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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.

Parnell still controls a strong wing of the Irish Party, but he does so at the cost of Ireland and Ireland's cause. Parnell is a remarkably strong-willed man, but, like Bismarck, he must succumb to circumstances and learn that in this age few men are indispensable in any cause, and that movements not individuals are taken into consideration.

This is the season of Lent, but Halifax society has now no respite. The sayings and doings of its upper ten receive weekly attention in the columns of three dailies and two special weeklies, and even the doings of the under ten do not pass unnoticed. In very truth human curiosity appears to be abnormally developed in this age, and the privacy of family life no longer exists. Are the public in reality so deeply interested as to what takes place when we dine our friends or gather them wholesale for a cup of afternoon tea. We suppose the public must be interested, otherwise why this craze for society gossip?

Since the paragraph referring to the "card scandal" on another page was in type, it has transpired that the defendants are willing to admit that they were mistaken in making charges of cheating against Sir William Gordon Cumming, and will leave the question of damages to a jury. This will make the case very simple and rob the scandal-mongers of an expected tid-bit. The amicable arrangement is said to have been brought about by the good offices of the Duke of Clarence, who has been visiting both at Tranby Croft, where the incident occurred, and at Lady Middleton's, Sir Gordon's sister. It is said the plaintiff is willing to accept this solution as atoning for the wound to his honor.

The communication sent by the Hon. Edward Blake to his supporters in West Durham has now been published, and it is unquestionably a strong brief against unrestricted reciprocity. Mr. Blake evidently has the courage of his convictions and has given the matter much earnest thought. He clearly states that according to his judgment unrestricted reciprocity would involve discrimination, assimilation, degradation, taxation and annexation. Discrimination against the mother country, assimilation of the Canadian and American tariffs, degradation of our citizenship by handing over to the United States the control of our affairs, the taxation of the people direct, and the ultimate annexation of Canada to the United States, would, Mr. B thinks, result from the adoption of unrestricted reciprocity.

The opinions of Mr. Blake, elsewhere referred to in this issue, are frank, manly and outspoken, but while Mr. Blake tells us without reserve of his objections to unrestricted reciprocity he leaves us in the dark as to the policy which in his opinion would best meet the needs of the country. Is it Imperial federation, independence or annexation? Which?

The recent Springhill horror is again uppermost in the minds of the people. The relief fund has not reached half the amount asked for, and all who intend giving should make haste about it. It is a case where generous impulses should be followed. Many new miners have arrived at the mines and work is going on again. Every precaution has been taken by the men to ascertain that the mine is perfectly safe.

The drinking of Jamaica ginger is the latest vice of which women are accused. The difficulty of obtaining liquor is one of the causes alleged for the prevalence of this habit, which is pronounced much more harmful than liquor drinking. "The tincture of ginger, or Jamaica, as it is popularly known," says the *Philadelphia Times*, "is the strongest and most irritating alcoholic solution known, ranking next to alcohol absolute and standing equal to commercial alcohol, which is never used as a beverage. The Jamaica ginger is sold by druggists and grocers in four ounce vials, and the unbottled tincture is retailed at one ounce and upwards. During the past few months the demand for the article, which has been steadily growing for a number of years, has become unprecedented, and some druggists are already beginning to 'flag' habitual inquirers." A prominent physician of Philadelphia is said to have died from the effects of ginger drinking a short time ago, but the majority of the drinkers of this stuff are women. There are no restrictions upon the sale of ginger, and the drug shops and grocery stores do an enormous business in it. The habit once acquired is said to be hopeless, and the *Philadelphia Times* wisely suggests that legislation against the indiscriminate sale of ginger, the same as against other alcoholic drinks, should be resorted to.

An English magazine has been collecting and publishing the opinions of various leading artists on ladies' dress. The articles, or extracts from them we have seen, are all, more or less, expressive of approval of the present styles when not carried to excess, and suitable and tasteful selections are made to accord with individuality. The cramming of feet into tight boots and shoes comes in for condemnation, as it well may. The Hon. John Collier says in his answer to the questions sent him, "Painters and sculptors have good cause to know that the modern female foot is a hideous object—one vitiated taste has become accustomed to it when clothed, but when seen in its naked deformity it is a thing to shudder at." The wearing of crinolines, bustles and all pads and protuberances is also discouraged by these connoisseurs in the artistic. One artist suggests that the women of England should adopt a special garment for church service. How would this suit our fair friends? There would be some difficulty, we imagine, in deciding upon the particular devotional garb, and the ladies of the various denominations might possibly prefer to differ in their dress from their neighbors of another communion. The questions sent out were as follows: What is your opinion of the present style of ladies' dress? What are its chief defects, and what its merits, from an artist's point of view? What is your idea of a beautiful woman beautifully dressed?

The subject of London fogs has been brought up in the Imperial Parliament. It is thought that these health and comfort destroying inflictions can be mitigated if proper means are employed. The use of bituminous coal is one of the causes of London fogs, and if this were discontinued and some more cleanly fuel used instead, an improvement would naturally follow. A correspondent of *Nature* says: "Londoners need not be surprised to find black fogs, when it is a fact that tons of soot float in the atmosphere every day. Hoping to get some fact on the subject I collected a patch of snow, equal one square link, that had lain from November 27th to December 27th last, and from which I obtained two grains of soot. Now, supposing London to cover 110 square miles, it would produce 1,000 tons of soot. Imagine a month's allowance being drawn off by a line of 1,000 horses! The line would extend to about four miles in length." It is somewhat strange that the matter should be dealt with in parliament. It appears more a matter for city management, and if legislation were needed to carry out any suggestions that would follow afterwards. A large outlay of money would be justifiable in fighting the fogs, as the expense they entail in loss of work and other items is enormous. The gas alone consumed costs hundreds of pounds on a day of "pea soup" fog, and the interruption of business must be much more serious. Mr. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, expressed himself as being sceptical of the ability of a parliamentary commission to deal with the matter.

Now that annexation has been repudiated by both parties in Canada let us hope that in denouncing the Government or the opposition it will not be found expedient to discount the advantages of our own country. We have a great country, full of unequalled natural resources, and we Canadians should show as much enterprise in the development of these resources as would the Americans if the country were theirs. Let every true Canadian now work for home and country, and not depend on foreign brain, muscle and capital to develop this great Canada of ours.

There is one lesson to be drawn from the late elections which no one can well afford to overlook, and that is be it limited or unrestricted, the people of this country are in favor of reciprocity with the United States. Sir John A. Macdonald has the ball at his foot, and should he bring about a fair measure of reciprocity with our southern neighbors he will be worthy of the undivided support of his fellow countrymen. The question is not one of party but rather one of country, and the statesmen who recognize this fact will be wise in their generation.

The Kaiser's invitation to Britain to join the Triple Alliance is the direct outcome of the attitude of France towards Germany at the present time. The bait held out is that Germany will co-operate in resisting French aggression on British interests in Egypt and repel any Russian encroachments on British supremacy in Asia, Britain in return to aid the Alliance with her navy, at least, in the event of war. Lord Salisbury and Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador in London, have had several consultations, and it is understood that if the matter rested with the Prime Minister it would be speedily settled in favor of Germany. The Cabinet is, however, apprehensive of a storm in the Commons should such an alliance be entered into, the Liberals being strongly opposed to it and keeping a sharp lookout upon the Government.

France and Germany are snarling quite savagely at each other over the Empress Frederick's Paris sojourn. Emperor William talks war, and is looking to increasing and strengthening the German navy. On the other hand the Empress herself appears to have seen Paris through rose-colored glasses, and has expressed herself as highly gratified by the attention shown her there. These two views of the situation are hard to reconcile, and when we read that Queen Victoria is so pleased at the politeness shown her daughter in Paris that she will stay there herself for a day or two, the matter becomes more complicated still. Either the Empress was treated as an Empress should be, or she was not. Why do Germany and Britain take such different views? With regard to the navy, it was pointed out by the Secretary of the Admiralty before the Reichstag committee on naval estimates that it was imperative that Germany should have a first-class navy or none. He also alarmed the committee by showing the possibility of a joint attack by France and Russia upon Germany. It is also believed that a method of locking up the Russian navy in the Baltic Sea, while Britain held the French navy in check in the Mediterranean, was discussed. This, if correct, points to a very friendly feeling between Germany and Britain.

The London baccarat scandal is a matter of no little importance. The social standing of the ladies and gentlemen concerned in it, as well as the fact that Sir William Gordon Cumming, Bart., the man accused of cheating, is a Lieut.-Colonel in the Scots Guards, is calculated to arouse a deep interest in the case. A few weeks ago, when this affair was first rumored, we published an article on the great extent to which gambling is carried on among the aristocracy, as shown by London *Truth*, and the facts brought to light by the case under discussion amply bear out all that was then said. This officer and gentleman, Sir William Gordon Cumming, was accused of cheating by five persons at the house of Mrs. Arthur Wilson, at Tranby Croft last autumn, the lady herself being one of the accusers. Among the party present were H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, General Owen Williams, Lord Coventry and others. The hostess, not willing to create a scandal, after consulting with her husband, turned the evidence over to General Owen Williams and Lord Coventry, who drew up a memorandum arranging to keep the affair secret and binding Sir William Gordon Cumming never to play cards again as long as he lived. The Prince of Wales, it is said, was fully informed of the arrangement, which he regarded as the only possible solution of the affair. This arrangement must have fallen through, since the matter has leaked out, and Sir William has entered an action for slander against Mrs. Arthur Wilson, Mr. Stanley Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lycett Green, and Mr. Berkeley Levett. The case will not be heard until after the long vacation, but it will be interesting when it comes. Sir Charles Russell has been retained for the defendants, and it is said that Mr. C. F. Gill will represent the plaintiff. The question of gambling is one upon which opinions differ, but as to cheating there can be but one way of looking at it—it is disgraceful. It is to be hoped that Sir Gordon Cumming will be able to clear himself of the charge, otherwise he will be considered a disgrace to the service in which he holds the Queen's commission and will be ostracised. Some English papers are busy comparing this with the Parnell scandal, and are analysing the "Club Conscience." The *Fortnightly Review* says: "It has been probably one of the most demoralizing outbursts ever witnessed in this country; for, while professing to aim at exhibiting vice as hateful, it has only succeeded in exhibiting what calls itself virtue as ridiculous." A regimental enquiry was stopped by legal proceedings, which seems a pity, for it is probable that it would have proved the most expeditious manner of settling whether Sir William Gordon Cumming is guilty or not. At any rate he is free to refer the case to arbitrators who would discuss it in open court and dispose of it speedily, if he chooses, but it is probable that it will follow the course now mapped out.

There are about twenty Japanese women studying in different places in the United States, preparing themselves for various stations in their own land.

Canada has lost one of her poets in the person of Professor H. I. Jones, who died at Kingston on the 4th inst. Professor Jones was teacher of English literature in the Royal Military College and was a brilliant scholar. He frequently contributed to the *Week* and other high class periodicals. The cause of his death was Bright's disease, by which he was attacked about two years ago, and notwithstanding all the efforts made to improve his health he finally succumbed to the disease.

Amid all the gloom that enshrouds Europe it is quite a relief to read the account of the Queen's "drawing room," held at Buckingham palace on the 4th inst. There, all was light and brilliancy. The court is out of mourning, every member of the Royal Family in England made it a point to be present, and the attendance was unusually large and distinguished, probably on account of the presence of the Empress Frederick, of Germany. The public along the line of approach was enthusiastic and cheered for the Prince and Princess of Wales and others who are popular with the masses. The *debutantes* presented outnumbered those at any drawing-room since the Jubilee drawing-room, and the dresses are described as unusually beautiful. The *debutantes* were, of course, attired in white silks or satins, but the matrons and chaperons wore colors, of which yellow seemed to be the favorite. Many of the older ladies took advantage of the Queen's gracious permission and appeared in high bodices. It was a courtly scene, when at three o'clock the Queen, amid much ceremony and in deferential silence, followed by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, was ushered into the large drawing-room of the palace. The greatest good humor was observed by both guests and spectators, and the drawing-room is considered the most brilliant given in many years. The fact that it was held in Lent has scandalized a good many people.

