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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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It is announced that the C. P. R. will build their next iron steamship at Owen Sound. This is a very satisfactory announcement, and the Railway authorities are doing a good thing in initiating iron ship building on the Lakes, where, as on the Ocean, iron is supplanting wood. With the splendid resources of Nova Scotia in iron, surely there ought, by this time, to be a beginning of iron ship building in the Maritime Provinces.

The war scare continues to develop itself in England. It is now said that both the French and Russian Naval Departments are furnishing their Commanders with minute descriptions of every British fortification, and that these powers have matured joint plans to land forces simultaneously at different points on the coasts of Britain in the event of war, with more about the English Government having been long aware that the French and Russian Embassies have been actively engaged for years in procuring information through secret agents employed in the dockyards, arsenals &c., about all which there seems to rest an air of incongruity. Probably a good deal of it is sensational make up.

Mr. Labouchere is a very amusing and entertaining gentleman, but he has the malice and love of mischief of a monkey. Not, we suppose, seeing any other opening at the moment, he “goes for” the Canadian Voyageurs, the value of whose services Lord Walseley so freely acknowledged. According to Labby they were composed largely of boys who had emigrated from England, and misconducted themselves at Malta. These gratuitous aspersions were immediately flatly contradicted by Lord Chas. Beresford and Col. Duncan, both speaking from personal knowledge. Probably Col. Fred. Denison, of Toronto, will also have a word to say to Labby, the name of whose organ is its chief title to the possession of the quality of “Truth.”

A minister named Pendleton is reported to have furnished the Worcester (Mass) Telegram with certain scandalous reports of the domestic discomforts of Mrs. Cleveland, and the debauchery of the President. Mrs. Cleveland's attention having been called to the matter by a friend, she has written to that lady an indignant and emphatic denial, which has been published. It is difficult to imagine a minister so disgracing his profession and himself, and it is not improbable that the whole thing is an invention to serve the purposes of Mr. Cleveland's opponents in the Presidential campaign. If so, such tactics, tho' exciting even more contempt than disgust, are very likely to hoist their authors with their own petard by inducing sympathy instead of reprobation.

Imperial Federation perhaps somewhat suffers from a certain obscurity as to its principles, we are therefore glad to reproduce a definition furnished to a city contemporary, which has been endorsed by the English official organ of the League. Reciprocity of obligations, not of tariffs, is by this, defined to be the cardinal principle of the movement. “Federationists,” says the writer, “hold that the responsibilities of the various parts of the Empire to each other should be reciprocal. Most Canadian Federationists feel that this Dominion is not now an infant plantation, that, to be entitled to the full rights of an adult nation, it should assume the duties and responsibilities of one; that the time is at hand when it must no longer be a ‘dependency,’ but a co-ordinate and equal partner, if it is to continue in the Empire at all; that at present it perhaps does not deserve, and certainly does not get, the protection and backing of the Empire as fully as the three paying partners, and that, to pass from this humiliating and parasitical state, only three courses are open to it—to support diplomatic, naval, and military services of its own, or to subscribe to those of the United States, or those of our British Empire. And, weighing the probable cost and worth of each, they believe the last course is the best.”

IS IT THE BEGINNING OF THE END?

“The coming weapon of civilized warfare will not be an explosive bullet, but a chemical one,” is said by a New York paper to have been the remark of a scientific gentleman. There have in fact been many suggestions of something of the kind. The late gallant and venerable Earl of Dundonald (the famous Lord Cochrane of the last days of the Napoleonic wars, and of South American fame) propounded some such invention to the Admiralty many years ago. Lord Dundonald, who was Commander in Chief on this station from 1848 to 1851, was not only the most dashing officer of his day in the Navy, but was also a scientific inventor. He was allowed to construct a steam sloop, both ends of which were bows, and which was appropriately called the “Janus”; and he claimed to have made a discovery, which he asserted would annihilate a considerable force—at least so it was said, but of what nature the annihilation was, whether of destruction or stupefaction, was never known. As the Earl was a very kindly man, it was supposed to have been the latter in some shape or other. Whatever it was, the Admiralty of the

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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Notes, 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 seeing or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper, and after reading due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The French Chamber shows bad judgment in handling General Boulanger. If he were treated as if he were altogether unimportant, he would probably collapse.

Monstrous turtles are now the fashion in the columns of our contemporaries. One caught in Iowa had an inscription dated 1847, cut in its shell. Another, captured at Charleston, weighed 365 lbs., its head was “several feet” larger than a man's, and its mouth “enormous.” If we should ever (intendre, to find) a turtle, we should dispense a date this side the food, and laugh to scorn any weight less than 5,000 lbs.

Russian journals have protested that their great railways through Central Asia are not built for warlike ends, but to subserve those of peace and commerce, but it would be simplicity itself to assume that Russia, a nation so strictly military before commercial, will not refrain from strengthening her military facilities by their means. Neither Russia nor China are at this moment in a very good humor with England, and an alliance of both against us is by no means beyond the bounds of possibility. Again and again, whenever signs of danger appear in the direction of Russia, we find ourselves impelled to wonder why England should feel it incumbent upon her to go on pursuing the traditional but irrational policy of thwarting the natural pride of a great country, unnaturally pent up, for outlet to the Mediterranean.

The amount of inventions the gullible public will swallow is astounding, at least we suppose they swallow and like them, or a mendacious press would not find it to its profit to continue publishing them. No sooner do the prorogations of parliaments afford space than the newspapers reek with absurdities. Hens that lay eggs producing phenomenal chickens; kittens with two heads, three tails, and ten legs; serpents of great size that are reared by children in the woods, flying thro' the air without visible means of propulsion; fiery hands appearing in the heavens with a finger pointing to the doomed city—probably more particularly to the newspaper offices in the streets of all sorts and conditions of incredibility. The curious question is, are there people who believe these things? If there are not, why does the public tolerate them?

day would have nothing to do with it, which is saying nothing against it, as the English authorities have always—often, to do them justice, on grounds of honor and humanity—been slow to adopt destructive inventions. It was in this spirit that we seldom or never used langridge in naval warfare, except, we believe, against swarms of oriental pirates, or in some such cases, and an English officer was absolutely rebuked for inventing a gun precisely similar to the Gatling and other weapons of that sort, as too destructive to be introduced with due regard to the national honor.

It is probable that Gatlings, torpedoes, and such like gear, have dispelled a good deal of this by no means discreditable squeamishness, and it may be fortunate for us in another war if it be so. We have long inclined to the opinion that the extraordinarily rapid advance and multiplication of scientific war-appliances, taken together with the enormous expense they entail, will, at no very distant date, themselves begin to make war almost an impossibility. But the proposition which prompts this article is not of the deadly description we are accustomed to contemplate. It is said to emanate from Weston, the electrician, who suggests the use of nitrate of amyl. This drug very quickly induces insensibility in anyone breathing its fumes, and it is cheap and plentiful. Mr. Weston's idea is, of course, to fill shells with this chemical instead of powder, when, it is to be supposed, victory would lie with the side which could first lodge a shell or two on the decks of an enemy. The great iron clads, it is supposed, would be peculiarly vulnerable to this mode of warfare, as they suck down great draughts of air through their artificial ventilators, and the odor would thus soon permeate the ship.

Of course, there is a long distance, and the unforeseen contingencies are many, between theory and practice. It will probably be found that the dreaded torpedo is handicapped by so many possibilities of accident, that its practical results in actual operations will be far less important than is expected. But all things have a beginning, and it is by no means impossible that Mr. Weston's suggestion may be the first step towards a still further revolution in the operations of war.

EXPANSION.

Some ten or a dozen years ago, when Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was young in politics, and but a lieutenant, among others, of Mr. Gladstone, there were many who, if the taunt was with them only the cry of the mocking bird, thought it the thing to assume and express the opinion that Mr. Chamberlain was little more than a "borough politician," and had no grasp of Imperial politics. This was easy to say, but there may even have been a little truth at the bottom of the notion, for Mr. Gladstone's efforts were mostly in the direction of internal reform, and whenever he was (no doubt much against his will) driven to touch foreign or even colonial matters, his touch was sure to be conspicuously disastrous. Mr. Chamberlain, therefore, in his earlier parliamentary days, must have seen little to tempt him out of the line of those domestic considerations which probably then appeared to him to be of the chief importance. Whether or not, he then abstained from raising in muddles it was out of his power to clear. Every clever man is a gainer by extended experience, and Mr. Chamberlain is doubtless no exception to the rule. The grave consideration of the Irish question which has been forced upon him can scarcely have failed to be supplemented and connected together by what he has seen of American and Canadian institutions and their workings. His opportunities in this hemisphere were doubtless brief, and necessarily superficial; but his management of the question entrusted to him manifested diplomatic tact and grasp, and the whole experience was calculated to enlarge the scope of quick, and at the same time, sound perceptions.

Mr. Chamberlain's recently expressed broad and clear views of the miserable South African policy, and his candor in confessing and regretting his own share in it as a member of the Government, go far to satisfy those who had previously discerned in him the honesty, as well as the breadth, which must go together to make a statesman.

Mr. Chamberlain is now credited,—more or less in connection with Lord Randolph Churchill—with a scheme for Irish self-Government, as soon as the supremacy of law and order shall have been restored. It is of the nature of Provincial assemblies, and no doubt, would not, on that account, be acceptable to the Nationalists who desire one parliament for the nation. But in the course of sincere endeavors to reconcile conflicting ideas, there is an inevitable growth of recognition, expansion, conciliation, and compromise, which will flourish and mature all the more vigorously and quickly the more numerous the issues imported into the general consideration, and the more we think the matter over, the more we find ourselves impelled to agree with His Grace the Archbishop, and with the "Protestant Irishman," who favored us last week with one distinct point on the question, that Home Rule for Ireland would find itself quite naturally assisted by the success in any degree of the movement for Imperial Federation.

COLONEL DUNCAN, R. A.

The *London World* of the 23rd May, in one of a series of articles of considerable interest, entitled "Celebrities at Home," gives some particulars of Colonel Francis Duncan, R.A., C.B., M.P., D.C.L., L.L.D. Such an array of honorable letters would indicate the high calibre, so to speak, of any man; but when that man is both Soldier and Member of Parliament, it vouches for a talent of a large range of versatility. The name of this officer is of interest to Nova Scotia from a triple connection, that of military service, that of marriage, and that of academical distinction.

In 1855, Colonel Duncan went up direct from Marischal College, Aberdeen, and passed first of his class for the Artillery, his classmates some

twenty-two in number, having also all since held important staff appointments. Two years later, Lieutenant Duncan was on service in Canada and married a Nova Scotian lady, Miss Cogswell. He began at this early period to manifest industry and breadth by publishing an erudite essay on "The Rights of Women," under the Roman Law, which was so well thought of by King's College, Windsor, that he was awarded the Degree of D.C.L. by the faculty of that University. He took part in the Trent Affair Expedition, and afterwards, at Plymouth, wrote his first book, "Our Garrisons in the West." This was followed by his "History of the Artillery," a work so exhaustive that it elicited from the late Emperor Napoleon the comment, written in a trembling hand six weeks only before his death, that it was "a history of the progress of science, and therefore of civilization."

A graphic description of Jamaica, written during a short stay in that island, and his "English in Spain," and "Artillerist's Manual" followed.

In 1882, Colonel Duncan was appointed to command the Auxiliary Artillery, but was shortly ordered to Egypt, where he went through the terrible "cho'era campaign," passed the Khartoum refugees safely down to Assouan, and effected the evacuation of Dongola without loss of life. The C.B., the Osmanieh, brevet rank, and other honors, rewarded his energetic services, and thoroughly posted in Egyptian politics, he, after two or three unsuccessful contests in other localities, entered Parliament for the newly formed electoral division of Hulborn. He is also Honorary Chairman of the Oxford Military College. Colonel Duncan is so good a French scholar that he has lectured on the Artillery in that language, and even, it is said, in Arabic.

In Parliament he soon showed his attainment of the most valuable power of gaining the ear of the House, and his robust and telling speeches have been of great service to his party, both in and out of St. Stephen's, and he is believed to have been the first officer on active service ever selected to second the Address.

Such a man, good all round, a brave, practical, and energetic soldier, a strong and active politician, and, at the same time, of varied literary attainment, has before him, in the ordinary course of events, a brilliant career even in times of peace. Should there unfortunately be war, it may well be still more striking. In either, it will probably be watched with interest by Nova Scotians.

THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL.

It is almost certain that the Short Line to Montreal will be open for traffic the coming autumn. Under the circumstances, we should have expected that our business men would have been on the alert to provide facilities for handling the large freight business that is sure to be diverted this way. Instead, we find perfect apathy. No one seems interested in the grand future of the city, which, if it is to become great, will certainly have its greatness "thrust upon it."

While St. John, and Quebec, and Toronto, made strenuous efforts last session to secure the granting of the ocean mail subsidy to a line of steamships that would rival the lines running to New York, not a word was heard from Halifax. While the merchants and manufacturers of St. John have united, and are making every effort to make their city the Winter Terminus of the Canada Pacific, our Chamber of Commerce (?) is squabbling over politics, abusing the Government and cursing the railway policy that eventually will make this port one of the great centres of commerce.

