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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

50 PER ANNUM. }
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HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 27, 1888

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We have received from the Rev. Dr. Hole a letter in reference to a statement quoted in THE CRITIC of the 13th inst., relative to the reported action of clergymen in influencing the Jury in the Preeper case. We have much pleasure in giving Dr. Hole's vindication verbatim:—"So far as I am concerned," the Rev. gentleman says, "the statement is untrue. I made no reference whatever to the trial, and did not even know that the Jury had been present until after the service was over."

It is evident from the following opinion of "Eli Perkins," in the *Buffalo Express*, that we do not—some of us at least—"see ourselves as others see us":—"I have never seen the Canadians more prosperous. John Macdonald's tariff policy has benefitted Canada. There are now ten cotton and woollen factories where there were one. Ontario is making all her own stoves, and all her own musical instruments. Large piano and organ factories have sprung up all over the Dominion. The people are prosperous and happy. Prices are higher in Canada than formerly, but labor is higher and money more flush."

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers, of Philadelphia, have purchased the right to publish Mr. F. Blake Crofton's juvenile stories. These comprise "The Major's Big-Talk Stories," and a further series entitled "Majora, or Bigger Exploits of the Major," which have not as yet been issued in book form. Some of this latter series were printed in THE CRITIC a couple of years ago. The title of the forthcoming book has not been yet decided upon, but the publishers contract that it will appear within a year "with ample illustrations." It will be sold "by subscription" only, as are all of Messrs. Hubbard's publications, and it may therefore be a year before the volume is offered for sale in Canada.

The *Militia Gazette* has the following:—"Few will be disposed to cavil at the choice made by the Minister of Militia, in appointing Lieut. Archibald Cameron Macdonell to a lieutenancy in the Mounted Infantry Corps, at Winnipeg. This gentleman is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, having completed his course there in 1886, taking second place in the graduating class, and thereby becoming entitled to a commission in the Imperial Royal Artillery; which, however, he thought fit to decline. Since graduating, Mr. Macdonell has been practising civil engineering, making Montreal his headquarters. He is, however, a native of Windsor." Thus does the Dominion become more and more bound together.

Scarcely any possible question can be started but what it is caught up pro and con by the parties. To originate ever so indirectly with one, secures its being at least looked at askance by the other. It might be supposed that the entry of Newfoundland into the Confederation might be a purely national question, especially as the advantages or disadvantages of the Union do not appear very prominent on either side. It certainly ought to be discussed irrespective of party and above all things, if it ever come to pass, it should be only at the unquestionable wish of the "ancient colony" herself. At present we seem to see more clearly defined out of the mist than any other probability, that of a new source of raids on the Dominion Treasury.

The French people are a curious race. If they sometimes challenge our admiration, they seldom command our respect. We are accustomed to ridicule Hayti and the South American Republics, yet within 100 years France has revolutionized herself to the number of three Republics, two Empires, and two dynasties of Kings. It seems to be a periodical necessity to them to set up a hero, consequently, in the old country they are now experimenting on Boulanger in that line, while in Montreal they have elected to be Chief Executive Officer of the law (Chief of Police) a man (Lt.-Col. Hughes) who ostentatiously defied the vaccination law when Montreal was scourged with small-pox, and lent the weight of his name to the ignorant who fermented riots at that time.

The Home Rule idea has fairly, at last, taken hold of the cannie Scot, whose native pluck, shrewdness, and pushing industry, has, for nearly two centuries, inclined him to Dr. Johnson's doctrine, that the form of Government a man lived under was of small moment. The development of the notion among Scotchmen runs, of course, at first into exaggeration, one count of the indictment being that Scotland has become the happy hunting ground of the English carpet-bagger, of course it was generally supposed to be the other way. A list of Scottish grievances, newly discovered, in contravention of all history, is, as published, ludicrous enough. Nevertheless, the principle is sound, and when even a crank says that Edinburgh is "sinking into the position of a provincial town," one feels that the centralization of power in London does really draw talent and genius into the vortex, and we should be sorry to think of Edinburgh as a "provincial town."

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The hostility shown by the Italians for everything French increases every day in ridiculous proportions. The Italians go about saying that in the next war France "will be beaten out of her boots." The Italian press has been let loose, and the soldiers are much excited against the French, without there being the least cause to explain this access of Galliphobia.

A paragraph has been going the rounds to the effect that the Queen is studying Hindostanee. The statement may or may not be true—just as likely the latter as the former—but it strikes us, that if Her Majesty had tried her hand at the study of Irish a good many years ago, and purchased an estate there to pursue the study "on the spot," as Mr. Micawber said, it would have been study to a much better purpose.

Great Britain has added three Polynesian islands to her possessions. They (Christmas, Fanning and Penrhyn) are not large but, situated at varying distances, nearly due south from Honolulu, may form convenient coaling stations between British Columbia, Australia and New Zealand. The first two of them lie within about 200 miles of each other, but the third is some 900 miles distant from either, and therefore somewhat exposed to the operations of hostile cruisers.

We have received the handsomely got up *American Newspaper Directory*, (New York, Geo. P. Rowell and Company,) the information in which as to the newspapers published, and the localities in which they are issued, is most compendious. In so comprehensive a work it would be wonderful if some slight errors did not occasionally appear. Thus the circulation ascribed to THE CRITIC is below the mark. We are rated at "over 3000," whereas our actual circulation should be "exceeding 4000," (really 4800)

We have on our books the names of large numbers of subscribers, whose subscriptions have remained unpaid for some years. We have now to notify all those whose subscriptions are two years or more in arrears, that unless their accounts are paid on or before the 1st DAY OF JUNE next, we shall be compelled to hand the same to our Solicitor for collection. Remit by P. O. Order or Registered Letter to A. MILNE FRASER, Manager.

AMERICANS UNDER CRITICISM.

An Englishman who visits the United States, and is tempted to write critically on the social aspects of America, does, we imagine, a somewhat unwise thing. If a visitor here and there discerns traits, which do not appeal to his sympathies (which are often enough also his prejudices,) or phases of society, manners, or customs which are even uninteresting to him, it would be far better to hold his peace about them. There is no great virtue in an irrepressible itching to make public one's own private and particular ideas in such matters. Moreover, Americans are perhaps a little over-sensitive on these points, although there are cases in which the sensitiveness certainly causes us no surprise. The criticism of Sir Lepel Griffin, for instance, was a production which could scarcely be called anything but offensive. When a man, because, in a short experience of railway travelling, he does not happen to see what he considers pretty women in the trains, jumps in effect to the decision that there is no beauty in the United States, we can come to no conclusion but that his opportunities of observation must have been limited, and his dicta hasty and gratuitously discourteous.

It is curious that a writer of so suave a temperament as the late Matthew Arnold should have been unable to resist the temptation of recording his impressions. His temperament could not indeed permit him anything like the wholesale denunciations of Sir Lepel Griffin, who seems to have sedulously raked up, kept alive, and taken with him, the prejudices of the days of his great-grandfather. Mr. Arnold does not, of course, excite in American criticism the feeling which was evoked by the gross bad taste of Sir Lepel's performance. He is apparently accused chiefly of having found America uninteresting, though we fear (if the Philadelphia *American* reproduces his actual diction) he also used the word "vulgar." We think it quite possible ourselves to find a good deal in the States somewhat uninteresting, but vulgarity in the broad sense of the word is a term, we should think, decidedly inapplicable. Americans are, as a rule, too downright and genuine to be "vulgar." It is a great pity that Mr. Arnold should have left this as one of his latest expressions of opinion.

In a physical encounter, he who strikes first, or gives gross provocation, generally has to shoulder the responsibility of disagreeable, and the rule, of course, applies equally to the bandying of unacceptable opinions. He who replies can scarcely be found much fault with, even if he goes somewhat out of his record in doing so.

This, the Philadelphia *American*, to some extent, does. The *American* is an exceedingly well-written paper, but also strongly Republican, and by no means weakly anti-British. Retort on Englishmen generally for Mr. Arnold's sins, comes therefore not altogether uncongenially to it, and it proceeds to commit itself to two sweeping propositions. Because "we have not easily deterred variations in society, no handles to names, * * * no fixed immutable ranks to look up to or despise, * * * it seems almost impossible for a German not to be a slave, and an Englishman not to be a snob." Now, herein is not only hard measure to the poor Englishman—we cannot go into the German position, though we may have our own ideas on the subject—but a distinct betrayal of want of knowledge. It is like the American superstition that every Englishman clips his "h's" where he ought to aspirate them, and aspirates them where, in fact, they are not. Again, it is like the English superstition that every American speaks through his (or her) nose. It is quite true, on the other hand, that the "h" arrangement is a very distinctive feature of the English lower classes. But, pace the scornful American critic, no man speaks purer English than an English gentleman, no woman purer English than an English lady. America gets the larger mass of the lower classes, and judges accordingly, and America naturally judges summarily on a defect from which she is herself almost absolutely free. But the proposition that "an Englishman who supports the throne and the House of Lords cannot escape being a snob, because, to be in any way consistent, he must truckle to many persons whom he knows to be worthless or worse," betrays a complete ignorance of the great middle-classes of England. These have been fairly enough for general purposes, divided into the upper and lower middle classes. In both alike the salient feature—barring, here and there, the snob innate and inevitable—is a self-respect which has so woven itself into social etiquette that there can be no more conspicuous solecism in good breeding than to unduly "my lord," or "my lady," this or that lady or gentleman, whose precedence of rank may be above one's own. It is fair to presume that the *American* knows nothing of the numerous ancient families who have persistently declined title, but it cannot be unaware of the (so to speak) republican self-assertion which prompted the famous reply of Sir Edward Seymour to William of Orange, when that Prince, perhaps with an idea of compliment, assumed that he was of the family of the Duke of Somerset—"The Duke, sir, is of my family." This, of course, was in itself a bit of the highest family pride, but it is not the pride of mere title. Moreover, the truest and highest English aristocrat is typically, simple, genuine, courteous, and unostentatious. The *American* speaks of the American snob as the most harmless in the world. Truth to say, we hardly know what an American snob is; it must be a scarce production for the reason before given, i.e., that Americans are, as a rule, too genuine and straightforward to be snobs at all.

PHONETICISM.

Certain of the Collegiate Journals of Nova Scotia are undergoing an acute attack of this disorder—a disorder, be it admitted, which may, like measles, scarlatina, nettle rash, and other inconveniences of childhood, result in purification of the system. The gentlemen who are now directing their conscientious, and, let us again say, far from useless, endeavors to the end of a reform in spelling, are not old enough to remember the charming

aspect of a journal of this specialty, which emerged out of "inner consciousness" into the light of day in England some forty years ago. The *Phonetic News*, the hieroglyphics of which we cannot recall, except that the initial letter, as far as we can remember, was the Greek "phi," and that "News" was spelt "Nûz," was altogether "fearfully and wonderfully" compounded. It enjoyed but a brief existence, although there was manifest in it a decided and far from irrational system. Its portentous appearance caused it to fall flat on the public ear and eye, and the vision of its failure yet warningly hangs on our remembrance. We are believers, however, in reform, yet we are inclined to think that the more guarded and gradual it is, the more permanent it is likely to be. The Spanish language has the advantage of a revising college, whose dicta are authentic, and the result is a remarkable simplification of orthography, one instance of which is the substitution of "f" for "phi," and another is the avoidance of the doubling of consonants. But the Spanish language lends itself to reform with peculiar familiarity.

Long before the idea was discussed with any degree of publicity, there were persons who did a little simplification on their own account by striking out the "u" in nouns which were distinctly Latin, as "horor," which old-fashioned people continued to spell "honour." But we have always felt an instinctive dislike to alterations which obscure derivations, such as the American notion of spelling "theatre"—"theater," "metre"—"meter" etc., which continues to present itself to us as a vulgarity and a barbarism.

We have always looked upon the saving of letters in writing as one of the chief objects in reform, and have, therefore, far more cheerfully acquiesced in "plow" for "plough," though that is somewhat against derivation. It is true, that good dictionaries might always preserve to us the necessary analogues, but we rather demur to the following proposition, which we extract *verbatim et literatim* from the *Dalhousie Gazette*—

"And what are the objections urged against spelling reform? They are insignificant. It used to be objected by ignorant people: 'Why, it would completely spoil the etymology of our language to change its spelling and make it fonetic. How could we ever get back to the origin of our words over such a yawning chasm as that would make?' This objection is quite imaginary. The change would be most decidedly in the interest of etymological research and the only pit is that it was not made long ago."

The Philological Association posits a set of five rules in the first place, and one of twenty-four in addition. The five inculcate the droppings of final e's in such words as *have*, *a* in *health*, etc., and the last double consonants ending *shall*, *cliff*, etc. They substitute *f* for *ph*, and *t* for *ed* in past participles as *lashed*, *impressed*, etc. In the last case *ed* is supposed to have the sound of *t*, an assumption, we think, not altogether correct.

Some of the alterations commended to us in the twenty-four rules are open to question. Thus, to drop *e* from *heart* makes the word the same as that poetically used for a stag, and one of the things which should be, *u* we think, avoided in reform is any multiplication of words having different meanings with the same spelling.