France is in high dudgeon over the latest move in Egyptian affairs. The Khedive has insisted upon the acceptance by his ministers of reforms in the administration of the law in Egypt as suggested by Sir Evelyn Baring. Mr. Justice Scott has accordingly been appointed Judicial Adviser to the Government of Tewfik Pasha and president of a newly constituted Committee of Three, who are to exercise a general supervision over the native tribunals. Signor Moriondo, a distinguished Italian lawyer, and the native Egyptian Procurator General are to be his associates. Mr. Scott is to enjoy the right of attending the Council of Ministers whenever questions affecting his department are under discussion, but he will not himself take part in the ministerial decisions. He will only enjoy a consultative voice in the deliberations of the Khedive's advisers within the domain of law and justice. These judicial reforms have irritated France considerably, and she is again asking when the British occupation of Egypt is to cease. This jealousy is quite unreasonably, for Britain has not forced her views upon the Khedive, neither has she strengthened her army nor made any move that would indicate a grasping disposition, and the appointment of an Italian on this committee is but fair, since the Italian population of Egypt is 18,665 as against 15,716 French. The men of this committee are considered to be eminently well fitted for the post, being familiar with Egyptian life and affairs and able to influence the Egyptian Cabinet in the right direction. The complaints of France are solely because the much needed reform was suggested by England, and is being carried out by an Englishman, an Egyptian and an Italian, while the officials of France are ignored.

The game of war or *kriegsspiel*, although not new, has lately come into prominence in England and many other European countries, where its use in the army is now much encouraged by the authorities. Most people know very little of its *modus operandi*, and have but a poor knowledge of the many qualities required to make a good player. Its chief aim is to give those in command of troops a good theoretical idea of military tactics. It must not be thought, however, that its use is confined to the soldiery alone, for we hear of clergymen and others who have won laurels in this mimic battle. The game represents an ideal combat, and the manoeuvres would, therefore, have to be much modified in actual warfare. It is principles, however, not details, that it inculcates. The apparatus consists of large maps, colored blocks representing troops, scales for measuring distances traversed, and dice for deciding points of chance. Two players represent hostile commanders, and under their orders are one or more officers who direct the cavalry and various other divisions of the army. Actual orders are issued and time allowed for an "orderly" to reach his destination. Each officer moves his troops on a map screened from those of the other players and containing only his own men with such of the other combatants as would actually be in sight at the time. He is, therefore, often ignorant of the position of the main body from which he is detached. The weather, wind and condition of ground are taken into account and usually supposed to be the same as those of the day of playing. All movements are made as nearly as possible like those of actual warfare, and to show how minute some of the details are, we may mention that should a fence stand in the way of an "orderly" the die must be thrown to decide whether he fall and so detain or stop the orders. An umpire, who has the forces of all the players before him on a separate map, decides the innumerable perplexing questions which require his ruling, and also gives the commanders such information of the enemy's position as might be obtained through scouts. Where troops meet, *ceteris paribus*, the die determines which side wins the skirmish. On the whole the game is extremely interesting, and its introduction into Canada would tend much to increase the efficiency of our volunteer officers. It brought into our military colleges we think it would be of great benefit.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

HOPE.

Sometimes, amid the changing rout,
A rainbowed figure glides about,
And from her brightness, like a day,
The whimpling shadows sink away.
I know that lyre of seven strings;
The seven colors of her wings;
The seven blossoms of her crown;
There violets twine for amethyst;
Small lilies white as silk-weed down,
There myrtle sprays her locks have kissed;
And pansies that are beryl blue;
And varied roses, rich of hue;
With iridescent loving eyes
Of buds that blossom in paradise.

—Danse Lauriitje.

"Did the fisherman have frog's legs, Bridget?"
"Sure I couldn't see, mum; he had his pants on."

The Season Over.—Chollie (singing)—"How can I leave thee?"
Ethel (coldly)—"The front door is still doing business at the old stand. Try that."

The Dog was Dead—Magistrate (to complainant)—"Your dog was poisoned on the North side, you say?"
Complainant—"Why, your honor, I think he was poisoned all over."

THE DREAM WAS CHANGED.—Algernon Sydney Tenburne: "Yes, Miss Vandaleur, I often sit through the long night, dreaming and dreaming."
Miss Vandaleur: "Wouldn't you find it more comfortable, though, to dream in bed?"

Something in their favor.—"Wasn't it dreadful to listen to the whistling of the bullets in battle?"

"Oh, not so very. You see the bullets never whistled any of the popular airs of the day."

A HINT TO FATHERS.

How pure and good 'twould make the world,
The millenium we soon would see,
If fathers would but be themselves
As good as they think their sons should be.

Offensive partisanship.—Dr. Prayery—"Search the history of the whole world, and you will find nowhere else so inspiring an example of bold, fearless enterprise with gentle godliness as you find in St. Paul."

Minneapolis (picking up his hat)—"That—that's just a little more than I can sit under."

DIFFERENT KINDS.

Some bait their hooks with mites of cheese,
And sit on a kennel and bob for sels;
Others bait their hooks with tigers' tails,
And sit on a rock and bob for whales.

A SUCCESSFUL INTERVIEW.—"What did papa say?"
"He showed me the door."
"And what did you say?"
"I said it was a handsome door, but not what I had come to talk about. That made him laugh, and a minute later you were mine."

The Broozy West—Mr. Traveler—"And how did you like our beautiful Western country, Miss Query?"

Miss Query—"I was completely carried away with it!"

Mr. T.—"Indeed!"

Miss Q.—"Yes, but fortunately I came down on a haystack and got off without a scratch."

Not So Slow After All—Mr. Murrie-Hille—"You say you don't dance, and that you have scruples against theatre going. What shall we do to amuse you? What do you do at home? I am ready for anything you like."

Pretty Country Cousin—"Oh, at home we have church sociables."

Mr. Murray-Hille—"And what do you do there?"

Pretty Country Cousin (demurely)—"We generally play kissing-games."

A WONDERFUL DOG!—London Truth gives the following wonderful dog story:

A dog was walking with his master on the permanent way of the South-Eastern Railroad. The master fell down in a fit across the rails. A train was nearly due. The dog took his master's handkerchief out of his pocket, bit him until he bled, and having dipped the handkerchief in the blood until it became red, ran down the line and waved it. Then recollecting that all trains on this railway were usually about an hour late, he dropped the handkerchief, ran to a cottage half-a-mile off and brought back some men to get his master off the line.

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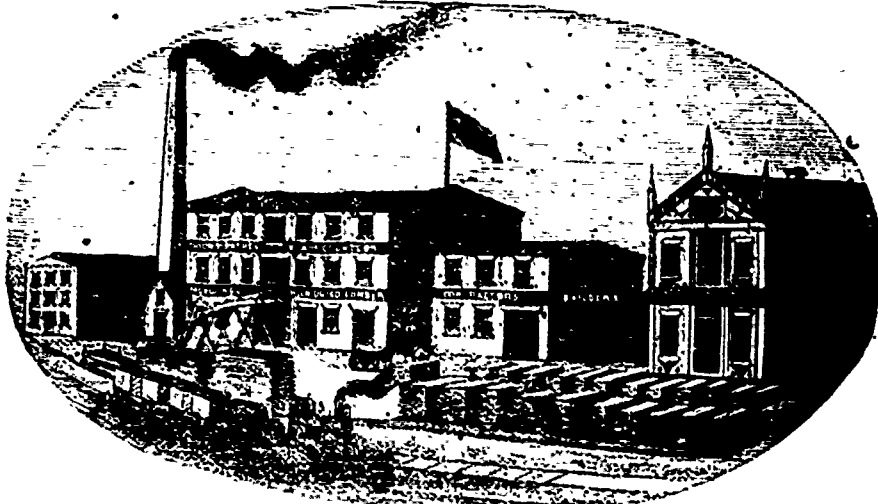
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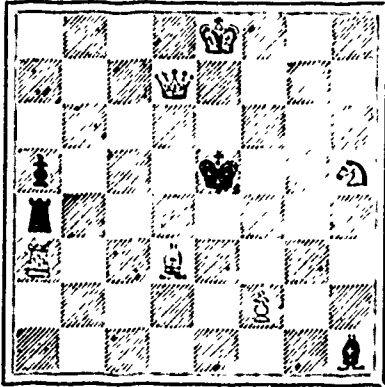
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CHESS.

Solutions of Problems 57 and 58.—
R to KB3; Kt to Q8. Solved by
C. W. L.

PROBLEM NO. 59.
From *English Mechanic*.
BLACK 4 pieces.



WHITE 6 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

THE LAST CHAMPIONSHIP GAME A
DRAW.

The nineteenth game of the chess contest for the championship of the world gave that title and honor to William Steinitz, of America, Mr. Gunsberg, of England, being defeated by two games. The match called for twenty games, and the result was:— Mr. Steinitz 6; Mr. Gunsberg 4; and drawn 9. Thursday's game, which, like the preceding eighteen, was played at the Manhattan Chess Club rooms, found the American champion in such a favorable position that he had only to draw one of the two remaining games in order to win the match. Under these circumstances he was well justified in playing a safe game, which he did by adopting a queen's gambit.

Queens were exchanged early, and on the twenty-third move the rooks too were off the board. Mr. Steinitz offered a draw, which Gunsberg declined to accept. As the position did not show any possibility for black to obtain any advantage, he adopted a desperate course by retiring his minor pieces, inducing white to advance his pawns. But soon he was aware of the danger, for if any one could move it was white, and on the forty-second move he declared to accept the draw, to which Steinitz agreed, as it gave him the match and once more the undisputed championship of the world. The game lasted two hours and three-quarters, of which the defence consumed one hour. The score of the game follows:—

GAME 60.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| W. Steinitz. | S. Gunsberg. |
| 1 P to Q4 | P to Q4 |
| 2 P to K3 | Kt to KB3 |
| 3 P to QB4 | P to K3 |
| 4 Kt to QB3 | B to K2 |
| 5 Kt to B3 | Castles |
| 6 B to K2 | P takes P |
| 7 B takes P | P to B4 |
| 8 Castles | Kt to B3 |
| 9 P takes P | B takes P |
| 10 Q takes Q | R takes Q |
| 11 B to Q2 | P to QR3 |
| 12 QR to B sq | B to R2 |
| 13 KR to Q sq | B to Q2 |
| 14 B to K sq | Kt to KKt5 |
| 15 P to K4 | QKt to K4 |
| 16 Kt takes Kt | Kt takes Kt |
| 17 B to K2 | B to B3 |
| 18 K to Bsq | B to Q5 |
| 19 P to B3 | R to Q2 |

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 20 B to B2 | QR to Q sq |
| 21 B takes B | R takes B |
| 22 R takes R | R takes R |
| 23 R to Q sq | R takes R |
| 24 Kt takes R | K to B sq |
| 25 K to K:q | Kt to Kt3 |
| 26 Kt to K3 | K to K2 |
| 27 K to Q2 | K to Q3 |
| 28 K to B3 | K to B1 |
| 29 P to KKt3 | B to Kt4 |
| 30 P to Kt4 ch | K to Kt3 |
| 31 B to Q sq | K to B2 |
| 32 P to QR4 | B to Q2 |
| 33 P to B1 | B to B3 |
| 34 K to Q4 | Kt to K2 |
| 35 B to Kt3 | B to K sq |
| 36 Kt to B4 | Kt to B3 ch |
| 37 K to B5 | Kt to Q sq |

b Of course there is not much in this move.

c The draw is almost certain now.

d All these manoeuvres are made in the faint hope that white may weaken his pawns by a premature advance.

e The position is now in white's favor.—*Gazette*.

