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| | L30 PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. } HALIFAX, N. S., JANUA | RY 24, 1890. {Vol. 7 No. 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Destrouted Notes 1,2 the Cham CONTRIBUTED. body and Letter to Cousin Caryl of further Jottings from Ottawa | re sincerely rejoiced to note the resolutions, passed at a meeting of aber of Commerce held on Tuesday, for the amalgamation of that the Board of Trade under a title to be decided on in the course negotiations. The existence of the two bodies separately was a necessary division, and consequent weakening, of forces which it cially desirable to condense and consolidate. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chit-Chat and Chuckles 3 Our th Nows of the Week 4, 5 Poetry—The Promise of Sleep 6 Industrial Notes 7 City Chines 8 Parliamentary Review 8 Our Cosy Corner 8 Commercial 8 Market Quotations 9 Serial—A Disgrace to Hor Family 10, 11 Taking Boarders 12, 13 patrons a 12, 13 | hanks are due to our subscribers for the promptness with which they itted their subscriptions and for the words of appreciation of the many of them have voluntarily expressed. One subscriber writes : RITIC, I send you the names of six new subscribers, all of whom done or more copies of your paper and are pleased with its strong "e If your canvasser comes this way I feel sure he can get many ob. people appreciate a good thing and are willing to pay for it." riends, we will do our best to merit approval and give to our live, bright and newsy paper. | | | | | | | | | | |
| and the second second | THE CRITIC, 16 While 10 THE CRITIC, 10 Published overy Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotls 16 BY CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY. Edited by C. F. FRASER. 10 Subsoription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Subsoription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents. | e sailors are succeeding in stilling the turmoil of the seas by pouring e tempestuous waters, the policy of certain Provincial politicians be far from emollient of friction between the Federal and Provin- ernments. In the recent creations of Queen's Counsels the Ontario ent has taken what seems to be a somewhat unnecessary step in eccedence to the gentlemen appointed by Mr. Mowat over those d by the Dominion Government This measure has certainly at somewhat of an aggressive aspect, and tends to engender a sus- at Mr. Mowat, having been uniformly successful in foregone sies, is not averse to raising another issue which in this case would embrace the whole question of privilege in regard to the appoint- 2. C's. No great harm can ensue, yet it almost seems a pity that trictly necessary question of jurisdiction should be opened up. | | | | | | | | | | |
| and the second se | The results of the elections in New Brunswick only serve to prove hew funcertain is the path of the politician. Premier Blair's government was so far popular that a majority of its supporters were elected by acclamation, while the first Lieutenant Provincial Secretary MacLellan with all his the result of supplanting Mr. Peters in office by Solicitor General Pitcher. | trictly political course of the recent French elections has no doubt trengthen the Republic, but it w'll be generally recognized that in cial methods will tell more effectually than even electoral successes. ady said that "Madame Carnot has done more for the Republic by and shrewd common sense than half-a dozen cabinets. She is ringing together all classes, and toning down social angularities. ar she secures a "a big tree" at Christmastide, whether from Aus- California is of no consequence ; it is the varied fruits that it bears children study. She this season adds to her own circle of juvenile our hundred children—ten boys and ten girls under eleven years e'ected from "the very poorest families" in the twenty wards of to participate in the treat, and given in rooms once occupied by of Russia and the Napoleons "Surely," it is remarked in the Paris the Week, "this is Republicanism in the King's coaches." | | | | | | | | | | |
| | We draw the attention of the St. John <i>Educational Review</i> to a state weak called the popular Descon would be there to answer to his name. We draw the attention of the St. John <i>Educational Review</i> to a state ment which has recently been made in several papers to the following effect: "The star of Behlehem is again to be visible un this year, being its sev- enth appearance since the birth of Christ It comes once in 315 years, and disappears after 17 months. It will be a sixth star added to the five fixed stars in the constellation Cassiopeia while it remains in sight" We are free to confess that we are not posted on this phenomenon, but he astronomical potes of the <i>Review</i> are so sound and interesting, and evince so broad a grasp of astronomical knowledge, that we have no hesitation in seeking and enlightenment at its hand. | and another statement of the efficacy of pouring oil on troubled hich is this time attested by the officers of the United States Ship a, which in a tremendous gale derived comparative ease from the ed. These are described as follows: We had several oil-bags on arge bags filled with oakum and well saturated with oil.) These own over the side, and from time to time a little oil was allowed rough the weather scuppers. The oil spread out to an infinitesi- in film over the water, and the tremendous seas which swept down the vessel, as they reached the limit of the oil subsided into a roll- , which lifted the ship up and then rolled away to leeward. A still king instance is recorded in connection with the rescue by boats of steamer in a tremendous sea mitigated by similar means, but we first named case, as it has the sunction of the reports of Naval Offi- th are perhaps more reliable than many unauthenticated paragraphs. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | The Charlottetown Herald of the 15th instant contains the report in result will | se shoes, and it it is much to be desired that some really practical ll come of it. We are so accustomed to the iron shoe that it would nany to learn the number of totally different modes and materials | | | | | | | | | | |

Inte Charlottetown Herald of the 15th instant contains the report in full of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the defalcations discov ered in the Charlottetown Land Office after the death of Mr. R. A. Strong, Assisstant Commissioner, the defaulter. After deducting from the amount deficient (\$2983 03) the sum of \$676 49 chiefly paid by his son, but which included a month's salary (\$66.66) due to the father, the net deficit remains of \$2306.54. The opportunities of malfeasance appear to have been due to tack of proper oversight and signance in the department, and to loose systems both of audit and book keeping, defects for which the Commissioners suggest due and efficient preventives. Such a case should operate as a warning to all Government departments. If all public employees, espectially the heads, do their duty conscientiously and firmly, such scandals could not by any possibility occur,

ter of horse-shoes, and it it is much to be desired that some really practical result will come of it. We are so accustomed to the iron shoe that it would surprise many to learn the number of totally different modes and materials in use in many parts of the world. mostly it is true outside Christendom. The latest idea we have read of is a shoe in the composition of which paper is the chief constituent. It is said to adhere better to the hoof than the metal shoe, to be unaffected by the action of water, and to be more durable than the caoutchouc which it was once thought might supersede iron. It is stated to become roughened with wear and to be therefore less liable to slip, which is an important advantage. The extreme hardness which can be attained in the preparation of paper, as in "papier mache," is wellknown, and renders it not improbable that the proposed material may be found to answer the purposes required, while it may not, perhaps, be quite so rigid as the metal. The "Exodus" of farmers from the New England States has aroused serious discussion, but it is to the credit of the American Press that it is discussed as a social problem and not as a question of politics.

The political anvils are beginning to ring, and preparations for a struggle are abundantly evident. Is it patriotism or party that leads men to strive for power, and and if party, why? Let the electors be but true to themseives, true to this fair Acadia, and they will place in power the right meb, and their political stripe will count for little.

La Grippe, yes we have had it, with its shivers, pains and aches, and a pretty good grip it took of us too. Did we try fighting it off by walking about in defiance of our feelings, not we, we gave into it gracefully, took our medicine with resignation, and now we are at work again feeling in first-rate case. Moral.—Don't fight La Grippe, and he will let you off easy.

Halifax has a Citizens' Library that is far from being a credit to her as a city. We have the Victoria Art School, that is sadly in need of ample accommodation, and we have a provincial museum which will shortly have to find new quarters. One handsome commodious building in the central part of the City would meet the needs of these three institutions, and the triple alliance would mutually strengthen each. Now is the time to move in this matter.

Our Province is forging ahead and no mistake. Our apple trade has more than trebled itself within the past decade, our mineral resources are being developed, our industries are multiplying and our commerce is steadily increasing. In the face of all this record what blue-nose is there who can truthfully say that we are going to the dogs? The truth is we are enjoying a prolonged season of prosperity, and he who fails to recognize this fact is a slow coach and has outlived his time.

It is reported that the Czar has given offence to both Orleanists and Republicans in France by giving a commission in the Russian army to Prince Louis Napoleon. It is believed that the Czar's complacency towards Prince Napoleon's younger son, is due to his desire to administer a snub to the Orleans family, on account of the continued occupation by Prince Ferdinand of the throne of Bulgaria. This it appears he cannot effect without also offending the Republican party. When a monarch allows his spleen to affect international arrangements he is sure to aggravate such complications as may exist at the time.

If men would but study to understand the baneful effects of intemperance, the common sense of the community would render needless a prohibition party Curb the zeal of those who under the banner of a good cause grow fanatical and fain would put a check upon individual liberty. A Halifax divine is reported to have recently said in a sermon that if Christ's religion sanctioned the use of wine, so much the worse for Christ's religion. Is not such intemperate, not to say blasphemous, language calculated to do the cause of temperance lasting injury. Teaching, not preaching, will show men that temperance is part of the first law of nature.

Very few people probably think much what it costs to maintain a great railway in running order. In the case of the Grand Trunk we have recently had the following statistics. The rolling stock equipment on the 1st July comprised 760 locomotives, 350 first-class and 230 second-class passenger cars, with 3 dining and 6 parlor cars, and 39 combinations of sleeping, smoking, postal or baggage cars. There were also 135 baggage, 12,030 box, 1,280 cattle, and 5.767 platform and coal cars and 399 brake vans. These, with 69 auxilliary and ice scraping cars, and 53 snow ploughs, make a total of 20,496 cars belonging to the company in ordinary use, beside the Pullman passenger: and freight cars of the various freight lines Expenditure of locomotive power and rapirs to engines for the first six months of 1889, amounted to \$2.340 000, and repairs to cars to \$750,000. The locomotives burned 2,209 cords of wood, and 319.989 tons of coal. On this they made a car mileage of 1,872 000 uiles. When we consider that the cost of a locomotive is about from \$8,000 to \$10,000, some taint idea may be formed of the enormous amounts required.

It was said some years ago by a writer in McMillan's magazine that the future of Australia rested with the Engineers. The same writer has recently remarked that "the recent discoveries of underground rivers in the most arid portions of the continent have given these words a greater significance. The difficulty of Australia has always been the fear that the land will not support a large population. These discoveries of water dispel that fear. It now appears that the volumes of rain which fall about once in five years over the greater part of the Australian continent, covering with floods the pleins which for four years previously have not known mode moisture than might be given in England by a good fall of dew, find their way through the porons soils into channels and chambers beneath the surface, where, at a depth of one or two thousand feet, they provide an inexhaustible store of the most precious commodity known to the Australian squatter. It is impossible to say at present how the use of these underground supplies of water may change the face of the Australian continent. The overflow from one bore, at a place called Kerribree, has already cut a channel of several feet in depth through the sand, and now forms a permanent river of several miles in length in what used to be an absolutely waterless country. It is only to be expected that as more water is brought to the surface, the clouds will take up more moisture by evaporaton and the rainfall will increase." We should imagine these underground reservoirs would also afford ample scope for the extensive employment of artesian wells.

Under the formidable heading "A Critic Criticised," the St. John Globe takes exception to some observations of THE CRITIC of 10th inst., on the allegation that the sermons of Dr. Talmage, recently published as being written from various points in the Holy Land during his recent sojourn there, were in reality old ones. We observed that *if* this were true it was an instance of the undignified sensationalism of portions of the Press. The Globe accuses us of being unjust, and considers that we "impair the value of our functions as a critic by this unjust criticism." Our contemporary has not itself published the sermons and is entitled to the credit it claims of having "no further interest in the matter than the good name of the Press." Now we alluded to the allegation that the sermons as published were in a sense a fraud, simply as an assertion of which we said, "if it be true," and, in referring to their publication the only expression we at all regret is that in which we said "by most of them probably in good faith" It might perhaps have been as well had we omitted the words we now italicize. The broad spirit of the note we do not feel in the least inclined to modify. Our hand is against sensationalism everywhere and at all times, and we cannot but think our contemporary's objection to so guarded a paragraph uncalled for.

All the old vagaries of what used to go by the name of "mesmerism" are being revived with renewed vigor under the new designation of "hypnotism." As might be expected from French predilection for science (perhaps a good deal of it might be called pseudo science.) Paris is one of the chief fields of the new experiments, about which there is no little indication that they are used in furtherance of libertinism and clime. The other day, it is stated, M. Charot publicly hypnotised a gendarme of Paris and then told him to assassinate M. Grevy, whom he would find in the corner of a garden. The poor constable went out and stabbed a tree with a paper knife, and came back trembling and confessed the murder. One malefactor, a French libertine actually in the hands of police, is said to have selected his victims, choosing those of an emotional temperament, and then to have maguitized them and ordered them to commit suicide. One poor girl did do so. Law and science are equally interested in the result of an investigation which it is said will very shortly be held. We are ourselves under the impression that there is a good deal of charlatanism about the alleged manifestations, and that it is principally weak, morbid, semi-supertitious and nervously impressible persons who succumb to the alleged influence, and we have great doubts whether any man of sound physique, strong will and resolute mind could be brought into subjection to the supposed mysterious power. These qualities are always prominent in the operators.

