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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

50 PER ANNUM.
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HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY 10, 1888.

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CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
The Steamer Question	1, 2
Hudson's Bay	1, 2
Red Tape	1
Notes	1
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—The Star God	A. H. 6
Success in Life	7
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	3
News of the Week	4, 5
A Note on the Poems of Sir John Suckling	Prof. Roberts. 6, 7
Musical Echoes	7, 8
Industrial Notes	8
Commercial	8, 9
Market Quotations	9
Serial	10, 11
Refining	12, 13
Home and Farm	14
Religious	15
Chess	16
Draughts Checkers	16

THE CRITIC,

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The rain storm of last Sunday has left the streets of the city in a very unpleasant condition, and the advantages to the public of the street car service have been much lessened ever since the blizzard. The closed sleighs are small and uncomfortable, and of the open ones, which are much better, there are too few. Either kind, heavily loaded, is a heavy draught for two horses.

Germany and Austria, both which powers are no doubt sincerely desirous of keeping the peace, have made a move in that direction by publishing the treaty of their alliance. The expedient seems to be not without some, at least temporary, effect, as on Prince Labanoff, Russian Ambassador at Vienna, being previously informed of the intention, he is said to have replied that Russia could not officially object.

Utah, having sufficient population, is applying to be constituted a State, and has, with that end in view, adopted a constitution prohibiting polygamy. But both the sincerity of the renunciation of the obnoxious tenet, and the quality of the population, largely foreigners with anti American ideas, render Congress justly distrustful of the wisdom of conceding the status sought. If Mormonism has been so troublesome in a territory, it would be much more so in a State. It is scarcely probable that the bill will be allowed to pass.

William Millman, of P. E. Island, has been found guilty of the peculiarly atrocious and cold blooded murder of Mary Tuplin, the unfortunate girl whom he had seduced. The jury added to their verdict a recommendation to mercy, unaccountable to straight-thinking men. It is true the evidence was circumstantial, but if the jurymen were convinced, (as we are sure the public are,) their recommendation to mercy was a half hearted and altogether futile attempt to evade their responsibility. "A plague of all" —juries, old Falstaff might have said. No doubt, however, there will be a confession, which will ease the tender susceptibilities and scruples of the twelve Solons, and reconcile them to their conviction of one of the most pronounced scoundrels that ever figured in a dock.

The contributions on "Success in Life," which we have as yet been able to publish, although limited in number, have elicited a good deal of favorable comment from the Press of the Province, as well as beyond it. The St. John Globe favors us with the suggestion that we should extend our invitation to women of mark. The suggestion is so much in accord with our views that we had already anticipated it when we read our contemporary's notice.

Another horrible Lion Queen accident is reported from Dublin. A Mlle. Senide placed her head in the lion's mouth for the purpose of having her photograph taken in that position. The beast suddenly closed his jaws, and dragged her to the corner of the cage, shaking her and tearing her with his claws. The victim was rescued, but terribly torn. It is marvelous that these exhibitions continue to be permitted. They minister to a sensational excitement of the most morbid and hateful kind, and are a defiance to all humanity, religion and morality.

The evidently impending great European war quite obscures the struggle going on between Italy and Abyssinia. Yet this is not altogether insignificant, and might influence the Czar to precipitate hostilities while the ally of Germany and Austria is to some extent handicapped by it. Italy burns to avenge her defeat by the Abyssinians, though that was a comparatively small matter, and King John is resolved, if he can, to drive the Italians from Massowah. Italy has 12,000 men at Massowah, and an Abyssinian force of double the number is believed to be marching on them. The Abyssinians are a hardy and warlike race, their mountain heights and defiles are a strong "coign of vantage," and the result of contact may not be altogether a certainty.

THE STEAMER QUESTION.

We published last week the intelligence that the *Ormuz* had steamed from London to Melbourne in 27 days, 6 hours, beating any previous record. The *Ormuz* is the latest addition to the magnificent fleet of the Orient line. She is 6,216 tons, 8,500 h.p., engined on the triple expansion principle, with boilers working at 160 lbs. Not only does her log show a continued series of from 350 to 420 miles per day, but she actually steamed 6,111 miles without coaling!

This is a great triumph for British ship-building, and to illustrate the strides made in the art, it must be remembered that only 25 years ago the celebrated steamship *Great Britain* took 50 days to accomplish the voyage.

It may not be pleasant, but it is at least instructive to Canadians, to learn that the *Ormuz* is only one of a fleet of fast steamers sailing on the same route, and owned respectively by the Peninsular and Oriental, Orient, Shaw, Saville, and New Zealand Shipping Companies.

Not less than twelve steamers of this combined fleet could show the *Vancouver* a clean pair of heels, and in the superiority of their furnishings and fittings, they afford more comfort and luxury for passengers than either the *Vancouver* or *Parisian*.

Australasia, with a population of not less than 3,500,000, commanding all these splendid steamers, presents a curious contrast to Canada, with a population of 5,000,000, counting only four or five tolerable steamers, and a large number, compared to present-day perfection, of Noah's Arks.

What is the use of trying to forge a strong chain of communication by such a vast undertaking as the Canadian Pacific Railway, if the strength of that chain has to be determined by the weak link of ancient and second-hand steamers, (Assyrian to wit, once called the Assyrian Monarch.) The impetus given to Australian and New Zealand trade by the launching during the last few years of splendid vessels like the *Ormuz* has been most remarkable, and passengers, who formerly never thought of revisiting the old country, crowd them all the year round.

It is an important question for all Canada, but it is of even more particular and vital importance to Halifax, whenever the question of an improved line of steamers is under discussion, for her position as a port, her splendid harbor, and her excellent coaling facilities, should always draw them here.

The argument may be advanced that saloon passengers are not paying freight, and that swift steamers on the Canadian routes would have to slow down for three months in the year on account of gales, fogs, and icebergs.

To the first argument, we should reply that every inducement ought to be offered to travellers wishing to visit this country, and to prevent our own western voyagers from using the New York route.

To the second, we think that quick passages during nine months would amply atone for a few cautious ones made during the remaining three months. From what cause do we remain at such a standstill in the matter of improved steamers? Partly, perhaps, from the unwise action of the Government in beating down the mail subsidy year by year, which is a short-sighted policy.

Partly, perhaps, to the traditional selfishness of the working of the Allan Line.

This penuriousness, which, in their early days, was a feature impossible to hide under any bushel, has, no doubt, undergone considerable modification. The line no longer loses boats at the rate of eight or nine in six or seven years, some of them from the sheer avarice of over lading, against which some of their plucky captains entered protests so stern and effectual that the company did not dare disregard them. But the innate frugality is apparent in the length of time which elapses before they can persuade themselves to build a new and superior vessel, and in the indifferent rate of speed attained by the best of their boats.

The whole question is one in which Halifax has the deepest interest. Can she not make her voice effectively heard?

HUDSON'S BAY.

There lies at the wharf of the Marine and Fisheries Department, in Halifax harbor, a vessel which ought to possess some interest, *i. e.*, the *Alert*, which, under the command of Lt. Gordon, R.N., has made two voyages to Hudson's Bay—in sequence to that made by the *Neptune* in 1884—with the purpose of ascertaining if that inland sea can be made to subserve the purposes desiderated by the people of Manitoba.

To the name of Hudson's Bay a good deal of melancholy interest attaches. We associate with it the fate of Franklin and his gallant companions, to say nothing of that of its discoverer, the brave Hendrick Hudson, cast adrift from his ship by a mutinous and murderous crew, to perish in its cold and dreary waters. It is indeed associated with the history of every Arctic expedition. Nor are its records limited to these, or to Moose and York Factories, where, for 150 years the annual ship of the Company discharged the cargo which contained the supplies for their forts and factories all over the great North-West. It did not escape a share in the wars between France and England for supremacy in North America. In 1733 a fortress of considerable strength called Fort Prince of Wales was begun at the entrance of Churchill Harbor. Its lofty stone battlements and its forty guns should, it would seem, have constituted it a sufficiently formidable post of defence, but Governor Hearne surrendered it without a shot in 1782 to the famous La Perouse, who appeared before it in that year with a seventy-four and two frigates. This gallant and unfortunate Frenchman, who was afterwards himself in one of the most remarkable and comprehensive exploring expeditions ever fitted out, spiked the guns, dismantled the walls, and sailed away with his prisoners, leaving the fort to a solitude and silence rarely broken since.

The interest of both nations in this far away and desolate region was the then great fur trade. This has now much declined, and the settlement of the N. W. in the usual way of immigration has suppressed the old methods of the Hudson Bay Company. Our interest in this great inland sea is now involved in the question, whether it is free of ice in the summer and early fall long enough to render it available for the transport of the harvests of the North-West to the markets of Great Britain. In point of distance, careful calculations show that Winnipeg is at least 800 miles nearer Liverpool by the Hudson's Bay Route than the St. Lawrence, and the saving of distance is still greater if we take a central point of the agricultural lands of the N. W.

We often see a young man to whom prosperity and advancement have come a little too easily, lose his head, become presumptuous, and make the welkin resound with his complaints if the early rapidity of his career is not sustained, or indeed, if he fails to get anything he has persuaded himself he ought to have, in what appears to him due season but to the onlooker an unreasonable precipitancy of expectation. The good people of Manitoba remind us not a little of this exacting sort of person.

Not 18 years ago Winnipeg did not probably contain 400 persons, and between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 800 miles, a man might travel day after day, week after week, without the sight of a human being or a human habitation. Within 17 years from 1870, the whole country was opened up across the continent by direct rail, and two roads were running down the Red River, one on either bank, establishing communication with the American system. This amount of progress was far from satisfying the ambition of the young Province, and we are familiar enough with the wails and menaces which arose out of its unsatisfied desires. Evidence of the spirit of energy and progress in a young community is, however, pleasant to see, and it would be invidious to find fault with the wholesome tone which pervades it. If it sometimes goes a little too fast, the error would be on the right side, if such miscalculations did not sometimes operate to set back prosperity already achieved. In their predetermination to see no obstacle to the idea of shortening their communication with Europe by means of Hudson's Bay, it is questionable whether the precipitate construction of 80 miles of railroad in that direction is not premature, for the reports of Lt. Gordon and Mr. Ashe are not very hopeful as to the practical utility of the route.

Two powerful steamers of 6000 tons have been ordered, and, it is said, will be laid on in June. But it is more than doubtful whether the navigation remains open late enough in the fall to allow of the shipment of the year's grain, and apart from the ice question, the explorers mention other difficulties, such as the dangers along an unknown and unlighted coast line, with few harbors of refuge, extreme depths of water close inshore, little room to ride out a gale, and very defective holding ground. No sounding being of any avail, a vessel would have no warning of dangerous proximity to land in foul weather, while the compasses, from the proximity of the Magnetic Pole, are peculiarly treacherous.

The strengthening of vessels against the flocs and bergs of ice that fill

the waters, means increase of cost and decrease of carrying capacity, and the experience of the three expeditions points to the indication that the ordinary period of navigation is from 15th July to 15th October, with a possibility of from 1st July to 1st November.

"Whether," says a recent writer in the *American Magazine*, "a railroad system 800 miles in length, and a very costly fleet, can be employed with profit where the season for transportation is not more than three, or at most four months in duration, constitutes the problem."

If the brave aspirations and gallant endeavors which refuse to recognize the probability of failure should, as appears only too likely, end in disappointment, the Manitobans may be assured it will be a source of lively regret to their fellow-citizens in all parts of the Dominion; but we greatly fear that is the outlook.

RED TAPE.

The *London Times* and other journals, in commemoration of centenaries and what not, have recently furnished us with some old-time curiosities in the way of newspaper notices. But grotesque curiosities are not all old-fashioned; or, if they are, we cling to the practice of reproducing them with a stupidity of conservatism which, when we really contemplate it, is astounding.

No one ever thinks of the style of a government gazette. One looks into it, grasps the bare fact of a date, or an appointment, and passes by the ridiculous mass of verbiage in which it is enveloped, as a piece of formality not worth thought or attention. Yet the style of government proclamations is a disgrace to the common sense of the age. We can but ill spare the space, but, chiefly because in its own place its absurdity would never attract attention, and partly because it cannot fail of amusement to anyone with the slightest sense of fun, we reproduce the exquisitely dignified document, in virtue of which our *pater conscripti* are called together for the weal of their country, and, doubtless, for their own.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Deputy Governor.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our beloved and faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of our said Dominion, and to each and every of you—greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the meeting of our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the thirty-first day of the month of January instant, nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, we have thought fit further to prorogue the same, so that neither you, nor any of you on the said day at our City of Ottawa to appear are to be held and constrained: for we do will that you and each of you, be as to us, in this matter, entirely exonerated; commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on Thursday, the twenty-third day of the month of February next, at our City of Ottawa aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the despatch of business, to treat, do act, and conclude upon those things which in our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of our said Dominion, may, by the favor of God, be ordained.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, John McGee, Esquire, Deputy of our right trusty, and beloved cousin, the Most Honorable Sir Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, in the County of Somerset, Earl of Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, Viscount Calne and Calstone, in the County of Wilts, and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycombe in the County of Bucks, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw, and Dunkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland; Knight Grand Cross of our most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Governor General of Canada, and Vice Admiral of the same.

At our Government House, in our City of Ottawa, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and in the fifty-first year of our reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

It is evident that the retention of a mass of fossil and stupid formality like this in official documents must involve supererogatory departmental office work, and consequently unnecessary clerks. In addition, therefore, to its patent ludicrousness, it can hardly be, but that the cause of economy would be to some small extent served by its abolition. We think we could do the business intelligibly in half a dozen lines or so, somewhat as follows:

Lansdowne,

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada.

Whereas the Parliament of the Dominion now stands prorogued to the 31st day of January, 1888, we have thought fit to further prorogue the same to Thursday, the 23rd day of February, 1888, on which day it will meet at Ottawa for the despatch of business.

Given at Ottawa this 10th day of January, 1888.

By command,

(whoever is the proper person.)

Fifty other notices bristling with the like ludicrous formalities might be treated in the same way, and the country would be none the worse for the common sense alteration.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A little child, eating her breakfast, asked her mother to remove the "bark" from her sausage. She hinted at a great canine truth very closely.

ON THE WEDDING JOURNEY.—He (sentimentally): "Darling, do you love me better than your first husband?" She: "Certainly. He's dead!"

Guest (suspiciously eyeing the flattened pillows and the crumpled sheets)—"Look here landlord, this bed has been slept in."
Landlord (triumphantly)—"That's what's it's for."

A provident landlady had the word "Head" stamped in large letters at the ends of the beds of her boarders, at which their heads are intended to rest. There can be no excuse for mistakes now.

Policeman—Come along now quietly, or it will be worse for you. O'Tool—O'll not! The magistrate told me last time never to be brought before him agin' an' begorra I'm goin' to obey his instructions.

"Handling Bees" is a headline in an exchange. That's the stuff. They ought to have had handles put on them long ago; then a fellow could pick them up without getting their stinger into him every time.