I took Cold,
I took Sick,
I TOOK

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EMULSION

I take My Meals,
I take My Rest,

AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fit too, FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING

FLESH ON MY BONES

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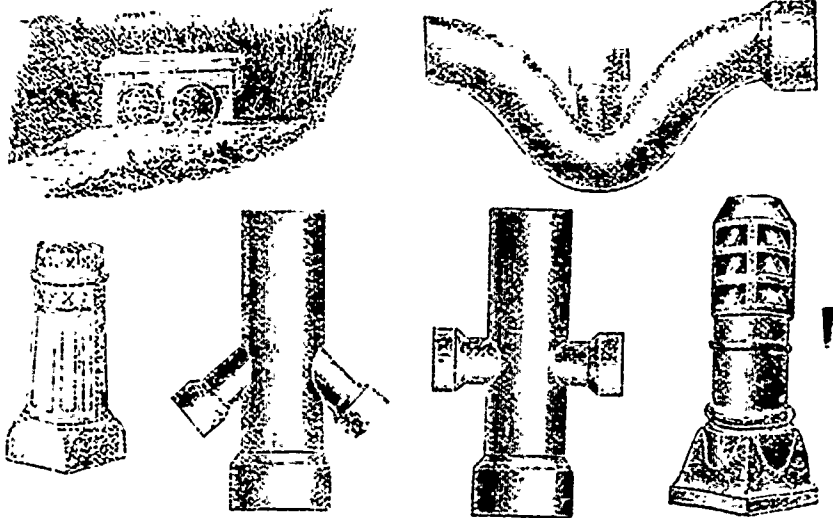
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The N. B. Legislature was announced to meet yesterday.

Sir John MacDonald has been suffering from a cold, but is better now.

There are now only three cases of diphtheria in the city, as far as is known.

The Leicestershire regiment is composed of 17 officers, 20 ladies, 2 warrant officers, 837 men, 23 women and 30 children.

St. Patrick's Minstrels gave a successful entertainment in the Academy of Music on Friday evening last in aid of the Springhill relief fund.

The Dominion Parliament has been summoned to meet on Wednesday, the 29th day of April. The session is likely to be a short one, not more than two months probably.

The new wing of the Halifax school for the blind will be opened to the inspection of the public on Friday and Saturday of this week between the hours of 3 p. m. and 9 p. m. Entrance by main door of new wing.

Sackville, Moncton and St. John are to have the pleasure of hearing Herr Ernest Doering and Frau Marianna Doering-Brauer at concerts, to be given at those places on March 24th, 25th, and 26th respectively. The people who are fortunate enough to attend will enjoy a treat.

The steamer *Halifax* sailed from Boston for Jamaica on Saturday with 190 passengers. Every state room was taken and many applications had to be refused. A large company with two brass bands went down the harbor on the steamer and took farewell of their friends. The *Halifax* arrived at Bermuda on Tuesday morning.

Attorney-General Longley delivered his lecture on "Politics considered as a fine art" in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. The weather was not very pleasant, and consequently the audience was not so large as it otherwise would have been. As it was, a fair assembly was present to hear the learned gentleman discourse.

It has been decided by the jury inquiring into the cause of the Springhill Mines' explosion that it was caused by unusual flame from a shot which ignited the coal dust and perhaps some gas. They recommend a Shaw machine for testing gas, as well as inspection of gaseous portions of the mine before the men return to work after dinner, and that where safety lamps are used and in dusty places powder should not be allowed.

The elections on Tuesday of last week resulted in the election of the following candidates in Nova Scotia, *Liberals*:—Guysboro—Hon. D. C. Fraser; Queens—F. G. Forbes; Yarmouth—T. B. Flint; Digby—E. C. Bowers; Kings—Dr. F. W. Borden. *Liberal Conservatives*—Halifax—T. E. Kenny, J. F. Stairs; Lunenburg—C. E. Kaubach; Shelburne—N. W. White; Annapolis—J. B. Mills; Hants—Alfred Patman; Cumberland—A. R. Dickey; Colechester—W. H. Patterson; Pictou—Hon. C. H. Tupper, John McDougall; Antigonish—Sir John Thompson; Inverness—Alex. Campbell; Victoria—John A. McDonald; Cape Breton—D. McKeen, H. F. McDougall; Richmond—D. Gillis. This gives the Government 16 seats out of 21. Some of the majorities were very large. Messrs. Stairs and Kenny have an average majority of 1,008. The Government has a reduced majority in the new house. Seventy-four members have been returned who were not members of the last house. Nine of them are from Nova Scotia, as follows:—Colechester—Patterson, C.; Digby—Bowers, L.; Guysboro—Fraser, L.; Halifax—Stairs, C.; Lunenburg—Kaubach, C.; Queens—Forbes, L.; Richmond—Gillies, C.; Shelburne—White, C.; Yarmouth—Flint, L. Prince Edward Island returned 2 Government and 4 opposition. In Quebec and Ontario the opposition carried the day. Ministers Colby and Carling were defeated and Foster only got in by a small majority. New Brunswick returned 13 Conservatives, 2 Liberals and 1 Independent.

The Bishop of Boston, Benjamin H. Paddock, died on Sunday last.

Mrs. Sally Cannon celebrated her 101st birthday at the residence of her son, New Haven, Conn., on Monday.

The Tennessee River has reached the danger line, rising three inches higher. It is feared it will overflow the banks.

The coroner's jury on the recent tunnel disaster at New York have rendered a verdict holding the officers and directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company and engineer Fowler responsible for the disaster.

A Washington special says it is the intention of the United States Government to exercise a more rigid police control of Alaskan waters this season than ever before, and to use its utmost exertions to protect the seals in those waters.

At the hippodrome in London on Saturday one of the lions to be used in the spectacle of "Nero" attacked Lion Tamer Seets and rent him in a horrible manner. The lion was driven off by another of the trainers, but not until Seets had been fatally injured.

Prince Bismarck's candidature for Geesetamunde is the principal topic of discussion in political circles. It is freely asserted the Government feels embarrassed over his decision. The national *Seeitung* admits that although Liberals differ on almost every important feature of Bismarck's policy he will be elected as the founder of the empire.

Consumption frequently is the result of neglecting what appears to be only a slight cough. Use Oxford Cough Syrup, it gives immediate relief.

A Great Event

In 1847 there was the discovery of a remedy for some long-standing malady. The poison of Scrofula is in your blood. You inherited it from your ancestors. Will you transmit it to your offspring? In the great majority of cases, both Consumption and Catarrh originate in Scrofula. It is supposed to be the primary cause of many other derangements of the body. Begin at once to cleanse your blood with the most mild and effective,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For several months I was troubled with numerous eruptions over the whole body. My appetite was bad, and my system so prostrated that I was unable to work. After trying several remedies in vain, I resolved to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and did so with such good effect that less than one bottle

Restored My Health

restored me. The rapidity of the cure astonished me, as I expected the process to be long and tedious."—Frederico Mariz Fernandes, Villa Nova de Gaya, Portugal.

For many years I was a sufferer from Scrofula, until about three years ago, when I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, since which the disease has entirely disappeared. A little child of mine, who was troubled with the same complaint, has also been cured by this medicine."—H. Brandt, Avoca, Nebr.

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PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. \$1, six \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

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HEMLOCK'S

CAKE AND PASTRY,

DELICIOUS.

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Light and Flaky,

PURE AND WHOLESOME,
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Boarding and Livery Stables in connection. Stages leave daily for Gay's River, Musquodoboit, Sheet Harbour, and Matland, on arrival of Train from Halifax.

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Formerly the "Clifton Hotel," has lately been purchased by Mr. John Cox, proprietor of the "Avon Hotel," who has had the building remodelled in style of beauty and convenience equal to any hotel in the Maritime Provinces, putting in all modern improvements in the way of Electric Light, Electric Bells, heated throughout by Hot Water; Hot and Cold Water Bath-rooms, elegant Parlors, beautiful Bed-rooms, in suits, fine Sitting and Reading Rooms, large and Handsome Dining-room, and every convenience to make it pleasant for its guests. The cuisine will be a prominent feature of the house. Commercial men will find large and well fitted-up Sample Rooms. Also, elegant Billiard and Pool Rooms. Carriages to and from Hotel free.

WINDSOR, N. S.

EUREKA REMEDIES.

TRY THEM.

If you have any Pains or Aches, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Head or Tooth Ache, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Ch. blains, Lame Back, Swellings, Corns, etc., use EUREKA OIL. It will cure you.

If you have Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, General Weakness and Debility, Biliousness, Head Ache, Nervousness, any Disease arising from Impure Blood, use EUREKA BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have Sores of any kind, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Scald Head, Eczema, Boils and Burns, or Scalds, use the EUREKA SALVE.

Diseases of Women, arising from a low state of vitality, Weak Nerves and Impure Blood, use the BLOOD PURIFIER.

Manufactured by The Eureka Remedies Co., Port Hillford, Guysboro Co., N. S.

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MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1891.

January 14, February 11, March 11, April 8, May 13, June 10, July 8, August 12, September 9, October 14, November 11, December 9.

TENTH MONTHLY DRAWING APRIL 8, 1891

3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.
Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

TICKET, - - - \$1.00
11 TICKETS FOR - - \$10.00

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes.

1 Prize worth \$15,000.....	\$15,000 00
1 " " 5,000.....	5,000 00
1 " " 2,500.....	2,500 00
1 " " 1,250.....	1,250 00
2 Prizes " 500.....	1,000 00
5 " " 250.....	1,250 00
25 " " 50.....	1,250 00
100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
200 " " 15.....	3,000 00
500 " " 10.....	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
100 " " 15.....	1,500 00
100 " " 10.....	1,000 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00

3134 Prizes worth..... \$52,740 00
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,
81 St. James St., Montreal Canada.

THE MISSEL-THRUSH.

Loon sings the Thrush from the mistletoe bough,
The first of the Birds of Spring;
And a glad refrain to a heart in pain
Is the song, he loves to sing.
"Dark clouds, ye may frown,
And the storm may come down,
But the Spring will be here by-and-bye!"

The snowdrops awake from the sleep of death,
As they hear his mellifluous strain;
In robes of white like the angels' light,
They whisper, "We live again!"
For though the winds blow,
And fast falls the snow,
The Spring will be here by-and-bye!"

And ravis'd by sounds of his rapturous voice
In the flash of the warm sunbeam,
With a laugh that makes the woods rejoice
Away breaks the meadow stream—
"Oh, oh!" sings the Thrush
As the waters rush,
"The Spring will be here by-and-bye!"

He lulls with a song the tempest high,
Which buffets the budding tree;
And the rage of the wild wind dies away,
'Till it dimples with kisses the sea.
"Oh, oh!" sings the bird,
"My songs have been heard;
So content I can live, love, and die!"

—Robert Brown, in London Public Opinion.

SONG.

For me the jasmine buds unfold,
And silver daisies star the lea,
The crocus hoards the sunset gold,
And the wild rose breathes for me.
I feel the sap through the bough returning,
I share the skylark's transport fine;
I know the fountains wayward yearning -
I love, and the world is mine!

I love, and thoughts that some time grieved,
Still, well remembered, grieve not me;
From all that darkened and deceived
Upsoars my spirit free.
For soft the hours repeat one story,
Sings the sea one strain divine,
My clouds arise all flushed with glory -
I love, and the world is mine!

—Florence Earle Coates, in Harper's Weekly.

OUR WESTERN COUNTIES.

To the Editor of the Critic.