The pertinacity with which certain journals maintain the theory that the amounts expended in opening up the N. W. have been entirely wasted, and that the great majority of emigrants merely pass through to blizzard swept and drought-dried Dakota; is creditable to their perseverance, but to nothing else. The Tcronto Globe had a few days ago a special wail on this pre-tended point, as to which let us look at a few facts. The N. W. may be said to be 20 years old. In 1870, the year of the Red River Expedition, Winnipeg certainly did not at the highest estimate contain more than 500 inhabitants, and in 1876, when the Mounted Police made their famous march nearly to the Rockies, they traversed between 700 and 800 miles of almost absolute solitude. To day a chain of rising towns and settlements at short intervals stretches across the distance, and of a few of them only the C. P R. Time Table for 1889 gives the following populations. The three places first named, though not in Manitoba, were in 1870 solitudes broken only by Mr. Dawson's workmen and the passing troops. They are broken only by Mr. Dawson's workmen and the passing troops. I hey are Port Arthur; Fort William, and Rat Portage, of which the populations are respectively given as 5,500, 1,700, and 900. Winnipeg is set down for 28,000; Portage La Prairie 3,600; Carberry 700; Brandon 5,400; Broad-view 660; Qu'Appelle 950; Regina 2,200; Bloosejaw 600; Swift Current 300; Medicine Hat 900; Calgarry 3,400; and Canmore 200; making a total of 54 950 along the line alone, taking of course no account of the set-tlers spread over the country broadcast, nor of such settlements as Edmon-ton, Prince Albert, Battleford, Dufferin, East Lynne, Wood Mountain and many others which could be named, the Icelandic and Liennonite settlers included. Nothing reliable will, of course, be known before the census of next year, but it strikes us that, if there were no other figures than those given above, the progress of settlement, though not so rapid as impatience prompted by political jealously professes to desire, would be satisfactory-especially if we consider the untiring depreciation of our own territories, to the exaltation of the American North-west, which has been kept up by the pessimist and unpatriotic Press of the Dominion,

2

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES

OUR HOUSE CAT.

By the hearth all day he's dreaming, Such a tender kitten seen.ing; You're almost sure a soul like his would never radely spat, But at uight when he goes prowling, With his most uncarticly howling, He's a terror to the natives, is our rearing Thomas cat.

Can it be that these dumb creatures Are possessed of dual natures. One of which they show in kindness and the other when they fuss? If they're one thing in their gladness, And another in their sadaess, They really are no better than you'll find a few of us-

In Siam the cats have their tails banged, but in all civilized countries they are banged all over.

Studies in Repartee.-She . " How silent you are ! What are you think-ing of ?" Ho : " Nothing !" She : " Egotist !"

There is one thing that the invincible wettern cyclone has never yet succeeded in lifting, and that is a mortgage.

Some fashionable young man wear two pins in the necktio. It is to be hoped the pretty girls will not adopt the fashion of wearing two pins in the belt. One often causes trouble enough.

Fresh to the Country .- Young Lady : "Can you tell me where the meet is?" Butcher's Boy (a recent importation from London) : "Yes, mum. I just took it hup to the 'all this mornin' !"-Punch.

A French Gontleman, after a grouse drive in Scotland, being asked by his host what he has killed, replied-"Of 2. grouse none-zey are too diffi cuit ; but of ze vild sheep I have seven over s: hill !"

An examination in the public schools : Professor to pupil-" In which or his battles was Gustavus Adorphus killed ?' Pupil, after reflection-" I think it was in his last battle."

A Man of His Word.—" Promise me, John, that you will not get into any terrible railroad accidents, or bo-burnt to death at a botel. Promise me that, John, or my heart will break !" [John promised faithful y that he would not]

What is the use of discussion about the finding of a supposed autograph of Shakespeare in a volume in the Boston Public Library ? Has not the Hon. Ignisfatuus Donnelly demonstrated that the gentleman from Warwickshire couldn't write?

Had Enough to Last -Woman (to tired tramp, who is resting at the gate). " If you'll come 'r un l to the back door I'll give yo a piece o' pie " Tired Tramp: "Thanks, ma'am, not any, you gave me a piece of pie when I passed through this section last summer."

A Chance in Luck.-Magistrate. "You are charged with stealing chickens, Uncle Rastus." Uncle Rastus; "Yes, sah: so I understan's" Magistrate: 'Have you ever been arrested before "Uncle Rastus: "Only wonce befo', you honah. I's always ben bery lucky."

Too Much for the Hub.-Customer (t. Boston barber); "What has become of that New York man you had last week? He was the best barber i ever saw;" Boston Barber; "Yes, he was an artist; but he persisted in saying 'nex' gent' for 'next gentleman,' and I had to let him go."

In a Perthsbire parish a young woman went to join the church. She had never been to school, and could not say the shorter Catechism. The first qu stion the minister asked her was, "Can you tell me who brought you out of the land of Egypt and out of the house of bondage?" Her reply was, "Weel, sir that's just the way lees spread; for I never was over the Brig of Cally in my life."

There is no courtship in the antartic regions at present. The sun shines there all the time.

A popular man is usually what he is called, but a popular subscription is usually very unpopular. It may be that love makes the world go rowud, but an overdose of

whisky will do it more successfully.

Noah was just like all other sailors. The moment he got ashore after his voyage he went and got drunk.

The man who is most satisfied with himself generally gives the least sitisfaction to those by whom he is surrounded.

The Turks and the Crescent.-The crescent was not originally an mblem of the Turk. It was first used by the primitive Christians of Constantinople and the eastern provinces of the old Roman Empire as an emblem of the growing influence of Christianity. It was not until about the year 1453, after the Turks had ov rrun Asia Minor and pirts of southeastern Europe, and had captured Constantinople, that the Turks adopted the crescent is their national emblem. The Koran prohibits the use of images and symbols in the religious coromonies of the strict Turk, or the internal decorations of their tempies and mosques, the rule being so strict as not to allow the martial or civic decoration of their greatest generals or pashas, succ ssful commanders or other distinguished persons The adoption of the crescent by the Turk as a national emblem is an oddity which has, so far, remained unexplained.

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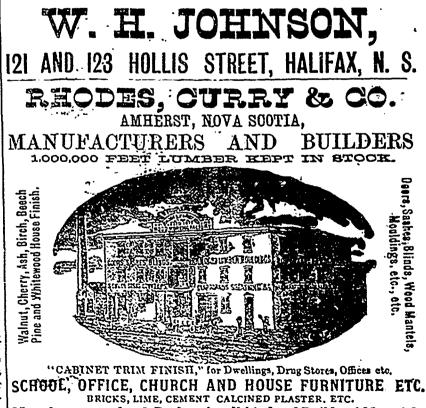
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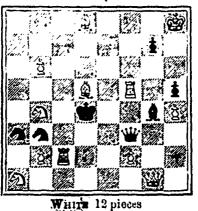
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CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 2, B to B8. Solved by C. W. L. and J. W. Wallaco.

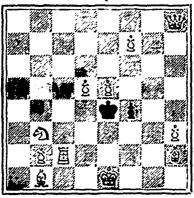
Corrected PROBLEM NO. 3. By C. R. Leo, Strotford. First prize two-mover in the Man-chester Weekly Times' Problem Tournoy.

Montreal Gazette. BLACK 7 pieces.



White to play and mate in 2 moves PAOBLEM No. 4.

BLACK 2 pieres.



WHITE 11 pieces. White to play and mate in 2 moves.

In game No. 3 Black's 5th move should be P to B4 instead of B to K2.

GAME No. 4.

A remarkable game between Mr. Steinitz and Mr Barbour.

In the ovening the Champion en-countered Mr. L. D. Barbour, one of the most brilliant local players, who 'adopted a defence invented by himself against the King's Sambit, which has never hitherto been analyz d. The moves of this novel disploy ran as fol lows :--

| White | BLACK |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Steipitz. | Barbour. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 P to KB4 | KKt to B3 |
| 3 P takes P | Kt takes P |
| 4 KKt to B3 | Kt to Kt4 |
| This peculiar | knight play consti- |
| | iew method play. |
| 5 P to B3 | Pto Q4 |
| 6 P takes P en | pas B takes P |
| 7 P to Q4 | Q to K2 ch |
| 8 K to E2 | Kt to K5 ch |
| 9 K to Kt sq | |
| | ere pursues his usual |
| style, that of reti | ring, to he can after- |
| ward advance w | ith accumulated do |
| | |

veloped force. There were some points here, however, that he mistook. Castles P to KB4 P to QB4 10 B to Q3 11 P to B4 White's game now A master coup. becomes disintegrated.

QKi to Q2 Kt to K4 12 P to Q5 13 Q to K2



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INSPECTION INVITED.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

During 1889 Yarmouth put up \$200,000 worth of buildings.

Senator Trudel, who had been ill for some time, died at Ottawa last Friday.

Ludy Stanley was prevented from being present at the opening of parliament by an attack of La Grippe.

The Antigonish Casket came to us last week much enlarged and improved It has passed into new hands, Mr. M. Donovan now being the editor.

The owners of the yacht Wenonah have presented the jubilee cup won by the Wenonah to the Royal Nova Scotia yacht Squadron as a "perpetual challenge trophy."

Mrs. Foster, wife of the Minister of Finance, was not invited to the state dinner last week. The wives of the other cabinet ministers were invited to Earnschffe by Lady Macdonald.

We are indebted to Messrs. J. W. Gotham & Co. of the Jerusalem Ware-house, 251-3 Hollis St., for a package of "Jerusalem Blend Tea" which we have no hesitation in characterising as of very superior quality.

For some years Chalmers Church has had the distinction of being the only church in the city which was without instrumental music. On Sunday, however, this distinction was abandoned, an organ being used at both services.

The Hon. James Butler, member of the Legislative Council and head of the firm of James Butler & Co., died at his home in Halifax on Monday morning, of pneumonia. He was about 65 years of age and leaves a wife and family.

An accident occurred on the Pictou branch near Truro on Tucsday morning, by which Albert Murray, brakesman, was killed. Conductor Mitchell, who was in charge of the train, is confined to his home by the shock and bruises received.

There will be no carnival in Montreal this winter, but the members of Montreal's leading snow shoe club, "Old Tuque Bleue," have decided to hold a week of winter sports as a celebration of their 50th anniversary. This celebration opens the 4th of February.

A calendar kindly sent to us by Messrs. McFarlane, Austin & Robert-son, wholesale stationers, Montreal, is one of the handsomest we have received, being adorned with a really beautiful colored view of Salisbury cathedral surrounded with a unique setting of stone masonry.

Some miscreant put powder in a stove in a house at East Medway recently, and when Miss Jemima Conrod made a fire in the stove an explosion occurred which burned her severely. Miss Conrod was to have been married by this time, but the ceremony has had to be postponed owing to the accident.

Capt. Petit, a retired sea captain, of Heckman's Island, Lun-nburg, N. S., who saw the end of four-score years on Christmas day, was astonished to find that, when his daughters and sons, with their husbands, wives and children, had assembled at the old homestead to wish him "A Merry Christmas" they numbered 98 souls in all.

The death roll for 1890 is lengthening fast. On Friday last Rev. Dr. Lyall, Professor of Logic and Psychology at Dalhousie College, passed away at the advanced age of 79 years. The funeral which took place on Monday was largely at ended by the friends of the deceased gentleman, as well as by the faculty and students of the college.

George Liston, who has saved so many persons from drowning, added another to the list on Friday evening last. A boy was sliding on the market slip and slid into the water. It took but a moment before Liston was in a boat and had saved the boy. Liston deserves some recognition for the many lives he has saved, often with danger to himself.

A meeting of the rate payers of Dartmouth was held in the Reform Club Hall on Tuesday evening to consider the question of ferry accommodation between the town and Halifax. A committee of seven, three from the council and four from the rate-payers, was appointed to make a thorough enquiry into the cost of operating a public ferry, to report at as early a day as possible.

On Wednesd y morning the marriage was celebrated at Holy Trinity Church, Maitland, of Edith Maude Cochran, youngest daughter of the tate Hon. A. M. Cochran, to W. F. Jennison, C. E., of Acadia Mines. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. Charles Wilson, rector of Springhill, brother in-law of the bride, assisted by Rev. G. R. Martell, rector of the parish. The bride was attired in a travelling costume of navy blue Henrietta cloth and faille francaise with trimmings and muff of beaver, and was supported by her brother, Lewis Cochran. She was attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Margaret D. Cochran and Miss Lillie attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Margaret D. Cochran and Miss Lillie Jennison, the groom was attended by his brother, Hedley V. Jennison, barrister, of New Glasgow. Among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. Jennison, parents of the groom, Mr: and Mrs. George Esson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Frame, Mr. Murphy, Dr. and Mrs Byers, Mrs. Wilson of Springhill, Colonel and Mrs. Humphrey, Mr and Mrs. Geoffrey Morrow of H. lifax and Dr., Mrs. and Miss Page of Truro. The bride was the recipient of many valuable presents, among which was a solid silver tea service, the gift of a school friend of New Jersey. Immediately after the coremony the happy couple were driven to Shubenacadie en route to the United States.

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A young man named Fullerton, of Parrsboro, advertised himself in St. John as the champion heavy-weight lifter of the world. His audience con-sisted of seven persons, who had their admission fee returned to them. It was afterwards found that the barrels of flour he intended to handle were empty and his other "heavy" weights were of the same description.