To write *beauty* is undoubtedly to spell her "as she is spoke," but the word is entirely French, and the derivation is obscured, though in that particular case, it is not of much consequence; moreover, *beauty* does not look quite so ugly as some of the other quasi-emendations. And let us here observe a point generally overlooked—that the association of the mind with a word (especially with a name) consists principally in the look of it when written. Take the name of Kate, for instance. There is nothing on earth in the short, harsh sound to recommend it, but every one likes its written appearance. *Sarah* is a house-maid, but *Sara* may be a princess. *Julia* is, in sound both soft and noble, but *J* is a peculiarly ugly letter, and the name looks quite different spelt in the Italian way, *Giulia*.

To drop the *o* from *leopard* vulgarizes and spoils a beautiful word, and destroys the derivation. To drop the *e* from *yeoman*, on the other hand, is of less consequence, or, indeed, of none at all.

To excise the *u* from *guild*, *guest*, *quest*, etc., not only increases words of the same spelling with various meanings, but in some cases, as *quest*, interferes with the soft *g* rule, though that has its exceptions as it is, as in *get*.

To spell *rhyme*—*rime*, is to confuse verse and hoar-frost.

Cinder changed to *sinder* does not look so much like Cinderella, but the derivation might as well be Teutonic as Latin.

To drop the *s* in *demesne* would be little more than a return to old spelling, but by the way, we rather demur to Webster's pronunciation of the word.

To drop *c* in *scent* confounds the odor with the participle of *to send*, and to drop the *w* in *whole* is to drop it into a *hole*.

These are only a few remarks suggested in glancing over Mr. Frazee's article in the *Dalhousie Gazette*. They are not intended to depreciate the principle of reform to which we have no dislike. But if we are conservative on any point, it is that of derivations, which we think should never be allowed to be obscured; we know how alluring is the spirit of iconoclasm; we have seen the effects of defective taste in the Revised New Testament; and we only suggest to reformers to quietly pursue their study of their subject till they have eliminated the crudeness of early zeal.

The United States Government have received back from the Chinese Government a large portion of the two hundred and forty thousand dollars, paid as an indemnity for the murder of Chinese subjects in Wyoming Territory. After indemnifying all the heirs of the murdered men, the Chinese Government finding a balance on hand came to the conclusion that it should be returned to the United States. The British Government has not yet received from the United States Government the unexpended millions received on account of the "Alabama" affair. But then the United States is not an ignorant heathen country. It represents the "smartest" men "in all creation, sir."

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

"Like a maiden shy and fearful,
Hidden now by turns, and soon.
Frownest now, and now art cheerful,
Spring, Creation's sickle queen.

Winter's withered clutches hold thee,
Doting on thy youthful charms;
Summer longing to unfold thee,
Pulls thee to his ardent arms."

Citizen to plumber—"I wish you would come over and make my gas-meter fit a little better. It seems somehow to be too large." Most householders have experience of this sort of misfit!

It is the chief glory of Scotsmen that next to God and their parents they love their country and their countrymen. So do Canadians, only that a number of them insert the almighty dollar first.

PARENT—"Who is the laziest boy in your class, Johnny?" Johnny—"I dunno." Parent—"I should think you would know. When all the others are industriously writing or studying their lessons, who is he who sits idly in his seat and watches the rest, instead of working himself?" Johnny—"The teacher."

There were visitors at the Skinner school the other day, and a class was put on exhibition. "Now," said the teacher, "can you tell me anything about heat?" A small boy held up his hand. "Well, sir?" "Heat expands; cold contracts." "Very good; now give an example." In summer the days are long; in winter the days are short." Great applause by the visitors, and the small boy takes his seat.

Barrels are now being made of hard and soft wood, each alternate stave being of the soft variety and slightly thicker than the hard wood stave. The edges of the stave are cut square, and, when placed together to form the hoop, the outsides are even, and there is a V-shaped crack between each stave from top to bottom. In this arrangement the operation of driving the hoops forces the edges of the hard staves into the soft ones until the cracks are closed, and the extra thickness of the latter causes its inner edges to lap over those of the hard wood staves, thus making the joint doubly secure.

Perhaps the highest compliment which can be paid to the actor or the poet is the want of appreciation of the lower classes of what is to them simply natural. When Burns was invited to dine at a Scottish mansion the housekeeper seemed to think the invitation of a mere ploughman beneath her mistress' dignity. The Lady gave her "The Cottar's Saturday Night" to read. She returned the volume with a deprecatory shake of the head, saying: "Nae doot gentlemen and ladies think mickle o' this, but for me its naething but what I saw in my father's hoose ilka day, and I dinna see hoo he could hae tauld it ony ither way."

"An' d'ye like the schule my mon?" said a good natured Scots farmer to his little nephew.

"Aye," said the boy, looking bashful and wiping his mouth with the cuff of his jacket.

"That's right! ye'll be a braw scholar nae doot; and how far are ye up the noo?"

"Second dux."

"Second dux, say yo, ad mon, ye deserve something for that," thrusting two pennies into the hand of the delighted urchin, "an hoo mony's in ye'r class?"

"Me an' a lassie," was the triumphant reply of the pawky youth.

HE WAS ONLY A DOG.—He was a brindle cur, and had nothing about him to excite admiration. But his loneliness and entire misery drew a sympathetic glance now and then from a passer-by. He did not appear to be a city dog; he seemed too shy and ignorant of city ways for that, and he looked anxiously in the face of each new-comer as if seeking a friend. But none came. He tried to get on a car, but the conductor yelled and a passenger kicked at him; so he sneaked into the lee of one of the iron posts, and shivered more miserably than before. Two little girls came along, and stopped a moment to speak to the "poor doggie," who attempted a little wag of the tail in response. Then they patted him, and spoke kindly to him, and so cheered the wail that he whined about them and whined for py. A heavy, lumbering brewery waggon bore down on them. With the rattle overhead and the babel of noise about them the two little tots did not heed the rapidly-nearing danger, nor hear the shout that went out for them from the sidewalk. But the homeless dog did. Springing between the children and the advancing horses, he barked, his shrill treble rising high above the clamor of the street. The waggon rolled on; the children spell bound with fear, stood still; the dog, in a last desperate effort to repay the kindness shown him, hurled himself at the advancing horses. One child is brushed aside and the other clutched by a friendly hand as the horses swerved at the dog's attack. The brewery waggon went on its way, rocking and swaying, and two tear-dimmed little faces peered out from the sidewalk at a little heap on the stones of the street. Their defender had given his life in grateful remembrance of their kindness. He was only a dog; he knew no better.—*New York Herald.*

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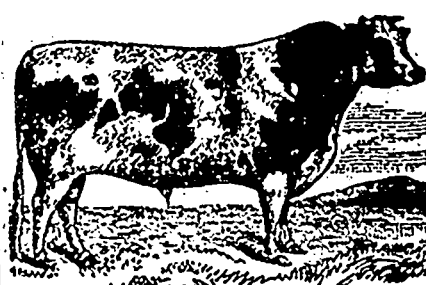
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

A manhood suffrage bill has been carried in the Manitoba Legislature by a majority of 24 to 2.

A Quebec Grand Jury has found a true bill against the Salvation Army, on the ground that their processions are a public nuisance.

The new Bishop has made a most favorable impression on all who have met him. He is very affable, and withal is probably very firm.

Lt.-Col. Macdonald, commanding the 66th P. L. Fusiliers, the officer in charge of the Wimbledon team this year, has gone to Ottawa.

Bishop Courtney was enthroned last night in St. Luke's church in the presence of a crowded congregation, to whom he afterwards delivered a short but telling address.

Rev. L. H. Jordan, of Montreal, formerly of this city, has under consideration to resign the pastorate of Erskine church, in order to prosecute further studies in Germany.

The distinguished visitors from the United States will probably few of them remain over Sunday, as the General Convention of the Diocese of Massachusetts meets on Wednesday next.

The Montreal *Gazette* announces that the Dominion Government has decided to grant no further subsidies in aid of railway construction, in order to avoid further increase in the public debt.

The bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister has again passed the Commons by 239 to 182. It remains to be seen whether the episcopal obstructives will once more be able to throw it out in the Lords.

The appeal taken by Mr. Cook, M. P. for East Simcoe, against the decision of Judge Rose unseating him, has been allowed by consent of counsel. He is therefore confirmed in his seat for the present Parliamentary term.

Thirty-four Nova Scotians, who a few weeks ago went to New York and Massachusetts looking for work and high wages, found neither, and were glad to return home, where some of them are reported as saying a man is better off earning \$1 a day.

Bishop Courtney will give a lecture before the Young Men's Association of St. George's parish on Monday evening, the 30th. The subject will be "Youth." His Lordship will also preach in St. George's church on Tuesday evening. Service at 7.30.

The Manitoba Legislature proposes to disfranchise all Dominion Government and Provincial Government officials, including bailiffs, and also members of the Mounted Infantry school. These very radical propositions have caused considerable comment.

Mr. Geo. Francis Train, of eccentric notoriety, has been edifying audiences in various places in Nova Scotia during the past week. Mr. Train's eccentricity is marked with great shrewdness, and every evidence of very strong natural abilities, and extensive information. He has been a vegetarian for many years.

Deer are increasing in numbers to the west of the river St. John. There are no moose or caribou on that side of the river. Wolves are also being seen in increasing numbers in the woods. These follow on the track of the deer. A few days ago a huge wolf was seen in the woods a short distance back of Harvey station.

The coal industry has pronounced strongly against the admission of American coal free, finding in the upper Provinces markets too strong a trade to relinquish. The Government has consequently taken coal and coke from the list of articles which Canada may place on the free list in the event of the United States doing so.

A lively interchange of courtesies has taken place at Quebec between the *Canadian* and Gabriel Dumont. The newspaper refers to Dumont as "a farceur" and a buffoon, and a "poor imitation of a bear" in Buffalo Bill's circus; and Dumont invites the editor to go to his hotel, and call him these names to his face.

Rev. Demetrius Staneff, a native Bulgarian, occupied the pulpit of St. John's church last Sunday morning, and St. Matthew's in the evening. His account of mission work in Bulgaria was exceedingly interesting. He has been studying in one of the colleges of the United States during the past two years, and is now on his way back to his own country.

The death is announced of the Hon. Thos. White, Minister of the Interior, at the age of 58, after a week's illness of inflammation of the lungs. Mr. White was an able minister, whose loss to the Cabinet will not be easily repaired. His death is the more to be regretted, that there is a strong opinion that it was actuated by his extreme devotion to the business of his department, which is said to be the heaviest in the Government.

A resident of Cartwright, Ont., has invented a machine for catching and killing potato bugs. It resembles a wheelbarrow, with a fan on each side of it, and is propelled in the same way. It is wheeled between two rows of plants, from which the fans sweep the bugs against a centre-board, on striking which they fall between two rapidly revolving rollers, and are crushed to a pulp. The motive power is obtained from the wheel. It works effectively.

The Imperial Confederation League has a meeting at the Halifax Hotel at 5 p. m. to-day. Its advocates, not without some show of reason, believe that the movement is gaining strength, those, therefore, who endorse it, should not fail to manifest their sympathy by attending.

The *St. John Globe* is entirely incorrect in stating in an editorial (20th April) on the Fishery Question debate, that the American nation, as one man, united against Canada on account of her action against American fishermen. A not inconsiderable section of the American Press in various parts of the Union has from the first condemned the sectional New England outcry, especially in the West. The California Press, so far as we have seen it, has appeared to be almost unanimous in this direction.

A British Columbia contractor, who is in New Brunswick looking for men, says that upwards of \$10,000,000 will be spent in the city of Vancouver this summer in the erection of brick and stone buildings. Sir Donald A. Smith is putting up a block to cost \$30,000; the Bank of Montreal one to cost \$25,000; and an English company a \$50,000 one. Besides these, there are a large number of other blocks, costing from \$5,000 to \$25,000, in course of erection. Labor is scarce out there; stone masons and bricklayers are badly wanted; wages are \$5 per day; and out-door labor can be continued ten months in the year.

The civic elections, which took place on Wednesday, passed off quietly. Mr. O'Mullin was re-elected to the Mayoralty by the handsome majority of 872 over Mr. Wylde, who polled 523 votes. The following are the Aldermen elected:—Ward 1, J. W. Rhuland, by acclamation; Ward 2, W. D. Harrington, by acclamation; Ward 3, J. T. Hamilton, majority 1; Ward 4, M. H. Ruggles, by acclamation; Ward 5, M. T. Foster, majority 101; Ward 6, H. F. Worrall, by acclamation. The city has no doubt done well to re-elect Mr. O'Mullin. There was no apparent reason that His Worship should be the first exception to the custom which has prevailed of late years of affording a good Mayor a second term.

The Scott Act sustained defeat last week in the following nine counties in Ontario by about the majorities indicated:—

Renfrew.....	500
Bruce.....	1,400
Huron.....	1,000
Dufferin.....	200
Norfolk.....	500
Simcoe.....	2,000
Stormont.....	400
Dundas.....	250
Glengarry.....	300

Dr. Courtney, the new Bishop of Nova Scotia, was consecrated at St. Luke's on Wednesday. A large number of Bishops assisted, and the ceremony was very imposing. The appearance and delivery of the new Prelate elicited very favorable comments from the large and appreciative congregation.