DEAR SIR,—Recognizing your interest at all times shown in the development of our Province, will you permit me to bring to the notice of our leading thinkers through the medium of your widely circulated paper a matter that needs careful consideration and explanation. Within the last few years we have almost accustomed ourselves to hear that the Western Counties are slow, commercial men especially making mention of this, contrasting our tardy progress with the more rapid advance going on in the Eastern Counties, and recently the opinion was quite publicly expressed, that while very substantial evidences of progress in every way were so noticeable in the division of the Province east of Halifax, notably the rising towns of Amherst, Truro, New Glasgow, etc., the advance in the Counties west of the capital was scarcely perceptible, notwithstanding the better country in our favor. Windsor was said to be moving only at snail pace, too many in merchandise, and not alive to her unrivalled advantages for manufacturing; about the same report applying to the other W. and A. Railway towns, and in fact the South Shore Counties as well, a slight improvement being noticeable in the case of the towns of Yarmouth and Lunenburg only. If these opinions are only echoes of a public fallacy I think in view of their damaging effects, they should be refuted, and on the other hand, if true, the causes should be brought to light without delay, and if possible, removed. Want of Railway advantages proportionate to the needs of the country are cited as the chief reason, and backwardness in enterprise among the farming as well as the industrial population is also advanced. In any case, Mr. Editor, the subject is a sufficiently important one to demand an intelligent enquiry, and I trust that these few lines may call forth expressions of opinion from minds best educated to give correct verdicts in matters of this sort.

Aylesford. Yours, ACADIA.

FOUR LOVERS AND ONE OVER (A HINDOO MARCH).

Once upon a time there was a beautiful Indian girl who had four lovers. They were all of equal rank, only one was much richer than the others. She could not make up her mind which of the four lovers to choose for a husband. While she hesitated, she caught a fever and died.

You will think the story ends here, but it does not. The girl was carried to her grave, followed by her four lovers. When the grave was opened one of them killed himself on the grave, and was buried with the girl. Another got up into a tree, and spent the night saying "Bah and Bah," to keep off the jackals from eating the bodies.

The rich lover went back to his fine house and spent the night in weeping and lamenting. The fourth lover put on the dress of a holy pilgrim, and started for a distant shrine. Soon after he had left his native village, he came to a wood. In the wood he saw a house. He went and looked in at the window, and he saw an old woman baking bread, and a child playing

noisily about. The old woman told the child to be quiet or she would kill her. The child took no notice, and went on making as much noise as before. Then the old woman took hold of her and strangled her, and threw her body in the corner.

When the pilgrim saw this he rushed in and asked the old woman what she meant. "What's the matter?" said she; "there's nothing to make a fuss about. I have only quieted her." Then she went to a cupboard and took out a bottle containing some white powder, with which she sprinkled the child, who at once jumped up and began playing about as noisily as before. When the pilgrim saw this, he said to the old woman, "I am a very holy man on my way to a shrine, and you must give me shelter for the night." The old woman said she would, and so he stayed.

In the night he got up quietly and went to the cupboard, and took the powder and went away back to the village as quickly as he could. When he got there he collected the villagers, and told them to open the grave. As soon as it was opened they saw the bodies of the girl and of the lover who had killed himself just as they had left them, and the other lover was still crying "Bah and Bah" in the tree.

The pilgrim then sprinkled the girl with the powder, and some of it falling on the body of the lover they both jumped up and seemed in perfect health. Then the lovers all began to claim the lady again.

The first said, "I ought to have you, for I died for you." The one in the tree said "If it had not been for me you could not have come to life for the jackalls would have eaten you." The third said, "Did I not go home and weep all night?" and the fourth said, "You must be mine, for I brought you to life again." Then, as the girl could not still decide which of the four to marry, it was resolved that the matter should be brought before the rajah, and that he should decide it. So the rajah assembled his court with great pomp, and called the lady and all the lovers before him.

He listened with great attention to each as he set forth his claim. When he had heard all, he said, "As I find myself quite unable to decide between so many rivals, I see the only one way out of the difficulty is that I should marry the lady myself."—*Colonies and India.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, it is said, last year, carried nine million eight hundred thousand tons of merchandise. It gave work to ten thousand persons.

A SPOOL FACTORY BURNED.—The factory owned by the Spool & Excelsior Co., Newcastle, was burned down on Wednesday morning between six and eight o'clock. It had not been running for some time, but was in charge of a watchman, who had gone home only shortly before the fire was observed. The loss is a heavy one, over \$5,000 worth of stock alone being stored in the building. The insurance will cover but a small percentage of the loss.—*Moncton Times.*

LARGEST YET.—Messrs. Pickels & Mills received on Friday last a load of lumber containing 3,024 ft., hauled by John McLeod, of Saw Mill Creek, which we believe is the largest load ever hauled into town by a single team. Next!—*Annapolis Spectator.*

THE MILLS STARTING.—Messrs. Kings mill at Kingsville, and Messrs. Stetson, Cutler & Co's mill at Pleasant Point have commenced sawing for the season.

The mills of Messrs. Miller & Woodman and A. Cushing & Co., will start early next week. Messrs. Stetson & Cutler's large mill at Indiantown will start on Monday. Thus by the middle of next week about half a dozen of the big saw mills in the vicinity of this city will be in operation. There is a good supply of logs on hand, plenty to keep the mills going till a new supply is brought down river by the freshet.

The large band saws used in Messrs. Stetson & Cutler's Pleasant Point mill and in Messrs. A. Cushing & Co's mill give splendid satisfaction. They saw the lumber smoother than other saws, make less saw-dust and save a board or two in almost every good sized log, or about 1000 feet of lumber in every 8000 sawn.—*St. John Gazette.*

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SPRING, 1891.

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Manilla and Hemp Cordage and Hawsers,
COTTON SAIL DUCKS, and DRILLS,
DORIES, FISHING ANCHORS.
FISH—"W. S. S. M."—HOOKS,
The Cheapest and Best Hook offered. Quality, Shape and Temper Warranted.

HANDY



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W. S. M. WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS,
BRANDRAM BROS. Genuine No. 1 & No. 2 White Leads,
RAW, BOILED, & DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL,
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Shelf Hardware, Steam Fittings, Boiler Makers' Goods,
MECHANICS' TOOLS, ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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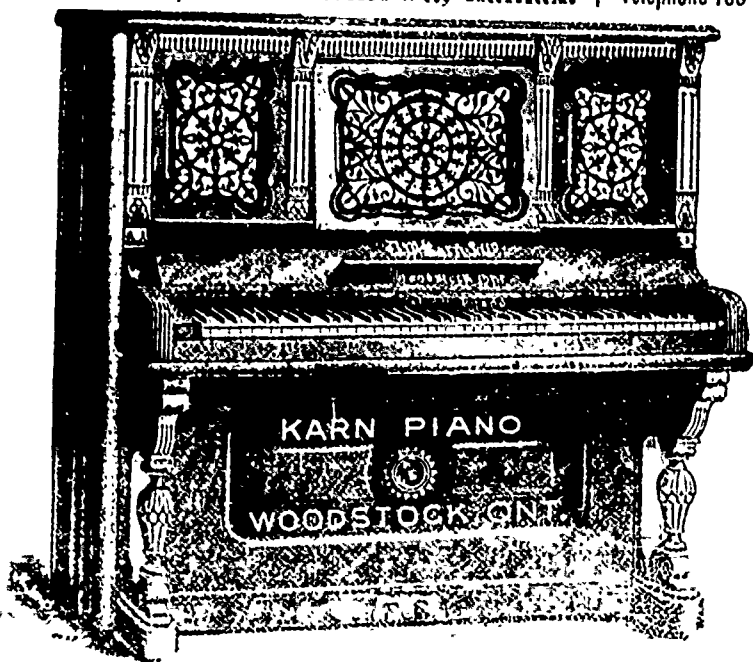
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HALIFAX, N. S.

CITY CHIMES.

The weather has been quite spring like this week and the last vestiges of sleighing have disappeared. The streets in fact were like a business in a certain stage of financial difficulty—in liquidation, and the walking was not improved thereby. The brightness of the sunshine was cheering, and people would have to hate bad walking more than they love fine weather to stay in the house for it. The rain on Tuesday was unpleasant, but we know "some days must be dark and dreary," and we have to take them as they come. The heavy snowfall of election day quickly melted away. It apparently came on purpose to make good going, so voters could enjoy a sleigh drive to the polls, and to give would-be witty people a chance to make remarks about somebody being snowed under. It would be interesting to know how many times that extremely original and smart remark was made on Thursday of last week. But statistics are not forthcoming, and we can only guess at the number.

A contemporary suggests that concerts in Halifax should always be given on a particular day of the week, so that people whose time is very much occupied can arrange their musical engagements with some system. This is a wise suggestion, but as our friend appears to favor Thursday for this purpose we cannot but put in a protest, it being the very most inconvenient day in the week for us and our readers.—The Critic is published on Friday, but we go to press on Thursday evening, and a concert on that evening cannot receive due notice while it is "hot." Of course we do not like to omit all mention of such things, but by the time another week has passed away even a highly complimentary notice falls rather flat, and we feel guilty of writing ancient history, so transient is the interest taken in even the best of entertainments. This is a matter of some interest to us and our readers, (who number now between five and six thousand, allowing only one reader for each copy subscribed for) and we think that if a concert evening is to be fixed, we ought to have some voice about what evening it shall be. So far as we are concerned, we like Tuesday better than any other evening for this purpose, and we notice that when Thursday or Friday is not chosen that Tuesday is usually selected. Wednesday is not a good concert night in Halifax, for so many people attend church or prayer meeting then, and Monday and Saturday, the beginning and the end, are very seldom chosen for musical events. Miss Laine's second song recital, which took place last evening, we cannot touch upon in this issue for the reason above given, and while we are quite sure that an evening of unalloyed musical enjoyment was experienced, and have every confidence in the power of Miss Laine to carry out her programme to perfection, yet we cannot think of such a thing as getting the programme and writing a "little piece" previous to the event, pretending we had been there. As good wine needs no bush, Miss Laine is far beyond the need of puffing, and in Halifax few people can be found who do not admit the fact that her voice is very beautiful and perfectly cultivated. This lady's first recital was a treat, and no doubt the one given last evening was fully as gratifying to refined musical taste. But to return to our moutons. We hope the powers that be will consider our feelings and shun Thursday, if they think of following the fashion and having a "day," or rather an evening.

The troopship *Orontes* carried away the West Riding regiment on Monday, and many regrets follow the departure of the fine soldierly fellows who have spent three years in our midst. Several farewell teas were given by their Halifaxian friends, and partings were bravely gone through with. The new regiment has come from Bermuda and the men are looking very much tanned by the sun. They are nearly all young men of slight build. The regiment has a fine brass band of seventy members, and a string band and a minstrel troupe. The character of the regiment is unexceptionable, the untrue reports about the behavior of the men in Bermuda published in some papers receiving prompt contradiction from Colonel Rolph. It is, to say the least, very unfair to blacken the name of a regiment without cause, and reports of a disagreeable nature should not be published unless there is good ground for believing them true. On Sunday the West Riding and Leicestershire regiments attended divine service at the Garrison chapel. The voyage from Bermuda was very rough, and several seamen were injured by a sea coming on board on the way from England to Bermuda. The West Riding goes to Jamaica, Barbadoes and Ascension.

Bishop Courtney's illness has been long and severe, but his friends are thankful that he has so far recovered as to be able to take passage on Monday in the *Orontes* for Jamaica and other points. The best wishes of his hosts of personal friends as well as the people of his diocese go with his lordship, whom they hope will be able to return fully restored to health.

The City Club have removed from their club house on Berrington street to the building on Holis street, just south of Salter street. The new club house, it is expected, will be ready for occupation by the 1st of next September. This club is getting along finely, many of the members belonging to the best families of Halifax. The Halifax Club and the City Club are like senior and junior, the latter being the favorite of the younger men of the city.

