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A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The death of the Duchess of Cambridge marks an epoch in the history of the Royal House. This venerable lady was the last of the family of George 3rd—children or children-in-law—and she was 23 years, almost a generation, younger than her husband, the late Duke, who was himself the tenth child of the old King. The Duke was born in 1774, and died, at the age of 76, in 1850. The late Duchess was born in 1797, and was therefore in her 92nd year. The present Duke completed his 70th year on the 25th of last month, being two months older than the Queen, his cousin.

Last Saturday the House of Assembly, with only three dissentient voices, voted an increase of \$100 to their sessional allowance. On the same day the question of an addition of the same amount per annum to an official who has done much unremunerative work to the honor of the Province was mooted. Although endorsed by members on both sides of the House, this increase, which would only have raised the salary of the gentleman in question to the amount received by his predecessor in office, was not, it seems, agreed to. The only excuse for increasing the sessional allowance of members must be the protraction of the average sittings of the House, and as this also devolves additional work upon the official in question, it appears to us that it would have only been fair play to have made the slight increase to the salary that was suggested.

The strong expressions of public opinion elicited by the ill-judged clerical attempt to procure intolerant legislation on the Sunday question has evidently had the effect of producing what might be called a "draw." It is our decided opinion that the Bill ought to have been thrown out, and we cannot but regret that the House of Assembly was found lacking in the courage of what are no doubt its real convictions. It is yet (at the time of our writing,) possible that the Council may be resolute enough to discard the measure. At all events the sting has been extracted from it, and it is better that the public should be in the hands of the Supreme Court for a definition of "servile labor" than be handed over by the Legislature, bound hand and foot by an iron-bound act which is a retrogression in the direction of the narrow and tyrannical "blue laws" of the Puritans of New England. The clergy seem to be very slow to understand that the day for this sort of thing is past.

There are accounts, in the usual detail, of the administration of the cat to the Montreal ruffian who recently assaulted a little girl. The punishment seems to have had its effect on the brute to a certain extent, but it is evident that it was inartistically administered, and not nearly as effectively as it should have been. Fifteen lashes, once inflicted, is all too few for this kind of offence, and, owing to the unskillfulness of the operator, it seems doubtful whether the criminal got more than thirteen, the first having landed on the shoulder guard, while it is doubtful whether the count did not stop at fourteen. This is mere child's play.

In the *Dalhousie Gazette* for this month we find the following, which, we take it, can refer to no other than Professor Roberts:—"There has been much speculation in regard to the appointment of Dr. Alexander's successor to the Chair of English in this University. We would like through these columns to advocate the claims of one whose appointment we believe would be universally popular, but by doing so we might embarrass the Governors. We are only referring to the matter for the purpose of emphasizing to the authorities that this Chair has been perhaps the most distinguished in the College. Filled successively by DeMille, Schurman, and Alexander, the duty of the Governors to maintain its former and present prestige is clear. To now appoint an inferior man would be worse than a crime—it would be a blunder."

The recently published letter from Stanley shows conclusively that the time has come when the civilized world should so effectively police Africa as to break up the infamous slave traffic, carried on principally by miscreant Arabs whose greed and cruelty are almost beyond belief. The depopulation of whole sections of country, the destruction of villages, the sweeping away of crops—leaving only starvation for such of the natives as escape the bullet, the sword, or the coffee—these are not only outrages against God and man, but—in a lower view—they are clogs upon the wheels of progress. The time must come when Africa will be opened to the world and reduced to ordinary civilization. In this connection we note with much satisfaction that a scheme is being formulated for the organization of a company to build a railway through central Africa. When the "iron horse goes shrieking" across the plains, over the mountains and through the valleys of equatorial Africa, with its attendants, the telegraph, the telephone and the daily mail, slavery must flee before it as the shades of night do before the rising light of day.

The escape of the *Calliope* from the hurricane at Samoa which wrecked the German and American men-of-war has come to be looked upon as a sort of triumph, and it may perhaps be fairly so regarded. Unslumbering vigilance and precaution, and prompt resolution at the right moment, the essentials of fine seamanship, were undoubtedly there, but it is only fair to mention another probable advantage possessed by the *Calliope*. She is a far more powerful vessel than the rest of her class. The *Montreal Witness* is right in placing her in what is called the C. class. It consists of eleven vessels, the *Canada*, *Carysfort*, *Champion*, *Cleopatra*, *Cumus*, *Conquest*, *Constance*, *Cordeliu* and *Curacoa* of 2,380 tons and about 2,450 horse power. This is the rating given by the *Witness* to the *Calliope*. But that vessel and the *Calypso* are exceptions to the class, and stand at the head of it. The *Calypso* is 2,770 tons and 3,720 horse power, but the *Calliope* is more powerful still, her tonnage being the same as that of the *Calypso*, while her horse power is 4,020. This far higher power had no doubt a good deal to do with her escape.

