praise. The pupils numbered over a hundred and the work done reflects great credit on them and their instructors. This Institution has been of great use and should be encouraged by all liberal-minded citizens.

**COMMERCIAL.**

The different branches of trade have during the past week evinced marked signs of awakening activity. Still the general volume of business has been interfered with to an appreciable extent by the uncertainty as to what tariff changes might be made. In some branches which are particularly affected sellers do not know exactly where they stand, nor will they until matters are finally adjusted so that an exact interpretation of the changes and of their effect can be made. Apart from this the aspect is on the whole favorable, and a fair volume of business has been accomplished. In the matter of forwarding goods there has been a sensible increase, especially in the line of heavy goods, such as iron, chemicals, etc., the shippers of which have been holding off for the reduction before forwarding. Now that it has come the movement may be expected to continue as a consequence of improved reports received from the country. Payments have been fair.

The new Banking Act introduced into Parliament by the Government appears to be looked upon with suspicion by the majority of the people. It seems to give big banks an undue advantage over the smaller ones and over the general public. What we have always advocated is that the Government should absolutely guarantee the validity and value of all bank notes issued in Canada by chartered banks. According to the proposed law the Dominion only takes the risk of 2½ per cent. now, and of 5 per cent. in and after 1892,

**Fresh Seeds, 1890.**

**Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds,**

of every desirable sort, from the best growers in England and America.

**Grass Seeds.**

**TIMOTHY, CLOVERS,**  
and all other sorts.

**LOW AT WHOLESALE.**

**BROWN & WEBB.**

of the amount of the notes of the respective banks as based on their reports of issues in the preceding year. The law makes no provision to prevent a bank which finds itself in difficulty from printing and issuing any amount of so-called "money" to its involuntary creditors before failing. The security offered is not of the kind that the public demands and will have before long. We shall have further remarks to make on this subject next week.

The following are the Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—F. A. Symonds, drugs, Annapolis, style changed to Geo. K. Thompson & Co.; H. D. Farroll, Hotel, Wolfville, adv. hotel for sale; C. K. McLellan & Co., genl. store, Tatamagouche, dissolved.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to				Failures for the year to date.			
	April 4.	1890	1880	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887	
United States.....	152	189	141	147	182	3508	3087	3200	3325	
Canada.....	25	29	26	39	22	570	560	507	391	

DRY GOODS.—A more healthy feeling is beginning to characterize the wholesale trade, and remittances on the whole appear to be nearly up to expectations. Little actual business has, however, been done except in the line of filling repeat orders for spring goods. The outlook, if we judge correctly, is favorable. At present, however, trade is somewhat dull, and there is nothing out of the ordinary run to note. City retailers report a fair trade in progress, the movement being chiefly in seasonable dress goods.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—Since our last report no noticeable change has occurred. Everybody in this line was waiting for the budget to be brought down, and since it came more or less uncertainty has prevailed as to the exact position of affairs. This acts as a check upon business because importers say that they are uncertain as to how copper, wires, brass, etc., will stand and they evince no disposition to make contracts ahead at present. In the British and United States market pig iron is very weak and figures have notably declined. The market has a decidedly easy tone all round. Iron and steel of all grades are quoted lower than they have been since the beginning of the current year. Holders try to stand firmly against any reduction in figures, but they find themselves obliged to give way in order to effect sales.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market continues quiet with a very firm tendency and some holders talk of raising prices. There is as yet little business doing, but it is expected to pick up shortly. In England wheat is quiet but firm, while corn is held firmer than it was last week. At Chicago the grain market has been firm, though there are indications of weakness which may result in a "Slump" before long, as the United States crops promise to be very good in the coming season and reports of probabilities in Europe, India and Australia all trend in the same direction.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market continues unsettled. While there is a fairly good jobbing demand the business actually accomplished has been unimportant. Prices are firm and the tendency seems to be toward a higher range of figures. Dressed hogs continue firm. Light averages have been in small supply and are much wanted. The Liverpool provision market has shown no change. In Chicago hogs showed a slight decline. The cattle market was active and steady.

BUTTER.—At this season of the year there is very little to say about butter. As before noted old and stale butter made last year commands no market here. Fresh butter will always command a "gilt-edged" price in any market if it is of the best quality. But if grangers choose to hold over their produce in this line they do so at their own risk, and they will invariably find that there is little or no call for "stale" butter. A fair quantity of new butter is already offering.

CHEESE.—Nothing is doing in this market in cheese, and, except some small business in the jobbing line to supply actual consumptive demands, the trade has been very dull. Several new factories have recently been built in the region about Utica, N. Y.

FRUIT.—Little or no change has occurred since our last in the position of the fruit market. Business has inclined to the quiet side, though there has been no alteration in values, which continue steady and in some instances firm. The ideas of holders of raisins are very high in accordance with the strong position of the fruit elsewhere. Currants are at present stiff here but some doubts are expressed as to their future position. The prospective supply, which promises to be large, is having somewhat of a disturbing influence in New York and, with the knowledge of large orders executed abroad for American account, buyers are disposed to await developments. In green fruit a quiet jobbing movement is in progress.

SUGAR.—A good, quiet, healthy trade has been done in sugar during the past week, and nothing worthy of note has transpired except that the tendency or tone of the market has been rather easier. It is asserted in some quarters, however, that values have pretty well settled to their bed-rock basis, as refiners insist that it scarcely pays to manufacture sugar at present low prices. Regarding the raw article London cable advices report a decline of 1½d. per cwt. to 11s. 10½d., and some expect to see it go lower. A new feature in refined sugar is the purchase of American granulated in New York for the English market, business having transpired on the other side on the basis of 17s. 2d., March shipment. The price paid in New York was about 6c., and a few days ago orders for 10,000 bbls. more were reported in that market. Advices from Toronto state that stocks in the hands of dealers are known to be light and that, if consumption continues to increase at its present ratio, it will be impossible for prices to go lower.

TEA.—A fair amount of trade has been done in tea during the past week but there has been no excitement in the article in any grade.

