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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The announcement that a verdict has been given against Sir William Gordon Cumming, in the famous bacarat case, will not cause much surprise. Among those who kept themselves informed of the events of the case, nothing else seemed possible. The testimony against the plaintiff was overwhelming.

Dr. MacIsagan, formerly Bishop of Lichfield, has been appointed Archbishop of York in place of the late Dr. Magee, who enjoyed such a short tenure of his high office. This, it is expected, will be criticised by the former gentleman's opponents who dislike his extreme High-Church views, which are coupled with a strongly marked personality not likely to diminish the opposition of those who are adverse to his appointment. It was impossible, however, to make a selection which would please all. The new Archbishop is said to be devoted, zealous, energetic and experienced, and it is thought he will be a most successful administrator of affairs, if not as pre-eminently learned in theological matters as might be wished of one who fills the Primacy of the Northern Province. Still we think when a man is to be vested with such authority as pertains to this office, he should be very high indeed in his scholarly attainments and wisdom, or otherwise a spirit of intolerance may creep into our religion, which should not at all be the case. To our mind ecclesiastical ceremony is distasteful.

The revision of the Confession, which has been a matter of debate in the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States for the past two years, has been postponed for at least another year. The Committee to which the matter had been referred presented its report but the consideration of it will not come up during the present meeting of the Assembly. Instead of this it has been recommitted, and the whole subject has been left down to the Presbyteries for further consideration. Revising creeds is a rather ticklish work, and to eliminate from the Confession, which was framed in the middle of the 17th century, the dogmas that are unacceptable to the advanced thought of to-day without shattering the whole edifice appears almost impossible of accomplishment. Putting new wine in old bottles, and new cloth on old garments, is a practice the Great Teacher himself pointed out the uselessness of, and we fancy that the allowance of greater liberty in the terms of subscription to the Confession would be better for the present at least.

In another column we give some extracts from a volume of personal reminiscences of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, which has recently been published, and which will possess great interest for all who like to study such a fascinating personality. The fact that our dead Premier, Sir John Macdonald, has often been likened to Lord Beaconsfield, will lend an additional zest to the perusal of anything regarding his life. The career of Benjamin Disraeli possesses a romantic interest greater than that of any other statesman of the century.

The sad event, which for a week had been hourly expected, took place at Earncliffe about ten o'clock on Saturday evening last. Sir John's condition was made known every little while by the bulletins issued by the attending physicians, and the anxiety of the public to hear the latest news from the sick room never abated until the last. Now that the Premier is no more, even his enemies will be able to look with unbiassed vision upon the accomplishments of his lifetime. During nearly half a century of most active public life, he has brought to a successful issue numerous measures, many of which his bitterest opponents acknowledge to have been truly needful and full of wisdom. When we think of the number of envious eyes that have been watching his every movement, of those ever eager to misconstrue his words, we perceive how great were his abilities to enable him to hold the good will of the majority and carry the country along with him so enthusiastically and with such success. He has always been ready in speech, and frank and cordial in manner, characteristics which have had much to do with his popularity, but behind which was a spirit of great determination and perseverance. As a debater and diplomatist he ranked high. It looked strange only two weeks ago to see in the daily papers a report of his last speech in Parliament side by side with the announcement that he was dying. The most remarkable thing about the dead Premier was the universal hold he had upon the hearts of the people. From the Queen on the throne to the humblest subject, all were sorrow-stricken at his illness, and when his death took place a sense of personal loss was the uppermost feeling with the greater number of the people. In the churches on Sunday the sad event was feelingly referred to by nearly all the clergymen of the city. Flags were flown at half-mast, and an air of sadness pervaded the bright summer days succeeding the great statesman's death. We realize that Sir John Macdonald was the greatest statesman Canada has produced; the Confederation is largely his work, and his history may indeed be read in the nation's eyes. For Lady Macdonald and her family the sympathy of the people of Canada will be warm. The sense of loss which we all feel only makes this feeling for the bereaved relatives more marked. The dead Premier's body will rest in the cemetery at Kingston, Ontario.

The Halifax City Council has an unenviable reputation for inconsistency, and small wonder that it be so. A few months since the Council wrathily demanded that the Legislature snub that enterprising corporation, known as the Halifax Street Railway Co., and further that the Legislature should enact a law compelling the company to construct branch lines here, there and everywhere, as the interests of certain citizens made it desirable; the Council further requested the Legislature to make the company lay down pavement between its tracks and also two feet on the outside of the tracks. The Legislature also was asked to make the company do these things or to break its back by practically annulling the charter. Fortunately the Legislators were not caught napping. They heard what the representatives of the Council had to say, and took a common-sense view of the question. Said they, "Mr. Councillors, if you want street railways here, there and everywhere throughout the city, to suit the interests of Messrs. Tom, Dick and Harry, and if these roads will pay as handsomely as you assert they will, then let the city guarantee five cent. upon the cost of construction; and further, Mr. Councillors, if you want the company to pave the road-bed while you leave the other part of the street in its present condition, we authorize you to do it yourselves and charge the company five per cent. per annum upon the cost of construction." The company, realizing the necessity for extending its lines to the north-western part of the city, was not slow in making the necessary financial arrangements for defraying the expense of building and equipping the line, but the City Council, with admirable consistency, now changes front, and desires time to deliberate as to whether the proposed extension is advisable. Now, Mr. Councillors, this is not fair play. The company has the money and is prepared to construct the line and complete it within a few weeks time; but if you burk the project until the summer months have passed and gone, you need not expect the company to begin the operation of its new line after the profitable traffic is over. The company seeks to give Halifaxians an extended and improved service, and councillors who endeavor to thwart this enterprise, only win for themselves well-deserved contempt.

It is worthy of notice that a woman's branch of the Imperial Federation League, under the title of "The Britannia Roll," has been formed in England. Among those who were among the earliest members enrolled are Lady Aberdeen, Lady Brooke, Lady Cowan, and Miss Varly Smith. The Clerk of the Roll, Miss Constance Milman, earnestly invites all women to do their utmost to secure the permanent unity of the Britannic empire by becoming members of "The Britannia Roll," and giving it their active support.

By the draft agreement between Britain and Portugal, recently signed, the recurring irritating disputes between the two countries in South Africa should be put an end to. By the agreement, we understand Portugal gains a solid block of territory, comprising about 50,000 square miles, on the north of the Zambesi, while Britain obtains a narrow strip by way of rectification of the frontier in Manicaland. Portugal thus comes well out of a controversy that has been unreasonably prolonged. The Cortes will be wise if it promptly ratifies the agreement, for in the event of another abortive attempt at settlement Britain would not likely take any more trouble in the matter, but any collision that Portugal might provoke would be settled by force of arms, when the latter would certainly get the worst of it.

In the Manipur despatches the name of the chief disturber of the peace was spelt in so many different ways that we were at a loss to tell which one was correct. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following information from a correspondent, which we give, hoping our readers will find it effectual in clearing off the mists that have surrounded both the spelling and the meaning of that particular Indian word:—"That odd title, the Senaputty or Senapati, which has become so familiar to us of late, means a General or Commander of an Army. It comes, according to a correspondent learned in the tongues, from *senā*, an army, and *pātī*, a master or protector. The variation Senapoti is a mistake, it seems. The Viceroy spells the name wrong throughout his despatch. To read some of the accounts it would be thought that Senaputty, instead of a title, was the man's name."

Duelling and beer-drinking, as practised in the German Universities, have received the commendation of Emperor William. This sentiment is of course, shocking, but then allowance must be made for the eccentricities of the Emperor, who, to judge by the events of the few years of his reign, has a taste for variety, and enjoys posing in striking positions. That this last attitude is anything but creditable to him goes without saying, for as a King he gives new life to the by no means elevating practices he approves, and to which he gives his royal sanction. It is true, students' duels are not much more dangerous than football, but the Emperor's encouragement of the practice means that they will be carried to a greater extent in after life. As for guzzling beer, the wisdom of it may well be questioned, even if the morality be passed over. The objects the Emperor wishes to promote, that all Germans, and especially all Germans of the classes from which officers come, should be trained in the virtues of courage, obedience and discipline—which latter means, probably, when distinguished from obedience, the habit of self-control—are laudable, but how they are going to be achieved by fostering either duelling or beer-drinking in company, we fail to see.

As an example of business enterprise and prosperity Halifaxians need only look at the several banking institutions of the city. If there is any truth in the general statement that our business men are slow and sleepy, it cannot at least be applied to the bankers. In support of this fact we give the following list of banks and their agencies:—

The Bank of Nova Scotia, head office, Halifax, Thomas Fyscho, cashier, has branches in Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Digby, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Oxford, Pictou, Stellarton, Westville, and Yarmouth, N. S.; in Campbellton, Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, Newcastle, St. Andrews, St. John, St. Stephen, Sussex, and Woodstock, N. B.; in Charlottetown and Summerside, P. E. Island; in Montreal, P. Q.; in Minneapolis, U. S., and in Kingston, Jamaica.

The People's Bank, head office, Halifax, John Knight, cashier, has just opened a branch at the north end, with M. Henry Richey in charge, which promises to fill a long-felt want, and add not a little to the prosperity of the bank. Its agencies in the Province are as follows:—Lunenburg, Mahone Bay and Wolfville, N. S., North Sydney, C. B., Edmunston, Shediac and Woodstock, N. B.

The Merchants' Bank, head office, Halifax, D. H. Duncan, cashier, has branches in Antigonish, Bridgewater, Guysboro, Londonderry, Lunenburg, Maitland (Hants Co.), Pictou, Port Hawkesbury, Sydney, Truro, and Weymouth, N. S.; in Bathurst, Dorchester, Fredericton, Kingston, (Kent Co.), Moncton, Newcastle, Sackville, and Woodstock, N. B.; and in Charlottetown and Summerside, P. E. Island.

The Halifax Banking Company, head office, Halifax, W. L. Pitcaithly, cashier, has branches in Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning, Lockport, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, Windsor, and Springhill, N. S.; in Peticodiac, Sackville and St. John, N. B.

The Union Bank, head office, Halifax, E. L. Thorne, cashier, has branches in North Sydney, Annapolis, and New Glasgow.

Besides these Halifax banking houses the Bank of Montreal has branches at Chatham, Moncton and St. John, N. B., and in Halifax, and the Bank of British North America has branches in St. John and Fredericton, N. B., and in Halifax.

New agencies are constantly being opened where favorable opportunities occur, and the foregoing excellent showing speaks well for the enterprise of the several banks.

An extraordinary case of somnambulism is reported from one of the French rural districts. According to the account which has reached Paris, the patient is a young man whose legs have been completely paralysed for some time. In his usual state he is unable to move without the help of crutches, but when the fit is on him he can walk long distances without the slightest assistance. A few nights ago he got up and started for a neighboring village, followed by some of his relatives, who never lose sight of him when he is in this condition. He arrived without misadventure at the house of a friend, knocked at the door, and asked for refreshment. After having rested for a few moments he returned home, and, as it was still very early in the morning, he sat down on a bench and waited until people began to come out of their houses. He then went to bed, and awoke a few hours afterwards without feeling the least fatigue, though he had walked more than ten miles, nor had he the slightest remembrance of the expedition which he had undertaken. The case is said to be exciting the utmost interest throughout the Department, and to be the subject of universal discussion. This recalls to mind a much more curious story, told at some length by Professor Huxley, in his *Animal Automatism*, of a certain Sergeant F—, of the French Army, who, at the battle of Bazeilles, was wounded by a ball which fractured his left parietal bone. The Sergeant led a dual life. In his normal condition he was as other men, but in his abnormal condition retained alone the sense of touch. Yet this man, while in his abnormal state, would eat, drink, smoke, walk about, dress and undress himself, rise and go to bed at the accustomed hours. If the Sergeant happened to be in a place to which he was accustomed he walked about as usual; but if he were in a new place, or if obstacles were intentionally placed in his way, he would stumble gently against them, stop, and then feeling over the objects with his hands, pass on one side of them. Nevertheless, pins might be run into his body, or strong electric shocks sent through it, without causing the least indication of pain, he ate and drank with validity whatever was offered, and took assafoetida, or vinegar, or quinine, as readily as water.

The honor of a peerage has been bestowed upon Sir George Stephen, whose title will hereafter be Lord Mount Stephen. As a system of reward for deeds of high enterprise or great achievements, such as the building of a Canadian Pacific Railway, is thought to be better than letting virtue perform that office for itself, there can be no cavilling at the selection of Sir George Stephen for the honor of the first peerage that has been bestowed upon a colonist for distinguished services. In this case, however, there is much cry and little wool in the statement that a Canadian has been raised to the peerage. Sir George Stephen, or Lord, or Baron Mount Stephen, was born in Scotland, and so the honor of being the first Canadian peer has not yet been borne by any man. Yet the bestowal of this title is thought to indicate that the Imperial Government desires to draw closer the bonds of union with the Colonies, and it is urged in some quarters that the principle of colonial life peerages as rewards for services should be adopted. Now while the British peerage is an admirable institution, and commands the respect of all, when to ancient lineage is joined nobility of character, and we can see "The white flower of a stainless life" blooming amid the ancestral halls, we cannot but think that the attempt to introduce a titled class in the Colonies will not be productive of any good. In this country to a great extent men, and women too, often raise themselves from the laboring classes to positions of responsibility and usefulness to the country, and while such may be the case with men who, possessed of brains and energy, take a foremost position in the political, scientific or professional life of the country, it by no means follows that their brothers and sisters, far less their cousins and other relations, would be ornaments to the newly-formed aristocracy. True, it is not an unknown thing in the British nobility, for titled ladies who have more pluck than pounds, shillings and pence, to enter the ranks of the bread winners and open dressmaking or millinery establishments, but here it is different. Lord St. John, Baron Halifax, or the Marquis of Montreal, might, probably would, have near relatives in a small way of business, and they again would have relations in domestic service, according to their position in life. There is nothing disgraceful in honest labor, but a titled aristocracy does not fit in with the prevailing state of affairs, and most likely never will. This is a new country, and all that goes with a hereditary nobility is lacking. Canada should be kept free from all the hard and fast lines of caste distinction, such as would inevitably follow the introduction of titles to any extent. While we believe that

"'Tis only noble to be good.
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

we will be best fitted to do our duty to this Canada of ours. There is little danger at present of peerages becoming common. One swallow does not make a summer, and one Baron does not make a titled aristocracy. This is a democratic age, and although the weakness of human nature usually comes to the fore when a title is proffered, we think the spirit of the times is against the system. Even the British House of Lords is not any too sure of a prolonged existence, and if people who are much better acquainted with lords than we are find them to be of little use, how would colonists manage to tolerate them? At the same time, we are glad that Sir George Stephen's services have been recognised by the Imperial Government, and trust that he may long enjoy the dignity that has been bestowed upon him.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

UNREST IN PARADISE.