Statistics furnished by the religious authorities show that a larger number of pilgrims visited the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beauprè in 1889 than in any previous year. The total number was 100.951, being 9,604 more than in 1888 There were 111 pilgrimages, 97,700 pilgrims partook of communion, and 3.047 masses were celebrated. Among the pilgrims were ten archbishops and bishops.

The C. P. R. telegraph company opened an office for public business in Halifax last Thursday. Its lines extend direct from Halifax to Vancouver, B. C., connecting via the Pacific Postal company with southern Cali-fornia points. At Canso and New York connections are made with the Commercial and French cables. The office is situated at 171 Hollis Street, J. T. Burgess is manager and R. A. Watson chief operator.

A New York couple were married in a cab recently.

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A sponge eight feet in circumference is on exhibition in a store in New York

A gentleman in Indiana, who was so indiscreet as to leave \$30,000 for the establishment of a home for maiden ladies, has been adjudged insane by the courts, and the will is to be set aside.

Chicago is going to erect another million-dollar hotel. The site has already been leased for ninety-nine years, and the stock, exactly \$1,000,000. has all been taken except \$85,000 worth.

wild boar entered the house of a family of Osago half breeds on Wild Horse Creek, Chickasaw Nation, Texas, a few days ago and devoured a six-year-old girl who was alone in the place.

Baron Joachim C. Von Schiliha was locked up one night recently in New York, charged with beating a hotel proprietor out of a board bill of \$200. The baron is a son of a member of the German Reichstag

A new trial has been granted in the case of Kunze, charged with com plicity in the Cronin m rder. He has been releated on \$5,000 bail. A dime museum manager signed the bonds, and Kunze will appear in his museum.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Nellie Bayard, youngest daughter of ex-Secretary Bayard, to Count Lowenhaugh, of Sweden, is confirmed by members of the family. The Count is studying practical mechanics at the Harlow & Hollengsworth Company's shipyard. The date of the marriage has not been announced.

Six bushel basketfuls of Christmas and New Year's articles that had failed of being forwarded on account of lack of care in directing or doing up have been gathered in the New York Post Office since the holidays. There were cards i endless variety from little ones worth five cents to large ones worth \$2 or \$3. Most of them had slipped out of their envelopes. The collection of silverware was very large and varied. Watches, silver spoons, silver matchboxes, thimbles and card cases predominated. In gold there were valuable pens, rings, studs, bracelets, earrings and breastpins.

The Princess of Wales has recovered from the influenza.

Lord Salisbury will go to the south of France to recuperate.

Despatches published in a white book at Berlin say Emin Pasha left large stores of ivory in care of reliable chiefs.

Senor Martinez, who was summoned by the queen regent of Spain to form a cabinet, was unable to accomplish the task.

Liverpool, England, is uneasy over the rumor that Atlantic steamers will land at Holyhead instead of Liverpool next summer.

Lieut. Heust, who was a member of the Peters' expedition, has arrived at Berlin. He appears to be convinced that Dr. Peters is dead.

Dom Pedro has arrived at Cannes. He appears terribly aged and enfeebled both in body and mind. He intends to spend the whole winter here.

Major Wissmann telegraphs from Zanzibar that in consequence of the amnesty granted thousands of pardoned Arabs are flocking to the coast.

The Czar, Emperor William and King Humbert each received ten thousand cigars as a New Year's gift from the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Mr. and Mrs. DeNavarro, of New York, cabled on Friday congratulations on their son's engagement to Miss Mary Anderson, who is at San Remo.

Prince Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, brother of the King of Italy, and formerly King of Spain, died at Turin on Saturday of pneumonia. He was 45 years old.

Thomas Cook, the originator of the famous "tours," is now dying at his home in Leicestersbire. No man did more than he to make travelling cheap and easy.

There is terrible mortality among the natives in the Soudan, due to famine, resulting from the lack of rain during the autumn. The fighting forces have dispersed.

Lieutenant Francis Carey, R. E., who was with the Prince Imperial of France when the latter was attacked and killed by Zalus, recently died very suddenly at Davenport, Eng.

A terrific gale, accompanied by thunder and lightning, prevailed on Sunday in the Irish Sea. Much damage was done to property along the coast. Several persons were killed by lightning and a number drowned.

It is said that six ocean steamships are on the ways on the other side of the Atlantic, which will be superior in speed to any which have yet been launched. It is designed to make the voyage from England to the United States in five days.

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The trial of Parke, editor of the North London Press, on the charge of criminal libel preferred against him by the Earl of Euston, was concluded on the 16th inst. Parke was found guilty of libelling the earl and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Emin Pasha is suffering from an abscess on the exterior of the skull, which has caused partial paralysis of the tongue. He sees no Enropean except a German Doctor. In disregard of the emancipation decree the Arabs are enlisting hundreds of slaves for Congo with the sultan's consent.

Father Perry, the celebrated British astromoner, died on board H. M. S. Comus while on his way from the Sala Islands to Georgetown, British Guiana. He was sent by the English Government to take observations of the eclipse of the 22nd ult. He was one of the most eminent astromoners in the world.

Advice from Australia says the funeral of Henry Searle, the deceased champion oarsman, took place at Sydney on December 14th. It was witnessed by fully 170,000 people. The mayor, aldermen, deputation and members of parliament formed part of the procession, which was one of the longest of its kind ever seen in Sydney.

There is a rumor that the Czar has gone insane, owing to the chronic state of fear and worry in which he lives and the events of the past three He is said to be sunk in a condition of the deepest despondency, weeks. and insists that his death is drawing near It is also alleged that he is in the habit of soothing his nerves with morphia.



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THE PROMISE OF SLEEP.

The Woman's World publishes the following verses by the late Miss Amy Levy, whose tragic death recently shocked the literary world :--

All day I could not work for woe, I could not work nor rest; The trouble lirove me to and fro, Like a leaf on the storm's breast.

Night came, and saw my sorrow cease ; Sleep to the chamber stole ; Peace crept about my limbs, and peace Fell on my stormy soul.

And now I think of only this-How I again may woo The gentle Sleep, who promises That Death is gentle too.

LETTER TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Consin Caryl: --Not to know about Babyhood, my dear, argue yoursolf lamontably in the dark. There sin't any fancy work recipes, (by the way is anything more devoid of fancy than two-thirds of the inartistic and useless stuff that masquerades under the name?) and there are no weak tales in this little magazine, that costs \$1 50 a year and is issued monthly. It is devoted exclusively to the care of infants and young children, and does a missionary work not a whit less noble than preaching religion to the heathen in Africs. Not at all, not a bit flippant. Some can preach one gospel, and some another, and the medical men and women who edut Babyhood are ministers of true grace, for are they not making perfect physical organizations for the coming generations? And since the development of mind and soul makes but little headway if hampered by a frail body, pray what greater good could be done than to provide for the proper care of those who will be the men and women of the land two or three decades hence ? Agr+e with me, nothing 1

Herbert Spencer's protest against the utter lack even in the best modern education of any training for motherhood ought to be thundered from one end of the world to the other. Little by little tardy bits of information well sugared in "home magazines" with stories, and puzzle columns, and so forth and so on, are finding their way among us. But Babyhood began unshackled by the filigree work of the regulation woman's journal, and is plainly and practically, and along scientific lines, teaching the mother how best to care for her little ones. Don't ask me that time-honored question about how the world has managed through all the generations of ignorance, and other queries of that ilk. Is not civilisation growing more and more complex, the perils of it more insidious, because there are more of them, and there is less and less time with multiplying interests to search them out? "How did our great-grand-mothers near their families and so on, and so on?" Think my dear, but for an instant of the scourges in the shape of fevers and diphtheria, ctc., that swept off whole families before science found out the nature of the death-dealing germs of these diseases. And—but I do not need to go on. People in the past lived according to their best light, and it behooves us to live according to the best we can get; if it is better than their's was, so much the happier we.

Just one point in the current number of this worthy little magazine about all manner of soothing syrups, and that is this. From paregoric, that contains two grains to the ounce, every one of these preparations contains opium! Children are very susceptible to opium, and some so much so because of constitutional peculiarities, it is actually dangerous to give them the smallest dose of medicine containing this poison. But think of the mothers who are drugging their children with these opium compounds under one or another name! I know your horror of this ill-advised dosing, but pray "let your light so shine"—do some missionary work in the world in this line. Have a "mother's chat" in your club now and then, and emphasize the auful wrong of dosing babies with paregoric—putting them to sleep by poisoning them into quiet because they are fretful and cry. Search out the cause, underfeeding, overfeeding, poor food, uncomfortable clothing, irregular habits, perhaps organic ailments that the physician must be asked to treat. Is it anything short of criminal to let infants grow into sickly, miserable youths and maidens through ignorance of how to care for them, quieting their childish complainings with opium ? By way of recreation ? Well, do you know, I think we are surfeited

By way of recreation? Well, do you know, I think we are surfeited with pleasurable things sometimes, and would be better off with fewer. There is nothing very new under the sun in the way of entertainment. Everybody who reads is giving a course of parlor or "chamber" readings, in the fashionable matinee. Readings at eleven in the forenoons are what Aubrey calls "howling swell." Then everybody who lays any claim to critical perception is giving a course of lectures, or talks, on his or her pet subject. And so on, through plays, and concerts and dances, and dinners, and on and on. Anent lectures, I much enjoyed a critical talk on Howells that was given this last work. The lecturer, a close student and excellent critic, thinks his "Lady of the Aroostock" to be his best work from a purely artistic standpoint, that his pronounced moral purpose in his later books has roughened his art, and that this purpose is to develop belief in the *bretherhood of man*. And much more that I think you would have enjoyed hearing, but I will send you the report of the lecture, so you can see for yourself.

ing, but I will send you the report of the lecture, so you can see for yourself. Why do you go on using cocos? It is all more or less "doctored" with starch and other substances. They give it its raw taste. By far the best preparation, if you must have one, is "cocoa nibs." But why not use chocolate? It is not nearly so hard to "make just right" as you say. From a large cake take off two of the little squares, and melt these with two tablespoonfuls each of sugar and water. Add one pint hot water, boil five minutes, add one pint hot milk, and serve at once. To make it especially attractive put a specular of whipped cream on the top of each cup.

If one once begins to recount the cute sayings of children there is no end to them, but this is so odd you must hear it. Rose's little tot choked over a piece of bread the other morning at the table, and her father said "what is the trouble, pet ?"

"Nuffin, only a piece of bread went head-first down my cough pipe," said this funny little spirit.

Do you still have soiled clothes soaked over night? It is a poor plan to let them lie in dirty water, and that is just what this arrangement amounts to. Have them picked up, assorted, and let them soak half an hour wash morning in warm, soapy water containing a small quantity of spirits of ammonia. The clothes will wash just us easily, and will be a deal whiter than by the old way. Yours devotedly.

Boston.

DINAH STURGIS.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

JOTTINGS FROM OTTAWA.

"The use of a second registering book at Government House has been dispensed with. The new book, recently introduced, contains an additional column besides those for names and addresses, namely, for the occupation of callers. It is explained that the object of the change is for the information of the A. D. C. in making out invitations. Last year, it is said, invitatious in not a few cases were duplicated."--Ottawa paper.

of the A. D. C. in making out invitations. Lest year, it is said, invitatious in not a few cases were duplicated."-Ottawa paper. Readers of THE CRITIC will remember the fuss that was raised last season over the peculiar methods pursued by the A. D. C. of the new regime at Rideau Hall in his administration of the gubernatorial hospitalities So invidious were the distinctions he drew in issuing his invitations for the season that a torrent of criticism was evoked, as copious as it was acrid. Here a Privy Councillor was overlooked, seemingly that a member from the back benches of bucolic rearing and tastes might be invited, there a distinguished Senator, who had for years punctiliously wrested himself from his somnorific engagements in the Upper House to pay his weekly devoirs to the vice-regal household, was slighted in order that an invitation might be extended to some decayed Englishman to forage at the expense of this blawsted Canada. Mr. Undeniable Respectability and Mr. Solid Cash were unbidden, while Mesers. Nobody and Hardpan smiled at the feast. In short chaos perched on the guest-list, and the devil was to pay generally. Whether this contretemps was attributable to a disordered conception of joking, or to simple stupidity on the part of the A.D.C., is a vexed question.

It will be seen from the above extract that a change in the system of registering visitors' names has been introduced this season estonsibly with a view to prevent a repetition of last year's heart-burnings. It is indeed to be hoped that none of the grisly mischances of last year will occur again to shut the gates of Society's Nirvana, Rideau Hall, against any who consider themselves entitled to its beatitudes, but I must say that the wording of the item I have quoted does not strike me as peculiarly reassuring. While it is cheering to learn that the A.D.C. is seeking for information to enable him to avoid duplicating invitations, on the other hand the new rule he has promulged, that a visitor must set down his occupation opposite his name, is a requirement at once discourteous to the guest, and a reflection upon tho good taste of the *regime*. Whoever before heard of a host, whether in private or official life, demanding a confession of his guest's methods of keeping the domestic pot boiling ? I hold such a proceeding to be indelicate to a degree, and for which there is no warrant to be found in the *lex non* scripta of society. The reason that is alleged for it in the item quoted is stultified by the context. Where you have a person's name and address surely they are reasonably sufficient dats to enable you to identify him. And does such additional information as is obtained by extorting an avowal of his means of livihood from him justify so rude an onslaught upon the canons of good taste ?