COFFEE.—The market is nearly bare of coffee, and holders are, in consequence, very firm. Dealers have to buy at the recent advance, but they do so very reluctantly and, therefore, trade is quite slow. It is claimed that prices here have not advanced in proportion to the advance in England. The New York market is very quiet owing to recent free deliveries of Brazil

grades placing a considerable stock in second and third hands. There is a lapse in the demand there which almost amounts to a desertion of the market.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal advices read as follows:—There is a slightly better feeling in this market and more enquiry, though the resulting business has not been large. We hear of sales of 200 bbls. of Halifax cod oil at prices from 31c. to 32c., and it is believed that slight concessions from present prices would lead to more extended business. Prices in cod liver oil have a drooping tendency owing to a large catch in Norway, and best brands of Norway can be secured at a cost of 75c. duty paid. We quote:—Newfoundland cod oil 34c. to 36c., Halifax 31c. to 32½c., Gaspe 33c., Steam refined seal, market firm, stocks in one hand, 52c. to 55c.; pale seal oil, steady, 43c. to 45c.; straw seal, 40c. to 42c.

FISH.—The local market has continued to be dull and literally devoid of interest in any respect. Boisterous weather has prevailed, preventing our fishermen from making catches, and the Lenten season being over the consumptive demand here and elsewhere is largely reduced. The business may be fitly characterized as stagnant. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, April 8.—"The fish market shows no improvement, and the dull feeling remains the prevailing characteristic of the market. We hear of nothing special in the way of business, and alter some of our quotations nominally for the season, such as herring and cod." Gloucester, Mass., April 8.—"We quote New Georges codfish at \$5.62 a qtl. for large, and small at \$4.25; bank \$4.25 to \$4.50 for large, and \$4 for small; shore \$5 and \$4 for large and small; dry bank \$4.87; cured cusk at \$3.25 per qtl.; hake \$2.50; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$2; English cured do. \$3 per qtl; Labrador herring \$4.50 bbl.; medium split \$4; Newfoundland do. \$4; Nova Scotia do. \$5; Eastport \$4; split shore \$4.25; round do. \$3.57; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$11.50; tongues \$11; alewives \$4; trout \$16.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf.....	7½ to 7¾
Granulated.....	6½ to 7
Circle A.....	6½
White Extra C.....	6½
Standard.....	5½ to 5¾
Extra Yellow C.....	5½ to 5¾
Yellow C.....	5½ to 5¾
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 27
" Choice.....	31 to 35
" Extra Choice.....	28 to 36
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	37 to 38
Demerara.....	40 to 44
Diamond N.....	46
Porto Rico.....	38 to 39
Clenfuegos.....	33
Trinidad.....	34
Antigua.....	33 to 35
Tobacco, Black.....	28 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 68
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½
Soda.....	6½
do in 1lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour is higher. Farmers have put wheat up 8cts. a bushel, that is nominally 40cts. on a bbl. of flour.

Prices here are lower relatively than mill prices, as there were considerable stocks on hand in anticipation of an advance, and holders are realizing rather than storing too much.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal and other goods remain steady at former quotations.

Our present quotations on flour are the lowest inside rates. If any further advance takes place, we shall have to advance our quotations.

FLOUR.	
High Grade Patents.....	5.00 to 5.15
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	4.75 to 4.70
Straight Grade.....	4.40 to 4.45
Superior Extras.....	4.40 to 4.45
Good Seconds.....	4.10 to 4.15
Graham Flour.....	4.00 to 4.25
American Supr. Extras, in bond.....	4.15 to 4.25
American 90 per cent. in bond.....	4.50 to 4.60
American Patents, Pillsbury's Best.....	6.40
Oatmeal.....	4.00 to 4.10
" Rolled.....	4.10 to 4.20
Cornmeal, duty paid.....	2.45 to 2.50
Roll'd Wheat.....	5.20
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	16.00 to 16.25
Shorts.....	18.50 to 19.00
Middlings.....	20.00 to 22.00
Cracked Corn, including bags.....	26.00 to 26.50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulée.....	24.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.65
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.30 to 4.50
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	38 to 40
P. E. I. Oats.....	40
Hay per ton.....	10.50

PROVISIONS.

No change in value, but the proposed duty is not yet established.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	14.00 to 14.25
" Am. Plate.....	14.50 to 15.00
" Ex. Plate.....	15.50 to 16.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	15.50 to 16.00
" American, clear.....	16.50 to 17.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	15.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00
" Prime Mess.....	12.50 to 13.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 9

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, per bbl.....	3.50 to 4.00
Oranges, Jamaica, per bbl., repacked.....	8.70
Lemons, per case.....	5.50 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	5.00
Onions, American, per lb.....	4c.
Dates, boxes, new.....	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7
Figs, Etoile, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11
" small boxes.....	10 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new.....	5½ to 6
Foxberries.....	6.00
Cranberries, per bbl.....	13.00

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" " In Small Tubs.....	22 to 25
" Good, in large tubs.....	20
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	14
Canadian Township.....	19 to 20
" Western.....	17
Cheese, Canadian.....	10
" Antigenish.....	10½

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra.....	14.00
No. 1.....	13.00
" 2 large.....	12.00
" 2.....	11.50
" 3 large.....	11.50
" 3.....	11.50
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore July.....	3.25 to 3.50
No. 1, August, Round.....	2.50
" September.....	2.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	3.00 to 3.25
Bay of Islands, Split.....	none
" Round.....	none
Alewives, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.40
Bank.....	3.25 to 3.50
Bay.....	3.50 to 3.75
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.25
HARK.....	2.00
CUSK.....	1.50
POLLOCK.....	1.50
HARK SOUNDS, per lb.....	12½
COD OIL A.....	26

## A CLEVER WOMAN.

(Continued.)

"I beg your pardon!" he said awkwardly. "I did not mean to say that!"

Lina took no notice of the apology. She walked up to the table to collect her wraps, and was turning towards the door; when her husband's voice arrested her footsteps.

"Lina, don't go like that!" he said, earnestly. "I want to tell you all about Mrs. Nevil. On my honour, I wanted to tell you the whole story before!"

"Thank you; but I do not wish to hear what you do not want to tell me," she said proudly.

She had intended the words to be very dignified; but there was a suspicious little catch in her voice, and Errington knew she would listen to him.

"Don't be so silly, Baby!" he went on impatiently. "I could not tell you about this new friend of ours before, because, with the exception of late last night, when you were too tired, we have had Trescott with us all the time, and he hates her like poison. That's why I said I came straight home. I didn't want you to hear his opinion of Mrs. Nevil before I gave you mine."

"Why does Dane dislike her?" asked Lina quickly.

