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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 8, 1889.

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## THE CRITIC,

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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.

Mr. Anglin in his recent lecture on the "Irish Question" had no hesitation in stating in plain terms that the Irish vote controls the policy of the United States. No doubt the statement accords with facts, but we presume it is not every American who will regard its uncompromising public assertion with complacency.

A contributor to the *Acadian Recorder* in its last Saturday's issue under the signature of "Doesticks" writes as follows: "A late number of your esteemed contemporary THE CRITIC incidentally remarks on certain social phases of Ottawa and the United States." The *Recorder's* contributor, probably unintentionally, implies that the remarks in question are editorial; he should have observed that they were those of a correspondent.

In Stockholm, it is said, they are not yet tired of honoring Jenny Lind. A new street has just been named after her, and a sculptor has recently finished a statue representing her in the costume of Norma. There is much propriety in honoring to the full in her native land the great songstress, second to none, whose private life was as exemplary as her operatic career was splendid, and her voice divine, but it is a mistake to have represented her as Norma, the character in which, apart from the glory of her voice, she was least successful. Perhaps her most perfect impersonation was that of Amina in the *Sonnambula*, but as Norma the Swedish Nightingale suffered by comparison with the grand and passionate Grisi.

Whenever women come to vote on equal terms with men a great power will be brought to bear on the armies and navies of the world. Women are instinctively lovers of peace. Their dread of war is not really influenced by their liking for soldiers and sailors, and it may be pretty certainly assumed that the weight of their vote would be thrown against Jingoism. It is a question on which women are not much influenced by their male relatives, and war is repulsive and a terror to them. It has been astutely suggested that Bismarck's bitter antipathy to the broad minded and brilliant widow of Frederic, is prompted by her disposition to exert all her influence against the dominant military spirit in Germany, and that it is very doubtful whether such a man as the Iron Chancellor could flourish in any country where women really shared with man the powers and duties of government.

We quote, in another note, the words of General Harrison on Protection, not because we think it is so necessary to the welfare of the great and wealthy Republic as we are compelled to believe it to be here. We are no lovers of protection for its own sake, and would gladly see our own manufactures so firmly established, and our people so decided in their preference for Canadian products over those of other countries, that it might be relinquished. But even then there would remain the question of revenue, as to raising which, except by custom duties, our clamorous politicians afford us no suggestion.

A noticeable modification of tone has come over the tail-twisting Republican Senators since their party has become responsible for the administration. "But a few months ago," as the *Montreal Witness* remarks, "they were out-roaring the lion and or-screaming the eagle." Now, when a member of Congress desires simply to "enforce existing laws" touching the Alaska seal fisheries, Senator Edmonds feels that "such a very important and difficult question" is raised, etc., etc.—"What a noble business this is"—the *Witness* trenchantly concludes—"of embarrassing the government of one's own country, just because it is wielded by another party."

Whatever Mr. Cleveland may have failed to accomplish, it would appear that he has really dealt a heavy blow to the old-standing wholesale award of the spoils to the victors, and General Harrison has plainly intimated his desire that the Civil Service Act shall be fairly observed. It is impossible that the Civil Service of any country should be what it ought to be under the conditions of a sweeping quadrennial change, and we are sufficiently interested in the system of government of our neighbors to desire to see its public service delivered from the fatality of a low and discreditable scramble at every advent to power of an opposition party.

We have no means of knowing whether our persistent advocacy of certain postal reforms has in the smallest degree contributed to bring about the concession of the ounce weight to ordinary letters, but our satisfaction at this substantial boon is considerably lessened by the increase of rates on registered and drop letters. If, indeed, amounts sent in registered letters were to be guaranteed if lost, in consideration of an extra registration fee, even a higher rate might be justified, but this does not appear to be the intent. If the imposition be meant to discourage the practise of sending money in that manner, and to promote the safer post office order system, it is a very indirect and objectionable way of attaining that object. The increase of the rate on drop letters will certainly not counter-balance that of the weight allowed for the three cent rate, and we fail to see the necessity for it. Perhaps, however, now that the thin edge of the wedge of reform has been entered, perseverance in hammering may drive it home before very long.

The Commissioner of the N. W. Mounted Police has a good deal to say on the liquor question. It appears that present regulations permit the brewing of "a wretched apology for beer out of grape-sugar and other poisons," while the brewing from home-grown malt is senselessly prohibited. All malt liquor must be manufactured out of the Territories. There is a great deal of liquor drunk in the towns, and more or less drunkenness among a class who will get drunk anywhere, but the rural settlers are "remarkably free from liquor and its effects." The Commissioner considers that things were better even under the old permit system, when only comparatively responsible persons could obtain small quantities, than under the present license system. He justly draws a wide distinction between beer and spirits, and advises the permission of breweries under the inspection of an Inland Revenue Officer for the manufacture of a wholesome article out of home-grown malt, and that no other liquor permit should be allowed to houses selling it.

General Harrison and Mr. Morton were duly inaugurated at Washington on Monday as President and Vice-President of the Great Republic. The anticipations foreshadowed by the dignified and reticent attitude of the President since his election are fully borne out by his statesmanlike speech, which may well stand for a model of breadth, calmness and dignity. Protection will of course continue for the present to be the steady policy of the United States, but the President treats the subject briefly, it is true, but with a grasp which our own advocates of its relinquishment might bear in mind under the necessity which at present exists for its maintenance. "None," he says, "are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuits among the people which brings wealth and contentment," and further on "I look hopefully to a continuance of our protective system, and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in States hitherto wholly given to agriculture, as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people."

Australian wines are fast nearing a great opportunity by the serious reduction in the wine production of France. It is believed that the quantity of wine now made in Australia amounts to over 2,000,000 gallons, of which Victoria yields more than half, while New South Wales and South Australia each produce somewhere about half a million gallons, the larger amount at present being yielded by the parent member of the group. The annual consumption by Australians of their own wines is said to be small, but in the growing likelihood of extended commercial relations, an increased production might possibly find a desirable market in Canada.

The *Scientific American* quotes *London Engineering* as follows:—"In closing these details, we may add that Great Britain has now ten war vessels of 3,000 tons and upward with a minimum speed of 19 knots per hour, the United States eight, France five, Spain three, Japan two, and Russia one. The United States accordingly now claim that, in the important matter of high-speed war ships, they rank second, and are not far behind Great Britain. The Americans are, in fact, going in for high-speed cruisers." One thing the British Naval authorities may be sure of, that when the Americans do take hold of an idea they lose no time in carrying it out in the quickest and the most complete manner possible.

The utter collapse of the *Times* case so far as the forged Parnell letters are concerned cannot but produce a strong feeling throughout the country. The most incomprehensible thing about it is that the *Times* people should have accepted, with scarcely an attempt at investigation, the statements of such a man as Pigott, especially if it be true that Mr. Balfour himself warned them that Pigott was unreliable. On the other hand it has always been almost impossible to give credence to the idea that gentlemen like Mr. Parnell and Mr. Justin McCarthy could be implicated with murderers and dynamiters. It will afford satisfaction to all right thinking people that Mr. Parnell is so far exonerated, and it will afford still more if complicity with the party of violence can be yet more clearly refuted.

The *Toronto Globe* of 18th ult., has the following note:—"So far as the *New York Herald* has been able to ascertain, Germans resident in America would take the part of their adopted country, and not of the country of their birth, if a war broke out between the two. The American Republic has always been distinguished for its power of assimilation. Canada has hitherto not been so successful in making Canadians of her adopted children—too many of them are English, Irish, Scotch, French or German first and Canadian afterwards." In the first place recent events have, we take it, pretty well established the fact that the vast majority of our countrymen are Canadians first, certainly all men of culture and honor. In the second place, supposing it were as the *Globe* puts it, it would have been very different had the Canadian Press been an unit in the cultivation of patriotic sentiment.

We learn from *India and the Colonies* that the Government of Western Australia has come to definite terms with the promoters of a great railway project, for the construction of a line from Eucla to connect with the West Australian system, a distance of 800 miles, which, when completed, will bring into railway communion Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane. The contractors have agreed to construct the railway on the understanding that for every mile completed they shall receive from the Government the gift of 20,000 acres of land. Should they keep their promises the contractors will become the owners of an estate of 16,000,000 acres, equal in size to one-fourth the territory of Victoria. This would appear to constitute an enormous monopoly, and it is said that the work will occupy ten years, which seems to be a long period for the distance over a presumably not very difficult country.

*St. John Progress* concludes an appreciative sketch of Professor Roberts as follows:—"Not to speak of his original work, it is safe to say that his marked success as a teacher is due to an unswerving and strongly individualized energy of purpose, coupled with wide sympathy and an unusually inspiring enthusiasm for literature, directing a penetrating critical faculty. He is a strenuous lover of his native land, sturdy, virile, easy of approach, a good friend, and (if one may venture a hazard opinion,) but an indifferent enemy. It is upon the loyal, uncompromising and unquestioning patriotism of such men that Canada—the true Canada, mindful of her history, loving her heroes, keeping faith with the greatness of her destiny—rests her bid for fame and honor among the nations." It is indicative of the varied ability of Professor Roberts that, at the early age of 23, he was the first Editor of the *Week*, undoubtedly in some aspects the first journal in Canada.

The question of re-adjusting the wards of this city is ever old and ever new. That is to say, it is a matter which has been frequently mooted, but in which nothing practical has been effected. The present division is palpably unfair. For instance, the two centre wards—Three and Four—with barely 300 votes each, have the same representation in the Council that Ward Five has with about four thousand possible votes. Many schemes have been proposed, but we are convinced that the most equitable would be—first to amalgamate Wards Three and Four; second to divide off the Western portion of the city, say on the line of South and North Park and Agricola Streets, or of Robie Street, and making thereof two wards, and then to make two wards of the remainder of Ward Five. At the same time it might be advisable to shorten the period of an Alderman's service, which would reduce the number of Aldermen to sixteen—quite a large enough body to rule this city. Of course men who prove themselves to be good representatives would be eligible for re-election as often as their constituents choose to retain their services.

Electricity advances. It has now been applied to the working of a fire engine in the place of steam. It has the advantage of noiselessness, economy, and starting at full speed, and makes no smoke, sparks or ashes.

The question as to how far the Dominion Rifle Association is a military body is an old and vexed one. This only is certain, it receives and expends large sums of money which find their way into comparatively few hands, while the mass of the militia remain poor shots. There is, however, looming up a far more serious question, viz:—Whether long-range shooting as practised at present, is, in view of the greater importance now ascribed to volley firing, anything more than the a b c of effective fire in action. The *Broad Arrow* quotes from the *Volunteer Service Gazette* a trenchant letter on this subject. We cannot at present quote from it, but we have long felt sure that target practice does not accomplish what it is thought to do towards efficiency of fire in battle. The British Army all does its proportion of target-practice, yet their men are shot down like rabbits by the Boers, and our target-practising militia by Dumont's Half Breeds. These are points for discussion and thought.

Sir Frederic Middleton showed even more than his usual pluck in facing the Rifle Hierarchy at the late Dominion Association Meeting. The discussion evoked was wholesome, as it is always desirable to hear both sides of a question. On the one hand it was claimed that the Association was not military, but a link between the military and the public—that the body of marksmen, whether officers or non-combatants, had worked up from the ranks, were men good at all points, and that interest in the force would die out without them. These contentions are, we consider, exaggerated. The body of marksmen is small, many make a profitable sport of it who are by no means remarkable as ensamples of other points of soldiership, and the result of the system is that their example does not stimulate the rank and file to anything like the degree claimed. Incidentally we are glad to learn that in some battalions the officers do not compete. We were also glad to see Sir Frederic unflinchingly supported by two such good men as Lt.-Colonels O'Brien, of the 35th, and Curren, H. B. G. A.

The report of the Commissioner of the N. W. Mounted Police is an exceedingly interesting document. Commissioner Herchmer is evidently an officer who slights no portion of the multifarious duties of the Force, which is in a high state of efficiency physically as well as morally. As regards the former, he makes the remarkable statement that the average height of the men of the Force is over 5 ft. 9 in. and their chest measurement over 37½ inches. "In physique," he says, "we are second to no force in existence, and we have very few men that cannot ride day in and day out their fifty miles. We are trained soldiers, both mounted and dismounted, and squads in nearly every division thoroughly understand gun drill; we do our own carpenter work, painting, alteration of clothing, black-smithing, most of our freighting and teaming, plough when required, put out prairie fires, act as customs and quarantine officers, do most of our own waggon repairing and tinsmithing, mend all and make a great deal of saddlery and harness, act as gaolers and keepers of the insane sometimes for weeks, and there is not a division that cannot go into any country and put up a complete barrack either of logs or frame."

A bill has been prepared by the Sanitary Committee of the City Council, and will shortly be introduced in the Provincial Legislature, providing for the erection of a slaughter house in the northern suburbs of the city, and for the due inspection of cattle on the hoof and of carcasses that are to be sold as meat-food. It frequently occurs that cattle are brought to town wearied with a long travel on foot, or bruised by rail transport, and it is most necessary that they should be rested before slaughtering. Others have internal ulcers or are otherwise diseased, still they are killed and their meat sold to consumers. It is, of course, impossible for the two Health Inspectors to attend to the duties of looking after the sanitary condition of the houses and shops of the city, and also to inspect all animals and carcasses that come to Halifax for the feeding of her citizens, especially when there are eight slaughter houses scattered over an area of a square mile. The plan will probably entail the expenditure of \$15,000 to \$20,000, but the fees derivable will probably pay all current expenses besides meeting the interest on the original sum, and leaving a rest that will pay off the principal in a few years. The slaughter-house will thenceforward be a source of revenue to the city.

"It is understood," says *India and the Colonies*, "that a handsome sum of money is now on its way home from Australia as a gift to Dr. Chas. Mackay," and that a like proposal—of which we were not aware—has been lukewarmly received in Canada. Yet Dr. Mackay, with the exception of knowing him by his songs, which cheered and moved many an emigrant in early Colonial days, has no particular claims on Australia, while it is, though not generally known, quite otherwise as regards Canada. Besides reporting for the *Times* on Federation when that question was first started, Dr. Mackay remonstrated strongly with Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, when Colonial Secretary, on the danger of taking little or no notice, social or otherwise, of Canadian visitors to London. Sir Edward, to his honor, at once departed from the manners of his predecessors, and invited all the members of a Canadian deputation to meet him at Knebworth, "since when," writes the author of "Cheer Boys, Cheer," "There's a Good Time Coming, &c.," "neither Canadian nor any other Colonial deputation or functionaries visiting London, have had occasion to resort to American Ambassadors, (which seems to have been at one time a common, but most regrettable practice) for aid or courtesy."