A live, full-grown grasshopper was found in the street in Superior, Neb., the other day. There is some doubt whether it is an advance agent or one left over from last season's crop.

The Democrats in the Senate propose to meet Republican opposition to the Fisheries Treaty, by suggesting that action be delayed until the fishermen shall have tested the new provisions by actual practice.

The famous trotter, "Dexter," died of old age at Bonner's stable, New York, last Friday. He was 30 years old. "Dexter" was the first horse to trot a mile in 2.17½. Mr. Bonner paid \$35,000 for him in 1867.

The April number of the *Cosmopolitan* quite sustains its standing. Its illustrated theatrical and operatic articles are excellent. This month it takes for its subject the "Midsummer Night's Dream," as produced at Daly's Theatre.

The wife of Geo. C. Miln has applied to the Divorce Court at Chicago for a divorce from her husband, on the ground of adultery, which he is said to have confessed. Miln was well known, in his professional capacity, to Halifax theatre-goers.

A discussion is promised in the May number of the *American Magazine* of importance to American citizens. Attention is called to the fact that no law has been enacted against the Anarchists, who are said to be actively plotting further disturbances. Their machinations will, it is said, be exposed by a prominent army officer well known in military and literary circles.

Canadians have won every lacrosse match played in England this season. Four Provinces in Cuba have been placed under martial law for the repression of brigandism.

Forty thousand foreign Jews residing in the Province of Kherson have been ordered to cross the frontier.

A great deal of riotous demonstration, both for and against General Boulanger, has taken place in Paris.

It is reported from Jassy that the nineteenth Russian army corps has been ordered to the Austrian frontier.

The chief clerk of the treasury at Athens has been arrested for embezzling 5,000,000 francs of the public funds.

Cardinal Manning has been engaged on a review of Darwin's "Life and Letters" for one of the English Magazines.

Parnell says he does not intend to raise the question in Parliament regarding William O'Brien's arrest, but will leave it as a spectacle to the English.

Mr. Bradlaugh has been fined \$1,500 for libelling Lord Salisbury. The English Judges consider that the Press has a right to criticise both Judge and Jury, after the conclusion of a trial.

There are reports that Mr. Chamberlain is about to sever his relations with the Liberal party, and enter the Cabinet, but they are of a very doubtful nature.

The Emperor of Austria met the Queen and her party at Innsbruck, on her way from Florence to Berlin. We believe this is the first time these two potentates have met.

The second reading of the Local Government bill passed the Commons without a division. It is an important step in the direction of popular control in municipal affairs.

Le Voltairre accuses "an American gang" of providing Boulanger with funds in order to bring about a war between Germany and France, which would result in a demand for American grain and tinned meats, and the removal of prohibitive duties.

Sir Arthur Haliburton, recently appointed to an under secretaryship of the British War Office, was born in Windsor, Nova Scotia, in 1832, and is a son of the famous Sam Slick. He has filled many important positions in the British civil service.

It is very difficult to arrive at the truth of the Emperor's condition. Now and again some improvement is hinted at, but it can scarcely be doubted that the end is drawing on. The alleged appearance of an external abscess might afford some faint hope of amelioration, but it is to be feared the fell disease has taken too strong a hold.

General Boulanger shrewdly told an American reporter that he would wish to take the American constitution as a model for France rather than the English. The American system is a quadrennial imperialism, the question is, whether General Boulanger, if he should come to the head of affairs, would not, at the end of four years, think still more permanent institutions desirable.

The latest accounts of the Emperor are somewhat encouraging, if any hope is admissible. The Queen, who had arrived at Berlin, made three visits to the Emperor's room on Tuesday, and, it is said, found him far better than she expected. The meeting between the Queen and her daughter, the Empress, was very affecting. The greeting to Her Majesty of the people of Berlin was cordial and respectful.

A remarkable change from the disreputable methods of the House of Commons for the last five or six years, has recently taken place. Obstruction seems to have given way to the energy of the Government; the use of gross language seems to have diminished; and it appears to have fallen within the bounds of possibility that the British Legislature may once more be regarded as a tolerably decent assemblage.

The death was recently announced of Seyed Bargash ben Said, Sultan of Zanzibar. The late potentate was a fairly enlightened ruler, and was much influenced in his policy by Sir Jno. Kirk, British Agent and Consul, who succeeded in inducing the Sultan to close the public markets for slaves in his dominions, and protect those liberated. The country is now practically ruled by the British and German residents acting in unison.

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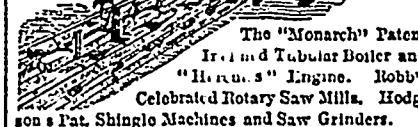
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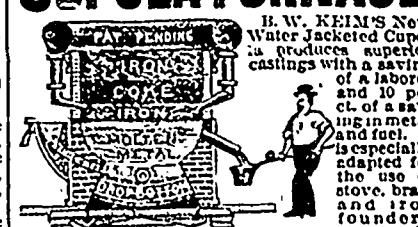
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INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Halifax Shovel Co.'s premises are situated at Brookdale, N. W. A., and employ 12 hands. Their equipment is capable of turning out 100 doz. per week, but at present they turn out on an average 40 doz. of shovels, spades, grain and coal scoops per week in at least 50 different varieties of sizes, qualities, and shapes. This important industry is conducted by Messrs. E. L. Fenerty and S. M. Brookfield, the former being the practical working head of the firm. This furnishes an instance of what pluck and energy, backed by rare inventive abilities can do in a short time, when backed by capital, in this instance the sinews of war being furnished by Mr. S. M. Brookfield. It gives us much pleasure to learn that the firm, having largely increased their premises and facilities, will shortly be enabled to double their production, the necessary capital being ready to enable them to prosecute the trade throughout Canada, particularly in the Upper Provinces. Experimental shipments have already demonstrated that a profitable trade can be done there. They are completely equipped with all kinds of machinery for making every variety of shovels, from the rough to the finished article, everything being made on the premises. The wood for the handles is obtained in Nova Scotia and U. S., and the steel for sockets and blades imported from England, New Glasgow not yet turning out a suitable article. Many of the machines are Mr. Fenerty's own invention, and all of the machinery, with the sole exception of the presses, has been designed and built on the premises. A few words, descriptive of some of the latter, may not be out of place. The socket machine is unique in its way, being the only one of its kind in the world. It was invented and perfected by Mr. Fenerty in the face of much discouragement, as manufacturers of this kind of implement assured him that such a machine could not be perfected, while it has now become an accomplished fact. It performs its work in the most effective manner, one hand turning out enough sockets for 500 shovels per day. The following is the *modus operandi*. The blanks (as they are termed) for the sockets are first punched from the sheet steel, and the edges turned up cold, then passed to the furnace and subjected to a bright red heat, when they are ready for the socket machine. 5 or 6 are always kept ready in the furnace to ensure a continuous supply for the operator, who, seizing the red hot blanks with a pair of blacksmith's pliers, transfers them to the socket machine, when, by operating a couple of handles the different rolls are set in motion, subjecting the blanks to such pressure as at once gives them the proper shape, and finally forms them into a socket or curved tube, with a flange at the lower end, to which the pan of the shovel is attached. Nothing can exceed the ease and celerity with which the operation is accomplished, and some idea of it may be formed from the fact that the sheet-metal goes into the machine in a red hot state and comes out in the same condition. The pans of the shovel (and this description applies to all of the implements made in this factory, spades, scoops, etc.) are punched from the blanks by a machine known as the punch press, after which the holes for the rivets are also punched, and the shovels are ready to be heated in the furnace, and formed up into the different shapes. If intended to be bright they go to the polishing hands, otherwise they are ready for the fitters and finishers. They are then varnished and labelled, when they are ready for the market. The handles are made from the best quality of white ash, carefully selected, and in a separate building, the power of which is supplied by an overshot water wheel, while the main building is fitted with a Vulcan Turbine, and furnishes a total of 45 horse power. The handle factory is equipped with a rotary mill for sawing the lumber out from the logs, and the handle lathe, boring machines, D cutting machines, rounding machines, and small saws are all located in this building, where all the wood-working is done. All these last mentioned machines, like those in the main building, were designed and built on the premises, and some of them invented by Mr. Fenerty. The hands employed were taken into the shop without any previous knowledge of the trade and trained to the business, although the machinery is so simply made and designed that no great skill is required to operate it, and produce accurate results. The great variety of shovels, etc., made, necessitates the carrying of a very large stock to meet any sudden demands that might be made on the firm, prompt shipments being an absolute necessity of this business. The patent socket shovel has long since passed its experimental stage, and now takes rank as a first rate implement for every purpose for which it is designed. The shovel is covered by two patents, and the socket machine is also covered, so that the manufacturers are amply protected and the great economy in production demonstrated by the first year's business promises an encouraging future for this enterprising firm.

The well-known Oxford Manufacturing Company has completed its 20th year of successful operation under one continuous management, that of Mr. John Robb, who is a thoroughly practical man, and always goes in for taking the lead both in equipment and excellence of product. Mr. Robb is also an inventor, and this mill is now turning out goods which are handsome in appearance, and are having a very extensive sale. A large portion are manufactured with his patent carding machine attachment. The prettiest effects obtained as yet are in summer suitings. A great variety of designs are being shown now, both for summer and winter wear, over 100 different designs for the fall, 1888. Frequent visits to foreign markets by members of the firm enable them to keep up with the latest styles and improvements. They have at present in full operation three sets of cards, 16 looms and 1200 spindles. One of the finest machines in Canada is their 400 spindle self-operating spinning mule, spinning 4800 feet of yarn per minute. A new steam power press is being placed in position, one of the latest designs. It imparts a beautiful and lasting finish to the goods, and has a capacity of over 1500 yards of cloth per day. Other improvements are constantly being added, and they claim to have the best equipped mill in the Maritime Provinces, if not in Canada. There are 48 to 50 hands employed the year round,

some of whom worked at the business in the old countries before coming here. Others are experienced American workmen. Over 100,000 lbs. of wool are used annually, and that is obtained from the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. One special feature in regard to stock is, that the Company use no *shoddy*, and only domestic wools. They believe in making a market for home-grown wool, and thus advancing the agricultural interests of their own country, allowing the Australian and South American wool growers to seek a market elsewhere, or make one for themselves at home. Over 100,000 yards of cloth, including union, are turned out every year, besides large quantities of yarn. More medals and diplomas have been awarded this concern at the great world's fairs and Provincial exhibitions than any other woollen manufacturers in the Provinces, and their object is now, as it always has been, to make a strictly honest article—the best that pure wool, good machinery and skilled operatives can produce. Dyes are imported direct from Scotland and the United States, and are the best that can be had. Their manufactures are being called for from England, Scotland and British Columbia, in addition to the extensive trade carried on in the Provinces and Upper Canada. Considerable quantities of their goods are used by the Civil Service, and for uniforms by Government officials. The Oxford exhibit at the London exhibition was much admired, and was awarded medal and diploma. Mr. John Starr, of Halifax, is to supply the mills, offices, and warerooms with telephone communication, which will very materially facilitate the doing of business in the extra busy season. The mills are lighted with gas, manufactured on the premises. The trade mark of the firm is a tape woven across the ends of each piece, and it can be seen by purchases on the inside end until the last yard has been sold. The samples that we have before us are beautiful specimens of the tweeds and homespuns turned out by the company, and prove that Nova Scotia woollen goods equal in quality and finish those of any country on this side of the Atlantic.

THE BIGGEST PORTABLE SAW MILL.—About fifteen years ago, some enterprising persons got from Ontario small portable saw mills, driven by engines of sixteen to twenty horse power. The whole outfit weighing from three to four tons; and as they could be moved into the woods, set up quickly, and saw perhaps 6,000 or 8,000 feet of spruce deals per day, they were considered wonderful machines. With the increase of railroads and growth of business generally, this industry has grown to be one of great importance to the country, employing an immense force of men and horses during the winter, and bringing a large amount of money into the country. About ten years ago, A. Robb & Sons, of Amherst, N. S., finding the demand for rotary mills increasing, commenced to manufacture them, and later on, added to their catalogue of manufactures engines and boilers, so that now they are able to produce at short notice an entire portable outfit. By the introduction of a recent invention, the "Monarch" patent boiler, and the adaptation of a new design for connecting portable engines and boilers, they are able to place on wheels a portable Motor up to sixty horse-power, weighing less than seven tons, which can be moved into the forest and set at work in an incredibly short time. They have recently received a communication from Messrs. T. & A. Wright of Clementsvale, Annapolis Co., stating that they had cut, with the fifty horse-power mill recently supplied them, at the rate of 30,000 feet of spruce boards per day of ten hours, which would be equal to about 45,000 feet of deals. This mill, doubtless, has the greatest cutting capacity, and is one of the heaviest saw mills ever constructed in portable shape.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

A CANADIAN MINT.