COMMERCIAL.

Now that the elections are over the people are returning to their temporarily abandoned avocations, and business already begins to show renewed activity in most lines.

We note that Spain has announced that by preference she has deliberately adopted the policy of refusing to renew the commercial treaties which

she has with other countries and which are about to expire. It is possible that, out of deference to the wishes of the Antilles group (Cuba, Porto Rico, etc.) she may not insist on applying this policy to that colony, which occupies a different position to that of the mother country, but the fact that she has lost faith in commercial treaties must count for something in the negotiations between the United States and Cuba, and more or less indirectly with our trade relations in that direction. The more treaties into which the United States enters with Central and South American countries the less value will they be to the countries with whom they are made.

Weekly Financial Review of Henry Clows & Co., New York, March 7, 1891.—“The stock market does not share in the enthusiasm of the general public on the adjournment of Congress. It was the expectation of many that it would be signalized by an important advance, which has failed to materialize; on the contrary, prices have taken a downward turn, to the disappointment of most of the traders. The cause for this is attributable to the numerous unfavorable rumors that were thrust upon Wall Street yesterday, such as that a large amount of gold was going to be taken out of the Sub-Treasury for export, reported failures of important firms in London; also fresh financial and political troubles in South America; which, together with continued raids on C., B. & Q. and Rock Island, sufficed to more than offset Congressmen taking their departure from Washington for their respective homes. It is quite evident, therefore, that the contemplated advance has now been postponed until after the first of April, as between now and that period money is likely to work more active both here and in London, which will now most likely be considered as sufficient reason by large operators for deferring important speculative undertakings, for the present at least; meantime, quick in and out trades for moderate profits will prove the safest as well as the most profitable.”

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	1891	1890	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States.....	231	218	215	221	168	2753	2758	2918	2185
Canada.....	30	43	43	30	70	436	438	434	432

Dry Goods.—Business in this line is still rather on the quiet side, but it is looking up fairly. Travellers are preparing to again take the road, and some are already out. A larger number of country buyers have been seen about the streets lately than was anticipated a week ago. While they do not take large parcels they are purchasing selections in spring stocks. There is an active demand for prints and satens, which are varied in design and color, the combinations this season being very pretty. Dress goods, embroideries for trimming, hosiery, gloves, in fact all kinds of dry goods, are receiving very fair enquiry. Retail trade has been very good, and remittances might be worse. The outlook is encouraging, and the prospects for a fair spring trade yet being done are good.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There is but little to note in connection with this market, as business has been small and unimportant during the week. Glasgow warrants are cabled at 47s., and Eglinton at 50s., which means 51s. 6d. f. o. b. Glasgow. The most recent quotations for Canada plates was £12 10s. to £13, and large orders could not be filled, as the buyer's bid did not come up to the holder's idea of value. In other lines there is nothing to note, copper and tin being as before.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market rules firm, although quiet, and some improvement in volume has to be noted. The demand though moderate is steady. Beerbohm's cable reports cargoes off coast, wheat and corn nil, on passage and for prompt shipment, wheat firmer and hold higher; do. corn 3d. to 6d. higher. Liverpool wheat, spot, improving; corn do. firmer. French country markets strong. At Chicago wheat declined ½c. to ¾c., but corn was steady. In New York wheat advanced ½c. to ¾c., and corn was unchanged. At St. Louis and Toledo wheat, corn and oats experienced no change.

PROVISIONS.—The local demand for provisions has somewhat improved, and prices are quite firm. No change has been experienced in Liverpool, figures there being: pork 47s. 6d.; lard 29s. 9d.; heavy bacon 25s. 6d.; light do. 26s.; tallow 25s. In Chicago pork declined 7½c. to 10c, lard lost 10c, and ribs fell back 2½c. The hog market was weak and declined 10c. The cattle market was strong.

BUTTER.—The butter market moves along steadily and, as the stocks of finest diminish, the position of lower grades is gradually improving. There is, of course, a steady enquiry at full prices for well-flavored table butter, of which the supply is never over abundant. There is nothing of importance to say about the trade, except that English and European advices are firm.

CHEESE.—The cheese market here rules quiet with little or no demand. On the other hand the supply is rather light so that prices are firmly held. Liverpool cables quote cheese at 53s. 6d.

FRUIT.—Little is doing in dried fruit, as consumers are not taking much. While jobbers themselves are only buying because they actually want the goods. In green fruit there is little to note, business ruling dull and unimportant with values unchanged. Oranges and lemons remain as before.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The refined sugar market continues very unsettled with only a fair hand to mouth trade passing. Refineries are expecting a brisk demand, however, during the next few weeks, as stocks throughout the country are reported to be unusually low. Although refineries are not doing much just now there has been some demand for raw stock, which is doubtless induced by the firm feeling elsewhere. There has been a fair jobbing demand for molasses during the week, but there is an absence of business in round lots.

TEA AND COFFEE.—There has been a continued good demand for Japan and green teas, but blacks have been moving slowly. The market is decidedly strong, especially for low grades, which are considered good property by the few who hold any. Coffee has come in for some little attention in a wholesale way during the week. Jobbers showed a disinclination to act,

but exceptionally small stock and some other circumstances have induced some little trading. In December last the estimate of the Dutch Government crop of coffee in Java was placed at 390,000 pecula. Now comes a sweeping reduction to 250,000 pecula. The result is that Java coffee is strong and stocks are held with confidence.

FISH.—No change has occurred in the local fish situation since our last report. Receipts and shipments are both practically nil. The alongshore men are meeting with a fair degree of success, and take enough to supply the local demand for fresh fish, and leave a surplus for shipment in a frozen state by rail to Montreal, Quebec and Toronto. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, March 11,—“Jobbers having supplied themselves pretty well are not so disposed to business as formerly, constantly in a strictly wholesale way there is little to note; in fact there has been nothing doing recently. Stocks in first hands, however, have been reduced to small proportions, and with light arrivals stocks are likely to continue light for some time and prices correspondingly firm. Herring has been pretty well cleared off, and holders will not take less than \$4 to \$4 50 for ordinary stock, while some lots are held for \$5. Cod continues scarce and correspondingly firm on the whole, though whole-salers do not expect much new business until jobbers have worked off some of their present stock, as the latter do not desire to have much of a surplus of stock on hand at the expiration of Lent.” Gloucester, Mass, March 11,—“New Gorges codfish at \$6 50 a qtl. for large and small at \$6; Pink \$5.75 for large and \$5 for small; Shore \$6 and \$4 75 for large and small; dry Pink \$6; medium \$5.25; French codfish \$6 per qtl.; Phillips Beach codfish \$7 per qtl.; cured cusk at \$1 50 per qtl.; hake \$3 37; haddock \$3 50; heavy salted pollock \$2 37; English-cured do. \$3 per qtl.; Labrador herring \$6 per bbl.; medium split \$5.75; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$6; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4 25; round do. \$4 50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3 50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$11; tongues \$10; alewives \$3.50; trout \$12; California salmon \$13; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16.”

Mr. R. L. Allan, of Ottawa, writes: “Having been troubled with weakness of the lungs and general debility the past two years, I concluded to give *Patner's Emulsion* a fair trial. I have taken seven bottles, and had my health much improved, my lungs stronger, my weight increased twelve pounds.”

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.		
Cut Leaf.....	8½	
Granulated.....	6½ to 6¾	
Circle A.....	6¾	
White Extra C.....	6	
Standard.....	5½ to 5¾	
Extra Yellow C.....	5½ to 5¾	
Yellow C.....	5½ to 5¾	
TEA.		
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19	
Fair.....	20 to 23	
Good.....	25 to 28	
Choice.....	31 to 33	
Extra Choice.....	36 to 38	
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39	
MOLASSES.		
Barbadoes.....	35 to 36	
Demerara.....	35 to 36	
Diamond N.....	48	
Porto Rico.....	31 to 35	
Cienfuegos.....	31	
Trinidad.....	31 to 33	
Antigua.....	32 to 33	
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44	
Bright.....	42 to 58	
BISCUITS.		
Pilot Bread.....	3 75	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½	
Soda.....	6½	
do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½	
Fancy.....	8 to 15	

BREADSTUFFS.

The markets are higher all around. Flour, cornmeal and oatmeal have advanced from 20 to 30 cents. From all accounts there appears to be a shortage in wheat. Corn has advanced in the States from 12 to 13 cents in the last 6 or 8 weeks.

We have to advance our quotations accordingly, but it would be impossible to realize our quotations at the present time on this market.

FLOUR.	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents	6.20 to 6.75
High Grade Patents.....	5.50 to 6.50
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.30 to 6.40
Straight Grade.....	5.10 to 5.20
Superior Extras.....	5.00 to 6.10
Good Seconds.....	4.65 to 4.75
Graham Flour.....	5.25 to 5.50
Oatmeal.....	6.40 to 5.00
Rolled.....	5.50 to 5.60
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.40 to 3.50
In Bond.....	3.00 to 3.10
Rolled Wheat.....	5.00
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	25.00
Shorts.....	23.00 to 24.00
Middlings.....	25.00 to 27.00
Cracked Corn including bags.....	35.00 to 40.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Molice.....	31.00 to 32.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.80 to 2.00
Put Barley, per barrel.....	3.30 to 4.10
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	60
Hay per ton.....	10 50 to 12.00

J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	20
In Small Tubs.....	20 to 25
Good, in large tubs, new.....	18 to 20
" " " old.....	7 to 14
Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Township, new.....	18 to 22
Western.....	16 to 20
" " old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian.....	10
Antigonish.....	10

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
Am. Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.00 to 16.70
American, clear.....	16.50 to 17.00
P. E. I. Mess.....	15.50 to 16.00
P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.50 to 15.00
Prime Mess.....	11.50 to 12.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	none
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.00 to 4.50
Oranges, Valencia, per case.....	4.25
Lemons, per case.....	4.75
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	5.00
Onions, American, per lb.....	4
Canadian.....	3½
Dates, boxes, new.....	6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7 to 7½
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes, per lb, new.....	12
" small boxes.....	11 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	10.00
Grapes, per keg.....	10.00

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.—	
Extra.....	15.00 to 16.00
No. 1.....	14.00 to 14.50
2 large.....	13.00 to 13.50
2.....	12.00 to 12.50
3 large.....	12.00 to 12.50
3.....	12.00 to 12.50
Small.....	7.00 to 7.50
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore July.....	4 50 to 4 75
No. 1, August, Round.....	2 75 to 3 00
September.....	2 75 to 3 00
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	none
Bay of Islands, Split.....	2 25 to 2 50
Round.....	none
ALWIVICS, per bbl.....	3 00 to 3 25
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	4 00 to 4 25
Bank.....	4 00 to 4 25
Bay.....	4 00 to 4 25
SALMON, No. 1.....	18 00 to 18 00
Haddock, per qtl.....	2 75 to 3 00
Hake.....	2 00 to 2 25
PASK.....	2 00 to 1 50
COLLOCK.....	1 50
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	12½
COD OIL A.....	15

JOHN MALLISON'S CHARGE.

(Concluded.)

"Why not, John?"

"For many reasons. I am no fit mate for Marcia—no, do not contradict me; remember that yours are partial eyes. A girl sees differently. That is inevitable, and I am wedded to my books." He had often said this before, but never with such a sinking of the heart. "And then it would seem as if I had broken this matter to Sir Owen Vaughan for my own purposes. He is rich—very rich. He is sure to leave his granddaughter a considerable slice of his wealth. People would set me down as a schemer. She—Marcia—might come to think it. No; the lines of my life are shaped and settled. It is too late to harbour romantic fancies. Do not let us discuss this subject again."

"Very well, John."

But there was obstinate unbelief in the set of the genial old mouth in spite of the acquiescence in words.