Instead of setting our brains at work to solve the question: Are we prepared to handle the enormous quantity of freight which the opening of the Short Line will divert this way? we are going along in our usual "happy-go-lucky" style, trusting in Providence and the Government, but not putting our own slothful shoulders to the wheel. We should be on the move now, or we shall be caught napping without a doubt, and energetic St. John will be first in the field and secure all the benefits. The trouble in the want of sufficient wharfage, which was so detrimental to the trade of Halifax last winter, is being largely remedied by the action of the authorities in rebuilding and extending the Government wharves and piers, but much still remains to be done. In the first place, the railway should be extended along the whole water front of the harbor from the Deep Water Terminal to the gas wharf. With sidings extending down all the wharves, there need be no fear of want of wharf accommodation. That the extension is necessary, and would have been an accomplished fact in any other city, goes without saying, but at present nothing is being done to compass this most desired end. If we are to secure our share of the through grain traffic, our merchants should now be arranging for through freight rates from the point of shipment in the West to the point of destination in Europe. If delay is made until the completion of the Short Line, it will be then too late to secure much of this business for the coming season. Besides the grain trade, there is the flour trade, which is at present in the hands of some of our most pushing merchants, and we have hopes that they are on the alert to profit by the completion of the Short Line. But why should we have to go into details? All branches of business will profit by the completion of the line, our wharves should be lined with shipping, our population largely increased, the taxable wealth of the city doubled or trebled, real estate advanced in price, builders and manufacturers pressed with work. All this should be accomplished, but, judging from appearances to-day, who would imagine that such a boom was to be granted to Halifax? What is being done by our people to deserve the success that is bound to reward intelligent effort? Absolutely nothing.

It is time that we awoke from our Rip-Van-Winkle sleep, and by a united and determined effort placed this city in a position to meet the great increase in the business that the completion of the Short Line is bound to send this way.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

No, you are mistaken about Volapuk. It seems as if it ought to have originated in the tower of Babel, but, as a matter of fact, it did not.

"Mary, why don't you use the new teapot I bought?"

Mary—"Please mum, cook says she is very sorry, mum, but the new teapot has fell in three halves."

ERIQUETTA.—It is correct to address the Lords of the Admiralty collectively as "My Lords," but it would be equally appropriate to add, "I honor your Warships are getting along satisfactorily."

Douglas Jerrold was once asked by an intolerable bore, who professed to be a poet, whether he had read his "Descent Into Hell." "No, sir," responded the irate wit, "but I should like to see it."

A thousand skunk skins were shipped from Scranton the other day, to Germany, where they are to be worked up into grenadier hats. If they should retain their natural odor they would add very much to the strength of the German army.

"You must wake and call me early, mother dear, for I'm to be Queen of the May, mother—I'm to be Queen of the May." "Very well, my dear," replied the mother, dropping easily into prose; "but on no account leave off your red flannels."

A HINT TO POLITICIANS.—"My friends," said a politician the other day, with a burst of ingenuous eloquence, I will be honest—"The terrific outburst of applause which followed this remark entirely upset the point which the orator was about to make.

BOSTON CULTURE.—"Dear me!" said the little Boston boy, after intellectual suasion had failed, and they had spanked him for the first time, "if I had had the slightest suspicion that the resultant sensation was so poignant, I should never have invited the experiment."

She—You ought to be ashamed of yourself, John, for shooting such a dear little bird!

He—I thought you would like it for your hat.

She—Oh what a good idea! That was very thoughtful of you, John.

Grocer, who has lately joined the volunteers, practising in his shop—"Right, left, right, left. Four paces to the rear, march!"—falls down trap door into the cellar. Grocer's wife, anxiously—"Oh! Jim, are you hurt?" Grocer, savagely, but with dignity—"Go away, woman; what do you know about war?"—*English Paper.*

When Professor K— reached the rostrum for prayers he found his watch about two minutes slow, and found himself so much later than he expected. Looking at his watch he exclaimed, "I shall have no faith in my watch after this!" "It is not faith, but works you need," was the quick response of Professor J—.

Royal ladies are the only women who are denied that much valued prerogative of their sex, the concealment or misstatement of their age. The Czar presented to his wife on her fortieth birthday a necklace containing a stone for each year of her life. If all ornaments were arranged on this principle it would be bad for the diamond business.

Mrs. McSWINY.—"O! m tould your choild fell out o' the top windy, Mrs. Clinchy?"

Mrs. CLINCHY—Yis; an' av me little mon hadn't coom along jest at the right time, an' broke the fall wid the top av his head, mi bye'd been kilt."

Mrs. McSWINY—"Did it hurt yer hoosband, now?"

Mrs. CLINCHY—"O! don't think so. It broke his neck, an' he doied without a groan."

Mr. Archibald Forbes has written a "succinct biography" of "William of Germany." The distinguished war-correspondent was an eye-witness of some of the episodes of war, which were so conspicuous in the career of the great Emperor. Here is a passage describing the anxious waiting for the event of the Battle of Gravelotte. The German Army just before had "routed to its base," before the magnificent *Plan* of a well-developed French attack: "The sun had set on the lurid scene. The strain of the crisis was sickening, as tidings were awaited. The King seemed forcing himself to be still. Bismarck, with an elaborate assumption of indifference that his restlessness belied, made pretence to be reading letters. The roar of the close battle swelled and deepened till the very ground trembled. The night came down like a pall, but the blaze of an adjacent conflagration lit up the anxious group by the churchyard wall. From out the medley of broken troops littering the plain in front, came suddenly a great shout, that grew in volume as it rolled nearer. The hoofs of a galloping horse rattled on the causeway. A moment later, Moltke, his face for once quivering with excitement, sprang from the saddle, and running towards the King, cried out: 'It is good for us; we have won the plateau, and the victory is with your Majesty!' The King sprang to his feet with a 'God be thanked!' Bismarck, with a great sigh of relief, crushed his letters in the hollow of his hand, and a simultaneous hurrah welcomed the glad tidings. A sutler who happened to be hard by improved the occasion in a practical way; he brought up his wine-barrel, and dispensed its contents. King William took a hearty pull of the thin red wine out of a cracked tumbler, and never made a wry face."

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 13. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, and, plying him in addition with seventy-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

Dr. Daniel Wilson of Toronto University, has refused the Knighthood proffered to him in honor of his literary attainments.

The increasing business of Messrs. Pickford & Black has necessitated their considerably enlarging and remodelling their office accommodation.

The British Government has abandoned all the licensing classes in the Local Government bill. The loss of Southampton has evidently had its effect.

A horrible fire has occurred in Montreal, the stables of the Street Railway Company having been burned with 136 horses. The details are sickening and pitiable.

Destructive fires are raging on the shores of Conception Bay, Newfoundland; nine houses in one place and seven in another, have been burned, and in a third twenty families have been left homeless.

Forest fires have been doing enormous damage in New Brunswick. Two Presbyterian churches, a saw mill and a quantity of lumber and several houses, leaving twenty-two families homeless, have fallen a prey to the flames.

Lord Stanley (of Preston—there is another Lord Stanley of Alderley) was sworn in on Monday, as Governor-General, at Ottawa. Lord Stanley was born in 1841, and is therefore about 47 years of age. Capt. Bagot, his Military Secretary was Aide to Lord Lorne.

Somebody reaps a fair profit on sewing machines. The Customs department seized a lot of several thousand American machines, entered at \$12 each, on account of alleged undervaluation; but the American company offers to sell the entire lot at the entry price. These machines probably retail at from \$30 to \$50 each.

A man was chased by a bear last Saturday night, between French Village and Halifax. The government, it appears, gives no bounty at this time of year, and, as the bears are too thin to pay in fat, people will not take the trouble to kill them. If this is the case it should be rectified, why should there not be a bounty at all times.

The Anglican Synod meeting of Toronto recommended among other things the institution of an Archbishop. Some reports of its proceedings read as if it wished an Archbishop for every Province; that can scarcely be, but there seems to be no reason why the church in Canada should not establish an Archbishopric if it can be endowed.

The *Chronicle* pertinently remarks that, altho' an Upper Province paper finds bananas and pine-apples cheapened by having been put on the free list we fail to perceive any such results here. There is no doubt the price of fruit in Halifax is extortionate, and this is perhaps not the only item in regard to which the average Halifax dealer needs looking up.

A rather curious state of things *in re* the relations of the Chandler Electric Company and the City, was developed in a report made by the City Engineer to the Board of Works on the bill of the Company for lighting the City for the past three months, which shows that the company is actually indebted to the City in the amount of \$487.63 for the privilege.

White Slaves, or Women's work in Boston, a startling picture of what befalls, and what may befall, young women leaving their homes in Canada, under the delusion of making money in the States, is published under the auspices of the "Young Travellers Aid Society." Its object is excellent, but the price (ten cents) is too high to admit of its doing the good it ought to do.

Canada has not much to complain of in the way of cyclones, but the Ottawa district has recently suffered severely from one. Five or six hundred dwellings, barns, and farm outbuildings, miles of fence, telegraph posts and trees are reported to have been levelled, and in one case a brick school-house fell in ruins over the children, many of whom were injured, but fortunately not fatally.

W. H. Rogers, the able and energetic Fishery Inspector, has met with substantial recognition of the value of his inventions in Illinois, at the request of whose Fishery Commissioners he recently visited Chicago. His improved fish-way ladder has been officially adopted by that State, and he has arranged to construct 200 ladders as quickly as possible. The contract will aggregate \$150,000.

If we may judge by the laughter elicited by the Dan'l Sully Company at the Academy this week, we should say the company is first-class. All those who enjoy a hearty laugh should not fail to hear "Daddy Nolan" this evening, or "The Corner Grocery" to-morrow evening. Some of the voices on Monday evening were fairly good, but could not be heard to advantage, on account of the discordance of the orchestra.

A very successful Fair was held by the Chebucto Amateur Athletic Club, in the Rink at Dartmouth, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Rink was brilliantly decorated, and the tasteful attire and pretty faces of the Dartmouth ladies, who have borne the brunt of the work in getting up the "Fair," added not a little to the brilliancy of the scene. The side shows were as numerous as visual, and a novel feature was the sale of the Chebucto Cook Book, "containing 200 reliable receipts, which have been personally tested and vouched for by the ladies whose names appear over the receipts."

Senator Schultz has been appointed Lt. Governor of Manitoba, and the Hon. A. W. McLellan to be Lt.-Governor of Nova Scotia, both from the 1st July.

Farmers in Manitoba and the northwest are diversifying their crops. More barley and potatoes are being planted this season. The Manitoba barley proves to be equal to the best Canada Bay barley. Detroit imported considerable Manitoba barley last season—30,000 to 40,000 bushels. For beer making, malt from Manitoba barley makes nearly two barrels more beer for every 100 bushels malt than any other malt.

We regret to learn that the services in the Post Office Department of Lt. Col. Macdonald cannot be spared to enable him to go to England in command of the Wimbledon team. No doubt Lt. Col. O'Brien (of the 35th Simcoe Forresters) will do full justice to the charge, but we should have been glad if the honor proposed to Nova Scotia could have been carried out, in the person of the energetic commander of the 66th.

The Presbytery of Halifax will apply to the general assembly for leave to receive as a minister of the Presbyterian church the Hon. and Rev. Reynolds Moreton, son of the late Earl of Ducie, and brother of the present Earl. Mr. Moreton is one of six brothers. One of his sisters is Lady Alice Havelock. Mr. Moreton entered the British Navy in 1849, and took part in the Burmese and Crimean campaigns. He was contemporary with Admiral Lyons, the present Admiral on this station.

A magnificent model of the new steamer *Halifax*, soon to be launched on the Clyde for the Halifax and Boston service, was unpacked on Tuesday at Chipman Bros. office, having been presented to the company by the builders. It is handsomely mounted, and in an elegant case, having been made for the International Exhibition in Glasgow. The model is that of a splendidly equipped steamer of the most modern type, which will be a great credit to the Port of Halifax. The *Halifax* is to be launched late this month. The model is now on exhibition at the waterrooms of the Halifax Piano and Organ Co.

Yarmouth is one of the live towns of Nova Scotia. She may fairly congratulate herself on the efficiency of her steamship communication by means of the boats of the Yarmouth Steamship Company, which have been afforded excellent wharfage accommodation by the business judgment and enterprise of Hon. L. E. Baker, whose dockage, warehouse and coal-shed accommodation has a channel frontage of 800 feet, along which the Western Counties Railway track passes, with the requisite sidings, etc. The Steamship Yarmouth herself is very highly spoken of, and Captain Doane is the pioneer steamboat Commander of that coast, and is noted for his skill and his unbroken success.

The Fourteenth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, held its first sederunt in St. Matthew's church, on Wednesday evening, on which occasion there was a large audience. About three hundred commissioners were in attendance. The retiring Moderator, Rev. Dr. Burns, preached a very brilliant sermon on the progress of christianity—at the conclusion of which the Assembly was formally opened. The Rev. Mr. McMullen of Woodstock, Ontario, being the only nominee, was unanimously elected Moderator for the ensuing year. He is a man of considerable ability and is the first Irishman to hold the office. The choirs of St. Matthew's and St. Andrew's churches furnished the music on the occasion. We hope to give a summary of the proceedings in our next issue.

We have received sample sheets of a very charming publication, *The Dominion Illustra.ed*. The tone of the illustrations is excellent, and the views are well selected. Portraits of public men are interspersed with landscapes and copies of pictures, and here and there a caricature. A likeness of Sir John is admirable, and there is an equally good one of Mr. Greenway, the new Premier of Manitoba. A view of the Bow River Valley, Alberta, is a gem, and so is one of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. The first number is to be issued on Dominion Day. The price will be \$4.00 per annum, and ten cents per weekly issue. The services of the best artists in Canada are enlisted, and one fine art subject is to be produced every week. It is also stated that a full staff of able contributors and correspondents is secured. Altogether it seems to us to give promise of being a most desirable publication for every true Canadian.