She had always been so accustomed to defer to Dane's judgment that her prejudice against Mrs. Nevil was instantly deepened.

"How do I know?" rejoined Bertie. "You know what a peculiar fellow he is! He would like people to have their name and age and all their belongings and ancestors for ten generations past posted about the town! Mrs. Nevil is all right of course, or I should not want you to know her."

"Am I to know her?" inquired Lina blandly. She was quite cool now, and had sat down upon the couch.

"How absurd you are, Baby! Of course you must know her. Let me tell you all about her, dear."

He had resumed his old boyish manner, and, sitting beside her, began his recital. According to his account—and whether it was a true one or not, at all events he believed it to be so—this Mrs. Nevil, whom he had met at an "At Home," was the widow of a naval officer. She had been travelling about until a year back, when she had settled down in London. She was young and strikingly handsome, she had expressive brown eyes and a mass of rippling hair,—and Bertie went on describing her charms in the enthusiastic fashion that Lina knew so well. The widow appeared to be suffering some injustice from the world at large, for the words "poor woman" and "poor desolate thing" occurred pretty frequently during the recital.

"What is there to pity her for?" inquired Lina at last. "Her life certainly seems to be a dismal one; but she can go out into society and enjoy herself, can't she?"

"She cannot. That's just the difficulty!" returned Errington. "There was a rumor that she picked up her fortune at Monte Carlo, and, though that, I think, has died out, still it made people rather shy of her."

Even to Errington's own ears the explanation sounded vague; but, now he came to think of it, he really did not know much more about Mrs. Nevil beyond the fact that she was beautiful. Then he went on to explain what a kind and truly Christian-like act it would be if Lina were to take her up and introduce her to their set.

"It would be carrying brightness and happiness into a very cheerless life—it would be bestowing an incalculable benefit upon a woman whose home is very desolate!"

Errington grew quite pathetic; one would have imagined him to be an ardent philanthropist; but his wife was a very apathetic listener. It was only after he had added that, the next day being Friday, Mrs. Nevil would then call upon her that she answered resolutely—

"She can come if she likes; but I shall not be at home."

"You won't be at home?" echoed Bertie, looking at her in astonishment.

"No, I shall not be at home," said Lina again, the corners of her mouth twitching ominously. "Whether I am in the house or out of it, I shall not be at home to Mrs. Nevil!"

"And why not?"

"Why?" exclaimed Nina, stung by the audacity of the question. "Because I do not choose! Because I had not been back in London an hour before I heard your name and hers coupled together; because I heard from a woman who is certainly not a prude that Mrs. Nevil is not exactly received in society; because, on your own confession, Dane Trescott will not be a friend of hers! No, Bertie! You, of course, will do as you please about knowing her, but I will not have Mrs. Nevil forced upon me!"

She had risen, and was standing near the door; and, as she uttered the last words, she walked out of the room.

The young mother had always resolved that no sad face should be brought within sight of her boy; but some hot tears fell upon the sleeping child as she bent over his cot that night. This was the first quarrel she and Bertie had ever had, and long after her husband was asleep Lina was still wide awake. She felt miserable; but she was convinced that she was in the right. Bertie had gone too far, and her patience was exhausted. Never should Mrs. Nevil enter her house!

Breakfast next morning was far from being a cheerful meal. Errington was gloomy and dissatisfied, and, on going off to his office, he omitted his ordinary good-bye kiss.

"I shall be home at four o'clock to introduce you to each other," were his parting words; but Lina made no response.

Left to herself, she sent a request to her cousin Dane that he would come to luncheon; and, when the meal was over, she proposed that they should go together and see some pictures.

"Hardly any one knows I am in town," she said, in answer to his reminder that this was her day at home; and so to the galleries they went, and the afternoon passed very pleasantly.

When they returned home, she found cards lying on the hall table—Mrs. Nevil had called.

"Yes; master was at home," said the servant, in answer to Lina's inquiries. "He went down to the carriage-door to speak to the lady, and then they drove away together. Master left word he wouldn't be home till the evening."

"Very well," returned Mrs. Errington. "Tell cook no dinner will be required, as I shall dine at Mrs. Martin's. Dane, I am going to Auntie Helen. Will you come?"

Trescott looked at his cousin with an anxiety he did not care to conceal. He too had seen Mrs. Nevil's cards; but though he disliked the lady in question, the circumstance of her calling hardly accounted for the curious paleness of his cousin's face.

"You are not well, Lina," he said. "Let us stay at home with Syd."

Lina roused herself and shook her head impatiently.

"I am quite well, Dane. 'Tell your master,' she added to the maid, "that I shall be in by nine o'clock."

The little Kensington home proved such a haven of peace that, dreading the coming storm which she knew to be inevitable, Lina delayed her departure, it was nearer ten than nine o'clock when she at last reached home. Trescott had almost guessed the true state of affairs, and pleaded hard for admission; but she dismissed him at the door, and went up to the smoking-room alone. Her husband had returned, and was waiting for her.

Then the storm burst; for Errington was desperately angry. What reason could Lina give for flatly disobeying him? She had put him in such a predicament that he looked like a fool! Mrs. Nevil had been kind and friendly to him during his wife's absence—any one would therefore have imagined that his wife would have been properly grateful to her. Instead of which, she must needs take the earliest opportunity of insulting her! Lina's silence only irritated him the more, and the scene finished by his striding out of the room and going off to his club.

Early the next morning Miss Martin was astonished by Lina's rushing in, flinging her arms around her neck, and bursting into tears.

"What is the matter, my pet? Is Bertie ill, or the boy?" cried the bewildered old lady.

"Oh, no auntie—they're all right! Only I am very miserable!"—and Lina sobbed passionately.

Miss Helen held her niece in her arms and soothed and petted her until the tears ceased to flow and she was able to speak. Then Lina explained the cause of her grief. Bertie had forgotten all about her during her long absence from home, and had fallen in love with a Mrs. Nevil, who was a dreadful woman whom Dane would not know. Bertie had insisted that she should receive her, and, as she had very properly refused, he had been terribly angry, and they would never be happy any more.

After much patient questioning, Miss Helen at last understood what had really happened; but she rather disappointed poor passionate Lina because she did not respond with loud lamentations. On the contrary, she laughed at the girl's doleful prophecy, and then said briskly—

"Oh, no—it is not so bad as that! But you and Bertie have both been very silly!"