Two women met in Paradise,
Where they had recently arrived;
And each one of the other asked
How in the bright abode she thrived.

Then straightway each one made reply,
" 'Tis very beautiful and bright,
There's everything to please the ear,
And everything to feast the sight."

Then each exhaled a long, deep sigh;
And said, "I've searched in every nook,
But nowhere can I find a glass
To see how these new garments look."

Does the tide ever turn in the land of the dead?
Shall we stir at the kiss of the wave rolling back,
And lift, like the sea-weed, the death-draggled head,
And toss with life's flood, like the tangles of wrack?

We trust it is so; for the sea that God turns,
And sends flooding back into river and bay—
Is the sea more divine than the spirit that yawns,
And we will not believe that life's tide ebbs for aye?

One of the best double puns we have ever heard was perpetrated by a minister who had just united in marriage a couple whose Christian names were respectively Benjamin and Ann.

"How did they appear during the ceremony?" he was asked.

"They appeared both Anni-mated and Bonnie-fitted," was the clever reply.

The wealth of the United States is unofficially estimated at \$71,500,000,000, an increase in ten years of 42 per cent. England's wealth was placed at \$50,000,000,000 in 1885, but divided among a smaller population than that of the United States; while the value of France's property is put at \$36,000,000,000. Taxes in England average \$20 per capita, and in the United States, \$12.50.

A Scotchman who had been employed nearly all his life in the building of railways in the Highlands of Scotland, came to the United States in his last years and settled in a new section on the plains of the far West. Soon after his arrival a project came up in his new home for the construction of a railroad through the district, and the Scotchman was applied to as a man of experience in such matters. "Hoot, mon!" said he to the spokesman of the scheme, "yo canna build a r'alway across this kentry!" "Why not, Mr. Ferguson?" "Why not?" he repeated with an air of settling the whole matter; "why not? And dinna ye see the kentry's as flat as a flure, and you have naw place whatever to run your tooouls through!"

If report is to be relied on, the Chinese have still a long way to go before they will be in a position to avail themselves of the benefits of modern scientific progress. It is stated that the imperial palace, by order of the young Emperor, was fitted throughout with electric lights. The Imperial Cabinet was called together to witness the formal opening of the new system of illumination. Instead, however, of their expressing admiration of the brilliant light, they stood aghast. This wonderful sheen, which came and went at the touch of a button, could only be the offspring of supernatural powers, and was probably a machination of evil spirits. Thus in solemn conclave the mandarins decided, and in a few days the electrical plant was removed.

NO SOUP SWINDLE IN HIS.—A Guest Who Laid Great Stress on the Hyphen.—"Waiter," said a man with long chin whiskers to the functionary that had handed him a bill of fare in a Madison street restaurant the other day, "where do you locate the hyphen in this soup?"

"Sah?" answered the waiter.

"I can't make out from the way it's printed here whether it is English-pea soup or English pea-soup."

"What's the difference?"

"There's a good deal of difference, my friend. If it's made from English peas I don't want it. If it's made from good American peas I reckon I can stand having it served up in English style, but I'm no Englishman—I can tell you that right now."

"Yes, sah."

"And you'll oblige me if you'll just find out whether this soup is for Anglomaniacs or whether it's called English to show that it isn't French or Portuguese."

"Yes, sah."

The waiter disappeared in the direction of the kitchen. He returned presently, and explained that the soup was made by a red-headed Irish cook from five or six kinds of strictly American vegetables that had been left over from the day before.

"Then it's a darned swindle!" said the guest. "Bring me some ham and eggs."

They poulticed her feet and poulticed her head,
And blistered her back till 'twas smarting and red,
Tried tonics, elixirs, pain-killers and salves,
(Though grandma declared it was nothing but "nerves,")
The poor woman thought she must certainly die,
Till "Favorite Prescription" she happened to try,—
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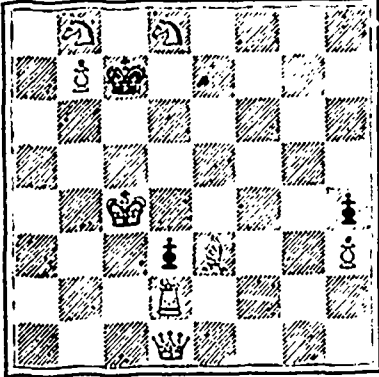


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CHIESS.

Solution of Problem No. 70.—Q to QR5. Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 71.
By D. S. Wade, St. Louis.
BLACK 3 pieces.



WHITE 8 pieces.
White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 72.
CONSULTATION GAME.

Played at the Columbia Chess Club
between Dr. Moyer and J. B. Munoz
vs. Nugent and Hoin.

SICILIAN DEFENCE.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|----------------|------------|
| 1 P to K4 | P to QB4 |
| 2 P to KB4 a | P to K3 |
| 3 Kt to KB3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 4 P to B3 | P to KKt3 |
| 5 B to Kt5 | Kt to Kt b |
| 6 Castles | P to QR3 |
| 7 B to K2 | B to KKt2 |
| 8 P to Q4 | P takes P |
| 9 P takes P | Q to Kt3 |
| 10 K to R | Kt to K2 |
| 11 Kt to B3 | Castles |
| 12 P to K5 c | QKt to B3 |
| 13 QKt to R4 | Q to R2 d |
| 14 Kt to B5 | P to Kt3 |
| 15 K to K4 | B to Kt2 |
| 16 Kt to Q6 | KKt to QB |
| 17 Kt takes B | Q takes Kt |
| 18 Kt to Kt5 | QKt to K2 |
| 19 B to B3 | Kt to Q4 |
| 20 P to QKt3 e | P to B3 |
| 21 Kt to K4 | P to B4 |
| 22 Kt to B3 | KKt to K2 |
| 23 B to R3 | KR to K |
| 24 QB takes Kt | R takes B |
| 25 B takes Kt | P takes B |

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 26 Q to B3 | K to R f |
| 27 Q takes P | P to Q3 |
| 28 QR to B | P takes P |
| 29 QP takes P | Q to Kt |
| 30 Kt to R4 g | R to Kt2 |
| 31 R to B6 | Q to Q |
| 32 R to Q6 | Q to B |
| 33 Kt takes P | R takes Kt |
| 34 R takes R | R to R2 |
| 35 K to Q6 | R to R |
| 36 R to Q | Resigns. |

NOTES BY J. B. MUNOZ.

a This move is not the best, P to Q4 as played by Mr. Pollock, or Kt to KB3, are considered the proper moves.

b One of W. Steinitz's cramping moves which we do not approve; KKt to K2 would have developed the game better.

c This move cramps still more black's game as it shuts out the B.

d A poor move, made with the idea of keeping the attack on the apparently weak QP.

e The beginning of a pretty combination, which ultimately won the game.

f The best move as white threaten Kt takes P attacking the R and winning the exchange.

g Nothing is left for blacks after this move, as the pawn must fall.

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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds of soda.
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PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The sessions of Parliament last week were almost devoid of interest and no new measures were moved by the Government.

The reciprocity papers were finally laid before the house, but they disclosed nothing new as to what had transpired through the negotiations of Sir Charles Tupper with Secretary Blaine.

A discussion on the unsatisfactory condition of the copyright question drew from Sir John Thompson a clear statement of the situation, which is far from satisfactory.

The herring fishery in the Bay of Fundy was brought up and some of the members asserted that the brush wiers were destroying all the young fish and thus ruining the business. Other members contended that this was not the case and Minister of Marine Tupper, pointed out the difficulties in the way of prohibiting wier fishing which was a source of profit to large numbers engaged in the business.

The Jamieson prohibiting resolutions were withdrawn at the request of Sir John Thompson, on the ground that it was unwise to have such important business pending to embarrass any new ministry that might be appointed on the death of Sir John Macdonald.

Mr. Laurier's amendment to the motion to go into supply, censuring Sir Charles Tupper, was vigorously debated and a decision finally reached at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning when the Government was sustained by a majority of 21 in a house of 179 members.

On Monday afternoon the house met in silence to pay the last tribute of respect to the Premier.

The galleries were festooned with black, as were also the desk and chair of the lamented late first minister.

The speaker said that it was so late on Saturday night when the Premier died, that he was unable to communicate to the house the sad news. He therefore took it upon himself to place the symbols of mourning around the chamber and hoped the house would support him in the act.

Sir Hector Langevin was deeply moved as he made the formal announcement of his old leader's death, and several times was compelled to stop, his voice choking with emotion. After referring to Sir John's long public career Sir Hector tried to express his personal feelings. His voice broke more than once. The house was manifestly affected by the emotion exhibited. Finally Sir Hector broke down entirely. He said: "I can proceed no farther." After a rest he moved that the mortal remains of Sir John Macdonald be publicly interred.

Mr. Laurier after referring to the death of Sir John Macdonald said that though not taken by surprise it was almost impossible to convince oneself that the Premier was no more. The place Sir John Macdonald held was so large in this country that it seemed impossible to think of the nation going on without him. Mr. Laurier paid a glowing tribute to the high gifts of Sir John Macdonald in all directions, but especially his power of holding together so heterogeneous a party as that which he led for so many years. His statesmanship is written in the history of Canada. Though of late Sir John imputed to his opponents motives regarding which he was probably deceived, Mr. Laurier said he was willing to bury all those circumstances in considering his patriotism for Canada. In his death Sir John Macdonald was singularly happy. To die with his armor on was probably his ambition. The Canadian people would extend undoubted sympathy to his friends, his children and above all to his noble wife and helpmate. Before concluding an eloquent discourse Mr. Laurier referred to the death of Sir A. A. Dorian, at one time a trusted leader of the Liberal party. Though Canada might lose her greatest men still Canada will live and prosper.

After a short speech by Mr. Davin, Sir Hector Langevin said that owing to the funeral arrangements they could not return to the house until Friday. He therefore moved that the house adjourn till Tuesday of next week.

Mr. Laurier said he would have expected that before making this motion some one on the treasury benches should state whether anyone was asked to form a cabinet, but as long as no cabinet was formed that was the better way. The British practice was to adjourn from day to day, not with a view to transact business, but to keep the House in motion to receive the announcement which should be expected from Rideau Hall.

Sir Hector Langevin said they were not aware that anyone had been sent for by the Governor-General to form a Ministry. They did not always follow British precedent. If anyone is asked to form a Government it is not likely that any announcement will be made until Tuesday. He therefore pressed the motion, on the ground that no business could be transacted if they did meet.

Mr. Mills said he did not think they could wait until Saturday without a Ministry. There would be as much propriety in calling some one to form a Ministry now as on Friday. Mr. Mills fortified his remarks by referring to the action taken in England when Premier Percival was assassinated, and on other occasions. The course proposed might have been taken if the Minister had announced that some one had been summoned by the Governor-General.

Sir John Thompson said that the adjournment would not commit the House to the proposition that the organization of the Ministry would be deferred. He urged adjournment until after the funeral, out of respect to the memory of Sir John Macdonald.

The motion was carried on division. In the Senate the death of Sir John Macdonald was feelingly referred to by Mr. Abbott, and an adjournment carried to Wednesday week.

Before the House adjourned it was decided that Michael Connolly, the witness in the Tarte-McGreevey scandal who had refused to hand over the books of the firm of Lakin, Connolly & Co. to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, should be summoned to appear before the House on Tuesday.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The fleet sailed from Bermuda for Halifax on Tuesday.

The Staples case is creating a great deal of excitement at Amherst.

The French Warship *Dillon* sailed for St. Pierre, Miq, on Monday.

Arrangements for the Provincial exhibition at Halifax are progressing. The prize list will be ready for distribution next week.

The C. P. R. Telegraph Co. has opened a telegraph office at Springhill and will probably extend the wire to Parrsboro before long.

Fearful forest fires have been raging in Quebec and New Brunswick. Farm houses have been destroyed in the onward sweep of the flames.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada was opened at Kingston on Wednesday. Rev. Dr. Wardrobe was elected Moderator.

A "rainbow bazaar," which was to have been held in Christ's Church school house, Dartmouth, yesterday, has been postponed until next Thursday.

A barn owned by J. C. P. Frazee of Dartmouth was burned down on Wednesday evening. A cow and heifer were burned to death. The glow from the fire lit up the whole city.

Rev. Thomas Fowler, the new pastor of St. Matthew's Church, preached there at both services on Sunday. A most enjoyable social reception was tendered Mr. Fowler on Friday evening last by the congregation. It was largely attended, and addresses were made by a number of Rev. gentlemen. Dainty refreshments were abundantly provided by the ladies.

We call special attention to the quality of Flower and Vegetable Seeds advertised in another column by Buckley Bros. As they import their seeds direct from the best Seedmen in the world they are sure to give satisfaction.

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The Redpath Concert Company give concerts in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. One of the chief attractions is Miss Chamberlain, the lady whistling soloist.

Sir John Macdonald was President of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, and the Halifax office of the Company was heavily draped with black on Monday out of respect to the dead.

The partnership between Mr. Walter Leigh and Mr. H. Bradford has been dissolved, Mr. Leigh retiring from the management of Cambridge House School, which will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Bradford.

An exchange says that a leading New Glasgow book seller states that the latest scientific and philosophical works are purchased not by the lawyers, doctors and ministers, but by the young mechanics of the place. Score one for the working men!

The McLeod will case has been appealed to the House of Lords, and Messrs. W. B. Ross, Q. C. of the firm of Ross, Sedgewick and MacKay, and J. N. Lyons, Q. C., of the firm of Lyons and Lyons, left Halifax on Tuesday for London to argue the appeal which will be heard before the judicial committee of the Privy Council about the end of this month.

The Wilson Advertising Agency has presented us with a very pretty newspaper rule, a most useful article to publisher and advertiser. This Agency has only been in existence a few years and has already worked up a good connection in controlling advertising for some of the largest houses in the United States and Canada. Intending advertisers who are not decided regarding the placing of their announcements, can be saved both time and money by placing their business in their hands.