It was an ordeal which he would have shirked, but for his strong sense of duty, that which now faced John Mallison. He had to acquaint his ward with his discovery of the secret of her mother's rank. The interview took place in the drawing-room, and Mrs. Mallison found a speedy excuse to leave them alone together.

Marcia listened very quietly to the account of how her father's orders came to be infringed, and the results which had followed on the infringement. She did not once interrupt from beginning to end.

The silence was at first welcomed at the occasional breaks in the tale. It afforded John Mallison a chance of getting his sentences in order and of smoothing emotion out of his voice. But as the conclusion was reached it perplexed and harassed him that the girl was so impassive. What thoughts were passing behind the soft veil of those dark and beautiful eyelashes? Was he blamed? Were the girl's sympathies wholly with her father? Or did Marcia feel that the old man at Holm Manor had been hardly used in the rejection of his previous overtures for peace? It was impossible to divine.

"This is all. You know as much as I do now," he said at last, with an odd touch of asperity in his accents. "How it may affect your intentions, Marcia, I am at a loss even to guess, but of course I should like to hear."

Marcia was blushing furiously.

"It will be better that I should go away. You have been very kind, and I must have been a great nuisance, I am sure. You will be as blind again when I am really gone."

Not a syllable had reference to Holm Manor. But John Mallison did not notice the strangeness of the omission. A madness seized him. He was not his own master. No words could have been more cunningly calculated to destroy his self-possession than these as they fell from Marcia's lips, and their challenge was supported by a glance at once shy, sorrowful, and mischievous.

"That is the reverse of the truth, and surely you must know it," he said in hoarse, vibrating tones. "You have been my winter sunbeam, Marcia; to lose you is to lose almost everything."

Any girl could have read in that moment John Mallison's secret.

Then in a sudden terror of his own weakness he feebly changed front, and sought to put a different face on his appeal.

"And my mother will miss you greatly," he said.

"You told me once that I must be a daughter to her," murmured Marcia musingly.

Somehow as she spoke her eyes flashed with all the power of pathos up to her companion's. They drooped as quickly. But their work was done, their message delivered.

John Mallison's pulses were beating like muffled drums. He rose and took a step forward.

"Marcia, is it possible that there is hope for me—that you can care for a grave and almost middle-aged student? My love has been yours these many days, but I never thought to confess it. All that is in my heart I cannot say—nor the half. Do not laugh at me; do not trifle with me, I beg. If I have blundered, forgive and forget the error."

"You have not blundered."

"And you will be my wife?"

"I will be a daughter—if you will let me, John—to Mrs. Mallison."

Instead of Marcia Golding returning to Africa, her father came to England, and an old family feud was happily and finally buried. Austin Vaughan solaced himself with a daughter of the house of Marchant, and when everything was amicably arranged confided to John Mallison that he had all the while feared that he was not in the running with such a clever fellow as Marcia's guardian. But it is the latter's strong opinion that he owes the happy issue of the romance that swept him into its irresistible current unawares to the skill and quiet diplomacy of his mother. Marcia and he are very happy together, and very, very glad that the misapprehension occurred which led to the healing of an ancient wound in two true and noble though proud hearts.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 520 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

MY AUSTRALIAN COUSIN.

CHAPTER I.

"Ye're my freen, Wilson," says Mactavish, who always grows particularly Scotch after a certain number of tumblers, and invariably when going to say anything disagreeable. "Ye're my freen, mon, an' a'm gown' to speak out!"

I looked at him with much disfavor, for I well know this exordium means something very unflattering to my self-love. But as he is six feet high, broad in proportion, and a leading man at his athletic club, where in my opinion, he bestows on his violent pursuits all the attention which a deluded Government imagines is given to his official duties at the Waste Paper Office, I say nothing.

He refills his big pipe, leans back in his chair, and surveys me critically, with a stolid indifference to my sensitiveness of disposition which makes me secretly furious—but, as I have said, he is such a big man.

"Wilson," he says coolly, "ye're not much to look at."

Confound him! he is handsome—disgustingly so, and doesn't he know it!—though in a fair-haired, blue-eyed, gigantic, Gothic style which I do not appreciate. So I cannot use that *tu quoque* reply which is so soothing to one's feelings.

"Ye're no much to look at, and ye've little in the way of muscle, mon," he goes on, feeling his own huge biceps approvingly; "and I doubt ye're no much on a horse, are ye?"

"Oh nothing, of course, in comparison with you," I answer sarcastically.

"Of course not," he replies complacently. "I've been a rider ever since I was a wee bairn; but I doubt if ye can sit a horse, unless it were a very quiet one, at all. And ye don't like shooting—shooting, mon, which is the joy of my life. Eh! the miles of heather I've tramped in Inverness from sunrise to sunset," he soliloquises rapturously and mixes himself more toddy.

"I dare say I can use a gun as well as most men of intellectual tastes," I say sulkily. "At any rate, I can handle a cue as well as most."

"Deed ye can that," he responds, "as well most of us know when ye've cleaned us out"—what an offensive way of putting it!—"and if everything else fails in your intellectual pursuits ye can earn a comfortable living as a billiard-marker."

I should not sit so placidly under this insult if I were not in Mactavish's own rooms, drinking his whisky, and possibly if there were not so enormous a difference between us physically. I bottle up my wrath, however, and smile a sickly smile.

"Well," he resumes, "ye're as regards *feezek*"—by which I assume in his detestable accent he means physique—"nothing to speak of. There's no denying that, laddie—eh?"

"You are very flattering," I say bitterly.

"Nae, nae mon, I'm your freen"—friend indeed!—"and I no flatter ma freens. I'm speakin' candidly for your ain gude." I writhe under this disgusting phrase, always hateful, and all the more so from the detestable Scotch accent he moults it in; but Mactavish goes on as if I were as pachydermateous as a rhinoceros. "I'm of opinion that ye'll find ye've made a mistake. Ye're a conceited body, though why yourself best knows. But ye've some good points I'm free to admit," he adds magnanimously.

"Still it's a great thing for ye to attempt to go to your uncle—a big man your uncle, mind ye, noo he's settled down at hame and pit his siller made in Australian cattle runs intil a braw English estate—and try to mak' him tak' ye as a son-in-law."

This grows intolerable.

"I don't know," I say somewhat warmly, for I too have had my share of the whisky, "that I asked you for your advice, Mactavish, but you are very kind in so handsomely giving it to me. I was under the impression that I merely told you I was going to make acquaintance with my Australian uncle, who has lately settled down in Devonshire, and that he has a pretty daughter."

"Preecesely," says Mactavish, sipping his toddy with much deliberation; "that is what ye did say. Nor did ye ask my advice, but knowing ye to be a slighty sort of fellow, wi' no too much brains or ballast, I thoct I'd gie ye some sound matter for reflection. Nor hae I dune yet," here he hiccups, which slightly spoils his philosophic air, but at these points he sometimes gets ferocious at being opposed, and he is so big that I perforce sit silent.

"Ye'll find y' uncle and 's niece fond of the fresh air, devoted to field-sports, and as much at home on horseback as ye are in an armchair composing the rubbish ye call violets"—I suppose the barbarian means triquets—"for the silly magazines that print your rhymes. But what good are you, sir, tell me that, in open-air muscular exercise; what sort of a figure would ye cut on a buck-jumper?" And he bursts into a roar of Gargantuan laughter.

"What has that to do with the question?" I say snappishly.

"Everything, ye daft body, everything! The sort of nephew your uncle would like is a man who would appreciate the free Australian life, and the rough beauty of violent exercise."

"Like yourself, *par exemple*?" I say politely sneering.

"Yes, Jimmy Wilson, like myself," answers the huge Scotchman complacently. His conceit is as great as his thickness of skin. "More than that, I can see with half an eye ye think—for your self-love, Jimmy, is inordinate, loo-er-r-dinate, sir—that your Australian cousin is going to fall in love with your handbox graces. But I'll hold ye a poun' to a bawbee she'll turn up her pretty little nose at ye!" and he again laughs uproariously.

Now it is very annoying that of all of my friends this Goth should have so accurately diagnosed the secret working of my brain. For I hold myself intellectually—though physically I am a small man compared to him—infinately his superior. I am of too refined, too aesthetic a taste to share his rough occupations and enjoyments, but he is, though a clumsy barbarian, of good private income in addition to his official salary. I have, I am sorry to say, a wholly inadequate income for one who would devote his days to the muses, to the beautiful, and to the study of its symbolism. I am gifted with a graceful imagination and a longing for the cultivation of the ideal, but am unfit for the rude realities of life and the rough battle for money. So that the acquaintance of Mactavish and some others is valuable to me—especially as I play billiards well. But hearing that my long unknown uncle and his fair daughter have come to England, I can think of nothing more favourable to my views than claiming their acquaintance, for, so far as I am aware, they have no other relatives. I doubt not the beautiful Australian will appreciate the culture of society, and nothing could be more natural than that I should marry her. I should make an admirable dilettante country Squire, and the refined repose of such a position would in all ways meet my wishes—varied with regular visits to London, of course. But I never supposed this great, broad shouldered Scotchman would so accurately gauge my intentions.

However, I have got my invitation to Devonshire, am going there, and Mactavish and his personalities be hanged!

CHAPTER II.

I am at Beechlands. My uncle, a tall, broad-chested man with an iron-grey beard, thick and long, has welcomed me cordially, though he need not have remarked: "You are small, James, in comparison with your father—however, much good's often packed in a small parcel." However, these childish aphorisms must, I suppose, be expected from colonials. As for Amy, she is a pretty girl, in figure exquisitely proportioned, and, I am happy to say, not taller than myself. She is charming when she likes, but I have an idea she is somewhat satirical, a thing that I hate in women.

Amy is a daring horsewoman, devoted to lawn tennis, and excessively fond of long country walks. I dislike walks save on nicely-laid paving-stones, where you can get a hansom when tired. If I am ever master of Beechlands I shall traverse the roads and lanes—full of gravel and ruts as they are, and requiring such boots as I shudder to wear—on wheels. Then she loves dogs, of which a whole kennel is kept, and their lumbering carresses invariably also make me shudder. I always loathed them, but here I have to assume a virtue and pat the savage brutes, all the time thinking they're going to take hold of me.

My uncle—but this I expected—is mad on the subject of cattle raising, and between his asking me to come into the stockyard and Amy's inviting me to inspect her crowd of various fowls—whose names I never can distinguish—in the poultry yard, I find my natural tastes very much opposed. Patience, however! and let me see if I cannot make Amy something more a creature of culture. I read her some of my tri-lets, and she looks at me dreamily with her magnificent violet eyes as if she appreciated them. She generally proposes a walk or a ride afterwards, and I enthusiastically perforce vote for the former; what I shall do to evade the latter when my uncle's new horses come next week is a matter which receives my constant consideration.

But to my intense joy, and my uncle's equally intense wrath, the dealer procrastinates and demurs about the price and warranty, and the horses don't come yet. Meanwhile I try my best to induce Amy to share my own tastes.

(To be continued.)