The present population of Vancouver is 7,000 souls. It has direct steam connection with England, Hong Kong and Yokohama. The distance from Vancouver to Halifax by the Canada Pacific railroad is little more than 3,000 miles while thence to London by steamer the distance is 2,480 miles and in time 8 days, making the time from Liverpool to Vancouver 14 days, and by that route but 36 days from London to Melbourne against 44 days (contract time), being a saving of 8 days by the Canadian route. Again the distance from Vancouver to Hong Kong is about 6,000 miles, traversed in about 16 days, making the total traveling time between Liverpool and Hong Kong 31 days, while the contract mail time from London is 33 days, a saving by the Canadian route of 2 days. The distance from Vancouver to Yokohama, 4,000 miles can be traversed in ten days, making the travelling time from London 25 days; while by the Suez canal the contract mail time is 35 days, a saving by the Canadian route of 10 days.

Mrs. Sheridan, the General's mother, died on Tuesday.

General Sheridan's condition is not reported as improved.

Walt Whitman, the American poet, is reported to be dangerously ill.

After this year capital punishment will be carried out in New York State by electricity.

Prof. Riley, U. S. entomologist, predicts a descent this year of "the brood of seventeen-year locusts" on several western and north-western States. It is to be hoped he may prove a false prophet.

LT-General Sir Frederick Middleton attended the banquet of the Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, at which he responded to the toast of the "Dominion of Canada," saying that he believed there would be, sooner or later, a union of all English speaking people, which could bid defiance to the world.

U. S. Consul Seymour, of Canton, reports the arrival at that port in January, 1888, of a cargo of 50,000 cases of Russian petroleum (refined), which was sold at a price equal to that of American kerosene. The cans are stamped "The Batoum Naphtha and Trading Company," and the oil is sold as having a test of 130 degrees.

No satisfactory reason has so far been offered to account for the remarkable falling off in the attendance of church-goers in the State of Maine. It is stated that one-third of the churches in the State of Maine are closed on account of lack of support, and that one-half the people are non-church-goers. Out of 1,362 churches in the State 417 are vacant.

The *Alla California* tells that not long ago some tourists from the East called to a man who was digging in Joaquin Miller's garden, near Fruit Vale, California, and desired to be shown over the place. The man dropped his pick and very patiently showed the garrulous party the crematory, the waterworks, the wolf den, and all they desired to see. But they expressed dreadful disappointment at not having found the poet at home. "Now look here old fellow," said the leader of the party, as they were going, to the man, who was about to resume his pick, "what sort of a looking man is Joaquin Miller, anyhow?" "Well, he looks like me," was the quiet answer. "Like you? Looks like you?" "Yes; I am Joaquin Miller."

In a case recently decided by the Supreme Court of Nebraska the drawee of a draft wrote across the face thereof the words "Excepted September 18. L. B. Mabon." The court held that this was a valid acceptance. It said: The evident purpose of Mabon in writing the word "excepted" was to accept the draft; and parole proof of this purpose, not being inconsistent with the writing, was proper, and should have been received. Had Mabon intended to refuse acceptance, it was unnecessary to put such refusal in writing, as he was, no doubt, aware. The law is not a system of quirks and quibbles upon which courts may seize to defeat rights, but a system of rules and principles in which the rights of parties are protected and enforced, and it is the duty of a court to disregard more pretexts and decide a case, if possible, upon the merits.

Vast swarms of locusts are desolating a considerable area in Algeria.

The Italian Chamber has, with questionable wisdom, abolished capital punishment.

The Imperial Government has decided to devote £51,000 sterling to the naval station at Esquimaux.

The condition of the German Emperor has again become alarming, and he is reported to be weakening rapidly.

The somewhat sudden death is announced of Col. King-Harman, Under Secretary for Ireland, at his residence in that island.

The Prince of Naples (Crown Prince of Italy) is about to visit the Queen, who, it is said, will confer on him the order of the Garter.

There is a rumor that the Ameer of Afghanistan is meditating a journey to England to visit the Queen this summer. If true, such a visit might have beneficial effects.

The Pope is said to have completed a book on the social condition of the working classes, supporting the doctrine that the State should be the arbiter between employer and employed.

Bishop O'Dwyer, of Limerick, hints that he will excommunicate parishioners of his diocese who disobey the rescript. The Bishop is a Nationalist, but declines to accept disobedience to the Pope as a test of fealty to the cause.

Mr. H. Rider Haggard is visiting Iceland. He will no doubt find in the Scandinavian sagas, legends and literature of that remote, but far from uncultured region, material for fiction as sensational as any he has yet produced.

The death is announced, in his 88th year, of Marshal Leboeuf who was Minister of War to Napoleon 3rd, at the outbreak of the Crimean War, and by his representations of the perfect preparation of the French Army precipitated the disastrous struggle.

An enormous diamond, perfect in shape, has been discovered at DeBeer's mine, South Africa, in possession of one of the Kaffirs employed underground. The stone was secured by the company's officials, and proved to be one of the largest diamonds ever unearthed since the discovery of these fields. It is over 430 carats, of a yellow hue, and as we have already said, of perfect shape.

After attentive consideration on the subject Queen Victoria has decreed that no American women shall be presented at the Court of St. James accompanied by their husband. Her Majesty has come to the conclusion that though the American grass widow may be a most charming and presentable woman it is safer to keep her outside the Chinese wall of decorum which surrounds the British throne.

In the Commons on Tuesday a Conservative member introduced a resolution directed against "the frequent and costly re-organizations of the financial and secretarial departments of the Admiralty, resulting in extravagant and premature pensions and bonuses." The resolution was opposed by the Government, but was adopted by 113 to 94. The Opposition of course cheered, but the vote was not a party one.

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THOS. NICHOL, M.D., L.L.D., D.C.L. of Montreal, writing to us under recent date, says:—

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For the Northern and Eastern Counties of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, New Brunswick, and the United States, at 6 o'clock, a.m.

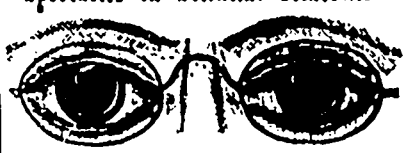
For the Upper Provinces, and second Mails for the United States, New Brunswick and principal offices on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, Stellarton, New Glasgow and Pictou, at 5.30 o'clock, p.m.

Second Mails for Bedford, Shubenacadie, Truro, Stellarton, etc., at 4.20 o'clock.

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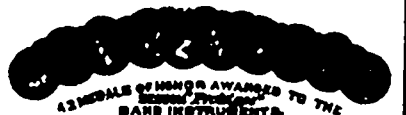
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

TO SUMMER.

Sweet summer, thou art come again
To glad our hearts once more.
Me thinks thou art more lovely far
Than thou ever wast before
We gladly welcome thy dainty tread,
Thy tender shades of green,
Thy snowy blooms and coral tints,
An ever-changing scene.
Thy joyous brooks are running o'er,
Thy birds are pouring out
Anthems of richest melody
From every tiny throat.
Yellow birds, like sunbeams, stray,
Are flashing thro' the trees,
In every wayside dandelion
Hum the busy bees.
Oh summer, with thy hopes and joys,
Thy promises so great;
You tell us they will be fulfilled,
If we in patience wait.
When autumn, with her golden sheaf,
Returns to us again,
We'll think of what thou sayest now,
"Ye labor not in vain."

COLLEEN BAWN.

THE CAMEL OF THE NORTH.

Some years since a salmon-fishing expedition took me, in company with some friends in Scotland, to Salten in Norwegian Lapland. I was the more eager in it that it promised to realize a long cherished desire of seeing the famous reindeer of the Arctic wastes. that, from its peculiar relations to the nomads of those regions, has been termed, and not inaptly, "the camel of the north."

I cannot say, however, that the first view, either of the animal or the master, was especially prepossessing. A party of Laps were encamped in the head of the fjord, to whom I paid my respects on several occasions, at company with the chief merchant of Salten, who was kind enough to offer his services as interpreter; and thus I secured an opportunity of examining a herd of some three-score or more of these members of the cervine race.

All were angular, scrawny creatures that, but for their antlers, might readily have been taken for half-starved yearling heifers. Of a dull brown color above, and dirty white beneath, with a matted mane a foot long depending from the neck; short stumpy legs; and enormous splay hoofs made more ugly by reason of long fringes of coarse, bristly hair that almost hid them from vision, they were very far from the "dainty creatures combining the magnificence of the red deer with the grace of the roebuck," depicted by Pallas, Buffon and other naturalists, whose writings were the delight of my youth.

No deer has such irregular unhandsome horns; a branch of blasted oak is a thing of beauty by comparison. More than three feet in length, they exceed in height the creatures that wear them, and there was not a pair in the lot; but this want of symmetry, as I subsequently learned, is a distinguishing characteristic of domestic rein, and a product of the artificial life inculcated. The antlers shot up in a trim and not ungraceful manner until near the tips, where they become abruptly palmate or fan shaped. The brow antlers, likewise, were broadly flattened, though I discovered one always remained undeveloped in proportion to the perfection of its fellow. Females wear these ornaments as well as males, a peculiarity that obtains among no other deer; and the tips for the most part were knobbed or spiked, with few evidences of palmation.

Neither are the reins the timid docile creatures depicted in juvenile literature. When roused, more ill-behaved, sulky, obstinate, downright-ugly brutes, it would be difficult to imagine. A mere trifle may excite their ire at any moment, when they seek to vent their spite upon those with whom they are most familiar; and one of my Lap acquaintances exhibited a deformed thigh and horrible scar, as a result of an encounter with a favorite driving rein, having failed to secure the shelter of his overturned sledge in time to avoid its cruel hoofs and horns. Fortunately the fit evaporates almost as quickly as it arises.

No amount of handling or domestication will ever reconcile the does to parting with the contents of their udders. In response to a request for milk, a number of milch-deer were driven into an enclosure, quickly followed by their master, who carried a double thong wound around his body with a turn about one wrist, the opposite hand being engaged with the bight in a coil, with which he sought to entangle the horns of a doe. His appearance, however, was a signal for the whole herd to go dashing about the enclosure like colts newly loosed in a paddock. At last the loop reached its aim, when our friend was jerked from his feet and dragged hither and thither in a way that threatened the continuity of his bones besides seriously endangering his nose, but then he did not have enough of the latter to mention, and I began to understand why Laps are devoid of nasal organs proportionate to the rest of their faces. At last he brought up against a log, by the aid of which the mastery was secured, when the deer was dragged to a tree and there lashed both by muzzle and horns, and having beaten it with a club until wearied, he proceeded to secure the desired supply of lacteal fluid.

Far from affording an abundant supply, the best milch reins yield about half a pint per diem, which is obtained from a single milking. It is a thick sweetish fluid, far from unpleasant, consisting almost wholly of cream—hence is very nutritious—and will stand a deal of water ere it becomes inferior to the best cow's milk. The cheese or skier made from it is also good: but the butter outranks the most rancid "axle grease," though the Laps affect to believe it very superior, but then, stomachs that delight in neat alcohol of the highest proof as a beverage, and that esteem the half

digested contents of a reindeer's paunch, tid bits, are not apt to stick at trifles. Possibly the mode of manufacture may have something to do with it, as it is made in a bag of filthy deer skin, with the hair inside, that is never by any possibility cleansed; neither does salt or water ever enter into its preparation. Patout churms and co-operative creameries are not common to this region.

I was especially pleased on account of the opportunity afforded to examine the foot of these deer and study the strange conformation that enables them to swim with such facility, and traverse marshy tundras and deep snows with safety and ease. Cloven much the same as with our ruminants, each section of the hoof is enormously elongated, and turned up in front, with semi elastic frog. In autumn this frog is absorbed, when the edges of the hoof, now quite concave, grow out in thin, sharp ridges, each division on its under surface presenting the appearance of a hugh muscle-shell—two does that had not yet lost their winter hoof exhibited this in a marked manner. The secondary hoofs, moreover, that in other deer and in cattle, are undeveloped and situate high up, were greatly prolonged, with a slight backward inclination, providing each leg with two additional supports that must needs be of no trifling advantage. Besides, the two principal digits are capable of great lateral expansion—three or four inches, perhaps; and it is this lateral expansion and subsequent contraction and closing of the divisions, as the foot is placed upon or lifted from the ground, that produces the peculiar clattering sound that marks the progress of reindeer when at high speed. Last winter, north of Georgian Bay, I heard the same sound at a distance of half a mile, as made by a herd of frightened caribou, (North American reindeer.)

With such singular foot conformation, and the additional assistance afforded in maintaining a foot-hold by means of the long stiff bristles that grow downward from the fetlock, curving upward from underneath and between the digits, reindeer are enabled not only to cross deep and crusted snows, and frozen lakes and watercourses, but also to scale with ease and safety icy precipices that would puzzle any other creature. Paul du Chailu would have us believe that upon ice the reindeer is at the same disadvantage as a cat shod with walnuts, and tells of himself and a party of Norwegians being delayed waiting for snow to cover a lake in order that the reindeer might cross; and his digressions into the realms of natural history convict him of ignorance and romancing, in respect to Upper Scandinavia, as fully as Winwood Reade's *expose* of his descriptions of the gorilla country and Ashango Land.

I have no means of knowing the weight to which a reindeer may attain; it cannot exceed 200 or 230 pounds, of which the horns represent one-eighth. A pair in my possession weigh 27 pounds. I can well believe it is a poor creature under the saddle, though it is thus employed in Eastern Siberia, the rider being seated upon the haunches, since the vertical column is unequal to the support of a weight two-thirds that of the animal itself. But trained to the sledge, it travels with considerable speed and endurance, and in the palace at Drotningholm (Sweden) is preserved the portrait of one that is said to have accomplished six hundred miles in forty-eight hours, drawing a bearer of dispatches.