Wife—I am so worried about that cough of yours, John dear!
Husband—Don't be foolish, little one. It is a mere nothing.
Wife—It may be a mere nothing, John, but I do wish you would see the insurance man to-day.

A West-side three-year old showed an appreciation of things the other day. "Won't you give me a kiss, dear?" coaxed a lady. "I don't want to," said the little one. "Oh, give the lady a kiss, Florence," said her father. "Oo, kiss her, papa, oo like to."

"Was the deceased a man of family?" inquired the tombstone agent, as he made a memorandum of the design selected and wrote the inscription in his order book. "He had been married three times" was the reply. "The motto 'At rest' would just fit this blank space below the inscription," suggested the agent, deferentially.

MORE THAN IT WAS WORTH.—Robinson—What was the amount of your doctor's bill, Dunley?
Dunley—I paid him two hundred dollars.
Robinson—Two hundred dollars! That's too much.
Dunley—He saved my life, you know.
Robinson—Yes. I know he saved your life. But two hundred dollars, Dunley! That's too much.

Pope Leo. XIII. derives his revenue from three sources. One is the interest of the vast sum left by Pius IX. in the Pontifical treasury, invested chiefly in English consols. This interest amounts to about \$625,000 a year. Another source is the Peter's pence contribution, which, in spite of very great reduction in late years, averages about \$415,000 annually. The third source is the Apostolic Chancery, the receipts of which include sums received for titles and decorations, privileges of the altar, private chapels, etc., and aggregate about \$520,000 a year. The entire annual income of Leo. XIII. therefore is about \$1,560,000.

RULES OF COURTSHIP.—Agree with the girl's father in politics and the mother in religion.

If you have a rival, keep your eye on him; if he is a widower, keep two eyes on him.

Don't put much sweet stuff on paper. If you do you will hear it read in after years, when your wife has some especial purpose in inflicting upon you the severest punishment known to a married man.

If, on the occasion of your first call, the girl upon whom you have placed your young affections looks like an iceberg and acts like a cold wave, take your leave early, and stay away. Woman in her hours of freeze is uncertain, coy and hard to please.

In cold weather finish saying good-night in the house. Don't stretch it all the way to the front gate, and thus lay the foundation for future asthma, bronchitis, neuralgia, and chronic catarrh, to help you worry the girl to death after she has married you.

Don't be too soft. Don't say: "These little hands shall never do a stroke of work while they are mine" and "you shall have nothing to do in our home but to sit all day long and chirp to the canaries," as if any sensible woman could be happy fooling away time in that sort of style.

A girl has a fine retentive memory of the soft things and silly promises of courtship, and occasionally in after years, when she is washing the dinner-dishes, or patching the west end of your trousers, she will remind you of them in a cold, sarcastic tone of voice.

Go home at a reasonable hour in the evening. Don't wait until she has to throw her whole soul into a yawn which she can't cover with both hands. A little thing like that may cause a coolness at the very beginning of the game.

Don't lie about your financial condition.

It is very annoying to a bride who has pictured herself a life of luxury in her ancestral halls to learn too late that you expect her to ask a bald-headed parent, who has been uniformly kind to her to take you in out of the cold.

FOR SCROFULA, IMPOVERISHED BLOOD AND GENERAL DEBILITY.—Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver, with Hypophosphites, has no equal in the whole realm of Medicine. Read the following: "I gave Scott's Emulsion to my own child for Scrofula, and the effect was marvelous."—O. F. Gray, M. D.; White Hall, Ind. Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

Reduced Prices!

Whole of our Extensive Stock of DRESS GOODS at a **VERY GREAT REDUCTION!**

LADIES' DOLMANS, VESTERS, JERSEY JACKETS AND WATERPROOF DOLMANS,
MENS' WATERPROOF COATS & MILITARY CLOAKS, to be cleared out

VERY LOW!

W. & C. SILVER,

CORNER GEORGE AND HOLLIS STREETS,

HENDERSON & POTTS

HAVING NOW COMPLETED THEIR

New Paint Factory,

On the Railway Siding, Kempt Road, Halifax,

Best to announce to their customers and the trade generally, that they are now manufacturing and ready to supply their well-known

Anchor Brand of White Leads and Colored Paints,

IN ALL THE USUAL PACKAGES.

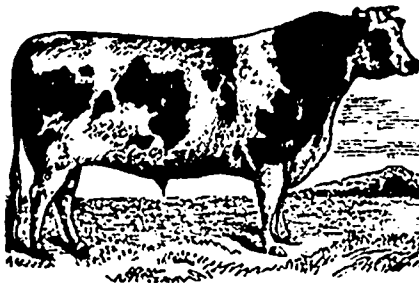
Handy Color Liquid Paints, in tins, 1 to 5 lbs.
Pure Liquid House Paints, in ½ and 1 gallon tins, and 5, 10, 20 and 40 gallon packages.

Pure Linseed Oil Putty. Best English Linseed Oil.
Varnishes, Dry Colors, Gold Leaf, Whiting, Paris White, &c.

IMPERIAL SHOE BLACKING.

HENDERSON & POTTS solicit a continuance of past favors, and hope with their much increased facilities to give, if possible, more prompt attention than formerly to all orders with which they may be intrusted.

NOVA SCOTIA PAINT WORKS, - KEMPT ROAD.



J. R. FOSTER,

MONCTON, N. B.

Importer and Breeder of

Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian & Jersey Cattle.

— ALSO —

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Proprietor of Moncton Steam Flouring Mill

Manufacturing Flour, Corn Meal, Horse, Cow and Stock Feed, &c.

RHODES, CURRY & CO.

Amherst, Nova Scotia,

MANUFACTURERS & BUILDERS.

1,000,000 Feet Lumber kept in stock.

Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantels,

MOULDINGS, ETC.

Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, **HOUSE FINISH.**
Beech, Pine and Whitewood

"Cabinet Trim Finish" for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, etc.

SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH AND HOUSE FURNITURE, etc.

BRICKS, LIME, CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, etc.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

Liverpool Harbor was quite open on the 1st Feb.

Truro possesses the only Kindergarten in the Maritime Provinces.

Twenty-nine bears and thirty-one wild cats were killed in Queens county last year.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia is summoned for the despatch of business on the 23rd inst.

The C. P. R. will construct a line from Sudbury to Claremont, which will save seventy miles of distance.

It is reported that twenty five victims of the British Columbia mining horror were natives of Picton county.

Mr. D. Henderson, (Conservative,) has been returned to the Dominion Parliament for the County of Halton, by 149 majority.

The *Vancouver's* last run was one of the fastest trips on record at this time of year between Liverpool and Halifax, her daily average being 323 miles.

The owners of the sealers seized in Behrings sea last summer, have just sent counsel to Sitka to apply to the courts for the release of their vessels and skins.

A Picton lady was the first to translate the scriptures into the Burmese language, Ann Hazleton Judson translated the first Christian book in the Siamese language.

Lt. Col. A. K. Mackinlay was yesterday elected, without opposition, to fill the vacancy in Ward 4, caused by the appointment of Ald. Cheakstone to the tax-collectorship.

Startling evidence has been given before the Labor Commission, at Montreal, of brutal treatment of children, and revolting immoralities prevalent in cigar factories.

Miss Grey, a Salvation Army Captain, is said to be the last of thirteen girls who joined that irregular corps from Truro, who, on fully understanding its practices, decided to withdraw from their connection with it.

A large sale of bank and other stocks, belonging to the estate of the late Sir Wm. Young, was held on Wednesday. Stocks of all sorts realized prices which indicate a very healthy state of the money market in Halifax.

The numerous friends of Mr. Peter Jack, late Cashier of the People's Bank, will learn with regret of his demise on Wednesday last, after an illness which began to show serious symptoms towards the close of last year.

Some more bank scoundrels—Canadians this time—the president, cashier, and principal directors of the Central Bank have exchanged countries, as far as residence goes. How long before these rascals can be extradited.

Mr. A. Campbell, the Central Bank liquidator, admitted that while he was interim liquidator he did some things that could not easily be discovered from the books, as to the expediency or the loyalty of which there might be differences of opinion.

The strike in the Cornwall cotton mills has collapsed. The Stormont Cotton Company have started again with half their usual number of hands, and the full complement (600) will be at work in a few days at the reduction—10 per cent—made by the managers.

Judge Neilson, who presided over the Tilton Beecher case was a Canadian, and having died last week, his remains were conveyed to Morven, Lennox County, and there interred. He was born in Earnestown in 1813, and left the country when a young man.

The Comptroller of Mounted Police has been advised of the destruction by fire of the Mounted Police Hospital, with all the medical stores, at Fort Saskatchewan. The buildings were inexpensive, and will be easily replaced. The total loss will probably be less than \$1,000.

The *Yarmouth Times* intimates that the Capt. of the *Vancouver* has been heard from stating that he would have attended the trial of his brutal officers if he had been aware of it in time. A very improbable story. If he is in Nova Scotia he ought to be arrested at once.

On this day, 1840, Her Majesty the Queen was married. Other anniversaries of the week are—on the 6th, the birth of Irving, the actor, 1838, and the death of Charles 2nd, 1685; 8th, the beheading of Mary, Queen of Scots, 1587; and 9th, the murder of Darnley, 1567.

The *Halifax Philatelist*, the first number of the second volume of which is on our table is, as its name implies, devoted to the science of postage stamps, a subject which it succeeds in making far more interesting than would be supposed by those who have not studied it.

It is understood that the Rev F. R. Murray, who recently resigned the position of Rector of St. Luke's parish, has been called to do temporary duty in a leading congregation of Kingston, Jamaica. The Rev. gentleman will leave for his new field of labor next week, accompanied by the prayers and best wishes of the members of his congregation, the majority of whom will hope that before many years roll round he will revisit Halifax with health and strength renewed, fitting him for labor in a northern clime.

Hon. Alexander MacKenzie, who holds an honored place among Canadians of both political parties, recently completed his 66th year. Though he sits in Parliament, it is to be regretted that his health is impaired that he is unable to take an active part in debate.

It is now authoritatively stated that Lord Lansdowne is to succeed Lord Dufferin as Governor-General of India, and will be succeeded by Lord Stanley, of Preston, better known for many years as Colonel Stanley. Lord Lansdowne will, it is said, leave Canada about midsummer.

Blackmailing has been resorted to at Nananee in connection with the Scott Act agitation. Hotel men have been threatened with prosecution for alleged offences, if they do not pay an informant large sums. Temperance people do not give countenance to the disreputable business.

The marine department has received a gold watch and gold medal from the president of the United States for Capt. Steele and Reinhard Petersen, mate, of the schooner *Scots Bay*, of Windsor, for their humanity and courage in rescuing the crew of the American schooner *Marcus A. Davis*, wrecked 27th March last.

The movement of grain on the C. P. R. is unprecedented. Train hands are making forty and fifty days a month. Elevators are being rapidly filled up at Montreal, and an immense amount is being shipped to Boston and New York. The grain blockade on American transcontinental roads is reported much worse than in Canada.

The Wanderer's Amateur Minstrel Company gave their second performance on Wednesday evening. The audience was perhaps not quite so large as on the previous occasion, which is much to be regretted, as the entertainment was thoroughly enjoyable. Had they been more fortunate in the weather, there is little doubt their exertions would have been better rewarded.

We note that Messrs. J. A. Leaman & Co. have bought out the well known butchering and general victualling business of Messrs. Fader Bros. Mr. Leaman, the head of the firm, is from Truro, where he carried on an extensive pork packing business, as well as general butchering, for 22 years, and has achieved a provincial reputation for his excellent brand of cured hams. Mr. Creelman has had an experience of 18 years in the business, and will be well known to many of our citizens as having carried on business in this line on Jacob street. Mr. Edwards, who gives his attention to the office work, was formerly proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, Truro. The firm will carry on the business in a similar manner to their predecessors. In the season, they will keep full supplies of game, poultry, butter, eggs, vegetables, etc. With such competent heads of the several departments, and a full and effectual staff, they cannot fail of success in their new venture.

The question of the eligibility of Alderman Hechler, of Ward 4, to his seat in the City Council, was, after being held in abeyance for nearly eight months, brought up by Aldermen McPherson and Mosher last week. The reason assigned for their action, if true, is not very creditable, and carried its own punishment, as, if the Recorder's decision is good law, even though Mr Hechler was not legally elected, still his actions and his votes while sitting as an Alderman are legal and will hold. We have frequently pointed out the necessity for a change in the law regulating the eligibility of the Mayor and Aldermen. The provisions as to the payment of taxes is quite unnecessary under the present strict lien law, and should be abolished. The \$2,000 qualification of a candidate for Mayor or Alderman is a useless provision. It is doubtful whether some who have held aldermanic positions have possessed that stipulated amount clear of their liabilities; and as there is really no means of enforcing the law, it might just as well be repealed. The point raised against the legality of Alderman Hechler's election is purely technical, and we cannot agree with the Recorder that it was sufficient to disqualify. Mr. Hechler is one of the best of citizens, and though of foreign birth, we trust the latter fact is not the true reason for the attempts made to unseat him.

Land at Bar Harbor, a noted summer resort on the coast of Maine, was sold by Judge Emery for \$24,000 an acre.

Mrs. Langtry has the handsomest turquoise in America. It is set as a pendant with 27 diamonds, and is valued at \$5,000.

The air current produced by a railway train drew a six-year-old New Haven boy toward the track, and he was hit by a car step and killed.

The public debt statement shows a reduction of the United States debt in January of \$15,387,320. Total cash in the treasury, \$550,992,687.

Exiled Russians are making a strong effort to prevent the passage of the extradition treaty between Russia and the United States, on the ground that it will affect political offenders.

California has been treated to a cold wave. At Los Angeles, the thermometer registered 40 below the freezing point, and snow fell as far south as the Mexican boundary, for the first time in many years.

R. K. Fox, proprietor of the *Police Gazette*, has been arrested for violating the penal code by encouraging prize-fighting. The technical charge against Fox is of aiding and abetting prize-fighting in defiance of the law, by holding stakes, publishing details and preliminaries of fights, and making his office a rendezvous for men bent on violating the law.

Bridgeport, Conn., is to be a great gainer by P. T. Barrum's will, which was made several years ago. It contains 700 pages, and is an altogether unique document. He has tried to provide against any contest by stating that if any legatee brings suit, he shall forfeit his legacy. But the strongest barricade against anything of this kind is the sum of \$100,000, which is set aside especially for fighting, if needs be. He leaves \$10,000,000 to 27 direct heirs, and then remembers his old home and that of his great show-

Following on the peace memorial recently presented to the President from members of the British Parliament, another in favor of arbitration in all disputes between G. B. and the U. S., from private citizens of the latter, has been laid before Congress.

"Captain" Von Alexsen recently married "Captain" Polly Brian (both A. A.) and both have been expelled, because Mrs. Von A. wore a bustle, and her husband upheld her. The delinquents now assert that there has been very crooked work in the S. A., and that they will make it hot for "General" Moore, commanding in the U. S.