There is in this announcement an unpleasant suggestion to my mind that more impoliteness may be looked for from the A. D. C. during the ensuing season in the shape of discrimination in the issuance of invitations between those eminently respectable and substantial citizens to whom silly folk apply the contemptous epithet of "tradespoople," and the great mob of civil servants, professional men, and "men about town," who seem to enjoy a right of entries in perpetuity. I hope, however, that my apprehensions may prove groundless.

may prove groundless. But perhaps there is a utilitarian object in all this, and history is going to repeat itself in a highly commendable manner. You remember the story "Herodotus" relates of the good king Amasis, who ruled over Egypt about 569, B. C, and during his reign introduced many reforms conducive to the prosperity of his country and its people. In order to effectually banish the vice of laziness from his realm he issued an edict that every male subject should annually appear before the governor of the nome wherein he lived, and give an account of the manner in which he gained a livelibood. If it so happened that any fellow was so unhappy as to be obliged to confess that he had no regular calling, or lived by his wits, he was summarily decapitated. While one could hardly wish that my Lord Stanley of Preston would literally adopt a system of reform calculated to play such dismal havoc in the ranks of fashionable society to day, yet if this demand for knowledge of his guest's occupations is a step towards inaugurating a measure based upon the one I have indicated, but substituting for the harsher penalty that of perpetual bunishment from the purlieus of Rideau Hall, then I wish his object a successful consummation.

I have heard that one called when confronted with the column construct at Port Elgi "profession or occupation" in registering his name, after his surprise had learth per day.-Post.

subsided, set down "gentleman" by way of a joke. He viewed his proceeding with much complacency until it occurred to him that the laugh might be turned sgainst him by saying that he placed himself et record as professing to be a gentleman, and he has been miserable ever since.

Apropos of the ambiguous meaning of the term "gentleman" I recently met with an old report of a law case tried in the King's Bench in the days of William and Mary, wherein it was argued by counsel with much astuto ness, and was, moreover, determined by the Court, that an action on a bill of exchange could not be maintained against the defendant therein, because he was a gentleman and not a merchant. In giving the public the benefit of this discovery I must deprecate any inference being drawn that I am insidiously attempting to paralyze the commercial interest of the country. It is not for legal but for philological reasons solely that I draw attention to this judicial deliverance. It goes to show that all the incidents that pertain to the character of your fine gentleman are not meritorious. It would seem to be the more reputable to discharge one's engagements like an honest man of business, than to enj-y the privilege of repudiating them like the gentlemanly defendant in the King's Bench case.

DIXIE.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Messra. Ganong Brothers, manufacturing confectioners of St. Stephen, N. B., in rebuilding their manufactory in 1889 extended it about 75 feet, giving additional floor surface of about 5000 sq. ft. or in all about 36,000 sq. ft. of floor surface, in addition to paper and wooden box factory erected seperate from the main building. They have also added new and improved machinery which, with additional floor space and better arrangement, gives them about double the capacity they had before the fire in November, 1888. They had 1% nands employed in December, about half of whom were femaler

It is to be hoped there is scope for two hotels at Bediord, though we fear the absence of snow does not tend to promote their prosperity. The Bellevue hotel lately in the occupation of Mr. Beech, is now in the hands of Mr. Wilson, late of Margaret's Bay Road, where he was well known as a successful host and cateror. We are assured that his right hand has not lost its cunning since he took possession of his new premises, but that the Bellevue is in every respect up to the mark so many years sustained by Beech.

Now buildings for the Intercolonial Railway are being exected at Moncton. The engine house nearly finished, has room for 28 locomotives. The walls are built of stone faced with brick, and the roof is supported by three rows of iron pillars connected at the top with trusses made of old rails. The turn table is made by the Dominion Bridge Co. The contractors for the buildings are Messrs. Rbodes & Curry of Amherst, who have also the contract for the new erecting shop, now nearly completed, which is 110 x 210 feet, and built of brick. The contract price for the two buildings is \$76,000.—Hants Journal.

The three-masted schooner Lennie Pickup was recently launched from the yard of the Granville Ferry Company at Granville Ferry. The vessel was launched with hor masts in, the rigging all complete but the sails. She is 292 tons register The dimensions are: Keel, 120 feet; beam. 30 feet; hold 12½ feet. She was built for Hall, Pickup and others of Granville. The shipyard at Granville has been leased by a new company, who purpose continuing the building of vessels.

ENTENPRISE.—We are pleased to hear that Mr. Howe, one of Economy's lumber kings, intends next spring to remove his entire lumber plant from Economy to the lumber woods of St. Mary's River. He says if the proposed railway be built through to Liscomb, he will locate on it. This ought to be some inducement to the Railway Co., as Mr. Howe's freight will be no small item. Mr. Howe was in town last week purchasing horses for the woods.

A new industry, the manufacture of spool wood, is soon to be started at Newcastle, Miramichi, Mr. J. Cleveland being one of the chief promoters. Mr. G. H. Waring is now engaged in making a machine for doing the work. The machine will contain nine circular saws so arranged that the wood can be easily cut to the various sizes required for making spools of $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch to two inches in dismeter.

Yarmouth is rapidly cssuming the proportions of a city. During the past year over 60 buildings were erected at a cost of about \$200,000, and 300 have been crected in the past five years. Last year there was an increase in the volume of trade of \$222,289 over 1888. The population now is 8,000.

SHIP RAILWAY NOTES. — Mr. Ketchum, Chief Engineer, expects to remain in London till spring. The two cuttings at Tidnish end are about three fourths done. One of them is 3,000 feet long, the other 10,000 feet. They are about 40 feet deep. Work will be prosecuted on them during the winter. Morse's Bog, which is being filled in with broken rock, is about half done. It is 4,000 feet long, and requires an embankment of 25 feet. Long Lake Bog, a mile long, requiring an embankment of 15 feet, is about two-thirds done. The steam shovel will continue working at the dock basin at Fort Lawrence as well as at Tidnish during the winter. Mesars. Dawson, Symmes and Usber have contracted with Chappell Bros., of Tidnish, for four scows, and with James Purdy, of Sackville, for two. They intend to construct at Port Elgin this winter a dredge capable of lifting 300 yards of earth per day.—*Post*.

CITY CHIMES.

The Orpheus Club gave the second concert of the season in Orpheus Hell on Tuesday evening. The hall was filled to its utmost seating capacity, and much interest was taken in the first appearance of the Haydn Club in connection with the Orpheus Club. Many people no doubt were sorry to miss the Ladies' Auxilliary and the choruses, but whatever of disappointment was felt in this respect was fully compensated for by the splendid music rendered by the Haydn Club, under the able conductorship of Herr Klingenfeld. Of the nine numbers on the programme five were given by the Haydn Club. No. I, " March from Suite in D.," by Lachner, was very good, and at once put the performers in touch with the audionco. No. 3, "Military Symphony," by Haydn, is a most telling piece of music, but the allegratto movement was marred by the brass instruments being out of tune. No. 5, "Cardez," by Miska Farkas, was performed in a most creditable manner, and obtsined an encore. No. 7 was a valse by Strauss, and was a delight to listen to, and the last number on the programme, "Largo," by Haendel, was also performed in a manner creditable able to the club and the city, which has reason to be proud of its musical organizations. Miss Louise Laine's song, " Tell me my heart," was rendered in that lady's usual artistic style, and received an enthusisstic encore to which she responded with "Annie Laurie."

Mr. R. D. Blackmoro made his first appearance as a soloist, singing his selection "Rosa Amica" in time and tune, but it was ovident from the first that he was not in sympathy with his audience . Mr. Blackmore's voice is inclined to be hard and inflexible, but he may improve in this respect with practice. In his duet with Miss Laine, "Go protty Rose," he did better work. The duet was highly appreciated and received an encore, to which Miss Laine and Mr. Blackmore and y responded with another verse. The violin solo, Elegie, by Ernst, was rendered by Herr Klingenfeld in a fault-less manner and received a raptuous encore. It was in our opinion the gou of the evoning. The concert must be considered arother unqualified success

added to the many that have gone before. The "churchy" appearance has almost entirely disappeared from the Orpheus Hall, and when those ancient pows are removed and replaced by chairs the disillusion will be comp're. Much credit is due to Mr. Sichel for the extremely tastoful drapery at the back of the platform. The hall is now one where harmony is received by the eye as well as the ear, and this adds not a little to the pleasure of the evenings spent within its precincts.

The "nicht wi' Burns" by the choir of Chalmers Church last Friday evening was a very successful concert. Messrs. D. C. Gillis and J. A. Greenlees and the Misses McMillan assisted the choir, and a splendid programme of Scotch music was given. Mr. Gillis' and Mr. Crawford's were particularly enjoyed, as was the piano duet by the Misses McMillan.

This seems to be a winter of particularly slippery and dangerous walking. The streets have been a glare of ice for some days, and several accidents have occurred by people falling. Surely something might be done to lessen The crossings and corners of sidewalks at least should be the danger. sprinkled with ashes or sawdust, which is a cleaner substance. This is a matter in which everyone owes a duty to his neighbor, and it is but little trouble to make the footing secure, and thus remove a source of dangar to life and limb.

A Scotch concert wil be given in St. Audrew's Church this evening under the patronage of the North British Society.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The Federal Parliament was opened on the 16th inst. by Lord Stanley, who delivered the speech from the throne. In this speech he referred to the continued prosperity of the country and the growth of the Canadian Northwest. He commented upon the Behring Sea troubles and the report of the royal commission on labor, and foreshadowed legislative action with respect to our banking laws and the respective rights of the Federal and Provincial authorities as respects shores, rivers, lakes, etc. He stated that the commissioners sent to Scotland and Holland to investigate the methods of curing fieb, had prepared an elaborate report which could not fail to be of great value to our fishermen.

The address was moved in the Commons by Mr. Rufus Pope and seconded by Mr. Prior. Both of these gentlemen are enthusiastic Conservatives, and painted the prosperity of the country in glowing colors. Hon. Mr. Laurier criticised their remarks as overdrawr, and stigmatised the national policy as a national curse. Sir John Macdonald assured Mr. Laurier that the people would never place him in power so long as he continued to regard Canada in such a gloomy light. In the Commons on Tuesday Mr. John F. Wood, member for Brockville, was unanimously chosen chairman in committee or Deputy Speaker, in succession to Mr Colby. Laurier, in a neat complimen-tary speech, said the choice met with the approval of the opposition, who recog-nized in Mr. Wood a man possessed of a calm temper and judicial mind, and he believed that he would show entire impartiality in the discharge of his duties. Taylor's bill prohibiting the importation of contract labor was introduced and read a first time. He said it was a copy of the bill passed in the States in 1885. The house sat for only twenty minutes.

Hon. Mr. Haggart reports that there has been an increase of 167 post offices in the Dominion during the year, the total now being 7,838. The annual mileage travelled by the mails now reaches the large total of 25,756, 678 miles. Reference is made to the changes in postal rates of last session, but so far as can be learned from the report the increase in the drop letter rate has been quite offset by the increase of weight allowed for letters, the name changed to N. S. Central Railway.

revenue having only increased \$27,621 over the gross revenue of last year. The total gross revenue of the year was \$2,984,222.20, and the expenditure \$2 746,940.42 leaving a deficious of \$761,817, as compared with \$854,84 5 in 1887, and \$911,031 in 1886.

OUR COSY CORNER.

Piano lamps are shade,' with adjustable parasols of lace, foathers and flowers, which can be removed or closed at will.

English ruse is one of the leading and popular shades this winter. It is a pilo, exquisite color in pink. Even the swell imported note paper comes in "English rose."

Debutantes this winter have appeared in what they are pleased to term " art toilets," The materials used are nearl dotted and estin-striped silk nets. They are worn over plain slips of crope de Chine.

There is an effort to rovive orange blossoms in a new combination. The question of what widows should be married in has always been a knotty oue. Now it is proposed, and in a dogree carried out, that their flowers shall be orange blossoms and myrtle.

If the ladies desiring to restore color in certain dress goods will put vinegar in the rinsing-water when washing blue dress goods, especially fine flannels, they will flud it restores them to their original color, even though. they may have faded badly from the sun or from washing with soap.

Reception toilets, opera cloaks, walking jackets and suits, yes, even ball dresses, are all bordered or edged with fur. There are even tur toques in the guise of bonnets, for wear at either the theatre or opera. Fur is used more than ever, and is now an important feature in the costumer's art for all occasions.

The latest odd thing in jewelry is a bracelet of gold wire with a gold toad from half an inch to an inch and a half long in the attitude of hopping along one side of it. The gold of the tord is treated so as to have a greenish cast, and the effect is very unpleasant, but the bracelet sells rapidly.

Admirers of the conspicuous and original will be interested in the fad now prevalent of dressing from head to foot in the tint of one's own hair. The peculiar shade of cheetnut brown hair and the fair Patti red are now reproduced in the plain and rough cloths of which ulster, jacket, paletot and gown are made.

COMMERCI...L.