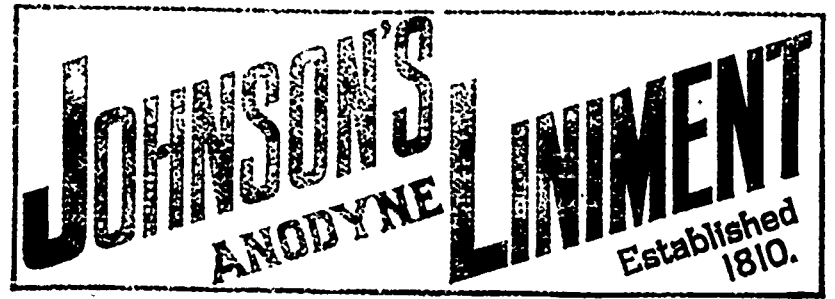
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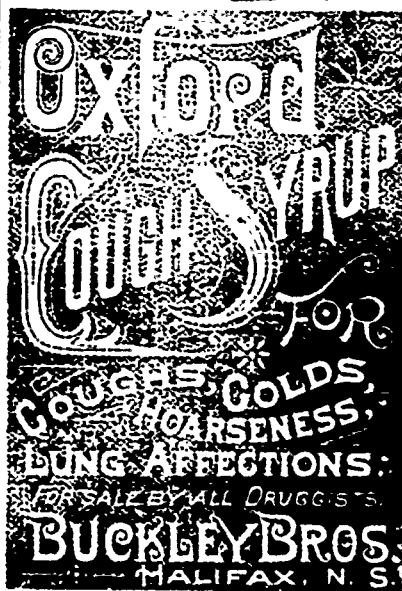
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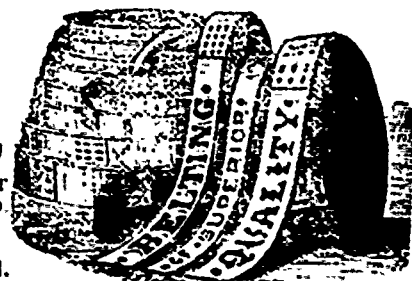
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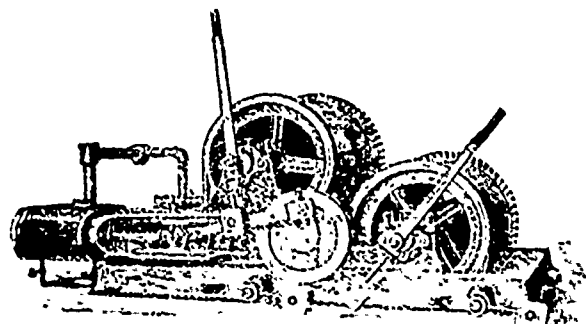
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MINING.

Under the heading of "Waverly District" the *Canadian Mining and Mechanical Review* has the following rather tame apology for a very unjust attack on Supt. Hayward of the *Lake View Mining Company*. "Supt. Hayward, of the *Lake View Mining Co.*, claims that the paragraph in the January number of the *Review* in relation to his mill was inaccurate and unjust. He says that the reason the mill closed down was because the foundry people didn't know how to make a cam." But the following statement in regard to the *Concord Mining and Crushing Co.* will we think prove news to the manager, and if we mistake not call for another apology:—"The *Concord Mining and Crushing Co.*, which began work here in September with a flourish of trumpets, suspended operations in the middle of January for a very indefinite period. Some twenty or thirty tons of rock were mined from the Sterling areas, which gave about \$2 per ton. It is said this rich rock will not pay expenses."

The *Parrsboro Leader* says: "The shareholders of the *Parrsboro Coal* company met in the town hall Wednesday evening. Seventy-four shares were reported sold, and it was decided to sell the remaining shares and proceed to develop the mine. Messrs Jesse Tipling, J. H. Gillespie, White, Edward Gillespie and Wm. Ryan were appointed directors, and Dr. W. D. MacKenzie was appointed secretary and treasurer. The prospects of the mine are said to be most encouraging. A Montreal man wishes to take all the shares now for sale."

CENTRAL RAWDON.—The *Central Rawdon Mining Co.* is again coming to the front, the yield last month being 155 ozs. of gold.

LAKE CATCHA.—The *Oxford Mine* is now being operated with its splendid new plant and machinery, and should soon give a good account of itself, as it is reported work is now being done on a very rich load.

WAVERLEY.—An assessment has been made on the shareholders of the *Lake View Mine*.

Just read the following Menu, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the members of the *Gold Mining Association* and their friends on Tuesday evening last:—Oysters on shell, green turtle and consommé soups, olives, cellery, raddish, salmon, shad, breast of quail, timball of chicken, filet of beef, boiled ham, roast turkey, corned tongue, roast saddle of lamb, asparagus, Roman punch, haunch of venison, blue-winged duck, chicken, tomato and lobster salads, English plum pudding, jellies, custards, pastry ices, coffee, fruits, liqueurs, etc., etc. The dinner was served in Hesselein's best style, and the dining hall and tables were handsomely decorated. After the inner man of each individual was amply satisfied, the toast list was taken up, the President proposing the health of Her Majesty and subsequently the health of the President of the United States. To the latter Consul-General Frye made a happy reply, in which he said that he hoped the day was not far distant when the people of Canada and the people of the United States would better understand each other. Premier Fielding made a capital speech in replying to the toast, "The Continued Prosperity of the Province," as did also Prof. MacGregor, in reply to the toast of "Technical Education for Miners." The toast to the "Press" was replied to by a representative of the *Chronicle*, the Editor of the *Mining Review*, and the Editor of *THE CRITIC*, the latter advocating the offer of a Government bonus to the first person who should discover gold below 700 or 800 feet, or in other words, should discover the second pay streak.

In reply to the toast "Our Guests," Attorney General Longley made a characteristic speech, which was thoroughly appreciated by the Association. Several informal toasts were then given, in which the ladies were pleasantly remembered; and one of the jolliest evenings of the winter was brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Many miners are, by force of circumstances, obliged to live hermits' lives, but when they gather round a festive board, such as that of Tuesday evening, they enter fully into the spirit of the gathering, and are unquestionably jolly good fellows.

At the meeting of the Association held at the Halifax Hotel in the afternoon, there was a discussion on suggestions regarding amendments to the existing gold mining legislation, with the view of presenting them to the coming session of the Legislature. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—*President*—J. M. Reid, *Oxford Mines*; *Vice-President*—H. T. Harding, *Truro*; *Treasurer*—H. M. Wyld; *Executive Committee*—J. E. Hardman, B. C. Wilson, and Geo. W. Stuart.

The cause of Putnam vs. Hardman et al, was argued on appeal before the Supreme Court of Canada at Ottawa on February 18th. The court, at the argument, without calling upon appellants' counsel (Mr. Newcombe) in reply, gave unanimous judgment for the appellants, setting aside the verdict and decree of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia on the ground that Judge Weatherbee had misdirected the jury and improperly left to the jury issues of fraud against the appellants. Justice Strong said there was no evidence of fraud, and the issue should not have been submitted, and he would like to know upon what line of the evidence Judge Weatherbee could put his finger which showed fraud. The full text of the judgment, delivered by Sir Wm. J. Ritchie, Chief Justice, is as follows:—

Hardman vs. Putnam.—Sir W. J. Ritchie, C. J.—I think the broad and general principle that the minds of the jury trying a case should be confined to the real issue, was not carried out in this case. The crucial issue was whether the contract of co-partnership was proved, as claimed by plaintiff, or whether such contract was subject to a forfeiture as alleged by the defendants. I cannot say that in the way in which the case was tried justice was done to the defendants, numerous issues, not material to the real issue on which the case should have turned having been introduced into the discussion and questions thereon submitted to the jury with very strong observations by the learned judge, as appears from the charge, calculated materially to affect, injuriously, the determination of the real question; therefore, I think the case requires further investigation and the appeal should be allowed. While I cannot approve of the manner in which the case was submitted to the jury, I do not, in any way, impugn the integrity or motives of the learned judge; but I am bound to say, that this court, as an appellate court for the whole Dominion, should not approve of such strong observations being made by a judge which in effect, charge against the defendants, upon whose testimony the establishing of the contract set up by them chiefly depended, fraud not set out in the pleadings and not legitimately in issue in the cause. Under these circumstances I think the case should go down for a new trial. I express no opinion as to how the case should be tried, whether by a judge or a jury, that being a matter for the judge, or the court below, to determine in his or its discretion. The judgment of this court will be that the appeal is allowed with costs of the appeal to this court, the decree set aside and a new trial ordered, the costs of the appeal in the court below to be costs in the cause.

THE PRACTICAL CHLORINATION OF GOLD ORES AND THE PRECIPITATION OF GOLD FROM SOLUTION.

(Concluded.)

The air in the top part of the barrel is compressed and forms an elastic cushion, which gives the wash water perfect freedom to circulate evenly over the whole surface of the charge, and wash every portion of it thoroughly and with the smallest quantity of water possible. By washing in this manner no gas is allowed to escape into the building; the solution runs into a covered reservoir tank, from which an exhaust fan draws the excess of gas and discharges it outside the building.

The length of time required to do the leaching varies with the leaching quality of the ore treated—charges having been leached in 40 minutes with a pressure of from 30 to 40 pounds per square inch. With higher pressures the time can be materially shortened.

As can readily be seen, the ore in the barrel is in the best possible shape for rapid and perfect leaching. When the barrel is stopped the ore settles on the filter, the coarsest and heaviest on the bottom and graduated evenly over the whole surface and up through the charge to the slimes on top.

In order to facilitate the leaching of charges carrying an excess of dust or slimes, a valve placed in the casting of the head, on a level with the surface of the pulp, is opened just after the barrel is stopped, and the dust and slime which remains in suspension is run off into an outside washing filter press, where it can be treated separately, and the charge washed in the usual way.

The tailings are discharged into a car which will hold the whole charge of ore and water, and then run out; or, if water is abundant, they are discharged into a sluice and washed away.

For leaching purposes, the amount of water necessary to wash a charge varies very little with the richness of the ore, which goes to show the perfect leaching condition of the ore in the barrel. The amount required is about 120 gallons per ton more than the quantity used in the barrel for chlorination, which is about 100 gallons per ton.

In order to get a concentrated solution for after-treatment, and to reduce the amount of solution to be treated, also saving in water, a tank is placed above the barrel, and when the richest of the solution and wash water has run out into the reservoir tank the discharge hose is connected with the pipe leading to the upper tank, and the washing is finished into it. The solution collected in this way is used in the next-following charge in the barrel; the quantity of solution to be precipitated is thus reduced to about 120 gallons per ton of ore treated.

The advantages of this method of treating ores are many, among which may be cited: the small amount of labor, and especially of skilled labor, necessary; the freedom of the building from chlorine gas; the control one has over the perfect washing of the charge; the small amount and simplicity of the machinery for the great amount of work accomplished.

One man of ordinary intelligence and a helper are able to take care of three barrels, that is, look after the charging, leaching and discharging. If the tailings are sluiced out, they can also attend to it; but where they have to be trammed out, one more man is necessary.

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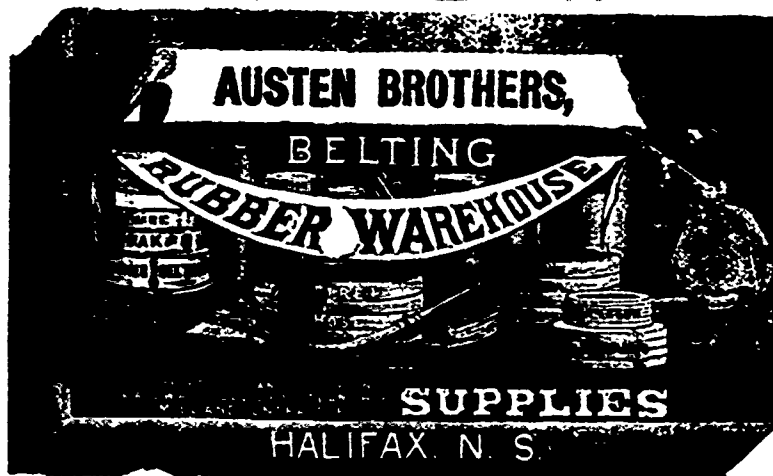
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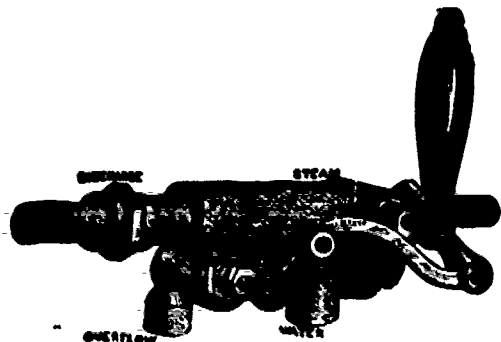
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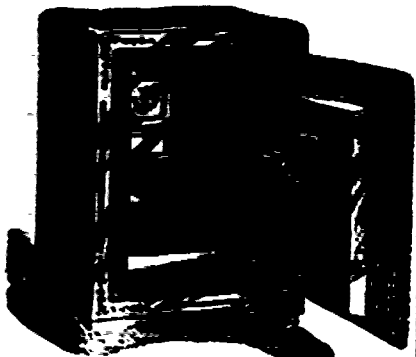
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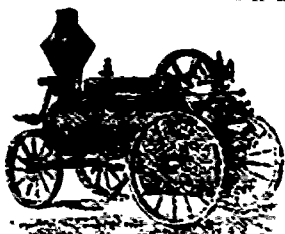
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The disadvantages are due to the construction necessary, but do not interfere in any way with the successful working of the barrel; they are, principally, the amount of space taken up by the filter and the portion of the barrel under the filter, and the fact that when the barrel is charged and running, it is not in a perfectly balanced condition.