Our long-expected, promised and long-delayed colored cover has at last made its appearance. We have felt very pale-faced in the white one, and even hesitated to venture it at first, but the necessity of more space became so pressing that we had to enlarge and put up with white paper until we could get colored. We trust none of our readers have any particular prejudice against the color we have selected. Among all the samples submitted to us we thought the pink the most pleasing color. It is cheerful and not trying to the eyes.

H. M. S. *Hercules*, a ship twice as powerful as the *Bellerophon*, is to be the next flagship on this station. The *Bellerophon* will be recalled about the middle of December, and the *Hercules* substituted therefor with Vice-Admiral Hopkins in command. The *Hercules* has been fitted with a new engine of 8,000 horse power. Her armaments will consist of two 8 inch 29 ton guns; two 9 inch 22 ton guns; five 7 inch 9 ton guns; six three inch guns, and seventeen quick firing guns of smaller calibre. The *Hercules* is an iron clad and has three masts with a complement of over 500 men.

The state funeral of Sir John A. Macdonald at Ottawa on Wednesday was a memorable occasion. The body was taken from the Senate Chamber, where it had laid in state, to St. Alban's Church, where the religious ceremonies were performed. From the church the funeral cortege proceeded to the C. P. R., where a special train in waiting conveyed such of the party as desired to go to Kingston, where the last rites were performed yesterday. It is computed that 15,000 people viewed the remains in the Senate Chamber on Tuesday. It has been decided to hold memorial services in Westminster Abbey in honor of Sir John. Sir Charles Tupper is still in Vienna, and may not be able to return to London in time for the service.

Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks has been approved by the standing committees of 27 dioceses, assuring his election.

Bernard Glandi, charged with attempting to bribe a juror in the Hennessy assassination case, was found guilty on Monday at New Orleans.

Last Friday morning thirty prominent students of Harvard College, members of the Alpha-Delta-Phi Club, whose rooms were raided by police and a large seizure of liquor made, were fined \$65 in the Cambridge police court. Harvard students appear to be a pretty rough lot by all the reports that reach us.

Sanitary Improvement in New York during the Last Quarter of a Century will be the subject of an article by General Emmons Clark in the July *Popular Science Monthly*. General Clarke knows whereof he writes, having been Secretary of the New York Board of Health during the whole twenty-five years that it has been in existence.

The schooner *C. F. Hill* has arrived at San Francisco from Kodiak, Alaska. She brings news that the grippe is creating great havoc among the natives. Hundreds have died. There are no doctors on the Island and no medical stores. The natives are also suffering hardships on account of the poor catch of sea otters, on which they depend for a living.

A despatch from Iquique says that in consequence of Bolivia's recognition of the Chilean Congress party as belligerents, the Chilean Minister at La Paz, the Bolivian Capital, has demanded his passports.

The *Itata* reached Iquique, Chili, on June 4th, and was delivered to the American warships there. All the arms she took on board off San Diego have likewise been surrendered. They consisted of 5,000 rifles. The insurgent party is wise in thus yielding to the United States, and will probably make a friend by its prompt action.

Sir Wm. Gordon-Cumming was married on Wednesday morning to Miss Florence Gamer, of New York. The ceremony took place in Holy Trinity Church, Chelsea, and was witnessed by only about a dozen people. Sir William offered to cancel his engagement to the lady after the verdict in the baccarat case was given, but she believed him innocent and insisted upon the wedding taking place at once.

A great naval battle took place at Valparaiso on the night of April 28th between the insurgent cruiser *Magallanes* and the Government torpedo cruisers *Aldea*, *Condell* and *Lynch*. According to accounts which have reached here, over 100 men were killed, and apparently both parties to the fight were pretty well knocked to pieces.

WHEN THE HAIR

Shows signs of falling, begin at once the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation strengthens the scalp, promotes the growth of new hair, restores the natural color to gray and faded hair, and renders it soft, pliant, and glossy.

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing Ayer's Hair Vigor unequalled for dressing the hair, and we do this after long experience in its use. This preparation preserves the hair, cures dandruff and all diseases of the scalp, makes rough and brittle hair soft and pliant, and prevents baldness. While it is not a dye, those who have used the Vigor say it will stimulate the roots and color-glands of faded, gray, light, and red hair, changing the color to

A Rich Brown

or even black. It will not soil the pillow-case nor a pocket-handkerchief, and is always agreeable. All the dirty, gummy hair preparations should be displaced at once by Ayer's Hair Vigor, and thousands who go around with heads looking like 'the fretful porcupine' should hurry to the nearest drug store and purchase a bottle of the Vigor."—*The Sunny South*, Atlanta, Ga.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dressing. We know that Ayer's Hair Vigor differs from most hair tonics and similar preparations, it being perfectly harmless."—*From Economical Housekeeping*, by Eliza R. Parker.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

A fashionable scandal is just beginning to leak out, in which a Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont, well known in London society, are the principals. Mr. Beaumont is old and enormously rich. He married four months ago the widow of General Sir George Colley, who was killed in the Boer war, and daughter of General Hamilton, C. B. The reason assigned is incompatibility of temper on both sides. Mr. Beaumont wants his wife to leave him, and she positively refuses to quit his house. Spicy developments are anticipated.

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OIL STOVES,
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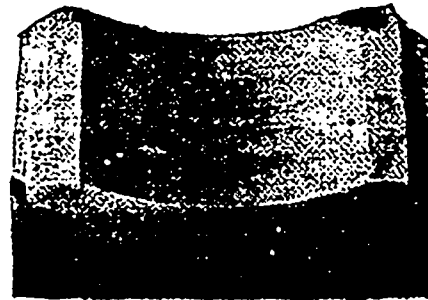
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NEW YORK, N. Y., MARCH 5, 1891.

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Gentlemen:—About March 26, 1890, samples of Metal marked: "Spoober's Finest Copperine Babbitt," were submitted to me for test; its test showed finest results, and on analysis it proved to contain no copper, and approximated the formula of Magnolia Metal.

In October of the same year, other samples with same marks were submitted for test, and tested in comparison with Magnolia Metal, upon our new testing machine, built at great expense. This test for temperatures showed Magnolia Metal to have less friction and a temperature of about 100 degrees less. On December 31st this perfected test piece of Copperine was tested again with the result of its fusing with ten minutes run of 1600 lbs. to the square inch.

On January 31st Magnolia Metal was tested, which ran fifteen minutes with 1500 lbs. to the sq. inch, and one hour with 2000 lbs. to the sq. inch, and at the end of the hour the metal showed a temperature of about 202 degrees, Fahrenheit. Under separate cover we hand you detailed reports of the tests, showing velocity of rubbing surface about 2,000 feet per minute, diameter of shaft 5 inches, and revolutions, about 15,000.

Yours truly,
H. G. TORREY.

NOTE—Mr. Torrey is U. S. Assayer, and has been in U. S. Mint service at New York for 30 years.

Montreal Office, H. McLAREN & CO., Agents.

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IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER

EMULSION

American Hotel, Shubenacadie,
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Boarding and Livery Stables in connection
 Stages leave daily for Gay's River, Musquodobit, Sheet Harbour, and Maitland, on arrival of Train from Halifax.

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LYONS' HOTEL,
 KENTVILLE, N. S.
 (Directly Opposite Railway Station.)
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BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.
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"HOTEL DUFFERIN,"

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

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Church's Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.
Rose Dentifrice to Preserve the Teeth.
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Tar and Wild Cherry for Coughs & Colds.
Iron and Quinine Wine Tonic.
Comound Extract of Sarsaparilla with Iodides.

This last preparation has held the continued approval of the best physicians, and it is expressly put up to meet the popular need for a Blood Purifier without being related to the many secret nostrums and quack medicines of the day, of unknown composition and generally of little medicinal value. It is an excellent Skin and Blood Remedy. The above preparations are prepared by and sold at the **LONDON DRUG STORE, 117 Holles Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, Agent for Laurance's Axis-cut Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Mirrors, Magnifying Glasses, Night Dispenser on the Premises. Telephone Call 163.**

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 All Goods for Mourning Dyed at shortest notice
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3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.
Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

TICKET, - - - - \$1.00
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ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes.

1 Prize worth	15,000	\$15,000 00
1 " "	5,000	5,000 00
1 " "	2,500	.....	2,500 00
1 " "	1,250	.....	1,250 00
2 Prizes "	500	.....	1,000 00
5 " "	250	.....	1,250 00
25 " "	50	.....	1,250 00
100 " "	25	.....	2,500 00
200 " "	15	.....	3,000 00
500 " "	10	.....	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100 " "	25	.....	2,500 00
100 " "	15	.....	1,500 00
100 " "	10	.....	1,000 00
500 " "	5	.....	4,935 00
500 " "	5	.....	4,935 00
3134 Prizes worth	.....	.....	\$52,740 00

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,
 81 St. James St., Montreal Canada

TWO.

How does a woman love? Once, no more,
 Though life forever its loss deplore;
 Deep in sorrow or deep in sin,
 One king reigneth her heart within.
 One alone, by night and day,
 Moves her spirit to curse or pray.
 One voice only can call her soul
 Back from the grasp of death's control;
 Though lovers beset her, or friends deride,
 Yea, when she smileth another's bride,
 Still for her master her life makes moan,
 Once is forever, and once alone.

How does a man love? Once for all,
 The sweetest voices of life may call,
 Sorrow daunt him, or death dismay,
 Joy's red roses bedeck his way;
 Fortune smile, or jeat, or frown,
 The cruel thumb of the world turn down,
 Loss betray him, or love delight,
 Through storm or sunshine, by day or night,
 Wandering, toiling, asleep, awake,
 Though souls may madden or weak hearts break,
 Better than wife, or child, or self,
 Once and forever, he loves—himself.

—Rose Terry Cook.

TIME SHALL SHOW.

Thou canst not see grass grow, how sharp so'er thou be,
 Yet that the grass has grown thou very soon canst see;
 So, though thou canst not see thy work now prospering, know
 The print of every work, time without fail shall show.

—Ruckert.

"DISRAELI AND HIS DAY."

Sir William Fraser was acquainted with Disraeli for a number of years, and has made the utmost use of his opportunities. The following story has more than one version, but this is the only correct one:—"Soon after Disraeli had obtained a seat in the House of Commons," says Sir William, "he was standing at the bar of the House of Lords. The Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, was passing out. A friend good naturedly said, 'Lord Melbourne, I must ask you to permit me to present to you one of our last recruits, Mr. Disraeli.' Lord Melbourne shook hands with him, and, laying his hand upon his shoulder, said, 'Well, young gentleman, and what do you intend to be?' Disraeli, appreciating the situation, the man and his half-sneer, looked at Lord Melbourne, and said quietly, 'Prime Minister.'

"My first sight of Disraeli," Sir William Fraser writes, "was in the crush-room of the opera. I recognized him at once from the caricatures. His face was then a mass of wrinkles and absolutely wizened. In later years it was much smoother. At this period he wore several gold chains on his waistcoat." "Many stories," he writes in another passage, "have been told in relation to Disraeli's dress. I have lately seen one who perfectly remembers being with him in a box at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, the opera house of that day. He said that Disraeli wore a black velvet coat, waistcoat and trousers." In later life Disraeli corrected this extravagance to some extent. "Disraeli always dressed neatly," writes Sir William Fraser of his outward appearance in his maturer years. "His dress in the House of Commons, when I first remember him, was simple; if it erred, it was on the side of monotony; trousers well made, but quite nondescript; Wellington boots with rather narrow, square toes, a dark colored frock, and an invariable double breasted plush waistcoat of tabby color. This waistcoat he wore for many years in winter; a black tie rather loose, his hair very neatly brushed, and, until latterly, a single curl hanging low on his forehead. In the summer he usually wore a blue-frock with velvet collar, tightly buttoned; the cloth very thin; an unquestionable pair of stays could be seen through it—not, of course, in front, but behind the arms. When intending to address the House on an important occasion, Disraeli never placed his hat on his head." Finally, Disraeli never allowed himself to have the appearance of old age:—"His hair and pointed beard were dyed a deep black; this could clearly be seen where, from carelessness, the dye had not been renewed."

The following reflections on Disraeli's political convictions does not add to our admiration of them:—"The reason," writes the author, "for Disraeli taking the Tory side as a young man was the advice of Lord Lyndhurst. He pointed out to him that the clever young men of the day were going in for Radicalism; that the Tories sadly wanted brains; and advised him to join their party. I had this from Lord Malmesbury, and it has recently been confirmed to me by Lord O—, who knew Disraeli intimately, and who had it from himself.

As regards the much vexed question of the early professions of politics by Disraeli, as announced in his addresses to the electors of Wycombe, Marylebone, Taunton, &c., an examination of the various documents and speeches leads one to the conclusion that, first and foremost, Benjamin Disraeli wished to enter the House of Commons; that Benjamin Disraeli persuaded himself that his object in life ought to be to destroy the Whig party; that in asking for the support of Daniel O'Connell and Joseph Hume, one a dangerous Irish demagogue, the other a Scotch Radical, he intended to use their support solely for the purpose of defeating the Whig candidate; that he wished it to be thought later that he had never professed Radicalism, although, in a letter to his sister, he calls himself 'a Radical'; that he disagreed with O'Connell; that he intended to oppose the son of the Whig Minister—Colonel Gray—by the united aid of the Tories and the Radicals. It is but justice to say that at his first election he was proposed and seconded by a Tory and Radical respectively. Mr. Teacher, ominous name, was the Radical proposer; Mr. Ross was the Tory seconder."