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

IRISH ASTRONOMY.

A veritable myth, touching the constellation of O'Ryan, ignorantly and falsely spelled Orlon.

O'Ryan was a man of might  
 Whose Ireland was a nation,  
 But peace was his heart's delight  
 And constant occupation.  
 He had an ould millin gun,  
 And sartain auro his ahu was ;  
 He gave the keepers many a run,  
 And wouldn't mind the game laws.

St. Patrick wanst was passin' by  
 O'Ryan's little houldin',  
 And, as the saint felt wake and dhry  
 He thought he'd enther hould in.  
 "O'Ryan," says the saint, "avick!  
 To praich at Thurbs I'm going";  
 So let me have a rasher quick,  
 And a dhrop of Innishowen."

"No rasher will I cook for you  
 While betther is to spare, sir,  
 But here's a joy of mountain dew,  
 And there's a rattlin haro, sir."  
 St. Patrick he looked mighty sweet,  
 And says he "Good luck attend you,  
 And when you're in your windin' sheet,  
 It's up to heaven I'll find you."

O'Ryan gave his pipe a whiff—  
 Them tidin's is thransportin',  
 But may I ax your saintship if  
 There's any kind of sportin'?"  
 St. Patrick said, "A Lion's there,  
 Two Bears, a Bull, and Cancer"—  
 "Bedad," says Mick, "the huntin's rare ;  
 St. Patrick, I'm your man, sir."

So, to conclude my song aright,  
 For fear I'd tire your patience,  
 You'll see O'Ryan any night  
 Amid the constellations  
 And Venus follows in his track  
 Till Mars grows jealous really,  
 But, faith, he fears the Irish knack  
 Of handling the shillaly.

CHARLES G. HALPINE.

He—"Is your will very strong?" She—"Not if I'm kissed against it."

No punishment is too severe for a Chicago bigamist. A man too careless and lazy to spend five minutes in getting a divorce between marriages certainly deserves severe punishment.

"Look at that now," said an Irishman as, in company with a friend, he passed a couple of Italians who were engaged in animated conversation. "Well, what of it? They are talking to each other, nothing more." "Yes, but here's the wan thing Oi want to know." "What is that?" "How the devil can they tell phwat they're talkin' about?"

"I'd just like to know" said Mrs. Slick, "what this newspaper-man means. Hores the *Morning Chronicle* man been a hintin' and throwin' out insinuations about the Tories and one thousand dollar bills, just as if the Tories did'nt pay their debts and wer'n't as liberal with their money as grits. If I was a politishen I'd get right out and out mad, and I'd up an ax them who I had'nt payed, and what business it wero of the'rn any way. I reckon if the Tories have many one thousand dollar bills, outstandin' they'll hear about them direct, and the *Chronicle* man need'n't bother abein interested about it neether."

"Now Bessie" said Mrs. Slick, "I'll not put up with any more of these horrid bills. I know our Halifax shop-keepers will let you run up a long account, but it isn't ladylike to keep them awaitin' for their money for a whole ar, and for my part I'd rather take the cash discount. What does that mean. Why! That many of our swell people forget to pay their bills, and that the shopkeepers have to put on a big price to pay 'em for waiting, and that anybody ready to pay prompt-like, gets things at the right figure. This abominable credit system ruins half of our shop-keepers, and makes a lot of folks live beyond their means, and as my income is limited, I'm not agoin' to encourage extravagance, and that's a fact."

A SUBMERGED CITY!—Lough Neagh, Antrim, enjoys a celebrity for a marvel that both historian and poet have commemorated—that of flowing over a submerged city. Caxton thus records the legend:—"There is a lake in Ulster, and much fish therein. . . . The river Bann runneth out of the lake into the North Ocean, and men say that this lake began in this manner.—There were men in this country that were of an evil living. . . . And there was a well in the land of great reverence of old time, and always covered; and if it were left uncovered, the well would rise and drown all the land and so it happened that a woman went to the well for to fetch water, and bided her fast to her child that wept in the cradle, and left the well uncovered; then the well sprunged so fastly it drowned the woman and her child, and made all the country a lake and fish pond. For to prove this, it is a great argument that when the weather is clear, fishers of the water see in the ground under the water round towers and high shapon steeples and churches of the land." Moore has used this legend in one of his sweetest songs—"On Lough Neagh's banks as the fisherman strays?"—*Our Own Country*.

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SHIRTS, HO!

When Lazarus lay at the gate quite alone,  
 Bewailing his sores, rags and dirt;  
 Fine linen was dear, and white muslin unknown,  
 And no one could spare him a shirt.  
 But things in our day are better by far,  
 And we live in more genial times;  
 For we, notwithstanding the rumors of war,  
 Are given fine shirts for TEN Dimes!  
 Of choicest material, and value most rare,  
 With fine work from wristband to collar  
 And the best in the land such a garment might wear,  
 Though the price of it's ONLY A DOLLAR!  
 Fine white shirts for a dollar!"  
 I heard some folk holler—  
 Or was it the voice of the scotter—  
 No—but Clayton & Sons  
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 In the city who make this great offer!

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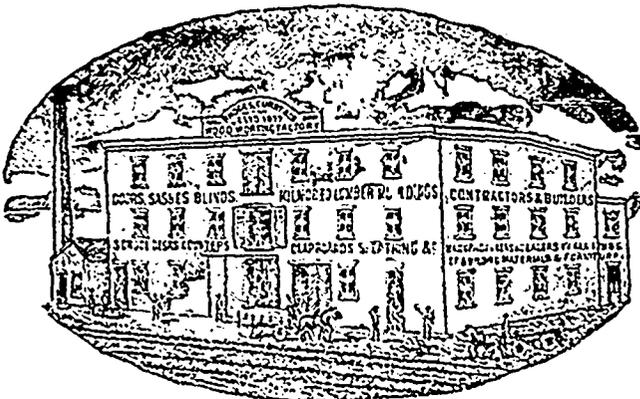
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 SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 15. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send *The Critic* to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with ninety-seven of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

Smallpox is spreading in Ontario.

The new Campbellton newspaper is to be called the *Pioneer*.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature will meet on the 14th of this month.

During the past year \$1,407.36 have been deposited in the Dartmouth school savings banks.

The International Line boats will be put on the route from Annapolis about the middle of this month.

George Fraser, ex-Mayor of Halifax, fell down stairs in his house in Truro one day last week, and has since died from the effects.

The \$400,000 granted to the Jesuits will be distributed between Laval University, the Bishops of the Province, and the Jesuit Fathers.

Dan Hunt, the hero, who lost his foot while saving a fellow-being from death, has been awarded the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society of England.

A weekly paper has been started at Prince Albert, Manitoba, called *The Critic*. There is plenty of room between Halifax and Prince Albert for both of us. We wish it all prosperity.

A lady at Big Bras d'Or, aged 82 years, is ill with the measles. She is probably in her second childhood, but is to be hoped that no more of the diseases of first childhood will attack the old lady.

The Glebe House, at Victoria Mines, was destroyed by fire early on the morning of the 24th ult. Most of the furniture was saved, but the loss on the house is about \$3,000, there being no insurance.

The Blank Books mentioned in our last issue as being used by the Town Clerk of Dartmouth, were supplied him by Messrs James Bowes & Sons, Printers, whose advertisement appears in another column.

So much confusion was caused by the use of the three different systems, railway, standard, and local time, in Yarmouth, that the people decided to adopt standard time, and went to church by it on Sunday last.

The reading room in Dartmouth is highly appreciated by the people of that town. There is a plentiful supply of fresh reading matter and the room is a comfortable place to put in odd minutes for those who miss the ferry boat.

A number of railroad men have been in Lunenburg running lines, and trying to secure the most convenient line through the town for all concerned. No one knows yet where the track will be laid, but it is expected that it will soon be known.

The New Glasgow *Enterprise* is advocating a Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce for that business-like, live town. It states the various reasons why such an organization is needed, and the benefit it would be to the young men of New Glasgow.

Springhill has a Merchants' Association, and the Amherst *Gazette* says that there ought to be one in Amherst, as there are few places whose tradesmen would work together more harmoniously, and therefore more effectively for the general interest, than there.

Mr. Walters introduced in the Ontario Legislature a bill to extend the Franchise for Parliamentary elections to widows and spinsters. About two hundred prominent ladies were present during the debates, and in the face of that array the bill was rejected 53 to 21—brave men!

The Prince Edward Island Hospital was partially destroyed by fire last Friday morning, and was also damaged by water. The patients were removed without any injury. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue, and started in the attic. Loss \$3,000; fully insured.

The Chamber of Commerce held its Annual Meeting on Wednesday afternoon and the Annual Report was read. It touched on all the great points affecting the Maritime Provinces and is on every point creditable to the Chamber. We shall have some remarks to make on it next week.

Natural gas has been discovered under the Baptist Church at Collingwood, Ont. The discovery was made while pumping water for baptism, by the top of the pump being blown off. It cannot at present be estimated what quantity of gas is escaping. Great things are expected for this find.

On Tuesday night a large force of men worked all night ice-harvesting in Dartmouth. The ice was not safe to take horses on, so boats were used to draw the blocks to the ice-house. The ice is of poor quality, often breaking when it touches the slide, and only half the usual crop has been harvested.

Two houses at Acadia Mines were burned to the ground on Sunday last about two o'clock in the morning. The inmates just escaped with their lives. No furniture was saved in the first house, and only a part of the furniture of the second one which was burned. There is no fire protection in Acadia Mines.

The Moncton *Times* says:—A movement has been on foot for some time among the residents of Sunny Brae to have the name of that place changed to East Moncton or some other that would be more suitable than the present name. It is claimed that the name should be changed, if at all, before a post office is located there.

After the opening of navigation on the river, Captain Oakes will put his packet *Pansy* on the route between Bridgewater and Halifax until the new steel steamer arrives from Scotland, which will be about the 1st of May.

A second railway horror has taken place near the scene of the one at St. George Ont. last week. A mixed train from Brantford to Stratford was standing at the Paris station on March 1st, when the freight train from Hamilton, having come by way of Brantford, crashed into the rear of the passenger coach, killing the two lady occupants of the car.

The music loving public will be pleased to hear that the Young People's Association of Fort Massey Church, intend holding an organ recital on Friday evening next, to which no admission fee will be charged. In addition to the organ playing there will be songs from Mrs. Kennedy-Campbell and Mrs. Taylor, and a violin solo from Herr Mahr. This attractive programme will insure a large attendance.

The Civic slate is being rapidly made up—Robert Taylor will offer in Ward 2 to succeed ex Ald. Harrington. The retiring Aldermen, Messrs. Cooke, Keefe, O'Brien, Hechler, Lyons and Mosher, whose terms end May 1st, will all offer for re-election. In Ward 1 J. D. Mackintosh or W. H. Harrington will probably oppose Ald. Cooke. In Ward 3 E. W. O'Donnell will again offer. In Ward 4 R. J. Sweet will oppose Ald. Hechler, and in Ward 5 ex-Ald. Ead and Ald. Lyons will contest.

Sir Charles Tupper has returned to Canada. He will probably remain about two months. Speculation is rife as to the object of his visit. Sir Charles says he has been called home to give evidence before an arbitration committee, which is investigating some matters in dispute between the Government and the Canada Pacific Railway, having reference to the construction of the Onderdonk section of the railway during his tenure of office a few years ago as Minister of Railways and Canals.

A number of the people of Dartmouth are petitioning against the town Council's action with respect to the proposed water supply and sewerage system. They allege that the meeting of rate-payers was not a representative one, and that a large majority of rate-payers are opposed to the scheme, and they ask that the House of Assembly do not grant the Council the right to borrow the money. It is not to be expected that the rate-payers living in the vicinity of the lakes and enjoying an abundant supply of water, free, would meekly submit to be taxed to pay for it for other localities. Added to this that the proposed source of supply is not very good in the summer time, and the action of the petitioners is easy to understand.

The railway accident at St. George, Ont., last week was one of the worst that has happened for a long time. Eleven persons were killed and twenty-eight injured. The cars fell through the bridge a distance of sixty-five feet. Only one span of the bridge is broken and this can easily be repaired. Some of the leading officials of the Grand Trunk have been on the scene of the disaster trying to estimate the damage, and it is likely that less than \$100,000 will not cover the whole bill. A dining car and a Pullman coach were destroyed and the locomotive and smoking car were badly shaken up. The damages to those injured will probably be very heavy. Miss Nicholson of Hamilton, showed great presence of mind and gave most valuable assistance to her fellow sufferers by the accident, breaking the car windows and helping those inside to get out, and then she tore up parts of her clothing to bind the wounds. The disaster was due to a broken axle of one of the driving wheels of the engine, and the G. T. R. is exonerated from any blame in the matter.

Oregon is said to be a hunter's paradise at this time, being overrun with game of all sorts.

It is stated that a ten thousand spindle cotton mill, to cost \$200,000, is to be erected in Waco, Texas.

President and Mrs. Cleveland held their last reception at the White House on March 1st. Over 2000 persons called, most of whom were ladies.

A bill has passed the legislature of Pennsylvania, authorizing the appointment of female physicians in insane asylums where women are confined.

The Inaugural ball took place in the Pension building at Washington on Monday evening last. The great court room was elaborately decorated with flowers, bunting, silk draperies and colored lights.

H. W. Westmoreland, owner of a Kansas cattle ranch, has sold four buffaloes to T. W. Hardwick, of Sioux Fall, Dak. Their departure marks the disappearance of the last buffalo from that part of the country.

The Duke of Sutherland is going to marry Mrs. Blair, one of the ladies of his party who accompanied him to the United States from England in November. The Duke's wife has died in England since his arrival in America.