Le Paris says that neither Russia nor France will ever declare war.

Mr. Gladstone looks unusually fresh and well, and his voice has greatly improved.

The Italian Chamber has unanimously adopted a vote of confidence in the Cabinet.

It is reported that the King of Abyssinia is making overtures to Italy for peace negotiations.

Sixteen persons are officially stated in Vienna to have perished during the recent abnormal frost in Galicia.

The *Chronicle's* Rome correspondent says several American Bishops are trying to reconcile Father McGlynn and the Vatican.

The treaty between Italy and Germany stipulates that if France attacks either country, the other shall send an army of 300,000 men to the French frontier.

Agents of the Panama Canal Company are negotiating with Deputies of the Right for the promotion of a bill allowing the issue of a lottery loan of 175,000,000 francs.

European opinion is much divided as to whether the publication of the treaties and Prince Bismarck's speech, tend to the preservation of peace or the provocation of war.

There is great rejoicing in Dublin over the news that Sir Thomas F. Grove and Benjamin Hingley, Liberal-Unionist members of Parliament, are to become Gladstonians.

Orders have been issued at Rome for the transformation of rifles into repeaters for both the active army and reserves. The change is to be made with every possible dispatch.

Sir Charles Russell will move an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's Speech, raising the question of the right of holding public meetings in Trafalgar Square.

Brunner and Rowntree, Liberal Members of Parliament, have offered to accompany M. Shaw-Lefebvre to Loughrea, Ireland, where he is to speak at a meeting of Lord Clanricarde's tenants.

The *Rome Tribune* announces that the Florence incident has been settled. The Italian praetor will be reduced to the fourth grade and the French consul will be reproved by the government.

Sir E. Clark, Solicitor-General of England, made a strong speech in favor of breaking down the distinction between barristers and solicitors, at a meeting recently held to discuss the matter.

Massowah advices state that a baloon corps has arrived at Satia to join the Italian forces there. Work on the Italian defences at Satia are being rapidly pushed, and munitions and victuals are being stored.

Two Frenchmen quarrelled with a German officer in the casino, the officer drew his sword and the Frenchmen drew revolvers and fired, wounding the German. The Frenchmen then escaped over the frontier.

Almost all the French newspapers in discussing the Austro-German treaty, predict that its publication will not intimidate the Czar or induce him to depart from the pacific reserve which he has hitherto maintained.

Most of the Paris papers welcome the publication of the Austro-German treaty as likely to further estrange Germany and Russia, and to bind Russia and France. Some papers advocate an alliance of England, France and Russia against the triple alliance.

At the Mansion House, Dublin, Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley were presented with the freedom of the City of Limerick. Numerous addresses were presented to the visitors. At the luncheon which followed, a toast to the Queen was heartily drunk, all present standing. In the evening there was a well attended conversation at Leinster Hall.

Edward Fitzmaurice, a Tralee farmer, has been murdered in a public road by two assassins, who treacherously shook hands with him before shooting him. He was a supporter of Home Rule, but had been boycotted for occupying a farm from which his brother had been evicted. These are the actions which keep back so much sympathy from the Home Rule cause.

A well known society man, Major Kildare Burrowes, was charged in court to-day with assaulting Lord Howard DeWalden. Major Burrowes stated that he had acted in defense of his sister-in-law, Lady DeWalden, who is lying seriously ill in her house. He said that Lord DeWalden, while drunk, tried to force his way into his wife's room, and that in the fight that ensued between DeWalden and himself the former was hurt. Major Burrowes was remanded.

In the debate on the budget in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Signor Crispi; the Prime Minister, said that in the present condition of Europe it is impossible for Italy to reduce her military expenditures. The publication of the treaty between Austria and Germany, he said, was not intended as a menace to Russia, but as a reminder that peace was desired. It was impossible to maintain peace, he declared, if the army and navy were not strong enough to persuade those who might think otherwise, that peace can be compelled if necessary.

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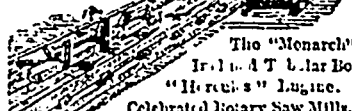
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]
THE STAR GOD.

The Star God sat on his jewell'd throne,
And below him a thunder cloud,
And about him the lightnings ever flashed,
While before him the seraphs bowed;
And above him danced the northern lights,
The souls of the blessed dead
That flicker and whirl for evermore,
In a zone o'er the Star God's head.

And the Star God gazed with a piercing eye
At the orbs which round him turned,
At the bursting star which scattering fell,
And the suns which fiercely buzzed.
There Vega moved his mighty bulk
Billions of worlds in one;
While far below the tiny earth
Circled its fourth-rate sun.

Glittering cold shone the Star God's throne,
Lit with the souls of the dead,
That quivered in endless changing rays,
Of pale wan gold and red.
And silence was o'er the vast of space
Like the hush of a thousand graves,
And a dark frown swept o'er the Star God's face,
As he gazed at the puny human race
Thro' the driving clouds that below him chased,
And the surge of the ether waves.

As the Star God looked he saw that Truth
Lay dead on a shrouded bier,
And no one mourned or felt his loss,
Or shed a single tear.
And o'er him lay a loathsome pall,
A leprous pall of lies,
Which bigotry was holding down,
To hide him from men's eyes.

And the silver lamp that Truth had borne,
Still glimmered by his side,
But Anarchy's red hand was raised,
While Wisdom reeled back all amazed,
For Truth, alas, had died!
And Superstition held aloft,
A black draped sceptre drear,
That sceptre which should rule the world—
The sceptre men call Fear!

Long ages passed, and the silver lamp,
Like a star, threw a tiny light.
On the clustering spectres round the bier
That roamed through the thickening night;
And Ignorance sat in Wisdom's seat,
With Bigotry crouching at his feet,
And taught that wrong was right.

But the Star God smiled, and the lamp of truth
Blazed high with a steady light;
And Ignorance and Bigotry
Shrank back, appalled with fright.
As the living truth from the silver lamp
Sank through the pall of lies,
A voice came down from the stars above,
All full of gentleness and love,
And the voice said, "Truth, arise!"

Then Truth rose up in a spotless robe,
Like the lily from out the clay,
And the Star God smiled, and his godlike smile,
Like music, passed away.
And he still shall sit on his jewell'd throne,
Till God shall call the nations home,
When the heavens vast, at the trumpets' blast,
Like a scroll shall roll away.

A. H.

A NOTE ON THE POEMS OF SIR JOHN SUCKLING.

Save for two or three lyrics which were so fortunate as to find favor in the eyes of the anthologists, this cunning master of Society Verse has long been little more than a name with lovers of poetry. His work was only to be found in scarce and costly editions, and the loss to readers was the greater owing to the general assiduity with which the lighter Muse has of late been courted, and the prevailing thirst for knowledge as to the origin of this species of verse. At last, however, the poet is brought within our reach by an one volume edition, (edited and published by Frederick A. Stokes, of New York,) which is in price modest, in editing discreet, and in make-up a delight to the most exacting of book-lovers. As a specimen of book-making the volume is marked by a rich and captivating simplicity which would almost make Tupper readable, and which heightens the charm of even such delightful rhyme as Suckling's.

In the development of modern English Society Verse, the influence of Suckling's genius has been more potent than is generally realized. He is essentially of the craft of the Idle Singers; and by virtue of his spontaneity, his virility, and his genuineness, he is one of the foremost of the band. There is also to be added to his count the fact that his work was initiative, done before the fashion became general, and hence giving its author the rank of a leader rather than a follower. In this peculiar field, too, all his best work lies; he does not, like Herrick, stray off into the realms of pure imagination, and hence, though a lesser poet, he is greater master within his own limits than was the poet of the Daffodils and Cornma. As his editor notes, he conforms most completely to what Mr. Locker lays down as the requirements of him who would write *vers de societe*. "He must not only be more or less of a poet, but he must also be a man of the world, in the most liberal sense of the expression, he must have mixed throughout his life with the most refined and cultivated members of his species, not merely as an idle bystander, but as a busy actor in the throng." These qualifications belonged prominently to Suckling, the courtier and the gallant, the

poet and the wit; the soldier and devotee of cards and ninipus; the lavish entertainer who to one of his banquets bid no ladies "who could not boast of youth and beauty," and whose last course, at this memorable entertainment, consisted not of the delicacies of desert, but of silk stockings, garters and gloves for the fair guests.

As a rule we find in Suckling's verses a vigorous independence in style and matter, but here and there is a trace of Shakespeare and Jonson. The "Song to a Lute," beginning

"Hast thou seen the downy th' air
When wanton blasts have tossed it?"

is more than a reminiscence of Jonson's "For Charis,"

"See the chariot at hand here of Love,"

of which the third stanza begins,

"Have you seen but a bright lily grow
Before rude hands have touched it?"

And one of the most charming lyrics in the volume is frankly entitled, "A supplement of an imperfect copy of verses of William Shakespeare's." This poem is founded upon the bed-room scenes of Lucrece and Imogen, and it contains these unsurpassingly lovely lines—

"Her eyes (and therefore it was night), close laid,
Strove to imprison beauty till the morn."

The song of Orsames in Act IV. Sc. I. of Aglousa, beginning, "Why so pale and wan, fond love?" is too well-known to quote here. And Suckling's masterpiece, the "Ballad upon a Wedding," is much too long for my present space, so I will quote one or two of the less known poems. But of the "Ballad upon a Wedding" I may notice in passing that its beauties prevailed to win an extravagant compliment even from Wordsworth, ever niggardly of praise. Wordsworth's dictum was, "This may safely be pronounced his *opus magnum*; indeed for grace and simplicity it stands unrivalled in the whole compass of ancient or modern poetry." The two following lyrics may be taken as characteristic of Suckling in a mood which was quite common with him, notwithstanding his declaration that he

"Prized black eyes or a lucky hit
At bowls, more than all the trophies of wit."

They are from the section headed *Contro L'Amour*.

THE METAMORPHOSIS.

"The little boy, to show his might and power,
Turn'd lo to a cow, Narcissus to a flower;
Transformed Apollo to a homely swain,
And Jove himself into a golden rain.
These shapes were tolerable, but by the mass
He's metamorphos'd me into an ass."

LOVE AND DEBT ALIKE TROUBLESOME.

"This one request I make to him that sits the clouds above,
That I were freely out of debt, as I am out of love.
Then for to dance, to drink and slug, I should be very willing,
I should not owe one lass a kiss, nor o'er a knave a shilling
'Tis only being in love and debt that robs us of our rest,
And he that is quite out of both, of all the world is blest.
He sees the golden age wherein all things were free and common;
He eats, he drinks, he takes his rest, he fears no man or woman.
Though Croesus compass'd great wealth, yet he still crav'd more,
He was as needy a beggar still as goes from door to door.
Though Ovid was a merry man, love ever kept him sad,
He was as far from happiness as one that is stark mad.
Our merchant, he in goods is rich, and full of gold and treasure;
But when he thinks upon his debts, that thought destroys his pleasure.
Our courtier thinks that he's preferred, whom every man envies;
When love so rumbles in his pate, no sleep comes in his eyes.
Our gallant's case is worst of all, he lies so just betwixt them;
For he's in love, and he's in debt, and knows not which most vexeth him.
But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is so brown,
May satisfy his appetite, and owe no man a crown."

In preparing an edition such as this, which is intended as much for the household as for the student, Mr. Stokes has found it very necessary to submit the reckless cavalier poet to a process of expurgation. This process he has conducted with good taste, not falling into the vulgar error of prudery or the effeminate mistake of finicalness. His notes are appropriate, helpful, and not too profuse.—PROF. ROBERTS in *King's College Record*.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

We resume our publication of the contributions with which we have been favored on "Success in Life":—

FROM A. H. MACKAY, ESQ., PICTOU.

Success is confined to no condition. In the humblest walks it conduces to make life enjoyable and worth the living, as well as in the most exalted.

It is won by making the best use of whatever powers and position we may have inherited from the great mother, Nature.

These powers are well directed—first by filial obedience which trains to the restraining of pleasurable impulses in view of ultimate greater good; and later, by obtaining such control of the body that neither the passive pleasures—laziness, nor the active pleasures—fast life, may prevent the immediate and whole-hearted execution of what we know ought to be done—duty.

What ought to be done, is what is at hand in whatever position of life we may be placed. Don't wait for a position. Every man's starting place is just exactly where he finds himself when he commences to think. And, "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do with all thy might"—and do it well.

To do it well requires some knowledge of our complex environment.

This is acquired by the accurate use of our powers of observation, collated with and supplemented by the experience of others as far as possible.

Remember, that a knowledge of the outside world derived from out of one's own head, no matter how logical and satisfactory it may appear, is, infinite chances to nothing, different from the reality. But the mind can arrange facts, and detect general principles, the intelligent apprehension of which will facilitate the acquisition of more knowledge in a condition ready to be applied. "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore, get wisdom; and with all thy getting, get understanding."

FROM REV. W. P. BEGG, KENTVILLE.

The way will depend on the kind of success aimed at. Is it success in making money or in forming character, in winning applause or in winning souls? Is it as a merchant, artist, preacher, editor, or what?

The end to be gained will determine the likely way to it, and the measure of success will in general depend on the amount of talent or capacity one has for the profession or business engaged in. "A poet is born, not made"; and the maxim is equally true of the artist, the preacher, the lawyer, the merchant, the tradesman, and the Christian, even. There are some who are born to be saints; others are fools comparatively throughout, after conversion as before it. But given a fair chance and a fair measure of talent for the profession or business chosen, and success may be expected to be gained in it by singleness of purpose ("this one thing I do"), diligence and activity, perseverance, willingness to learn and watchfulness for hints, study of human nature, and of winds and tides metaphorically, and promptness in setting sails to catch the breeze. Details might be given for particular callings, but such in general is the way to win success in any line of life.

FROM J. O. CROWLL, ESQ., BARRINGTON.

My experience in business is as follows:—Be prompt, better be five minutes too early than one minute late, drones never gather much honey. Be punctual to every appointment, by this means you will gain confidence and respect. Be truthful and honest; never recommend anything to be better than it is, no one likes to be duped. Be diligent, leave nothing to do to-morrow that can be done to-day. Be economical; live within your means. Be not easily discouraged, permanent success is oftener won by "pegging away" than by speculation. Keep up with the improvements of the day. Keep no clerks who care more for tight-fitting gloves than for your business. Do not endorse notes for any person, or ask for an endorser unless absolutely necessary. Be courteous to all, it costs little and pays good interest.

MUSICAL ECHOES.

MUSIC OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.—There is no danger of mankind ever exhausting the gamut of musical expression, for we stand only at the threshold of musical combinations. Nevertheless, it may be very desirable to draw new modes of musical thoughts from unused quarters. The German, the French, the Italian flavor is no longer a new one in music. What is the chief charm of Grieg? He speaks to us with a fresh flavor brought from Scandinavia. Tchaikowsky charms us by frequently using the Russian style of musical expression. The Russian government is now collecting the weird, strange melodies of Siberia and of the Cossacks of the Don. Dvorak is presenting us with musical wonders from Bohemia. Liszt has made known to us the musical frenzy of Hungary. Let none of these be despised. They will all yet unite to broaden our music stream, and music will assimilate these new contributions in a manner that will make the compositions of the twentieth century yet more cosmopolitan than those of the nineteenth.—*Musical Herald*.