These disadvantages can be got over to a great extent by a little different construction. By using a filter placed close to the shell, only space enough being left between it and the shell to allow of free circulation, and reaching to the same height on the sides as the horizontal filter, then by using compressed air to displace the solution and wash water, an equally good result could be had.

Precipitation—The Asbestos Filter Cloth, etc.—For the collection of the solution two tanks are necessary, each of ample capacity to hold a day's solution from all the barrels. These for collection are placed on the same floor as the chlorinators, or, where there is sufficient fall, on the floor below; then on the floor below them are the precipitation tanks, which should be of the same capacity as the collecting tanks, and the same in number.

The limit to the size would probably be a 50 ton capacity; where more is treated another battery of tanks would be necessary.

For a precipitant the writer has found hydrogen-sulphide gas, generated from paraffine and sulphur or iron sulphide and sulphuric acid, to give the cheapest and most satisfactory results. It is generated and then forced through the solution with a small air pump, which at the same time forces air through and keeps the tank of solution in an agitated state, and expels the free chlorine gas. In this way a precipitation can be made in a short time, and the precipitate is in a collected and flocculent form that settles quickly.

To save time the gas is turned into the tank while this is filling up, so that when the tank is full a very few minutes finish the precipitation and collection.

The tank is now allowed to stand for two or three hours, when it has settled sufficiently to draw the supernatant liquor off through a filter press.

There is little danger of precipitating arsenic or antimony that may be in the solution when it is worked cold, as they do not commence to come down till some time after the gold has precipitated and collected.

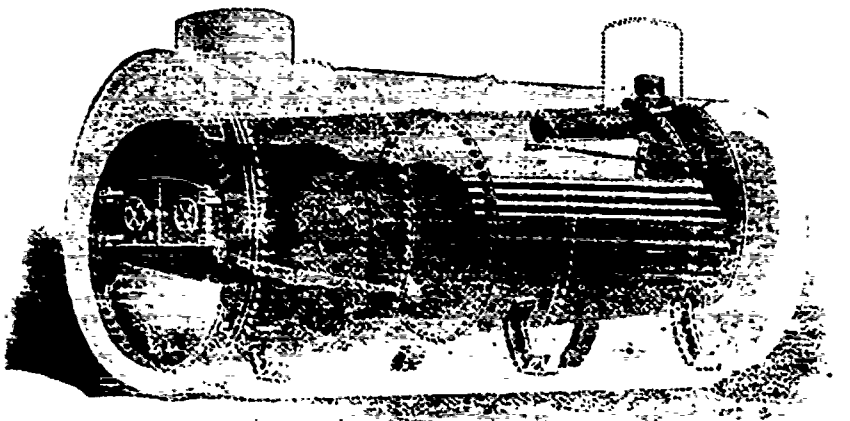
Of course any copper or lead in solution will be precipitated with the gold, which would not make this precipitant desirable where there is considerable of either metal in solution; but with small quantities they are easily taken care of in the after-treatment.

The loss in gold is considerably less if the precipitate is allowed to accumulate in the tanks, and a clean up made after six or ten precipitations, then if it were filtered through a press and collected after every precipitation.

There does not seem to be any advantage derived from a continuous precipitation and collection on this account if hydrogen sulphide gas is used as the precipitant, as the filters will soon become so coated and clogged with the sulphides as to retard rapid filtration without extreme pressure, which is sure to increase the loss. The handling of a large number of filter cloths is also a source of loss; no matter how carefully it may be done. The same objection applies to all continuous precipitation schemes, where large quantities of solution are handled.

The asbestos filter cloth can be changed in about one hour and a half, and under ordinary conditions will last for upward of 100 charges. One cloth has been known to last 150 charges, so that this objection to the filter inside the working barrel is really nil.

The life of the supporting plates and grating can be made to equal the life of the lining of the barrel, and that with barrels that have several thousand charges to their credit shows little signs of wear yet—*John E. Rothwell, M. E.*



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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department should be addressed *directly* to the Checker Editor, W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street.

THE CHECKER MATCH.

DORAN vs. FORSYTH—As more than two months have elapsed since we received and accepted Mr. Doran's challenge, we would like to know as soon as possible if he has yet made up his mind whether to play or not.—**CHECKER EDITOR**

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 209.—The position was: black men 2, 4, 9, 18, 23, 28, kg 19; white men 11, 12, 25, 30, kg 8; white to play and win.
11 7 30 26 3 7 7 5
2-11 23-30 30-21 w. wins.

GAME No. 95—"Cross"

Played between Messrs. Stewart and Ronny. From the Toronto Mail, Feb 26, with notes and amendments by Mr. A. S. McKay, of this city.

11-15	10-17	9-14	11-15
23 18	21 11	22 18	24 20
8-11	7-10	15-22	15-24
27 23	14 7	25 9	28 19
4-3	3-10	5-14	8-11
23 19	26 22	37 26	22 18
9-14	1-5	a (1) 2-6	
18 9	31 27	b (2) 26 22	white
5-14	6-9	c (3) 6-9	wins.
22 17	27 23	29 25	
14-18	18 27	9-13	
17 14	32 23	25 21	

a—This is the losing move, but black can draw as we show in Var. 1.

b—This only draws, but white can win as in Var. 2.

c—Black may draw after this, but 11-15 is best. See Var. 3.

VAR. I.
11-15 8-11 2-11 14-18
24 20 19 16 26 22 22 17
15-24 12-10 10-15 18-22
28 19 23 7 29 25 drawn

VAR. II.
24 20 15-24 25 21 6-9
11-15 28 19 10-14 23 19
29 25 (4)-14-17 19 15 w. wins.

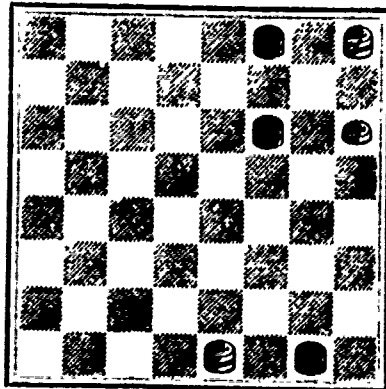
VAR. III.
11-15 6-9 11-15 10-15
29 25 24 20 22 17 13 6
8-11 15-24 15-24 15-19
25 21 28 19 17 15 drawn.

VAR. IV.
6-9 9-13 8-11 white
25 21 26 23 22 18 wins.

Surely checker players expect some thing better than games like the above, especially when they appear in a column for the edification of others!—**A. S. MCKAY.**

PROBLEM No 211.

By A. A. Meehan, in West Lothian Courier.
Black kings 3, 11, 32.



White man 12, kings 4, 31.
Black to play and win.

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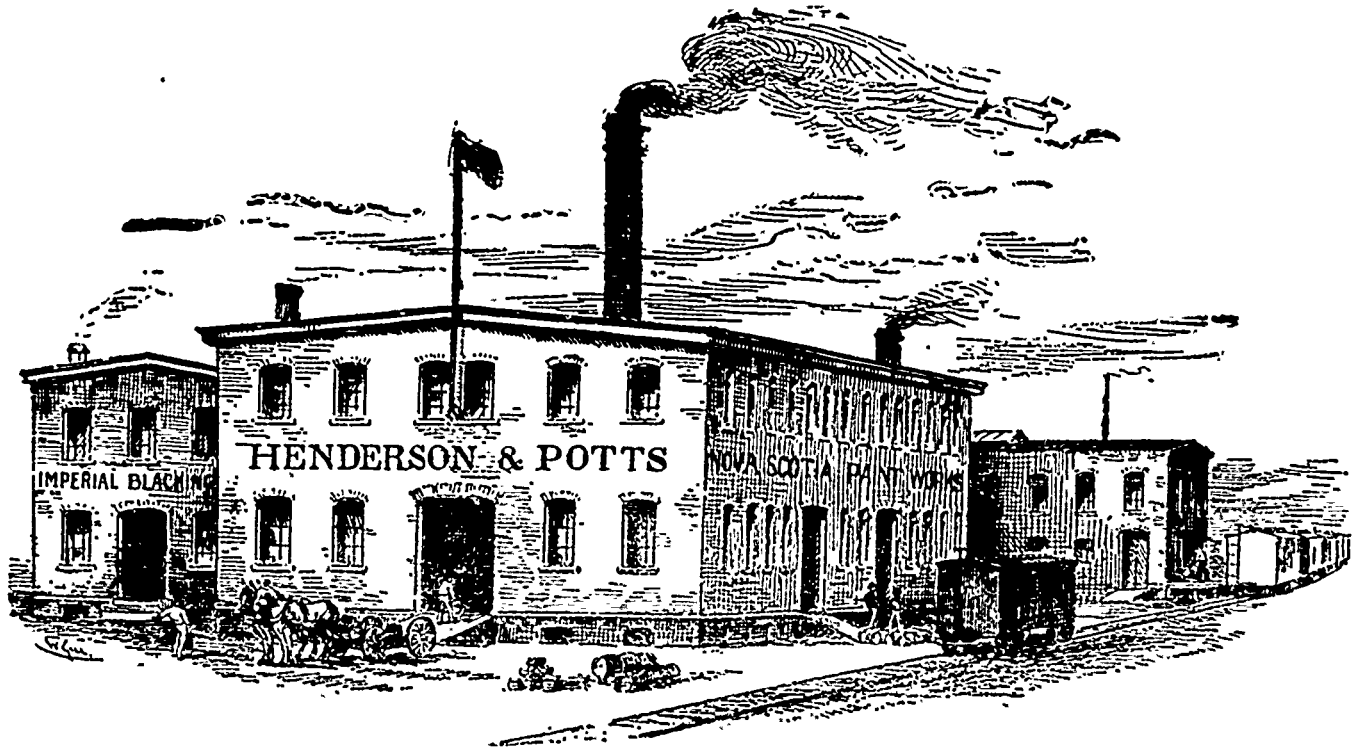
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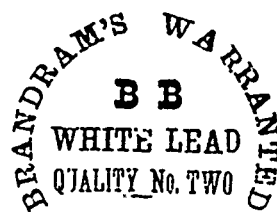
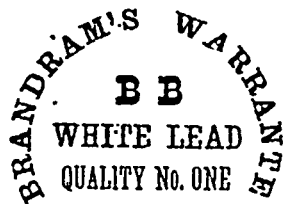
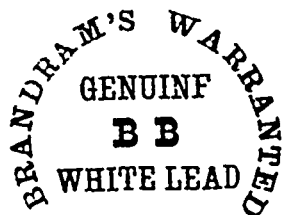
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