Miss Mary Anderson is reported to be much distressed at the criticisms of the St. Louis Press, on her performances of *Galatea* and *Perdita*. Whatever justification there may possibly be for adverse opinions, the expressions of them recorded are simply brutal.

The ceremonies at Washington were very imposing on the occasion of the inauguration of the new President and Vice-President on Monday last. Thousands of people thronged the streets along the line of the procession, which was the most imposing demonstration ever seen in the country.

The President's Cabinet nominations have been confirmed by the Senate. They are: Blaine, Secretary of State, Windon (Minn.), Secretary of the Treasury; Tracy (N. Y.), Navy; Proctor (Vermont), War; Noble, (Missouri), Interior; Wannamaker (Penn.), Postmaster General; Miller (Ind.), Attorney General; Rusk (Wis.), Agriculture,

Crows have become such a nuisance in Maine, that the legislature has offered a bounty of ten cents a head. The boys will now start out with shot guns for a general slaughter, but the crows being knowing birds will soon hear of it and when a boy with a gun is seen approaching, some wise old crow will wink to his companions, and away they will fly.

The Duchess of Marlborough is to be received at court.

The French Government has decided to suppress the Patriotic League.

The German missionaries held captive by the Arabs have been liberated.

The British government's small arms stores at Weedon have been burned. Loss \$500,000.

The French Government has decided to create a special ministry for Colonial affairs.

Mr. Spurgeon, who has been absent from London on account of ill health, has returned quite restored.

A great dinner is to be given in honor of Mr. Parnell, at which it is expected Earl Spencer will preside.

King Milan of Servia, has abdicated, and will be succeeded by the Crown Prince Alexander, aged 13, under a Regency.

On Saturday last the Pope entered on his 80th year. His Holiness is reported to be in good health, and to have spoken vigorously.

The Pope has distributed a large number of his jubilee gifts among the churches in Ireland, thereby showing his affection for that country.

The Czar has devoted over a million of roubles to the establishment of an institution for the blind at St. Petersburg, in honor of his parents.

Sir Julian Pauncfote has been appointed British Minister to the United States. He is said to be thoroughly posted on the fisheries question.

The report that the Afghan forces are advancing from Herat, and that the Emir of Bokhara is preparing to attack them, has been contradicted.

King Otto of Bavaria is hopelessly insane. Until recently he had shown signs of improvement, and hopes of his ultimate recovery were entertained.

Mr. W. H. Gladstone, eldest son of the veteran statesman, is improving. Sir Thomas Gladstone, the ex-premier's elder brother, is reported to be seriously ill.

The Emperor of China has been married. The ceremony was performed with great splendor, contrasting strongly with the distress among the people of the country.

Ten reservoirs of tar at Charleroy are burning. The flames shot up to the height of 600 feet, and resemble the eruption of a volcano. The damage is estimated at \$200,000.

Brookwood in Surrey, twenty eight miles from London, has been selected by the National Rifle Association as the new Wimbledon. The meeting next summer will take place at Wimbledon.

Advices from Samoa state that a truce has been declared between the German Consul and Mataafa until after the Berlin Conference. Mataafa agrees to prevent the destruction of German estates.

The Parnell Commission Court has assented to Mr. Dillon's going to Australia for his health, altho' a speech was read in which he had urged the destruction of the Police engaged in protecting landlords.

A deputation from Boulogne, has presented General Boulanger with a sword of honor, and the government shows its weakness by forbidding any sort of demonstration towards the General, even to saluting him.

Signor Crispi, Prime Minister of Italy, has resigned, in order to avoid the inevitable hostile vote on the government measures providing for additional taxation. He has been charged with the formation of a new cabinet.

There are now 575 daily and weekly papers published in Japan, although it is only eighteen years since the first one made its appearance. There are also 35 law magazines, 111 scientific periodicals, 35 medical journals, and an equal number of religious newspapers.

The courts of England and Germany are now tolerably amicable, and it is to be hoped that they will continue to be so. Queen Victoria has sent a present to her grandson of two magnificent Indian vases with superb decorations, and the Empress Frederick sent him a very costly and elegant bronze group.

The confession by Piggott of his forgery of the Parnell letters has been almost immediately succeeded by his suicide. He had escaped to Madrid, and shot himself in a hotel there. The Parnellites are extensively charged at the death of Piggott, considering it limits the chances of unearthing the conspiracy.

There has been some apprehension about a suspected project for an elaborate system of fortification of London, but distinguished men in the services point out that if an invading army can be landed, fortifications would be of little avail, and that the true safeguard would be the strengthening of the Navy.

Friendly relations between Russia and France will not be affected by the Atchinoff incident at Sagallo. Atchinoff was repeatedly warned that Sagallo was French territory, but he persisted in treating it as a conquered country, and his followers and the natives with the utmost brutality. Under the circumstances the Russian government recognizes that the French only did their duty. A committee of the Patriotic League has resolved in the name of 240,000 members to protest against France's treatment of the Atchinoff expedition, and has donated \$2000 to start a subscription for the families of the Cossacks who were killed.

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DISPENSING CHEMIST,  
Proprietor. Agent for  
Laurance's Axis Cut Pebble Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

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J. H. NISBET,  
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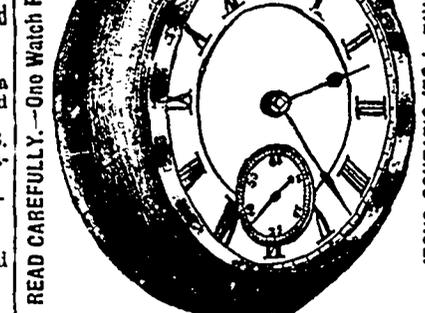
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And bigger books, too;  
In fact there are few things  
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MY LOVE OR I.

Who shall first go to the shadowy land,  
My love or I?  
Whose will it be in grief to stand  
And press the cold, unanswering hand,  
Wipe from the brow the dew of death,  
And catch the softly fluttering breath,  
Breathe the loved name nor hear reply,  
In anguish watch the glazing eye!  
His or mine?

Which shall bend over the wounded sod,  
My love or I?  
Commending the precious soul to God,  
Till the doleful fall of the muffled croud  
Startles the mind to a consciousness  
Of its bitter anguish, and life's distress,  
Dropping the pall o'er the love lit past  
With a mournful murmur "The last—the last!"  
My love or I?

Which shall return to the desolate home,  
My love or I?  
And list for the step that shall never come,  
And hark for a voice that must still be dumb,  
While the half-stunned senses wander back  
To the cheerless life and thorny track,  
Where the silent room and the vacant chair  
Have memories sweet and hard to bear:  
My love or I?

Ah then, perchance to that mourner there,  
My love or I?  
Wrestling with anguish or despair,  
An angel shall come through the gates of prayer,  
And the burning eyes shall cease to weep,  
And the sobs melt down in a sea of sleep,  
While fancy, freed from the chains of day,  
Through the shadowy dreamland floats away;  
My love or I?

And then, methinks, on that boundary land,  
My love and I?  
The mourn'd and the mourner together shall stand,  
Or walk by those rivers of shining sand  
Till the dreamer, awakened at dawn of day,  
Finds the stone of his sepulchre rolled away,  
And over the cold, dull waste of death,  
The warm, bright sunlight of holy faith,  
My love and I!

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

EVENTS AND COMMENTS.

The star of Boulanger seems to be in the ascendant. He has recently been elected over the celebrated liquor-dealer, M. Jacques, by an immense majority. Evidently this great victory by the doughty warrior means something more than a revision of the Constitution. He is the embodiment of the man-like spirit of the French people, and if sufficiently elevated, he will become a foe to the French Republic and may attempt to revive the glories of France under the Napoleonic Dynasty. It is to be hoped that the world will never be compelled to witness another war between France and Germany, but if such should ever be the case, the results will, perhaps, be very different from that of 1870. The past military career and prestige of the French troops have never been equalled by the Germans in their palmiest days. The French people were unprepared for their last war with Germany, and "Sedan" may yet prove to be the incitive for them to regain what they lost in their last conflict with her.

It is a sad commentary on the civilization of man, that the principal nations of continental Europe have to waste so much of their time and energy in the art of war. Austria and Germany, with all their boasted civilization, compel their women to toil in the fields, and do the work that should be done by the strong arm of man. She is a slave without hope. Her condition is far worse than the former slaves of the South, for no "Harriet Beecher Stowe" and "Wilberforce" are permitted to plead her cause. She is so pressed with her work that she has not even time to caress the infant that she takes with her to the harvest field. Yes, Germany, with all her efforts at national supremacy and superiority, forces her women to do the work that their sons and husbands should do, because forsooth, all the able-bodied male population during the best part of their lives must figure in military camps and be in readiness at any moment for the "tocsin of war." If the German Empire has to draw upon the life-blood of her people for the support and safety of the Imperial Throne—then Italy, France and other adjoining countries must follow suit, and so the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of the soldiers of these countries must toil incessantly in the cornfields and vineyards, in order to keep up the "wrinkled front" of "grim-visaged war."

We are confronted with the word "Protection" in all the discussions on the "Tariff Problem." Let us examine into the question as applied to the tariff on cotton in the United States. "Protection" there means a combination of the few against the many. The cotton manufacturers in that country number about 1005. They are organized, and control the market price at which they sell. The tariff adds an average of over 100 per cent to the cost of cheap foreign cotton goods, and within this margin they advance their prices over legitimate profits. The cotton planters number nearly one million, and cannot combine or control the price, which depends on the wants of the world. Two thirds of this crop must be sold abroad, and Congress cannot legislate one cent into the cotton planters' pockets, although it can and does legislate over \$50,000,000 yearly into the pockets of the combined 1005 cotton manufacturers. "Protection" then, in Canada as well as in the United States, must and does mean "a combination of the few against the many," it matters not whether in the manufacturing of cotton, woollen or any other fabrics, wares or merchandize.

According to the *New York Herald* (which ought to be authority on this subject) the pension list of the United States foots up within \$3,000,000 of the annual cost of the standing army of Great Britain, and within \$18,000,000 as much as the enormous standing army of Germany. This year the plethoric Treasury of "Uncle Sam" will be called upon to cash the checks of the so-called defenders of the Union to the tune of \$87,000,000. As long as demagogues can gain votes by voting the people's money away, just so long will rascally pension agents continue to ply their vocation by filling their pockets with this tax, which is wrung from the sons of toil. The worst feature presented by these claims for pensions is, that the increase in pensions since the close of the war is within \$14,000,000 of the yearly diminution in the interest upon the public debt within that time; so that, as a charge on the tax-payers, the enormous war debt has for the most part merely changed its form. As bonded it would all be paid in 1907, as represented by pensions it will run on indefinitely. No wonder the "Annexationist sentiment" of Canada is so low, when we take into consideration the enormous sum of money that is required yearly in the United States to meet their current expenses.

The moral aspect of the recent death of the Archduke Rudolph, the Austrian Crown Prince, is truly lamentable. Here we see a man born to rule, but whose hereditary taint and bad surroundings have made him a victim of an evil and wicked life. The Austrian Court, with its aristocratic surroundings, its glitter and tinsel, wishes to make appear that this unfortunate man died from natural causes. If so why so many conflicting reports as to the manner of his "taking off." In the absence of the real facts in regard to his death we are at least led to believe that he came to his end in a way unworthy of a Prince of noble blood.

There is some talk of a "Summer Carnival" for Halifax—by all means let us have it—Halifax needs it—the country demands it—our American neighbours will enjoy it—our country cousins are sighing for it—our brethren across the water will come over to see it—our sister Provinces will patronize it—Acquatic Sports will enliven it—our Military will assist in it—our fire-works will enlighten it—yes, everybody will enjoy it.—Then by all means let us have a real good, old-fashioned, jolly "Carnival," something like our "Acquatic Carnival" in the long ago—when Lord and Lady Dufferin lent us their charming presence to enliven the occasion.

VETERAN

## "THE SOCIETY LIST."

To the Editor of *The Critic* :—

Many inhabitants of Halifax have gone with the Press in deprecating the excessive attention given to society pleasures, but we now find a Halifax journal—following the wretched precedent of New York—hard at work to stimulate not only the tendency to the undue surrender of life to social frivolity, but of all that is most invidious in it. The motives for this injurious work of supererogation are very commonly supposed to be twofold, i. e. to sell a large edition of the paper, and to furnish a text for communications which may keep the ball rolling.

It has been charged that Halifax suffers in several ways from petty struggles for so-called social distinction, and much of the evil has been unfairly ascribed to the military, but be that as it may, the production of the "List" recently published is regarded with nothing short of disgust by a number of quiet people included in it, who are not overmuch given to the supposed attractions of society gatherings, having many far more important objects of life to attend to, and who regard this parade of their names as an unjustifiable intrusion on the privacies of life—an intrusion indeed which is far too prevalent. Lists of those who attend social gatherings must, I suppose, be put up with, tho' there are many who would rather see their names omitted than noticed, but the society "List" in question is quite unjustifiable, as implying motives and aspirations of the truth of which the compiler has no means of forming a correct judgment. The list is offensive to numbers included in it, and is perhaps only less so to many omitted, tho' these latter have no doubt the greater reason to be thankful. Yours, &c.

"ONE OF THE LIST."

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Messrs. T. S. Simm & Co., Broom and Brush Makers, have made extensive improvements in their plant and machinery. Among the apparatus added since the beginning of the year are nine broom-tying machines worked by steam power, which took the place of machines worked by the foot, and one broom sewing machine, making three of these. This machinery increases the capacity of the broom-making part of the factory fifty per cent. It is now possible to make a hundred dozen brooms in a day if pushed. The regular output will be seventy-five dozen.—St. John, N. B., *Sun*.

The New York Legislature at a recent special session determined that no manufacturing machinery will be used in any of the State penal institutions but hard labor only will be employed. Only such articles as can be used in the various institutions, penal and public, of the State will be made, and none of the products are to be sold to the public.

The proposed bridge of the Canada Atlantic Railway Company across the St. Lawrence river at Coteau, Que., is to be a low level one, with a swing in the navigable channel of the river. It will stretch from the main shore on the north side of the river to Giroux Island, from Giroux Island to Round Island, and Round Island to Clarke's Island, the total length of bridging, including abutments and piers, being 4,050 feet.