JOACHIM PARALYZED.—The latest European dispatches to some German newspapers bring tidings that Joseph Joachim, the greatest of living violinists, has been stricken with paralysis. It is feared that he will never again appear in public. In respect of breadth of style and volume of tone, Joachim stood easily first and foremost among the violin virtuosos of the day. In the Beethoven concerto he had no rivals, and in his own Hungarian concerto—a most difficult composition—he was actually unapproachable. During the last five or six years Joachim has been a changed man. In 1881 he was literally prostrated by a domestic sorrow; his wife, Frau Joachim, a songstress of *lieder* of some repute, ran away from him, taking as her companion a Viennese music publisher named Simrock.

MUSIC IN BRUSSELS.—Brussels, the capital of the little Kingdom of Belgium, is a very musical city, and is showing it just now by having two Sunday series of concerts in full swing. There can scarcely be anything more appropriate for Sunday performance than good classical music, ancient or modern, and it is to be deplored that New York has not succeeded in maintaining at least one series of good Sunday concerts led by a conductor of eminence. A well-known Belgian composer, Mons. Sorvais, has at present instituted a second series of Sunday concerts in Brussels just now, and is gaining laurels for the admirable manner in which they are conducted, and the same time, the concert hall is always full; this shows that where good musical food is offered there is always a public ready to enjoy it.—*Ex.*

The criticism on Wagner's early symphony are dismal and disappointing; one critic calls the work "Brummagen Beethoven," the other says that "the performance resulted in disappointment and loss," and one and all pronounce the symphony as utterly failing to proclaim the great musician of the future.

The opening recital of the Halifax Conservatory of Music was given in the Assembly Room of the Ladies College, on Friday, 3rd inst., under most promising auspices. The selections of the pupils had been carefully studied, and were listened to with much pleasure and interest by a numerous audience. Miss Slayter acquitted herself well, in spite of her evident nervousness in two movements of the Beethoven Concert Op 15; and Miss Smith's smooth and finished touch was heard to great advantage in the Mendelssohn Concerto, Op. 40, which was heartily applauded. The last and most enjoyable No. was the Sonata for violin and piano, by the talented director, Mr. C. H. Porter, whose works are already well known, and which when played by the composer and Herr Klungenfold, with their wonted musicianly skill and taste, was an artistic treat that we hope will be repeated before long in the Orpheus Hall. The success of the Conservatory is a foregone conclusion, and the recitals will tend greatly to cultivate the musical taste of Halifax.

At the Sunday concerts of Mons. Colonne at the Chatelet, in Paris, a work was given the other day which aroused the highest interest. This is Mons. Massenet's oratorio, "Marie Magdaleine." Generally Frenchmen do not compose oratorios, and this excited the more curiosity. The grace and beauty of the composition charmed every one who heard it, when it was first produced about fifteen years ago. It is hard to tell why and wherefore it was not given for the last twelve years.—*American Musician.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

SPANISH WORLD'S FAIR.—The first Spanish World's Fair is to be held at Barcelona in April of this year. American manufacturers are asked to exhibit the wonderful progress and achievements of this country. Steps have been taken for the establishment of a regular line of steamers between New York and the principal ports of Spain direct. Further particulars can be learned from the Spanish consuls at the different ports of the United States.

EIFFEL TOWER.—The 1000-foot tower in connection with the French Exhibition of 1889, and known by the name of the designer and constructor as Eiffel's tower, has now reached the height of 179 feet. The four arches of the base are now joined, and the great platform for the rooms of the first stage is about to be constructed, so that the work has passed the most laborious stage. Most of the construction will now proceed from the interior.

FOREST PRESERVATION.—Senator Hale has introduced a bill prepared by the American forestry congress to preserve the forests. It withdraws from entry as forest lands all the public lands of the United States more valuable for their timber than for agricultural purposes. It institutes the office of commissioner of forests, and authorizes the appointment of four assistant commissioners. The commissioner is instructed to form forest lands into what are known as forest reserves. He is given power to frame rules and regulations for the government of these reserves, and to appoint rangers to see that the rules are observed. No forest lands are to be sold, but the stumpage on them may be disposed of at the discretion of the commissioner of forests.

Do you intend to buy? Then remember that a modern house is not complete without a nice iron cresting on the roof and windows. A. Robb & Sons, Amherst, N. S., make a nice line of patterns, and turn out excellent goods.

THE SIEMENS REGENERATIVE FURNACE CASE DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE AMERICAN CLAIMANTS.—A decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court on the 14th inst., in the case of Charles W. and Frederick Siemens, appellants, against William Sellers and others. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. This is a suit for alleged infringement of a patent granted to the Siemens Brothers, of England, upon their well known regenerative furnace. The defendants do not deny that Siemens Brothers were the authors of the ingenious invention covered by the patent, but they deny that they use it. Their contention is that the Siemens Brothers took out an English patent for the same invention on July 19, 1861, and that by force of the acts of 1839 and 1861 the American patent expired at the end of seventeen years from the sealing of the English patent, namely, July 19, 1878. They deny that they used the said invention before the last mentioned date, and no evidence is given that they did so. The questions to be decided, therefore, were whether the English patent was for the same invention as the American patent, and if so, whether the latter was limited to expire at the end of seventeen years from the sealing of the former. The courts holds that both of these questions must be answered in the affirmative, and it therefore sustains the decree of the Circuit Court in favor of the American users of the Siemens invention.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade has, during the past week, continued dull, and no new features have been developed. The distribution of merchandize has been fair, though heavy snow-falls and partial thaws have made delivery rather difficult, and have tended to clog to a certain extent the course of trade. The markets, as is shown by our quotations, evince very few signs of change. Prices having remained generally steady, with only exceptional fluctuations. In most lines payments have been rather slow.

An interesting table of the trade of Halifax for the year 1887, has recently been published by the *Herald*, and we regret that our limited space

will not permit us to re-produce it. We learn therefrom, that in the last year Halifax imported free goods to the value of \$1,608,778, and of dutiable goods to the value of \$3,855,507, being a total value of imports of \$5,464,285. In the previous year, the total imports at this port were valued at \$5,564,114, which shows a falling off in 1887 of \$99,829. but the duties paid in the latter year were \$1,533,321, as against \$1,329,966 in 1886, being an increase of \$203,355. The export return shows that we sent away, in 1887, goods to the value of \$4,549,006, an increase of \$177,678 over the previous year.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Thos. Spry, jr., pork dealer, Dartmouth, advertising business for sale; Wootton & Dexter, tinmiths, Antigonish, dissolved, Wm. Dexter retires, Frank Dexter admitted, and continues under old firm name; Alex. McKee (Buo) liquors, Middle River, C. B., assigned to Jno. A. McDonald; Jno. D. Greenaway, crockery, Halifax, assigned to Frank Ronnan; King & Ross, grist mill, Oxford, dissolved; F. J. Porter, grocer, Wolfville, sold out to E. C. Bishop; Thos. H. Pope, grocer, Pictou, reported left the country; Charles Warmundo, jeweller, Antigonish, removed to Amherst.

DRY GOODS.—Trade in this line has been without excitement, but orders for spring fabrics have come in fairly well. Though reports from travellers are not specially encouraging, and some complaints are made of slow delivery, owing to inclement weather, still the volume of the dry goods trade has been, on the whole, as large as was expected.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The local trade has had a steady tone, and prices have been well maintained. In Glasgow, warrants have declined slightly, late quotations being 40s. 10d. London cables are:—Spot tin £170. Markets quiet. G. O. B. Chili bars £76 10s. Soft English lead £14 15s. do. Spanish do. £14 10s. Best selected copper £78.

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market here has continued quiet, with prices nominally unchanged, but the demand has been limited to small lots for local use, and therefore no important business has been transacted. Beer-bohm's cable says:—"Wheat and corn steady and firm. French country markets quiet but firm. Liverpool spot wheat and corn quiet." The Chicago wheat market has been decidedly weak, and has steadily declined, quotations there have been 76½c. for March, 81½c. for May, and 82½c. for June deliveries. Corn was also weak and steady, at 47½c. March, 52½c. May, and 52½c. June. Oats are there quoted at 32½c. for May. In Montreal, there has been an active enquiry for oats, and sales have there been made at 42c. to 43c. per 34 lbs. This demand is reported to be altogether from Ontario. It is believed that quite a considerable quantity is being held by farmers, who are reluctant sellers, as they are looking for still better values. It is doubtful whether it is wise not to meet the present enquiry, especially as prices show such good profits to producers. The Canadian oatmeal millers' association have advanced the price of standard oatmeal, carload lots, to \$5 80, delivered. Halifax and rolled oats to \$6.35. Beans have also advanced about 30 cents per bushel.

POTATOES.—The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* says:—"It is evident that the potato crop of the United States last year was a great failure, especially in Michigan, Wisconsin and New York—the three greatest potato-producing States. The crop in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Iowa, was also far below an average, and since January 1st prices have gone up both in the Eastern and Western States. The advance on this side has induced considerable shipments from Scotland; Germany and Denmark, to New York and Chicago. Last week, a consignment was made from Rotterdam to a Chicago firm, consisting of 2,500 sacks, or between 7,000 and 8,000 bushels. They cost about 10c. to 15c. per bushel in Europe, and sell at 90c. per bushel in Chicago. In New York they have moved up to \$2 75 per bbl., wholesale. Earlier in the season considerable quantities were shipped from Manitoba and the Province of Quebec to Ontario and the Western States, but as soon as the cold weather set in, the cost of lining and heating cars, in order to keep the potatoes from freezing, increased the cost too much, and the demand fell off. Quite a number of the last shipments in the fall arrived at destination frosted, upon which considerable losses were sustained. Recently, however, further enquiries have been received from Chicago and St. Louis, and the sale of three car loads transpired this week at a station near Montreal at 70c. per bag of 90lbs. for shipment to the Western States. The crop in this Province was a good one in quality, although the quantity was a little short. Still, there is not likely to be any scarcity, and the best policy for farmers to pursue is to accept current prices as the demand develops. Carloads in this market are quoted at 70c. to 75c."

PROVISIONS.—A fair amount of business has been transacted, locally, in hog products, but the market has been, on the whole, quiet, and prices steady. There has been but little enquiry for green hams, flanks, and shoulders, prices of which have remained unchanged. In Liverpool lard was stronger, and advanced 3d., to 39s. 3d. Pork was steady at 67s. 6d.; bacon 39s. to 41s. 6d.; tallow 27s. Pork in Chicago was strong in the early part of the week, and advanced to \$14.55 for May. Lard was strong throughout, and late quotations are \$7.77½ March, \$7.92½ May, and \$7.97½ June.

BUTTER.—All the really fine qualities of both creamery and dairy butter are taken up by the jobbing trade. Lower grades are in plentiful supply, but the local demand does not run on this class of goods, only the best being wanted.

CHEESE.—Trade in this market is very quiet, but the Liverpool cable reports a drop of 1s. Still, no change has occurred in local prices.

APPLES.—There is rather a slow sale for apples on spot, which are being placed in small lots at about \$2.50 to \$4 per bbl., as to quality, a few fancy selections commanding a little more money. Several lots are being offered for sale, but buyers do not respond to the request of holders to make offers. Advices from Chicago report a better enquiry, owing to stocks there being considerably reduced by decay. Sales of car loads were made in that city a

few days ago at \$2.50 to 2.75 per bbl. A Liverpool report on the market for Canadian apples, for week ending January 14th, 1888, is as follows:— Since our last our market has remained very firm, and good prices have been the rule for anything landing sound. At the same time, the weather in the Atlantic has been very severe, and steamers have all made long passages. The fruit, in most cases, has suffered, and many parcels landed in very bad condition, notably Boston greenings, which, although large, fine fruit, are very tender, and will not stand much knocking about. Maine supplies the bulk of the fruit here this week, and any really good make long prices. It is not, however, of so good even running quality as in former seasons, and many parcels are very small and wasty. It now comes via New York and Boston, since the Canadian steamers ceased to call at Portland, and Canadian fruit is also coming by the same route. New York supplies are small, and the quality only fair. Canadian fruit is only fair, and Maine is the most in demand. We expect very good prices for the remainder of the season, and any really sound lots will bring high prices. Seconds are not wanted at any price. We quote: Canadian—Greenings, 14s. to 18s.; Kings, 17s. 9d. to 24s.; N. Spies, 16s. 3d. to 18s. 6d.; Baldwins, 16s. 9d. to 20s.; Tolman sweets, 13s. to 13s. 3d.; Ben Davis, 22s."

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The sugar market has remained quiet, but remarkably firm. A few weeks ago a number of English and German speculators exhibited an anxiety to purchase all the best-root sugar that was obtainable, and did secure some very considerable quantities, but since then the very steep shrinkage of from 2s. to 2s. 3d. per cwt has been experienced which must entail a heavy loss to some one. Molasses has been quiet with but little enquiry.

TEA AND COFFEE—The market in these commodities has been characterized by dullness. Only a small jobbing trade has been done at unchanged prices.

DRIED FRUITS—There has been no special feature in dried fruit, and sales have been limited to small lots to meet local consumption. No change has been undergone in prices of raisins or currants.

FISH OILS—A Montreal exchange says: "The stocks of steam refined steam oil are said to be well concentrated, with last sales reported at 48c. In cod oil there is very little doing, and prices are about as last quoted, Newfoundland at 33c to 34c. and Halifax is in better demand at 30c. to 31c. Cod liver oil 70c. to 75c. for raw, and 55c. to 60c. for old."