Disraeli's financial embarrassments apparently led to his marriage. His

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wife, according to Sir William Fraser, was fifty-five when Disraeli married her—exactly twenty years older than himself. But all the world knows what an admirable companion of his life she made him. The following story, however, of her taste in art strikes the reader as a little odd. Disraeli and his wife were staying at a splendid country house. "The wife of the lordly proprietor," writes Sir William, "was a person of exceptional refinement, with a deep and sincere sense of propriety; she had carefully swept from the walls all pictures of a character that our less squeamish forefathers would not have objected to. As it happened, in the bedroom allotted to Mr. and Mrs. Disraeli one picture remained—not in any way exceeding those works of great artists displayed in the National Gallery, but of a decidedly classical character as regards drapery—such as might have attracted the attention of the gentleman who signs himself 'A British Matron.' At breakfast, the first morning after their arrival, Mrs. Disraeli addressed the lady of the house in these words: 'Lady—, I find your house is full of indecent pictures.' Knowing well the character of their hostess, dismay might have been observed on the faces of the guests. Undaunted, Mrs. Disraeli continued, 'There is a most horrible picture in our bedroom; Disraeli says it is Venus and Adonis. I have been awake half the night trying to prevent him looking at it.' I know this to be true; the older son of the house told it to me, who was present at breakfast." Disraeli does not seem to have had much taste for field sports. "Disraeli," writes Sir William, "like Napoleon and Wellington, was a bad rider. There is a wild legend of his having hunted on one occasion. He confirms it in a letter to his sister; he says that he rode across country for thirty miles and 'stopped at nothing;' but I can hardly bring myself to believe it. The Right Hon. J. L— endeavored to persuade me that Disraeli not only hunted, but had hunted in a suit of bright green velvet with gilt buttons. . . . I know . . . that on one occasion, towards the close of his life, staying in a country house, he volunteered to accompany the ladies of the party on horseback—a rash proceeding which he sorely repented; I use the term in its literal sense. The ride was of some duration, possibly longer than he anticipated. When about five miles from the house he showed great symptoms of discomfort. Placing his hand on the pommel of his saddle to raise himself, he inquired at intervals of five minutes if they were near home, how much longer it would be, &c., and was evidently in great pain. My informant told me that on reaching the house and dismounting Disraeli absolutely reeled with suffering, and that he made a sign to a servant to catch him if he fell."

Disraeli smoked occasionally, but did not care for tobacco:—"On one occasion," writes Sir William, "he was induced to visit the room of Captain Gosset, for many years Duputy Sergeant-at-Arms. He had got half way through the cigar that was given him. His friend said, 'You don't care about that cigar.' Disraeli answered 'You should treat a cigar like a mistress; put it away before you are sick of it.'"

But was the career of the successful statesman a happy one? "The innate and never-ending grief," writes Sir William, "of all those who have adorned humanity existed in Disraeli. This was written in his face, in his voice, and showed itself through all the brilliant fiction which he produced." He died a lonely and a childless man, apparently without any religious faith. "I have been frequently asked," writes Sir William Fraser, "if I could form any idea of what Disraeli's religious convictions were. I have always answered, and I say now, that I never heard him give the slightest hint by which any idea could be formed on this subject. I asked the late Lord B—, who knew Disraeli well, and for whom he had an enthusiastic admiration, whether he had been able to form an idea as to this subject. Lord B— was exceptionally fond of talking on the deeper phases of religious faith, and, I have no doubt whatever, wished extremely to obtain Disraeli's opinion. Lord B— told me that he had never heard the faintest expression of opinion in relation to this awful subject from Disraeli."

THE CRAZE FOR PATENT MEDICINES.

It is surprising that the American people still retain their faith in patent medicines. Rather than pay an educated physician a fee of two dollars, some people will spend that amount for a bottle or a box of patent medicine. They will try one nostrum after another until they are cured or killed. The superstition is not confined to the common folk alone. People who should know better are among the best customers of the nostrum-vender. The steady purchasers of patent medicines are the poor and ignorant. To be ignorant is to be credulous, and it is to the credulity of our people that the nostrum-vender appeals so strongly. The farmers and their families are afraid of the doctor, but they make friends with the quack. A correspondent of the *New York Sun*, in describing the peculiarities of Western farmers, says: "If one patent medicine fails, it is because it is not the right patent medicine, and they try another. They prefer patent medicine, partly because there is a certain mystery about the ingredients, and they are put up in an attractive form."

It is not easy to calculate how many millions of dollars are spent by Americans on patent medicines every year. Think of the enormous expense required to keep a preparation before the public eye—calendars, almanacs, cook-books, cards, high-priced articles in all the daily papers. Of course, the money to pay for this comes from only one source—from people who buy the stuff. The sale of a certain "vegetable" compound is said to have amounted in one year to three million dollars, and one third of that went the next year in advertising. Now to yield three millions at least six million bottles must have been sold. That gives one some idea of the number of people who use such preparations.—*From Evolution of Patent Medicine, by LEE J. VANCE, in the Popular Science Monthly for May.*

LAUGHTER.

It is said that there is not a remote corner or little inlet of the minute blood vessels of the human body that does not feel some wavelet from the great convulsion caused by hearty laughter shaking the central man. Not only does the blood move more quickly than it is wont, but its chemical or electrical condition is distinctly modified, and it conveys a different impression to the organs of the body, as it visits them on that peculiar mystic journey when the man laughs, from what it does at other times.

A genial, hearty laugh, therefore, prolongs life, by conveying a distinct and additional stimulus to the vital forces. Best of all, it has no remora in it. It leaves no sting, except in the sides, and that goes off.

Cicero thought so highly of it that he complained bitterly at one time that his fellow-citizens had all forgotten to laugh: *Civem meliorcule non puto esse qui his temporibus ridere possit.*

Titus, the Roman Emperor, thought he had lost a day if he had passed it without laughing.

What a world would this be without laughter! To what a dreary, dismal complexion should we all come at last, were all fun and cachinnation expurged from our solemn and scientific planet! Care would soon overwhelm us; the heart would corrode; the River of Life would be like the Lake of the Dismal Swamp; we would begin our career with a sigh, and end it with a groan; while cadaverous faces, and words to the tune of "The Dead March in Saul," would make up the whole interlude of our existence. Hume, the historian, in examining a French manuscript containing accounts of some private disbursements of King Edward II. of England, found, among others, one item of a crown paid to somebody for making the king laugh. Could one conceive of a wiser investment? Perhaps by paying one crown Edward saved another.

"The most utterly lost of all days," says Chamfort, "is that on which you have not once laughed." Even that grimest and most saturnine of men, who, though he made others roar with merriment, was never known to smile, and who died "in a rage, like a poisoned rat in a hole"—Dean Swift—has called laughter "the most innocent of all diuretics." Yet the philosopher of Concord, R. W. Emerson, is reported as having said in a lecture: "Laughter is to be avoided. Lord Chesterfield said that after he had come to the years of understanding he never laughed." Lord Chesterfield would have had far more influence if, instead of repressing every inclination to laugh, he had now and then given his sides a holiday—nay, if he had even roared outright; for it would have disabused the public of the notion that he never obeyed a natural impulse, but that everything he said and did was pre-studied—done by square, rule, and compass. As it was, though he was confessedly the politest, best-bred, most insinuating man at court, yet he was regularly and invariably out-flanked and out-manœuvred by Sir Robert Walpole, who had the heartiest laugh in the kingdom, and by the Duke of Newcastle, who had the worst manners in the world.

In commending laughter, we mean genuine laughter, not a make believe; not the artificial or falsetto laugh of fashionable society, nor, again, the more smile of acquiescent politeness, or the crackling of thorns under a pot, or the curl of the lips that indicates in the laughter a belief in his fancied superiority. Still less do we mean the hollow, mocking laugh of the cynic. The laughter which we would recommend as healthful is not bitter, but kindly, genial, and sympathetic.—*William Matthews, in the Home Magazine.*

BOOK GOSSIP.

"Electricity, the Science of the Nineteenth Century," by Emma Marie Caillard; D. Appleton & Co., New York. This valuable book purports to be a sketch for general readers, and the very able writer says the work is intended to give such an outline of modern electrical science as may be readily understood by readers who have no previous acquaintance with electricity. But in fact she has given to the public a small volume of rare merit and of great value; the history of the science is written in a manner that cannot fail from the beginning to interest the reader, who is quietly led on from page to page, and feels within himself more and more as he proceeds that his mind is expanding to grasp the subject in full. Those who may have given their attention to particular branches of the science, and who perhaps may think that they know very much, will find that by a careful reading and consideration of the illustrations of facts and laws treated of that even they too are under some obligation to the author of this book.

We have received from the Earle Publishing House, St. John, N. B., a copy of "Indian Horrors," which is a compilation of Indian stories that will doubtless possess an attraction for many people. Boys and girls find the book of great interest.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Lloyd Manufacturing and Foundry Co. are rushed with orders and have to resort to night work to keep things even. We are glad to see that the liberal patronage extended to them at the start is being continued. They have now an enviable reputation for good work.—*Kentville New Star.*

TRAFFIC OF THE SUEZ AND SAULT STE. MARIE CANALS.—The traffic of the Suez Canal for 1890 was 3,389 vessels registering 6,890,014 net tons, as against 3,425 vessels and 6,783,187 tons for 1889. The traffic of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, at the foot of Lake Superior, during the 234 days navigation was open in 1889, was 9,576 vessels and 7,221,935 net tons, and in 1890 it was 10,557 vessels and 8,454,435 net tons—that is to say, in 1889, the lock at the "Soo" passed 11 per cent. more tonnage than the Suez Canal, and in the 228 days that the canal was open last year, 22.8 per cent. more tonnage passed through it than passed through the Suez Canal.—*Industries.*

COMMERCIAL.

Very little change can be noted in the general condition of trade as compared with that of a week ago. But continued fine weather has improved the state of the country roads and this, combined with actual necessity for replenishing the very unusually small stocks held by retailers and traders throughout the province, has stimulated the movement so that now a satisfactory volume of business is transacting. To state the situation briefly we may say, that, though buyers believe that they see inducements to hold off a little longer, they have been compelled to do some purchasing in some lines and this has brought about a little more business.

Money is none too plentiful among the mercantile community, it being as hard to get in remittances in order to meet current disbursements as it is to secure extra lines of credit at banks for the purpose of commanding new business. However mercantile paper is steady at 6 to 7 per cent as to the strength of signatures, undesirable borrowers having to pay higher rates.

A very heavy frost on Friday night last, it is feared by some, has considerably damaged the prospects of the growing fruit, potato and other crops, but it is, perhaps, too soon to determine the extent of injury, if any, that has been thus sustained.

Groceries remain quiet, but stocks in the second and third hands must be pretty well worked down now. Indeed this is plainly indicated by the orders that come to hand from time to time, showing that buyers are taking only what they want for actual and pressing demands. However, once matters are settled in respect to the tariff questions that have been for weeks pressing for solution a fair movement may be expected.

The illness and demise of Sir John A. Macdonald and the uncertainty which has succeeded as to the construction and the policy of the new government have virtually paralysed trade to a marked extent, and the sooner the suspense is ended the better will it be for the business interests of the country. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* remarks:—"The continued uncertainty which hangs over the question of removing the duty on raw sugar and making other tariff changes is completely unbinging the trade of the country, and until the budget is announced it will be useless to expect any decided improvement in the commercial aspect of the country. In reference to the sugar question, a fear exists that the Government will only partially reduce the duty on raw sugar, and should such be the case, a great mistake will be made; whereas the total abolition of the duty would not only be a boon to trade, but would greatly strengthen the Government in the eyes of the people."

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.—New York, June 6, 1891.—"Wall Street has been somewhat disappointed during the past week at the non-cessation of the exports of gold. Nearly \$7,000,000 of specie has been sent to Europe, within the six days, in the way of regular exchange transactions; which shows that there is still outstanding a foreign balance against us, and that European bankers prefer to have it settled in cash, rather than to allow it to remain here earning interest. This disposition on the part of our foreign creditors is not remarkable, considering the good rates at which they can just now employ their funds at home, and in view also of the fact that the great state banks are using all their influence to induce foreign bankers to keep their metallic reserves within ready reach.

The amount of gold already received from the United States would, under ordinary circumstances, amount to a glut which would induce a quick reflux of a good portion of that supply. But the circumstances at present affecting European finance are not 'ordinary' ones. To say nothing of the lingering after-effects of the South American disasters—which still remain a serious element of uncertainty—the relations of Russia to the Continental and London money markets constitute a grave source of disturbance. The question is not so much whether that country is either able or likely to call for more gold; for it seems to be generally conceded that Russia has already withdrawn nearly all her funds from foreign depositories; the point of anxiety is as to whether the Czar's Government will disburse the money in redemption of matured loans, or will allow the loans to run and keep the gold. Were the European money markets in a condition to admit of the negotiation of Russia's proposed new loan, no doubt redemption of the old loans would be made that would return a considerable amount of gold to Holland, France and Germany; but the Rothschilds still postpone that operation, and Russia has on hand so many ambitious schemes requiring large home expenditures that she is likely to prevent any reflux of gold across her boundaries, and in that case the Continental banks may suffer from scarcity of gold. Moreover, Russia's outrageously inhumane treatment of the Jews is producing such a deep resentment in the world's public opinion, that there is a liability of its becoming a matter of earnest diplomatic protest, which means in effect a new and sensitive element in the possibilities of war. Beyond these contingencies, the bad prospects of the European harvest suggest a certainty of England, France and Germany having to export a considerable amount of gold for the purchase of cereals within immediately approaching months. Under these circumstances, it seems reasonable to expect that, so long as the balance of trade with this country gives Europe the option of drawing gold from us, the opportunity will not be neglected. It is this disposition, and the fact that evidently we have not fully liquidated our current floating indebtedness to Europe, that accounts for the continued free export of specie during the past week. It has very rarely happened that we have been subjected to so much pressure to liquidate our maturing foreign debts in cash as is now being experienced; and, with the rage for increasing banking reserves that now exists across the Atlantic, it is not easy to say when the drain may be stopped by the cessation of an adverse balance of international settlements.

These are clearly conditions that call for caution at this centre. It is true that the situation in London has shown considerable improvement

within the past week. The Bank of England has gained £3,100,000 in gold, making a total increase for the last three weeks of \$32,000,000, while the proportion of reserve to liabilities stands at the extraordinary rate of 44.35 per cent.; and under these circumstances the Bank has naturally reduced its discount rate from 5 to 4 per cent. But strong as is this statement, our week's export of gold shows that the Bank is willing to still further augment its accumulation of cash. The only satisfaction we can find under these extraordinary movements is in the unvarying rule that a wide swing of the pendulum in one direction is followed by one proportionately wide in the opposite. The question is whether the change will come in time to prevent stringency in the New York money market. That question is not easily solved; and we advise our friends to wait for the answer from events, rather than jump to a conclusion. The situation suggests hope as well as caution. For while we have had \$60,000,000 of metallic money drained off from our circulation, the large special disbursements of the Treasury last fall and the creations of new silver currency more than compensate for the loss. And, as might have been expected, this inflation of the circulation has caused money to flow to this city from the interior in liberal volume for some weeks past, whilst, judging from the continued high premium on New York exchange at the interior and at coast cities, there is more yet to come. Still, conceding the probabilities to be in favor of an early end of exports of gold and of continued receipts of money from other cities, the non-realization of these probabilities would produce a disappointment which might seriously affect the money market and cause a free selling of securities. The 'bears' are perhaps over-discounting that adverse chance, and the consequent over-sold condition of the stock market is the mainstay of prices at the moment. Prudent operators, however, will defer large transactions on slim margins until the future drift of market influences becomes more apparent. In the meantime there is no statement of the splendid prospect of our crops, and all symptoms foreshadow a season of exceptional traffic for the railroads, so that the intrinsic value of an important range of stocks at current prices is unquestionable."