As this deer requires next to no care, and provides its own sustenance, its value to the northern nomad is simply incalculable. When killed, not only is its flesh dried and smoked, but every part of the carcass is made to subserve some economic purpose. The blood is drank warm, or preserved for transformation into puddings; the stomach (and contents), when frozen, is esteemed a delicacy, the intestines and sinews provide bow strings and thread; spoons are made from the horns, and glue from the hoofs; and lastly, the hide furnishes clothing and blankets so impervious, that with a single skin above him, the Lap and Samojede defies the severities of the coldest Arctic night. The skins of new-born fawns are in great demand also, and find their way for the most part to the fair held annually at Tornea, near the Russian frontier, whence they go to St. Petersburg, to be transformed into gloves, that are famed for pliability and warmth, as well as the price they command.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A NEW ELECTRICAL STREET CAR MOTOR.—A new street car driven by electricity, differing from all others which use this motor, is being tried at Philadelphia, Pa. The source of power is electricity stored in accumulators or secondary batteries and utilized by electric motors which are geared to the axles. The car is much larger than the ordinary street car, and it is believed to be the longest street railway car in the world. It measures over all thirty feet and its inside measurement is twenty-two feet. It is mounted on two trucks, each having four wheels, and each truck bears an independent electric motor. Except for its size, the car does not differ in general appearance from the large cars used by the Traction Company. The company proposes building not only the apparatus for cars driven by a storage battery, but also other forms with over-head conductors and similar systems.

EARTHQUAKES AND ELECTRICITY: AN EXPERIMENTAL DEMONSTRATION.—The following facts have been made the subject of a very careful investigation by the French military authorities, and there appears to be no doubt as to their absolute correctness:—On February 28, during the continuation of the disastrous earthquakes in the Riviera, a soldier in the fort of Tete-de Chion at Nice, was engaged in working a telegraph instrument communicating with another part of the town. At this moment the third earthquake of that morning took place; this was the least violent of the three great shocks. The soldier was thrown from his seat and received a severe electric shock through both arms and across the chest. It was some minutes before he recovered the power to move, and he remained in hospital for the rest of the day. As already mentioned, the affair has received a most careful

investigation, and the French authorities consider the fact to be thoroughly well established. The important question now arises, whether the electric phenomenon is a cause or an effect? In the light of the recent experiments of Professor Milne in Japan, it will be soon that an earth current may always be looked for as the result of an earthquake, though when we consider the enormous amount of electric energy which must have been in play in order to knock down a man through what was practically a short-circuit of comparatively enormous resistance, it is impossible to deny that the electric force may as well have been the cause as the result of the disturbance.—*Electrician*.

THE FUMAT SAFETY LAMP.—This new safety lamp, which has been devised by M. Fumat, the chief engineer in the French mines of the Grand Combe, gives a good light, and is not extinguished when it is violently shaken or held in an inclined position, and does not cause an explosion when placed in a strong current of air charged with fire-damp. When lowered into an explosive mixture of air and fire-damp, an explosion takes place within the lamp as soon as the flame comes in contact with the explosive mixture, but by the ingenious construction of the protecting network, the heat generated is prevented from raising the temperature of the outer metallic portions of the lamp. Oil is used in this lamp, and it has been used for some time in the mines at the Grand Combe and by the firemen of Paris, with very satisfactory results. MM. Mallard and Le Châtelier have also put the lamp to many severe tests in their laboratory, and have found that it fulfills all the conditions of safety which the inventor claims for it. Its cheapness, coupled with these properties, will, it is hoped, cause it to be used in other mines, where lamps of more expensive construction have hitherto been employed.

BIG DEAL IN BEER.—The Dominion Brewery on Queen street east, Toronto, owned by Robert Davies, is about to change hands, a syndicate of English capitalists having cabled over that they will accept Mr. Davies' terms. For nearly a year the negotiations have been going on. It is understood that the price to be paid is nearly a million dollars, and that Mr. Davies will not between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars out of the proceeds. The brewery is the largest in Canada, and has been remarkably successful in its business and the quality of its goods.

ANTIMONY COATINGS ON METALS.—The Brunswick Antimony Company has recently made some very interesting, and, we believe, valuable improvements in coating materials, by dipping them in metallic solutions. We had recently an opportunity of examining several samples of these metals, colored by the new solutions prepared for this purpose. The metals treated were zinc, copper and brass. Every hue of the rainbow can be produced upon the first of these metals by the proper solution, which is worked as a simple dip at normal temperature. The colors are very stable and lasting, provided they are coated with a suitable lacquer and not roughly used. Another example of coating this metal (zinc) with copper was shown to us, and we are informed that the coating is very adherent and is thick enough to be worked upon to some extent. It is produced by a simple immersion in the solution at the normal temperature in less than five minutes, comparing very favorably with an electro deposit obtained in the same time. On copper a beautiful black lustrous or dead finish, is obtained by immersion in a boiling solution for 2 to 3 minutes. This finish is very handsome and especially applicable to chandelier and lantern work. Copper objects can be beautifully bronzed by this solution to resemble antique black bronzes. It has produced fine effects on silver. On brass a fine lustrous electro deposit of antimony is obtained from the same solution that is used for copper, the advantage in this process being that the deposition taking place in an alkaline solution avoids the vexatious difficulties met with in plating articles in an acid solution of antimony. There are many other beautiful applications of antimony in the coloring of metals. Full information can be obtained from the Brunswick Antimony Company, and the beauty of the products should give them wide popularity.—*The Engraving and Mining Journal*.

ACTION OF FROST ON HYDRAULIC MORTARS.—Some interesting experiments have been lately conducted at Schandau to ascertain the action of frost on hydraulic mortars and cements when these materials are mixed with water containing different percentages of salt. In making the experiment a series of stone cubes of about 2 1/2 inch edge were united with cement, which in one case was mixed with pure water and in other cases with water containing from 2 to 8 per cent of salt. While the cement was still fresh, these blocks were placed in the open air, and exposed for a period of twenty-one days to a temperature varying from 20 degrees to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, after which they were kept for a further period of seven days in a warm room. At the end of this time the joints were tested, with the result that the cement mixed with pure water was completely disintegrated, having no holding power; the cement mixed with water containing 2 per cent of salt was somewhat better, though the results obtained with it could hardly be considered satisfactory, while that mixed with 8 per cent solution was uninjured by the exposure.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Toronto has the best grounds and buildings in Canada for exhibition purposes. The electric engines and machinery are of the best improved designs, and their cattle scales are capable of weighing ton tons at one draft. They are constructed on a new principle, and are made by C. Wilson & Son, of the Toronto Scale Works. This firm makes automatic scales, so that heavy loads can be weighed and the weight subtracted without the use of any loose weight. A free catalogue will be sent on application. See their advertisement elsewhere.

OUR COSY CORNER.

Put a small piece of charcoal in the pot when boiling cabbage, to prevent it filling the house with the smell.

A teaspoonful of kerosene in a quart of starch of medium thickness will keep clothes from sticking to the irons, besides giving a desirable gloss.

Vinegar is said to be better than ice for keeping fish. Many think, too, that the flavor of fish is improved by soaking it a little while in a little vinegar before either boiling or broiling it.

Now, then, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Robinson, we are going to give you a little piece of advice. We hear you asking every little while some of the following questions. "Where can I get the latest ideas about furnishing?" "Have you seen anything new in decoration?" "Where can I get studies and information for decorative painting?" "Where can I get the latest points about housekeeping, such as its economy, its etiquette, cooking, etc?" "Where can I find out what women are doing?" "Where find the best advice on all subjects interesting in the family, such as health, amusement, instruction, etc?"

Perhaps you do not know that these and every subject of interest in the family circle are all combined in one publication, furnishing a Magazine worth many times its subscription price. The May number of this wonderful Magazine (Demorest's Monthly) is just at hand. Be sure and see it. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street. Yearly, \$2. Single copies 20 cents.

Drapories are irregular in effect, as a rule, both sides seldom being arranged in the same manner. Panel effects are occasionally employed, but this arrangement is seen principally on dressy costumes, where a contrasting material or trimming is applied to the foundation skirt and appears through a narrow opening at one side of the long drapery.

The greatest diversity is observable in basques. Some of them are hardly longer than a waist, with a small point back and front; others describe a round waist in front, with a half-girdle proceeding from the sides, and a short, full postilion at the back, and there are others with rather long backs cut in a leaf-shape or sharp points, but the rule is short fronts and sides. In the garniture of waists, one can hardly go amiss in arranging any style that may be becoming to the wearer. Vests, real and simulated, plastrons, and full effects of all kinds are equally fashionable. The bordered fabrics have even affected the style of the waist, being employed for surplice pieces, the border on the front edges; and sometimes the border is placed straight down the front, on each side of the buttons, and the material, instead of being taken in at the darts, is left separate, and gathered at the bottom. This is very becoming for slender or undeveloped figures, and is usually accompanied by a half-girdle.—From "Review of Fashions," in *Demorest's Monthly for April*.

CREAM WALNUTS.—Put the white of one egg into a bowl. Do not beat it but make it thick with confectioner's sugar; put in a very little tartaric acid. Form the dough-like substance into little balls and press on two sides of each half meats of English walnuts. Coconut candy can be made in the same way. Do not make it quite so stiff with sugar, add coarsely grated coconut and form into flat cakes.

YANKEE DOODLE AND U. S.

We use *Uncle Sam* as a facetious name for the United States; Mr. S. Grant Oliphant explains its origin thus:—"Uncle Sam Wilson" was the government inspector of supplies at Troy in the war of 1813. Those edibles of which he approved were labelled *U. S.*, then a new sign for *United States*; and the workmen supposed that these letters were the initials of "Uncle Sam," and the mistake became a joke and a lasting one. So "Brother Jonathan" had a simple origin: Washington thought very highly of the judgment of Jonathan Trumbull, the elder, then governor of Connecticut; and constantly remarked, "We must consult Brother Jonathan." The name soon became regarded as a national sobriquet. Mr. Southwick, in "Quizzism," gives some curious information about the term *Yankee*; of course, we all know that it is the word *English* as pronounced by the American Indians, but we do not all know that "in a curious book on the 'Round Towers of Ireland' the origin of the term *Yankee doodle* was traced to the Persian phrase *Yanki dooniak* or Inhabitants of the New World. Lyard, in his book on 'Nineveh and its Remains,' also mentions *Yanquidunia* as the Persian name of America. The song *Yankee Doodle*, Mr. Southwick tells us, is as old as Cromwell's time: it was the Protector himself who "stuck a feather in his hat" when going to Oxford: the bunch of ribbons which held the feather was a *maccaroni*. We know that *maccaroni* was a cant term for dandy, that feathers were worn in the hats of Royalists, and that Oxford was a town of the highest importance during the Civil War. I do not quite see how round towers, the Persian language, and Old Noll come to be so intimately connected, even though, as Mr. Southwick tells, the song was at first known as *Nankee Doodle*. America must not, as some of her sons have done, imagine that the dollar mark \$ stands for U. S., the S. being written upon the U. For both the dollar and the sign for it were in use long before there were any United States. Both Mr. Southwick and Mr. Oliphant give the very probable origin indicated by the design on the reverse of the Spanish dollar—the Pillars of Hercules with a scroll round each pillar, the scrolls perhaps representing the serpents which Hercules strangled while yet he was a child in his cradle. There is also another theory that the dollar-mark is a form of the figure 8, because in old times the dollar was a piece of eight reals. The expression "almighty dollar" was first used by Washington Irving in his sketch of a "Creole Village," 1837.—*Cornhill Magazine*.

COMMERCIAL.

During the past week trade has been moderately active, and the markets for staple goods have been steady, without any special change in any feature. The improvement in the prevailing weather, as contrasted with the long, continuous cold and damp spring, has sent the farmers into the field, and caused them to give their nearly undivided attention to the coming crops.

Collections are barely fair, though some complaints that they are slower than is desirable are made. The situation in the Upper Provinces and the West seems to be less satisfactory than it is with us. They are suffering there the reaction which has naturally followed the forced over-trading in which for the previous two years they indulged. Our merchants have pursued a more conservative course as a rule, and, while there is no scarcity of goods, stocks held are not over-abundant in any line, so far as can be ascertained.

The seventieth annual meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on Monday, the 4th instant. The General Manager, Mr. W. J. Buchanan, addressed his auditors upon the result of the year's business in a style that was at once fearless, able, and clear. Before the meeting many were inclined to find fault because it had been officially understood that the Bank would only pay the regular 5 per cent. semi-annual dividend, and would not add the 2 per cent. bonus given last year; but, after hearing Mr. Buchanan's statement, they were more than convinced of the "inadvisability of paying the shareholders anything beyond the regular 10 per cent. dividend for the past year, in view of the curtailed profits of banking, arising from the sharp reduction in the rates of interest, caused by the large influx of foreign capital, consequent upon the floating of large Canadian loans, and the prospect of a continuance of the diminished earning power of money. This, along with the crop failure in Ontario, and the heavy losses the Bank has had to meet, warranted the taking in of the full sail which had been set during the prosperous breezes of 1886." He also called attention to the fact, to which we have frequently alluded in these columns, that there has been considerable over-trading, and that both home manufactures and importations need curtailment, the cotton mills and implement manufacturers especially showing a strong tendency to over-produce. He was also bold to assert that bankers themselves had contributed no little to the demoralization into which the general trade of the country had been thrown, through aiding our dry goods merchants more particularly, in carrying too heavy stocks. The shareholders and the public were warned that unless this departure from the fundamental principles of trading ceased, it would be useless to expect business to be placed on a sound and healthy basis. This is pretty plain talk, but we question if it were ever more needed than at the present time, when the country is borrowing money at a fearful rate on the strength of a C. P. R. and national "boom," which may prove terribly illusive unless we exercise the caution which Mr. Buchanan has had courage enough to declare is the duty of the hour.

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures—

	Week		Prev. week.		Weeks corresponding to		Failures for the year to date.			
	June 8.	1888	1887	1886	June 8	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885
United States	148	123	125	143	162	1,659	4,639	4,938	5,108	5,108
Canada	16	28	26	17	25	825	582	577	812	812

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—F. L. Strong & Co., genl. store, Somerset, assigned in trust; J. E. Fitch, genl. store, Shubenacadie, sold out to James A. Kirkpatrick; Gladwin & Kent, crockery, Halifax, dissolved, Gladwin sold out to Brown, style now Kent & Brown.