SIR, In your leading article in re a Mint, in your issue of the 13th, you have struck a live subject, and one that will bear constant iteration until satisfactory results are accomplished. The Liberal Conservative Government of the Dominion are under an obligation to the Gold Mining industry of Nova Scotia, which can be liquidated in no better way, and as far as I can see in no other way than by the early establishment of a Dominion Mint in the City of Halifax.

Of the nature of this obligation, the time is now opportune to speak. In the infancy days of our National Policy, when the principle of protection to our native industries was still struggling for recognition, and when much opprobrium was being heaped upon it by its more immediate sufferers, in conjunction with gentlemen then officially connected with the gold industry, I prepared petitions to the Dominion Government, asking for a remission of the duty on dynamite, on the ground that beyond all other avocations, the gold industry of Nova Scotia had been the chief sufferers by the Act of Confederation and the National Policy, and without any corresponding benefit.

The arguments we were compelled to use, and the facts we had to adduce in confirmation of our position, were such that their publication at that time would have placed keen weapons in the hands of those who were offering to the National Policy a virulent and factious opposition, and on these grounds I was induced to withdraw the petition.

Now that the Act of Confederation and the fiscal policy of the Liberal-Conservative party have fully justified the wisdom of their promoters, and that the National Policy, in spite of some incongruities and special hardships, has proved for the general good of the country as a whole, the weak points in the system and the particular injustices accruing from it can be pointed out, without any danger to the life of the policy, which was then feared. The principal arguments then used (in so far as I can remember) when seeking relief for the gold industry by the remission of the duty on dynamite, are equally applicable now when seeking relief in another form, though perhaps not equally potent.

At that time the gold industry suffered a very appreciable infliction when it lost the premium on gold, about 2½ per cent. on all the product of the gold miners' labor, and almost immediately was added to this the increased cost, consequent upon the added duties, of almost every article of consumption by the gold miner—imported food products, explosives, tools and machinery.

It is true that the National Policy has so far justified itself that some of these things are cheaper to-day than before its introduction, but many of the gold miners' supplies, and notably dynamite, are not yet as cheap as they should be, nor so cheap as they can be profitably supplied. The future of gold mining in this Province as a well-developed industry is inseparably connected with the systematic mining of large bodies of low grade ore, and this cannot be profitably undertaken until dynamite, and well made dynamite at that, has touched a much lower price than at present.

It must also be remembered in this connection, that through all these years during which the cheapening process has been going on, the gold miner has been paying the enhanced prices, consequent upon the additional duties, and without any of those corresponding benefits which other industries have derived from the operation of the National Policy, while all the old arguments in favor of some measure of relief for the Nova Scotia gold miner have been revived with greater force, by the adoption of the iron and steel policy, which has for the present at least added immensely to the cost of all our mining tools.

Under these circumstances, the obligation of the Dominion Government to the gold miner of Nova Scotia is actual and absolute, and if the time has come, in the history of this country, for the establishment of a Canadian Mint, and as to that there can be but one opinion, it is the manifest duty of the Government to locate it at Halifax, as at once a measure of justice and act of relief to the gold industry of the Province; and every gold miner in the country should bestir himself, and bring such pressure to bear upon the members of Parliament in the Commons representing gold mining constituencies as to ensure an early consideration of the question.

The establishment in Halifax of a Mint, and its necessary adjunct, a reliable Assay Office, would be a great gain to those now engaged in gold mining, and give a great impetus to the business.

The cost to the gold miner of sending his product to the United States Mint, and getting back the proceeds, varies, according to circumstances, from one and one half per cent. of his yield, while prospectors and small operator who can least afford the loss frequently get from five to ten per cent. less than the value of their yield.

If my memory serves me correctly, the Branch Mint at the sub-treasury in New York is in charge of the State Assayer, who therefore controls the Assay department in connection therewith.

Why could not some joint arrangement be arrived at between the Provincial Government, who are so vitally interested in the advancement of our mining interests, and the Dominion Government, for joint action, by which a conclusion could be reached at an early day.

The establishment of a Canadian Mint and Assay Office in the City of Halifax, and ultimately, an efficient school of mines, under the jurisdiction of the Local Government, is a programme which should be persistently kept before both Governments and in the minds of the electors of the Province until it is accomplished.

Tangier, April 14th, 1888.

J. H. TOWNSEND.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The fishermen and boat-owners of Nova Scotia and the other provinces have nearly all, by this date, received Government cheques, which are being cashed in many of our country shops. This annual allowance to our hardy fishermen is drawn from the interest upon the fishery award, which amounted to four and a half million dollars, which is appropriated by act of Parliament to the owners of fishing vessels and boats, as well as to the fishermen, and is subdivided according to the proportions laid down in the act. There was a brief debate a few days since in the House of Commons upon the question of prohibition, in which the matter of compensating those who had capital employed in the liquor business in the event of prohibition being adopted, was freely discussed. Judging from the tone of the debate, we would say that public opinion, as represented in the Commons, was opposed to prohibition, but at the same time strongly in favor of restrictive legislation. Doubtless, there will come a time when prohibition will become a live issue in politics, but at present the majority of those who advocate prohibitory measures are first party men, and then supporters of prohibition. The *Northern Light*, which was to have given P. E. Island satisfactory means of communication with the mainland, has not been a success, and it is now proposed to place a new steamer on the route next winter. Whether the service can be performed by any steamer, however strongly built, is a question that is quite open to debate. However, as the Dominion Parliament is pledged to give P. E. Island a satisfactory winter service, no effort should be spared in the endeavor to keep faith with the people of the tight little island. The discussion which took place upon Colonel Laurier's bringing up the matter of closer trade relations with Jamaica, was of a somewhat desultory character, and the only practical result is that strong recommendations were made favoring a subsidy to a steamship line, connecting Halifax with leading West Indian ports. Quite a lively passage of arms between Sir Richard Cartwright and the Minister of Justice, upon the former calling the attention of the Minister to the alleged fact of a deputy returning officer in Brant, having once been placed in jail for stealing wheat. The Hon. Mr. Thompson said that the Government was not in a position to ascertain the record of each deputy returning officer, there having been six thousand employed during the last election. It seems to us a pretty small business for a man of Sir Richard Cartwright's ability

to endeavor to make political capital out of such trifles as the foregoing, and presuming the deputy officer to be a reformed man, it appears to us somewhat heartless upon the part of the ex-Minister of Finance to blazon abroad an act which was committed some eight or ten years since. However, as even the largest dogs bark at the moon, we can scarce wonder that party leaders are occasionally guilty of committing foolish acts.

PROVINCIAL.—Out of the one hundred and fifty-one bills which were adopted during the session of the Provincial Parliament just closed, fifteen referred to churches, church properties, cemeteries, etc.; six to amendments of the license Act and temperance organizations; eight to matters educational; five to changes in the names of individuals, streets and settlements, railways and amendments of railway charters, twenty-two; water, electric light and gas, thirteen; changes in the Municipal Corporation Act and incorporation of townships, nine; companies incorporated, eighteen; and miscellaneous, including Acts empowering Municipal Councils to borrow money for various purposes, etc., seventy-seven. The published reports of the passage of these one hundred and fifty-one bills by no means represents the actual work performed, since each one had to be considered, not only in the House and committee of the whole, but also by the standing committee to which it was referred.

FROM A LADY.

We have received the following on "Success in Life":—

"Success in Life" ought to carry our thoughts beyond life here to the life hereafter, and measure our success now and here by its blessed results here and there. This is not, however, the sense in which it is popularly used; by some it means high intellectual attainments, by others renown or exalted position; by the majority it means only the possession of money, the amount of this varying according to the views of various individuals and the purposes to which they would apply their possessions. Apart from religion, success in life should include, as a mortal element, a sense of vivid enjoyment in the daily routine of life. To secure this, there must be as large a share of mental and bodily health as can be attained, and next an outlet for our energies in whatever direction our powers or attainments may be. While this makes the choice of an employment very important, it must be remembered that all are not free in this respect, their employments being assigned to them by many outward circumstances. Notwithstanding this, there are few duties which do not become, first acceptable and then enjoyable, if they be discharged faithfully, steadily, and with an honest desire to fulfill them to the very best ability. This estimate of "success in life" applies to all ages, to both sexes, indeed to "all sorts and conditions of men" in every nation and clime. Those who keep it in view are prized in their own sphere, are sought for and promoted, and the "success" of increase of income is obtained, though it has not been the only or the chief thing kept in view.

X. M. S. B.

THE DEBUT OF A SOLDIER.

There was a young officer of the Ninetieth Regiment, whom a casual observer would call a strangely bright-looking boy. Now, however—with pickaxe in hand—this boy (as he seems) was devoting a mighty zeal—zeal governed by knowledge and skill—to the cardinal purpose in hand. He was one who (as now the world knows) had a life of warlike glory before him. Though seeming much younger, he was really 21 years of age. Twenty-one years of age, yet already distinguished for the number and the brilliancy of his warlike services, Captain—then Lieutenant—Wolsey had come out to the Crimea in the midst of the terrible winter. Within a few days of the time of his landing, he had courted hardship and work by volunteering to serve as an engineer in the trenches; and it is still as an acting engineer that we first see him busied in this evening of the 7th of June. From a work—discontinued soon afterward—on a part of the ground further east he was summoned to replace an engineer officer who had been killed at the Quarries, and thenceforth till the morning hour which found him exchanging all other toil for the toil of a desperate fight, he shared in the strenuous efforts by which our people were striving to connect the works newly captured with Egerton's Pit, and to form, before break of day, what, however imperfect, might prove to be a tenable lodgment. The loss of blood caused by a wound received at an earlier hour did not slacken his powerful energies, and the difficult victory was won.—*The Invasion of the Crimea.*

COMMERCIAL.

An air of greater animation pervades most branches of trade, not that the actual movement of merchandise has substantially increased, but because of the natural development of the season. The spring distribution, though it has not been as large as last year, is still fairly active, and it is satisfactory to note that the prospects favor a steady trade all round. Maturing obligations are, as a rule, provided for as well as could reasonably be expected, but it must be admitted that payments are perceptibly behind last year, which fact should not be overlooked. There is undoubtedly a great falling off in the volume of our foreign trade as compared with that of last year, but this is entirely due to diminished imports. At the same time it should be borne in mind that though imports have shrunk, exports have considerably increased.

The recent reported discovery of good Anthracite coal in the North-West Territories proves to be genuine, and adds an important item to our natural resources. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says:—"A sample of Anthracite coal taken from the mines at Anthracite, N. W. T., about 4 miles from

Bass, a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, is exhibited in the office of Mr. A. G. McBean, grain merchant of this city. Experts who have examined the coal, pronounce it a splendid specimen of hard coal. The mine at Anthracite is now turning out 150 tons per day, a market being found for it at San Francisco. The output will soon be increased to 500 tons per day, all of which will be wanted for the Pacific Slope. This is the only Anthracite coal mine in operation in Canada."

The finance department have information of the successful placing of Mr. Plunkett's Western Counties Railroad loan in the London market. The amount of the loan is eight hundred and sixty thousand pounds, and its success places the early completion of the Western Counties Railway beyond peradventure.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	April 20, 1888	1888	1887	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885
United States	181	102	167	175	196	3,643	3,049	3,814	4,617
Canada	30	39	23	34	10	636	435	443	506

The following are the assignments and business changes in this Province during the past week:—Wendell McLean, drugs, Antigonish, sold out to Chas. Waldon; McGillivray, O'Brien, Bishop & Co., woollen mills, sold out to Taylor & Davison; Hugh Fraser, grocer, Oxford, sold out and removed to Amherst; McNeil Bros., general store, Sydney, assigned in trust; James H. Buckley, general store, Guysboro, assigned to A. H. McGillivray; D. K. Hobart, plaster quarries, etc., Windsor, assigned to Fred. Hobart and W. H. Blanchard; E. Bidon, grocer, Digby, offering business for sale; Thos. Courod, trader, Petpeswick, assigned to A. E. Curran in trust.

DRY GOODS.—The dry goods market has been moderately active and steady, but without important change in the situation. What is doing is almost entirely in filling sorting-up orders. Still the volume of the spring trade accomplished has been, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. Imports have been comparatively smaller than of late years, and our merchants in this line are not overburdened with too large stocks. We are pleased to see this conservative disposition evinced, as nothing can more embarrass and hamper the trade than accumulating larger stocks than there is a legitimate demand for. The value of the imports of cottons, fancy goods, hats, etc., silks and woollens at Montreal for the three months ended March 31 was \$2,886,518, against \$3,319,603 in 1887, \$2,679,269 in 1886, and \$2,702,128 in 1885. The imports at Toronto for the same period were \$2,082,370, against \$2,554,928 in 1887.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—Trade in this department has continued of a generally healthy condition. A good steady trade has been done during the week in nearly all the lines of goods, and prices have generally preserved a steady tone. The high tariff has had an injurious effect on the trade in bar iron for future delivery, as bars cannot be imported to compete with Canada makers. It is, however, feared that the mills will be unable to supply the wants of the trade, as they are reported to have enough orders on hand already to tax their capacity for many months, and if this should be the case, the bar iron business will be seriously interfered with. A better demand has been experienced in pig iron, which has resulted in larger business. A Glasgow cable quotes:—No. 1 Coltness, 48s.; No. 1 Langloan, 45s. 9d.; No. 1 Summerlee, 47s. 6d.; No. 1 Gartshornie, 45s.—all F. O. B. Bar iron has ruled steady and unchanged. Values of tin and copper have been fully sustained, but with a light business. Consumption of these metals in Europe is said to have materially decreased owing to the high prices. Late London cables are:—"Spot tin, £166; Chili bars, spot, £80, 2s., 6d.; soft English and Spanish lead, £14; best selected copper, £82." Reports from Pittsburg and Philadelphia show the iron trade to be dull and prices weak. There is no feature of interest to note either there or at the western mills and furnaces. A merely hand to mouth business is doing, and prospects in the immediate future are not encouraging.