NOTE FOR LAUNDRIES.—According to *L'Industrie Parisienne*, a laundryman in the vicinity of Paris has discovered an ingenious method of cleaning linen without soap. He uses no soap or lye, nor chlorine, but rubs the linen with boiled potatoes. This process, it is claimed is superior to those hitherto employed.

A number of sample coats have been made from dark cow-skins with a view to testing them for use by the Dominion Mounted Police. The skins were dressed by the Sarcee Indians, and it is hoped that the Indians may be encouraged to make this a lucrative industry. Since the disappearance of the buffalo, the Mounted Police Department has had to look around for an available substitute for buffalo pelts, out of which to make warm winter overcoats for the police, and much satisfaction is expressed at the really neat coat which can be made from the well-dressed cow skin. Of late years polled Angus cattle have been largely imported into the Territories, and by crossing these with other breeds a good dark skin is secured.

The Hudson's Bay Co.'s ship "Titania" has left Victoria, B. C., for London Eng., with 33,782 cases of salmon and a quantity of furs; total value over \$250,000. An effort will be made to complete the voyage within 100 days. A first consignment of Arctic furs from Point Barrow, the northernmost point in Alaska, has been received at Victoria, consisting of a pure white fox, some blue, red and cross foxes, polar and Arctic grizzlies, lynx, etc.

The Managuagan Fish-Oil and Guano Company, of Montreal, has been formed for the purpose of entering extensively into the fish-oil and guano business at Managuagan, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, about 250 miles east of Quebec. They will commence operations early in the spring, employing 100 hands, besides finding a ready means for settlers in that region to dispose of their catch. The company propose to ship their products to Boston, New York and London.—*Canadian Manufacturer*.

A Port Arthur paper says that the reason lumber is being imported from the U. S. into that district, is that many of the best timber limits are held by speculators who have not capital to work them.

The project of connecting Paris with the sea by means of a ship canal is again before the public by a report which was presented to the Chamber of Deputies. According to this report the canal would go from Paris to Rouen, following the Seine for a distance of one hundred and ten miles, and its section would be 50 per cent. larger than that of the Suez Canal, the depth being 20 feet. The total traffic is estimated at between three and five million tons annually. The report recommends that the government be invited to immediately institute a commission to examine the project so far as it relates to the canal between Paris and Rouen.

An improved method of distributing oil on the water has been patented in Germany, says *London Iron*. It consists of a rocket to which is attached a cylinder filled with oil. It is said that the rocket can be fired with accuracy from the ship, and that when it explodes the oil is scattered just where it is wanted. Several interesting experiments have been made between Bremen and New York. In one the rocket was fired to a distance of 1,500 feet and less distances. By the explosion of five rockets at a distance of 1,200 to 1,500 feet from the ship a space of 1,500 to 2,000 square feet of water was covered with oil, and the waves were at once smoothen. The rocket was fired 900 feet against a gale.

Messrs. I. B. Hamblen & Co., of Pictou, Commission Merchants and Lobster Cannery, have four factories on Northumberland Straits, and maintain in employment about 80 fishermen, 100 men and boys, and 30 to 40 girls. Their cans and boxes are made at their factory in Pictou, and they ship largely to Europe and the United States. Their factories are expansively fitted with all the newest appliances, and have a capacity of 6000 cans per day each, their largest pack in any one day having been 5,800. The Messrs. Hamblen inform us that they endorse the action of the Government in closing factories on the 15th July, it having even been their own custom from 1857 to 1867, to close on or about the 10th, and start again on Sept. 1st, there being then no law regulating the catch. They consider that there is no margin for profit to packers between those dates, but that the close time fixed for spawning, i. e., between July 10th and August 25th, is sufficient for the preservation of the supply. They hope however that the Government will see the importance of allowing the factories to pack during September in addition to the present season. The Messrs. Hamblen consider their business outlook encouraging, the demand being good and prices fair.

The Maritime Biscuit Works of Messrs. G. J. Hamilton & Sons, Pictou, N. S., employ between 50 and 60 hands. The business of these gentlemen has so largely increased that they are now inviting tenders for a new factory. In case, however, they do not put it up, they have some idea of removing their business to Halifax.

Mr. Frank Garrett, Furniture Manufacturer of New Glasgow, whose business occupied two floors 20x40 ft. in 1881, has now so increased it that it covers three floors in the original building, and three floors in an adjoining one of the same dimensions, and this in the face of strong competition. Mr. Garrett at present employs five hands—two in the paint-shop, two in upholstering, and one wood-worker. He has further recently bought in the picture-framing business of H. H. Henderson & Co., consisting of about \$5000 feet of picture moulding, besides about 300 ready-made frames.

## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The chief topic of discussion during the week was the resolution of Hon. W. Laurier, condemning the government for its unfriendly and unneighborly policy with regard to the B. N. A. fisheries. The leader of the opposition took occasion to deal with several matters of interest with respect to the relations between the United States and Canada. He urged upon the government the adoption of unrestricted reciprocity as being the only policy under which Canadians could prosper. Sir John Macdonald said that Hon. Mr. Laurier had included under the cover of his resolution several distinct subjects. The trade relations between the two countries deserved serious consideration, but it had nothing to do with the fisheries' question. In this question Canada and Great Britain had desired to act in a friendly manner, but the U. S. Senate had shut down upon the treaty, and the Government's only recourse was to protect the interests of our fishermen and carry out in its entirety the treaty of 1818. Messrs. Mills, Foster, Jones, and Kenny also spoke to the question, but it has been so much flaked and shredded in the provincial press that it is now boneless, and if there is a Nova Scotian who wants any additional information on the subject, he must be a dunderhead and no mistake. Dr. Weldon, M. P. for Albert, N. B., has made an excellent hit in introducing some amendments to the Extradition Treaty, which will have the effect of making Canada an undesirable Asylum for defaulting bank cashiers and American boodle-jumpers. If the United States will not do as much for us, so much the worse for the United States.

The government has been waited upon by representatives from the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, urging that the northern limits of those provinces extend to James' Bay, or somewhere thereabouts. So far as we are concerned down by the sea, these provinces may extend their territory to the Arctic Ocean or even to the North Pole. It is the timber limits they are after, and we presume that these can be quite as well managed by the respective provincial governments as by the federal authorities. A much more important question is the delineation of the boundary between Canada and Alaska; there are said to be some excellent gold mines in the vicinity of that boundary, and in consequence the boundary line is being carried this way and that, to suit the national inclinations of the American and Canadian miners who are flocking into the country to search for the precious metal.

Parliament is asked to consider an increase of from two to four dollars duty upon barrelled pork. This in the interest of the Prince Edward Island pork packers.

Again a movement is on foot to consider the advisability of selling out the Intercolonial railway to a private company. We doubt whether the movement has in it a vitalizing spark, but if it has we trust that Nova Scotia will be credited with the proportion paid in by her, and that there will be no attempt to fob this province off with a mileage valuation.

The government has been pretty sharply criticized with respect to its land policy in the Northwest Territories, but the criticisms have been so largely generalizations that it is a little difficult to know in just what the shortcoming consists. However, governments, like individuals, are not infallible, and it is quite possible that somebody may be at fault.

"There's a good time coming," and its almost here, there is to be no more worrying of our friends by handing them letters and asking their opinions as to their being under or over weight. Parliament is going to increase the limit of weight of a three cent letter from one half to one ounce, and if anybody wants to write a heavier epistle, he will have to pay the piper. For our own part we never went above the regulation weight, but we now propose to get up a neat advertisement of THE CRITIC, and put it in all letters whether of private or business correspondence. It will all go for one stamp you know, and that's an item worth considering. There is some talk of increasing the rate for registered letters, this is in order to make the rates the same as those in Great Britain. Very good, but why did they not drop the letter postage to two cents, in order to make the rate like to that in Britain. Hereafter our city correspondence will be done on post-cards, as the respectability of enclosing our communications in envelopes now costs two cents, instead of one cent as formerly. Letters mailed in any particular town for delivery in that town are called drop letters, the parliament must have forgotten this when they dropped the rate of postage from one to two cents per letter.

PROVINCIAL.—In the discussion in the House with respect to the publishing of the debates in the press, it transpired that an effort is being made to have the same printed in the French language. The Editor of *L'Evangeline*, a French paper in Digby County, has requested leave to publish an abstract of the debates, and to be paid for the same. If the Government intend paying all the papers that are willing to publish abstracts of the debates, then *L'Evangeline* would be entitled to a share of the printing appropriation, but the fact that it is printed in the French language does not entitle it to any special consideration.

The plucky little English sparrows, whose bills have wrought such destruction among our native birds, are being legislated upon, and a longer and a more insidious bill has been introduced for the purpose of encouraging their destruction.

Tax-payers in Halifax residing in Dartmouth object to the income tax with which they are assessed in that town, and a bill has been introduced to relieve them from this double taxation.

The Legislature has endorsed the action of the Government in paying to Mr. Lewis P. Fairbanks \$1680.00, the sum awarded him by two of the three arbitrators appointed to investigate his claims against the Government. Considering the interests involved, and the animus displayed by the Government officials towards Mr. Fairbanks, the sum awarded appears to be paltry indeed, but so long as the Government of Nova Scotia is free to prevent any action being taken against it without its consent, we may expect from time to time

to have made public the details of wrongs, the injustice of which is a disgrace to the civilization of this supposedly enlightened age. The Liberal Premier would confer a blessing upon this Province if he should by law make it possible for an individual to deal with the Government in the courts of the land, and not leave it to the sweet will of the Government as to whether such action should or should not be taken. Mr. Fairbanks has suffered, as we hope few men will ever have to suffer in this Province, from the impertinent assurance of at least one influential official, and from the tardiness of the Government in granting leave to have his claims submitted to arbitration.

388 persons have during the past year been imprisoned for debt in Nova Scotian gaols, but we wonder how many of the 388 creditors have been able in consequence of this imprisonment to collect that which was due them. Very few, we venture to assert, have had any return saving the satisfaction that some money-bags experience in humiliating and disgracing poor but honest neighbors, and, as the money-bags' influence appears paramount, his cupidity, envy, malice and hatred are encouraged under the cloak of a Nova Scotian law. It may be law, but it is not justice, and the Legislature should grapple with the question like men having some breadth of mind, and not be influenced by the puppets who would wring from the hands of poverty the last drop of its life blood.

The Preoper trial, according to the returns made to the house, cost the province \$1017, but so far as the public are concerned they are just as much in the dark as ever, and nobody can state positively that Preoper was guilty of the murder of Doyle, or that there is any just reason for his being incarcerated for life in the penitentiary at Dorchester.

Mr. McColl, the funny member from Pictou, is nothing if not original. He is always proposing untimely resolutions and expounding ill-considered ideas, and, despite several severe snubbings, he has popped up again, this time to raise his voice against the payment of a salary of \$1250 to the Secretary of the Lieutenant-Governor. It is not quite clear whether Mr. McColl would have the general Secretary work for less pay or for no pay at all, but it is clear that he thinks this Province is too poor to pay the Secretary's salary, and that in his judgment the salary, if any, should be paid by the Dominion Government. Premier Fielding's very crushing answer, to the effect that the Secretary was as much a Provincial Official as those employed in the Departmental Offices, should be taken to heart by Mr. McColl, whose ultra-radicalism bids fair to make him ridiculous in the eyes of Nova Scotians.

Owing to the cruel slaughter of our moose and large game, it is proposed to enact a law for their protection, and if this receives the consent of the Legislature, sportsmen will for three years to come have to restrain their ambition, and devote their attention to smaller game. Bears, foxes and wildcats should now receive attention.

The Towus Incorporation Act which was launched last session is now undergoing repairs, and the poor Dominion Officials, who by law had to pay their taxes and yet were disfranchised, are now to have a vote and express their opinion as to the rigging of the Municipal ship. This is as it should be, and it shows a decided narrowness that it was ever otherwise.

We note that several joint stock companies are obtaining their charters this session, among others the Lunenburg and Halifax Steam Packet Co., Limited. Speaking of chartered companies, we think the present government and more particularly the Attorney-General deserve credit for having placed upon the statute book, that excellent measure styled the Nova Scotia Joint Stock Companies Act. This act offers facilities for the formation of companies at all times during the year, and obviates in many instances the necessity of a special application to the legislature for letters patent.

## COMMERCIAL.

The course of trade during the past week has been even and uneventful. Though there has been no great or decided animation in any quarter, the movement of goods has been fairly active and of a healthy character. The outlook in all lines is viewed with confidence. Striking improvement is not expected, but it is believed that a satisfactory and steady business will be developed as the season advances. Payments have been fairly well met but, as is usual in the first week of a month, money has been a little tight in some quarters.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—W. H. Riley, dry goods and boots and shoes, Halifax, closed out; H. W. Lydiard (estate of) boots and shoes, Kentville, stock etc., advertised for sale by tender.

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures:

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Mar. 1.	week.	1888	1887	1886	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States..	243	302	205	193	227	2727	2317	2334	2528
Canada.....	67	57	40	18	35	398	362	241	254

DRY GOODS.—The dry goods trade has been fairly active and the movement in spring goods so far shows an increase in volume over last year. Reports from travellers who are on the road offering fall goods are satisfactory, and the probabilities seem to point to the accomplishment of an amount of business considerably in excess of that of last year. Manufacturers in Canada seem to be able to well hold their recent advances in prices and mill-managers as a rule claim that they have more orders in hand at paying prices than they can keep up with.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The pig iron market has been quiet but, in sympathy with the recent advance in price of makers' iron on the other side, it has been very firm. It may be said, however, that no change has occurred in prices or in the feeling of the trade. Reports from travellers in

hardware lines are more encouraging and the prospects for a good spring trade are brighter. The result of the corner in copper has been that the imports into Great Britain and France during the past year amounted to 120,500 tons against only 84,110 tons in 1887. The high prices, moreover, have not only added immensely to the supplies, but have also greatly reduced consumption, especially in the east. The "visible supply" has in consequence increased from 43,670 tons to 100,500 tons in the present year. It is estimated that in all the syndicate cannot have acquired much less than 120,000 tons of copper, or enough for eighteen months' consumption at the past year's rate. Part of this was acquired at low prices, but the cost for interest and other charges must have added largely to the original cost. On the other hand large quantities of copper have been bought at much above current prices, and the tendency of prices has been in a downward direction for some time past, owing to the inability of the syndicate to support the market. This, if it continues, as seems probable, will continuously add to the syndicate's difficulties.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—There has been a good demand for flour and the market is firm with a larger volume of business accomplished in some grades. Strong bakers' is well enquired for. The latest advices from Adelaide estimate the average yield of the new crop at only three bushels to the acre. This means that this colony will have practically nothing to spare for Europe this year. The surplus of old wheat carried over, with the 60,000 tons supposed to be available from the new crop, being nearly all required for intercolonial markets, whose wants are likely to be larger than usual this year. In Victoria also the crops are deficient, but not to an equal extent as is apparently the case in the sister colony.