DRY GOODS.—The dry goods trade has been without change. Orders for fall goods on future delivery have not been, so far, as large as was expected; still a moderate trade in this line has been accomplished. Prices remain about as before, but, as previously indicated, the cotton market has pointed lower and manufacturers are making concessions to purchasers. The combine has been fixed up a bit, but, for all practical purposes it is recognized as little more than a dead letter, for in the present glutted condition of supplies it is impossible to control values. Travellers as a rule report that country merchants are not anxious to operate except for immediate requirements, but the competition on the road is so keen that in many cases buyers are actually persuaded to take more goods than they need.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There has been a fair trade in iron and hardware and prices have remained steady. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled at 37s. 8d. which is a net advance of 1d. on last preceding quotations. Tin has ruled easier and in London receded £3 10s. to £82 15s. On the other hand Chili bars advanced £1 to £81 5s. Prices of pig and finished iron have ruled steady.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local demand for flour has been fair but the market has been quiet with values steady all around. Beerholm's cable advices are:—cargoes off coast, wheat quiet; corn nothing offering; do. on passage and for shipment, wheat steady; corn quiet. Weather in England more like summer. Liverpool, wheat, spot, quiet but steady; corn, do., a turn dearer. Wheat and flour in Paris firmer. There has been a stronger tone to the Chicago wheat market and trading was fairly active with prices $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. higher at 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. June, 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. July and August. On the other hand corn was weaker and declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 1c. being 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. June, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. July, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. August. Oats were easier in sympathy with corn and stood at 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. June, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. July, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. August. The Toledo, Detroit and Milwaukee grain markets were all stronger and in each wheat advanced a shade.

PROVISIONS.—A fair amount of business has transpired in the local provision market under a steady demand and sales of several small lots have been made at firm prices. The demand for lard has also been good and a number of small lots have changed prices at steady figures. There has been a fair

enquiry for hams and bacon. There has been no change in the Liverpool provision market except in lard, which was stronger and 3d. higher at 43s. Pork was unchanged at 70s., bacon at 38s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. and tallow at 23s. 6d. The Chicago market was weaker and pork fell off 5c. being at \$14 10 June, \$14 15 July and \$14.25 August. Lard declined 5c. to 12½c. to \$8.60 June, \$8.67½ July and \$8.70 August. The hog market was stronger and moved up about 5c.

BUTTER.—Owing to a continuation of limited supplies prices are still firmer than was expected. However, as the season grows warmer encouraging the growth of grass-land, more liberal stocks will doubtless be in receipt, and figures will probably rapidly decline for all but the very best and most carefully made grades.

CHEESE.—In this locality cheese occupies very much the same position that butter does. Holders are uncertain what to do as the make promises to be very heavy in all Canadian cheese factories. A close examination of the situation as it now stands fails to reveal any legitimate reason for a strong market. Recent cables show that prices have advanced about 6d. in England, and this seems to lend some color to the firmness in prices in the interior. On canvassing the position, it appears some small sales have been recently made to Montreal and other shippers to enable them to cover orders for goods that they had accepted without having them in hand. The general conditions of the trade do not favor a belief in the continuance of high prices, though it is extremely difficult to predict where such an advance as has been noted will end. Speculations may carry prices even higher for a time, but it is more than doubtful if the present advance has a sound basis. Late despatches from New York show that the market there has a strong undertone, but it is noteworthy that Canadian markets are relatively stronger just now.

TEA.—The tea market has been moderately active and steady. The New York Commercial Bulletin says—"Of the new Japan teas represented by small samples, we hear that one parcel of 170 packages has been sold locally, besides other smaller lots, amounting to about 200 packages—a portion sold to the country trade. Specific prices are not reported on the several parcels, but a general range named at 25c. to 32c., with a few garden growths held at 35c. The quality compares favorably with last season, and is considered attractive enough, but buyers do not show satisfactory interest. Advances from the primal tea markets do not contain anything positively new. In Japan the movement continues progressive, and it is estimated that the settlements to-day will approximate 200,000 half-chests, with quotations at about \$30 to \$32 per picul for choice to choicest. The China markets continue backward, owing in part to the high views of sellers, and the refusal of buyers to submit. Indeed, the movement to get possession of the new crop is unquestionably slow, and the latest mail advices reported that, up to the sailing of the steamer, the receipt of treasure into Formosa, for the purpose of buying teas, amounted to only about \$100,000 against \$600,000 last year at the corresponding time."

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Sugar has retained the firm tone previously noted, and a fair turnover has been accomplished. Prices seem to have an upward tendency, and, in fact, a higher range is deemed by many to be imminent. Molasses may be considered firm, with holders indifferent in regard to effecting sales.

FISH.—Receipts during the week have been limited to a few qtls. of made cod, which were taken on our own immediate coasts. Reports from the several banks continue to be unfavorable to an unusual extent. The fish are very scarce, and even the best bait fails to secure anything like an average catch. Mackerel have not as yet struck in on our shores in any volume. A few stray ones have been taken here and there, but not nearly enough to supply the demand even for fresh, much less for pickled mackerel. The season for the early run is now nearly passed. No changes have occurred in dry fish prices during the past week. We have heard of the sale of only one small lot of pickled mackerel (new) at \$9.25. Trade during the week has been remarkably quiet, and the market occupies a "waiting" position. Dealers do not know what course to pursue, as at any moment the catch may increase to usual proportions, but, unless it does, the future is dark and uncertain. Reports are received from various points of numerous depredations by American fishing vessels and their crews along our Eastern shores, but these stories have been repeated so often, and have been so often found to "lack the essential element," that we decline to take much stock in them till something is proved in the premises. It is not reasonable to suppose that the "Skipper"—who is also a considerable owner of a fishing vessel—would commit the acts of wanton destruction charged by anonymous communicants to the daily press, especially if they expect that they or their vessels will ever return to Canadian waters. Common sense discounts these marine "yarns." Our outside advices are as follows:—Gloucester, Mass., June 12—"We notice a little improvement in Georges codfish, owners paying outside vessels \$2.75 per cwt., the same as their own fleet. Bank \$2.40 and \$1.40 for large and small. Last sales of Bank halibut 7 and 5 cts. per lb. for white and gray. We quote Shore mackerel at \$20 per bbl. for 1's; 2's, \$17.50 to \$18; 3's, \$16. Bay 1's \$17.50 to \$18; 2's, \$16. Bloaters, \$25. Georges codfish at \$3.75 per qtl. for large and \$3.50 for small; Trawl Bank, \$3.50 for large. Shores \$3.25. Large Dry Bank \$5; medium \$3.25. Cusk, \$3; pollock \$2.50, slack-salted do. \$3; haddock \$2.50, and hake \$2.25. Labrador herring, \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl.; medium split \$4.50; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$5 to \$6; Eastport \$3.50; pickled codfish \$6.50; haddock \$5.50; halibut heads \$3.25; tongues \$8; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$8.50; alewives \$3.25; trout \$14.50; California salmon \$11; Halifax do. \$20; Newfoundland do. \$18. Clam-bait \$7 to \$7.50; slivers \$7." Havana, 11th June, (by cable). "The market is dull; the weather being damp and clammy—in short entirely unfavorable. We quote codfish \$6.75; haddock \$5.25; hake \$5.75.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.		
Cut Leaf	7 1/4	
Granulated	7 to 7 1/4	
Circle A	6 1/4	
White Extra C	6 1/4	
Extra Yellow C	5 1/2 to 6	
Yellow C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	
TEA.		
Congou, Common	17 to 19	
" Fair	20 to 23	
" Good	25 to 29	
" Choice	31 to 33	
" Extra Choice	35 to 38	
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39	
MOLASSES.		
Barbadoes	32 to 33	
Demerara	34 to 36	
Diamond N.	43 to 43	
Porto Rico	31 to 33	
Cienfuegos	29 to 30	
Trinidad	29 to 30	
Antigua	29 to 30	
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44	
" Bright	42 to 58	
Biscuits		
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90	
Boston and Thin Family	5 1/4 to 6	
Soda	5 1/4 to 5 1/2	
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/4	
Fancy	8 to 15	

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotation below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and steady. Breadstuffs are sold fine. Cornmeal quiet; Oats quiet. Flour strong and dearer.

FLOUR		
Graham	4.60 to 5.00	
Patent high grades	5.00 to 5.25	
" medium	4.75 to 4.90	
Superior Extra	4.35 to 4.50	
Lower grades	3.60 to 4.00	
Oatmeal, Standard	5.00	
" Granulated	5.00	
Corn Meal—Half far ground	3.75 to 3.65	
" —Imported	3.65 to 3.65	
Bran, per ton—Wheat	25.00	
" —Corn	21.00	
Shorts	25.00 to 26.00	
Middlings	26.00 to 26.00	
Cracked Corn	26.00 to 25.00	
" Oats, per ton	28.00 to 30.00	
" Barley	nominal	
Feed Flour	3.35 to 3.50	
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs., retail	46 to 48	
Barley " of 48 " nominal	60	
Peas " of 39 " nominal	1.40 to 1.10	
White Beans, per bushel	2.45 to 2.50	
Pot. Barley, per barrel	5.40 to 5.50	
Corn " of 56 lbs.	85 to 85	
Hay per ton	13.00 to 14.00	
Straw	9.10 to 12.00	

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	11 00 to 11 50
" Am. Plate	12.00 to 13.00
" Ex. Plate	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, Mess, American	16.00 to 18.50
" American, clear	19.00 to 19.50
" P. E. I. Mess	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess	13.00 to 13.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I., green	8 to 8 1/4
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL		
Extra	none	
No. 1	none	
" 2 large	none	
" 3 large	9.25	
" 3	9.00	
HERRING		
No. 1 Shore, July	none	
No. 1 August	none	
" September	none	
Round Shore	nominal	
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.	nominal	
Bay of Islands, from store	nominal	
ALEWIVES, per bbl	4.75 to 5.00	
CODFISH		
Hard Shore	none	
New Bank	4.25	
Hay	none	
SALMON, No. 1	14.00	
HADDOCK, per qtl.	2.50	
HAKE	2.50	
CUSK	2.75	
POLLOCK	2.25	
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.	30 to 35	
COB OIL A	22 to 25	

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	4.75 to 5.40
Tall Cans	4.80 to 5.00
Flat	6.00 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6.25 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" " No 2, do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	0.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	22 to 25
" " in Small Tubs	22 to 24
" Good, in large tubs	18 to 20
" Store Packed & oversalted	12 to 15
Canadian Township, new	20 to 21
" Western	19 to 20
Cheese, Canadian	18

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 20
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	6 to 8
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	6
" under 60 lbs., No 1	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2	6
" under 60 lbs., No 2	5
Cow Hides, No 1	5
No 3 Hides, each	4
Calf Skins	25
" Deacons, each	25
Lambskins	15
Tallow	2

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1 Varieties, new, per bbl	5.00
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	none
" per case, Valencia	8.50 to 9.00
Lemons, per case	5.00 to 5.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	6.50
Onions, Egyptian, new, per lb.	2
Dates, boxes, new	5 1/2
Raisins, Valencia	6 1/2
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb.	13
" small boxes	11 to 14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	none

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive	4.25 to 3.00
Oxen	3.50 to 4.50
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights	3.00 to 4.00
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs	4.50 to 5.00
Lambs, scarce	3.50 to 4.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued).

Quite true, argued those who had taken up the case, but on the same principle what criminal would ever be brought to justice? The murder is done, the felony committed, the life cannot be restored, nor in most cases the goods recovered; but that is accounted no reason why the perpetrators of either should go scathless. Then, again, the Jockey Club sympathies were not much in favour of Mr. William Smith. That gentleman, with his coarse braggart tongue and inebriate habits, was constantly giving great offence, and using the grossest language to their officials; except to those pecuniarily interested, his defeat at Epsom was matter of gratulation. But the persistency of Norman Slade's friends prevailed, and it was at last decided that the case should be brought before the Jockey Club at the Springfield Meeting.

But when Slade marshalled his facts, had assembled his witnesses, and due notice given to Ralph Furzedon of the charges intended to be preferred against him, and an intimation that if he did not disprove them the Jockey Club would have no other course to pursue, but to punish such misdeeds to the extent of their power, an answer came back from his solicitor to the effect that "Mr. Furzedon had been suddenly ordered abroad for his health; that that there was no chance of his return for some months; and that he must request that all proceedings should be stayed until his client's return; that he felt no doubt of Mr. Furzedon's ability to rebut them, but in the present state of his health it would be impossible for him to return to England." This was conclusive; in a case of this kind it was useless to proceed against a criminal who not only refused to plead, but further was beyond the bounds of jurisdiction. Even Norman Slade—though a fierce malediction broke from his lips as he did so—admitted that it was useless to proceed against a man to whom the sentence of the court must be a mere form.

Furzedon calculated on this; if he kept well out of the way, the prosecution against him—so to speak—would be dropped. Even Norman Slade would throw up his brief when he found there was no criminal to place in the dock. Another year and the whole thing would be thoroughly forgotten; he might return to England. And though he felt that for a time he must eschew the race course, much as he loved it, yet there would be no public scandal. It might be talked about in society, but probably only to a limited extent. Things of that sort were but a few days' wonder, and on his return people would be much more curious to know where he had been, and what he had been doing, than to recall that unsavory story concerning him, which was current about the time he left.