Mrs. Bertie Errington drew herself up in a dignified disapproval.

"Yes—both of you!" continued the old lady. "Bertie was impulsive and most inconsiderate; you were very silly in riding the high horse. He behaved very badly, I admit, in trying to force you to know some one of whom you disapprove. But so long as you do know her no harm can come of the flirtation. Don't you see that, Lina?"

"I will never know Mrs. Nevil, Auntie?"

"Don't be obstinate dearie—I know something of the lady."

"From Dane?"

"Yes, from Dane. She is rather an objectionable woman, but not so black as she has been painted. She is very attractive and fascinating, and it was certainly brighter for Bertie to be with her than to be sitting alone at home."

Lina walked to the window and stood looking on, trying hard to keep back her tears.

"Well, it doesn't matter," she said airily, after a pause; "I suppose we can behave fashionably as well as anybody else. If Bertie likes to go about with Mrs. Nevil, I can go about with Dane."

This last speech troubled Miss Helen. Many years before she had guessed the truth, and knew that Trescott's love for Lina had been more than that of a cousin. He had been too poor to marry her, and too good a man uselessly to disturb her peace; but when, some five years back, the loss of his arm had procured him his discharge from the army at the very time when his father's death had made him a tolerably rich man, it was hard to return to England and find Lina young Errington's bride. This secret was among the many in Miss Helen's possession; and, although she knew Dane to be as true as steel, Lina's words were very distasteful to her.

"Ah, well," she replied, "I can understand what you mean! Dane Trescott is a finer fellow to go about with than Bertie Errington."

"Oh, no, he is not!" cried Lina hotly. "Bertie is the dearest and best husband under the sun! Only he has been spoilt all his life, and wants a great deal of amusing. It is all Mrs. Nevil's fault—not his!"

"Dear me," rejoined Miss Helen innocently, "I thought he was so 'unkind' and 'cruel' and 'heartless'!"

"Who? Bertie? Of course not!" exclaimed Lina. "He is not strong

enough to stand against a woman who makes up her mind to captivate him ; but I love him with all my heart !"

"Lina, come here !" said Miss Martin.

The girl crossed the room obediently, and knelt down by her aunt's chair. The old lady put her hands upon Lina's shoulders and looked at her with a smile.

"Now was I not right in saying you were a silly child?" she asked gently. "You love him, and yet you let him go! I never give advice, as you know, dearie; but I will tell you what I was thinking the other day. Dane had been to a theatre and was telling me about it. The story of the play was much the same as that which you have been telling me—it is an old one, Lina—and Dane told me that the wife went to the other woman and prayed to her, 'Give me back my husband!' The thought came into my head that, if I were a young and pretty woman, I would not beg for him—I would fight for him."

Lina's face flushed deeply, and, after a long pause, she whispered—"How?"

"If I had quarrelled with my husband about her, I would go home and make it up. Then I would call upon her and invite her to stay in my house. When she was there, I would trust to my own mother wit and instinct for the rest, because it stands to reason that I should know and be able to study my husband's peculiarities and whims better than she. But there—I am a vain old woman to be talking like that. I dare say I should be as silly as any other woman!"

"Auntie Helen, you are a darling!" cried Lina enthusiastically, springing to her feet and giving the old lady a kiss. "I see what you mean—and I'll do it!"

When Bertie Errington went home sulkily that afternoon, expecting a cold welcome, he was agreeably surprised to find his wife smiling and prettily dressed. She greeted him warmly, and inquired tenderly after the headache that had been troubling him at breakfast. Little Syd's presence made awkward remarks impossible; so Bertie replied with a good grace, and, when she suggested that they should order the carriage and drive round the Park, he promptly agreed.

This sudden change of manner puzzled him; but he decided wisely to make no comment on it and to follow his wife's lead. Of course she had seen that she had acted unjustly and intended to apologize.

She was looking so pretty as he followed her into the victoria, that, so far from yielding slowly, as he had previously intended, he found it quite delightful to be in her society.

"And you are willing to be friends with Mrs. Nevil?" he asked her.

"I know her already," said Lina brightly. "I went to see her this afternoon."

"Well, you are a darling!" cried Bertie rapturously. "And what did you think of her?"

"Yes, I went to see her," Lina repeated, ignoring his question. "I saw how aggravating and childish it was to object to some one of whom I knew nothing; so I called and explained my absence from home yesterday. And now I have a surprise for you. Guess what it is, Bertie!"

"Haven't the faintest idea," he replied lazily, thinking what a charming and sensible wife he possessed. "Tell me what it is, Baby."

"Well," said Lina, as they entered the Park, "should you not think I had made the *amende honorable* if I told you I had invited her to stay with us?"

"With us! How?"

"Yes! I found her in great trouble; her drawing-room ceiling has come to grief in some way, and she must have the work people in the house. Now one can't be without a drawing-room in May; so I asked her to come to us until her house was habitable."

"That was very charming of you, dear!"

"Not at all, Bertie—I love to please you!"

Lina felt she was a great hypocrite; but the drive was a decided success, and at the "At home" to which they went that evening a good many people whispered in astonishment that the Erringtons were as devoted to each other as ever.

People were even more astonished on the following day when Mrs. Nevil and Mrs. Errington appeared in the drive together, and the latter made a point of introducing her friend to all whom she met.

"Mrs. Nevil is staying with us at present," Lina informed every one; "you must call and see her."

For the first few days every thing went so smoothly that Lina trembled for the success of her experiment. She had plenty of courage; but her patience was sorely tried when night after night she found herself ignored in her own drawing-room, while the handsome widow made open love to the young host. It was love-making—there could be no doubt about it. The gist of the whole matter—on Clara Nevil's side, at least—lay in the perpetual scarcity of funds. Theatre stalls, bouquets, and a hundred other luxuries in which her soul delighted were beyond her means; and, as the generosity of the men of her own set for the most part depended on their varying luck, it followed that Bertie Errington, with his careless good-nature and his well-lined purse, was a friend worth having. She thought Mrs. Errington, with her gentle manner and innocent blue eyes, was merely a well-drilled doll, who had been ordered to invite her.

At the end of a week Lina's arrival in town had become generally known, and invitations poured in. They came none to soon; for the poor young wife felt that another one of those evenings at home would have been unbearable. Dane Trescott had refused to come to the house; and little Syd hated the new-comer so much that he cried in the most unmusical tones whenever he saw her, and was ordered by his father to be kept in the nursery.