The continued changeable condition of the weather still prevents trade from fully awaking from its interim lull, and therefore the general condi-tions are as yet more or less indefinite. On the one hand some markets give promise or strength and a fair degree of activity, while again others do not present so favorable an aspect. Iron, hardware and the trades allied thereto furnish a good example in the first particular, while dry goods may be cited as an illustration of the latter. Yet the last named cannot be regarded as exactly unsatisfactory, for in some of its specialties the position is very strong, and as time advances the general conditions which are yet in embryo may alter for the better. Leather, another of the staple branches, has not commenced yet to show any movement, but the expectations are that the shoe houses will require a fair quantity of supplies. Speaking on the whole, however, it is impossible at present to cite any definite features. The course of merchants is characterised by a conservative pulicy which is certainly a safe and healthy one to pursue.

It is now generally conceded that amongst the changes contomplated in the precent Banking Act, which expires next year, is included the all-impor-tant one of securing holders of bank bills against the temporary losses which have, without a single exception, accompanied bank fuilures in Canada. Of course as our banks throughout Canada have in circulation \$35,000,000 in notes, time would be needed to enable them to withdraw this vast amount, and the gradual substitution of the new Government secured notes therefor. If, therefore, a law similar to that new in force in the United States were passed by the Federal Gov-rn.nent, adequate provisions would be made whereby its application did not cause the inconvenience now dreaded by many of our bankers. Still, if any other plan can be devised that will effectually guarantee the involuntary creditors of our banks against losses under all coutingencies, and at the same time prove less objectionable to the majority of the banks, the Government will doubtless take it into consideration. But there can be no doubt that some radical change will be effected in our present system of bank circulation, with a view to affording the public perfect security against losses which the handling of note issues in cases of bank failures is sure to entail upon that class of the community that can least afford to bear them.

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In THE CRITIC of December 20th last, in montioning the Assignment of Michael R. Macdonald of Lismore in the County of Pictou, we copied the report " it is said that his stock has been taken charge of by the Sheriff." Mr. A. J. Macdonald, Solicitor of Mabou, C. B., writes us on behalf of Mr. M. R. Macdonald, contradicting the correctness of this part of the report, which he states is a pure fabrication. We have no personal knowledge of the matter, but gladly give publicity to Mr. Maedonald's donial.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this Provinco

| Bradstreet's | report of | | | | • | | | ,, |
|---------------------|------------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|-------|
| | . 17. week | | Jan. 17 - | | Failures | for the | year to d | ato. |
| 189 | | 1889 | *1888 | 1887 | 1890 | 1889 | 1888 | 1887 |
| United States., 351 | | 358 | 308 | 325 | 1018 | 981 | 913 | 1007 |
| Canada 34 | 3 46 | 47 | 42 | 32 | 110 | 97 | 92 | 73 |
| Day Goons | -Thora i | a nothi | ng varv | enonial | to reno | rt an | wat man | rdina |

Day Goods.—There is nothing very special to report as yet regardle this branch of trade. Some houses speak of a moderate return of orders. regarding muinly for spring goods-from their travellors, but this is all. One point that is noted with satisfaction is the duplication of orders given in December for particular lines of seasonable spring woollen specialties, buyers being apparently fully alive to the fact of their strength at the source of supply. Still, on the whole, the impression seems to be that this trade is not exactly what everyone wants it to be. As to payments some deslers report that the roturn of their December paper was fairly prompt, while others complain that it was not. It is not yet time for this month's remittances, and how they will turn out is, therefore, unknown at present. IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The local market continues quiet, even

to the vorge of extreme dullness but it is as yet too early to expect any activity. It is, however, the expectation that the enquiry will be good when it sets in, and the position, for various reasons which have been slready severally enumerated, is a very strong on . The English market communes firm with, if anything, an upward tendency. In Scotland the prices of makers', brinds rem in stationary, while warrants experience an occasional fluctuation of a few pance. Regarding the Scotch market a latter from a lo ding house there reads: "We have again to report a strong market for pig iron, the outside public continuing to buy freely, and to this more than anything else was due the sudden advance of to day. Hematice iron is strong and dear, partly owing to the activity of the steel trade." With regard to the American markets, there have been no striking developments of late, and the situation appears to be unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS .- The local flour market presents no new features, the tone BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market presents no new features, the tone being firm on all grades, elthough there is not much business moving. We hear of nothing beyond a very little jobbing trade. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat and corn steadily held. Weather in England mild. In Chicago the wheat market has been quiet and steady without any change in prices In New York wheat was firmer and advanced 4c, to 4c. The St. Louis wheat market was firm with an advance of 4c, to 4c. on some options.

PROVISIONS. —The local provision market has been stordy with some movement in pork for which a small jobbing domand has existed. Dressed hogs have been quiet and stordy with a moderate demand and fair receipts. Prices remain unchanged. In Liverpool pork is quoted at 544. 6d., bacon at 29s. to 29s 6d., lard at 32s, and tallow at 25s. Pork in Chicago has been about steady. The hog market there was strong in spite of heavy receipts, and advanced 5c. all round. The cattle market was fairly active and steady In this market just now besf, mutton and poultry of all kinds are very scarce and hard to obtain.

BUTTER .- This market shows no material alteration, and holders are awaiting the end of the month before committing themselves to any decis ive line of action. As to the position it is evident that the purely jubbing trade that has prevailed throughout Canada has not worked down stocks materially, and there must be a plentiful-parhaps altogether too plentifulsupply of grades from good to medium and downwards. We hear of no actual alterations, but for all grades except really choice, quotations are more or less nominal. Prices in England are unchanged though colder weather has made the demand more brisk.

CHEESE .- The cheese market continues without change. We hear nothing new from the other side where it is reported a steady undertone pre-There continues to be a good enquiry for lots in good condition vaila. between 44s. and 50s. SUGAR.-The demand for sugars during the past week has been some

what better than of 1-te, but the volume of business doing is still small. The trade in molasses has been quiet with only a moderate demand.

TEA AND COFFEE .- The London tea market has been dull and quiet of late with tes offering at very low prices, and on this and the belief that the lowest ebb has been reached some speculators are inclined to hold off for a rise The market here has been dull and inactive with very little doing at unchanged prines. Coffees have also been quiet without feature, their being little demand for them at present.

FISH OILS —Our Montreal report is :--" Steam refined seal firm at 50c. to 52c; cod oil steady, Newfoundland 34c. to 35; Halifax and Gaspe 324c; Newfoundland cod liver oil 45c. to 55c.

FISH .- There is absolutely nothing new to say in regard to fish in this Receipts and shipmonts continue exceedingly smal. Quotations warket. are purely nominal, being entirely based on what it is assumed that fish would be worth if any movement w s going on. Our outside advices are as fol lows :- Montreal, January 20 -- "The fish market presents a considerable degree of activity for the season, and the tone on the whole is steady with a considerable stir in fresh fish, while salt are also fairly active. The first of Newfoundland frozen herrings was placed on the market last week, and of Newfoundiand frozen herrings was placed on the market last week, and sales of some round lots have been effected at \$1.25 to \$1 50 per 100." Gloucester, Mass, January 20 — "We quote new Georges codfish at \$6 per qtl. for large, and \$4 75 for small; Bank \$4.50 to \$5 for large, and \$4 for imall; cured cusk \$3.25 to \$3.50 per qtl.; hake \$2.25; haddock \$3 25; loavy salted pollock \$2 25; English-cured do. \$3; Lebrador herring \$5 er bbl; medium split \$5; extra No. 1 do. \$7.50; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$5; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$5" Berbados, December 4.—" Nothing having come forward from Newfoundland the purchasers of to Stella's careo have easily placed is at full rates, and the market is in a to Stella's cargo have easily placed at at full rates, and the market is in a bud position L to lotting rates for medium have been at \$18 P S he Gratia has since errived from St. J hn's to our address with 626 casks. 'e are lotting at \$23 for large and \$20 for medium."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

. WHOLESALE RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable werchants, and c.n therefore be depended upon as accuste up to the time of going to press.

GROCERIES.

SUGARS. Cut Loaf Granulated Circle A White Extra C. Extra Yellow C. Yellow C.

Yellow C..... #A. Congou, Common '' Fair.... '' Good '' Choice.... Oolong, Choice... ULASSES. Barbadoes... Diamont' N Porto Rico... Ciencuegos... Triuidad... Antigua... obacco. Biack... '' Bright scutts. Bright Biscurts. Pilot Bread. Boston and Thin Family. Soda. do. in 11b. boxes, 50 to case... Fancy.

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

PROVISIONS.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

| MACKEREL- | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Extra | 15.00 |
| No. 1 | 14.00 |
| " 2 large | 13.00 |
| " 2 A | 11.20 |
| 3 large | 12 00 |
| " 3 | 12.00 |
| HERRING. | |
| No.1 Shore, July | |
| No. 1, August, Round | 2.50 |
| "September | 2.50 |
| Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl | 4.0U to4.60 |
| Bay of Islands, Split | none |
| Round | none |
| ALEWIVSS, perbbl | 2.50 to 3.00 |
| CODPISH. | |
| Hard Shore, | 4.25 to 4 40 |
| Bank | 3.25 to 3 50 |
| Bay | 3.50 to 3.75 |
| | 18.00 to 19.00 |
| lladdock, per qtl | 2.2 |
| HAKE | 2.00 1.50 |
| CUSK | 1.50 |
| POLLOCK | 125 |
| HAKE SOUNDS, per 1b | 23 to 25 |
| Cod Oil A | 2010 40 |
| mi hame and managed h | |
| The above are prepared i | |
| ble firm of WestIndia Mer | chants. |
| POULTRY. | |
| mutuus and assed | 15 |

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK-st Richmond Depot

Millers who are making regular heat to 74 grades of flour, and have established 64 trade, are obtaining even firmer prices then before to cluss of the year. While then beforetrocluse of theyear. Whilst 5% to 5% pickups, from millers who are pressed 17 to 19 for money or have not sufficient storage accommodation, are obtainable 25 to 29 31 to 33 35 to 36 at lower prices even than before the close of the year. No one believes in lower prices for breadstuffs, and al-371039 40 to 41 10 to 41 10 to 41 10 to 41 10 prices. The amount of wheat in 10 to 40 10 prices. The amount of wheat in 10 to 40 10 sight is several millions bushels below ⁴⁸ prices. The uncert of the sight is several millions bushels below ^{39 to 40} sight is several millions bushels below ^{39 to 39} what it was last year; whilst the Eng-^{38 to 39} lish and continental demand must ^{42 to 58} improve during the balance of the

BREADSTUFFS.

and improve c officient of

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS

 HOME AND FOREIGN FKU13*
 4.0

 Apples, Gravensteins.
 4.0

 Apples, No. 1, per ubi
 3.60 to 4.0

 Oranges, Jamalca, per bbi,, repacked.
 7.00

 Uemons, per case
 6.00

 Cacoanuts, new, per 100
 8.00 to 23/c

 Dates, bores, new
 65/ to 6

 Prines, Stewing, boxes and boxs, new.
 7

 Franes, Stewing, boxes and boxs, new.
 55/ to 6

 Banansz, per blot.
 11

 Cranberries, per bbl.
 13

 The above quotations are furbiched
 3.60

 bw C. H. Harvey, 10 & 12 Sackville, St
 5.00

by C. H. Harvey, 10 & 12 Sackville St The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer in Butter and Cheese. by WM. F.FOSTER, dealer in Wool and Hides, Convors' Wharf.

A DISGRACE TO HER FAMILY.

(Continued.)

Whereupon, without wasting any more time in words, they set to work, and by their combined efforts succeeded in rolling away the body of the dead animal from that of the living girl. She gave a great sigh of relief as the crushing weight was removed from her chest and nether limbs. Nevertheless, she was still struggling on the vergo of insensibility, every now and then having an indistinct motion of what was going on, again relapsing into total u. consciousness An intense pain—pain such as she had never either experienced or believed possible-sickened her whole being. Every time sho breathed it was like a sharp knife running through hor. Great drops of prespiration gathered on her brow, brought there by the agony, and in her more conscious moments her-little gloved hands clutched

agony, and in her more conscious numerics her mare groved hands chicked convulsively at the grass, whole tufts of which they had torn up by the roots. "Give her some brandy. Who has got apy?" cried one of the gentle-men present. "It will bring her to sconer than anything." "I've got some," answered Keith Falconer. "It was stupid of me not to think of it sconer." The truth was he was too upset to display the presence of mind of one who neither feels nor sufere with the sufferer. Love, like fear, has often a paralyzing effect. How can a man help it when every shudder that goes through the frame of the girl he cates for is as if it It is worse to see a woman in pain than to bear went through his own? that pain oueself

Very gently Keith lifted Maggie's head from the ground and supported it on one arm. So tender was the action that he might have been a mother succouring a wounded child. Then he took out his flask and poured a few drops of brandy down her throat. Hot and strong tasted the revivilying liquor.

It made her gasp for Hot and strong tasted the revivilying liquor. It made her gasp for breath, bringig the pain back worse than ever; but it cleared away the fog which darkened her senses. Her perceptions grew clearer and more acute. The dizziness and unreality faded. She began to feel that she was alive, and opening her eyes wide with returning intelligence encountered those of the man who had it in his power to make every pulse in her foolish little body vibrate with a mad unreasoning joy, against which she could not contend.