**PROVISIONS.**—No change has transpired in the local provision market. The demand has continued good for small lots of pork, and the movement has been fair at steady prices. Lard was well enquired for. The enquiry for hams and bacon has been good, and values were well maintained. There has been some demand for green hams, while flanks, of which the offerings were fair, have been slow.

**BUTTER.**—There is a great scarcity of choice table butter in this market. In fact this class is practically exhausted and buyers are, therefore, compelled to take the best qualities to be had, which range from fair to ordinary. New butter is anxiously awaited and the first lots, which are expected to come to hand shortly, will be picked up readily.

**CHEESE.**—The market rules quiet but steady, and the opinion obtains that prices have touched bottom. The Liverpool cable remains at 56s. per cwt.

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**—The sugar market has ruled quiet and steady at the recent decline. The demand has been slow and only a small volume of business has been accomplished. Factory prices range at about 7c. to 7½c. for granulated, and at 5c. to 5½c. for yellows as to quality. A weaker feeling has prevailed in molasses. There seems to be a disposition on the part of holders to shade prices in anticipation of the receipt of new stock shortly. The Lenten season will probably bring an improved demand, which may have a steadying effect on prices. London sugar cables quote Java cargoes at 16s. 6d.; best firm at 14s. 1½d.; cane steady; fair refining 14s.

**TEA AND COFFEE.**—The tea market has been active under a brisk demand, and a considerable volume of business, both on local and country account, has been accomplished. The feeling in the market continues firm, and holders are looking for better prices in the near future. Japans seem to be specially in demand. The call for coffee has been fair, and considerable business has been transacted at steady prices.

**FISH.**—There has been no change in the local fish situation since our last report. The receipts of fish of all sorts have been very small. No shore codfish are offering, but some small lots of bank have come to hand which, we understand, have been placed at about \$3. This class of fish realized \$4.30 last fall. No haddock or hake are coming to market. Herring, in consequence of reports of considerable catches on the Newfoundland coast, have dropped materially in price. Sales have been made at \$2.75 to \$3 for split. The January price was \$3.50. There is little or no enquiry for round herrings. This week closes with very little demand for any kinds of fish. A slight improvement in fish values in some of the West Indian markets has had no material effect on figures here. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, March 5—"There has been a brisk demand for fish, owing to the fact that the Lenten season is near at hand, and dealers generally have had free buyers. The market has been active with a large volume of business and the bulk of off-ring have been taken. The stock of Labrador herrings has been well reduced and only a few lots are now offering on the market. The demand has been good and sales of 100 bbl. lots have been made at \$3 to \$3.25 with smaller quantities up to \$3.50. Some small lots of Cape Breton herrings have been sold at \$3.75. Dry cod have been moving fairly well at \$4.50 per quintal. There has been a good demand for green cod, and sales have been freely effected at \$5 for No. 1, \$5.50 for No. 1 large, and \$6 for drafts." Gloucester, March 5—"We quote new Georges codfish at \$4.75 to \$4.87½ for large, and small at \$3.50 to \$4.25. Bank \$3.37½ for large and \$3.25 for small. Shore \$4.50 and \$3.75 for large and small. Dry Bank \$4.50 and \$4.25. Nova Scotia dry cured \$5.50. Cured cusk at \$3.25 per qtl.; hake \$2.50; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$2.50. Nova Scotia herring \$6.75; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5.50. Extra shore mackerel are quoted at \$30 per bbl. in jobbing lots; No. 1 \$26 and \$27; No. 2 \$22 and \$23; No. 3 \$19 to 21; Bay 1's \$25; Block Island 1's \$28 to 29; Mess do \$32." Havana, March 5th, (by cable via New York.)—"Codfish \$6.75; haddock \$5.50; hake \$5.25." Demerara, February 20—"Against all expectations prices have been fairly maintained, but further heavy arrivals seem only to intensify the threatened collapse. Codfish—150 casks Newfoundland have been sold on private terms—probably \$18 ex ship. Halifax \$22 to \$23; boxes \$4.50 to \$5.50 as to quality; hake \$20; haddock \$21. Herring \$4.50 for split. Salmon \$24 for tierces; \$16 for barrels."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

**GROCERIES.**

<b>SUGARS.</b>	
Cut Leaf .....	8
Granulated .....	7½
Circle A .....	6¼ to 6½
White Extra C .....	6¼ to 6½
Extra Yellow .....	6¼ to 6½
Yellow C .....	6¼ to 6½
<b>TEA.</b>	
Congou, Common .....	17 to 19
" Fair .....	20 to 23
" Good .....	25 to 28
" Choice .....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice .....	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice .....	37 to 39
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Barbadoes .....	35
Demerara .....	36 to 40
Diamond N. .....	45 to 48
Porto Rico .....	36 to 39
Cienfuegos .....	32
Trinidad .....	35
Antigua .....	33
Tobacco, Black .....	38 to 44
" Bright .....	42 to 58
<b>BISCUITS.</b>	
Pilot Bread .....	3.25
Boston and Thin Family .....	7
Soda .....	7
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case .....	7½
Fancy .....	8 to 15

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

**PROVISIONS.**

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess. duty paid .....	12.50 to 13.00
" Am. Plate .....	13.00 to 13.50
" Ex. Plate .....	14.00 to 14.50
Pork, Mess. American .....	17.50
" American, clear .....	19.00
" P. E. I. Mess .....	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess .....	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess .....	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island .....	13 to 14
" American .....	12 to 13
" Cases .....	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green .....	8 to 9
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

**FISH FROM VESSELS.**

<b>MACKEREL.</b>	
Extra .....	20.00
No. 1 .....	19.00
" 2 large .....	16.00
" 2 .....	none
" 3 large .....	11.00
" 3 .....	11.00
<b>HERRING.</b>	
No. 1 Shore, July .....	4.50 to 4.75
No. 1, August, Round .....	3.75 to 4.00
" September .....	3.75 to 4.00
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bbl .....	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split .....	3.25 to 3.50
" Round .....	2.75 to 3.00
ALBWINES, per bbl. .....	5.00
<b>CODFISH.</b>	
Hard Shore, new .....	4.25 to 4.50
New Bank .....	4.25
Bay .....	4.12 to 4.20
SALMON, No. 1 .....	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qtl. .....	3.00 to 3.25
HAKE .....	2.50 to 2.75
CUSK .....	3.00
POLLOCK .....	2.25
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb. .....	30
COD OIL A .....	26 to 27

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

**WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.**

Wool—clean washed, per pound .....	15 to 22
" unwashed .....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1 .....	5 to 6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs, No 1 .....	5
" under 60 lbs, No 1 .....	5
" over 60 lbs, No 2 .....	5
" under 60 lbs, No 2 .....	5
Cow Hides, No 1 .....	5
No 3 Hides, each .....	4
Calf Skins .....	25
" Deacons, each .....	25
Lambskins .....	25 to 75
Tallow .....	3

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

**LUMBER.**

Pine, clear, No 1, per m. ....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do .....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do .....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m. ....	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, demension, good, per m. ....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do .....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do .....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable .....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine .....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do .....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1 .....	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m .....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord .....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood .....	2.25 to 2.50

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

**BREADSTUFFS.**  
The advance is checked, the pool makers are evidently not yet fully agreed so that prices have taken a halt for the time, but still hold by the miller at the advance recently obtained.

Oatmeal and oatmeal are easy and quiet. The weather has been against business since March came in though the volume of trade on the whole is still up to the average of the season.

We make no change in quotations.

**FLOUR.**

Graham Flour .....	5.75 to 6.10
Patent high grades .....	6.10 to 6.20
90 per cent. Patents .....	5.75 to 6.00
Superior Extra .....	5.60 to 5.75
Extras from Patents .....	5.25 to 5.50
Low grade in sacks .....	3.50 to 3.40
" " barrels .....	3.65 to 3.60
Oatmeal, Standard .....	4.50 to 4.75
Granulated .....	5.00 to 5.15
" Rolled .....	5.00 to 5.10
Corn Meal—kiln dried .....	2.85 to 2.95
Bran, per ton .....	21.00 to 22.00
Shorts .....	23.00 to 23.50
Middlings .....	24.50 to 25.00
Mill or Mixed Feed, per ton .....	29.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs. ....	43 to 45
Barley of 48 .....	nominal
Peas of 60 .....	1.60 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel .....	1.80 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel .....	5.55
Hay per ton .....	14.00 to 16.00
Straw .....	11.00 to 12.00

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

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints .....	30
" in Small Tubs .....	25
" Good, in large tubs .....	21
Store Packed & oversalted ..	14
Canadian Township .....	22 to 24
" Western .....	17 to 19
Cheese, Canadian .....	11 to 12

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

**LOBSTERS.**  
Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing) ..	5.00 to 5.40
" " Cans .....	4.80 to 5.00
" " " .....	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans .....	6.35 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

**HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.**

Apples, No. 1, new, per bbl .....	1.50 to 2.75
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new) ..	6.50
Lemons, per case .....	3.50 to 4.50
Cocoanuts, per 100 .....	3.50 to 4.00
Onions .....	2 to 2½
" American Silver Skin .....	5½ to 7
Dates, boxes, new .....	6½ to 7
Raisins, Valencia, new .....	6½ to 7
Figs, Eleme, 6 lb boxes per lb .....	12
" " small boxes .....	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new ..	5½ to 6
Cranberries .....	7.00
Foxberries .....	4.00 to 4.50
Grapes, Almeria, kegs .....	6.50 to 7.00

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

**POULTRY.**

Turkeys, per pound .....	13 to 14
Geese, each .....	50 to 72
Ducks, per pair .....	70 to 80
Chickens, .....	40 to 55

The above are corrected by a reliable victualler.

**LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.**

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualler

## MAITLAND'S MYSTERY.

(Continued.)

"Seems to me I have, but I've forgotten. You have, doctor, have you not?"

"Heard what, colonel?"

"The name of that ranch down the Monee,—an English ranch, they tell me, about seven miles away."

"Oh, yes!—that one! They call it Dunraven Ranch.—Did the sergeant take any of the hounds with him, captain? It occurs to me he might have been running a coyote or a rabbit, and his horse have stumbled and fallen with him. There is no end of prairie-dog holes down that way."

"No, the dogs are all in. I wouldn't be surprised if he had gone to the ranch. That's an English name, and they are all Englishmen down there, I hear. Very probably that is the solution. They may have tempted him to stay with English hospitality; though it would astonish me if he yielded. I'll tell the men to inquire there first, colonel, and will go and send them now." And, bowing to his commander, Captain Stryker turned and left the porch.

The doctor rose, thrust his hands deep in his pockets, paced slowly to the southern end of the veranda, and gazed down on the distant, peaceful valley, an anxious cloud settling on his brow. The colonel resumed once more the newspaper he had dropped upon the floor. After a moment Dr. Quin came slowly back, stood in front of the entrance a few seconds looking irresolutely at the soldier sprawled at full length in his reclining-chair, stepped towards him with a preparatory clearing of his throat as though about to speak, and then, suddenly and helplessly abandoning the idea, he plunged down the short flight of steps, hurried out of the gate, and disappeared around the fence-corner in the direction of the hospital. Immersed in his paper, the colonel never seemed to note that he had gone; neither did he note the fact that two ladies were coming down the walk. Possibly the vines clustering thickly all over the front of his veranda were responsible for this latter failure on his part, since it took more than a newspaper, ordinarily, to render the gallant dragoon insensible to the approach of the opposite sex. They saw him, of course, despite the shrouding vines, and, with perfectly justifiable appreciation of the homage due them, were mutually resolved that he should come out of that reclining pose and make his bow in due form. No words were necessary between them. The understanding was tacit, but complete.

The soft swish of trailing skirts being insufficient to attract his attention, as they arrived nearly opposite the shaded veranda, a silvery peal of laughter broke the stillness of the early evening. Mrs. Belknap's laugh was delicious,—soft, melodious, rippling as a canary's song, and just as spontaneous. Neither lady had said anything at the moment that was incentive of merriment; but if Mrs. Lawrence had given utterance to the quaintest, oddest, most whimsical conceit imaginable, Mrs. Belknap's laugh could not have been more ready, and her great, dark eyes shot a sidelong glance to note the effect. Down went the paper, and up, with considerable propping from his muscular arms, came the burly form of the post commander. Two sweet, smiling faces beamed upon him through an aperture in the leafy screen, and Mrs. Belknap's silvery voice hailed him in laughing salutation:

"Did we spoil your siesta, colonel? How can I make amends? You see, you were so hidden by the vines that no one would dream of your being there in ambush."

"Oh, indeed, I assure you I wasn't asleep," answered the colonel, hastily. "Won't you come in, ladies, and sit here in the shade awhile? You've been calling, I suppose?"

"Yes,—calling, on the entire social circle of Fort Rossiter. Congratulate us, colonel: we have actually accomplished the feat of visiting every woman in society. We have made the rounds of the garrison. We owe no woman anything,—beyond a grudge or two,—and it has only taken forty-five minutes, despite the fact that everybody was at home."

"Well, come in, Mrs. Belknap; do come in, Mrs. Lawrence. I assure you that, though everybody must have been enchanted to see you, nobody is half as glad as I am. You must be tired after such a round of visits." And the colonel plunged heavily down the steps and hospitably opened the gate.