FISH—The opening of the week found dry fish prices in the local market slightly easier, and with an apparent weak tendency owing to advices from outside markets which were unsatisfactory, because they indicated an oversupply in some localities, the late high prices having attracted more fish than could be readily absorbed. As we write, however, a healthier tone seems to prevail, and the market may be said to be recovering. It is anticipated that within the next two or three weeks prices will return to their previous satisfactory basis. The exceptional scarcity of mackerel in our market has sent up prices considerably, and we have changed our quotations in consequence, but it is only right to note that the trade does not view this advance with any confidence, and the only sales that are effected are on immediate orders. Herring are dull. Little or no enquires are making for them. Quotations are, therefore, merely nominal. Green cod is very scarce, American and Montreal orders having practically cleaned out the supply in this city. Fish oils are dull, as outside markets give quotations so low as not to cover cost here and freight and other charges. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, February 7.—"The supplies generally appear to be limited. In green cod, most of the available supply in the Maritime Provinces have been picked up by a Montreal house, and stocks here are very light, especially for large draft, which are held at \$6.50. No. 1 is still quoted at \$4.50 to 4.75 in bbl., and at \$5.25 for No. 1 large. Fry fish is steady at \$4.25 to 4.50 per quintal. Salmon, \$13.50 to 14.50 in barrels for No. 1. Fresh haddock is firm at 3½c. to 4c., and cod, 2½c. to 3c. Fresh harrings are in good demand, and prices are quoted at \$1.10 to 1.20 per 100. Tommy cods, \$1.75." Gloucester, Mass., February 7.—"Last sales of fresh halibut, 12 and 8 cts per lb. for white and gray. We quote frozen herring \$1.25 per hundred. Mackerel in light stock. We quote bloters at \$25, 1s at \$18.50, 2s at \$15.50, and 3s at \$13.25 to 13.50. Bull's Eyes, \$15; Nova Scotia 2s, \$14.50; 1s, \$15.50 to 16; extras, \$17 to 18. Prime Georges codfish are selling at 25 per qtl. for large, and \$3.75 for small; Trawl Bank, \$4 for large, and \$3.62½ for small; Hand line Western Bank, \$4.62½ and \$3.75; Shores, \$4.50; Large Dry Bank, \$4.75; medium, \$3.75 Large Nova Scotia pickle-cured, \$4.75. Large fresh codfish sold at Boston to-day at 4 cts. per lb.; haddock, 1½c. to 1¾c.; halibut, 22 cts. Cusk, \$3.25; pollock, \$2.25, slack salted do. \$3; haddock, \$3, and hake, \$2.25. Sales of fresh cod have been made at \$4.25, and fresh haddock at \$2.25. Boneless and prepared fish, 3½ to 5 cts. per lb. for hake, haddock and cusk, and 5 to 6½ cts. for codfish, as to style and quality. Smoked halibut, 6 to 9 cts. per lb.; smoked salmon, 15 cts. per lb.; haddock, 6 cts. per lb. Medium herring, 16 cts. per box; tucks, 12 cts.; lengthwise, 15 cts.; No. 1s, 12 cts. Bloters, 75c.; smoked mackerel, 11 cts. per lb. Canned do., fresh, \$1.50 per doz.; canned trout, \$1.50; fresh halibut, \$1.25; salmon, \$1.75; lobsters, \$1.75; clams, \$1.75. Labrador herring, \$5 to 5.25 per bbl.; medium split, \$4.50; Newfoundland do., \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$5 to 6; Eastport, \$3.50; pickled codfish, \$5; haddock, \$4; halibut heads, \$3.25; tongues, \$6; sounds, \$12; tongues and sounds, \$8.50; alewives, \$3.25; trout, \$14.50; California salmon, \$14.50; Halifax do., \$19; Newfoundland do., \$18. Clambait, \$7 to 7.50; slivers, \$7." Havana, 28th January.—"Codfish have arrived so freely that the price of last week could not be maintained, and sales have been made at \$7 to 7.25. The demand is fairly active, but we hear that shipments are again large from Halifax. St. Jago market is full with last sales at \$6.77—10 per cent. discount. Haddock are selling at \$6.50 to 6.75, with a large supply here—quite enough for the present. Hake are quoted at \$6 to 6.25, with only fair stocks."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.		
Cut Leaf	.....	8½ to 8¾
Granulated	.....	7¾ to 8
Circle A	.....	7½
White Extra C	.....	7
Extra Yellow C	.....	6½
Yellow C	.....	6
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.		
Barbadoes	.....	33 to 34
Demerara	.....	34 to 36
Diamond N.	.....	43
Porto Rico	.....	33 to 34
Cienfuegos	.....	none
Trinidad	.....	31
Antigua	.....	31
Tobacco—Black	.....	38 to 44
" Bright	.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.		
Pilot Bread	.....	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	.....	8½ to 6
Soda	.....	6½ to 5½
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	.....	7½
Fancy	.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

FLOUR.		
Graham	.....	4.60 to 5.00
Patent high grades	.....	5.00 to 5.10
" mediums	.....	4.50 to 4.60
Superior Extra	.....	4.30 to 4.35
Lower grades	.....	3.25 to 3.95
Oatmeal, Standard	.....	5.75
" Granulated	.....	6.00
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	.....	3.35
" —Imported	.....	3.35
Bran per ton—Wheat	.....	21.00
" —Corn	.....	21.00
Shorts	.....	24.00 to 25.00
Middlings	.....	26.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn	.....	28.00 to 30.00
" Oats, per ton	.....	28.00 to 30.00
" Harley	.....	nominal
Feed Flour	.....	3.35 to 3.50
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs., retail	.....	45 to 55
Barley " of 48 " nominal	.....	60
" " of 60 " nominal	.....	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	.....	2.30
Pot Barley, per barrel	.....	4.00 to 5.00
Corn " of 55 lbs.	.....	75 to 85
Hay per ton	.....	13.00 to 14.00
Straw	.....	9.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

B	ceft, Am Ex Mess, duty paid	.....	10.60 to 11.00
"	" Am. Plate, "	.....	11.50 to 12.00
"	" Ex. Plate, "	.....	12.50 to 13.00
Pork,	Mess, American "	.....	17.50 to 18.00
"	" American, clear	.....	18.00 to 18.50
"	" P. E. I. Mess	.....	17.00 to 17.50
"	" P. E. I. Thin Mess	.....	15.00 to 15.50
"	" Prime Mess	.....	14.00 to 14.50
Lard,	Tubs and Pails	.....	11 to 12
"	" Cases	.....	12.20 to 13.00
Hams,	P. E. I., green	.....	8 to 8½
Duty on Am	Pork and Beef	.....	\$2.20 per bbl.

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily. These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—		
Extra	.....	14.50
No. 1	.....	13.75
" 2 large	.....	12.50
" 2	.....	12.00
" 3 large	.....	9.50
" 3	.....	9.00
HERRING.		
No. 1 Shore, July	.....	4.25 to 4.50
No. 1, August	.....	3.25 to 3.50
" September	.....	3.25 to 3.30
Round Shore	.....	3.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per 5l	.....	3.75 to 4.00
Bay of Islands, from store	.....	2.50
ALEWIVES, per bbl.	.....	4.75 to 5.00
CODFISH		
Hard Shore	.....	4.00 to 4.15
New Bank	.....	4.00
Jay	.....	4.00
SALMON, No. 1	.....	14.00
HADDOCK, per qtl	.....	2.50
HAKE	.....	2.50
CUSK	.....	1.75
POLLOCK	.....	1.75
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.	.....	30 to 35c
COD OIL A	.....	22 to 25

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	.....	4.70 to 5.25
Tall Cans	.....	4.60 to 5.00
Flat	.....	6.00 to 6.25
Newfoundland Flat Cans	.....	6.25 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	.....	4.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do	.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spuce, dimension good, per m.	.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	.....	6.50 to 7.05
Hemlock, merchantable	.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	.....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	.....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	.....	1.15 to 1.30
Laths, per m	.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	.....	2.25 to 2.50

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	.....	22 to 25
" " in Small Tubs	.....	21 to 24
" Good, in large tubs	.....	18 to 20
" Store Packed & oversalted new	.....	12 to 15
Canadian, Creamery, new	.....	23 to 25
" Township	.....	22 to 24
" Western	.....	17 to 19
Cheese, Canadian	.....	12½

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	.....	15 to 20
" unwashed	.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	.....	0
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs, No 1	.....	7
" under 60 lbs, No 1	.....	6
" over 60 lbs, No 2	.....	5
" under 60 lbs, No 2	.....	6
Cow Hides, No 1	.....	3
No 3 Hides, each	.....	25
Calf Skins	.....	25
" Deacons, each	.....	25 to 75

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES.		
No. 1 Varieties, new, per bbl.	.....	4.00 to 4.25
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	.....	6.00
Lemons, per box	.....	5.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	.....	5.50
Onions, American, per lb.	.....	3½
Dates, boxes, new	.....	6½
Raisins, Val.	.....	6½ to 7½
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.	.....	13
" small boxes	.....	11 to 14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes	.....	7
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	.....	4.50 to 5.00

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	.....	12 to 15
Geese, each	.....	40 to 65
Ducks, per pair	.....	60 to 75
Chickens	.....	30 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive	.....	4.25
Oxen	.....	3.50
Eat Steers, Heifers light weights	.....	2.50 to 3.00
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs.	.....	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs	.....	2.50 to 3.50

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued.)

And then Mr. Furzedon would chuckle to himself at what was to him an exquisite jest, to wit, that these young innocents would shortly be brought round to his pen to be shorn; and that Kynaston was in complete ignorance that he, Furzedon, was in reality the shearer.

Kynaston had not seen Prance for some months after their interview, and had pretty well dismissed the subject from his mind; he thought it was impossible that Prance could know anything more of his connection with Furzedon than that they were to some extent Turf confederates. Still, when the succeeding spring in London Prance once more made his appearance at the little house in Mayfair, the Major reverted to the subject. But he soon found that the tout knew little more than that Furzedon and himself were acquainted; that he had small knowledge of the Devereux; and that his main motive was a rabid hostility and distrust of Ralph Furzedon. Prance had, indeed, no particular object in rescuing Charlie Devereux from Furzedon's clutches other than the hatred he bore the latter, and, although he considered his patron well able to take care of himself, yet he thought it was better to give him an insight into Furzedon's real character. Dick Kynaston had taken due note of the caution, and said to himself, "I've had to do with some queer customers in my time, but it is always a great advantage to know when you are sitting down to play with 'Ah Sin!'" This had been all Prance had intended by his warning, and he had thought no more of the matter until he saw Furzedon call at the house in Mayfair just after he had left it.

But now all Prance's curiosity was aroused. Two strong passions urged him on to discover what was the connection between the two men—his enmity to Furzedon and his gratitude to Kynaston. Blunted and seared as all his better feelings were, he still held a dogged fidelity towards the Major. He had always been liberal to him, and the unfortunate man felt very grateful to him for the assistance he had rendered in the bitter need of last winter. Still Mr. Prance, as he sits alone in his modest apartment in Great Coram Street, does not exactly see his way to arriving at what he wants.

"What can have brought these two men together?" and as he turns this knotty point over in his mind, the man puffs vigorously at his short clay pipe. Sam Prance's domicile was by no means luxuriously furnished. A bed; a washstand; a chair, by courtesy called easy; and a table or two, comprised its contents, but it was clean, and the proprietor regarded it as princely compared to some of the lodgings he had slitted in and out of during the past few months. One of the tables was littered with a few old Turf Guides, a blotting-pad, pens, ink, and paper, and at length, by way of penetrating the mystery, Prance sat himself down, and, taking up his pen, determined to what he called, "Run off Ralph Furzedon's performances," as he would have gone through those of a race-horse with a view of getting a line through him of some other horse.

"Yes," he muttered, after scribbling fast for ten minutes or more, "it's a very nice sheet, it reads well; it's a pity his swell friends can't see it. His sire, a pawnbroker. Two-year-old performances: trafficking in the sale of unredemmed pledges; backing horses on the Turf; making love to his friend's wife, and urging that friend to neglect an honest occupation for gambling and horse-races—pretty well that for a young 'un who had not reached his eighteenth year. Three-year-old performances: laughing at his friend when he was kicked out of his situation; mocking at him and remarking it was his own fault when his wife ran away, refusing him assistance when he was in difficulties, gibing at him; and, finally, knocking him down because in his extremity, he asked him in pity's sake for a sovereign."

There was no doubt a basis of truth underlying Prance's summary, but the man's morbid antipathy to Furzedon must be allowed for; the coloring was more bold and vivid than the facts warranted, and that Prance should attribute every evil that has befallen him to Furzedon's malign influence must be taken very much *cum grano salis*. He had contributed a fair share himself to his own undoing; and the defalcations which had cost him his situation and blasted his character were in nowise due to any suggestion of Ralph Furzedon. However, painting his enemy in the darkest tints did not serve to elucidate the problem he had sat down to consider. That the Major was fond of a game of cards he thought was likely; that the Major preferred winning to losing he had no doubt, he never knew anybody who did not. That the Major was capable of assisting fortune he deemed probable, and thought none the worse of him for that. In his own easy code of morality he regarded cheating and all games of chance as cleverness, and he was the best player who concealed most cards up his sleeve without detection. Horse racing the same; he saw no harm in a robbery, provided you were in it—it was a rascally thing if you were not; and, if publicly discovered, there was always the chance of your paying the penalties, and not being paid the money. But then there it was again; clever people were not discovered, it was the bunglers that were found out. Now, whatever Furzedon had done—and remember, there was no enormity of this sort that Prance believed he had not committed—he had never been found out. Surely Major Kynaston could not have fallen into the mistake that this was a young gentleman from whom there was money to be won. No, no; the Major was far too 'cute not to have found out for himself long ago that there was nobody about better able to take care of his money than Mr. Furzedon. What could be the link that bound the two men? Nothing but chance is likely to throw light upon one phase of their connection; but it will be odd if Mr. Prance is not shortly acquainted with their confederacy on the Turf, and when that comes to pass there will be slight doubt of Sam unbosoming himself. Of such partnership he will feel certain that his patron must eventually get the worst.

"Because he is young," muttered Mr. Prance to himself, even now in ignorance of all the facts, "the Major thinks he is green. He little guesses he is dealing with the foxiest devil he ever met, who makes capital out of his youth and inexperience. The Major is wary, up to trap, no doubt; thinks, I dare say, that he is not to be had by any one alive. It's a queer world, and it seems a farce to suppose that, sitting here in a room like this, my experience can be good for much; but, for all that, I've learnt this, that the biggest sharper in a skittle-alley is generally the youngest and most innocent-looking yokel. I must get to the bottom of this; for cleaned out by such a robber as Furzedon I'm blessed if I see the Major."

Dick Kynaston was in no very great danger; he was much too wise not to have taken a pretty accurate estimate of his new partner by this time; he was quite aware that, young though he might be, Furzedon was already considerably more rook than pigeon; and, whatever his original intention might have been, had thoroughly abandoned any idea of a snatch at his quill-feathers. The revelation that Furzedon was practically Jordan & Co. would certainly have surprised him, but would have made very little other difference to him, save in one respect, it mattered little to the Major to what money-lenders he took his young friends, his profits in the transaction were pretty much the same in any case. But Dick Kynaston had been born, and, however shady his avocation might now be, still clung to the status of a gentleman. He was ready to interview the money lender in his own den, but let him once recognize that Furzedon was numbered of the usurers, and the Major would take good care that he never crossed the threshold of Mrs. Kynaston's drawing-room again.

Although Sam Prance was not aware, as yet, that Furzedon had inherited and taken up his uncle's business, it stands to reason that his old connection with the pawnbroking business might throw that knowledge in his way at any moment. Should anything prompt him to inquire, it would, of course, be as easy as possible for him to ascertain who was really at the present moment Jordan & Co. His former apprenticeship had taught him the freemasonry of the trade; and what that means we all know, let the trade or profession be what it may.