A burning blush 10se to her brow. It invaded cheeks, neck, ears, and she, who a moment ago had been icy cold, now seemed warm beyond endurance.

Oh ! if only she could die now. She was so happy, so happy ! Die, with her head resting on his arm, and his dear, kind blue eyes looking into hers. If she lived she should never know such exquisite happiness again. Life was narrow and prosaic, bitter and uncharitable, whilst if this were Death it resembled some beauuful poem, full of peace and content.

"Maggie," he whispered softly, " my poor, gallant little girl, are you better?

"Yes," she said, in a quavering voice. "I'm much better now, thanks

to you." "That's right. Oh ! Maggie, dear, when I saw you fall I can't tell you how badly I felt."

"I'm so glad it wasn't Geraldine," she said, with a flickering smile. "It-it doesn't matter a-about me; and, thank goodness, there's no-nobody to care."

A lump rose up in his throat. How keenly she felt her unloved con-dition and uncared for youth, and how brave and unselfishly she bore the void that existed in her tender but aching heart. Keith Falconer had never been in such close sympathy with her as at this moment.

"Nobedy to care I" he rejoined, tremulously. That's all you know, Maggie." Isu't there though !

She tried to make some rejoinder, but could not. To his infinite dismay he saw blood beginning to ooze from her lips. In truth the girl was sorely hurt, and before they succeeded in getting a

doctor and driving her home, she once more fainted away.

Keith was in a terrible state of agitation. He no longer attempted to disguise fre n himself that he loved Maggie with a pure, deep love, very different from the mad passion he once entertained for Mrs. Thorndyke. The knowledge came upon him suddenly, like a revelation, when he saw Galopard execute his final somersault. He realized all at at once 1. :r good-ness and sterling merits, her courage and unselfishness. He felt that young as she was her character was already nobler than his-that with our for a wife, instead of sinking down into a fashionable triffer, an indulger and worshipper of Self, he might be incited to effort, and prove the grit of his She roused the better instead of the baser part of him. He nature. blushed to recall the unworthy emotions which Mrs. Thorndyke had excited. Love? Bah ! Such love as that was not worthy of the name. A scale had fallen from his eyes. He saw now that sweethess of temper, goodness of disposition, honesty and unconsciousness count more than beauty after all. The loveliest woman he had ever seen **durin**g all his thirty years' experience had failed to make so deep an impression on his best and holiest feelings as had done the sight of Maggie's brave nule face trying to smile at him through its pain from under the mud-stained body of the dead horse.

And now if she were to die-just when he had begun to prize her as she deserved to be prized-how blank and drear his life would seem. All

the sweetness would go from it. He sat in the morning room of the Manor House waiting for the Doctor's report The Brotherton family were too flustered to make much of him, after their wont. In fact they left him alone. At first he was glad of the solitude, but after a while it proved a relief when Geraldine entered the

to be fascinating, and was perfectly natural, which showed how greatly she was affected by what had taken place. Captain Falconer liked her better

without her accustomed smiles than he had ever done before. "It is all my fault," she kept on saying to him, whilst the tears rolled swiftly down her checks, for, though selfish and frivolous, she was not destitute of feeling. "If I had not been such a desperate coward this never would have happened. And now Maggie may be crippled for life," sobbing convulsively.

"You don't mean-to-to say-that?" stammered Keith.

"I don't know. She looked ghastly when they carried her up-stairs." Fortunately the Doctor appeared at this juncture, and brought com-ratively good news. Three ribs were broken, and several others badly paratively good news.

crushed; but, as far as he could tell at present, they had not penetrated the lungs, and he was in great hopes no evil consequences would ensue. "Miss Maggie possesses a remarkably sound constitution," he said, "and is an unusually good patient. Her courage makes even me wonder, who am used to seeing women suffer. Such pluck is bound to pull her through.'

And it did.

In three weeks she was able to leave her room, and, although still tightly strapped and bound up, could lie on the sofa down stairs. And in these days our friend Keith took to calling very often at the Manor House. He would drop in promiscuously to afternoon tea, or after hunting, and bring the invalid books and flowers, which he ordered specially from town. To his secret annoyance, however, he nearly always found her surrounded by members of her family, who suddenly appeared to have become very devoted. It almost seemed as if they had entered into a combination never to leave him and Maggie slone, and each day he grew more and more irritated at failing to secure a tête á-tête.

The fact was neither Mrs. Brotherton nor her daughters had guessed the l state of the case. They still remained under the impression that real state of the case. Geraldine was the attraction who brought Captain Falconer thus regularly to the Manor House, and had taken this idea so firmly into their heads that nothing he said or did appeared able to drive it away. To be waylaid by Geraldine, and find little artful traps set to bring them together, annoyed our friend Keith intensely, especially when he knew all the time that his affections were engaged in an entirely different direction. It was like sailing under false colors.

As he had an opportunity of watching with what uncomplaining sweet ness Maggie bore her sufferings he grew more impatient. His love, respect, and admiration increased rapidly. He found it almost impossible to keep them to himself, especially when at every visit there appeared less reason why he should maintain silence. For in Maggie's clear eyes, in Maggie's honest, bright young face, as she turned it towards him, he read *that* which made his heart rejoice with a great and exceeding joy. She loved him. Every look, tone and gesture betrayed the fact.

But the girl feared and trembled exceedingly.

In her humility and freedom from vanity she could not believe that this good gift of God-Keith's love-was meant for her. The fruit might be within her reach, but she dared not put forth her hand and pluck it. How she sighed now over her wasted opportunities 1 the days when she had shirked lessons, and run wild with Jack. And what was the consequence? Added to her plain looks, which she could not help, she had grown up horsey and slangy and ignorant and unrefined. If she had been more like a young lady she might have had a chance. But now it could not be. The thing was preposterous. A madness had taken possession of her, because he was so good, so thoughtful and kind. But his attentions meant nothing. She must school herself to accept them with grateful equanimity whilst she was ill, and not mind if they ceased directly she got well. For they were sure to cease then. He was so tender-hearted that he could not bear to see even an ugly little girl like herself in pain. And of course he never dreamt what an impression his good nature produced.

So she mused, but in spite of such reasoning Maggie prayed in the solitude of her own room that it might be a very, very long time before she was quite restored to health. She knew that she never could live her old life as before. The world had changed, and Love had uiled her sensitive

heart with much joy, many hopes and fears. Her humility and her affections fought desperate battles, sometimes one gaining the victory, sometimes the other. They kept her in a perpetual state of exaltation and despair, until she wondered secretly how her people were so blind as not to notice the tempest raging within her, and blessed them for their want of observation.

Nobody should ever know what a fool she had made of herself. Not Geraldine, not Jack, and not Keith. No, certainly not Keith. She should die of shame if he guessed the thoughts working in her poor, distracted little brain every time he came and sat by her sofa, and asked as tenderly after her health as if she were all the world to him. And yet how noble he was! How superior to every other man of her

Was is her misfortune or her fault that she loved him so acousintance. blindly and unutterably? that from morning to night she could think of no one and no thing but Keith, Keith, Keith, and when he was present felt so overwhelmed with happiness and confusion that she could not open her mouth.

After all the grand London ladies he had known what a perfect Yahoo she must seem to him. Only why did he lower his voice "nd press her hand, and look deep into her eyes, as if he really cared for her? Oh! it was a shame—a shame. Men had no right to treat poor, silly girls as if they were mice, to be buffeted and stroked by turns. The creatures feel, even though they may be foolish.

So Maggie tormented herself, not daring to make a confidant of any of room. She was so shocked by her sister's accident that for once she forgot her sisters, and retarded her recovery to such an extent that the Doctor

began to fear the case was a much more serious one than he had originally suspected.

CHAPTER XIII.

BETTER EVEN THAN HUNTING.

Keith's opportunity came at last.

One Monday afternoon when he looked in at the Manor House as usual after hunting he learnt to his great delight that the twins and Geraldine were going to town for a few days to pay a .isit to an aunt living in South Kensington, whilst Mrs Brotherton and her eldest daughter had promised to attend a bazaar at the other side of the County, which would necessuate their making an early start and spending the night at the house of a friend. Nothing could be more fortunate, and he had the greatest difficulty in con cealing the joy he felt at their approaching absence.

Consequently, on Tuesday morning when Hickson brought forth his master's red coat and spotless breeches, he informed that worthy, much to his astonishment, that he would not require these adjuncts of the Chase ! "Not going out 'unting, Sir? I 'opes you're not ill, Sir?" said Hickson

with respectful selicitude "No, not at all, thank you," replied Keith, " but I've some important

business to attend to later on in the day, and shall only ride out to the meet and return early. You can have luncheon ready at two o'clock.'

The morning seemed insufferably long to our love-sick hero. Even the hounds failed to excite any enthusiasm, which showed how bad was his state, and he longed for the hours to pass, so that he might be alone with Maggie. His heart beat fast when he thought of what he had to say, and the answer he felt almost certain she would give him. For, without any undue vanity, he had long since divined the secret which the simple girl flattered herself she was guarding so well, and he realized that his suit was likely to be a prosperous one.

Inkery to be a prosperous one. Nevertheless, as the critical moment approached, he began to suffer from a strange nervousness, which in a great measure destroyed his assurance. Ile even deemed it necessary to provide some excuse for calling—a thing he had ..ever done before—and armed hinself with a copy of Thackeray's, "Vanity Fair," which some time ago Maggie expressed a desire to read. Thus equipped he sallied forth a little after three o'clock determined to 'mome his fate. 'mow his fate.

The old butler at the Manor House was quite accustomed to seeing him, and immediately volunteered the information that Mrs. Brotherton and the four eldest young ladies were away from home, but that Miss Maggie was in the morning room if he would like to see her Having com- for this especial purpose, Keith expressed his wish to do so, and a minute later was ushered

into her presence. Oh! Love, how thou betrayest thyself! A smile, a word, a look, and thou soon tellest thy tale.

thou soon tellest thy tale. At sight of Captain Falconer Maggie half-rose from the sofa on which she was reclining, and a bright flush of welcome illuminated all her face, lending it a borrowed beauty. She had been lying there, indulging in the luxury of thinking, and had fancied him out hunting, carcering over the fences. She could not conquer a feeling of depression when she reflected that this whole, long, weary day would probably pass without seeing him. And how long and how means it camed the only knew. Buy here he was and her whole and how weary it seemed she only knew. But here ho was, and her whole mental condition underwent a sudden revolution.

"What !" she exclaimed, trying, but in vain, to subdue the glad tones of her voice. "Not out hunting, and on a 'Ripper' Tuesday! How's that? Nothing the matter, I hope?"

"Nothing the matter, I noper" "No, nothing—at least not in the sense you mean. The fact was I felt lazy. One can have too much even of hunting, and," with a sudden blush, "I thought you might probably find it a bit lonely with all your people away. It's dull work for you, my poor Maggic, lying up on this sofa." "I have never been so happy in my life as I have been since my accident," she said, reddening in her turn. "Everyone is so kind, but enception of the sense."

especially you." "My kindness savours a great deal of selfishness. What were you

doing when I came in?" "Nothing I suppose it is the result of my fall, but I have felt desperately idle of late. Even reading is an effort."

"That reminds me I have brought you the book we were talking of the other day. It may help to while away the evening. I suppose it would not be etiquette for me to stop and have a tea-dinner with you, Maggie?" "No, I suppose not," she said regretfully.

"More's the pity, but we can spend a happy afternoon together at any

rate. 1 do not bore you, do I, child?" "Bore me 1 Oh 1 no, what an idea i" Then she hesitated, and added softly, "I sometimes wonder why you are so good to me-so very, VERY good. I feel I can never thank you for all your kindness." As she spoke sho took up the book he had brought, and began turning over its pages. Suddenly a photagraph dropped out on to her lap. It was that of a very lovely young woman with large languishing eyes, a well-ordered fringe and a superb neck and shoulders, which were freely displayed by an ultra-

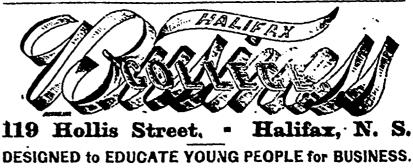
fashionable dress. "Who is this?" Maggie asked with pardonable cutiosity, but the question answered itself, for on taking another glance at the photograph she saw written beneath it in a fine, feminine hand, "Adela Thorndyke, a son ami, Keith Falconer I"

"On !" exclaimed the girl, penitently. "I am so sorry. I hope-I hope I have not hurt your feelings."

(To be Confinued.)