"We thought we would stroll around until parade," said Mrs. Lawrence, hesitatingly, "and then sit down and watch it somewhere."

"No place better than this," promptly answered the colonel. "You can sit behind the vines on that side and see, or, what we would infinitely prefer, sit here at the entrance and be seen. Meantime, I've been unpacking some photograph-albums this afternoon, and you can amuse yourselves with those while I put on my harness. Come!"

The colonel's collection of photographs was something the ladies had already heard a great deal of. One of the most genial and popular officers in the army, he had gathered together several large albums full of pictures of prominent men and attractive and distinguished women,—not only those with whom he had been associated in his long years of service, but men eminent in national and state affairs, and women leaders in society in many a gay metropolis. Both the ladies had hoped to see this famous collection the evening before, but the colonel had not then unpacked the albums, and they were disappointed. Now, however, the prospect was indeed alluring, and neither could resist. When the first call sounded for parade a few moments after, and the commanding officer was getting himself into his full dress uniform, the two pretty heads were close together, and two pairs of very lovely eyes—one dark and deep and dangerous, the other a clear and honest gray—were dilating over page after page of photographed beauty. There was no need to puzzle over the identity of the originals: under each

picture the thoughtful colonel had carefully written the name and address. Absorbed in this treat, they could barely afford time to look up and smile their thanks as the colonel passed, clanking forth at the sound of adjutant's call, and were too completely engrossed in their delightful occupation to notice what took place at parade.

The long, slender line had formed,—the infantry companies on the right and left flanks, their neat and tasteful dress of blue and white contrasting favorably with the gaudy yellow plumage of the four dismounted troops of the cavalry. Company after company had taken the statueque pose of "parade rest" and its captain faced to the front again, the adjutant was just about moving to his post on the prolongation of the front rank, and the colonel settling back into the conventional attitude of the commanding officer, when from outside the rectangular enclosure of the parade ground—from somewhere beyond the men's barracks—there came sudden outcry and commotion. There were shouts, indistinguishable at first, but excited and startling. Some of the men in ranks twitched nervously and partially turned their heads, as though eager to look behind them and see what was wrong; whereat stern voices could be heard in subdued but potent censure: "Keep your eyes to the front, there, Sullivan!" "Stand fast, there, centre of Third Company!" The guard, too, paraded in front of its quarters some distance behind the line, was manifestly disturbed, and the voice of the sergeant could be heard giving hurried orders. Every man in the battalion seemed at the same instant to arrive at one of two conclusions,—prisoners escaping, or fire over at the stables,—and all eyes were fixed on the imperturbable form of the commanding officer, as though waiting the signal from him to break and go to the rescue. But there the colonel stood, placid, calm, and apparently utterly unconscious of the distant yet nearing clamor. The adjutant hesitated a moment before proceeding further, and glanced appealingly at his chief; whereupon there came from the blue and gold and yellow statue out on the parade, in half-reproachful tones, the quiet order, "Go on!" and the adjutant, recalled to his senses and with evident expression of his sentiments to the effect that if others could stand it he could, brusquely turned his head towards the band and growled, "Sound off!" The boom and crash of drum and cymbal and the blare of brazen throats drowned for a moment the sound of the turmoil without. The next thing the battalion heard, or saw, was a riderless horse tearing full tilt out on the parade and sweeping in a big circle from the right of the line down towards the point where the colonel stood. Following him came a pair of Cheyenne scouts, their ponies scampering in pursuit, but veering off the green as their riders realized that they were intruding on the ceremony of the day. Relieved of his pursuers, the fugitive speedily settled down into a lounging trot, and with streaming mane and tail, with head and ears erect, with falling bridle-rein and flapping stirrups, he circled rapidly the open space between the colonel and the line of battle, then came trotting back along the front, as though searching in the stolid rank of bearded faces for the friends he knew. Officer after officer he passed in review until he came to Stryker's troop, posted on the right of the cavalry, and there, with a neigh of recognition, he fearlessly trotted up to the captain's outstretched hand. Another minute, and two men fell out and made a temporary gap in the rank; through this a sergeant file-closer extended his white glove, relieved the captain of his charge, and led the panting steed away. The men retook their places; the captain again resumed his position in front of the centre of his company, dropped the point of his sabre to the ground, and settled back into "parade rest;" the band went on thundering down the line, countermarched, and came back to its post on the right, making the welkin ring with the triumphant strains of the "Northern Route," the trumpets pealed the "retreat," the adjutant stalked his three yards to the front, faced fiercely to the left and shouted out his resonant orders down the line, three hundred martial forms sprang to attention, and the burnished arms came to the "carry" with simultaneous crash, ranks were opened with old-time precision, the parade "presented" to the colonel with all due formality, the manual was executed just as punctiliously as though nothing unusual had happened; first-sergeants reported, orders were published, parade formally dismissed, the line of officers marched solidly to the front, halted, and made its simultaneous salute to the colonel, who slowly raised and lowered his white-gloved hand in recognition; and then, and not till then, was any one allowed to speak of what was uppermost in every mind,—that Sergeant Gwynne's horse had come in without him, and that the animal's right flank was streaming with blood.

Ten minutes later, Lieutenant Perry, in riding-dress, came hurrying down to the colonel's quarters, where two or three officers were now gathered at the gate. The ladies had put aside the albums, and with anxious faces were scanning the little group, as though striving to gauge from their gestures and expression the extent of the calamity or the possible degree of danger. But Mrs. Lawrence looked fairly startled when her husband's voice was heard for the first time above the general hum of consultation:

"Colonel Brainard, Mr. Perry is coming, I see, and I presume there is no time to be lost. You have asked if none of us who were stationed here ever visited the ranch, and the answer was no. May I suggest that Dr. Quin could perhaps tell something of its inhabitants?"

"Where is the doctor?" asked the colonel, turning suddenly. "Orderly, go and give my compliments to the post surgeon and say I wish to see him here a moment.—All ready, Perry? You have made quick work of it."

"All ready, sir. At least I will be the moment my horse gets here. There go the men running to the stables now."

"Captain Stryker will send a sergeant and four men to report to you, and you are to go direct to Dunraven Ranch. The rest of the troop, with the Cheyennes, will scout the prairie to the east and south. 'Twill soon be too dark to trail, but three of the Indians are going back on the horse's track as far as they can. The adjutant is writing a note to the proprietor of the ranch,—I don't know his name—"

"His name is Maitland, sir."

"Is it? Have you been there?"

"I've been around one end of it, but nowhere near the buildings. It's all fenced in, sir, and the gates kept locked."

"What an incomprehensible proceeding for Texas! Wait a moment while I speak to Mr. Farnham: he's writing here at my desk.—Gentlemen come in on the porch and sit down, will you not?"

But they excused themselves, and hastened away to remove their full dress. Captain Lawrence had no need to call his wife. She bade her companion good evening, thanked the colonel with a smiling glance for the pleasure the photographs had given her, and added a word of earnest hope that they might find the sergeant uninjured. Then she joined her husband, and together they walked quickly away. Mrs. Belknap and Mr. Perry were left for the moment alone.

"Can you walk home with me?" she asked, in her low, modulated tones, the great, heavily-lashed, swimming dark eyes searching his face. "I have not seen you since they broke in upon our talk last evening, and there is something I want to ask you."

"I'm sorry, Mrs. Belknap, but I'm on duty, you see," was the young fellow's answer as he gave a tug to the strap of his cartridge-belt. "Can't you ask me here?"

"How can I?"—and the eyes were full of pathetic disappointment,— "when they may come out any moment? You did not finish telling me about—about the tassel last night. I believe you were glad when they interrupted us. Were you not?"

"Nonsense, Mrs. Belknap! I was having too good a time,—lots of fun."

"Yes," was the reproachful answer, "that is what it was—to you,—mere fun. And now you are going away again, after promising to come in this evening."

"I have to go, Mrs. Belknap. Why, I want to go. Haven't you heard what has happened,—about Sergeant Gwynne?"

"Oh, yes, it is your duty, of course, but how unlucky!" And the pretty face was drooping with its weight of disappointment and sadness. She leaned against the railing near his gauntlet-covered hand, her dark eyes pensively downcast, the dark lashes sweeping her soft, flushing cheek. "And to-morrow you are on guard," she presently continued.

"Yes, unless some one has to go on for me,—in case we are not back in the morning in time."

"Then it's good-bye, I suppose," she said, lifting her eyes once more to his. "After to-morrow there will be little chance of seeing you. Mrs. Page will be here by that time."

Mr. Perry looked at his fair companion with a glance that told of much perturbation of spirit. Mrs. Page was an old and cherished friend of Mrs. Belknap's—so the latter had always said,—and now she was coming to visit her from a station in the Indian Territory. Just why her coming should prevent his seeing Mrs. Belknap or her seeing him was more than the tall subaltern could understand. On the brink of an unpardonable solecism, on the very ragged edge of a blundering inquiry, he was saved—in her estimation—by the sudden return of the orderly and the reappearance of the colonel.

"I've been to the hospital, sir, and to the doctor's quarters. he's not there. They say that's him, sir, riding off yonder." And the orderly pointed to a faint speck just visible in the waning twilight, far away southeastward beyond the Monce.

## VI.

Twilight still hovered over the broad expanse of prairie when Lieutenant Perry and his little party, after a brisk canter down the valley, reached the barbed enclosure of Dunraven, and the young commander led unhesitatingly to the gateway on the northern-line. A sergeant of his troop and two private soldiers were his escort at the moment; a third man, by direction of Colonel Brainard, had been sent at the gallop in pursuit of the distant speck which the orderly had pronounced to be Dr. Quin, and the instructions which this messenger bore were to the effect that the post surgeon should ride by the most direct route and join Lieutenant Perry at the north gate of the ranch. In the few minutes which elapsed between the announcement of the doctor's departure on his solitary and unexpected ride and the arrival of the little mounted escort, Perry had time to tell the colonel something of the situation down the Monce and to make a rough sketch of the enclosure and the distant buildings. The direction taken by the doctor, up to the moment when the black speck disappeared from view in the waning light, would be very apt to lead him, if he rode far enough, to some point on the wire fence which spanned the western limit of Dunraven; but that point would be at least five or six miles south of the valley. Possibly there was no gate-way north of that,—certainly no trail was visible on the prairie,—but the more Mr. Perry thought of the matter as he rode away the more was he satisfied that somewhere far down that western line there was an entrance where Dr. Quin, at least, had the "open sesame." All the grazing thus far had been done north of the Monce; all the hunting and coursing, too, had been found best in every way far out to the north and east of the post; and so it happened that no one of the —th seemed to have acquired any knowledge of the English ranch. What the local infantry command was able to tell of it was purely hearsay. None of the officers had ever penetrated the charmed enclosure, and no one of the soldiers was known to have done so. Perry remembered hearing that the Eleventh while stationed there had made some scouts and expeditions out to the south, and that some of these had completely circled the broad lands of the estate, finding well-travelled roads leading from its southern boundaries to the settlements two days' journey farther towards the Gulf; but nowhere was there open or unguarded gap.

(To be Continued.)

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## CITY CHIMES.

A large audience listened attentively to Hon. Mr. Anglin's able exposition of the Irish Question at the Lyceum on Thursday week. The lecturer rapidly sketched the most important events in Irish history, and cleared away many popular errors in regard to the land question. Coming down to the present time he described and defended boycotting and the "plan of campaign," warmly eulogised Parnell and Michael Davitt, and had a good word to say of O'Brien, with whom he fully acknowledged he was not always in accord. He criticized severely the appointment of Chamberlain as Commissioner to arrange the fishery treaty, his foolish speech in Belfast, almost a detour to the Irish Americans, and the resulting defeat of the treaty in the United States Senate in response to the demands of the 1,000,000 Irish voters in the States. He instanced the power of the Irish elements in contending elections in the States, plainly intimating that the "Murcison letters" had alienated the Irish vote from the Democratic party resulting in the defeat of Cleveland. He spoke feelingly of the horror that had filled all true Irishmen's breasts on the news of the assassination of Cavendish and Burke, a feeling that was so fully participated in by Parnell that he had at the time determined to retire from public life, and was only dissuaded by the earnest appeals of his friends. He spoke in scathing terms of Piggott and the persecutors of Parnell, and closed with a warm appeal to the audience for funds to help the great Irish leader to carry on his case before the commission. The lecturer was warmly applauded throughout.

On Tuesday evening the beautiful steamship *Halifax* was crowded with a concourse of visitors at the invitation of the Canada Atlantic Steamship Company. Political and commercial magnates, as well as all sorts and conditions of ordinary mortals, jostled each other in the labyrinths of staterooms, gangways and passages in the inspection of the perfectly appointed vessel, and subsequently partook of the liberal hospitality of the directors. The beauty and efficiency of the *Halifax* was done full justice to in many effective speeches, and the hope was expressed that a sister boat may soon be added to the line. This, indeed, is "a consummation devoutly to be wished." The *Halifax* is the most striking instance of energy the city has yet put in evidence, and the construction of another such boat would crown the enterprise in the eyes of the world.

Both of the pieces played by the Amateur Dramatic Club on Monday and Tuesday were well cast. In particular, Captain Price and Miss Grant, and perhaps we should add Col. Gunter, were admirably adapted to their parts. "A Wonderful Woman" is a comedy with an improbable denouement rather abruptly arrived at; but it fairly bristles with points and most of them were effectively brought out by the performers. Captain Price played the ruined Marquis de Frontinac in a way that enlisted the sympathies of the feminine part of the audience. There was none of the over-affectation of politeness and the straining after fine pronunciations which often mar the performance of professional actors playing the parts of fine gentlemen. Col. Gunter, as DeMillefleurs, was a fop and a gentleman to the life—a combination which was not uncommon under the *ancien regime*. Mr. Marshall's impersonation of the cobbler was capital and consistent. He was, however, confronted by the perplexing problem, how is one to reproduce in English the dialect of an uneducated foreigner? By a mixture of good and bad English, by a medley of brogues, or by assuming one provincial brogue consistently throughout? Each of these methods is open to objection. Mrs. Jones played the title role very creditably indeed, and Miss Stewart played her minor part of Cecile with unembarrassed spirit. All the minor characters were satisfactorily represented. The piece was most elaborately costumed, the noblemen's suits being particularly effective.