(To be Continued.)

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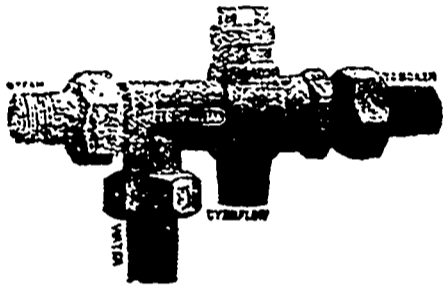
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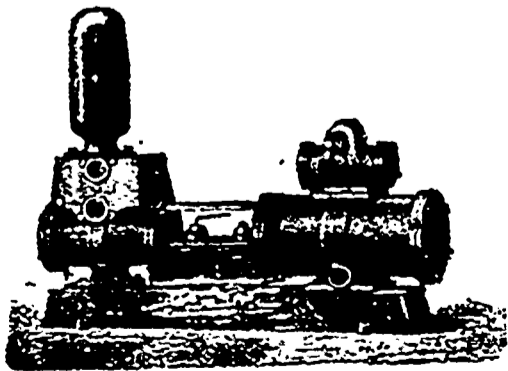
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## MINING.

One cannot fail to notice in reading Hon. G. E. Foster's speech on the admission of mining machinery free of duty his tribute to the untiring zeal of Mr. Barnard, M. P., for Cariboo, B. C. in urging the question on the Government. Nova Scotia is as deeply interested in the question as any Province in the Dominion, but if it had been left to our members to urge the concession we very much fear that it would never have been granted. The want of one or two members at Ottawa who really understand the great undeveloped mineral resources of this Province and the necessity for wise measures to foster the same is sadly felt. Two measures of great importance to the mining interests of the Province have been urged upon our members, the first and by far the most important being an increase in the duty on bituminous coal, and the second a grant towards the establishment of an official assay office in Halifax. Both of these measures, if we had had a representative as pushing and determined as Mr. Barnard, would doubtless have been carried. As it is, what progress has been made?

The increase in the flour duty and the removal on the duty on anthracite coal were arguments in favor of greater protection on bituminous coal that were unanswerable. If British Columbia or Manitoba had been similarly interested, their members would have united and would have so assailed the Government, that it would have been forced to grant the increase. But as only Nova Scotia was interested the Government had not the slightest hesitation in refusing to increase the duty on coal while giving increased protection to Ontario millers. Not one manly word in protest against this injustice comes from our members, and this can only be accounted for on the supposition that not one of them understands the importance of the increase in the coal duties. The lesson taught by this is that our large mining counties should be represented by men capable of looking after their constituents' interests and with push and determination enough to carry some weight with the Government.

**STORMONT.**—The Palgrave Gold mining Company in this district are meeting with great success judging from that best of tests, the official returns at the mines office. In March the returns were 134½ ozs gold from 255 tons quartz crushed.

**SALMON RIVER.**—The Dufferin mining Company returns for March 173½ ozs. gold from 400 tons of quartz crushed.

**CARIBOO.**—Herbert Dixon et al are pushing work on their areas and return for March 37 ozs. gold from 45 tons quartz crushed.

**OLDHAM.**—The Oldham Gold Mining Company returns for March 133½ ozs. gold from 91½ tons quartz crushed.

**LAKE CATCHA.**—The Oxford Mine continues its large regular yield, the March returns being 131½ ozs gold from 170 tons of quartz crushed.

The only other returns so far received at the Mines Office are the Phoenix Mill, Uniacke District 140 tons quartz crushed yielding 24½ ozs gold. The Withrow Mill, South Uniacke, yielding 79½ ozs gold from 120 tons quartz crushed. The Free Claims, Renfrew District, quartz milled 21½ tons yielding 33½ ozs. gold. Harrigan Cove—New Brunswick Mill, 80 tons quartz crushed yielding 2½ ozs. gold.

**WANT OF GEOLOGICAL MAPS.**—We still look anxiously forward to the speedy publication of the Geological maps of the gold fields of the Atlantic coast. Due credit is entitled to the Dominion Government this session for the active steps taken to have the maps published on a scale of one mile to an inch, although so far we cannot say with any certainty what steps Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn has taken to advance their publication. It appears that he has such a grasp on the minister of the Interior that he can lead him any way he has a mind to.

The officers of the staff of the geological survey, under Dr. Selwyn, are supposed to keep silent over such an important subject as the publication of their work, otherwise it is prejudicial and likely to cause their dismissal or suspension from the geological service. The survey is quite able, and the reason for the non-publication of the maps is that he (Dr. Selwyn) seems to have such a grasp of the minister of the Interior that he can lead him any way he has a mind to.

To reduce this work from the original to half the scale will take a long time, besides many points mentioned in the previous reports will have to be left out, the work being so crowded, that several streams and other marks of geological observations will consequently be wanting.

Instead of reducing the geological survey maps to such a uselessly minute scale, the directors should have maps engraved on a scale of 4 inches to a mile of extensive gold mining locations. This might be done by a cheap process of engraving, and would greatly aid the miners. It would thus show any difference that might occur in the lode, and Nova Scotia is entitled to a sufficient additional outlay to do this work, so that there is no earthly reason why we should not have our maps published. The incompetence of the Director, and want of organization of the geological survey is decidedly known as the cause why the public derive no benefit for the large outlay on geological surveys, maps and reports.

We read from the pen of "Mine Manager" in the *Canadian Mining Review*, that Mr. Faribault says that he made a good geological map of a portion of the Atlantic coast gold fields, alas, of no use so far to gold miners or prospectors, that fact is already known to "Mine Manager," as well as other facts relating to N. S.