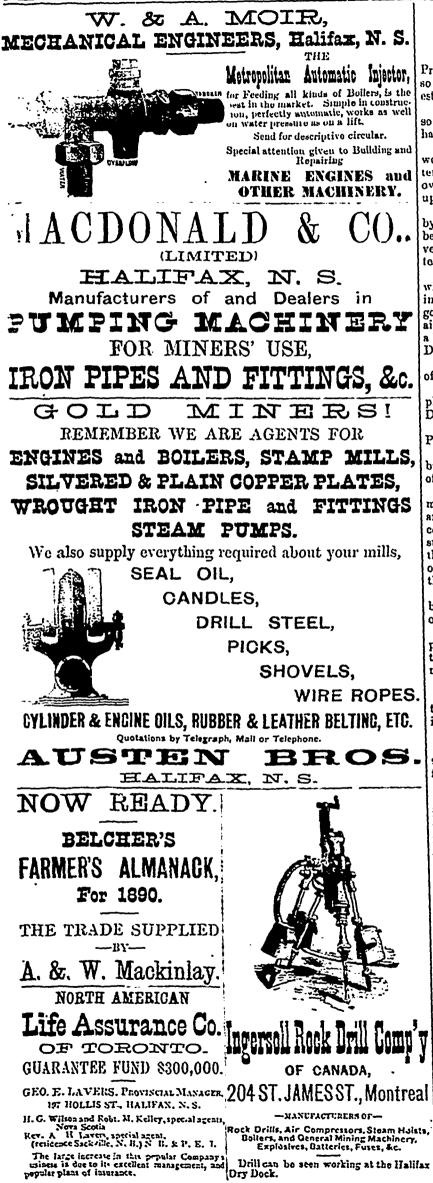


The Ladies' Bureau of Information and the Business Man's Employment Exchange, of 85 Hellis St., was first established in Winnipeg in '74. Since which time offices have been opened in all leading business centres between the oceans. The main object of this institution is to provide Canadian homes for Canadian people, to assist those willing to assist themselves, to protect the employed, to provide a directory of all available situations open with business houses, for the benefit of our patrons. So intensely Canadian in our system that our American offices are managed by Canadians. Circu-culars fully explaining can be had on application. Telephone order, (134 Prince Wm. St., St. John), 85 Hollis St.



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FRAZEE & WHISTON, PRINCIPALS and PROPRIETORS



MINING.

GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE.

Now that the Dominion Parliament is in session the gold miners of this Province should unite, and by all means at their command push their claims so w ll set out in their petition of last year, for a grant of \$3000 towards the establishment of an Assay Office in Halifax.

The benefits to be derived from the establishment of such an office are so well set out in the petition that for the instruction of those who may not

Such an office would encourage pioneer work in mineral development by enabling the owners of small lots of bullion to get full value without being subject to the heavy discounts of bankers taking such bullion on a venture, and enabling prospectors to get samples of their findings correctly tosted at a rate of charges within their means.

Although the control of the mines and minerals of the province lies with the Provincial Government, yet increased mineral production means increased general properity, and a largely increased consumption of dutiable goods, thus tending to the advantage of the Federal Government, and the aid of the Governi Government is necessarily invoked, in that builton to be a bankable or merchantable commudity must be stamped by a duly authorized Dominion official.

The undersigned on behalf of the gold mining interests of the Province Nuva Scotia therefore ask :--of

That the Dominiun Government establish an assay office with complete plant for assaying and mineral analysis in conjunction with the office of Dominion "n"lyst at Halifax.

That such official be appointed Government Assayer for the Maritime Provinces.

That such assayer be authorized to officially stamp gol 1 and silver bullion burs with their correct weight and proved fineness and to issue the necessary official certificate of the value of such bara.

That such assayer be required to assay and analyse such ores, minerals or metallic compounds as shall be properly presented to him for that purpose. and to issue a certificate thereon, setting forth the percentage of the required constituent or constituents in such asmple, and that the Government fix such a scale of fees for such assays and analyses as shall be reasonable, in the case of bullion bars as low as they can possibly be made, and for analysis of ores and minerals at such rates as will enable the poorer miner as well as the richer one to obtain the full benefit of such office.

The domands of the petitioners are so reasonable that there is little doubt but that their prayer will be granted, provided it is only backed up by vigous action.

Having once secured the Dominion grant the Local Government will be prepared to entertain the matters set out in the petition to them, and with the united assistance of both governments an assay office fully equipped to meet the requirements of the Province will speedily be established.

The *Herald* has lately been publishing a series of valuable letters on the iron mines of the Province, which prove conclusively that the iron, industry is being vigorously pushed in all sections.

In gold there is nothing new to report. Although rumors of prospective sales are numerous, nothing definite can be learned, and they are most likely false.

The Mining Act as amonded at the last session of the Local Logislature is working most satisfactorily and we now hear of no complaints. A cor-respondent some months ago called attention through our columns to the necessity of some legislation compelling partners in mining areas to pay their share of development expenses under penalty of forfeiting their interests. It is a well known fact that many promising properties are now out of the market on account of the refusal of part of the owners to work them, and it is of the greatest importance that a legal remedy preventing this was provided. Our correspondent's letter was so to the point that we reproduce it, so that such an important question may not be lost sight of at the coming session of the Local Parliamont :

Editor of the Critic :-- I believe all the grumbling miners go to you with their troubles, and I dare say among other complaints of their hard lot they have held forth about their sleeping partners-men who have acquired an interest with them in their properties, and who do nothing. These men refuse to prospect, refuse to contribute, and generally are very indiguant when called upon to pay their share of renewal or rental fees. If the general public did not object, these men could be cured by being hung, drawn and quartered, or by any other gentle treatment calculated to make them feel ashamed. Joking spart, much trouble is experienced by legitimate miners with drones of this class, and in view of the fact that in a few years all our mining leases will be held on the rental system, calling for an annual pay-

"Upon the failure of any one of several co-owners to contribute his proportion of the expenditures required hereby, the co-owners who have performed the labor or made the improvement m.y, at the end of the year, give such delinquent co-owner personal notice in writing or notice by publi-

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lication in the newspaper published nearest the claim, for at least once a week for ninety days, and if at the expiration of nin-ty days after such notice in writing or by publication such delinquent shall fail or refuse to contribute his proportion of the expenditure required by this section, his interest in the claim shall become the property of his co-owners who have made the required expenditures, upon recording a copy of such notice, together with an affidavit showing personal service or publication, as the case may be, of such notice with the recorder of the mining district in which such mining claim is situated, and if there be no such officer, then with the recorder of deeds of the county in which such mining claim is situated."

The principle laid down in this amendment, if adapted to the requirements of our Mines Act, would be a boon to our miners, and tend to keep properties in the possession of those who had the courige of their own convictions and were willing to work or pay, and to eliminate those mean enough to hold back until their more courageous associates had either struck it rich, or the gold leads grew high enough above the ground to sive the expensof prospecting.

I am Sir, yours truly, AS-ESSMENT.

Another matter to be brought to the attention of the Local Government is the granting of a bonus to the first discoverors of gold at a depth of 1000 feet or greater. To prove the benefits of deep mining we could cite the experience of all the great gold mining countries of the world, but will for the present content ourselves with mentioning that E' Callao—the great Venezuelan gold mine, which for a time ceased producing gold has now again become productive at a depth of 965 feet. At that depth in August last a vein of quartz was developed rich in gold and about ton feet thick. If it is once demonstrated that our gold mines are not mere shallow deposits, the argument that prevents thousauds of dollars from being invested from abroad will be refuted and capital in unlimited quantity will be obtairable.

MORE PRECIOUS THAN GOLD.—Fully ninety-nine persons in every 100, if asked to name the most precious metals, would mention gold as first, platinum as second and silver as third. If asked to name others, a few might add nickel and a very few aluminum to the list. Let.us see how near to the truth they would be. Gold is worth about \$240 per pound, troy ; platinum \$130; and silver about \$12. Nickel would be quoted at about sixty cents, and pure aluminum \$8 to \$9 to the troy pound. We will now compare these prices with those of the rarer and less well known of the metals. To take them in alphal-etical order, barium sells for \$975 a pound, when it is sold at all, and colcium is worth \$1,800 a pound. Cerium is a shude higher —its cost is \$160 shout half the price of silver, while didymium is the same prices, but they do not reach the hightest point ; chromium brings \$200, cobalt falls to about half the price of silver, while didymium is the same price as cerium, indichtum \$10 cheaper in the ounce than calcium, or just \$1,680 per pound. If the weath of the Vindenbilts he not over-tated, it amounts to nearly \$200,000,000 With this sam they could purchase 312 tons of gold and have something left over, but they could not have tons of gallium, that rare metal being worth \$3 250 an ounce. With this metal the highest price is reached, and it may well be called the rarest and most precious of metals.

Glucinum is worth \$250 per ounce : indium, \$158 ; iridium, \$658 a pound ; lanthanium, \$175, and lithium \$160 per ounce. Niobium costs \$128 per ounce ; asmium pel-adium, platinum, potassium and rhodium bring respectively \$640, \$400, \$130, \$32 and \$512 per pound. Strontium costs \$128 an cunce ; tantaum, \$144 ; telurium, \$9 ; thorium, \$272 ; vanadium, \$320 ; yttrium, \$144, and zucconium \$250 an ounce. Thus we see that the commonly received opinion as to what are the most precious metals is quite erroneous. Barium is more than four times as valuable as gold, and gallium more than 162 times as costly, while many of the in tals are twice and thrice as valuable. Aluminum, which now costs \$8 or \$9 a pound, will eventually be produced as charply as steel. When this can be done it will push the latter metal out of a great many of its present uses, as it possesses great strength, toughness and elasticity, with extreme lightness of weight.—Bosucorth Brown.

LAKE CATCHA.---At the Oxford mine there are now some 200 tons of high grade quartz ready for the crusher.

ARDOISE HILL.—There are likely to be some important developments in this district at an early late.

CENTRAL RAWDON.—Prospecting is being pushed on the Northrup properties with most encouraging results.

TANGIER.—The Brunswick Company continue to operate in this district, and as they have in Mr. Patrick Coffee a thoroughly experienced gold miner at the helm, good results may be anticipated.

At present nearly all the copper manufactured at the smellers of the Auaconds is sent to Swanses, Wales, to be refined.

The Anaconda Copper Company will build a large new electric process copper refinery at Three Fork, Gallatin county, Mont.

During the month of April one of Butte's (Mont.) largest mines, the Boston & Montans, produced 2,200,000 pounds of copper.

The Union Copper Mining Co., of Copperopolis, Cal., are erecting large torks for casting and leading the many thousand tons of low grade copper hind some years ago.





TAKING BOARDERS.

"It was a scandal," the neighbors said, " that Miss Delia should be obliged to take boundors after all she had been through and heaven knows that boarders didn't help a body to work out her salvation. And so much money in the family, too, taking it by and at large. Wa. 't her uncle Eben, over at Dover, well to do, and not a chick of his own to care for, except the boy he had adopted, who was no credit to him ? Then there were cousins in the city, forehanded and fashionable, who were never worth a row of pins to Delia; and there was her great uncle John's widow larking on the continent, gumbling at Radon-Baden and trying the waters of every mineral spring in the three kingdoms for no disease under the sun but old age "

To be sure she had never seen her great auut since she was a child, when her Uncle John had brought her into their simple life for a month's visit, with Fronch maid and Jresson, her jowels and fallels, which won the heart of her little namesake. Since then her Uncle John's widow had been a sort of gilded creation, always young and always beautiful; for though Delia had received little gifts from time to time across the sea for the last fifteen yeats, she had never seen or heard anything of the being who had inspired her youthful imagination, and was quite uncertain if such a person as Mrs. John Rogerson was in the land of the living. Dead or alive she seemed to have made no difference in Delia's humdrum life. After having nursed her father through a long illness Delia found that he had left a heavy mortgage on the homestead, and her mother and herself on the high road to the poor house, unless they should bestir themselves. As her mother was slready bed-ridden, the stirring naturally fell upon Delia, and she advertised for summer boarders :

"Good board in the country by the riverside at seven dollars a week. Large chambers, broad pizzas, fine views, berries and new milk. One mile from station. Address

DELIA ROGERSON Croftsborough, Maine."

"Cheap enough," commented an elderly hdy who happened upon it. "Delia Rogerson. An old maid, I suppose, obliged to look out for herself. I have a good mind to try her broad piazzas and new milk. If I don't like it there'll be no harm done."

And so Delia's first boarder arrived-in old lady with a false front of hair, brown, wrinkled skin, fadod eyes, black alpaci gown and hair trunk. Delia made her as welcome as if she had been a duchess, lighted a wood fire in Mrs. Clement's room, as the night was damp, and brought out her daintiest cup and saucer, with the faded old roses wreathing them.

"Wonderful kind," reflected Mrs. Cloment, as she combed out her whisp of gray hair and confided her false front to a box. "Wonderful kindness for seven dollars a week ! She's new to the trade. She's new to the trade. She'll find it doesn't pay to consider the comfort of a poverty stricken old creature."

But, in spite of her worldly wisdom, Mrs. Clement was forced to confess that Delia had begun as she meant to hold out, though other bearders came to demand her attention and to multiply her cares. The fret and jar of conflicting temperaments under her roof was a new experience to Delia. When Miss Gresome complained of the mosquitees, with an air as if Miss Rogerson was responsible for their creation; of the flies, as if they were a new acquaintance; of want of appetite, as though Delia had agreed to sup-ply it, atong with berries and milk; of the weather, as if she had pledged herself that there should be no sudden changes to annoy her boarders ; of the shabby house and antiquated furniture, " too old for comfort and not old enough for fashion "-then Delia doubted if taking boarders was her mission.

"What makes you keep us, my doar ?" asked Mrs. Clement, after a day when everybody and everything had seemed to go wrong. "Why didn't you ever marry? You had a lover, I dare say ?" "Yvs, a long, long time ago" "Toll me about him-it."