In "Boots at the Swan" Miss Grant's make-up as Miss Moonshine was "immense," and her acting was as good as her make-up. Mr. Fuller's mimic melodramatics were irresistibly comic, and Mr. W. Hill was of course an excellent Jacob Earwig, though we have sometimes seen him in better form. The way Mr. Beale did the shaking and shivering business when he saw the policeman in the closet, deserves honorable mention, and, as in the first piece, the minor roles were all more or less creditably filled. The performance was enjoyed by large audiences on both evenings.

The past week has been quiet, but still a few social events took place on Monday and Tuesday. The fragrance (?) of frying pancakes was noticed in many homes on Tuesday, and rings and thimbles were discovered in pieces of cake at some of the shrove-tide parties. Five o'clock teas still hold their own, and we are sure that where the fair sex alone are admitted they must have a good time, if chatter and laughter are any criterion. Of course ladies are not given to talking all at once, but it sounds as if a good many of them might be so employed, if you happen to be near on one of these occasions. Tea-tea, coffee-tea and jocularitea, and sometimes other kinds of *tease* are discussed by the girls, and I am afraid that we are not missed very much at these gatherings, and when there is a crush we are just as pleased to be absent in body, if present in spirit.

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MINING.

The Commissioner of Works and Mines laid his financial statement before the House on Wednesday last. Through the kindness of Mr. W. H. Brown, the accountant of the department, we are enabled to lay the following interesting summary before our readers, which compares the business of the past year with the two previous years, showing a most gratifying increase in the revenues of the province derived from mining. There is a large increase in the amount of coal mined this year over the two previous years, and judging from the royalties paid, the yield of gold this year will be nearly the same as last.

Receipts from "Coal Royalty" for different counties.

Cape Breton.	Cumberland.	Pictou.	Other Counties.	Totals.	Year.
\$44,210 80	\$30,534 90	\$26,894 38	\$16 45	\$101,656 53	1886.
64,066 82	31,391 82	24,211 52	.....	119,670 16	1887.
63,608 45	28,309 36	32,853 75	4 50	124,776 06	1888

By above it will be seen that while Cape Breton and Cumberland's Royalties are not so large as last year's, that of Pictou has increased largely.

Statement of the amount received from various sources as revenue by the Department of Mines for the years 1886, 1887, and 1888:—

1886.		1887.		1888.	
Prospecting Lic. \$	8,896 72	Prospecting Lic. \$	10,567 66	Prospecting Lic. \$	9,571 49
Rents (Leases)	3,794 00	Rents (Leases)	4,268 00	Rents (Leases)	4,720 50
Gold Royalty	8,530 16	Gold Royalty	9,420 77	Gold Royalty	8,612 41
Lic. to Search	2,980 00	Lic. to Search	2,560 00	Lic. to Search	3,940 00
Coal Royalty	101,656 53	Coal Royalty	119,670 16	Coal Royalty	121,776 06
Lic. to Work	500 00	Lic. to Work	1,025 00	Lic. to Work	1,275 00
Renewals of Coal Leases	479 50	Renewals of Coal Leases & Fees	945 70	Fees	371 03
	\$126,856 91		\$148,457 29		\$153,266 49

RAWDON.—The success of the Gould Northrup Mine, at Rawdon, has been almost phenomenal. The last brick amounted to 179 ozs, which was crushed from about 70 tons, and represented but 20 days work. The mine is owned by Messrs. Northrup, Dimock and Smith. They have now three shafts sunk, one 110, one 60, and one 40 feet deep, but find the richest gold in the 60 ft. shaft. They are working along the lead (which runs north and south) for over 500 feet.

GOLD.—A new find of a very promising nature has been made at Beaver Harbor. The veins are three in number, and one of them is over 3 feet wide showing gold freely. Areas in that locality are being taken up rapidly at the Mines' Office.

At Meat Cove (C. B.) another new find is reported, and a number of parties are concerned in developing it.

In Gold River District a sale is reported for \$28,000 of the Hisoler block.

ARDOISE HILL.—There seems to be a veritable boom in this district, and from what we can gather without a personal inspection, we should say that the statement is well justified. So far gold has been found for a distance of two miles East and West by a mile wide in a belt of slate, with numerous leads of quartz running through it. One of them is reported to be five feet wide, and others are of varying widths down to a few inches. Within the past three months some 1200 areas have been taken up, and Mr. Pushie, Mining Expert, has done considerable prospecting on the Davis Beech areas, in which he is interested. They number some 164 areas, and a shaft has been sunk upon them 20 feet in depth, a tunnel run into the hill 25 feet, and several cross cuts from 30 to 40 feet wide cut across the metals, and gold is reported as having been found in all cases. Mr. Pushie is going to put up a 25 stamp mill at once, and push mining operations with his usual vigor. Large belts of low grade ore in slate formation should prove very profitable to work, and we trust that Ardoise Hill is going to prove that Nova Scotia contains as lasting and profitable gold mines as are to be found.

EAST CHEZZETCOOK.—Mr. Geo. W. Jones, wholesale stationer, while visiting East Chezzetcook on business, amused himself while waiting for the coach by breaking up boulders on the roadside. Near the Catholic chapel he broke a small boulder and obtained as fine a specimen of gold quartz as one would wish to see. He informed the manager of the Oxford Mine, who covered the surrounding property with licenses, and afterwards Mr. Jones took up some adjoining areas for himself. Should the lead be found from which the boulder came, it should prove rich.

SALMON RIVER.—The Dufferin Mine is to be sold on the 14th March, and thus before another issue of THE CRITIC this great mine should have changed hands. Would that we had the means to purchase it.

Mr Cook, the indefatigable member for Queens, is pushing the Government to have Queens Co. proclaimed a gold district, and for the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner. As from the returns Queens County produced last year over \$100,000 in gold, and paid a large sum for prospecting licenses and leases, there is no doubt but Mr. Cooke's request will be complied with.

Queens County items condensed from the *Gold Hunter*:—

NORTH BROOKFIELD.—Mr. W. C. Gray, the new manager of the Brookfield Mine, has arrived.

MOLEGA MINES.—The new shaft and engine house on the Nine Boulder lead is nearing completion, and will be in operation next week.

The Nugget lead has been opened up in three places, and, although only three inches wide, promises to be very productive, the quartz at present obtained milling one ounce to the ton.

ASBESTOS.—From the *Canadian Journal of Commerce* we copy the

following:—"Asbestos is one of the most wonderful and useful mineral productions known, and it is a curious fact that the largest and best deposits in the world are contained in a small area in the Eastern Townships, and particularly in the Black Lake and Thetford districts. The output has been shipped for some years to the United States and to Europe, the yield has been ample and the supply is believed to be inexhaustible. Prices are fully 10 per cent. higher than last year and the demand is increasing. It is thought that the famous Italian mines, which are controlled by English capital, are getting worked out, it is certain at least that the managers are large buyers of Canadian asbestos. It has been largely an experimental business up to the present, so far as its use in the manufactures is concerned, and many lines are covered by patents in the hands of what may be termed specialty firms. It is applied to numerous staple uses, as steam packing for engines, mill board, fire-proof building felt, theatre curtains and scenery, pipe coverings, also in the shape of cement and for chemical purposes.

Reported recent discoveries in the United States have turned out to be a myth. Samples of brittle, flinty stuff were sent on here and proved to be of no value whatever. The Lake Superior district may develop something in time; but so far the most practicable deposits are those in this Province. It is also thought that discoveries may be made in Russia. In the days of Charlemagne, we are told that asbestos was woven into table cloths, napkins and other fine fabrics, but no modern machinery has been invented which will weave the fibre sufficiently fine. There is no reason to doubt, however, that present difficulties may be overcome, when a new and extensive field for asbestos will be opened up. So far the Canadian mines have not been worked below thirty feet, and it is the general impression that the greater the depth the better the grade."

A valuable discovery of this mineral is reported from Catalone in Cape Breton, owned or controlled by a clergyman living near there and Mr. Fielding of this City. The formation and size of veins seems to indicate that it is as good as that of the Quebec districts. It is about 1/4 mile from the line of the Sydney and Louisburg Railway and quite near to a shipping port. It is said the deposit is wide spread, and at a depth of a few feet that some of the fibres are about five or six inches long.

The Bell Asbestos Co. shares went from £1 to £5 in London recently, and 23 1/2 per cent. dividend was paid by them for last year.

We are every year learning new things showing the great value of N. S. as a mineral producing country.

EXTENSIVE GOLD MINE FOR SALE.

To be sold at public auction by the undersigned, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of Halifax, on Thursday, the Fourteenth day of March next, at twelve o'clock, noon.

That extensive, valuable, and well-equipped GOLD MINE, known as the Dufferin Gold Mine, situated on the Atlantic coast, about ninety miles east of said City. Daily mail from Halifax Telegraph office at Salmon River, four miles from the works. Salmon River harbor never freezes, and is safe and easy of access. The Mine embraces 312 areas, each 150x250 feet, all in one block. The entire area measures fifteen hundred feet in width across, and eight thousand five hundred and fifty feet along the lodes. The leases have nearly fourteen years to run, and can at any time be renewed for a period of twenty-one years, upon payment of two dollars per area. Within this area is a belt of veins dipping on each side of an annual. They have been found, by tests made on the surface, to extend upwards of 4,000 feet. The ore has been partially removed to a depth of 201 feet over a distance of about 700 feet, and to a depth averaging about 70 feet over an additional 1,000 feet in length or thereabouts. The veins are of various widths, the largest averaging about 10 feet of gold quartz.

The Mine was discovered in the autumn of 1860, but was not worked to any extent until the autumn of 1881. It has yielded up to the end of November 31,012 ounces of gold from 61,508 tons of quartz, according to the sworn returns made to the Mines Office. The gold can be produced at a cost which will leave a very handsome margin of profit.

The Mine is operated by machinery worked by water power, that power being transmitted by a line of wire rope running from the water wheel to the Mine—a distance of about 4,750 feet—and lying parallel to the outcrop of said veins, at a distance therefrom of about 60 feet. The Salmon River crosses the property twice. It supplies the hoisting and pumping power, and the same water is afterwards used to drive the crusher. The latter has 38 stamps, and there is ample water power to operate three times that number. Sixty stamps can be operated with present machinery. Of the 120 horse-power existing for pumping and hoisting only about twenty five is used. There are about 700 acres of well timbered and well watered land owned with the Mine. This partly covers the areas, and where it does not immediately adjoin them. It is also provided with a steam plant to operate hoisting gear and pumps in case of accident to the transmission power, a sawmill, sufficient for the requirements of the property, a tramway from the Mine to the crusher for carrying quartz, and stables, offices and boarding houses sufficient to accommodate a large number of employes.

The Mine is owned, and has been operated by a partnership, and, owing to the death of one of the principal owners, it has to be sold to enable his estate to be settled. A good title will be given.

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**ORIGIN AND MODE OF OCCURRENCE OF GOLD-BEARING VEINS  
 AND OF THE ASSOCIATED MINERALS.**

By JONATHAN C. B. P. SEAVER, C. E., F. G. S. &c.

(Continued.)

Many believe that lodes have been formed under all or most of the various  
 conditions described, and that no particular one can be made to account for  
 all the phenomena observed, and it is quite likely that such has been the  
 case to a certain, but I believe only to a limited extent, and that most modes  
 of occurrence can be accounted for by the theory of lateral secretion, com-  
 bining with it the probability that the minerals have not in all cases been  
 deposited at the very spot at which they entered the fissures, but may in some  
 instances have been carried by circulating currents for some distance before  
 being precipitated. This will allow the theory of ascending water holding  
 metals in solution to be sometimes, but not necessarily always, the one by  
 which the metals or mineral matter have been conveyed and lodes formed.

As regards the auriferous lodes of Australasia and other parts of the  
 world, they certainly do not in my opinion bear any sign of igneous injection,  
 for not only does it seem impossible for such a complete ramification or  
 network of quartz veins, as commonly occurs in rocks in our gold fields,  
 to have been formed by the injection of molten matter, but deposits of quartz  
 and ore are found completely separated from any other lode or vein, and  
 show no inlet through which molten matter could have found its way. One  
 would naturally also expect to see some evidence of intense heat in the  
 baking or hardening of the sides of the fissures, as may be seen where sedi-  
 mentary strata are in contact with igneous rocks, such as dykes or dolerite  
 or other rocks of volcanic origin, which have been at one time in a highly  
 heated state

The sublimation theory is also met by somewhat similar difficulties, as  
 to the way in which metals could reach such places as we often find them in,  
 and we should moreover expect to find, were this theory correct, that all veins  
 become richer in character the deeper they are worked. I need hardly say  
 this is not universal in the history of our mines.

Having, however, done away with the igneous injection and sublimation  
 theories, as regards the mode under which the greater number of mineral  
 lodes have been formed, and having endeavoured to show their entire inap-  
 plicability to the quartz veins of Australasia, I think before seeking to prove  
 that lateral secretion or any other mode is best applicable to auriferous lodes,  
 I should try to account in the most reasonable way for the forming of these  
 fissures or openings in the rocks, that afterwards became filled with the  
 materials of which the lodes consist, for as I have put injection aside, which  
 considers the containing channels of the veins and lodes to have been formed  
 for the most part about the same time as the injection of the molten vein  
 matter, no other theory, unless it be that of molecular aggregation considers  
 these channels were not already open to some extent before the deposition of  
 the vein matter commenced.

As true fissure lodes may generally be seen to have been formed upon a  
 fault in the country, the origin of such channels is at once apparent, and can  
 be seen to have been caused by a violent rending of the rocks, making  
 immense cracks in them, generally independent of all natural planes. These  
 cracks may be opened either by tilting of the rock on both or either side, or  
 through the walls sliding on one another, or by a separation of the walls to  
 form a gaping fissure.

The disturbance of the rock, leading to such fissures being formed, may  
 be due to one or two causes. 1st. A sinking of the strata in a certain place  
 while another portion remained firm would lead to the formation of a system  
 of cracks or fissures. 2nd. The intrusion of an igneous rock would act in a  
 similar but more violent manner.