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	June 5. week.	Prev.	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States.....	233	234	175	201	148	5272	4942	5247	4659
Canada.....	11	26	27	25	16	889	807	796	825

DRY GOODS.—The continued cool weather has militated considerably against business both in the city and in the country, wholesale houses being in receipt of very few sorting orders for summer fabrics. It is true that the time is drawing near when the usual mid-summer lull is to be effected but, even allowing for that, business is disappointing and remittances are not, on the average, what they should be. A leading topic among wholesale dry goods dealers here is the attempt by the Dominion Cotton Co. to absorb or to crush out the few outside mills which refuse to join the grey cotton combine. It is also hinted that endeavors will be made to control the colored as well as grey goods. A leading dry goods merchant remarked recently to a prominent financier that "the long credit given to dry goods men was, in many instances, an encouragement to fraud and dishonesty," and the banker admitted that such was undoubtedly too frequently the case where nine months' credit and renewals obtain. Severe as such statements may sound, there may be more truth than poetry in them.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The firmness in the speculative branch of the iron market continues, but the regular market does not show any particular feature that is likely to induce change in values. None is expected, and the regular market is steady enough. Locally there has been some business doing in pig, but trading is not especially active. On the whole the market is quite steady, and there is no alteration in the ruling feature of the position as noted a week ago. Writing on this matter the *Trade Bulletin* said in its last issue:—"The speculative movement now in progress in Scotch warrants is being watched with great interest by the trade on both sides of the Atlantic, notwithstanding that it antagonizes considerably with the best interests of legitimate trade. On Friday last Scotch warrants bounded up to 58s. 6d., showing a rise of 15s. to 16s. from bottom figures. On Tuesday, however, they were down to 53s. 3d., showing an abrupt declension of 5s. 3d. within three days. Regarding this corner of the Cockneys, the last circular of Messrs. A. G. Kidston & Co., of Glasgow, says: "The interest in pig iron has been almost wholly confined to the further developments of the duel between the London 'bills' and the Scotch 'bears' in which meantime the latter have come off second best. This unhealthy feature cannot fail to have a prejudicial effect on legitimate trade." It is thought by parties who are well posted in the trade here that the break from 58s. 6d. down to 53s. 3d. was caused by heavy realization on the part of the London firms who would thereby make some handsome profits. Others, however, think that the 'bull' manipulators unloaded their certificates, and then sold 'short,' thus causing the sudden depreciation. It is generally conceded that the Londoners have such thorough control of the market that they can send prices up or down as it suits them. Only one or two Glasgow firms are believed to be in with the London syndicate to any extent, the bulk of the 'laddies' being caught badly on the 'short' side." A regular sort of business is doing in bar iron with no change in prices. Hoops, bands and sheet iron also remain unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market exhibits no change of importance, and business continues quiet and of a small jobbing nature. Prices have generally an easy tendency. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat inactive and corn rather easier. Weather in England wet but mild. French country markets rather easier. In Chicago wheat was strong and advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Corn was also strong, but prices did not change. At New York wheat was lively and advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. to $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. At St. Louis the earlier options of wheat were weak, but the later options made a gain of $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. to $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. In Milwaukee and Duluth wheat was easy at unaltered figures.

PROVISIONS.—In the local market there is a small trade doing in provisions in a jobbing way, and the market remains very quiet though steady. The Liverpool provision markets were steady and quotations are unaltered. In Chicago the provision market was weak and very quiet. The hog market was 5c. lower. The cattle market was strong for good natives and steady for others. The sheep market was about steady with small enquiry.

BUTTER.—The local butter market does not show any improvement, and there is only a small jobbing trade doing at present, while the supply is plentiful. Prices rule easy on the whole. A London letter says:—"The depression in butter during the earlier part of the week has been followed by a momentary firmness, owing to the accession of wintry weather, but with large supplies coming forward it is unlikely that the firmness thus acquired will last long. Most descriptions remain unchanged, but Brittany baskets are worth 2s. less money than last week, though the lack of some French brands is causing a temporary strengthening of certain positions."

CHEESE.—We have to report precisely the same position in the local cheese market that we did last week. That is, the market is steady, although spot business has been quiet, owing to the absence of anything like an active demand. Very little new make cheese has as yet appeared on this market. The report from London is as follows:—"The market for cheese is devoid of life, and transactions are extremely limited. Old stocks of Canadian are firmly held, but the reduction in stocks is not sufficient to give any tone to the market in the present state of the weather with demand falling away, and the market is generally very quiet. English receives a fair amount of attention, but the demand for Canadian fall makes are quoted 60s., full cream Septembers up to 62s, though there is no doubt a certain amount of business passing below these figures, holders beginning to feel that it is time to realize."

EGGS.—The demand for eggs is slow, and stocks are rapidly accumulating under heavy receipts. Prices are gradually receding, and probably 10c. to 12c. would be an outside quotation for good sized lots of fresh eggs. In London according to a recent report "eggs are quiet and prices unchanged, stocks still being heavy, but there is not a large amount of 'extra' on the market, and if Canadian shippers will take the advice of Mr. Graham, the Glasgow agent, and ship only large eggs, a good trade may no doubt be done, as the extras always move off well, in any weather, and we are already over-loaded with small undersized hen fruit which goes a-bogging buyers, and retails in our shops at what the grocers truly term 'giving away' prices."

FRUIT.—The same features mark the fruit market as those that we noted a week ago, while business has been quieter if anything. The uncertainty caused by the delay in bringing down the budget is seriously affecting trade in all lines of groceries, and fruit are no exception. Consequently we can report no business aside from a small jobbing trade. In dried stock the position is about the same, but the feeling in raisins is, perhaps, somewhat improved though there is no actual change in prices. Currants are unchanged but business in them has been less than it was last week. Green fruits present nothing in particular, but receipts continue to be large and an active jobbing trade is doing between our fruiterers and country dealers.

TEA.—This market is quiet in anticipation of the early receipts of new crop Japans, which should begin to arrive here next week. Some small lots have reached Montreal where they were quickly picked up at 28c. to 32c. The market there is entirely bare of ordinary grades and the first lot of these, worth 14c. to 20c., which are near at hand, are expected to sell quickly. Blacks are reported 1/4 d. to 3/4 d. better in England.

COFFEE.—The market occupies the same position as that of other allied articles, and there is very little doing in the way of general trade. The New York market is quoted as follows by the *Commercial Bulletin*:—"The day's market developed a continued growth of weakness, and the market was heavy up to the close. A parcel of 250 bags No. 7 is reported to the country at 18c., but it would be difficult to make more than 18c. from jobbers, and the chances are the rate would be accepted on bids for round lots. Contracts were somewhat irregular, but on the whole weak, and closed a fraction off again, with a more liberal decline only prevented by the careful offering. Brazil remains tame, Europe is slack, and there is an apparent general feeling in favor of lower rates."

SUGAR.—There has been considerable more business doing in sugar during the past week than for some weeks previous. Stocks had run down to practically nothing, and as the consumption is not affected in any way by anticipated duty changes, the wholesale grocers have been obliged to order what they required for immediate consumption. What business was done was effected at unchanged prices. A continued uncertainty hangs over the trade regarding the possible tariff changes, and refiners are looking forward to a large business as soon as the question is decided.

MOLASSES.—The tone of the molasses market is decidedly firm, advices from the Islands being that prices are advancing sharply. A good trade is doing locally, stocks being well cleaned up. The boom in Barbados molasses referred to in our issue last week has made further headway, the market at the Islands according to cable advices having made another advance during the week, holders asking 20c. to 20 1/2c. first cost or 2 1/2c. to 2 3/4c. f.o.b. The news has also been cabled that there are six large buyers at the Islands with orders at 19c. which they cannot fill. The short supply of molasses in Barbados this year appears to have been phenomenal, the total production of the Island being 30,000 puncheons against 51,000 puncheons last year. All the other Islands with the exception of Cuba are also very short owing to the unprecedented drouth. About 5,000 puncheons of Barbados molasses are reported to have been sold for Montreal account for importation at prices which have not transpired. The situation is undoubtedly strong at the moment, and some holders look for still higher prices.

FISH OILS.—Montreal, June 10—"The only sale we heard of during the week was a lot of 50 bbls. of common Newfoundland cod oil at 35 1/2c.

and we quote 36c. to 38c. as to quantity. Seal oil is unchanged, holders asking 45c." Gloucester, Mass., June 10—"Cod oil 30 cts. per gal.; medicine oil 65 cts.; blackfish oil 80 cts. to 83 cts.; menhaden oil 25 cts.; livors 25 cts. per bucket."

FISH.—There is nothing new to note concerning fish in this market, which remains in a very quiet state with practically neither local nor outside demand, and no receipts as yet of new cured or pickled fish. A little continues to be done in shipping fresh salmon and mackerel packed in ice to Boston, Montreal, etc., but the business is so small as to be scarcely worth noting. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, June 10—"The fish market continues dull with no new features to note. There is some little business doing in Labrador salmon at \$15, but it is small, and hardly worth mentioning. Dry cod is unchanged at \$5, with no business to note, while stocks here are light. The same remarks apply to herring; in fact stocks of all staple lines are extremely small. As to fresh fish, sales have been made of lower ports' salmon at 16c. per lb., wholesale, which shows a drop of 16c. to 19c. per lb. on the week, sales occurring last week as high as 35c., wholesale. Owing to the big and sudden decline, buyers are loth to buy. British Columbia salmon are now quoted at 12 1/2c. to 13c., although last sales were made at 14c. Haddock has changed hands at 3c. to 3 1/2c. per lb., and abrad at 12c. to 13c. each." Gloucester, Mass., June 10—"New Georges codfish at \$6 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5.25; Bank \$5.75 for large and \$5 for small; Shore \$5.75 and \$5 for large and small. Dry Bank \$6, medium \$5.25. Cured cusk at \$4.50 per qtl.; hake \$2.25; haddock \$3.50; heavy salted pollock \$2.50; and English cured do. \$3.12 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 bbl; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$5; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$4.50; round Eastport \$4; haddock \$6; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; Halifax salmon \$23."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.		
Cut Leaf.....	7 to 7 1/2	
Granulated.....	6 1/4 to 6 1/2	
Circle A.....	6 1/2	
White Extra C.....	6	
Standard.....	5 1/2 to 6 1/4	
Extra Yellow C.....	6 1/4 to 6 1/2	
Yellow C.....	6 1/2	
TEA.		
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19	
Fair.....	20 to 23	
Good.....	25 to 29	
Choice.....	31 to 33	
Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39	
MOLASSES.		
Barbados.....	35 to 36	
Demerara.....	35 to 38	
Diamond N.....	48	
Porto Rico.....	35 to 37	
Cienfuegos.....	none	
Trinidad.....	34 to 35	
Antigua.....	34 to 35	
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44	
Bright.....	42 to 58	
BISCUITS.		
Pilot Bread.....	3.15	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2	
Soda.....	6 1/2	
do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2	
Fancy.....	8 to 15	

BREADSTUFFS

Are without any notable change, we are surely at the bottom of the market on this crop. Corn is firmer, 2 or 3 cents higher, thus making corn meal firmer. Oats and oat meal have again advanced. We may look for strong prices till the end of this season. Bear in mind that our quotations are for car loads, less quantities than car-loads 10 and 20 cents higher.

WHEAT.		
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.25 to 6.35	
High Grade Patents.....	6.10 to 6.15	
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.60 to 5.75	
Straight Grade.....	5.0 to 5.50	
Superior Extras.....	5.30 to 5.40	
Good Seconds.....	5.15 to 5.25	
Graham Flour.....	5.25 to 5.50	
Oatmeal.....	6.00	
Rolled.....	6.10	
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.70 to 3.60	
In Bond.....	3.15 to 3.25	
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	19.00 to 20.00	
Shorts.....	20.00 to 21.00	
Middlings.....	27.50 to 28.50	
Cracked Corn.....	22.00	
including bags.....	22.00	
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	31.00 to 35.00	
Moulce.....	30.00	
Split Peas.....	4.00	
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.80 to 2.00	
Por Harley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10	
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	63 to 65	
Hay per ton.....	11.75 to 13.00	

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	3.00 to 4.50
Oranges, Valencia, per case.....	5.50
Lemons, per case.....	5.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	4.50
Onions New Berm. per crate.....	2.00
Egyptian, new.....	3
Dates boxes, new.....	6
Raisins, Valencia.....	6 1/2
Figs, Eleme, 6 lb boxes per lb., new.....	12
small boxes.....	11 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	10
Bananas.....	2.95 to 3.00
Tomatoes, new, per box.....	75

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

FISH.