Revenge upon Furzedon was interwoven into Sam Prance's very being. It might slumber for a time, but it never died. He would brood, in his morbid way, over all the misery that man had cost him, till he wound himself up to that state of mind in which men contemplate taking the life of their fellows. But Prance had considerable regard for his own neck, an apprehension more preservative of life than it usually gets credit for. To say that he had hardly the tigerish temperament of which murderers are composed would be absurd. Murderers seem composed of every possible fibre, from the ruffian who slays his fellow from sheer brutality down to the cringing reptile who does away with his foe simply from terror. No; Mr. Prance in his solitary musings had often muttered to himself with passionate execrations, "How I should like to kill him!" But he had never seriously contemplated anything of the kind. He would have liked to drag Furzedon down to his own level, but of that he felt there was small prospect. His foe was wealthy, and a man likely to keep a strong hand on his gear, let it be well gotten or ill. There was little likelihood of his being able to menace Furzedon's ruin in that wise. In one way only did Mr. Prance see an opportunity of gratifying his hatred, and that was in socially exposing him. He did not quite know as yet even how that was to be brought about, but he was conscious that he knew a good many shady transactions of Furzedon's, and he had little doubt that eventually others would come to his knowledge if he only kept ceaseless watch upon his quondam friend. Not such transactions as would place Mr. Furzedon within reach of the law—Prance considered him too cunning for that; but it might be in his power to proclaim to the world things that would cause Ralph Furzedon's swell acquaintances to turn their backs upon him. And Prance had somehow divined his enemy's weakness in this respect.

It was so. A desire to rub shoulders with the *haut monde* was the aim of Ralph Furzedon's life. With this object he had gone to the University. The furtherance of this design had a good deal to say to his going on the turf. It was something to know a lord, if it was only on a racecourse; to pass the time of day to a real swell even if it was at Tattersall's. Furzedon had tact, was pachydermatous, and, though pushing, not obtrusively so. He did not force an acquaintance, but he wriggled into one with all the sinuous twistings of an eel. Men found themselves gradually committed to a bowing recognition with Ralph Furzedon, while at the same time they wondered how the deuce they came to know him. Instinct had told Prance how to strike his enemy; it wanted only that fortune or his own exertions should give the weapons to his hand. Furzedon, too, and with some reason, flattered himself that he was making his way slowly but surely in the path he had marked out, and should Mr. Prance ever compass his projected *exposé* he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he could have dealt his adversary no bitterer blow.

As for Ralph Furzedon, he was very well contented with the way things were going with him. Most especially was he well pleased with his new allies the Kynastons. The Major promised to prove profitable to him all round. It was from him that the inspiration came concerning Belisarius for the Two Thousand, and Furzedon had won a very nice little stake over that race; then, as for Mrs. Kynaston, she looked like being of much value to him from a social point of view. She had procured him invitations in more than one direction that he coveted, and, cunning and suspicious as he was by nature, he placed unlimited reliance on Mrs. Kynaston's advice concerning this unknown country which he was now entering. It was at her instigation that he had determined to woo Leticia Devereux, and he had resolved to be guided by her advice in every stage of the matter. It must be observed in Kate Kynaston's defence that she knew nothing of Furzedon's antecedents, and believed him to be no more than a racing confederate of her husband's. In spite of that indescribable something about

him which as before said, was apt to produce inquiry concerning his forbears—a point which none of Furzedon's acquaintance had as yet succeeded in penetrating—Mrs. Kynaston regarded him as by no means an ineligible match. He was young, tolerably good-looking—those who admire the Semitic type in man would say very—and undoubtedly well-off. If Lettie Devereux could make up her mind to fancy him she might consider herself well married. There was, of course, the possibility that she might do better; but it is safer to gather the apple within our reach than to set our affections upon those on the topmost bough.

And so Mrs. Kynaston went to work to bring about a match between those two with a clear conscience.

XXV.

KATE KYNASTON RECONNOITRES.

"Well, Mr. Furzedon, when am I to congratulate you?" exclaimed Mrs. Kynaston, as she welcomed that gentleman to her pretty little drawing-room. "Am I to do so to-day? Am I to congratulate you on having stormed the citadel, or to chide your want of enterprise in still delaying the final assault?"

"It's all very well," replied Furzedon; "but it is possible to speak prematurely in these cases. I don't feel quite sure of my ground with Miss Devereux."

"Surely you made her understand that you're paying your addresses to her?" replied Mrs. Kynaston.

"Oh, yes; I don't think there could be any possible mistake about that, but I can't say that I get much encouragement. She is polite enough, and all that; but you know what I mean, she don't encourage me to open my heart."

"Dear me, what has that got to do with it in these days? Don't you know that the basis of matrimonial arrangements in these times is—are you able and willing to open your pockets? Don't be faint-hearted, a girl can't say you 'No' till you have asked her the question, and, if she does, tell her you won't take that for an answer; a little dash and resolution, and you will be engaged to Lettie Devereux before the season's over, and a very sweet, pretty, lady-like wife she will make you."

"I wish I quite thought so," rejoined Furzedon, "but her manner rather gives me warning to go no further than I have done."

"Never fear to put your fortune to the test," rejoined Mrs. Kynaston, gaily, "and don't take thrice no for an answer. I have got a hint to give you: Charlie Devereux is in grievous difficulties, and trusting to his Derby book to pull him through. It never does, you know. He is sure, poor boy, to be in worse trouble than ever after the race. Now, there's an opening for you. A few hundreds is not much object to you, if you are in earnest about this thing. Save your friend from the results of his folly—you enlist him at once on your side; and as for Lettice, she can hardly refuse to listen to her brother's benefactor."

"How did you learn all this?" exclaimed Furzedon, eagerly.

"From Charlie himself," replied Kate Kynaston. "He was up in town for two or three days last week, and told me, if Belisarius was't get him out of the scrape, there was nothing for it but a full confession to his father."

"He told you this?" said Furzedon, as his quick brain rapidly turned over the chances of the situation.

"Yes," he continued at length, "that would give me an opportunity. I am not given to throwing my money away much, but you are quite right. I should have a *quid pro quo* in this case, and I would willingly risk a few hundreds to make Miss Devereux my wife. Is she likely to be in town soon?"

"That's just what I can't make out, but I mean knowing this afternoon. She is dying to come, but that tiresome old aunt of hers hasn't written as yet; however, I'm going out to see her to-day, and if she has not sent that invitation, I fancy she will after I've had a talk with her."

"You won't mention my hopes to Mrs. Connop?" said Furzedon, a little anxiously.

"Perhaps," responded Mrs. Kynaston, with a somewhat queer expression on her face; "I shall see. I don't think you are quite the nephew that old woman would be disposed to welcome; she is a foolish, romantic old thing, and has, I suspect, nursed the idea of marrying Lettice to Mr. Slade."

"Not quite so foolish, dear Mrs. Kynaston, as you think," rejoined Furzedon, as he rose to take his departure; "I've a strong idea that those two were very good friends before they parted last year."

"That matters little," replied the lady, coolly; "Mr. Slade is in no position to marry, and any slight flirtation there might have been between them is not a thing worth your consideration. Good-bye, don't forget my advice; ask Lettice Devereux to be your wife the first time you have an opportunity, and should she say 'No,' which I don't believe she will, well, ask her again when she has had a few weeks to think about it."

Mr. Furzedon said no more, but bade his hostess adieu, and walked leisurely back to his own rooms, pondering deeply on the advice that had been given him.

Interested though her motives might be, Mrs. Kynaston could hardly be accused of not working energetically to bring about the marriage she had planned. It had become essential for her purpose that Miss Devereux should now make her appearance in town, and she drove off that afternoon to call upon Mrs. Connop, and ascertain when Lettice might be expected. She found that lady at home, and very full of grievances.

(To be continued.)

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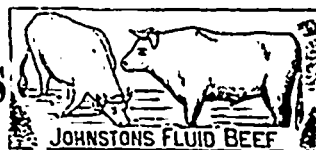
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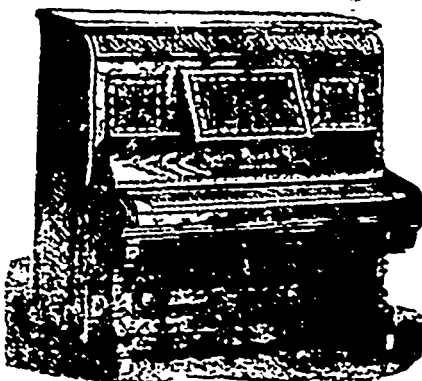
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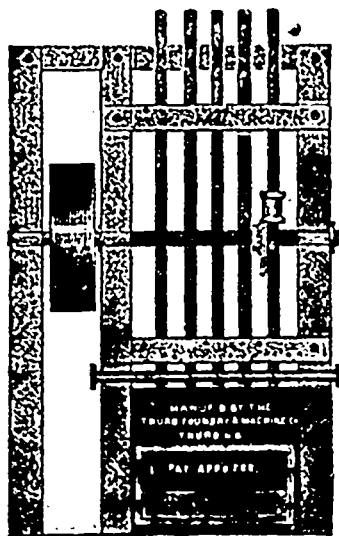
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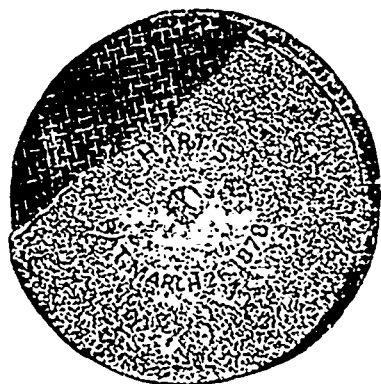
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MINING.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD-MINERS' ASSOCIATION.—There was such a small
attendance at the first annual meeting of the above Association that it was
wisely determined to adjourn until Saturday, the 3rd day of March next,
when the meeting will be held in the Halifax Hotel at 2.30 p.m. The
following communication explains the situation so clearly that there is no
necessity for further comment:—

"The meeting of gold-miners called for the 3rd instant, at which it was
expected the Miners' Association would be successfully launched, was not
of that representative character which the promoters of the movement had
a right to expect, nor did the mining men assemble in sufficient numbers to
give very much encouragement to those who were honestly seeking by this
means to place the business of gold-mining on a more secure and permanent
basis. I regret to say that in reference thereto, it will be necessary to state
some very plain truths, and while it is a matter of sincere regret that the
statements thus necessitated will not redound to the credit of the province
or the gold industry, I think the best way to overcome obstacles is to meet
them fairly and openly, and that a plain statement of facts will be the
shortest road to a decision as to whether the gold miners of the province
really want such an Association as is proposed.

The initial work of the Association had gone on very encouragingly,
and up to a certain point the success of the movement seemed fully assured.
Quite a number of encouraging letters were received from various districts,
and these assurances, together with the verbal promises of support from
those mining men who are contiguous to the city, were deemed sufficient to
give the Association a fair start.

Suddenly a feeling of suspicion and mutual distrust seems to have been
engendered in some quarter, and to have been so industriously fanned into
flame, as to very largely neutralize all previous effort, and to kill out the
meeting of the 3rd, which seems to have been the object intended.

To have it proclaimed to the world that the gold-mining men of Nova
Scotia could not unite in the furtherance of their common interests because
of petty personal jealousies, would be sufficiently humiliating, but it is still
more discreditable to be compelled to the admission that this distrustful
spirit has taken the form of national discrimination, the Nova Scotians in
the business being jealous of the influence of the Americans, and vice versa.
That this feeling of jealous rivalry and emulation in littleness so entirely
reprehensible, is not shared by mining men generally, and that this blow
below the belt at the Association in its infancy will not be endorsed by
those eligible for membership, but whom distance prevented attending, was
a conviction so strong in the minds of those who did attend that the meet-
ing was adjourned to Saturday, March 3rd, at 2.30 o'clock at the Halifax
Hotel, and I was requested by those present to place the matter fully and
fairly before the mining men of the province.

The question to be decided between the present time and the date of
the adjourned meeting is this,—Are the gold-miners of the province
content to rest under the odium which the failure of the Association from
the cause indicated would entail, or will they effectually remove the stigma
by rallying to the support of the movement in sufficient numbers to
warrant the successful organization of the Association at the date named.

The Association, when successfully under way, is calculated to be eminently
useful to all those legitimately engaged in gold-mining, and I now appeal to
all mining men throughout the province who are eligible for membership
to send to Mr John H. Anderson, of Pictou, authority to register their
names as applicants for membership, and to those who have already done so
to renew their expression of confidence in the Association and its work.

And I would particularly request that all who can possibly attend the
adjourned meeting would endeavor to do so even if at some personal incon-
venience, in order that a sufficient number may be present to secure the
selection of a fully representative executive.

J. H. TOWNSEND.

The gentlemen who attended the meeting of the 3rd instant, and by
whom I was requested and authorized to publish the foregoing were L. L.
Wadsworth, John H. Anderson, J. M. Reid, H. G. Stenshorn and Thos.
B. Donaldson.

J. H. T.

CARLETON GOLD DISTRICT.—Messrs. Turner & Co. are pushing operations
on their property in this district, and are convinced that they have a very
valuable mine.

It is their determination to build a 10 or 20 stamp mill and put in a 50
horse power engine and boiler in the spring. Lumber and timber have been
cut for the new mill and other buildings. Last fall the firm put up shaft
house, engine house, blacksmith shop, barn and dwelling house with ten
rooms, not completed.

The main shaft is 60 feet to bed rock, and is well timbered. Tunnels
have been driven 150 feet north and south, and six leads, 2 of 8 feet in
thickness, regular "Jumbos," have been cut. All are reported as carrying
free gold, and the prospects are very bright for a large gold yield the
coming spring and summer. Messrs. W. H. Turner & Co. are evidently
pushing business men, and will doubtless prove most valuable additions to
the ranks of our gold-mine owners.

There is dearth of mining news, and we trust our correspondents in the
various mining camps have not forgotten that we and thousands of our
readers look anxiously for their contributions. Great interest is now being
evinced in gold-mining matters, and we should like to gratify this longing
by weekly condensed reports from all the mining districts in the Province.

As the Provincial Parliament will soon be in session, we think it well to
draw attention to the valuable suggestions found on page 9 of the 1886
Report of the Deputy Commissioner and Inspector of Mines:—

MINING.—Continued.

"I venture to draw your attention to that part of the Mines and Minerals Act relating to the granting of Prospecting Licenses for Gold. These licenses are granted for six months, with an option of renewal. Their location and renewal has led to much confusion and trouble in new districts, as they are frequently selected almost at random for speculative purposes, and mistakes arise when portions of them are selected for leasing, etc. In view also of the large extent of ground covered by leases which are practically unforfeitable, the following suggestion may be worth consideration. This is briefly that the system of granting prospecting licenses be abolished, that leases be issued for any term decided on, say 20 or 30 years, to be held by labor or annual rental. That on the non-performance of the labor or non-payment of the rental the lease be thereby forfeited without recourse to any court of investigation or forfeiture. To give an opportunity to those who may be desirous of prospecting, the cost of the lease for the first year could be made the same as that of a prospecting license of equal extent, but if the lessee desired to continue his operations he should then before the close of the first year secure the continuation of the lease for another year by payment of the permanent rental, and so on. An arrangement similar to this would on the basis of a small annual rental, of say \$1.00 an area, prove a boon to the prospector, for under the present arrangement he would pay for a prospecting license of one area for 12 months, 75 cents, then for a lease \$2.00, in all \$2.75. This secures him the ground for say two years; if he did not work his lease would be liable to forfeiture. Under the proposed arrangement the same sum would secure to him his area for three years. This arrangement would also give the Province a revenue from the numerous unworked leases now hindering exploration and probable discovery of valuable ground in all our mining districts, stimulate the holders to work, and give a security and fixity of title to leases which is desirable in the interests of investors. Provision could be made to protect properties on which any temporary cessation of work was necessary, or which were in litigation, and to prevent injustice to any prior occupant who had made any bona fide expenditure."