BREADSTUFFS.—The demand for flour has been slow, and the market quiet, with no important feature to note, and little business was done outside of a small jobbing trade. Beerholm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast, wheat slow, corn steady. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat buyers hold off; corn steadily held. Liverpool wheat, including club wheat, 6s. 6d to 6s 9d. English country markets firm. Wheat in Paris, 41s. 9d. for April and May. Antwerp spot white quieter." The tone of the Chicago wheat market has been decidedly strong, and prices advanced somewhat. Quotations were:—82½c. May, 83½c. June, and 84½c. July. Corn has not been relatively so strong, but the figures have advanced a little for this article also, being 56c. for May, 55½c. for June, and 55½c. July. Oats improved, standing at 32½c. May, 32½c. June, and 32½c. July. Bad crop reports of spring wheat prospects from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, with rumored European complications, have caused a steady advance during the past two or three weeks, which appears likely to be well sustained. Though the cables report heavy markets abroad, the course of foreign markets will have no effect on this side of the water, for the time being, at least. The grain markets at New York, Toledo, and Milwaukee are all strong, and prices are advancing slowly but steadily. Of the state of the Montreal markets the *Trade Bulletin* says:—"A sharp advance has taken place in the price of No. 2 Canada red winter wheat, 90c. being bid for a cargo in store in this city and refused. On Tuesday last 91½c. was bid for 25,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern, delivered at Montreal, being an advance of 7½c. per bushel on bottom prices. A decided improvement in the flour trade has also to be noted, a much better enquiry having set in for both low grades and the finer brands, the demand coming from the city, Lower Ports, Newfoundland, and England. A lot of 2,000 sacks of spring patents was sold this week for London account, at a c. i. f. price, which shows an advance of 1s. 6d., or 25c. per bbl. within seven days. A good business has been done on Newfoundland and Lower Ports account, the sales being effected in this city on through rates from Ontario mills. In this market the price of flour

may be quoted at 10c. to 15c. per bbl. higher all round by holders. The advance in the value of Manitoba wheat will greatly enhance the interests of Montrealers, a number of whom are heavy holders of the celebrated hard spring, their reported stocks ranging from 200,000 up to 1,500,000 bushels respectively."

PROVISIONS.—There has been no improvement in the local provision market, business being quiet on account of the demand being merely nominal. Few sales have been effected, owing to the fact that buyers are well supplied for the present, and no favorable change is expected for a little time. Hams and bacon met with a moderate demand at steady prices. Lard continues to move freely. The Liverpool, G. B., provision market was steady, except for bacon, which was weaker and declined 6d. to 38s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. Pork was unchanged at 67s. 6d.; lard at 40s., and tallow at 25s. In Chicago the provision market was very strong, pork advancing 15c. to 22½c., being quoted at \$15.25 May, \$14.25 June, and \$14.30 July. Lard also moved up 22½c. to 27½c., quotations being 88 for May, 88 05 June, and 88.12½ July. Green hams were higher at 9½c. to 9¾c., and sweet pickled hams were firmer at 10c. The hog market was active, and prices advanced 10c. to 15c.

BUTTER.—Nothing to attract attention has occurred in the butter market, trade having ruled quiet, with prices substantially unchanged. There has been a moderate local demand for now and really fine old goods, but low grades continue dull and difficult to sell. Receipts of new butter have been light, and were absorbed on presentation, some specially choice bringing high prices.

CHEESE.—No change has occurred in cheese. No enquiry to speak of has occurred, and consequently, no business, except a very small retail trade, has been done. The cable was unchanged at 99s. Now that the last season's transactions are closed, and we are about entering upon a new campaign, in which it is estimated that the Canadian product for export will certainly amount in value to \$7,000,000, and may reach \$10,000,000, it is proper to call attention to the fact that the losses sustained by the shippers who brought the fall make for cash at top prices, and carried it through the winter, have been so enormous as to over-balance the handsome profits that resulted from the summer's operations. The dairy and factorymen got good prices, and a handsome balance sheet was the result of their work; but many of the middlemen were, if not wrecked, at least so severely scorched, that they will not likely be willing, even if they are able, to gamble in cheese futures in the year 1888-9, as they were last year.

APPLES.—The export season being now about over, we do not hear of any further cables. In the Montreal market sales are being made at slaughter prices, a number of lots having been placed at 50c. to \$1 per bbl., whilst the lots have been dumped as worthless. Good to choice lots, which are scarce, have sold at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bbl., and fancy apies have brought as high as \$4 per bbl.

DRIED FRUITS.—There has been an improved demand for dried fruits, especially Valencia raisins, and the stocks in first hands are now about exhausted. Choice fruit is well held. Currants are firm. The London *Grocer's Gazette* says that there is a very buoyant tone in that market, and buyers have been strongly fortified in their ideas by recent reports from Greece. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* remarks:—"The first direct Mediterranean steamer *Dracona*, now on the way to this port, has on board 22,000 packages of oranges and lemons, of which 11,000 boxes of lemons and 1,000 boxes of oranges are from Messina, 2,900 boxes of lemons and 2,000 boxes oranges from Palermo, and 2,900 boxes of lemons and 1,000 boxes oranges from Valencia. She has besides a lot of oranges from Sorrento. About 4,000 boxes of lemons are said to have been bought, and the rest of the cargo, it is said, will be sold by auction."

TEA.—The tea market has shown no specific change, but the undertone may be reported steady to firm, and owners of stock are inclined to hold for the long-deferred improvement, which now seems certain to come before long. New York advices report considerable business.

SUGAR has remained steady and unchanged, with an average volume of trade in both granulated and yellows.

MOLASSES.—Little has been done in our local market, though some fair-sized lots are reported to have recently sold hence to Montreal parties.

FISH OILS.—A Montreal correspondent writes:—"There has been a little more activity in the fish oil market. Cod has been dealt in more freely, including a lot of 100 barrels of Newfoundland, supposed to be 35c. Small lots of steam refined seal have changed hands at 48c."

FISH.—Bait fish have begun to strike in upon our shores, and several have baited up during the week in the vicinity of Dover, and have proceeded to their fishing grounds on the several banks, where cod and halibut congregate. We may, therefore, expect before many days, to receive the first of the new catch of the season. Meanwhile, the market is practically bare, and nothing is done, because nothing can be done in the absence of stock. Our outside advices are as follows:—Gloucester, Mass., April 23.—"Prices are practically unchanged. We quote shore mackerel: 1's at \$20 per bbl.; 2's \$17.50 to \$18; 3's \$15. Bay 1's \$17.50 to \$18; 2's \$16; George's codfish \$3.50 to \$4." Jamaica, April 1.—"The market has been active, with a good demand from all parts of the Island, and several cargoes arriving have been readily placed at satisfactory prices. We quote—codfish 1½; mackerel 50s." Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 29—"We have been free of arrivals during the fortnight, and our market is now showing signs of improvement. Dealers are very moderately supplied, and if no immediate arrivals take place, values will improve materially. Both mackerel and herrings are saleable, but the demand for salmon has been much smaller than usual at this season, and a considerable quantity is still on the market." Barbadoes, 29th March.—"Stocks have been added to by two cargoes just arrived. Lotting rates have been at \$16 for medium, and \$18 for large, but are now quoted at \$17 and \$18.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items such as SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, BISCUITS, and their prices.

BREAD STUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations 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.

Table listing flour and other produce items like Graham, Patent high grades, Superlor Extra, etc., with their respective prices.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various meat and provision items such as Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc., and their prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing fish items such as MACKEREL, HERRING, ALBACORE, etc., and their prices.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table listing lobster prices for Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Table listing various lumber types such as Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, etc., and their prices.

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

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

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing wool and hide prices for clean washed, salted, etc.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruit prices including Apples, Oranges, Lemons, etc.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing poultry prices for Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, etc.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table listing live stock prices for Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, etc.

These quotations are prepared by reliable victualer

SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued).

Mrs. Kynaston eyed her visitor keenly. The same thought had once or twice occurred to herself, she was much too shrewd a judge of human nature not to have detected long ago that Furzedon was a very unscrupulous man; she had dismissed the thought as soon as it occurred to her with the reflection that after all this was an acquaintance of her husband. She had been told to be civil to him, and knew that Dick Kynaston was quite competent to take care of himself; she felt very curious to know what this cloud was that was hanging over Furzedon; but it was quite evident that Lettie knew no more, whatever Mrs. Connop might do. In the mean time it was possible that the Major would be able to solve the mystery when she should ask him about it.

"I will ring for my horse now, if you will allow me," said Miss Devereux, "and I will let you know whenever the Furzedon mystery clears up; for the present, good-bye! and remember, you have only two or three weeks' dullness before you, as for poor me, I am planted here till it pleases Aunt Sarah to send for me!" and with a shrug of her shoulders, indicative of much disgust, Lettie Devereux took her departure.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

MAJOR KYNASTON'S VISITOR.

When Major Kynaston came home that evening, his wife at once informed him of what Miss Devereux had told her; but the Major was even more astonished than his wife, and professed himself perfectly unable to guess what scrape Furzedon had possibly got into. He quite agreed with his wife that Furzedon was about the last man he should have expected to come to grief in any way.

"He is as sharp as a needle, Kate, has plenty of money, and knows how to take care of it. He don't overrate his game at anything, and there is no man in London better able to take care of himself on the racecourse or at the card-table; he's not likely to come to harm, and, though it's going rather far to say that a man of his age is proof against the fascination of your sex, I can only think Furzedon's a fish that would take a deal of catching."

"But think, Dick: is there no Turf transaction in which he was engaged this year in which his conduct might be called—well, shady?"

"None that I know of," rejoined the Major. "He's no fool, but I don't think he would do anything—to put it broadly—that could be laid hold of."

"Stop, Dick! What was the biggest coup you and he made last year? The Derby, wasn't it?"

"Yes; but Furzedon won a good deal more money than I did over it. He laid against the favorite to an extent I didn't dare, and got rather nervous about it."

"Just so; and wasn't there some story about the jockey who rode Belisarius being drugged?"

"Yes, there always are all sorts of canards about when a favorite is beaten for a big race. Drugged!" continued Dick Kynaston; "well, as far as taking about a bottle of brandy before he got up, I suppose Bill Smith was. He had been on the drink ever since he won the 'Two Thousand,' and it was the knowledge of that led us to bet against him. Furzedon, who, as I said before, went deeper into it than I did, had a tout down at Epsom to watch him, just as you would watch a horse; and it was his reporting that Bill Smith was never sober induced him to lay so heavily against the horse."

"Then, you don't believe the story of this drugged glass that was handed him in the paddock?" remarked Mrs. Kynaston.

"Certainly not," rejoined the Major. "Don't think Bill Smith required anything of that sort; he rendered himself incapable in a legitimate way. But there are plenty of other ways a man may come to grief, Kate."

"Quite so," rejoined Mrs. Kynaston: "and, I suppose, if it's true that Mr. Furzedon is in trouble, it is from a cause we should never dream of."

"If there really is anything in the rumor, you may depend on it we shall soon hear—rather a bore if it's a big scandal," continued Dick, "because we have been rather intimate with him of late; and I have been mixed up in a good many business matters with him."

"Yes; as you say, it would be a little awkward; it always is when one's intimates turn out disreputable or adventurers. However, we shall doubtless soon know all about it, if there is anything to know."