MACKEREL.		
Extras.....		\$18.00
No. 1.....		17.00
2 Large.....		16.00
2.....		13.00
3 Large, Reamed.....		11.00
3, Reamed.....		11.00
3 Large, Plain.....		11.00
3 Plain.....		9.00
Small.....		7.50
HERRING.		
No. 1 C. B. July.....		5.50
1 Fal. Split.....		3.50
1 Fall Round.....		4.25
1 Labrador.....		5.25
1 Georges Bay.....		none
1 Bay of Islands.....		3.00
ALEWIVES, No. 1.....		3.50
SALMON.		
No. 1, P. brl.....		18.00
No. 2, P. brl.....		16.00
".....		14.00
Small.....		12.00
CODFISH.		
Hard C. B.....		4.75 to 5.50
Western Shore.....		4.75 to 5.00
Bank.....		5.00 to 5.25
Bay.....		none
Newfoundland.....		none
Haddock.....		3.50
Hard C. B.....		3.50
Bank & Western.....		3.25
Hake.....		2.50
Pollock.....		none
Hake Sounds, per lb.....		12 1/2
Cod Oil per gal.....		28c.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	11.50 to 15.00
Am. Plate.....	14.00 to 15.50
Ex. Plate.....	16.00 to 18.50
Pork, Mess, American.....	17.00 to 17.50
American, clear.....	18.50 to 19.00
P. E. I. Mess.....	16.50 to 17.00
P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess.....	14.50 to 15.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	10 to 11
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and available to change daily.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
in Small Tubs.....	21
Good, in large tubs, new.....	28 to 20
" old.....	7 to 14
Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Township, new.....	20
Western.....	18
" old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian.....	11
Antigonish.....	12

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.50
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	55
Liverpool, P. hhd.....	1.10
Afloat.....	1.05
Calix.....	none
Turks Island.....	1.50
Lisbon.....	none
Coarse W. I.....	none
Trapani.....	\$1.35
afloat.....	\$1.35

THE YOUNG SQUIRE'S RETURN.

(Continued.)

Yet her feminine instinct was so unerring that she knew to what quarter the ominous, half-necromantic warning of the old woman must point, if there were any meaning in her words at all; so although she started, and with difficulty repressed a scream when Roderick Warstone stood before her at the most secluded part of the road, it was from fear, not from surprise.

"Once again, Mr. Warstone!" she exclaimed. "I thought you had promised never more to intrude upon me."

"I gave no such promise, Mabel," returned the young man, with a hardness in his voice very different to the tone in which he usually spoke. "You asked me to see you no more, but I never promised it, and I never will. Mabel, I have learned that you are deceiving me, and are about to throw yourself away."

"Deceiving you!" exclaimed the girl with emphasis—there was contempt in the emphasis too. "Pray let me pass!"

With this she would have gone on, but Roderick confronted her.

"I will not be left in any doubt to-day," he continued. "Is what I have heard true? Are you really about to marry Wilfrid Burn?"

"I am," said Mabel firmly. "You have your answer, Mr. Warstone."

"Mabel, you are mad!" exclaimed Roderick. "I offer you a love of which he has no idea, the like of which has never entered the heart of such a man. All is ready; you have but to say the word, and before to-morrow's dawn we shall be far upon our way to a foreign land. You cannot—must not cast yourself away."

"Let-me pass," was all the reply, and Mabel again attempted to leave him.

"No, Mabel!" he cried, seizing her hand—"no! you shall not leave me thus. I will be answered."

"You are."

So suddenly these words rang in his ear that had they been uttered in thunder he could not have been more astonished. An iron grasp was laid on his neck, and ere he could move to resist he was hurled across the narrow road with a violence which stretched him on the ground. He was on his feet in an instant, and was about to dash at his assailant—for Roderick Warstone was no coward—but he caught Mabel's eye and hesitated for a moment.

As he did so, a cart, the wheels of which, buried in the dust of the quiet road, had given no warning rumble, turned an angle behind them, and a couple of rustics who were in charge checked the horse and stood gaping at the group in astonishment.

"You are answered, I tell you," said the new-comer, whom Warstone at once recognized as Wilfrid Burn, "and let the answer be sufficient. I have heard something of this before; be warned in time."

"Curse you!" hissed Roderick through his set teeth; "you are safe now, but mind how you come across me again."

"You shall remember me when I do come across you," retorted Wilfrid; "we may meet in the Mill Copse yet."

With a savage but silent scowl, Roderick strode past the angle and disappeared. The rustics, seeing now no further prospect of a brawl, set their horses going and were seen out of sight.

"I am so sorry, yet glad that you came up, Wilfrid," began Mabel. "I did not wish you to know how he—and I am afraid you have made an enemy of him for life."

"Pshaw!" exclaimed Wilfrid, with a slight laugh of contempt. "His friendship and enmity are equally indifferent to me. But, my dear Mabel, I would not have failed to come up when I did for the wealth of the world. I had guessed much from your reluctant, half-uttered words, and from a source quite unsuspected by you I had learnt more."

Mabel looked wonderingly at him, and her eyes asked the question which her lips were perhaps unable to form.

"Yes," said the young man, "I had learnt enough to determine me to leave you as little as possible until you are mine for ever. An unforeseen delay prevented me from being at your home in time to accompany you to old Hezibah's, for you shall go out alone no more. As it has turned out, the delay was fortunate, for it is now very unlikely that he will trouble you again. His designs are thwarted, and he knows it."

"But who could—how did you hear—" began Mabel.

"Do not ask now, darling," said Wilfrid; "you shall know some day. Be sure that all I have learnt has been from a friend."

Wilfrid was firm in his refusal to reveal the source of his information, and Mabel, from the reaction consequent upon her excitement, was too weak and depressed to urge it strongly; indeed, by the time she reached her home, she felt and looked so ill that Wilfrid was glad to give her into the care of the woman-servant, and, at her desire, sought her father.

It was not difficult on that particular day, and at that particular hour, to discover Mr. Rayford, as this was the day when the neighboring farmers were accustomed to meet in the large room at The Ring of Bells—which served as a Corn Exchange—and he went thither in quest of him.

The main business of the day being over, a group of broad-shouldered, weather-browned farmers were clustered in the open space or "knoll," described as lying in front of the hostel, and conspicuous among them was Mr. Rayford. To his great vexation, Wilfrid perceived that the farmers were grouped round a cart, which he recognized as the one he had previously seen in Upsford Lane, and were listening attentively to one of the laborers who accompanied it.

There could be no question that the man was recounting the history of

the quarrel between Wilfrid and Roderick, and, indeed, if there could have been any doubt upon the matter, Rayford's greeting would have dispelled it.

"Why, Wilfrid, lad, what is this I hear?" he began; "hast thee been at high words and blows wi' young Squire Roderick?"

"Not exactly blows," returned Wilfrid, who could not evade the question, although annoyed at having the matter discussed before so many strangers. "I could not then give him what he deserved."

"Thee maun take care of theeself, man," said a grizzled old farmer from an outlying district. "The Warstones are a malice-bearing lot, surely, and this Meastor Roderick, vor all the vuss we be a-makin' about un', be a bad 'un. He will do thee a mischief if he can."

"I do not mind him," returned Wilfrid. "My mind is made up as to what I will do, and it will stop him from playing any fresh tricks; you will hear of it before long. Mr. Rayford, Mabel is unwell, and wishes to see you."

The farmer hurried off at once, Wilfrid returning with him to his house; and before the latter left, he had learnt from Mabel's hysterical utterances enough of Roderick Warstone's biseness and treachery to confirm and darken all the broken information she had previously ventured on, and to show that the hints he spoke of as being received from another source were fully justified. He left early, Mabel needing rest, while Rayford was so much disturbed that he evidently preferred the company and solace of his pipe-alone. So Wilfrid went home early.

The evening waxed and waned, as the quiet evenings in Longhill were wont to do; the lights from ground-floors had disappeared and gone to twinkle in upper rooms, and in turn had faded from these; even The Ring of Bells was closing. The helper was fixing the shutters, the landlord and landlady were "enjoying a breath of fresh air" at the door before it was closed for the night, when a shout was heard, then a hasty step, and then a man almost breathless, with a scared look on his brown face, came into the narrow stream of light which yet gleamed from the hostel.

"What is the matter, John?" cried the landlord, who recognized the man.

"Send a cart at once to the Mill Field Copse," gasped the new-comer; "for young Squire Warstone is lying dead and murdered there."

CHAPTER IV.

If the information brought to The Ring of Bells overnight was not literally and exactly correct, it was so nearly true that ample food was provided for all the gossip, conjecture, and speculation with which village society, above all other, is rife.

Roderick Warstone had been brought in from the Mill Field Copse, where he had been found weltering in blood—bleeding to death it would have been but for the timely discovery—and Mr. White, the village surgeon, with Drs. Pygdell and Grimby, who were sent for express in the middle of the night from Wrentham, agreed that, although dangerously weakened by the loss of blood, yet as the bullet—for he had been shot—had missed the lungs, there was just a chance of his recovery.

Roderick, himself, as may be supposed, was not in a fit state to give any information about the occurrence, or to be questioned in the slightest degree in reference to it; so a multitude of guesses were made as to the possible perpetrator, and the possible cause of the crime. Where half-a-dozen villagers were grouped together, half-a-dozen varying theories on each head were sure to be broached, but gradually this changed, and even before the arrival of the detective who had been telegraphed for from Scotland Yard, there was a general belief whispered—not openly proclaimed, but perfectly understood for all that—that Wilfrid Burn had shot the young Squire.

About the fact itself there seemed to be little divergence of opinion, but whether it was unjustifiable, or whether it met the justice of the case, and gave Roderick Warstone his deserts, was a matter upon which considerable variation of opinion did exist. The majority were clearly on the latter side, for Mr. Roderick was not really a favorite with the Longhill people, and the warmth of his welcome was due more to the popularity of his father, and a natural wish to do honor to the future Squire, than to any actual admiration for the young man himself.

As is usual in all such cases, the very last to be informed of the existence of these suspicions were the persons interested, who, in the present instance were Wilfrid Burn and Mabel Rayford.

Wilfrid had been at the farm in the morning, and both he and Mabel were shocked on learning the news. They had heard nothing of this last ominous report, to which Mr. Rayford had given most emphatic contradiction; strengthened by extempore affidavits much against the usual run of the worthy farmer's speech, which was temperate enough. Then throwing aside the business on which he had started, he hurried home, told Mabel without the slightest preface what he had heard, and then strode off to Mill Farm to put Wilfrid on his guard.

In the same heated, indignant manner he told the young man of the rumor, but Wilfrid at once saw the matter in a very different light from that in which the impetuous old farmer viewed it, and said:

"This is serious, Mr. Rayford! What steps had I better take?"

"What steps!" echoed Rayford. "Why, dang their cowardly tongues! do thee go to The Bells Knoll, take off thee coat, and ask any two of they that talk about thee to come forward and say it over again."

"I am afraid that will not do, although I own I should prefer it," said Wilfrid with a slight smile. "No, Mr. Rayford; if Roderick should die, this may lead to a great deal of trouble."

"But man!" exclaimed the farmer in astonishment; then suddenly

added, with a change of tone: "Sure—ly Wilfrid, it was not thee who shot 'un?"

"It certainly was not," said Wilfrid; "I never saw him after we parted in Upford Lane; but I can see a good deal of danger ahead. I will walk back with you to the village, and call on Lawyer Dykes to get his advice."

Ample confirmation, had any been needed, was afforded to Wilfrid as to the extent to which the rumor—and the belief in it—had spread by the behavior of those they met on the road. There were few of the old hearty greetings, and a great deal of unpleasant staring and whispering; so he was glad when he arrived at the lawyer's—the solitary legal establishment of which the village boasted—and found Mr Dykes at home.

His manner, too, was cool, not to say unfriendly, but, for all Wilfrid knew, this might be professional, and so at once began his story. Ere, however, he had spoken many words, the lawyer stopped him.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Burn," he said, "but I now see what your business is, and I must, for your own sake, decline to listen. The fact is, Mr. Burn, I have already been spoken to by Mr. Warstone, and I have taken certain steps in consequence, and although, of course, nothing more may come of the matter, yet if it should unfortunately prove otherwise, I shall be on the other side."

"I am much obliged to you for your candor," said Wilfrid, "but very sorry to find Mr. Warstone attaches enough importance to the absurd and infamous report to speak to you about it. Yet even you can safely hear me say that all I wish to do now is to be confronted with those who accuse me, to give them the lie, and to vindicate myself, as I assuredly can."

"Excellent motives, Mr. Burn, beyond doubt," replied the lawyer; "but you must remember that nob dy, in a legal sense, accuses you at present, and that it is hardly wise to move first in such a matter. As I said, I cannot listen to you, and I cannot help you, except by a piece of advice, which—if you are the sensible young man I think you—you will adopt without a moment's delay. You should drive at once to Wrentham; go straight to Mr. Crutchley—be sure you go to him, for he is the best criminal lawyer in the country." There was something in this description which made Wilfrid wince for the moment. "Tell him all—all, I say, whatever it is, and leave yourself entirely in his hands. Now, gentlemen, you must allow me to bid you good-morning."

As they left, Farmer Rayford presented a far more depressed and crest-fallen aspect than he had worn an hour before; on his mind also the calling in of the lawyer by Mr. Warstone had impressed itself as a most ominous incident. One thing was clear, Mr. Crutchley must be consulted without delay; so, instead of returning to the Mill Farm, Wilfrid waited until Mr Rayford had sent for his stout pony and chaise, and then they drove off to Wrentham.

On their introduction to Mr. Crutchley it was evident that he had already heard a pretty full and accurate account of what had happened, yet he, of course, listened attentively to what his visitors had to say, and then he answered in much the same manner as had Mr. Dykes.

He pointed out to Wilfrid that there had as yet been no action taken against him by those interested—that it was not for him to set the stone a-rolling, and that it was impossible to grapple with a host of irresponsible chatters. He advised him to keep out of the way as far as possible of hearing the village scandal, and the matter would probably die out; but if anything arose which had in the least degree a serious aspect he was to let him—Mr. Crutchley—know, no matter at what hour of the day or night it transpired.

At Mr. Rayford's suggestion Wilfrid had gone on to the farm when they returned, as the worthy yeoman dreaded the searching questions of Mabel; but her anxiety showed so painfully, that he wished he had not taken this precaution.

Then, when the long night was over, he was much troubled by meeting, more than once, a quiet but very morose-looking stranger, or so Rayford thought him, who pervaded all parts of the village, and was in conversation with nearly everybody; and this man was pointed out as the London detective. All sorts of reports were rife too; at one time it was declared that Roderick was sinking rapidly, and could not last the day. This report was overtaken and superseded by another, to the effect that he was much better and able to sit up. After a host of variations on these it was asserted that he had rallied sufficiently to give a clear statement of the attack upon him, and had declared the would-be assassin to be Wilfrid Burn.

As the day wore on Rayford grew so much worried, and Mabel's distress increased so terribly, that, cancelling his former precaution, he secretly sent off one of his men to the Mill Farm to tell Wilfrid to come over, as the old yeoman felt that nothing could be worse than "going on like this."