But, if Norman Slade was bitterly disappointed at Furzedon having slipped through his fingers, there was another upon whom it exercised a perfectly morbid effect. The hatred of years was concentrated in Prance's mind. That thirst for vengeance against the man whom, rightly or wrongly, he accused of the ruin of his home and his life, he had looked upon as about to be satisfied; and now, once again, after all his patience, toil and trouble, had his enemy proved too clever for him. He quit pestered Norman Slade with his entreaties that he should persevere with the case. It was in vain Slade told him it was hopeless to think that the Jockey Club would go into such a by-gone matter, unless the delinquent could be brought before them. Prance was wild at the idea of being balked of his vengeance, and Norman could not but wonder what wrongs he had received at Furzedon's hands, that had provoked such undying enmity. He remembered the man's fierce outburst in the Paddock at Doncaster, when he had questioned him about what he expected to get for the information he proffered, and, at the last interview he had with the half-frenzied man, could not but think that he should not count his own life very save, was there a man walking about bearing such deadly hatred towards him.

On one point Mr. Furzedon was considerably out in his calculations. The history of his antecedents and misdoings was known to far to many people not to be pretty widely bruited abroad. Through club smoking-rooms and West End drawing-rooms the story of how last year's Derby had been lost was freely canvassed, and that the chief actor in that audacious robbery should have been one who had actually contrived to appear on the outskirts of society, tickled society not a little. Young men who found themselves lifted into a temporary importance from the fact that they had known Furzedon, were cross-examined as to his personal appearance, and as to whether they really did not detect from his manner that he kept a shop. "So shocking you know—and a pawnbroker's shop, too;" that useful but retiring business being regarded in a sinister light by the fashionable world, who believe its dealings to consist chiefly in the receiving and disposing of stolen property.

Mrs. Kynaston, with her usual astuteness, at once made the most of such cards? Fortune put into her hands. She went about posing as a perfect martyr, a sorely-tired woman, whose burden was almost greater than she could bear.

"It's terrible, my dear," she would exclaim plaintively to her intimates, "to think that we knew Mr. Furzedon at all; but I am ashamed to say we knew him very well—that's the worst of racing. Dick is so fond of it, and he does pick up such queer acquaintances on the Turf. The first intimation we had of it all was from Mr. Slade. We didn't know him; but he knew that Dick and this dreadful man were mixed up in some racing transactions together, and so he called and told him what he had discovered. I need scarcely say that Dick at once told Mr. Furzedon he need never expect to set foot in our house again; but, if it is terrible for me, what must it be for poor Miss Devereux? My heart quite bleeds for her, poor girl! She was engaged to him, you know. I suppose it is all off now. Poor Lettie! it is very sad for her.

The result of Mrs. Kynaston's wailings was that the report of Lettie's engagement to Furzedon, which had somewhat died away, was again revived; and it really ran a chance of having the effect the lady designed. No two men could be more thoroughly up in the talk of the town than Gilbert's two uncles. They mixed in very different sets, and neither of them very much affected ladies' society. But there is not much that goes on in the London world that is not freely discussed in club smoking-rooms, and amongst these Major Braddock passed a good deal of his time, while at the chief rendezvous of the magnates of the Turf it was well known that the latest scandal is invariably served up red-hot, and Norman Slade was a member of that caravanseiy. In the ordinary course of events neither Slade nor Major Braddock would have heard this rumor—the actors in it were not of sufficient importance in society to attract attention to it out of their own immediate circle; but, thanks to the threatened charge against Furzedon, anything connected with him became of greater interest when in due time it came to their ears. Had they not both had some knowledge of Miss Devereux it was very probable that they would have written to Gilbert to urge him to pause before taking to wife a damsel who had transferred her affections with most wonderful facility; but, as it was, they saw no cause for interference; and so far Mrs. Kynaston's tattling resulted in nothing more than considerable annoyance to Mrs. Connop, who was constantly goaded to madness by the commiseration expressed by her friends about her niece's disappointment.

Prance, ever brooding over his wrongs, ever hating, ever thinking of this man who had been his undoing, determined that he must see him—that he must jeer at him, flout him with his social downfall. Cunning and astute, he had known that, if his vengeance could be carried no further, the utter demolition of Ralph Furzedon's social pedestal would be very bitter to that gentleman, and a thing over which he could gloat with much satisfaction. For years he had hugged the idea to his heart of ruthlessly exposing Furzedon, of letting the world know generally who and what this young gentleman was, that it was so cordially receiving to its bosom—to pitilessly expose the family from which he sprang, the way in which he and his progenitors had earned their wealth; but all this was small satisfaction unless he was there to exult over his victim in his downfall. He had waited patiently because he feared that nobody would pay heed to his allegations, and it was not till he had tracked out Furzedon in a great Turf fraud that he deemed he could command a hearing. Well, he had obtained it, and now, in the hour of his victory, Ralph Furzedon had fled from the consequences of his crime! Still, Prance was aware that if he had not altogether succeeded in publicly exposing Furzedon, yet that he had done enough to ruin him socially. There had been plenty of paragraphs in the sporting papers with allusions to the grave charges impending against a young gentleman well known in racing circles. Later paragraphs contained the news that he had left the country sooner than face the inquiry, and further paragraphs said it would be absurd to conceal the name of the delinquent, and therefore published it boldly. But Prance wanted to see this man in his downfall, and exult over him at the hour of his defeat.

A lucky Ascot had put Mr. Prance in funds, and he determined to follow Furzedon abroad and look at him; as he said to Norman Slade at Doncaster,—money was to him as nothing to the luxury of revenge, and it was so—it had become a mania with him—he was quite prepared to exist on the bare necessities of life, if he could only feast his eyes on Furzedon, thrust out of all decent society, and driven to associate with a class of Continental adventurers little superior in position to him, Prance. Ha! to see that, to force his way into such a set, and to occasionally indulge in a gibe at the man who had struck him to the ground that night in the Haymarket. Ha! ha! that would be worth living for; to keep perpetually wondering how such a well-known Turfite as Mr. Furzedon could be lingering abroad while Doncaster and Newmarket were going on. Ho! ho! what fun that would be. The man was really half crazy on the point of his inveterate animosity to Ralph Furzedon.

But to gratify these amiable instincts it was of course necessary that Mr. Prance should know whither Furzedon had betaken himself, and this was by no means so easy. Furzedon's dependents of all sorts were far too well trained to babble; and again, he was a gentleman who made no more confidants than were absolutely necessary. His valet had been taken with him, the old woman in charge of his chambers doubtless had no knowledge of his address; and, though both at his office in Northumberland street and at the shop a few streets higher up the Strand, they were sure to be aware of it, yet Prance knew better than to suppose that he should obtain the information he wanted from them. How was he to get what he wanted? And about this Prance was fairly beat; but he was a man accustomed to burrowing, to tracking and tracing things through dirty by paths, to obtaining information, oft-times of very dubious value, in manifold queer ways, and though at fault for the present it was not likely that he would remain so long. A good hater, like a vengeful Indian, may be baffled for the time, but it is difficult to throw him altogether off the trail.

Mr. Prance cogitated over this for some time, and for the life of him could hit upon no solution to the problem; at last an idea struck him. Furzedon's letters were probably addressed in the first instance to the office in Northumberland Street, and from thence sent on to him by his confidential clerk. No sooner had he settled this in his own mind than Prance slipped down to Northumberland Street about the time he knew the office would be closing.

He loitered outside until he saw Mr. Sturgeon, the head clerk, whom he knew perfectly well by sight, come out and walk away. Then he rang at the bell, and the door was opened, as he expected, by the charwoman, who was about to sweep the office. His covenant with her was short and simple. For a trifling consideration the contents of the wastepaper-basket were to be carefully preserved and delivered to him daily.

For some days carefully though France studied the torn papers that the charwoman handed over to him, it was with no result, but the clue was found at last. One morning as he went carefully through them he suddenly espied an envelope torn in two addressed to Mr. Sturgeon in Furzedon's well-known hand. The postmark on the envelope told him partly what he wanted to know. Furzedon, then, was at Brussels; but it was, of course, possible that he might not be staying there under his own name. If the envelope was torn up it was likely that the letter inside it had been torn up too. He continued his search, and soon discovered that this was the case. What the contents of the letter might be he cared very little about; but, for all that, he put the pieces together, and, as he anticipated, arrived at Furzedon's address. That gentleman's letters were to be forwarded to Henry Jackson, Poste Restante, Brussels.

This was quite sufficient for Franco, with that clue to go upon he felt quite certain of speedily tracing his man to his harbor of refuge—and without delay the monomaniac started for the Belgian capital.

CHAPTER XLVI.

"LET HIM BE GIVEN TO THE FLIES."

Charlie Devereux, meanwhile, who is hurried along by his captors in a manner that taxes his exhausted strength severely, cannot as yet complain of anything worse than being rather roughly treated. He could hardly expect much courtesy from men like his captors, more especially while they were being much harassed in their retreat by his comrades. It was quite clear to him that his life hung upon a thread—not on account of the Rohilla's sabre-stroke, he felt pretty confident he should get over that—but the scowling brows and menacing gestures directed towards him by the dacoits after each of these little skirmishes between themselves and Hobson's troops, showed too plainly that his hour might come any minute. In fact, it was nothing but the influence of Hassam that had saved his life so far, and to what caprice he owed his intervention Charlie could not possibly conjecture. Jealously guarded, he could see but little of what went on, but the firing told him whenever Hobson and his men came up with their fleet-footed foe.

At last came a hurried halt, and Charlie made out that the robbers had broken up into three parties, that the one with which he remained was apparently under the command of the Rohilla, and what had become of Shere Ali Charlie was unable to ascertain. From this time Devereux heard no more of his own people. They might be still following the robbers for all he knew; but, at all events, their rifles were silent. Their road, as far as he could make out, seemed to grow deeper and deeper into the jungle. Another thing that struck him was, that they were diminishing in numbers, and certainly, soon after they broke into three parties, they materially relaxed the speed at which they travelled.

His captor showed no disposition to converse with him, and indeed, as far as he knew, were unable to do so. Charlie had picked up but very little Hindostanee, and except from Hassam he had heard no word of English escape their lips. As for the Rohilla, Devereux suspected that he could speak English fairly well if he chose; so far he had confined himself to brief inquiries as to whether he suffered much from his wound, and to occasionally rendering some rough assistance in readjusting the bandages. At length they indulged in a halt of much greater duration than ordinary, and from various signs Charlie came to the conclusion that the robbers had now no fear of pursuit, and were besides nearing their destination. Hassam's band had dwindled down now to little over a score—how or when the others had disappeared Devereux did not know, but they had been melting like a snowball ever since the dacoits had broken into three bodies, the fact being that the marauders were dispersing to their own homes, leaving behind them only the faithful few privileged to accompany Shere Ali to his stronghold.

Of all Shere Ali's subordinates there was none he placed more dependence upon than Hassam, and it is doubtful whether any other could have stood between young Devereux and his end but him. Even Hassam knew that he had purchased but a temporary respite for his prisoner, and it was open to question whether that basely old marauder desired more; though by no means so cruel, he was quite as ruthless as his chief, and held strongly to the creed that the dead tell no tales. He thought that a good deal of the information they wanted ought to be wrung from the young English officer, and that once got—well, it was as easy to give him his passport for another world as not. The difference between the robber-chief and his lieutenant was this: the Rohilla would not hesitate to torture a captive to gain his object, but Shere Ali would torture his victims from sheer cruelty.

Devereux had by this time abandoned his palanquin, and been placed astride on a rough country pony, one of those clever wiry little "tats" which do a wondrous lot of work upon a minimum of corn. He noticed that they seemed to have plunged deeper into the jungle than ever—the very semblance of a road seemed to have been lost, and their path could only be described now as a mere track. Suddenly they emerged from the jungle upon a species of oasis, upon the far side of which was a singular group of rocks, and around their base flowed a small watercourse, tranquil enough just now, but probably a torrent in the rainy season; beyond the rocks was more jungle. Before crossing this grassy oasis, Devereux had time to study this caprice of nature; it looked like a natural citadel, of which the huge rock in the centre might be the key, and its smaller surrounding brethren the outworks. This was the stronghold of Shere Ali. Halting his men for a few minutes just within the verge of the jungle, Hassam rode forward and discharged two pistol-shots into the air. Devereux looked on with much curiosity to see the result of the signal, for such it evidently was. Another minute and a single shot was discharged from the group of huge limestone boulders, and then Hassam and his party rode gaily forward.

(To be continued.)

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30. Leoline. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
31. Gabriel's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
32. Reaping the Whirlwind. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. Dudley Carleton. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
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37. Anne. A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
38. The Laurel Bush. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
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49. Paul and Virginia. By Bernadin de St. Pierre. This elegant household classic renews its freshness and beauty with every reading. Part I. Part II of above.
50. Miss Toosey's Mission, and Laddie. Two of those rarely conceived and charmingly told stories of home and duty which refresh and inspire.
51. Peg Woffington. By Charles Reade. This masterpiece by the great novelist is one of those exquisite mosaics with which great minds ornament their work. Part I. Part II of above.
52. Money. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Whoever read Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice" should read Bulwer's "Money."
53. Rasselas. Prince of Abyssinia. By Dr. Samuel Johnson. It is a story of the human heart in its happiest moods, earnest longings, and noblest aspirations. Part I. Part II of above.
54. William Shakspeare: How, When, Why and What he wrote. By H. A. Taine. There never has been compressed into such brief space so much about the immortal "Bard of Avon" as in this work of the brilliant French author.
55. Doom! An Atlantic Episode. By Justin H. McCarthy. A powerful and thrilling story of life on an American liner.
56. Julia and Her Romeo. By David Christie Murray. This author is always ingenious and racy.
57. The Lady of Lyons. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
58. The Cricket on the Hearth. By Charles Dickens. One of the sweetest and tenderest things ever written by Dickens.
59. Stabbed in the Dark. By E. Lynn Lytton. A strong, stirring story of the old Neapolitan days. Part I. Part II of above.
60. Calderon the Courier. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Full of graphic situations, quick action, and rare information.
61. She; or, Adventures in the Caves of Kor. By H. Rider Haggard. This unique and popular story is a new departure in the field of fiction. Its production has carried the author into fame as a writer and artist. Part I. Part II. Part III. Part IV of above.
62. Bulldog and Butterfly. By David Christie Murray. A spicily told story of human character, yet not a bit overdrawn.
63. The Race, or Coming New Utopia. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. A thrilling history of life among an ideal people found in the centre of the earth, where the beauties are Arcadian, the form perfect, the thought pure and motive free. Part I. Part II of above.
64. Duty Unto Death, or Life and Work of Rev. George C. Haddock, Apostle of Prohibition in the Northwest. By his brother, John A. Haddock. Part I. Part II of above.
65. The Trial of Pickwick. By Charles Dickens. This is the first time the entire story of the gallant Pickwick's adventures with the impressionable Mrs. Bardell has appeared in connected form.
66. Allan Quatermain: the latest and best novel from the pen of the popular H. Rider Haggard. In this story of African adventure, the author surpasses the glowing descriptive vigor, startling situation and thrilling activity that made "She" such a revelation in fiction. Part I. Part II of above. Part III. Part IV. "The Knightsbridge Mystery. By Charles Reade. One of those ingeniously devised and thrillingly told stories which immortalized Reade. The plot is a work of art."