"Tell me about him-it.

\$5,010 2,010 1,100 2,000 3,000 6,000 10,000 10,000 5,000

"There isn't much to toll. He asked me to marry him. He was going to Australia. I couldn't leave mother and father, you know (they were both feeble), and he couldn't stay here. That was all."

"And you-you-

"Now all men besides are to me like shadows."

"And have you never heard of him since ?"

"Yes, he wrote; but where was the use? It could never come to anything. It was better for him to forget me than to marry. I was a mill stone about his neck. I didn't answer his last letter."

"But suppose he should return some day ; would you marry him ?" "I dare say," laughed Delia gently, as if the idea was familiar, " let the neighbors laugh ever so wisely. I've thought o' it sometimes sitting alone, when the world was barren and commonplace. One must have recreation of some kind, you know. Everybody requires a little romance, a little poetry to flavor everyday thinking and doing. I'm afraid you will think me a silly old maid, Mrs. Clement." "No. The heart never grows old. The skin shrivels, the color departs,

the eyes fado, the features grow pinched ; but the soul is the heir of eternal youth--is as beautiful at four score as at 'sweet one and twenty.' You didn't tell me your lover's name. Perhaps you'd rather not." "His name was Stephen Langdon. Sometimes Capt. Seymour runs

against him in Melbourne, and brings me word about how he looks and what he is doing ; though I never ask, and Stephen never asks for me that I can hear.'

Delia's summer boarders were not a success, to be sure. If they took no money out of her pocket they put none in. She was obliged to eke out her support with copying for Lawyer Dunmore and embroidering for Mrs. Judge but old Mrs. Clement. "I believe I'll stay on," she said. "I'm getting too old to move often.

Perhaps you'll take winter boarders at reduced rates. Eh?" "Do you think my terms high ?"

"By no means. But when one's purse is low _____" "Yes, I know. Do stay at your own price. I can't spare you." She had shown such a foudness for the old lady that to refuse her at her She had shown such a fondness for the old lady that to refuse her at her own terms would have seemed like turning her mother out of doors; besides, one month would not signify. But she found it hard to make both ends meet, and often went hungry to bed that her mother and Mrs. Clement might enjoy much without there appearing to be "just a pattern." At Christmas, however, came a ray of sunshine for Delix in the shape of a hun-dred dollar bill from an unknown friend. "It can't be meant for me," she cried. "It's directed to Delix Rogerson." said her mother, "and there's nobody also by that name now your aunt Delia is dead."

"It's directed to Dell'i Rogerson," said her mother, " and there's housdy else by that name now your aunt Della is dead." "We are not sure she's dead," objected Della. "Horrors ! Don't you know whether your sunt is dead or alive ?" asked

Mrs. Clement in a shocked tone. "It isn't our fault. She is rich and lives abroad. I was named after her."

"She ought to do something for you." "How can she if she's dead? I don't blame her anyway. Her money is her own. Uncle John made it himself and gave it to her. "But if she should come back to you, having run through it, you'd divide

your crust with her, I'll be bound " "I suppose I should," said Delia.

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The winter wore away, and the miracles of spring begin in fields and waysides; and Delia's boarders returned with the June roses and dropped lease these away with the falling leaves, and still Mrs. Clement staid on and on. Just now she had been for some weeks in arrows with her reduced board. No money had been forthcoming for some time, and she had grown more feeble daily, needed the luxuries of an invalid and the attentions of a nurse, both of which Delia bestowed upon her without taking thought of the morrow.

"I must hear from my man of business to morrow, Delia. I'm knee deep in debt to you," she begen one night.

"Don't mention it," cried Delia. " I had rather never see a cent of it than have you take it to heart. You're welcome to stay and share pot luck with us, you're such a comfort to mother and me."

"Thank you, my dear. I've grown as fond of you as if you were my own flesh and blood. There, turn down the light, please. Draw the cur tain, dear, and put another stick on the fire, please. It grows chilly, doesn't it? You might kiss me just once, if you wouldn't mind. It's a hundred years or so since anyone kissed me."

And the next morning when Delia carried up Mrs. Clement's brockfust, her boarder lay cold and still upon the pillows.

ner soarder tay cold and still upon the pinows. The first shock over, Delia wrote directly to the lawyer of whom she had heard Mrs. Clement speak as having charge of her affairs, begging him to notify that lady's relatives if she had any. In reply Mr. Willis wrote:

"The late Mrs. Clement appears to have no near relatives. Some distant cousins, who, having an abundance of this world's goods, yet served her shabbily whon she tested their generosity, as she tried yours, are all that remain of her family. In the mean ime 1 inclose you a copy of her last will and testament to peruse at your leisure." "What interest does he think I take in Mrs. Clement's will?" thought

Delis, but read nevertheless:

"Being of sound mind this 16th day of June, 18-, I. Delia Rogerson Clement, do hereby leave one hundred dollars to each of my cousins ; and I bequeath the residue of my property, viz: Thirty thousand dollars in-vested in the Ingot Mining Co., fifty thousaud in United States bonds, twenty thousand in Fortune fiannel mills, and my jewels to my beloved niece of my first husband, John Rogerson. DELIA ROGERSON,

of Croftsborough, Me.

in the second

For I was a stranger, and ye took me in ; hungry, and ye fed me ; sick,

and yo ministered unto me." "Goodness alive!" cried the neighbors, when the facts reached their ears. "What a profitable thing it is to take boarders 1 Everybody in town

will be trying to. Of course Steve Langdon will come home and marry her, if she were forty old maids. You may stick a pin in there." Delia did not open her house to boarders the next season. She found enough to do in looking after her money and spending it; in replying to letters from indigent people, who seemed to increase slarmingly ; in receiving old friends who suddenly found time to remember her existence. And sure enough, among the rest appeared Steve Langdon, and all the village said :

"I told you so "

"It is not my fault that you and I are single yet, Delia," he said.

"And we are too old to think of a change now, Steve.

"Nonsonse ! It's never too late to mend. I'm not rich, Delis, but I've enough for two and to spare.

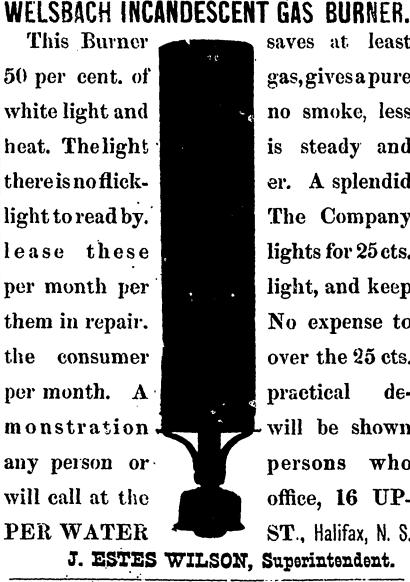
"I wouldn't be contented not to drive in my carriage and have servants under me now," laughed Delia. "Indeed 1 Then perhaps you have a hetter match in view? Capt. Seymour asked me, by the way, if I had come to interfere with Squire Jones' interest.

Now, see here, Delia. Have I come all the way from Melbourne on a ool's errand 1 There I was growing used to my misery and loneliness, when the mail brings us a letter in a strange hand which tells me that my then the mail brings me a letter in a strange hand which tells me that my lear love, Delia Rogerson, loves and dreak. of me still, is poor and alone II ARGYLE.ST., Halifax. 68 Gran ville St., 2 DOORS SOUTH OF Y. M. C. A.

THE CRITIC.

"But I haven't accepted him In fact_I've refused him-because____" "Because you will marry your old love, like the lass in the song, Delia." In Croftsborough people are not yot fired of telling how a woman made money taking boarders.

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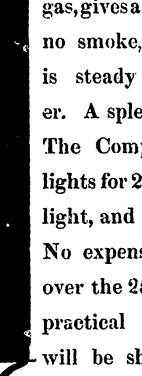
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THE CRITIO.

WHOLESALE

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS|London, Eng.,

GAME XLV.-DOUBLE CORNER. From the Turf

Played in July last, under the beeches in the gardens of Hampton Court Palace, near London. By James Hill, of Toddington and Cyrus Judkins, of Colorado, U. S.

| 9-14 | 2-6 | 12-19 | 15-24 |
|------------|----------------|---------|-----------|
| 22 18 1 | 17 14 | 96 | 28 19 |
| 5-9 | 1_ 5 | 14 - 18 | 31-26 |
| 25 22 | 25 23 | 6 2 | 22 17 |
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| 22 17 | 14 10 | 2 7 | 19 15 |
| 9—13 | 7-14 | 11—16 | 2623 |
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| 13 - 22 | 14-18 | 5 9 | 18-23 |
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| a-10-15 | b 3 7 | 4- S | 18 - 14 |
| | 2.27 23 | 16 23 | 61 |
| 16_{-19} | 18_{-27} | 18 - 27 | 23 - 26 |
| 23 16 | 32 16 | 26 22 | 15 |
| | 8-12 | | |
| 29 25 | c-1 3 9 | 24 19 | drawo |

It was a summer afternoon, and 1 was admiring one of the many be utiful designed flower beds in Hampton Court Palace Gardens; particularly one laid out in squares of red and white flowers like a draught board, when a tourist, who was standing by, turned to me and said, "By gush, stranger, that beats all the checker boards I ever saw?"

"It is very beautiful," I replied. "But you are an American," I said,

"But you are an American," I said, "or you would not call the game 'checkers.'" "You needn't guess twice on that, stranger," he said, handing me his cwd. "And I ken guess within a thousand miles whaur you hail from." On his card read: "Cyrus Jud

kins, Sale and Livery Stables---Col. U. S."

"Shake," he remarked, as I handed him my card; "I've heard of you; I take the Turf."

Then, as we strolled about the gardens, he told me he was visiting the sights of Europe with his wife, who was then in the Palace looking at the historical pictures, for which he had

nstoriest pictures, for which he had no liking. "But," he said, "we must have a game now we have met." "I'm afraid we can't manage it," I replied. "We have no hoard." "Hold on jest a minute," he said,

" I've some poker chips in my little grip here, and a folding map of Lon Tailors' Trimmings & Cloths, etc. don. On the back of the map I can pencil the squares, and we'll use the red and white chips for men. Hew's that for Yankee ingenuity, eh?

So this was done, and down we sat on the greensward, boside a statue of one of the old British kings, in a purchased previous to the recent advances, we will give secluded part of the garden, where nothing but the swans floating by on the Trade all the advantages of such, and can assure them the serpentine water and the swaying not a House in Canada can sell as Cheap. branches of the ancient beeches over

head disturbed our quiet game. a Original. First played in Pro-vidence with Mr. Studley in 1885: (1)

In our third game Mr. Judkius varied as follows :

25--22 9-13 14-7 1-6 9 17 14 3 10 black 31-26 7-10 21-17 win provide pla wing b This improves my provious play. The position is now critical and in teresting

c "On, no ! You can't play that on your Uacle Judkins !" he exclaimed (referring to 21 19, 15-24, 28 19, 4-8, &c.). "I've held the 'ribbons'

67 Queen Victoria St.

Bradford, Eng. 26 Bentley St

New York. 362 Broadway. over too many trotters to be c-ughti u a 'pocket,'" he added with a wink. d 7-10, 2 7, 10-14, 7 11, 5-9,24 20, 9-13, and a snug draw.

(2)

Judkins was of the opinion that he should have won here in the other game, so at the third trial varied as under :

13 9 8-11 9 6 5-9 6

Hero Mr J. was nervously curling the end of his ample gestee in the fort to find a draw, when the dulcet tones of his wife's voice startled him

and me, as she exclaimed : "Now Cyrus Judkius, this is really too bad ! You promised to meet me at the ' Maze ' at aix o'clock, and here at the 'Mazo' at six o'clock, and here it's after eight; and I have dragged this kind policeman all over the grounds to find you. I thought sure you'd fell into a fit somewheres. You're—you're too provoking! And you've got tickets in you're pocket for the theatre, too, and now we'll be

tuo lute." " By gosh ! so I have !" said Judkins, as he hurriedly picked up the

chips. Here the policeman stepped forward and said':

" I'm sorry, gents, but I shall have to take you before the inspector. It's signification of the sector of th

Gardens." "Gambling !" exclaimed Judkins, "Gambling, why its only checkers !" "Oh, you can't humbug mo with your American games—I saw the counters! Have to 'take you in.' Come along," said the bobby.

And off the four of us marched to the Inspector's office, while all the way Judkins was damning the density of the British bobby.

As soon as we explained the harmless game the Inspector saw the joke, and, chaffing the dolt who are took us in," set us free

After a hearty laugh at our late predicement, and a p rivg driuk, we wid good hve, agreeing to meet in Pa is and play a game at the summit of the Eiffel Tower. The incidents connected with that well and highly played game I may sond you later. JAMES HILL.

-West Lothian Courier.

Solution to problem No. 150 will Fancy Goods. be given next week.

> PROBLEM No. 152. By William Brooks, Dartmouth. Black man 7, kings 22, 23.

M iiii e **e** ////

White men 12, 17, king 13. Black to play and win. This problem is both nest and original, and we look upon it as a bright little gem.

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