In instant obedience to the summons Wilfrid came, and the hitherto repressed tears which broke from Mabel terrified her father beyond measure. When she had a little recovered herself, and was seated, still weeping, but more tranquilly, by the side of Wilfrid, the farmer ventured upon a few words of mingled remonstrance and consolation.

They were unusually quiet; it generally happened that frequent callers came to see Mr. Rayford on business, but on this afternoon no visitors of any description came to the house. The threatening character of the weather might have had something to do with this, for the heavy clouds came drifting up in gloomy masses from the south-east, betokening a night of rain and storm. Darkness seemed to set in much earlier than usual, while through the trees, and around the corners of the old farmhouse, the rising wind moaned fitfully.

As Mabel drew down the blinds, after placing the lighted lamp upon the table, a flash of lightning gleamed for an instant over the empty road, and then a low muttering of thunder was heard from the distant hills.

(To be Continued.)

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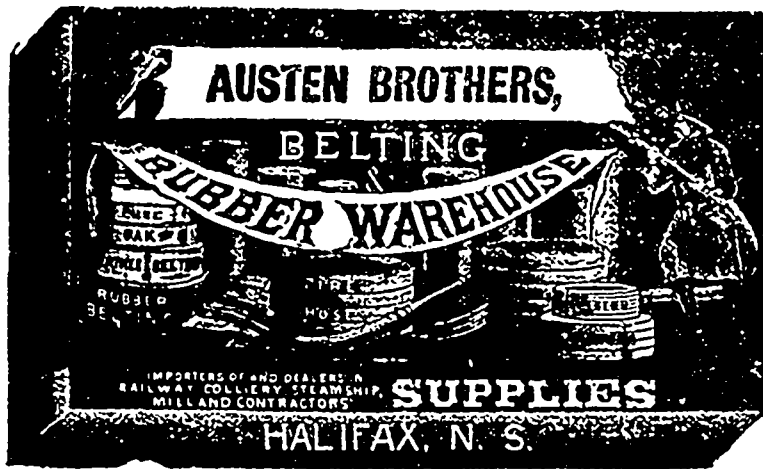
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MINING.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—A new concern, the Pyrite Company (limited), has been incorporated in England, with a capital of £300,000, to work a property on the south-eastern part of Pelley's Island, Notre Dame Bay, Newfoundland, twenty miles from Little Bay and about two hundred and forty miles north east of St. Johns. Steamers from New York make fortnightly calls at the island during the open season. In close proximity to the mines is a fine harbor, capable of holding a large fleet of vessels, channels to which are all buoyed from 7½ to 15 fathoms of water. The shipping season extends from about the beginning of May to the end of December. There is erected at the harbor, and within three hundred yards from the shafts - by which the mines are now being worked—a substantially built wharf, connected with the mines by a well equipped tramway, at which steamers of any capacity can be loaded. An addition is now being made to the wharf, and when this is completed it is claimed that 1,000 tons of ore can be put on board steamers in twenty four hours. The lode which is being worked is a strong one, running east and west, and dipping south at an angle of forty five degrees. It is composed of a solid mass of pyrites, varying in width from 50 feet at surface to 94 feet at No. 1 level, and at the No. 2 level to a discovered width of 123 feet. No. 3 level, at a depth along the foot wall of 248 feet, is not as yet greatly extended. The workings along the vein are about 500 feet in length, and the mining work which has been done on the property has laid open a very large extent of ore ready for extraction, which is estimated at about 500,000 tons. The ore is said to contain about 52 per cent sulphur, and 46.80 per cent of iron. It is proposed to put large air compressors and drills into these mines, along with extensive improvements which will greatly facilitate the handling of the ore and increase the output.

MOOSE RIVER.—The Touquoy mine is now looking better than ever, the yield from the last clean up being a handsome gold baby weighing 75½ ozs. gold.

GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION OF LONDON, ENG., (LTD.)—The ordinary half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the General Mining Association (Limited,) was held at the offices of the Association, Bloomfield House, London Wall, E. C. Mr. James Duke Hill presided, and in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said the chief feature in the report was a good year at their principal mine of Sydney, in Cape Breton. But unhappily there had been a decidedly bad year at their other mine, Victoria, and the unfortunate results of the operations there had undoubtedly caused a great disappointment to the directors, and had no doubt prevented them from paying an increased dividend. The cause of this was a totally unforeseen one, for no one could anticipate the shortness of labor which occurred, and which was the reason of the diminished output at this mine. He could congratulate the shareholders on the satisfactory results of the operations at Sydney. They had had an increased demand for their coal, and the reduction in the freight had enabled them to have their coal conveyed at a considerably reduced cost. They had also had a lengthened shipping season, and had they been equally as fortunate at Victoria, there could have been no doubt but what the operations would have been in every way satisfactory. Although he did not care to prophesy, still the prospects for the present year were most favorable. They were looking forward to a very considerable increase of coal both at Sydney and more particularly at Victoria. To grapple with the difficulty of shortness of labor they had made up their minds to send out colliers from Scotland, and 35 men were now on their way. With the aid of these, Mr. Brown, the manager, hoped to materially increase the result of the operations at Victoria during the year. They were aiming at doubling their output at Victoria, for a large output was the life and soul of a colliery. In order to effect this a large number of men was necessary, and to attract labor the Association was doing everything in their power. Sales of coal from the Sydney mines were 156,042 tons, as against 131,751 tons in 1889, and from the colliery worked by the Low Point, Barrasois and Lingan Companies 78,033 tons, as against 91,835 tons in 1889. The profits on the year's trading were £8,624, and with £1,566 brought forward, the available balance is £10,191; out of which the directors propose a dividend of 6s. per share, leaving £1,950 to be carried forward. Mr. W. S. Cunard seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts, and this was agreed to unanimously. The retiring directors and auditors were afterwards reappointed.

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of May:—

District.	Mill.	Tons Qtz.	Ozs. Gold.
*Sherbrooke.....	Miners.....	47	16
Salmon River.....	Dufferin.....	450	90
Oldham	Concord.....	327	27
Moose River.....	Moose River Co.....	73½	12½
* do.	D. Touquoy.....	448	76½
South Uniacke.....	Withrow & Co.....	75	39
Uniacke.....	Phoenix.....	130	18½
Malaga.....	Malaga Gold.....	98	130

Salmon River.—The returns of gold from the Dufferin mine for the month of April were 88½ ozs. from 500 tons quartz crushed.
 *Quartz 26 tons.
 Dump 21 "
 *Surface soil and dump 335 tons.
 Quartz 113 tons.

WHITEBURN.—A new lead was opened on the Queen County Mine this week. Its location is between the North and South leads, and it is said will yield five ounces per ton.

The Whiteburn Mining Co. expect to clean up to day the result of their operations for the past month. Prospects look encouraging for this mine. No new developments reported at Molega this week.—*Gold Hunter.*

AQUEOUS ORIGIN OF GOLD.—Some of the great gold quartz veins of Australia are considered by very high authorities, says Dr. Willis E. Everett, to have been formed from a deposition of quartz and silica, by condensation from an aqueous solution of an alkaline silicate of gold. The microscopic researches of both Sorby and Howitt, have shown that in the minute cavities of vein silica, or in crystals of quartz, an aqueous fluid has been found, which upon analysis has been shown to consist of water, holding sulphates and chlorides of potash, soda and lime in solution, all of which substances are earth alkalies. Also in this fluid found in the minute cavities of vein quartz, even free sulphuric and chlorhydric acids have been found, thus giving rise to the former possible combination of an aqueous solution of an alkaline silicate of gold, with aqueous solutions of the hyposulphates and chlorides of gold, the free acids being formed as soon as the conversion of the gold in the metallic state took place. Following up this line of reasoning, all peculiarities of the genesis and structure of an auriferous or gold bearing quartz vein can be explained by presuming that the deposition of the quartz came from water which held alkaline silicates, salts and acids in solution, and precipitated them upon condensation of this aqueous solution, which was then followed with crystallization of the silica into quartz and the silicated gold into metallic gold. The associated minerals found in the veins of quartz with gold may also have been derived from the same sources.

EXTRACTS FROM MINES REPORT—During the past season little has been done at Goldenville and Wine Harbor. At Stormont litigation has impeded mining, and the returns show a falling off. It is anticipated that this difficulty will be surmounted shortly, and it is to be hoped this district, one of the most promising in the Province, will be worked to a greater extent than it has for several years.

Oldham.—The returns show 2774 ounces from 1122 tons, compared with 2709 ounces from 1391 tons in 1889—the returns being from the Oldham Gold Mining Company. A noticeable yield was from June 23rd to June 30th, when 30 tons 8 cwt. yielded \$75½ ounces. A new mill is being built by this Company, and additions are being made by the Standard Company to their plant.

Rawdon.—At the close of the year the returns showed 1899 ounces from 1892 tons of quartz, etc. A large amount of prospecting has been done in this locality, and at the end of the season it was anticipated that several valuable leads would be opened in the spring. Several lots of surface ground and slate were crushed by the Central Rawdon and the Gould Northup mill, and yielded well. It is believed by some authorities that the surface is rich enough to be systematically treated.

Renfrew.—Work has not been very successful in this district during the year 1890, the returns amounting to only 253 ounces. The Empress Gold Mining Company have restored their plant injured by fire last summer. Work on the free claim was to be closed at the end of the year.

Uniacke.—The principal returns were from South Uniacke. The Works continued working, and the new shaft on the Thompson property was sunk, striking the pay ground, which proved to be richer than to the west ward.

Malaga Mine.—G. A. Ward, manager, John Thorman, Underground Manager. North Lead working west; Rabbit Lead is also being worked. The Chester Lead and Mill Lead are idle under repairs. The management is sinking No. 4, west shaft, and when down about 90 feet more, will crosscut the other leads, and will then have two years work opened in advance. The Nugget and Boulder workings are under repairs.

Boston Mining Company.—F. K. Ballou, Manager, J. F. McBain, Underground Manager. About 50 men are employed here erecting buildings and machinery. This mine has heretofore not been furnished with pump or engine, but having now obtained them, expect shortly to utilise them to advantage. This mine is in good order.

Caledonia Mine.—Charles McLeod, Manager 36 men employed. This year have erected a 10 stamp mill. The engine being connected with the bank head of 5 or 6 shafts by a steel wire rope, and a cog and-pinion-wheel at each bank head, connected with hoisting gear, are enabled to hoist or lower from each shaft independently of the other. A diamond drill is at work boring south at a point 100 feet down the shaft testing the property. Two compressed drills, capable of boring 4' in twenty minutes, are at work in this mine; they have sufficient power to start three or four more.

Parker Douglas Mine.—Rod'k McLeod Manager. Forty men employed. Seven compressed drills to work. Hoisting engine same system as Caledonia. Six new hoists during the year. New machinery—boilers, 200 h. p.; boiler, 75 h. p., running the drills; a new rotary pump; fifteen new stamp, making 20 in all; new boiler shed; new compress house, 45'x32'; also a large addition to the mine house; new concentrators.

This Company has prospected 30 leads bearing gold. They have sunk 160' in one shaft and cross cut several other leads; laid railroads on their lead and cross cuts. The quartz is dropped down shoots into boxes, then taken to main shaft, where the boxes are hoisted and then dumped into shoots carrying the quartz to the mill. This is probably the best equipped mine in the Province, and it is in good order.

Newton Mine.—Queen's Mining Company. J. C. Putnam, Manager; C. W. Crowe, Underground Manager. Busy erecting new machinery, the buildings for which are nearly completed.

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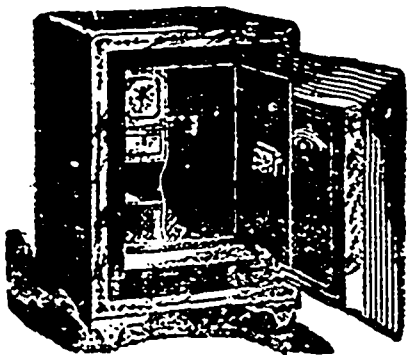
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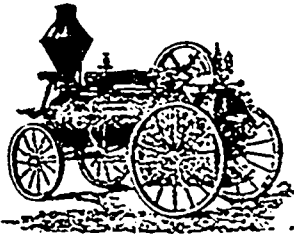
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GOLD MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION.

(Continued.)

In the Canadian North-West, lands containing gold are located at \$5 per block of 40 acres. This fee is paid annually in advance each year for five years, if so long desired, but any time before the expiration of the five years the claim may be bought on proof that \$500 has been expended on it.

If not bought earlier, the occupant may each year for five years renew his location receipt, paying \$5 therefor, at the same time proving that \$100 had been expended on his claim during the year. When he elects to buy he pays \$5 per acre, and then gets a title in fee to both land and gold.

Upon this framework, with such modifications as our different circumstances might dictate and demand, we may be able to mould acceptable changes in our laws.

Under our present system mines will no doubt continue to be opened, but very few, if any, will be worked to great depths; they will not gain value by development, and abandoned mines will become the rule rather than the exception, until a more liberal policy shall be inaugurated. And we believe that the needs of the miners require only to be presented to the consideration of the Government to secure every concession we can reasonably ask for.

The matters we have referred to may be taken to have escaped the notice of the Government, who would naturally suppose that any inconveniences in the laws bearing hardly on the miners would be brought to their notice by the miners themselves, and, in the absence of any complaints, they naturally would presume that no grounds for such existed. For such evils as we find, therefore, we think that we have our own lethargy and indifference to blame largely; and we cannot doubt of receiving to a great extent, at least, such aid as we may reasonably ask.

H. T. HARDING,
For the Committee

At the regular meeting of the Association, on December 5, 1890, held at the Halifax Hotel, Mr. B. C. Wilson opened the discussion by referring at length to one point not covered in his original paper, viz., the uncertain state in which titles to surface rights yet exist under the Statutes of the Province. On motion of Mr. MacDuff, Mr. Wilson's remarks were incorporated in his original paper.

Mr. J. E. Hardman spoke at some length on the subject. The committee, he said, have recommended that in future all ungranted lands upon which gold has been discovered shall be reserved by the Government for mining purposes, and they shall "pass" with the mining lease. This is altogether desirable, but it seemed to him that the position recently taken by the Government, that no grants for lands upon which gold is known to exist shall issue without the consent of the owners of the mining leases, is broader and is a better solution of the difficulty, and one which more completely protects the legitimate miner—of course it is only the legitimate miner that we are considering or can possibly consider. Let the Government take the same position with regard to all ungranted lands that they have taken with regard to the "revested" lands referred to, and let them take a step further and adopt the suggestion of the committee, that in all future grants there shall be provision for revesting such part or parts of such grants as shall be found to cover mineral grounds.