LAKE CATCHA DISTRICT.—John Anderson is prospecting on his areas northwest of the Cambridge property, and has struck a very rich angular. He had a nasty fall down one of the shafts, cutting his leg badly on a tub at the bottom, but this did not prevent him driving 30 miles to attend the meeting of the Gold-Miners' Association. We are glad to say that he is rapidly recovering from his injuries, and hope that he will be more cautious in the future. Men of his pluck and determination are needed to advance the gold-mining interests of the Province, and should he give up active work he would be sadly missed.

On the Oxford property Manager Reid is "pursuing the even tenor of his ways," and is getting good returns out of the split lead. This lead was for some time abandoned on account of a fault, but has been most cleverly rediscovered with most gratifying results.

Continuing our extracts from Mr. Eugene Costo's report on the "Mineral Statistics of the Dominion of Canada during the year 1886 and previous years," we find the production of manganese ore in 1886 to have been 1,789 tons, valued at the mines at \$41,499. It is supposed that a small quantity from New Brunswick has not been returned, and should be added to that total. In 1885 the production of manganese ore in Nova Scotia is stated, in the report of the Inspector of Mines of the Province, to have been 353½ tons, and the exports from New Brunswick that year were 1,607 tons, valued at the ports of shipment at \$29,597. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are the only provinces of the Dominion where manganese mines have been in active operation. New Brunswick leads in the total product, which in 1886 was 1,515 tons, valued at the mines at \$22,051. There was exported from Nova Scotia from 1873 to 1886, both inclusive, 1,769 tons, valued at \$105,172, and from New Brunswick during the same period, 14,270 tons, valued at \$239,268. The industry both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, more especially in the latter province, is greatly on the increase, and we are constantly in receipt of information relative to new finds.

MICA.—The quantity of cut mica, of domestic production returned as having been sold in 1886, was 20,361 lbs., valued on the market at \$29,008, the average price thereof being \$1.42 a pound. This represents the production of four different mines, three in Ontario, and one in Quebec, and is believed to be all that was produced in Canada in 1886. The low average price of \$1.42 is due to the fact that the largest producer is not selling a first class quality; but the average price of that from the other mines is between \$2 and \$3. This shows that much of our mica is of very fine quality, as the average price in 1885 of all mica sold in the U. S. was computed at \$1.75 a pound. A very appropriate remark made in the report of the Mineral Resources of the United States (1885) may nevertheless be quoted:—"The fact that fine large sheets of mica have a value of several dollars per pound, reaching in exceptional cases as much as \$10 per pound for special purposes, has led to popular misapprehension in regard to the average value of the mineral, and the average price in 1885 is given, as above stated, at \$1.75 a pound. It must also not be forgotten, in considering the value of a mica mine, that great waste is always to be expected on account of numerous naturally bad portions in the deposits, causing inevitable loss in mining and cutting." As the information above is invaluable, we have quoted Mr. Costo in *extenso*.

Probably the largest known deposits of talc are to be found in the Western counties of North Carolina.

Iron Property For Sale,

SITUATED IN

MARGARETSVILLE, ANNAPOLIS CO., N. S.

Consisting of Fourteen Leases, covering over Two Thousand Acres, through which the Iron Deposits have been traced.

The iron belongs to the owners of the soil, from whom leases have been obtained, extending over a period of sixty-five years. The deposit is of high grade magnetic or specular iron ore, which is present in unlimited quantities. From a shaft sunk 30 feet in depth on the range, 40 tons of ore were raised, which proved of the most superior quality.

Abundance of good timber and wood are at hand, and the celebrated Spring Hill and Styles coal mining properties are only a short distance away. There is a gradual descent from the farthest extent of the property down to a commodious shipping wharf, from which the ore may be shipped the year round.

Purchasers will be furnished with full particulars on application at

The Critic Office, 161 Hollis St., Halifax.

REMEMBER!

That we not only keep the best stock of

GOLD MINING SUPPLIES,

BUT ALSO

MILL AND MACHINERY SUPPLIES

—AND—

GENERAL HARDWARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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LYONS' HOTEL,

Opp. Railway Depot.

KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, - Prop'r.

Western Counties Railway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after **MONDAY 28th Nov., 1887.** Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:—

LEAVE YARMOUTH, daily at 7.15 a.m., Arrive at Digby, at 10.15 a.m.
LEAVE DIGBY, daily at 3.30 p.m. Arrive at Yarmouth 7.00 p.m.

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. Connections at Digby daily (with Steamer "Evangeline" to and from Annapolis,) Halifax, and Stations on the W. & A. Railway, with Steamer "Secret" to and from St. John every Monday Wednesday and Saturday.

At Yarmouth, with Steamer "Dominion" for Boston every Saturday Evening, and from Boston every Thursday morning. With Stage daily (Sunday excepted), to and from Barrington, Shelburne and Liverpool.

Through tickets may be obtained at 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, and the principal Stations on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway.

J. BRIGNELL,
General Superintendent.
Yarmouth, N. S.

PROTECTION

We must have, because if not protected from the cold, chilly winds of January, the system is liable to a constitutional change, and the lungs become weakened and diseased, then wear a

"Pine Balsam" Protector,

Filled with Fir Balsam, of great benefit to any one with a lung trouble, by giving off its healing properties to the lungs, both by absorption and inhalation. These Protectors, along with Chamox Jackets, Polar Jackets, Eider Down Jackets, and the French Flannel Jacket. But why ejaculate further than to state that there is a full line of Protectors in stock at the LONDON DRUG STORE, 147 Hollis Street.

J. GODFREY SMITH,

Dispensing Chemist. Proprietor-Agent for LAURENCE'S ASSAULT Pebbles Spectacles & Eye-Glasses.

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Hides, Leather & Findings.

Always open to Buy any quantity of Hides and Slaughter Sole Leather. Correspondence solicited.

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Square and Upright Pianofortes, Church & Parlor Organs, Piano Stools, Sheet Music, Music Books, Band Instruments, Fittings, &c., General Musical Merchandise, 57 GRANVILLE ST., CORNER SACKVILLE ST., HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Mine, Mill & Factory Managers

Whether in Halifax or in the Country,

Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that

AARON SINFIELD,
Mason and Builder,

has had over thirty years experience and has made a special study of, all kinds of furnace work, so as to reduce to a minimum the expenditure of coal and time, and to make the process of "firing up" as expeditious as possible. Expert advice given, and all kinds of Jobbing promptly executed in a thorough, mechanical style at lowest possible rates.

Address—7 GOTTINGEN ST., CITY.

HOME AND FARM.

We continue our extracts from the pamphlet of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty:—

PITHING.—The term "pithing" is applied to two methods of inflicting injury to the nervous system, and thereby producing death. By one method, that most commonly in vogue, the spinal cord is severed or punctured between the first and second bones of the neck, where the peculiarity of the articulation leaves an opening. This is done by a variety of instruments. Although the animal drops immediately, he continues for some seconds and even minutes, the heart continues to beat and the brain to live and act. By the other method, a small spot situated in the lower and posterior portion of the brain is reached and broken up by the introduction of a narrow, sharp instrument. Death is almost instantaneous. "No attempt is made at inspiration, there is no struggle, and no appearance of suffering. The animal dies simply by a want of aeration of the blood, which leads in a few moments to an arrest of the circulation." (Dalton's Physiology). Both of these modes of slaughtering, especially the last, require an anatomical knowledge as well as a practical dexterity that but few would attain, and if they are not quickly executed, are undoubtedly attended by more suffering than other methods.

Without entering further into the consideration of physiological questions of so much importance, we may with safety lay down the following proposition:

All animals, when slaughtered, should be deprived of sensibility by inflicting sufficient injury to the brain, either by a sudden and violent blow of the axe or mallet, by the bullet, or by some other equally efficient means, and should then be immediately bled during the state of insensibility.

We have more than once answered questions as to whether apples are good for milch cows. In a country producing such an abundance of this fruit as Nova Scotia it may be worth while again—in answer to a correspondent—to advert to the subject.

There is good authority for stating that their value as food is enhanced by the fact that the nutritive elements are in such a shape as to be easily utilized by the system. They may, therefore, be said to avail beyond the value indicated by bulk or weight. We frequently feed too much dry fodder. Of course this applies to the winter. The results, however, are more or less injurious. Many farmers do not pay enough attention to roots. When ensilage was introduced, some who had never grown enough roots to meet the requirements of a well ordered and well considered farm, turned to it after more or less consideration—generally less—though it is more costly than root crops, and though it is by no means satisfactorily settled that the results of feeding it are so much better than the results of feeding roots, as to cover the extra expense of preserving.

Prof. Arnold, an authority of weight, cites an experiment made by himself in feeding three cows with moderately acid apples, ripe and mellow, for several weeks, at the rate of 12 to 20 lbs. to each cow daily. This gave him a finer flavored butter than he had ever obtained from grain or grass.

It is to be observed that there is in this statement a want of definiteness which somewhat detracts from the practical value we endeavor to impart to the limited space we have at our command. It is not stated whether or what other food was given, or at what period of the year the experiment was made. We should suppose there was some basis of hay or grain, and the time must have ranged between the early fall and spring. These, however, are points which a little common-sense will enable any sensible farmer to regulate for himself. Whatever may have been the duration of the Professor's experiments, he states that he has known others to feed apples in larger quantities, and for a longer period, with satisfactory results, *i. e.*, that their butter was not only fine flavored, but possessed remarkable keeping quality. The stock also maintained excellent health. The quality of the milk for cheese was superior to a degree which attracted the notice of the managers of cheese factories, and not only that, but the quantity was increased under moderate feed of apples. This is valuable testimony, and to intelligent farmers who know by intimate experience the wholesomeness of apples for human food there can be no difficulty in applying the analogy, for it is certain that what is wholesome for human beings is more or less so (as regards vegetable substances) for non-carnivorous animals.

J. B. S.—Try feeding good oats, wheat and bran, and whole flaxseed steeped, and we think you will find your trouble—the scouring of your cattle—cease.

J. H.—The following prescription is recommended for urinary trouble in horses— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Venice turpentine and 8 ozs. raw linseed oil; repeat in four days. Feed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of powdered bi-carbonate of potash twice a day. We have found decoction of linseed and saltpetre do much good both to man and beast. For the former a piece as large as the tip of your little finger in a small tea-cup of decoction of linseed twice or three times a day for a single day, is very effective where there is sluggishness in the action of the kidneys. For a horse we have found about three times the quantities, three times a day, do much good. The saltpetre makes the linseed decoction quite thin, but that is of no consequence.

A. F. C.—We should certainly not use a brood mare in foal on a tread-power. The incline of the power cannot be but detrimental in that state, especially if the period of gestation is far advanced.

HORSESHOEING.—It is an old and fully acknowledged saying, that "no feet no horse," or as it might be stated in other language, no matter how perfect or sound a horse may be in other respects, if he is defective or unsound in the feet he is practically valueless.

In this connection there is another matter to be considered, and that is that feet that are sound upon a horse may be rendered unsound, not by the carelessness or neglect of the owner or keeper wholly, but by improper and defective shoeing. If the truth could be arrived at in the matter there is little doubt but that a large proportion of those who attend to the shoeing of horses really do not know very much about the actual bony structure of the foot, or to such a degree as to be able to remedy existing or threatening troubles to it. It is rarely the case that a country smith upon whom dependence is placed for shoeing understands anything about the anatomy of the horse's foot. Because of this lack of knowledge, the shoeing may be so done as to create lameness, and from continuance of the cause disease of the foot may be produced, and ultimately the horse be ruined. But if the foot is fully understood, for a trivial lameness the shoe, by being properly set, may relieve it and finally cure the trouble.

We have frequently heard it claimed that faulty action in the horse could be to a great extent corrected, but we never realized the same to the extent we have since reading that valuable work by Professor George E. Rich entitled "Artistic Horseshoeing." The author began to shoe horses when eleven years old, and, having been in constant practice since then, has formed more than fifty different kinds of shoes, all for a specific purpose, adapted to different conditions of the foot, curing some diseases or correcting some faults of the gait. He succeeds in accomplishing, in treating horses injured by bad shoeing, what ordinary blacksmiths regard as wonders. For the good of these patient and faithful animals shoers should instruct themselves in the matter of setting shoes scientifically as well as artistically, so that the noble horse may not be injured or ruined.—William H. Yoemans in *Mirror and Farmer*.

OUR COSY CORNER.

Weak milk, boiling hot, will take out most fruit stains. Dip the articles five or six times in hot milk.

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

A glossy starch is made by mixing together a quart of starch, a teaspoonful of salt and one of white soap scraped fine; boil after adding hot water until as thick as you wish.

To produce a good gloss on linen, pour a pint of boiling water on two ounces of gum arabic, cover and let stand over night; add a spoonful to the starch.

Wheel grease, and all other grease, on cotton goods, may be taken out with cold, soft water and any good soap; soft soap is the best. In cases of long standing, wet the spot with kerosene oil and let it soak for some hours, then wash as before directed.

TO RESTORE COLOR.—It is customary to use ammonia for the purpose of neutralizing acids that have accidentally or otherwise destroyed the color of fabrics. This must be applied immediately, or the color is usually destroyed.

Great care should be taken in washing milk cans, and all vessels into which milk is set, as milk "turns" very readily when put in an unclean dish. Wash first in cold water, second in a strong solution of soda and water, and then clean tepid water. Wipe dry, and if possible set out of doors to sun and air.

The jauntiest muff of the season is a pretty bit of vanity made of plush or velvet, lined with colored satin or sealskin. The form is soft and pliant, with a full bow of picot edge ribbon and a spray of artificial flowers, or a bunch of ostrich tips.

The rose pillow now takes the place of the pine needle bag for making a perfumed head rest.

Lace is now painted with water colors and very effective results are produced. The paint is mixed with gum arabic or mucilage before it is used for this purpose.

In the decoration of the table a partiality for yellow and white is noticeable, and gold banded china and threads of lemon color in the borders of the damask are seen.

The low, old-fashioned sofa, which of late years has rather dropped out of style, begins to be seen in all comfortable rooms; its broad arms and high back make it a restful piece of furniture.

A very handsome portiere and the result of much time and patient work was made of bits of silks, sewn together in long strips and then interwoven checkerboard fashion. The result was a rich, desirable curtain, such as could not be easily duplicated.