MINING.

Mr. J. E. Wilson's letter on "Deep mining," has caused considerable discussion in mining circles, and it is the generally expressed opinion that operations to prove the continuance or non-continuance of our gold-bearing leads in depth should at once be commenced. We should like to hear from more of our mining friends on this question.

Mr. Townsend's idea of the establishment of an assay office under Governmental control, has not the approval of mining men in all parts of the Province: an office where miners could have the value of their bullion ascertained and stamped, thus being able to draw their cash at once, saving the present delay and commission, would certainly prove a boon to the mining community, and should be vigorously agitated for, as it would be a first step towards securing the eventual establishment of a mint in Halifax.

MINING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The work of prospecting in New Brunswick is steadily going on in different counties, principally in Albert, Kings, and some others. New finds are being continually brought to light, and several new deposits of manganese have been discovered in Kings and Albert Counties. Amongst the mines that are at present being worked is the New Brunswick gold and silver mine, in King's County, about 8 miles from Waterford. The ore is silver and copper, and the width of the vein at the surface is 30 feet, with well-defined walls. There are other veins on the property, and with the careful outlay of capital it should prove a paying investment. Still, owing to the formation, it will certainly take some thousands of dollars to reach paying ore. To accomplish this the work should be in charge of practical and energetic mining engineers, as it is a fact in New Brunswick, as it is every where else, that many good properties have been ruined by bad management. As it is too often the case in new mining countries the wrong men get control at first and the result is certain failure, and great injury to the prospects of the whole locality. There is only one way to avoid this evil and that is to employ in mining ventures none but practical men, who if trusted and consulted in the management will soon prove the value of the property. Let men get the idea that with a few dollars outlay, they are going to win a fortune and they are almost certain to be disappointed. A man who was never down in a mine in his life and yet can talk glibly about ores of all grades, is a dangerous man to put in charge of mining works, but yet how often do we find such incompetents superintending the most important undertakings. When a man of practical knowledge is secured he should not be hampered at every turn, but given a voice in the management; and then good results may be relied upon. New Brunswick abounds in minerals and parties desiring information regarding the same may obtain it by applying to Dr. Wm. Goodfellow, of Sussex. He is the owner of the Gordon mountain manganese mine (which bids fair to be most valuable) and several other properties. These are all worthy of the attention of capitalists who will find the Doctor most obliging and anxious to furnish all facilities to investigate their merits.

F. Stockton of Sussex, is the owner of a very valuable manganese mine which has been sold to Baltimore parties, who will soon take charge of it and no doubt make it a success.

The Markham mine (manganese) is again running full blast, and the National Mining Association will soon start up, to be followed by numerous other companies.

The prospects for a flourishing business in mining in New Brunswick this year are most encouraging. AN OUBSERVEUR.

The Tilt Cove, Newfoundland, Copper Mine, it is reported, has been sold to an English Syndicate for the sum of \$384,000.

Hannah Brisco (colored) was drowned at Oldham mine, on Sunday night, by falling into a shaft filled with water to within about ten feet of the top. The body was recovered on Monday, and an inquest held, resulting in a verdict of accidental death. A boy accompanied the woman and would have fallen into the shaft with her, had she not with great presence of mind pushed him back as she fell. He however fell into another shaft and had a narrow escape from drowning, as he was in an exhausted condition when his cries brought some persons to his rescue.

The following are the official Gold returns so far received at the Mines office for the Month of May:—

District.	Mill.	Tons Quartz.	Oz. Gold.
Dar's Hill.....	Dufferin Mining Co	875.....	376
Oldham	Oldham United.....	68.....	39
Lake Catcha...Oxford.....		115.....	158½
"	J. Anderson	1.....	78
Shorbrooke... Stormont.....		112.....	263

MINING vs. MANUFACTURING.—People who think that the silver movement is entirely in the interest of the silver-producing mines of the West, will receive food for reflection from the following facts:

Leadville mines pay over \$3,000,000 a year to the railroads of Colorado, Kansas and the Eastern States for freight on machinery, bullion, coke, coal and supplies for their workmen.

The greater the value of silver the more numerous the mines to be worked, and the greater the number of workmen to be employed, and naturally the greater the consumption of supplies.

The Leadville silver mines annually produce from one-fourth to one-third of the lead consumed in the United States. Since the opening of these mines, the price of sheet, pipe, and white lead has been reduced fifty per cent.

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The Leadville mines supply funds for the maintenance of over 15,000 people, whose entire supplies are drawn from the Western agricultural and Eastern and Southern manufacturing and cotton growing States, amounting to over \$5,000,000.

The Leadville merchants are the best cash buyers entering the various Eastern markets.

Leadville has no manufacturing establishments, but buys all it consumes in the East, assisting business there and permitting Eastern manufactories to prosper and accumulate wealth.

Let manufacturers and merchants, who favor the demonetization of silver, and who consider the mining interests of the West of no importance, know how much of their trade, directly and indirectly, is due to the activity prevailing in the Western mining States and Territories.

The silver mines of Leadville produce annually fully half a million dollars worth of gold in connection with its silver product, which could not be mined for the gold alone.

The mining regions of the Rocky Mountains afford five times a greater market for the production of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Texas than the whole of Europe.—*Herald-Democrat*.

These facts apply with equal force to mining in Nova Scotia. Every mine that is opened up is of direct benefit to our manufacturing interests, our laborers and mechanics. The mines of Nova Scotia are one day destined to make her one of the most prosperous countries in the world.

THE TIN AND COPPER CORNERS.—The break in the tin market, when in a short five days the price collapsed from £166 to £79 15s. per ton, is still the "talk of the town," of the world in fact, and people who helped to boom the metal up in the face of large and rapidly increasing stocks are now astounded at the natural and inevitable results of their own acts.

The effect of the high prices which the tin cornerers imposed was, of course, to increase stocks in Europe and afloat, or as our English cousins euphoniouly term it, "the visible supply," from about 840 tons, April 30th, 1887, to about 22,000 tons, April 30th, 1888. The total supply of tin increased from 35,891 tons in the twelve months ending April 30th, 1887, to 44,588 tons in the twelve months ending April 30th, 1888, while the consumption decreased from 37,338 tons to 29,773 tons in the same period. These figures illustrate well the effect of abnormally high prices on production and consumption.

The French syndicate, which of late was the cornerer, has for some time past been a free seller of futures, and so arranged its sales as to make its deliveries so rapidly at the close of the "deal" that the metal could not come back on its hands in any quantity before it "let the bottom fall out of the market." The syndicate is understood to have unloaded on the "boomers," who are now standing aghast wondering what struck them.

From many sides come the inquiries, "is copper to go the same way?" and "when will the collapse come?"

We do not pretend to report the inner secrets or intentions of the syndicate, but it is very evident that the copper deal is of a very different character from the recent tin corner. The copper production of the world is controlled for this year at least, and that from nearly every mine now producing is controlled for three years. The mining companies have sold their output for that time to the French syndicate, and the sales have been guaranteed by such responsible banking houses as Seligman's, the Comptoir d'Escompte, etc. So far as the mines are concerned, they will, no doubt, get at least the minimum price stipulated (generally 13 cents for Lake copper) during the next two or three years.

If the price of copper be maintained at 16 to 17 cents, as at present, the quantity that will be produced in the next three years will be enormous, and probably far exceed the anticipations of the syndicate, while consumption will certainly be much less than if the price were, say, 12 cents for Lake, at which figure the world's requirements could be supplied at a profit. It is certain, therefore, that before the expiration of the three years, the syndicate will have an enormous load of copper to carry, a load which will continually increase until it would eventually swamp even the strongest syndicate.

There is little use in speculating on the final outcome, which cannot occur for two years yet, and which may be affected by modifications in the present agreements should mutual interest dictate this necessity. For some time to come every thing favors the stability of the syndicate and of prices above the minimum basis. This of course, does not necessarily keep them where they are; in fact, we believe the syndicate would serve its own interests best by keeping prices but little above the basis—which was too high any way—and thus encourage consumption while discouraging any rapid increase in production.—*The Engineering and Mining Journal*.

IMPORTANT SALE.—The sale of the Manhattan Mining property in Nevada, is authoritatively reported to have been made to R. M. Whipple and others, of Chicago. This is among the most extensive properties in the State, and no doubt it will make the fortunate purchasers happy, as it has made the retiring owners wealthy.

Two men recently arrived at Lethbridge with \$1,500 worth of gold dust from the Sweet Grass Hills. Some of the dust found its way to Macleod. It is a fine quality of gold, and among it are some good sized nuggets.—*Macleod Gazette*.

A disastrous fire has occurred at East Rawdon gold mines. It got started in the brush wood around the mines, and a high wind drove it to the buildings. Thirty of these, and 300 cords of wood were burned, and some valuable gear badly damaged.

PEOPLE GENERALLY BELIEVE that if the blood is pure, the health will be good. The purity of the blood is guaranteed only when the kidneys are naturally active. The fluids may flow freely, and yet the kidneys fail to keep the blood clean. This will be indicated if you have **Malaria, Stomach Troubles, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Impotency, Headaches, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Carbuncles and Boils, Abscesses, Weak Eyes, Nervousness, Poor Appetite,** and in women **Female Troubles.** These disorders show that your blood is full of urea, kidney, acid poison, and you can never get well until you clean out the blood with the only recognized scientific blood tonic, "**Warner's Safe Cure.**"

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HOME AND FARM.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE GARDEN.

In last week's issue appeared an article on how to lay out a garden. Assuming that the garden has been arranged in this way, its cultivation presents but few difficulties. Like every thing else that is worth having, it requires constant attention.

The best time to kill weeds is when they are small. This is the only time when they can be killed if they are growing with the more delicate garden vegetables. If they are allowed to get a start they cannot be pulled without bringing up the vegetables to the same extent. When allowed to grow, their ill effects upon these are readily seen.

If the garden is very weedy it is a good plan to devote a part of it to the sole purpose of killing the weeds, and only cultivate the vegetables on the other part. The part reserved for fallow should be plowed a dozen or more times during the season, every time in fact that the weeds make their appearance above the ground. They should not be allowed to grow before turning them under. The cultivator only kills those weeds and seeds of weeds that are near the surface, but by plowing, all those seeds that are deep in the ground are brought up and given a chance to sprout and may be killed. Of course the cultivator is to be used after each plowing as well as the harrow. The next season the other part of the garden should be treated in the same way.

It is a comparatively easy thing to cultivate the vegetables. The horse cultivator should be passed between the rows as often as weeds appear, or whenever the ground becomes hard or tends to dry. The small weeds next to the row may be removed with a hand cultivator. There are a number of different styles of hand cultivators. One of the best is so made that it straddles the row and removes the weeds from both sides at once. In the hands of a careful person no hoeing has to be done. It will do its work as fast as a man can walk. Later in the season the weeds in the rows of those plants that grow large and strong may be killed by throwing the dirt on them with the horse cultivator.

The ground should be cultivated often, especially while the plants are small, and the cultivator should be run deep, but, as the plants grow older, it should be run shallower. The stirring of the surface of the ground assists in the retention of moisture and should be done as often as possible throughout the season. If the ground is soft and mellow the plants can grow much better, as the roots have a better chance to grow.

It is not such a difficult job to find time to work in the garden if one wishes to, and give it proper attention at the required time. The trouble always arises on account of neglect and allowing the weeds to get a start. What is there more attractive than a well kept garden? It is always a reward in its appearance for all the labor put upon it.

ENSILAGE.

PART II.—HOW TO BUILD A SILO.

A few years ago, it was the custom in building a silo to make it of masonry, stone or brick laid up in water lime. Then the advocates of ensilage went to the other extreme, and made them of the crudest patterns, with great cracks and holes in them. As a consequence there was an abundance of poor ensilage for a season or two. The impression that anything will do for a silo is a mistake.

In selecting a situation for the silo, three important matters should be borne in mind. First—that it is so situated that the fodder can be easily put into it. Second—that the ensilage can be taken out at the bottom of the silo, and Third—that it is conveniently near the stock. If it is on a side hill the first and second are easily arranged. It may be set into the hillside so that the top can be reached from one side and the bottom be exposed at the other side. The third factor—that it is convenient to where the stock is fed—is also of great importance. This is evident when it is remembered that this heavy material has to be taken daily to the stock, and sometimes twice or three times a day. Of the three conditions, the first is the least essential and the last is the most, although it is a very disagreeable and tiresome job to take the ensilage out through the top of the silo.