The map is being plotted, and reduced on the original plan at the geological survey office at Ottawa. The Director has determined to reduce

the scale from one inch to a mile to half that scale. But I believe, under the present management of the survey, and the shortsightedness of Dr. Selwyn, that the Dominion of Canada will wait a long while for the opening of a good geological survey is bound to bestow upon it. **GEOLOGIST.**

**REMOVAL OF DUTY ON MINING MACHINERY.**—Hon. Mr. Forster's speech concluded.—Then, of those who ask for free mining machinery, there are three different classes. There is one class who want the duty taken off all mining machinery so that it may come in free. That class is represented by my hon. friend the mover of this motion, provided we take the motion as the index of his own views on that subject. I think that motion is wider than the sense of this House or the sense of the country would approve of. There is another class who want only such machinery to come in free of duty as is not made in Canada. Now, any hon. gentleman who looks at the matter will understand the difficulty of coming to a conclusion as to what machinery can be made in the country and what cannot be made in the country, a much more difficult thing, perhaps, than to come to a conclusion as to what machinery is made in Canada and what is not made. Then there is another class who want mining machinery brought in for a limited period, machinery of such a class as is not made in Canada. These are the three interests. I could not quite understand what was meant by the hon. member for Yale (Mr. Mara), when he stated that mining machinery could not be taken in there from the east; that an implement, for instance, from Montreal could not be taken into the Kootenay district, because it had to go through American territory, without paying double duty. I think that cannot be so, because we have, just as they have in the United States, arrangements for bonding by which, on their side, articles can be taken from the United States territory through Canadian territory into the United States again, and *vice versa*, without payment of duty. However, these are the conditions of the question. The Government have had them under serious and earnest consideration—we have them under consideration to-day. The duties which are involved, if they were to let mining machinery in free, would be considerable. Although it may be that the Government would have had a right to do that by Order in Council, the matter was so important that, suppose they had decided to take the duty of such machinery, it would scarcely have been wise to do so in view of the fact that Parliament was soon to meet, when the great interests involved in this matter could be taken up and considered by Parliament. It has been announced that the government intend to make certain tariff changes, and I am in a position to state, as I have stated here, that we are considering this matter with a view to its best possible solution. Under the circumstances, it does not seem necessary to press the matter to a vote. I think my hon. friend who moved the resolution ought to take the assurance that I have given that the Government are carefully considering this matter, and to abide events, at least until the Government's opinion, after mature consideration, is laid before the House, when each hon. member will be at liberty to take such course as he sees fit.

**COAL.**—The report in the last *Engineering and Mining Journal* of New York on the state of bituminous coal trade at Boston shows a very weak market, and the reporter says: "I hear of no business in provincial coal, and it cannot be said to be a factor in the situation now-a-days. The agents of the Nova Scotia coals fully admit that the removal of the duty would make no difference in imports; they cannot compete with domestic coal." This is one side of the case, on the other is the statement now going the rounds of the Provincial Press to the following effect:—"A contract has been made with the Springhill mines for the delivery of twenty thousands tons of coal at Portland, Me. The coal will be shipped from Parrsboro in schooners. A contract has also been made for twenty thousand tons of slack coal to be delivered at Salem, Newburyport and other places." If the Springhill Company find a profit in delivering coal in the States, duty added, the removal of the duty should considerably increase their gains.

The Eastern Development Company evidently mean business, as the following extracts from the *Herald* and the *Engineering and Mining Journal* prove:—"Isaac P. Gragg, general manager Eastern Development Company of N. S., accompanied by Mr. McDougall, M. P., called on the Deputy Minister of Railways with a view of procuring the privilege of crossing the Cape Breton Railway, near Sydney, with a branch railway from Coxheath Mines to Sydney Harbor, where the Company's smelting works are to be located. They also interviewed the Minister of Customs with a view of procuring information regarding the effect of changes in the tariff on machinery which the company propose importing for the smelting of the copper."

"Dr. E. D. Peters, Jr., the well-known metallurgist, who has been in Arizona on professional business, is now on a tour of observation in the interests of the Eastern Development Company, Limited, owners of the Coxheath Copper Mine, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and will visit several of the smelting and concentrating plants in Colorado and Montana."

The *Chronicle* states:—"What are claimed to be very rich gold finds have been discovered near Port Hillford, in the old gold district between Sherbrooke and Isaac's Harbor. The property has been bonded by Mr. A. C. Ross and Hon. Mr. Francheville, who propose to develop the finds as soon as the season permits."

**PARKER-DOUGLAS MINE.**—At this mine a good deal of work is being done both above and below ground. The "Annox" to accommodate the compressor and concentrator will soon be up, and when this extensive plant is in operation it will be the most complete of its kind in the Province.

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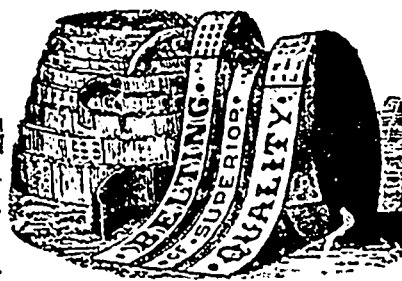
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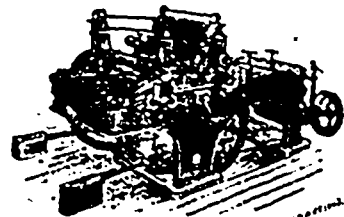
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTER TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl,—Of course I found something new in New York; one always does; the city is so big, and the people are so cosmopolitan, things do not develop there by slow growths, they spring up full-edged. To be serious, there are always so many new ideas and schemes and notions and movements on foot, that there is always some one at the flowering stage to claim attention, and you aren't conscious of there ever having been any efforts made to get it rooted.

The thing that I think will interest you most, since you are over on the look out for new openings for women, is a little account of the "New York Ladies' Guide and Chaperon Bureau." This is an institution valuable in every large city, and especially interesting because it helps not alone the public but it offers remunerative employment to a large number of women who must be wholly or in part self-supporting, and yet are unfitted for laborious work, and especially well fitted for employments that require well-bred and refined women.

Here are some of the things this bureau does, following you will see largely in the footsteps of the parent Ladies' Guide Association of London.

The prospectus says: There is no aid or service that one woman may be able or required to render or perform for another that will not be cheerfully undertaken, and the best efforts made by us to give satisfaction.

We have a register of the best boarding houses, with their rooms and prices, and, as we are kept informed of vacancies, applicants (with references) can always be directed to transient or permanent accommodations. We also engage rooms at these places, or at hotels, and we will send carriages, or meet strangers at the stations, if so desired.

Our reliable assistants are ready at short notice to accompany ladies on their shopping expeditions, or to execute almost any commission with despatch. Their information of the stocks and bargains in the various stores will make their assistance of much value to purchasers.