In both cases fissures would be formed, but in the former the action being  
 possibly slower, the fractures would be most likely to follow natural planes  
 in the country rock, and hence the instances in which we find systems of  
 veins coinciding with and often crossing each other in the bedding and joint  
 planes of the rock.

The folding of strata into anticlinals and synclinals may also lead to  
 fractures somewhat similar to those which would be formed by bending a  
 piece of iron or wood, and this may cause such cavities or fractures as those  
 that contain the saddle reefs at Sandhurst in Victoria.

I have very little doubt that many fissures are increased in size by the  
 circulation of subterranean waters, and are sometimes worn into irregular  
 cavities and openings that are afterwards filled with ore, and it is also quite  
 likely that such chambers and pockets as seem to have no inlet or outlet, may  
 have been excavated by the action of solvent waters that carried away the  
 minerals through the pores of the country rock, and the reason for believing  
 this to be the explanation of such cavities will be seen further on when I  
 treat of lateral secretion.

The theory that veins have been formed by a molecular substitution and  
 aggregation of minerals like pegmatite veins in granite, must terminate with  
 the fact that such veins have not smooth and regular boundaries like the wall  
 of lodes, but gradually merge into the adjoining rock, large crystals of felspar  
 often occurring, part in the vein and part in the granite.

The idea held by some that veins of quartz and lodes in general have  
 been formed upon natural planes in the slightly open or fractured rock, and  
 and that the included mineral has, by its expansion during crystallization,  
 forced open the cracks, and by repeated action of this sort quartz veins or  
 other kinds of lodes of various dimensions have been formed, can only be  
 held on the supposition that the lodes were formed near the surface, and  
 do not extend to any depth.

(To be Continued.)

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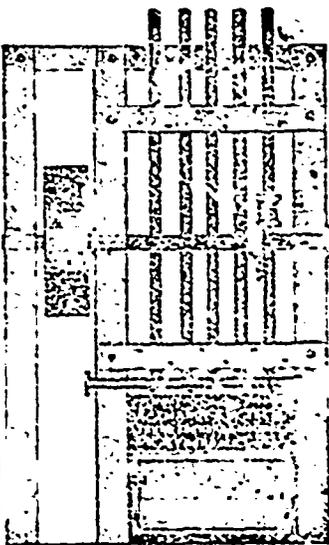
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HOME AND FARM.

It is better to fill up the water trough before it is quite empty than to let the cows get very thirsty and drink so much that they won't care to eat for two hours.

It is better to teach the cows gentleness than to saw off their horns.

Farmers can often save valuable trees from being practically destroyed merely by propping them up when loaded with snow. The evil is worse in mild winters, like the present, when the snow falls at a little above freezing temperature and clings to the branches until it breaks them off. Part of the danger may be avoided in pruning. Never train a tree with long limbs parting from a crotch. The weight of the extremities on either side operates as a lever to split the tree downward. Apple trees should be trained low enough so that a weight of snow will bend the extremity of the branches to the ground. This, with a prop near the trunk, obviates all danger.

The thinning of fruit may be accomplished much more easily by cutting out superfluous limbs in trees than by waiting until the fruit is set and then removing part of that. It has the advantage also of letting in sunlight to the centre of trees, where it is essential to the perfecting of the fruit. If the work is done in winter, sap sprouts will start in the spring where the cuts are made, but these are easily rubbed off if taken in time.

Coal ashes if taken daily from the stove are entirely free from water, and excellent absorbents to be thrown in earth closets or privies. Swamp muck is very hard to dry perfectly without passing through a fire, in which case much of it is reduced to ashes or goes off in smoke. In summer time, when coal is not used for fuel, fine dry dust from the roads is as good an absorbent as can be wished, and has besides some manurial value of its own from the droppings of teams.

The idea that sheep can live either in winter or summer without drink is a cruel superstition. In summer sheep feed much at night and in early morning while dew is on the grass, and may not drink much when dew is plentiful. But in winter the food is dry, there is no dew, and eating snow is a very poor substitute for drinking. If anyone thinks snow a substitute for water, let him try it on himself.

Says a writer in an agricultural exchange:—"Love of appreciation seems to be instinctive in the whole animal creation. Whoever does good work is encouraged and strengthened by merited praise. Well does the writer remember a good farmer, whose sleek, fat team horses were admired by all the neighbors round about. This good condition was not a result of their not being worked hard, for the farmer did much of the heavy trucking work of the village, over a hilly road. There was a long steep hill between the station and the village, and here his horses were allowed several resting spells on their way up.

Mr. Small always carried a chunk of wood, with which to block the wheels during these rests. Before he started he always rubbed their noses, patted them encouragingly, and when he gave the word, up they went with a will, till the driver stopped them for another breathing spell.

When they pulled well, he always patted and praised them, telling them they were good fellows; and they seemed so pleased at this little act of appreciation, that it is said they would hardly wait to rest, so eager were they to prove themselves worthy of the praise."

OUR COSY CORNER.

A paragraph on dressmaking in our Cosy Corner of THE CRITIC of February 22nd, has excited a good deal of comment. Many of our lady readers have remarked "how nice," and "what are we to do?" etc etc. Now that is just what we should like to discuss in this column. So if anyone has any ideas or suggestions to make we shall be pleased to hear from them. One correspondent says: "It seems strange that in a large city like Halifax no provision has been made for the education of dressmakers. In other cities we find schools for fitting, cutting and draping, all in separate departments. I very much doubt if a Halifax dressmaker ever designed a garment. Dressmaking is really an art. If only it was considered so by those who practice it, what 'things of beauty,' I won't say 'joys forever,' would our garments be. Only think if your dressmaker took as much pains and pleasure in fitting your dress as an artist does in drawing every line in his picture to make it perfect, what glorious results we should have. There certainly is something radically wrong with our dressmaking system and my idea of it is this. A great many people employ sewing girls for reasons of economy, and it is with these very girls that the fault lies. They practice with a dressmaker for perhaps three months, often less, and then think they are qualified to undertake any kind of work. In many cases they lack taste and ingenuity, their eye has not been trained to color or to outline, consequently styles change places, a stout person appears in a costume only suitable for a slender figure, and vice versa."

Yours, VICTOR.

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

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**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

All Checker communications and exchanges should be addressed to W. Forsyth, 30 Grafton Street, Halifax.

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

**THE INTER-PROVINCIAL CHECKER MATCH.**—The match between Mr. Henry Gaskin, of St. John, and our Checker Editor, Mr. Wm. Forsyth, began, as already announced, on the 20th, and concluded on the 27th ultimos. The contest excited more interest than we expected would be developed in a home game such as draughts is.

The match was really won by Mr. Forsyth at the close of the thirty-fifth game, but Mr. Gaskin requested that the whole fifty games provided for by the articles of agreement be played, and Mr. Forsyth willingly acquiesced. This, however, made no difference in the relative standing of the two men, as the published score shows—Forsyth 33, Gaskin 8, drawn 9; total 50.

The merits of the players cannot be regarded as settled by the scores made by them at the late match. We are sure that Mr. Gaskin has in him the elements of a great player. With careful study and judicious training he could easily place himself in the front rank as a checker-player.

Mr. Gaskin is well known as a successful blind-fold player, having accomplished the feat of playing four games simultaneously. He has been for several years the checker champion of New Brunswick. He has some poetic taste, and we purpose before long to insert one of his checker poems.

Mr. Forsyth has been some twenty-four years in this country. Before coming here he wrested the championship of his native country, Ayrshire, Scotland, from the now famous William Reid, of Mauchline. Since settling in America he has had no opportunity to engage in important matches until the one just concluded.

Mr. Gaskin has no occasion to blush at being defeated by such a player as Mr. Forsyth, nor has New Brunswick any reason to be ashamed of her champion though he has, this time, suffered a reverse.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

F., Shubenacadie.—Your solution to Problem 91 is, in our opinion, superior to that published by us.

**SOLVERS**, in order to obtain credit for their work in our prize competition, should mail their solutions within a week after the problems are published by us. Solutions, no matter how good, will not be recognized unless this rule is observed.

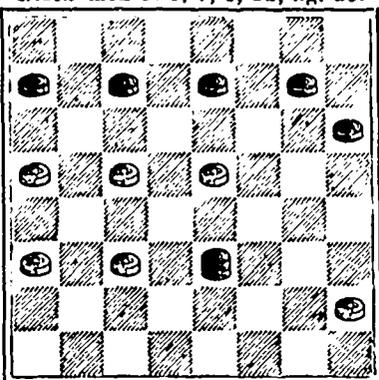
**SOLUTIONS.**

**PROBLEM 89.**—The position in this Problem was as follows:—black men 1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 13, 15, 18; white men 10, 20, 22, 25, 27, 29, 30, 32; white to play and win.

10 6 13—22 27 24 3—10  
1—10 20 16 20—27 25 4  
22 17 11—20 32—7 w. wins

We withhold the solutions of Problems 93 and 94, as our Checker Editor was too much engaged in his match with Mr. Gaskin to prepare them, but they will be presented in our next issue.

**PROBLEM No. 96.**  
The end of a game in the late interprovincial match.  
Black men 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, kg. 23.



White men 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 28.  
Black to move and win.

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

All communications for this department should be addressed—**CHESS EDITOR,** Windsor, N. S.

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

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

The Chess Editor will answer all communications in next issue. Some solutions sent are correct as far as they go, but it is usual to send two full solutions to 3 move Problems.

Will W. G kindly study the Problems he names again, with the eight of solutions given, and write his reconsidered opinions.

**GAME No. 52.**  
Played at Bradford.  
**IRREGULAR.**

**WHITE.** Mr. H. E. Bird  
**BLACK.** Mr. G. H. Mackenzie.  
1 P to KB4 P to Q4  
2 P to K3 P to KKt3

.....The King's Fianchetto was recommended and successfully adopted by Steintz v. Zukertort in their first match, as first player, viz., after the moves; 1 P to Q4, P to KB4; 2 P to KKt3. Subsequently that policy was advocated by Mr. Potter for the second player as in the present game. Another way to meet this Opening, which is generally considered unfavorable for the first player, is to develop the King's wing, followed by P to QB4.

3 Kt to KB3 B to Kt2  
4 P to Q4 Kt to KB3  
5 P to B3 P to Kt3  
6 P to QR4

It would have been better to develop the Knight at once. White already labors under the defect of his KP being weak, and by his subsequent manoeuvre he compromises his Q's wing.

..... P to QR3  
7 Kt to R3 B to B4  
8 B to QKt4 Kt to K5  
9 B to Kt2 P to K3  
10 B to K2 Kt to Q2  
11 Castles P to KR4  
12 Kt to B2 P to KKt4  
13 P to Kt5 P to R4  
14 Kt to K5 P to Kt5

15 Kt to B6 Q to R5  
16 Kt to K sq Kt to KB sq  
17 P to Kt3

Putting the finger into the enemy's mouth. Mr. Bird likes hair-breadth games, but this is over-timorous.

..... Kt takes P  
18 P takes Kt Q takes P ch  
19 Kt to Kt2 B to K5  
20 R to B2 P to R5  
21 B to Q3 B takes B  
22 Q takes B P to R6  
23 QR to KB sq Kt to Kt3  
24 P to B5 Kt to R5  
25 R to Q2

Q to K2 would but prolong the game.

..... P takes Kt  
26 Resigns.

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**Puttner's Emulsion**  
OF  
**COD LIVER OIL,**  
With Hypophosphites.

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That for Lack of Energy, Nervousness, Paralysis, Loss of Brain Power, it has been highly recommended.

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Besides the Homestead block and buildings, comprising about two acres, the rest of the property is divisible into 95 good sized and available building lots.

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This HOTEL PROPERTY measures some 72 feet on the east side of Argyle Street, and about 80 feet on the south side of Prince Street. A large portion of the building is of brick and stone very solidly built. The central situation and good will of this well known Hotel are worthy of especial attention, while the property is well adapted for shops, offices, restaurants and other business purposes, being close to the Parade, New City Hall, Post Office and other public buildings.

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**Five Small Houses and Lots,**

comprising Nos. 136 to 146 inclusive; having combined frontage of about 26 feet on the west side of QUEEN STREET, and depth and frontage severally as per plan.

Tenders may be made for the ENTIRE BLOCK of land and buildings on both streets, or in separate lots as per plan.

**Also: Eligible Corner**  
**Property**

suitable for first-class GROCERY, FRUIT STORE, MILLINERY or other business, with dwellings over head, measuring about 26 feet on the west side of Pleasant Street by some 70 feet on the south side of Kent Street

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That extensive and elegantly finished residence, situate on Oxford Street, near the Coburg Road and Northwest Arm, (formerly occupied by Major Nagle), with stables, garden, lawn, &c. The property measures 213 feet on Oxford Street by 325 feet westerly, and is suitable as a private residence, benevolent institution, infirmary, or other public purpose, in a most healthy and eligible position.

**ALSO:**

That extensive stone front building and property, with shops, etc., comprising Nos. 137, 139, 141 and 143, on the east side of Barrington Street, opposite the Parade, measuring in front some 57 feet, and about 50 feet eastwardly. The extent and central business position of this property, and the substantial character of the building, fronting on a most crowded thoroughfare, are features of value, obvious to those conversant with the surroundings and incidents of profitable business stands.

**ALSO:**

That most conveniently situated Cottage, with barn, and about three-fourths of an acre of land fronting 264 feet on the west side of Oxford Street, and extending westerly about 166 feet, comprising in all 8 choice building lots, each of 33 feet front.

**ALSO:**

That desirable Town Lot of 40x60 feet, being Nos. 46 and 48, fronting on the west side of Grafton Street, and with partly finished brick double Dwelling thereon, which can be completed at small expense, so as to yield a large result on the outlay (as per plan.)

**ALSO:**

Three fine Building Lots on the corner of Gottingen and Macara Streets, each 30x100 feet, and not far from the Cotton Factory, Sugar Refinery and Dry Dock.

**AND**

Several choice Building Lots near Robie and Wellsford Streets, as per plan, each 33x100 feet. Separate bona fide tenders up to the 16th March, 1889, are invited for purchase of the above several properties, but the undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

**GRAY & McDONALD,**  
Solicitors, etc., 91 Hollis Street.  
Halifax, 23rd February, 1889.