The bottom, and the sides part way up from the bottom, must be made so that they will not leak. It must be covered so that rain can not get in. The most valuable part of the fodder is soluble and is in the juices of the plants; if this is allowed to escape by leakage it is a very serious loss, and it leaves the ensilage in a much poorer condition than hay ever attains. The silo must be comparatively air tight. Wherever air has access to the ensilage it spoils, so all leaks should be stopped up. The walls of the silo should be perpendicular, so that the ensilage will settle evenly and the weight of the ensilage above will rest on that below.

The silo may be made of almost any material. The farmer should use those which do the best for the least money. The most common materials are: stone, and brick and water lime, (these make the most expensive silos but will last for ever), matched plank for floor and the lower part of the sides, (these will suit most farmers best), or double boards will do but are unsatisfactory. The boards and plank must be well oiled and dried.

HOW TO FILL A SILO.

It is the practice with some who make ensilage to put the fodder in without cutting it. This is objectionable as it is some trouble to get it out. As a rule it is found much cheaper to run it through a cutter before putting it in the silo than it is to have to cut it all with a knife as it is taken out. This depends upon the material used to fill the silo to some extent. It is also quite difficult to properly fill a silo with some fodders unless they are cut.

There are a number of good fodder-cutters manufactured as well as many

very poor ones. In purchasing one should remember the maxim that the cheapest is not always the best. A good fodder cutter is a necessity on every well regulated farm whether ensilage is used or not. A carrier and shafting should be attached in such a way that the whole can be run by horse power, and as fast as the cut fodder comes from the cutter it will be delivered into the silo.

The fodder should be packed as closely as possible in the silo, and this packing should be continued from the beginning till the close of the filling. Some claim that there is no necessity for filling the silo all at once, but that it may have some fodder added to it at any time; this is true, but it is better to complete the filling at once. Usually there is no occasion for filling piece-meal.

After the silo is filled there is a great diversity of opinion as to how it should be treated. It used to be the universal custom to put heavy weights upon the ensilage, but the large majority now see that it is useless, and they simply cover tightly with boards and tarred paper, or else with about two feet of straw or marsh hay. Some advocate one practice and some another.

ENSILAGE STACKS.

There has lately come into use in England a method of preserving fodder called "silage stacks." The name is objectionable as there is apparently no excuse for the contraction. The method is patented there and probably is in Canada. It consists practically of this: The fodder is stacked out of doors, and by an ingenious arrangement, is put under a heavy pressure. Although it is claimed to work well it needs further trial before farmers invest very much in it.

THE CART.

Throughout the province, the cart is used almost universally upon the farm. No other instrument is in such constant use. The question arises, is it the best instrument for the purposes to which it is applied? The presumption is naturally in favor of the practice unless some good reason can be assigned for a change.

The advantages which the cart presents are apparently considerable. It is so handy to get around with. A load can be driven anywhere with one and without having to back or run any risk of catching fast to anything. Again if the load is any substance that can be dumped out it is so easily unloaded. Perhaps the greatest claim that could be made for it is that it is adapted to so many uses. It is claimed by some that the horses can draw much heavier loads than when hitched to a waggon. Let us weigh these claims and if they are correct then continue in the practice, but if not, let us improve. No one can deny that it is handy, nor that any of these claims save the last are to be doubted. On the level, if the load is properly balanced and other things are right, a tremendous load can be drawn; but as soon as it commences to go up hill it tends to lift the horse from his feet and he cannot draw as much. To obviate this trouble the load is loaded farther forward but this necessitates the horse carrying part of it on his back on the level.

The disadvantages are quite as marked in this vehicle as its advantages. The first disadvantage is its height. This necessitates an enormous amount of useless labor in putting things into it. At first sight the importance of this is not realized, but it is only necessary to cite a few instances. Let us take for an instance drawing manure or marsh mud. The hardest part of the work, and that occupying most of the time as a rule, is the loading. Now if the material can be loaded by lifting it three feet into one vehicle, and it has to be lifted from four to five feet to get it into another, the advantage becomes evident of having the vehicle low.

But the chief objection is that it is a one horse affair. To illustrate this,—in a certain town the authorities were hauling dirt to fix up the roads. They used carts of course, and had to haul some distance. There were four carts working six days. Each cart had to have a driver. If the dirt had been drawn in waggons it would have taken only one half as many drivers or a saving to the town of a cost of one man's labor for twelve days.

NOTES.

Nothing adds more to the beauty of the landscape than nice rows of trees around the farm. No landscape in the world presents so many inducements in this respect as Nova Scotia. Our beautiful evergreens which grow so abundantly everywhere make a handsome background for the various deciduous trees.

In planting or transplanting trees it should always be borne in mind that a tree can live when its branches are cut off, but when its roots are severed its very source of life is taken away.

If a horse is kept simply to work on the farm and is not to be driven on the road, and has sound feet it is not necessary to shoe it. The feet will require to be made even once in a while.

The apple trees should be sprayed with paris-green in time to prevent injury from the canker worm. Too much vigilance cannot be displayed in watching the insect enemies of our fruits.

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

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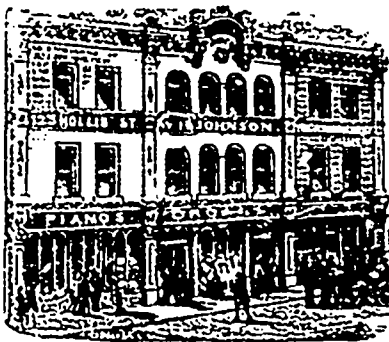


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AYLESFORD, N. S., May 5, 1888.
To the President and Directors of the Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia:

Gentlemen,—Your cheque for \$2000 was this day handed me by your agent, in full of claim for insurance by your Society on the life of my late husband, James B. Kirkpatrick. This receipt is given expecting that you will publish it, thereby making known to the public that just claims on your Society are promptly paid. Yours respectfully,
NANCY KIRKPATRICK, Widow.

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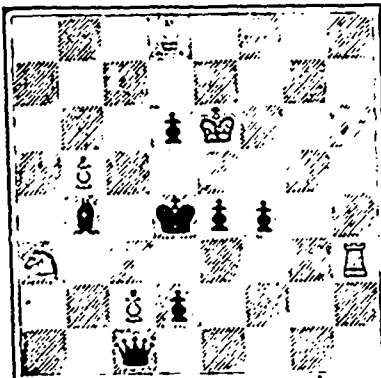
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. Mackie (Eng.)—No. 29 is correct. We are sending you the missing No.

Correct solutions of Nos. 34 and 35 received from Rev. C. E. Willits, L. M. Wilkins, H. B. Stairs, and F. W. Beckman.

Solution to No. 36—B to Q. 1.
Solution to No. 37.—R to Q Kt 4.
(Correct Solutions to both the above received from L. M. Wilkins, W. J. Calder, F. W. Beckman, and J. W. Wallace; to No. 36 from Mrs. H. Moseley, and to No. 37 from H. B. Stairs.)

PROBLEM NO. 39.
BY HERR H. MEYER.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

Game played at Nottingham, in the match Nottingham vs. Derbyshire, 10th February, 1887.

Sicilian Defence.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| Mr. W. H. Mellor, Nottingham. | Mr. J. S. West, Derbyshire. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to QB4 |
| 2 B to B4 (a) | Kt to QB3 |
| 3 Kt to QB3 | P to K3 |
| 4 P to QR3 | Kt to B3 |
| 5 P to Q3 | P to Q4 |
| 6 P takes P | P takes P |
| 7 B to R2 | B to K3 |
| 8 Kt to B3 | P to KR3 |
| 9 P to R3 | B to Q3 |
| 10 Q to K2 (b) | Castles |
| 11 Castles | R to Ksq |
| 12 Q to Qsq | Q to Q2 |
| 13 Kt to R2 | Kt to Q5 (c) |
| 14 P to B4 (d) | QR to Bsq |
| 15 Kt to B3 | B takes RP |
| 16 Kt takes Kt (e) | P takes Kt |
| 17 Kt takes P | B to KKt5 |
| 18 Kt takes Kt ch | P takes Kt |
| 19 Q to Q2 | R to K7 |
| 20 Q to R5 | R to B4 (f) |
| 21 Q takes P | QR takes P |
| 22 B to Q5 | B to R6 (g) |

(See Diagram below.)

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 23 Q to R8ch | B to Bsq |
| 24 Q takes P | Q takes Q |
| 25 B takes Q | B takes P |

and wins,
NOTES.—From the Nottinghamshire Guardian.

(a) The most approved continuation is 2 Kt to KB3, followed by 1 P to Q4. For want of a little book knowledge White gets himself entangled in the peculiar difficulties of the Opening.

(b) This threatens the QP, but the move is worse than useless, as the Q

has to retire again almost immediately. 10 P to Q4, and if Black reply P to B5, 11 P to QKt3, would afford some relief.

(c) A strong move, preparatory to the sacrifice of the QB.

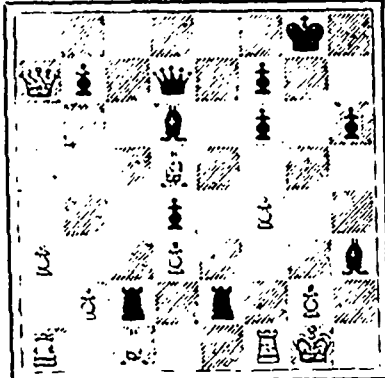
(d) He has nothing better. If 14 B to K3, Black would probably take off the KRP, with a winning attack.

(e) If 15 P takes B, a likely variation is 19 Q takes P, 17 Kt takes Kt (to avoid 17 Q to Kt6ch and 18 Kt to Kt5, &c.) P takes Kt, 18 Kt takes P (if 18 Kt to K2, then Kt to Kt5) Q to Kt6ch, 19 K to Rsq, Kt to Kt5, 20 Q to Q2, R to K8, 21 R takes R, Kt to B7ch.

(f) Shutting the hostile Q out of the game before making the final onslaught.

(g) Black plays the ending in capital style. Of course if 23 P takes B he would force mate in a few moves. Position after Black's 22nd move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Checkers—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required. All Checker communications should be addressed to W. Forsyth, 36 Gratton Street, Halifax.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 29—Solved by Mrs. H. Moseley and F. Foshay. Position: black man 1, kings, 5, 20; white men, 9, 14, 16, 28; white to move and win.
16 12 19—15 8 12(a) 17—13
20—16 12 8 22—17 12 16
28 24 15—18 14 10 5—9
16—11 8 3 5—14 16 19
24 19 18—22 7 3 9—14
11—16 11 7 14—7 19 23
19 15 22—18 3 10 14—17
16—13 3 8 1—5 23 18
15 11 18—22(1) 10 6 w. wins

(a) Key move.
(1) 18—15 18—22(2) 18—15 10—17
7 3 3 7 16 20 20 24
15—18 22—18 15—10(3)
8 12 12 16 9 6 w. wins

(2) 18—15 3 7 15—10 9 6 w. wins.
(3) 15—18 5—14 14—7 18—23
14 10 7 3 3 10 20 24 w. wins.

PROBLEM 30—Solved correctly by F. Foshay. Position: black man, 3, kings, 19, 23; white men, 11, 30, king, 12; black to play and win.
19—15 23—18 14—9 3—7
11 8 30 25 22 17 12 8
15—11 18—14 (1) 9—13 13—17
8 4 25 22 17 14 b. wins

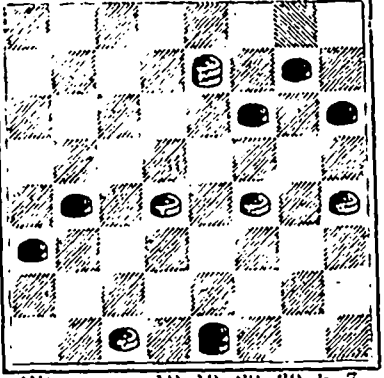
(1.) Instead of 9—13, which is the strongest play, a solver has suggested the following. This, while it wins, does so by a far more intricate and difficult path:—

9—6	10—19	19—15	6—10
17 13	3 7	14 17	25 21
3—7	19—23	15—10	10—15
12 3	7 2	17 22	21 25
11—15	6—1	10—14	15—18
8 3	2 7	22 25	25 21
15—10	1—5	5—1	18—22
4 8	7 10	25 21	
7—11	23—19	1—6	
8 15	10 14	21 25	b. wins

The above is one of the many variations of Anderson's "first position," so well known to all checker players.

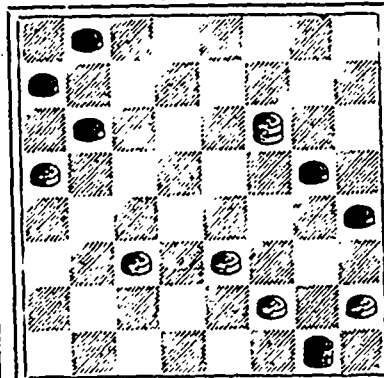
PROBLEM 31—Arising from, and being the ending of Game IX. Solved by Mrs. H. Moseley and F. Foshay. Position: black man, 7, 12, 16, 17, 22; white men, 14, 27, 29, 31, king, 6; white to play and win. 31 26, 22—31, 6 2, 31—24, 2 27. w. wins.

PROBLEM 34.
By J. Young, Carlisle, Glasgow Herald.
Black men 8, 11, 12, 17, 21, k. 31.



White men, 18, 19, 20, 30, k. 7.
Black to play and win.

PROBLEM 35.
By D. MacFarlane, in Glasgow Herald.
Black men, 1, 5, 9, 16, 20, k. 32.



White men, 13, 22, 23, 27, 28, k. 11.
Black to play and win.
This Problem is a correction of Baker and Reed's Alma game.

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