Our guides have a practical knowledge of the different places of interest, prominent buildings, charitable and educational institutions, art galleries, etc. We secure choice seats for the theatre, concert, or lecture, and send chaperons to accompany ladies to entertainments at any time.

Our guides and chaperons are selected with the utmost care and are placed at the disposal of elderly people, of young ladies, (whose mothers or guardians cannot accompany them,) and of children who require to be taken to school, about the city, or to visit friends.

Our tourist department furnishes companions for home and foreign travel, and sends out excursion parties of ladies under the care of experienced lady-guides. We plan routes, secure railway and steamboat tickets, and relieve the cares of the lady tourist by our management of all details. By special arrangement we are enabled to secure at shortest notice the best available berths on all steamers without extra charge.

We provide lady experts to advise or superintend the decorating of interiors, and to select pictures, musical instruments, or books for libraries.

Lady pianists, vocalists and elocutionists will be provided for private entertainments.

Our bureau saves time and money to suburban residents who desire to have their friends escorted from one city station to another. A chaperon will be sent promptly in response to a telephone call.

A parlor and dressing room will be at the disposal of suburban ladies who desire to dress for entertainments.

Ladies will be sent from our bureau to train servants, to read to invalids, or to render almost any assistance that a lady can give.

Mail and parcels may be sent to and will be forwarded from our office. We ask to be tried, and will form new departments to suit new demands.

Our badge and credentials, with which the guides are equipped, insure a cordial recognition everywhere.

And so on, and so on. Lady experts are furnished who will attend to the entire interior decoration of a house; who will search libraries for needed information, in short, as is stated at the beginning, there is nothing that one woman can do for another that this bureau does not undertake to do, and to do well. That is a most important feature. There really never was a woman who could not do some one thing well, and in this bureau each one employed does the thing she can do best, whether it is to "shop" or to chaperone a gay maiden to the symphony concert, or whatever it may be.

The charges are moderate, for some services so much an hour, for others so much a day, etc. By paying a certain sum subscribers can become yearly members, thus securing numerous advantages to themselves.

There have been for some time single women here and there who have acted as guides, and so on, but it is an infinitely more practicable arrangement to have such a central bureau as the one I am talking about, to bring the employer and employed together; and the value of it cannot be over estimated. Take your Helen, for example, a gentle well bred girl. Fancy her by unkind fortune suddenly left alone and self-dependent. There is no one thing perhaps that she can do to earn her living if she must battle alone. She is not a great genius; she is not a tower of physical strength; she has no "influence" to get her this or that position, but here is this bureau for just such gentlewomen's aid. She shows to the managers just what her forte is. Perhaps it is that her former society life has made her just the most capable wedding or dinner "undertaker," that is, she gets well paid now in her pecuniary need to do for Mrs. Culbertson Jones just what that estimable society leader does not want to be troubled to do for herself—to see to the details of various entertainments she may be about to give.

Or, Helen, who perhaps paints but indifferently, may have exquisite taste in home decoration and furnishing, and in this she finds her forte. Well, so I might go on, but I have said enough already to indicate to you how important an affair a bureau of this great compass is in a big city. People who patronize it know at the outset that they are to deal with ladies—really

gentlewomen—and the latter receive only gentle and courteous treatment. Yes, I know by this time your busy brain is teeming with the scheme of a Bureau for Halifax that will be a model of its kind. Good luck to it, and to you, *ma chère*.

Here's a delicious and economical dish that you may call salmon croquettes: Melt one tablespoonful of butter, add one tablespoonful of cornstarch and one cup of hot milk; put in one-half teaspoonful of salt, one saltspoonful of pepper, and a few grains of cayenne. Add one pint of salmon, chopped fine. Cool, shape, roll in crumbs, egg and crumbs, and fry in hot fat.

Fresh salmon, of course, is the best to use, but canned salmon is very good. In using the latter drain off all the oil, remove bits of skin and bones, and chop the fish very fine. In making the sauce have a heaping spoonful of the cornstarch, and stir into the butter until perfectly smooth. Then add the milk very slowly, beating all the time. The sauce should be thick when done. Now stir the chopped fish into the sauce, and set away on ice until thoroughly cold.

Then shape into croquettes, roll in sifted bread crumbs, then in beaten egg, then in crumbs, and fry in a wire basket in fat hot enough to brown a bit of bread while you count sixty as the clock ticks.

Halibut or haddock make an appetizing foundation for croquettes instead of salmon, and this is a good way to use broken bits left from baked or boiled fish. To prepare the crumbs, put pieces of stale bread in the oven to dry; when they are brittle pound fine with a rolling-pin, and then sift through a wire sieve. If put in a dry place in a fruit jar they can be kept a long time.

Yours devotedly,  
Dinah Sturgis.

Boston.

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AND SEE OUR STOCK OF

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A full line of all classes of these goods. Cheapest in the market. The best place in town for securing Xmas Presents.

New William's. | New Home and White  
**SEWING MACHINES.**

All first-class machines, now selling at very low rates. This is the season to buy.

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**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

We are obliged to again suspend the publication of the solution to problem 150, which has been erroneously quoted as 151.

**SOLUTIONS.**

**PROBLEM 100.**—The position was: black men 3, 11, 14, 15; white men 20, 21, 26, 31; white to play. What result?

1	31	27	18	14	14	10	20	16
14	18	26	31	31	27	23	19	19
26	23	27	23	19	16	24	20	
18	22	15	18	11	15	15	18	
23	18	23	19	16	12	black		
22	16	18	22	27	23	wins		

**VAR I.**

26	23	16	11	16	12	4	S	
15	18	23	27	28	24	18	23	
23	19	20	16	11	8	black		
18	23	27	32	24	17	wins		
19	16	24	20	S	4			
11	15	32	28	15	18			

**VAR. II.**

23	19	26	31	10	7	32	28	
15	18	27	24	22	18	7	11	
19	15	31	26	24	19	28	24	
22	26	19	15	23	27	19	15	
15	8	26	22	7	2	24	19	
3	12	15	10	27	32	black		
24	19	18	23	2	7	wins		

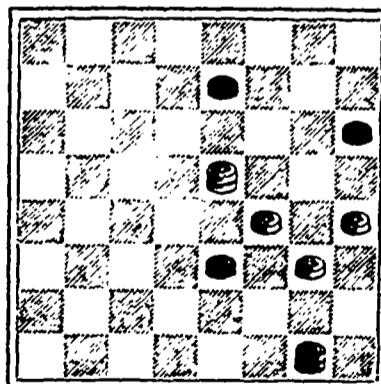
**NOTE.**—a This is a nice position in itself as 31-27 or 18-22 will either permit white to draw.