Dick Kynaston upon this occasion went to Lincoln unaccompanied by his wife, and returned in high spirits, his speculations having proved eminently successful. As had been arranged, the races over, the Kynastons at once took their departure for London, and Miss Devereux was left in the seclusion of North Leach, to make the best of an eastern county spring time, and anxiously await her aunt's invitation to visit her in Onslow Gardens. "Surely," thought Lettie, "Mr. Slade will feel himself bound to call, after writing that line of warning to Aunt Sarah;" and then she wondered whether that warning had not been intended for her. It was very possible Gilbert had heard that she was engaged to Mr. Furzedon, and was desirous of giving her a hint of that gentleman's character before it was too late. From what she knew of Gilbert Slade, he was not at all the man to indulge in reckless gossip about his fellows. She felt sure he would never have written to Mrs. Connop in this wise without very substantial ground to go on. And then Lettie, as she turned the subject once more in her mind, whispered to herself, "He surely must care a little about me, or he would

never have interfered;" for, by this time, Miss Devereux had quite convinced herself that it was in her special behoof that Gilbert had written to her aunt. How she did wish that she could see that letter! Not that she supposed there was any mention of her in it; but she was very curious to see exactly what Mr. Slade had said. At present she could not be sure whether this guarded reticence was Mrs. Connop's or his. She was destined to read that letter some little time later with mingled feelings of pleasure and annoyance. In the mean time the Kynastons had duly settled in May Fair for the season, and the Major also had duly received a letter which puzzled him pretty nearly as much as Gilbert Slade's did Miss Devereux. Dick Kynaston's note was from the uncle, and the fact of Norman Slade writing to him at all astonished the Major not a little. When they next met, racing, Kynaston had more than once endeavored to improve the slight acquaintance he had had with him; but Norman was a very difficult man to know, unless you happened to suit his fancy—the last man upon whom it was possible to force an acquaintance; and, as we know, he had conceived a dislike to the Major the very first time he met him. The note was very formal and very short; it commenced, "Dear sir," and briefly inquired when it would suit Major Kynaston to see the writer on a matter of business. Dick, of course, replied, naming a day upon which he would be at home, and then consulted his wife as to what business it was possible Norman Slade could want to see him about. Mrs. Kynaston read the letter attentively, and then exclaimed—"I am right, Dick; it's some Turf scrape that Mr. Furzedon has got into. Mr. Norman Slade is a great racing-man, is he not?"

The Major nodded assent.

"You are known to be Furzedon's Turf partner, and you may depend upon it he went a good deal further than you know of about that Derby. There's a storm brewing, Dick, and I am afraid some of the mud likely to be stirred up will come our way."

"Rather rough if it should; but the Derby business took place as I told you the other day, and I don't believe Norman Slade wants to see me about anything connected with racing. More likely some young fellow has got into a mess about it—his nephew the Hussar, I shouldn't wonder."

Mrs. Kynaston's heart gave a jump as she thought of Bertie Slade's trouble and coming to them for advice and assistance. That would afford many delightful opportunities of prosecuting the flirtation for the forward of which she had so patiently schemed, and enable her to complete the subjugation of that errant Dragoon; for that, given sufficient opportunity, any man could resist her fascinations was an idea that never crossed Dick Kynaston's mind. She had a wild caprice to instal Bertie Slade as a cavalier-in-waiting, and had allowed her feelings to run riot as far as her own concerns. What had been caprice was now dangerously near a permanent infatuation, and Mrs. Kynaston had neither love for her husband, nor principle to stand to her should the hour of need come. A day or two later Norman Slade was duly ushered into Kynaston's sanctum, and welcomed with great cordiality by the Major.

"Don't know what brings you here, Slade, but I'm very glad to see you, and now you have found us, I hope, although it is your first, it will be no means your last visit."

"I have called, Major Kynaston," rejoined Norman, with a slight inclination on the Major, "to acquaint you with a very unpleasant circumstance which, as it indirectly concerns you, ought to be made known to you. Furzedon is your racing partner, I believe."

"He is," replied the Major shortly.

"Are you aware of what his business is?" asked Slade.

"I never heard he had one," replied Kynaston with unfeigned surprise.

"And yet you are credited with knowing the ins and outs of London life pretty well."

"What has that got to do with it?" replied the Major, testily.

"Mr. Furzedon is a money-lender on an extensive scale," said Norman with an amused smile. "He does business under the name of Jordan & Co."

"What?" exclaimed the Major, "do you mean to tell me that Mr. Furzedon is Jordan & Co., the swell pawnbrokers?"

"Just so," replied Slade.

"Well," said the Major, "it takes a good deal to astonish Dick Kynaston; but he's fairly gravelled this time." And then, to Norman Slade's astonishment, the Major burst into a peal of laughter.

What could the man mean? for Slade felt sure that Kynaston spoke the truth when he declared his ignorance of Furzedon's carrying on business as Jordan & Co. Norman had experience in his Turf life of many strange characters; but he would have considered the discovery that one of his intimate friends was a professional money-lender by no means a thing to laugh at. But Dick Kynaston was struck with the cool cynicism of Furzedon, as the man about town, recommending his spendthrift associates to apply for relief to Jordan & Co., alias Furzedon, and how that he, the Major, had been unconsciously made to serve that gentleman's interests. However, a revulsion speedily took place, and Kynaston grasped the fact that his astute young partner had been making a fool of him. Notwithstanding arrived at this situation but feels angry with the originator of it, and with not a little hauteur the Major replied,

"I have been unable, Mr. Slade, to help laughing at Furzedon's amazing impudence; but you can't suppose he would have ever crossed my mind as a friend, nor been received by my wife, if I had had the slightest knowledge of his occupation. On a racecourse, as you know, we mix with the most strange acquaintances."

"Yes," said Norman; "but I think you will admit his acquaintance with me is highly detrimental. I am about to bring a very grave charge against Mr. Furzedon before the Jockey Club—against him, remember, you though, as his racing partner, it is right you should have early knowledge of it."

The Major was listening with the greatest attention. "I shall charge Mr. Furzedon with hocussing the jockey of Belisarius in the Derby just before the race."

"Absurd!" interrupted the Major. "Bill Smith required no hocussing. He was drunk, as all the world knows—"

"I have nothing to do with whether he required it," sneered Norman. "If he did not, there was the less cause for Mr. Furzedon to commit unnecessary crime. That he did I can and shall prove. I suspected it at the time, and learnt it as a fact last year at Doncaster."

"And why was the charge not brought forward then?" said Kynaston.

"Simply because I was unable to collect the evidence before the racing season terminated, and there has been no quorum of the Jockey Club to bring the case before since."

"I know there was some rumor of this kind current last May; but I never heard Furzedon's name connected with it. I always regarded it as an idle *canard*. You know very well, if a favorite does not run up to his form in a big race, there's generally a whisper of foul play of some kind—usually quite unwarranted. I can only say, Mr. Slade, should you prove your case, my connection with Mr. Furzedon is of course terminated; indeed, I think I might say that under any circumstances. In the mean time I can only thank you for giving me this notice of your intentions."

"It was only right you should have it," rejoined Norman, rising. "You know the world, especially the racing world, too well not to know that some odium will probably apply to yourself in consequence of your partner's nefarious proceedings. What steps you will think best to take are, of course, no business of mine. I have only to warn you that the case is very clear against Furzedon. Good morning, Major Kynaston." And with a somewhat stiff bow Norman Slade left the room.

"Pleasant this, by Jove!" muttered the Major as the street-door closed behind his visitor. "Slade is just the man to work out this thing relentlessly, and, what's more, the Jockey Club will listen to him. That young scoundrel! I have not the slightest doubt he's guilty. Slade would never be spoken so confidently as he did if he had not got chapter and verse by heart. He is quite right; some of the mud of this transaction is sure to get to my skirts. Nobody will ever believe that I wasn't in the swim. They will probably suggest that it was all my *planning*, only that I was too wanting to risk doing it myself. Quite likely the world will take that view of it, and will probably say that Furzedon has to bear all the punishment of it, while the chief offender has gone scatheless. Think of that young scabard turning out to be Jordan & Co.!"

The Major's very high tone about money-lenders may seem somewhat preposterous, considering that he was but a money-lender's jackal himself; but he regarded all that as a strictly business transaction, and, upon the rare occasions any of the fraternity were permitted to pass his door, they got no further than into his own immediate den.

As he walked away, Norman Slade came to the conclusion that Major Kynaston had been guilty of no connivance with his partner in the matter of the Epsom robbery. It had evidently been done without his knowledge, and it was quite evident to Slade that he was in considerable ignorance of Mr. Furzedon's character and pursuit.

"To think," he muttered with a smile, "that such a sly old fox as Kynaston thinks himself should have been bamboozled by such a young blackguard as Furzedon. However, one must get up pretty early to hold one's own with a pawnbroker's nephew, I suppose, and this one certainly seems exceptionally gifted."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

SHERE ALI VANISHES.

Hobson and Charlie Devereux rode back to camp at a hand gallop. Sharp and decisive were the former's orders to strike the tents and fall in as quickly as possible. In less than an hour the soldiers had abandoned the shade of the grateful tops of palms and were tramping across the sandy plain that separated them from the wooded country. The soldiers all knew that their officers had come upon the enemy, and stepped out with a will, in the hope that at last they were about to come up with their wily, fleet-footed foe, and settle with him for the many long, wearisome marches he had caused them. Charlie Devereux, especially, is very sanguine on this score, but the tough veteran who leads them is by no means hopeful about it.

"I trust you may prove right, Devereux," said Hobson, in reply to the joyful prognostications of his subaltern, "but they are cunning as jackals, these Pandies. They know where we halted, and Shere Ali would make a very good guess at how long we should be before we reached him, and I do not believe he will wait for us."

Hobson proved a true prophet, for when they arrived at the edge of the jungle the skirmishers speedily announced that the enemy's camp was deserted. His cooking fires were still smouldering, and it was evident, from other signs, that he had been encamped there for some days, but Shere Ali had now vanished, and there was nothing to show in what direction. It might have been by the road, but Hobson was well aware that there were numerous trails through the jungle perfectly well known and not infrequently used by the natives, and it was more probable that the famous dacoit chief would sooner trust to the trackless forest to baffle the pursuit of the Feringhee than rely upon the legs of his followers on the main road. This was a tangled knot to unravel, and Charlie chafed and fretted a good deal because his captain halted instead of pushing along the main road rapidly in pursuit of the fugitives.

"Surely we are losing time," he remarked at length, no longer able to control his impatience.

(To be continued.)

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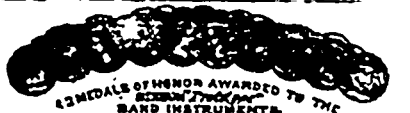
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MINING.

RECIPROCITY IN COAL.—The North Sydney Herald, in an article in its issue of the 18th April, has a most convincing article against reciprocity in coal. It argues that the effect of reciprocity would be to close down every coal mine in Cape Breton. The article is so timely and so directly to the point that we quote it at length. "Our reasons for believing as we do are— (1) That we could not, under existing circumstances, effect a large sale of coal in New England States; and (2.) That we would undoubtedly be driven out of our home market. The annual output of the American mines is over 100,000,000 tons, and their supply is inexhaustible. This enormous product is handled by large and wealthy corporations, and as they have a monopoly of the trade in the west and middle parts of the continent, they could and would afford to send coal into the Eastern States and Provinces at slaughter prices for a number of years, in order to crush out our small competing companies. In doing this, they would be assisted by the fact that the railway system along the eastern seaboard is so complete, and the large sections of these railways are under their own control. The great portion of the coal which we sent to the New England States and New York some few years ago was used for gas purposes. That demand will not be revived under reciprocity because to-day there are mines in Pennsylvania and Ohio which yield coal richer in gas, and containing less sulphur than ours. Under a duty of sixty cents per ton we have built up a large home market during the last nine years, and there is no one who will deny, that this tariff wall is broken down, our sale of coal in the Upper Provinces will be irretrievably gone. We in Cape Breton are mightily interested in this business. We have now an assured market up the St. Lawrence, and if the market is sacrificed for the sake of what we can sell in the New England States, then good-bye prosperity, and good-bye interprovincial trade as far as we are concerned."

MALAGA LAKE.—In addition to the work now being done in this district by the "Malaga Mining Company (Limited)" we are informed that a crusher is about being erected on the Hall areas, which have been purchased by an American Syndicate. Mr. Hall and Mr. Caldwell have lately been in the city arranging for the erection of the stamp mill. Indications point to the conclusion that this district will cause considerable stir before long.

From a lengthy advertisement in the Royal Gazette we gather that Charles R. Palgrave, of London, England, is the lessee of the gold mine situated at Hurricane Island, East Division of Isaac's Harbor Mining area. That Mr. Palgrave means business is made evident from the fact that he is applying under the Act for authority to enter upon the land and proceed with mining, the ownership of the realty being uncertain. From all accounts gold mining in Guysborough County is to be vigorously prosecuted during the coming season.

Continuing our extracts from the Dominion report on Geological Surveys and Explorations, we find that:—

"No minute surveys or detailed examinations of the before mentioned gold districts have been made, but a few remarks relating to their general structure may, however, be given.

In examining the map, it will be found that all the gold mines are or in close proximity to, the anticlinal axes, and this is also true of the auriferous leads above mentioned.