For the determination of the value of such revested lands, the idea of a Government Arbitrator (who possibly might also be the Inspector of Mines with advantage) was worth consideration.

He heartily concurred in the report of the Committee in preferring that this change be incorporated in the Statutes rather than be a recorded Order in Council, and he also endorsed the idea of having tabulated schedules or plans prepared by the Government, showing the location and boundaries of all grants in which the Crown has reserved no mineral rights. There was one case in Court to-day, and in six months there might possibly be two others, in which it was contended that the original grant conveyed the title to gold and other minerals, as well as to the soil; and in each and all cases the parties now owning had bought such property in good faith that the Government lease title was a good one, and on the strength of it have spent thousands of dollars in opening and working mines thereon. It did not require sagacity to foresee one of two things, either the extreme embarrassment of the Government in having sold what it did not own, or the complete and utter damnation of Nova Scotia gold mines in the eyes of capitalists and honest men.

He desired to state in reference to the hypothetical case alluded to by Mr. Wilson, in his paper, that B. does get some sort of a recognition from the Mines Office, in the shape of a paper called a "Transfer." But A. apparently has no endorsement on his lease to show that he has sold or parted with the whole or any part. He was sure, however, that this could be easily remedied, through having the blank forms of leases slightly changed. To the characterization of the methods by which the office takes \$2.00 per acre on every surrender, he was sure they must one and all cry "Hoar, Hoar!" It was, as the document said, a decidedly dishonest practice.

There is another practice that he desired to refer to. Mr. Wilson spoke of it in language that was clear and admirable. He said:—"Custom which has grown into power through use and precedent, without legislation," and again, of "regulations which have no legal status beyond what they have acquired through continued observance and non-questioning their validity."

(To be continued.)

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

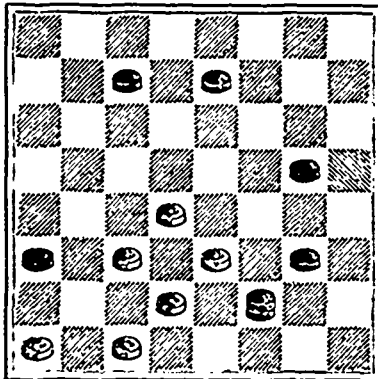
SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 224.—The position was: black men 1, 3, 18, king 23; white men 11, 14, 17, 19; white to play and draw. It will be remembered this problem was taken from a game between Messrs. Forsyth and O'Learn.
 a 19 15 11 7 14 7 7 10
 23—19 15—6 3—10 15—19
 15 10 7 2 2 7 10 5
 19—15 6—10 10—15 drawn.
 a 19 16 losses.

PROBLEM 226.

Anonymous. We will be obliged to any of our readers who will give us the name of the author.

Black men 6, 7, 16, 21, 24, king 27.



White men, 18, 22, 23, 26, 29, 30.
 White to play and win.

At first sight our solvers will probably think that we have made a grave mistake, and that black instead of white ought to win. We assure them, however, that the conditions are correctly stated.

GAME 106—"SOUTER."

In response to a request by the editor of this column, which was kindly re-published in the *Liverpool Mercury*, Mr. T. J. Riley, of Nottingham supplies that paper with the following game, covering the lines of our problem, but reversing the colors. The problem was originally taken by us from the *Toronto Mail* of the 20th of December last, and was duly credited to Mr. John Armour, who sent it to that paper. We would be obliged to Mr. Armour to inform the world of checkerists either through our columns or those of any of our contemporaries how he first discovered the position which appears to us to have been quite original.

11—15	14—17	18—25	31—26
23 19	21 14	30 21	9 6
9—14	9—18	9—14	26—22
22 17	a-31	27 24	6 2
6—9	5—9	14—18	22—17
17 13	20 16	21 17	.2 7
2—6	10—14	18—23	b-15—18
25 22	19 10	17 14	4 8
8—11	12—28	8—11	3—12
29 25	22 15	15 8	10 5
4—8	7—11	6—15	1—10
24 20	26 22	8 4	7 21
15—24	11—18	23—26	12—16
28 19	22 15	14 10	21 25
11—15	14—18	26—31	c-18—23
27 24	25 22	13 9	w. wins.

a In an admirable series of articles written for a Scottish contemporary, Mr. Riley deals with the defence arising out of this line of play, and the resources were developed in quite an ingenious way. For practical

purpose, however, the move must remain as it has hitherto been considered—untenable.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

b This move loses. At this point Mr. T. W. Walker, Eddington Hill, played 17—13, and the game was continued, 7 11, 15—18, 11 15, 18—22, 24 19, drawn.

c This position formed our Problem 201 with the colors reversed.

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 "Nicely, Thank You."
 "Thank Who?"
 "Why the inventor of

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CITY CHIMES.

It is strange that ladies, after enjoying the comfort of wearing loose and sensible garments, such as the fashionable blouses, which at least do not close tightly about the throat, or unduly confine the motions of the arms, can ever consent to go back to stiff collars and general uncomfatableness. The evils of a tight collar are not fully comprehended until the wearer finds some dreadful eye trouble, or persistent headache, or flushing, with a come-to-stay-feeling taking possession. The *New York Ledger* gives a good lesson on the hygiene of collars, and blames the vanity of both man and woman in wearing tight bands about their necks for many of the ills that affect them. The closing paragraph contains food for thought, and we advise our fair friends who wish to remain fair to make loose collars fashionable until the next blue moon:—"There are women of all ages and conditions who pin the neck-bands of their dresses so closely that they are in continual danger of apoplexy and cerebral troubles of various sorts. They have red faces, red noses, headaches, congested conditions, and are perpetually complaining of dullness and weariness. If they would wear more comfortable clothing, they would have less illness and tired feeling and much better complexions. A woman may possibly have a good complexion while she wears a tight corset, but never one that is even tolerable if she is in the habit of wearing her collars so tight as to interfere with her circulation."

The time for summer weather is here, but judging by the experience of the last few weeks, we had better not be rash enough to say that summer has arrived. Many bright days we have had, to be sure, but there has been a cold streak in the wind that precluded too jaunty summer dress from being worn. However, the season creeps on apace, and the dog days will come before we are ready for them. The days are delightfully long in June, and it seems such a pity, that as soon as summer is fairly on the scene the evening twilight comes all too early.

Tennis is once more the delightful pastime of the lucky ones who have time, means and inclination for it. The South End Lawn is the resort of the members of the Club of the same name, who have a charming spot whereon to practice the graceful game. Lots of private lawns are also in order, and the game appears to have lost none of its popularity. In truth it would scarcely do for society to grow weary of its amusements, for very few new things in this line come up; and if amusements were to fail, society—awful thought—might have to do some work to kill time. We often wonder why the graceful and healthful sport of archery has become so altogether forgotten. It gives even a better opportunity than tennis for the display of personal charms—and this is not to be disregarded. If some very toney people were to form an archery club and make it fashionable once more, they would be doing a good act.

The North-West Arm is a pleasant boating place on fine evenings, and not a few boats, freighted with as many as they will hold comfortably, whether they be only the two souls with but a single thought, or a whole family, may be seen on the placid waters on such occasions. The harbor will not become fashionable for boating parties until the men-of-war arrive, and the band of the flag ship awakens melody for the benefit of the throng that is sure to gather every time it plays.

The arrival of the ships will be the signal for a good deal more gaiety than has been going for some weeks. Dances have been few and far between recently, and even five o'clocks have not flourished with their wonted frequency. It is expected that the ships will arrive in about another week, so the waiting patience of the belles of Halifax will not be much longer tried. There are a few of our fair ladies who have a deep personal interest in some of the sailor lads, and that they will be the happiest of all when the ships steam up the harbor goes without saying.

The Park and the Public Gardens are particularly attractive just at present, and are frequented daily by numbers of people. We need more music in the Gardens. The Saturday afternoon concerts are always enjoyable, but we miss the old time order of things when Wednesday afternoon was also enlivened by the band. Could not the Garden Commissioners manage to arrange for music on that day, or any other day that might be chosen, in addition to keeping up the Saturday concerts? As far as the fashionable people are concerned, they have so many engagements on Saturday afternoons that they seldom find a spare hour to go to the Gardens. The Yacht Squadron always attracts a great many people, and Saturday is also the great day for tennis at the clubs. Of course the necessity of doing things for the benefit of those who are already overcrowded with amusements is not pressing, but at the same time we think it would be a pleasure to a great number of people to listen to a band in the Public Gardens on Wednesday afternoons during the summer. We have often advocated the holding of free concerts in the evening. Hundreds of people who cannot go in the daytime are free in the evening, and the amount of enjoyment to be derived from a band concert in the evening is testified to by the large number of people who always attend. Last summer, two, if we remember rightly, of these ten cent concerts were given, and proved very successful. It would be well if a series of them could be arranged for this season, beginning shortly.

The King's Daughters of Dartmouth are making progress with their preparations for the entertainment of which we spoke last week. It is to consist of music and tableaux, and will undoubtedly be first class. Among those who are to sing will be Mr. Sobeski. Friday evening, June 19th, is the day selected for the event, which will be held in Reform Club Hall, and we bespeak a full house for the King's Daughters.

The celebrated Dr. McGlynn, one of the lights of the age, an authority on land and labor questions, and an advocate of the single tax, has delivered two lectures in the Orpheus Hall this week. For some reason or other, probably because Halifax people are not as a rule highly intellectual, and are apt to regard lectures as a weariness of the flesh, the distinguished New York reformer was not greeted by a very large audience. It is impossible to give a resume of the Reverend gentleman's addresses, but they were well worth the attention of thoughtful people. Dr. McGlynn's views are pretty well known to all readers of contemporary literature, and we would naturally have supposed that Orpheus Hall would have been well filled to hear such a distinguished exponent of the labor problem, which is certainly one of the uppermost questions of the day. "Religion and Equal Rights" was the subject of his second lecture, which was attended by an audience somewhat larger than that of the first night.

The Parlor Museo, under the management of Mr. Rufus Somerby, is a unique entertainment that opened at Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening. It will remain for an extended season, and if it continues to draw as it did on the opening night will be a great success.

The last of the Lyric Quartette's concerts was given in the Church of England Institute on Tuesday to as large an audience as the hall could accommodate. The programme was an excellent one, and was most satisfactorily carried out by the performers. The fact that this concert was the musical farewell to Halifax of Mr. F. C. Sobeski, who has been such a valued addition to the musical and artistic life of the city for the past two years, and whose geniality and obliging good nature have won him so many friends, doubtless contributed largely to the attractions that drew a full house. Mr. Sobeski was down for two numbers, "When the Heart is Young," and a group of three songs by A. Macy and E. P. Newcombe. The first song, although it came so early on the programme, received an encore, to which Mr. Sobeski responded. The other three songs, "Celesti," "Two Maidens," and "Boston Cats," are particularly bright and taking, and the singer's fine baritone was heard to the best advantage. These songs have become very popular, "Boston Cats" being in its third edition, and the others in their second. Mrs. J. McD. Taylor rendered her number, "Children's Home," in her customary sympathetic and soulful manner, and of course secured an encore. "The Beggar Maid" was Mrs. Lear's song, and she also was asked for more, and gave it in charming style. A duet by Mrs. Lear and Mr. Sobeski was also one of the numbers worthy of notice. The chorus of ladies' voices, with which the concert opened, is deserving of praise. It was one of the most pleasing numbers, and the voices blended very prettily together. Miss Kathleen Magee, of Boston, gave some reading that should not be passed with scant notice. This was the first occasion on which we have had the pleasure of hearing Miss Magee, but we hope it will not be the last. She carried her audience with her while she told them of "Aunt Abigail's Adventure," which was enthusiastically encored, and the editor's advice to the young lady who made inquiries as to how she should have her new dress made was very cleverly recited. "A Story of Old Florence" was of a very different character from the others, and displayed Miss Magee's versatility. Her manner is attractively natural, and she does not overdo the business of "elocuting." The entertainment was brought to a close by a quartette by Mrs. Lear and Taylor and Messrs. Phillips and Blois. Mr. Sobeski's departure will be a loss to musical Halifax. He has been ever ready to assist at concerts for charitable objects, and is a conscientious worker in whatever he undertakes. About the end of August he goes to Montreal, where his talents will be sure to be recognized. He will leave many friends behind him in Halifax, among whom we hope he will count THE CRITIC.

Speaking of Mr. Sobeski in a musical way, leads to the thought that the "Elite" Studio will no more be an attraction on Spring Garden Road when he goes away, for Kelly & Company remove to Montreal at the end of August. Their windows yesterday contained some very beautiful pictures, among which we noticed particularly a life size water color head of Mrs. McShane, wife of Mayor McShane, of Montreal, and a large black and white portrait of a little boy; a lovely Madonna-like face of a young lady, and a picture in bridal array of Mrs. Jones, *nee* Miss Black, also attract admiring attention. A number of well-known people can be recognized. Mr. Kelley, of Kelley & Glassy, is represented in boudoir size, and some pretty family groups are noticeable. Kelly & Company's strong point is undoubtedly the representation of children in artistic attitudes. It would be hard to find more charming pictures than many of those in their window. One little mischief is shown in several positions, one of the most effective of which might be appropriately called "I like candy." The beautiful child has on a picturesque hat with a big rent in the brim, and one fat finger rests coquettishly on her lip. Quite a crowd surrounded the window when we made our observations, and many were the commendatory remarks passed on the contents. The "Elite" will be very much missed when it goes to Montreal.

The first yacht race of the season came off last Saturday afternoon. The *Lenore* won the Archibald cup, defeating the *Youla*, *Hebe*, *Psyche* and *Mentor*. A large number of ladies were present at the pretty club house of the squadron.

W. P. King, Esq., Insurance Agent, Truro, N. S., certifies that for several years he had dyspepsia of the worst kind with great pain and distress after eating, in fact, pain almost all the time, until getting so bad could neither eat or sleep. During those years he consulted several of the best physicians, getting medicine from each, which only afforded temporary relief. He then discovered the great value of K. D. C., which after taking a short time resulted in his complete restoration to health. He can furnish names of hundreds of persons who can testify of its great value.