**GAME LII. SECOND DOUBLE CORNER**

11	15	4	8	10	15	6	10	
24	19	20	25	22	18	14	9	
15	24	8	11	15	22	5	14	
28	19	25	22	26	10	13	9	
8	11	11	15	6	15	18	23	
22	18	32	28	31	27	9	6	
9	14	15	24	2	6	23	27	
18	9	28	19	21	17	6	1	
5	14	7	11	3	7	14	18	
25	22	17	13	17	14	1	6	
11	15	11	15	1	5	18	23	
22	18	30	26	27	24	6	15	
15	22	15	24	15	18	27	32	
26	17	27	20	23	19			

This brings us to the position in PROBLEM No. 162.

Black men 7, 12, 23, king 32.



White men 19, 20, 24, king 15.

White to play. What result?

**NOTE.**—a. Had white played 27 24 black would have won by 15-19, etc.

This game was played last week between Mr. Judd Hyde, of Dartmouth, and our checker editor—the latter playing blindfold.

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**WANTED.**

Three good men to sell for us, either on Salary or Commission. Address, **MAY BROTHERS,** Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

**I took Cold, I took Sick,**  
I TOOK  
**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
RESULT:  
**I take My Meals, I take My Heat,**  
AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat, too, FOR SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT UP MY AND IS DOING SO.

**FLESH ON MY BONES**  
AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE JUST ONE TABLESPOONFUL.

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The large Brick and Stone building situate on the Western side of Hollis Street, Nos. 36 and 38, fronting 44 and 24 feet in depth, well adapted for a factory, private hotel or livery business. If not let as a whole, the dwelling can be rented separately.

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The dwellings Nos. 139 and 141 Barrington Street, over the stores occupied by R. A. Nisbet and C. C. Morton & Co., containing about 20 rooms each. Rent \$750.

—ALSO—  
Dwelling house on south side Kent Street, close to Pleasant Street, 7 rooms. Rent \$140.

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The shop at corner Kent and Pleasant Streets. Rent \$75.

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The Dwelling House, No. 14 McCara Street: 6 rooms. Rent \$120.

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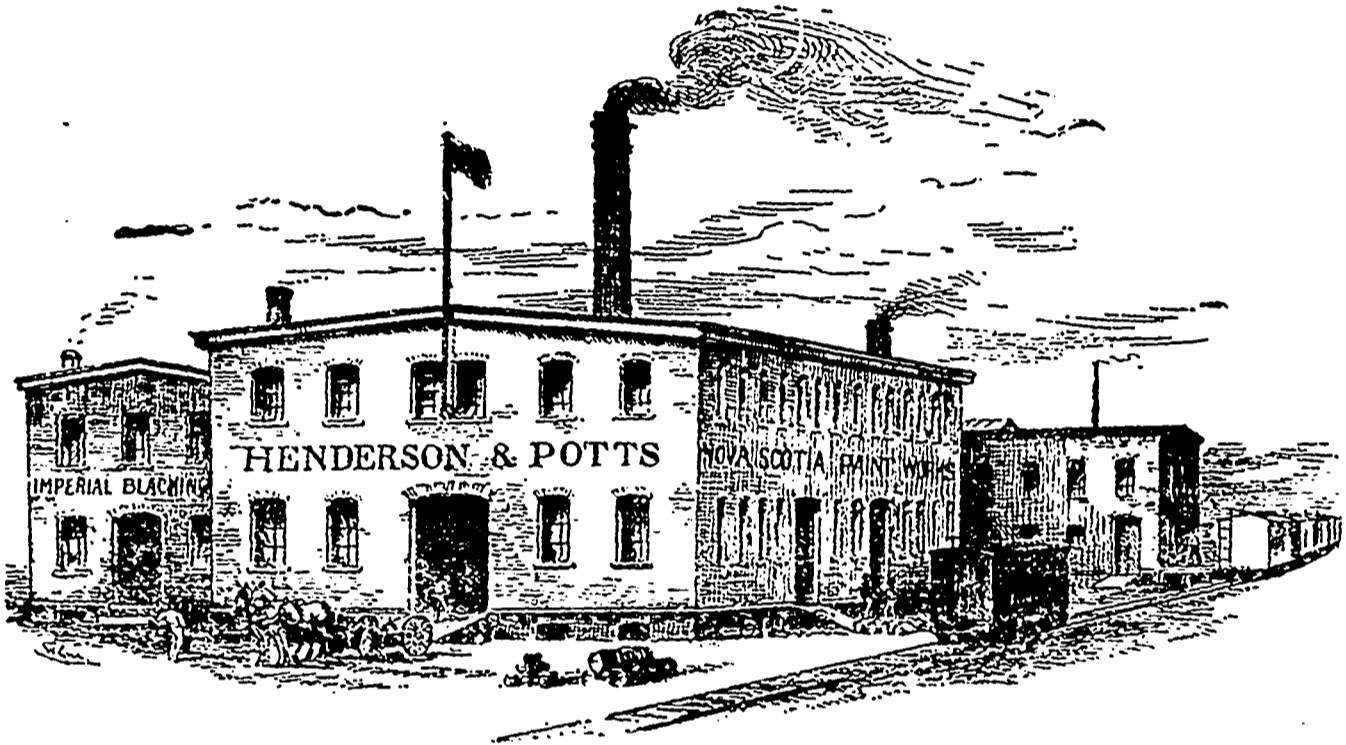


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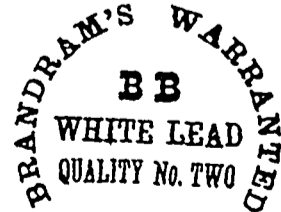
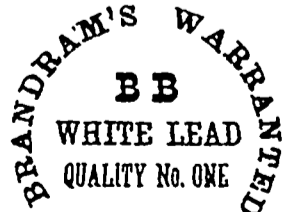
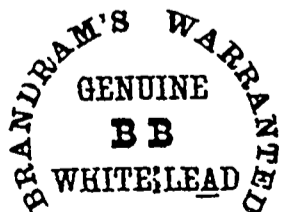
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