The vertical distance of the different gold belts of this region, from the base of the upper graphitic slate, is shown in the following list:—

Name of the belt.	N. or S. dip and angle of the rocks. DEGREES.	Vertical distance to the upper slate land. FEET.
Consolidated Gold Mining Co. of Isaac's Harbor District	S. < 60	4,000
Gallagher Gold Mining Co	N. < 63	4,000
Victoria Gold Mining Co.....	N. < 78	2,800
Star Gold Mining Co.....	N. < 65	4,620
Wine Harbor Gold District.....	S. < 75-85	4,620
Sherbrooke " "	N. < 45; S. < 90	8,000
Cochran's Hill Gold Mine.....	N. < 80	4,620
Crow's Nest " "	N. < 87	6,600
Feum Secum " "	N. < 70; S. < 50	5,940
Mooshead " "	S. < 55	(1)
Harrigan's Cove " "	S. < 65	(1)
Salmon River or Darr's Hill Mine.....	N. < 80; S. < 65	2,800

It will be seen from this table that all the gold belts occur at a distance below the base of the graphitic slate, varying between 2,800 and 8,000 feet. Should this hold true of the gold belts west of this region, we shall have a thickness of 5,200 feet of productive gold measures out of the total 15,000 feet of the Lower Cambrian, or about one-third. From observations made by Poole, Campbell, Hind, and others, such is most probably the case, but nothing positive can be asserted till the general structure of the rest of the Lower Cambrian of the Atlantic coast has been thoroughly made out. Many intercalated quartz veins are also found in the lower portion of the quartziferous group, and in the upper graphitic slate group, not in such large numbers, however, as at the horizon of the auriferous measures; few, moreover, contain gold, and only in very small quantity.

Three quarters of a mile west of the junction, a few quartz veins, cutting slightly across altered black slates of the upper group, were found to contain traces of gold. Half a-mile west of Moser's River, above the saw-mill, a vein of rusty quartz, four feet thick, apparently following the strike of the

upper graphitic slate, was opened, but found very poor in gold. It may, therefore, be concluded that the upper part of the series also carries gold, but in very small quantity; but no instances are known in which the lower portion of the quartzite group contains auriferous quartz-veins.

Admitting that the horizon of the gold is a little above the middle of the quartzite group, the auriferous measures could certainly be found at the surface, only along the anticlinals by which they have been brought up, and where their edges may have been exposed by denudation.

It has been advocated by Campbell, Hind, and others, that the gold districts occurred at the intersection of broad north and south upheavals, with the sharp east and west anticlinals. Such is certainly the case with the Sherbrooke and Ecu Secum districts, and perhaps also with that of Salmon River, while the Wine Harbor gold district is rather on a north and south depression, and the others do not seem to be connected with the intersection of an anticlinal with either upheaval or depression; therefore, nothing very definite can be said about them.

The origin, mode of occurrence, and extension of the auriferous lodes have been discussed by Dr. Selwyn, in his report for 1870-71, already referred to.

Turning to page 27 of the Report of the Inspector of Mines, we gather the following interesting particulars of some of the gold districts:—

Salmon River.—The Duffrin mine has carried on a large and remunerative business during the season, keeping the 3S-stamp mill going almost continuously; 10,602 tons of ore have been crushed, yielding 3,258 ounces of gold. The wire rope system has continued to give satisfaction. The workings in the East mine have developed large bodies of ore, the lode having in two of the large slopes a width of 23 feet. In the West mine the lode is from three to six feet in width. The vein is actually in two parts, the upper dip having shown in the original outcrop, but showing the two dips between 50 and 100 feet in depth. There appears to be practically an unlimited supply of ore on the property. The total returns from this mine since it was opened, show 27,814 ounces from 55,483 tons of quartz.

Fifteen Mile Stream.—The Egerton Company, under the superintendency of Mr. May, have been doing a steady business during the season. The hoisting and hoisting works of James Hudson were burnt during the season, causing a stoppage of his mine. Prospecting was greatly helped by the dry season, and a large amount of work was done, a number of new lodes having been found and opened. Discoveries of gold in boulders in different places within a few miles of this camp, led to a considerable amount of exploration. This camp is still at a disadvantage for want of a good road.

Beaver Dam.—Mr. Yeaton has been carrying on his work steadily, and doing well. A large amount of the work at this camp has been prospecting and development.

Killag.—Messrs. Stuart and Dixon have been working during the season. A road from the Sheet Harbor road to the camp was built during the summer by the Government and the parties interested in the district.

Lochaber.—John H. Anderson was busy during the season on the property of the Lochaber Company, and opened up a number of leads showing gold. There are a large number of leads in this district, and of good sizes for working.

Caribou, (Jennings).—The Lake Lode Co. have been pushing their work with good results. A new shaft was opened some distance West of the old shaft to afford convenience in handling the ore from the West slopes. A new boiler and some new machinery has been added to enlarge the power at the mine. Robert Wright has been superintending the development of some of the flat leads in the vicinity of the old Heatherington property, and has secured good ore. The owners have put up steam hoisting gear, and intend to put up a mill.

Caribou, (Moose River).—This district is a steady producer, although the amount of gold is small during some months. The outlook now is very encouraging. Mining is being carried on in three properties by Messrs. Touquoy, Bruce, and McGregor, respectively. Mr. Touquoy has opened up a body of good ore, working the South lead with two dips, the Serpentine lead and the North lead in one mine. He has built a dam to secure water power, and is building a 15-stamp mill. Being satisfied with the tests of the trial on his areas, he intends to work over some thousand tons in the mill. Mr. Bruce is working the South lead on the areas adjoining Mr. Touquoy. Mr. McGregor is working leads on the Moose River Gold Mining Co.'s property. His pits are down on the dips from the principal anticlinal fold in the district. The Caribou district shows 1,861 ounces from 2,689 tons of ore.

Explorers and prospectors have reported the finding of gold in a great number of places throughout the county.

Luxemburg County.—**Gold River.**—The Gold River Mining Co. built a 30-stamp mill, driven by water, at the junction of the Branch Brook and the river. Some low grade ore was crushed. The dry season closed down the work, as the crushing, hoisting and pumping is done by water power. Prospecting was very brisk, and the discoveries of several new leads were reported.

Large numbers of areas were taken up for prospecting throughout this county, and considerable exploration done at different places.

Hastis County.—**Rawdon.**—This district was one of the principal producers during the year. The properties known as the East and West mines, formerly owned by the McNaughton Co. and the Rawdon Co., were sold to an English company. The McNaughton lead kept up in value, and has been steadily worked. The workings are down a little over 400 feet. A wide lead, giving four feet of ore, has been largely worked.

RIGHT HERE IN CANADA

What Your Friends and Neighbors Say on a Matter of Vital Importance.

Below will be found a sample of the multitude of letters of encouragement Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., daily receive. The subjoined unsolicited testimonials are from your friends and neighbors, ladies and gentlemen you know and esteem for their honor and straightforwardness, and who would scorn to be a party to any deception. What has been done for others can be done for you, and it is folly, nay suicidal, to longer suffer when the means of recovery lie at your very door:

International R. R. Dining Saloon, ALEXANDRIA, Nova Scotia, Jan., 1887.—In October 1884, I was taken down with bleeding of the kidneys, or some of the arteries leading from them. One day, while lifting, I felt something giving away in the region of my left kidney and immediately after I commenced to pass blood in my water. Three doctors could not stop the flow of blood. I got "Warner's safe cure," and began taking it unknown to the doctors, and about the 10th of December the bleeding began to get less, and in two or three days the dropsy began to set in my legs and feet. By this time I was reduced to a mere skeleton, suffering from cramps in my legs, feet and hands, also the hiccoughs. My flesh became like a piece of white unpolished marble, cold and no signs of any moisture. I here wish to say that I did not take any of "Warner's Safe Cure" from the 20th of December until March following. They tried all they could to check the dropsy, but had to resort to tapping at last, which was done every thirteen or fourteen days until the 23d of March. Then I was given up as hopeless, my spiritual director giving me the last dying rites of my church. I told them, fear not, I would, with the help of God and "Warner's Safe Cure" come out all right. I then began taking "Warner's Safe Cure" every three hours night and day, and "Warner's Safe Pills" also, and dieted as directed, and to the surprise of the doctors, my family, friends and the public, I was able to get out by the 1st of May for a short walk or a drive. I still continued to take "Warner's Safe Cure" and now I feel as well in health as I ever did. No more trouble with dropsy, cramps, hiccoughing, or kidneys, and consider myself a sound man again. The catarrh in the head, of which I was badly affected, also disappeared. These are all the facts of my case, as hundreds can tell who know how low I was. As a reference I will mention the name of Mr. J. Rogers, with the firm of Evanson & Mansou, of Montreal, who knows my case in full.

W. J. Hamilton

TORONTO, Ont. (166 Wilton Ave.) Jan. 31st, 1887.—For ten years I suffered from quinsy and relaxed throat, being confined to my room for weeks at a time. I was at last induced to try "Warner's Safe Cure" and with a most beneficial result I may say I have not suffered in the slightest from quinsy since.

Wm. Robinson

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 19, 1887.—I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my kidneys were affected, and treated me for Bright's disease. I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced taking "Warner's Safe Cure."

L. D. Ballew

Supt. Protection Police and Fire Patrol Co. of Canada.

HAWKSBURY, Ont., March 27, 1887.—I have been terribly afflicted with chronic Bright's disease. My body swelled so I could scarcely move about and my eyesight was so affected so that I could hardly distinguish objects across the room. I had a distressing cough from the pressure of water on my lungs, and was in danger of suffocation whenever I attempted to lie down. My limbs were so swollen that I could not bend my joints or sit on a chair. The valves of my heart refused their office. At times circulation seemed entirely suspended so that I was incapable of moving a limb, and at others the increased action of my heart would cause such a pain in my head as words are inadequate to describe. Then again my stomach refused all nourishment and I was growing weaker every day. The physician who attended me said there was no hope; he could do no more for me and that a few days would see the end. At this stage I resorted to "Warner's Safe Cure" and "Warner's Safe Pills," and with most satisfactory results,

although it was some two or three weeks after I commenced their use before much decided improvement was manifested. My recovery then was very rapid. My weight from dropsical swelling was then 132 lbs. and is now reduced to 107, about my normal weight. Analysis showed 90 per cent. albumen with a quantity of tube casts, and is now reduced to 10 per cent. I am so far recovered as to be able to attend my domestic duties, taking moderately long walks and visit friends as formerly. "Warner's Safe Nervine" has so far corrected the action of my heart that the severe pain in my head has entirely left.

Wm. J. Spencey

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HOME AND FARM.

CREAMERIES.

Many farmers are interested in this subject. Creameries have been introduced so extensively in other countries, and have met with such almost universal favor, that it is only fair to presume they would be a success here. There are three main methods of running a creamery.

THE CREAM GATHERING SYSTEM.

With this system the farmers set their own milk, all in similar vessels at regular stated times, and the creamery company collects the cream, measures it, and carries it to the creamery, where it is made into butter. Among the advantages claimed for this system are: (a.) The small amount of capital required, simply the building, butter making apparatus, and a team. (b.) That the cream from long distances apart may be collected, taking in a radius of eight or ten miles. (c.) That the farmers do not have to deliver the milk. (d.) That they retain the skim milk sweet and good at home. (e.) That they get pay for the cream, making it an inducement for them to get rich milk rather than a large quantity. (f.) That good stock and rich milkers get the benefit of their value. (g.) That it is the least trouble to the farmers. (h.) That no substance of manurial value is removed.

THE COOLEY SYSTEM.

In this system the fresh milk is delivered at the factory by the farmers, and is there mixed and set for the cream, which is made into butter, while the skim milk is either returned to the farmer, or made into cheese by using the skim milk of one milking, mixed with the whole of the next milking. The advantages claimed for this system are: That it costs but little more than the cream-gathering system, (if the milk is returned to the farmer) (i.) While the milk is ensured to be set properly, in order to get all the cream, and not exposed to odors. (j.) Less expense to the farmer, as he does not have to prepare a place to keep the milk while the cream is rising (k.) That no substances of manurial value are lost to the farm. (l.) That, when desirable, cheese may be made. (m.) That for less than a radius of five miles, it is less trouble to deliver the milk than to set it, (including the getting of ice, etc.)

THE THIRD SYSTEM IS THE SEPARATION SYSTEM,

in which the milk is delivered to the factory and run through a separator, which unions all the cream, leaving the milk sweet as new milk, which may be obtained within a few hours, or the whole night's milk may be mixed with the morning's skim milk, and made into cheese if the farmer lives at a distance. It is claimed: (n.) That the most butter is obtained by this system. (o.) That the skimmed milk is returned sweeter. This is the most expensive system to start.

The question is constantly asked: Will a creamery pay in Nova Scotia? Yes! of course. It is like any other business; it must be properly managed. It is an easy thing to spoil the most paying business. The advantages of Nova Scotia for creameries, butter-factories, and cheese factories are: The local market is good, prices ranging high for good butter, for foreign markets we are the nearest to England of any country on the continent. Butter and cheese could be shipped there without having to take a long journey by rail, thus avoiding the greatest source of loss. It could be shipped without many changes, which is a great advantage.

Our soil and climate are especially adapted to the production of butter.

Any of these systems are good. As they are adapted to different surroundings, farmers must determine which nearest fulfill their requirements.

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

The central experimental farm at Ottawa was established over a year ago. Some of the results of its work are shown in three bulletins. One issued in February, 1887, gives a short outline of the work proposed to be done. Farmers are invited to send samples of seed there to be tested. In the second the results of the seed testing for last spring are given. 187 samples were tested. A vast amount of material has been collected for experimentation, a short summary of which appears in this bulletin. The third bulletin is a compilation and condensation of the various articles upon fungi affecting wheat, and the use of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol,) as a remedy.