A scrap jar should be in every room. We knew of an old lady who was visiting an elegantly furnished house, and complained that she carried an orange peel all day in her pocket, because there was no stove, or open fireplace, nor any other place to put it.

No longer does the trousseau consist of such large numbers of gowns or garments. A tailor made walking suit, a reception dress, two dinner costumes, one ball dress and a couple of negligé morning gowns of delicate dainty make, are all that any bride would want and many get along with less than this and make a very good appearance.—*Boston Courier*.

RELIGIOUS.

METHODIST.

The death is announced of the Rev. Dr. Enoch Wood, a prominent minister of the Methodist Church in Ontario. A memorial service was held in the Metropolitan church, Toronto, last Sunday evening.

The Rev. W. G. Lane will shortly repeat in this city the lecture lately delivered by him in Kaye St. church on "A trip to Sweden."

The will of the late Sir Wm. M. Arlleur, a prominent layman of the Methodist Church of England, contains the following bequests: £1,000 to the London City Mission, £1,000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society; £1,000 to the Wesleyan church at Ennis Killou, Ireland, £9,075 to the Metropolitan Chapel Building Fund; £15,000 toward the erection of a house for the daughters of Wesleyan ministers of Ireland, and a like amount for its support; £5,000 to the Methodist College, Belfast; £10,000 towards the erection of a Wesleyan Theological Institution in Ireland; £1,000 to the Orphan Working School, and £1,000 to the Children's Home, Birmingham. During his life the testator distributed a large amount for charitable objects.

Methodism in Japan is of only fourteen years growth, but there are now over 3,300 communicants in the various Methodist bodies. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, which is the strongest, has 30 missionaries, with 2,500 members.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The unanimity and rapidity with which Rev. Dr. Courtney, of St. Pauls, Boston, was selected Bishop of Nova Scotia by the Synod on Wednesday last, were most remarkable. It now remains to be seen whether that is only the beginning of united work, zeal, and liberality which is henceforth to characterize the Anglican Church in this Province.

The Rev. F. R. Murray announced in a frowell speech made to the Synod that he had finally determined to leave the Diocese, and seek the restoration of his health in a warmer climate.

The Church Army is beginning to spread beyond the limits of Halifax. Arrangements have been made to send a Captain to work in Lockeport and Shelburne, and it is understood that a man who has been working in the city as an officer is to go to Springhill to assist the energetic rector there.

Rev. H. A. Harley, of Windsor, and Rev. Dr. Bowman, of Parisboro, were in town over Sunday. Dr. Bowman preached in St. Luke's at the morning service.

Sufficient funds have been now raised to furnish the sum of £3,000 for the income of the proposed new bishopric of Wakefield, England. The division of the See of Gloucester and Bristol will be next in order. The new suffragan of London, Dr. Eisle, will soon be at work. It is rumored that Dr. Boyd Carpenter, of Ripon, is not indisposed to accept the new See of Wakefield. The church in the mother country is alive to her work; and even in Wales, where she was supposed to have been in a minority, it has been shown that this is a mistake. There is a long lease of life before her yet, though all men be her foes.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Mr. Lord has declined the call extended to him some time ago by the Presbyterian church in Hamilton, Bermuda.

In the United Presbyterian Church, Scotland, there are 18 ministers who have attained their ministerial jubilees.

It is said that a bronze statue of ex-President McCosh, of Princeton College, is being made.

The Presbyterian Alliance, composed of representatives of the several Presbyterian churches throughout the world, meets in Exeter Hall, London, July 3rd. Among other matters to be discussed will be the question of co-operation in Foreign Missions; also woman's work in the church, and the best way of aiding the weak churches on the continent.

Last Sunday the Rev. John McMillan, of Chalmers' church, was to have exchanged with the Rev. Mr. George, of Dartmouth. On account of the ice in the harbor the ferry-boat was unable to cross. The reverend gentleman immediately chartered a steam tug and proceeded to the other side. On arriving there he discovered that Mr. George was unable to exchange, so he returned to the tug and directed the captain to put on all steam so as to enable him to get back to Halifax in time for service. He succeeded in reaching the church a few minutes before eleven o'clock. As the sermon he was to deliver in Dartmouth was one which he had very shortly before preached in his own church, he was obliged to preach from a text chosen on the spur of the moment. His sermon on the occasion was pronounced to be one of his ablest efforts.

The receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States (North) amounted to \$318,068.06. The difference between this and \$1,000,000 is the measure of work to be done by the churches between that date and the 1st of May next if the million for Foreign Missions is to be made up.

BAPTIST.

Rev. A. S. Patton, D. D., who has been for some years editor of the Baptist Weekly, of New York, died a few days ago. He was born in England, but went to the United States at an early age. For upwards of forty years he was a prominent minister of the denomination.

The King of Siam has given to the American Baptist Mission at Bangkok, £48,000 for school and hospital purposes.

REVISED LIST OF BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

STANDARD AND POPULAR WORKS

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!

Read the following list and send us the numbers of the books you desire:

- 1 The Widow Bedott Papers. This is the book over which your grandmothers laughed till they cried, and it is just as funny to-day as it ever was.
- 2 Winter Evening Recreations, a large collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles, etc., for social gatherings, private theatricals, and evenings at home.
- 3 Back to the Old Home. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Hidden Perils."
- 4 Dialogues, Recitations and Readings, a large and choice collection for school exhibitions and public and private entertainments.
- 5 The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence.
- 6 The Frozen Deep. A thrilling Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White."
- 7 Keel Court Farm. An interesting Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
- 8 The Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott.
- 9 The Lady of the Lake. A romance in verse.
- 10 In Cupid's Net. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
- 11 Amos Barton. A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
- 12 Lady Gwendoline's Dream. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
- 13 The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
- 14 The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of the funny stories, sketches, anecdotes, poems and jokes.
- 15 John Bowerbank's Wife. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
- 16 The Gray Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
- 17 Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
- 18 Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
- 19 Fancy Work for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work embroidery, etc., etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
- 20 Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young. The finest collection of fairy stories published.
- 21 Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen, a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving the rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
- 22 Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all, upon many and various subjects.
- 23 The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes, hints to housekeepers, telling how to cure all common ailments by simple remedies.
- 24 Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands, a very interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manners and customs of people of foreign countries.
- 25 87 Popular Ballads. Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
- 26 Called Back. A Novel. By Hugh Conway.
- 27 At the World's Mercy. A Novel. By Florence Warden.
- 28 Mildred Trevanion. A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
- 29 Dark Days. A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."
- 30 Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread and Cheese and Kisses."
- 31 Leoline. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. W.—P to KB4 stops your No. 3. It is not usual for a two-mover to commence with a check.

"D."—Your letter came too late for last issue. We hope you are no longer mystified by Nos. 1 and 2. Your improved solution of No. 2 is stopped by B to K3.

L. JOHNSTONE—We are much gratified by your kind letter.

W. E. P.—Yours received and forwarded to manager.

E. S. CREED.—In No. 2, B takes Kt; in No. 3, Kt interposes.

H. STAIRS.—Your correct solution of No. 3 received.

In the solution of Problem No. 1, several of our correspondents do not seem to understand that if the Black Knight at Q2 moves, White can then mate by Q to K5.

N. B.—Correspondents should in all cases give their full names and addresses, but not necessarily for publication.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 4.

Q to Q Kt5, etc.

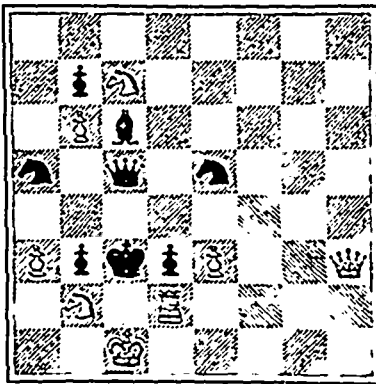
(Correct solutions received from Rev. C. E. Willets, "Edgie," V. G. Gray, L. M. Wilkins, L. Johnstone, J. W. W., E. S. Creed, W. Lawson, H. B. Stairs, C. Cutbill, F. A. P., P. H. Brown, Mrs. H. Moseley, and "D.")

We should be pleased if our solvers would in future, together with their solutions, send us their critical opinions of the problems set each week.

PROBLEM NO. 6.

By S. Loyd.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

The St. Petersburg players are very inebriated at winning their correspondence game with the British Chess Club of London. They have just celebrated their victory by a grand banquet, presented their captain with a handsome souvenir of the event, and decided to immediately challenge Vienna to a similar match.

CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The following is the final score:—E. Pope, 4; J. E. Narraway, 4; N. MacLeod, 4; G. Barry, 2; C. P. Champion, 1/2, and E. Sanderson, 1/2. The ties are now being played off.

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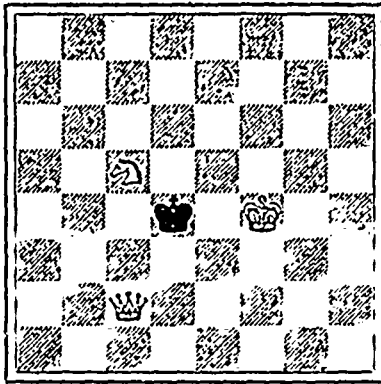
For sale at Critic Office, Halifax.

PROBLEM NO. 7.

By M. Paul Loquin.

(Inserted specially for beginners.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

Game played, January 19th, in the Canadian Chess Association Tourney between Messrs. N. MacLeod, of Quebec, and J. E. Narraway, of Ottawa.

WHITE.

N. MacLeod.

- 1 P to K4
2 P to QB3 (a)
3 P takes P
4 Kt to KB3
5 B to K2.
6 P to KR 3
7 P to Q4
8 B to K3
9 QKt to Q2
10 Q to B2
11 Kt takes Kt
12 Kt to Q2
13 Castles Q R
14 P to KB4
15 P to K Kt4
16 QR to KBsq
17 B takes P
18 Kt to Q Kt3
19 K to Kt sq
20 Q takes Kt
21 P takes B
22 P to KB5
23 P to KR4
24 P to K Kt5
25 P to K R5
26 Q to K Kt3
27 P to KB6
28 P takes P ch
29 K R to K Kt sq

BLACK.

J. E. Narraway.

- 1 P to K3
2 P to Q4
3 P takes P
4 QB to Kt5 (b)
5 Kt to KB3
6 B to K3
7 B to K2
8 P to B3
9 Kt to K5 (c)
10 P to KB 4
11 BP takes Kt
12 Castles
13 Kt to Q2
14 P to Q Kt3 (d)
15 P to QB4
16 QB P takes P
17 B to KB3
18 Kt to QB4
19 Kt takes Kt
20 B takes B
21 R to QBsq
22 B to KB2
23 R to QB3
24 B to Ksq
25 R to Q3
26 R to Q2
27 P takes P
28 K to R sq
29 Q R to KB2 (e) and White mates in 3 moves by Q to K Kt7 (ch), etc

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

- (a) The usual move is P to Q4.
(b) Weak; B to K3 or KB4 would be better.
(c) We should prefer Q Kt to Q2 at once.
(d) Black appears perfectly unconscious of the strong attack which White is preparing on the King's side.
(e) White's departure from the beaten track (at move 2), seems to have turned out very successful.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

Mrs H. Moseley's solution to Problem 2 was as follows, the starting position being: Black—men on 1 and 13, king on 17; White—men on 11, 25, and 28; black to play and win.

- 17-21 17-22 20-16 6-10
25 22 16 12 9 14 11 8
21-25 22-26 18-9 19-16
22 18 12 8 11 7 8 4
25-22 26-31 (1) 9-6 16-12
(a) 18 15 8 3 7 2 4 8
22-18 31-27 6-1 10-15
28 24 3 7 (b) 2 7 8 4
1-6 27-24 16-19 15-11
24 20 7 2 15 11
13-17 24-20 1-6 and
20, 16 2 9 7 3 wins

(a) White's best move.

(b) In our absence the sub-editor accepted this solution as correct, not noticing the weak point here, where 15 11 instead of 2 7, would make it a draw for white. White we are anxious to give Mrs. Moseley full credit for seeing the result of this fine ending, still it is our duty to show any weak points that we may discover.—[C. Ed.]

(1) We would suggest the following variation from this point as being shorter and stronger—

- 16-19 6-10 16-12 15-11
15 11 11 8 4 8
9-6 19-16 10-15 and wins
7 3 8 4 8 4

Solution to Problem 3.—Solved by James McEwen, Halifax, and W. N. Reinhardt, Laffavo.

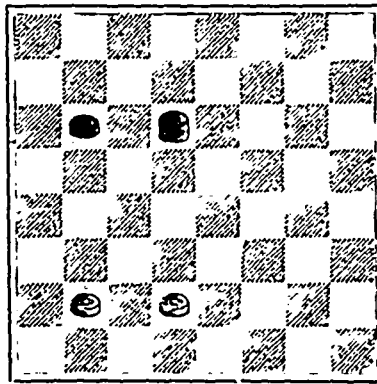
The starting position is as follows: Black—men on 1, 4, 5, 7, 10, 13, 20 and 25, king on 17; White—men on 6, 12, 14, 16, 19, 23, 26 and 27, king on 32. White to move and win.

- 26 22 12 8 26 30 15 18
17-26 4-11 17-22 29-25
32 28 19 12 8 4 30 26
10-17 26-19 13-17 25-29
28 32 32 30 4 8 18 22
1-10 5-9 17-21 21-25
16 11 30 26 8 11 26 30
7-16 13-17 22-25
27 24 12 8 11 15 and wins
20-27 9-13 25-29

PROBLEM 4.

By W. H. C. Wardell, Downsville, New York, in No. 2, Vol. 2, of the Checkerist, Tavares, Florida.

BLACK.—9 10, k.



WHITE.—25, 26.

Black to move and win.

N.B.—Solutions to problems should be mailed not later than one week after they appear in these columns, in order to enable the editor to study them and to show any weak points that there may be in them.

GAME 3.

"SINGLE CORNER."

This was the only game won by Mr. Reed, of Pittsburg, Pa., in the recent match with Mr. Barker, of Boston, for \$400 and the championship of America. Barker had the black.

- 11-12 9-13 10-15 6-9
(a) 22 18 27 23 18 11 27 23
15-22 11-15 8-15 9-11
25 18 31 27 19 10 30 23
8-11 3-8 6-15 13-17
23 19 23 18 24 19 23 19
9-14 14-23 15-24 Reed
18 9 27 11 28 19 wins
5-14 7-23 4-8
29 25 26 19 19 15
6-9 2-6 1-3
25 22 22 18 32 27

(a) These two moves form the "Single Corner," by which name this opening is known, and is probably more generally played than any other.

Will any of our readers show the latest stage at which Barker could have secured a draw, and how?

J. L. BLAUVELT, PORTRAIT ARTIST, STUDIO, 57 GRANVILLE STREET HALIFAX, N. S.

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Ottawa, January 23th, A.D., 1888.

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