The farm for the Maritime Provinces has been located at Nappan, in Cumberland Co., N. S. Col. Wm. Blair, of Truro, has been appointed superintendent. He is busily engaged in preparing it for experimental work. It is understood that this will require considerable labor. These stations will be of great value to the farmer if he will only make use of them, and their value will be in proportion to the extent to which he avails himself of the information furnished.

REPORTS.

Two valuable and interesting reports for farmers were presented to the Legislature of Nova Scotia this year. One was by the Secretary for Education, and every one interested in educational matters should read it. Certainly the course that Dr. Allison has marked out is very wise, and may be hastened when his suggestions become realities, especially those which refer to the training of teachers. The other report is that of the Secretary for Agriculture, which is a commendable advance over previous years, in an immense amount of information of practical value to the farmer. On a future occasion greater reference will be made to certain features of this report, which is well worthy of study.

We are apt to think "blue books" are dry reading, and certainly there is in these two reports an ample amount of statistics and tables, but, besides these, there is much to interest the general reader.

The farmer who has left his manure hauling until the ground is fit to plow, can meditate on the advantages of foresight.

Sow no more land than can be properly prepared, manured, and tilled.

In an average season it pays better to till few acres well than many acres poorly.

Last year a number of leading agriculturists of Great Britain died, among them Dr. Voelker, chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society, and Mr. Jenkins, its secretary, both of whom have done much for British Agriculture.

An account of the late very interesting meeting of the Dairyman's Association will appear in the next issue.

A year ago the United States Government granted every State an annual grant of \$15,000 for agricultural experimentation. These grants have just become available. A great amount of knowledge of permanent value should be the outcome of so liberal a measure.

The *Farmer's Advocate*, (London, Ont.) says:—"While this season of the year is not particularly favorable for vermin in the poultry houses, it is well to examine the fluff of the fowls and see that there are no large body lice on them. These are vastly different from the little red louse that infests the poultry born in warm weather. The latter never leave the house, but congregate in myriads on the lower side of the perches during the day, and suck the life fluid from the birds by night. The former live continually on them, and may be seen by parting the feathers of the fluff. Apply a little sulphur, parting the feathers, and sprinkling it on with the thumb and fingers. It is not necessary to apply except on the fluff and lower parts of the body. A good preventive is to saturate the perches occasionally with crude carbolic acid—one gill to a pail of water. Crude acid costs 25¢ per pint at the drug stores, and should be kept on the premises at all times. It is invaluable as a disinfectant. Any cesspool or other foul place may be rendered inoffensive by an application of the above solution.

If the hens are not laying, examine them and see if they are too fat; if not, feed scalded beans and shorts in the morning and wheat in the afternoon, giving a head of cabbage or other green food twice a week, and a little fresh meat as often. If too fat, or, indeed under any circumstances it is well to give them their grain in straw twenty inches deep on the barn floor and make them scratch for it, thus securing exercise. If fat, feed as instead of wheat."

OUR COSY CORNER.

Cheap goods are seldom economical, and this is particularly true of a black gown, that mainstay of the woman who wishes to appear well, but has little money to expend on dress. A gown to be commended, for it can be so arranged that it will be appropriate for evening or day wear, is of black net over black sateen. Wear a pretty satin basque with it for ordinary occasions, and when you need an evening or dinner toilette, substitute a bodice of black velvet, cut low in the neck, and with straps for sleeves. Jet passementerie may outline the bodice, and a velvet sash with long loops and ends may fall from under the point in the back, adding to the drapery of the skirt, and making it appear more elaborate. Having carefully chosen some finely cut beads, the economical woman will now embroider the passementerie on stiff net; it will then have the *cachet* of being hand-made, and the wearer need have no fears of the beads falling off. The net is cut away and the garniture put in the place it was designed for. On removing her velvet bodice, the careful woman will fold and lay it in the drawer of her wardrobe, placing white tissue paper between the folds; a bodice will lose its shape if hung up. There is great economy in knowing how to care for one's belongings, and that is why the woman who has some one to press a creased or wrinkled gown, freshen a ribbon or mend a bit of lace, or who has the time and skill to do it herself, can make her costumes last twice as long as they otherwise would. Crush a sheet of tissue paper in your hands and wherever there is a loop or puff put a bit of paper under it to keep it from flattening.

Nowadays, when silk skirts are so generally worn, and their ragged edges so soon become prominent, a broad binding of black velvet is not only a neat and desirable means of concealing the frayed parts, but also possesses the advantage that it will not rub kid shoes to that peculiar shade of bluish black so suggestive of shabby gentility. For your silk stockings that certainly need darning, try silk floss instead of the silk that comes by the ball. The floss comes in skeins, and one can, as the stocking deserves, either fill the rent up rapidly with the double thread, or part the thread and make a neater finish at the cost of a little more time. With a very thin black silk stocking it is best to take a strip of thin black ribbon about half-an-inch wide, and use it as a stay, sewing it firmly with black silk the entire length of the seam. This is really useful, for a stitch once loosened on the leg of the stocking will ravel a long way in a very short time, and make necessary a darn that will never be quite neat.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives 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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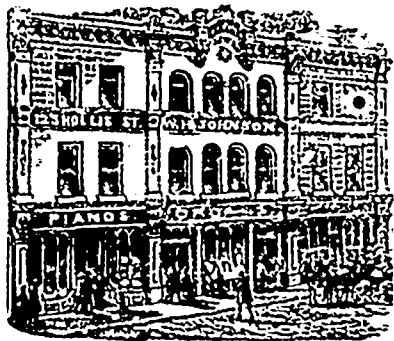
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The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Chess—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required. All communications for this department should be addressed—

CHES EDITOR, Windsor, N. S.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Quebec Chronicle.—Your issue of March 22nd failed to reach us. Kindly forward.

SAMSTAG ABEND.—Es wäre uns sehr lieb, "eine Tausch zu treffen."

HAMILTON WHITE.—Your welcome letter received. Solutions correct. Will write you shortly.

F. MACKIE, (Eng.)—Correct solutions of 14, 16, 17, received.

DR. E. S. CREED, H. B. STAINS.—Nos. 22 and 23 are correct.

REV. P. H. BROWN, J. W. WALLACE.—No. 23 is correct.

N. B.—No solutions are acknowledged which are posted after the publication of the printed solution in this column.

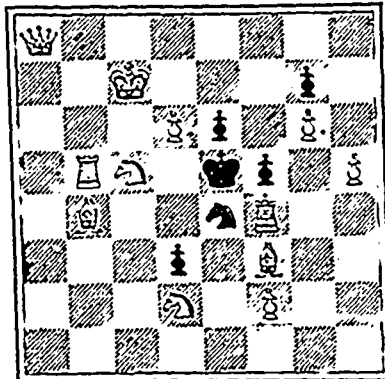
Solution to Problem 24.—R to Q5, etc.

Solution to Problem 25.—Q to QR8, etc.

(Correct solutions of 24 and 25 received from Rev. C. E. Willets, L. M. Wilkins, Dr. L. Johnstone, W. J. Calder; and of No. 25 from Dr. E. S. Creed, Rev. P. H. Brown, and C. Cutbill.)

PROBLEM No. 28.

By J. A. Graves, of Brooklyn, U. S. BLACK.



White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PAWN OPENING.

Played between Herr Meyer (White) and S. S. (Black.) This game is extraordinary, as White began by playing all his Pawns one square, and Black moved every Pawn two squares.

WHITE.

- 1 P to QR3
2 P to QK13
3 P to QB3
4 P to Q3
5 P to K3
6 P to KB3
7 P to KK13
8 P to KR3
9 P to Q4
10 P takes KP
11 P to B4
12 Kt to B3
13 P takes KtP
14 Kt to Kt5
15 B to KK12
16 Q to B2
17 Castles
18 P takes P
19 Kt to Q2
20 QKt to K4

BLACK.

- P to QR4
P to QK14
P to QB4
P to Q4
P to K4
P to KB4
P to KK14
P to KR4
P to QB5
Kt to QB3
B to K3
P to KK15
BP takes KK1P
Q to K2
R to Qsq.
Kt takes P
Kt to Q6
QP takes P
B to Q4
P to KR5

- 21 P takes P
22 Kt to Kt3
23 B takes B
24 Q to KK12
25 R to Kt5
26 RP takes P
27 P takes P
28 Q to K4 (ch)
29 Q takes P
30 QKt to K4
31 Q to B7 (ch)
32 Kt takes B (ch)
33 R to Qsq.
34 Q to K6 (ch)
35 B to R3
R takes P
Q to B3
K takes B
R to Qsq.
P to Kt5
P takes P
B takes P
Kt to K2
B to B4
Q to B3
K to Q2
Q takes Kt
K to B3
K to B2
Resigns.

(Boys' Own Paper.)

We have received from Messrs. R. Clarke and Co., of Cincinnati, U. S., a copy of their "American Edition of Cook's Synopsis of the Chess Openings." This is undoubtedly a work which every member of a Chess club should possess. In addition to Cook's Synopsis, (regarded in England as the standard work on the Openings) which is here reprinted in extenso, there is a valuable supplement by Mr. J. W. Miller, (of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette) containing a number of American inventions in the Chess Openings, together with first analyses discovered since 1682. At the end is a useful list of the Chess club and Chess columns in the United States and Canada. The work is thoroughly brought up to date, analyses being given of such openings as the Blackmar, Fyfe, and Jerome Gambits, the Meadow Hay, Stonewall, etc. In short we can confidently recommend the book to our readers as a standard work for reference. It may be procured direct from the publishers, free by mail for \$2.

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 Grafton Street, Halifax.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. MACKIE, Retford, E.—Your card giving correct solution of Problem 10 is received.

T. B. L.—Thanks for your suggestions, but do not see the way clear to organize a checker tournament this summer. While we have a number of good players in this city and vicinity, they are not sufficiently enthusiastic to undertake the responsibility and expense that would be entailed. Your end game is very good, and you will find it below. Would be pleased to look over the positions in the Scottish American that you mention as having given up. Please reconsider No. 11. Your solution is faulty. Second solution better, but not complete.

FRANK FORSHAY.—Your solution of Problem 11 is unsound. Please try again.

SIMON D. FRASER, Charlottetown.—Your solution of No. 19 is correct. The other line to which you allude is the stronger one, and should have been given by you to make the solution complete. Will write soon.

"W." Halifax, "Mc." Maitland, and Hugh McDonald, Th orburn, No. 11 not complete. Try again.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 19.—Simon D. Fraser, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., has sent the only solution to this problem which has reached us. The position is as follows:—black man—7, k, 21; white ks, 18, 29. White to move and win.

- 18 15 9-6 14 9 1-5
21-17 17 14 1-5 2 5
29 25 6-1 9 6 10-14
17-13 15 19(a)* 5-1 26 22
25 21 1-6 6 2 5-1
13-9 19 23(b)* 7-10 6-10
21 17 6-1(1) 23. 26(c)* w. wins

(1) Instead of 6-1 move as below:

- 6-10 (2) 15-11 10-14 17-22
14 9 6 2 8 10 23 19
10-15 7-10 14-17
9 6 2 6 10 14 w. wins.

(2) Instead of 15-11 move as follows:—

- 7-11 (3) 15-10 10-7 7-3
6 9 23 19 9 14 14-10

(3) Instead of 15-10 move as follows:—

- 11-16 *27 23 28-32 27 32
9 6 24-28 18 23 28-24
15-19 10 15 32-28 32 28
23 27 28-24 23 27
16-20 23 19 28 32
6 10 24-28 19 23
19-24 15 18 32-28 w. wins.

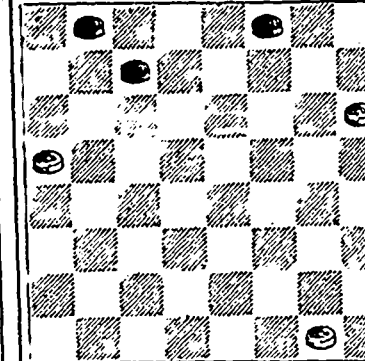
(a) If 14 9 is moved, black draws by 7-10.
(b) If 19 16 is moved, black draws by 6-2.
(c) If 23 18 is moved, black draws by 1-5.

* Only moves to win.

PROBLEM 21.

Selected.

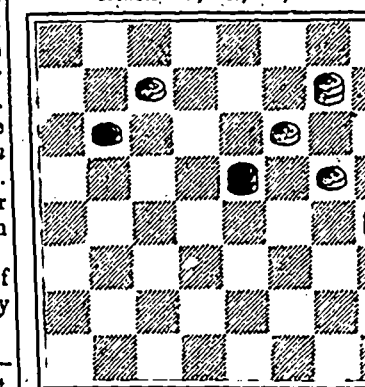
Black men—1, 3, 6.



White men—12, 13, 32. Black to move and win.

PROBLEM No. 22.

End Game by T. B. L., Shubenacadie. Black—9, ks., 15, 20.



White—6, 11, 16, k., 8. Black to move and draw.

Blank forms, (suitable for both Chess and Checkers), for copying down problems, positions, endings, etc. Fifty for 25c., post free. Small sheets, numbered, and with appropriate headings, for recording games. Twenty-five for 15c. For sale at CRITIC Office, Halifax.

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