Postmaster-General Haggart's new Postal Bill, which has passed its second reading, and will probably be law by the time this note appears in print, has many objectionable features. The rate on drop letters in cities and towns provided with letter carriers has been raised to two cents, a most obnoxious increase, which it was supposed the public clamor raised when the increase was first proposed would kill off. It appears, however, that obstinacy is a prominent characteristic of Mr. Haggart, and he has carried his point in entire disregard of the interests of the public. Compulsory registration is another objectionable feature, and is rendered the more so by the authority given postmasters to register all letters that they may suppose contain valuables, collecting the fee from the receiver of the letter. This is an invasion of the sanctity of the mail that should not be tolerated, and we must express our surprise that the measure was ever entertained by Parliament. Are postmasters and their clerks to fumble over letters passing through their hands so as to determine what their contents may be? How otherwise are they to arrive at the supposition that they contain valuables, and carry out their instructions to register such letters? Such vacillating and uncertain legislation is behind the spirit of the age, and can only bring discredit upon the Canadian postal system.

The Lenten breathing space from the exactions of social gaiety is at its close. Easter Sunday falls this year within four days of the latest date at which it can occur. This is perhaps an advantage, as, when social enjoyments resume their sway, the season will be well advanced, and the weather will probably be more genial, and more likely to be settled than if it fell earlier.

After effectually pulverizing poor old Halifax, the *Ottawa Evening Journal* "goes for" St. John without gloves after this fashion:—"The pretensions of St. John are, if anything, more ludicrous. St. John, which is in New Brunswick, has just annexed a district called Portland, the united populations of the two territories being placed at 44,000 by sanguine St. John statisticians. The next census will doubtless show about 10,000 less, as good railway communication with the civilized world has been accidentally established, and the place has nothing except newspapers to recommend it to anybody who can scrape up enough money to move away. And yet even St. John pretensions to national importance become tolerable contrasted with Hamilton's."

The question of convict labor is a difficult one, but any outcry or demonstration about it is to be deprecated. The prison authorities of New York have had some trying experience in the matter. The State had failed to make adequate provision for employment, and it was soon found that idleness not only increased the difficulty of maintaining discipline, but operated to intensify moral degradation, and to weaken such mental powers as the criminal classes possess. The medical authority of Sing Sing states that under a system of steady employment prisoners insensibly fall into habits of labor, develop strength and vitality, and acquire knowledge of trades and habits of discipline. The cessation of work reverses all these considerations, which are of the most material aid in managing convicts, and leads to physical and moral deterioration, and even tends to the development of insanity.

Dr. Goldwin Smith's letter to the *Times*, to which we briefly referred last week, turns out, on perusal, to be even more deplorable than we should have imagined. According to this past master of pessimism, the flower of our population is in a state of perpetual exodus—flying from the Canadian tariff to the higher tariff of the United States; our Government, which, after all, is the free choice of intelligent electors, he declares to exist only by bribery; our trade is in a state of atrophy; our farms are decreasing in value; and our great trans-continental railway he depicts as strangling settlement, instead of having created it. The general body of the electors the "Professor of Fiction"—as he is well dubbed by a contemporary—describes as slaves of a corrupt venality, and he further proceeds to insult them by attributing to them a "good deal" of annexation feeling. The Professor is bound to verify his prophecy if by any means he can, and that he is not particular as to the means this dishonorable letter is sufficient proof. The lengths to which he has now gone, will, however, no doubt, provoke a reply from some competent pen in the same journal in which the Professor's jeremiad has found space, or at all events in some equally efficient medium of publicity.

The City Council has decided to grant \$3,000 in aid of the Summer Carnival. The sum is not large, but as the money has to be borrowed, it is, we are bound to suppose, as much as the Council could see their way to. No doubt general subscriptions will be on a liberal scale as befits the importance of the object, to which every one ought to contribute in one way or other to the utmost of his ability. Sir John Ross, with the public spirit which distinguishes him, has promised his aid, and we hear on all hands that Admiral Watson is a genial officer, who will also be sure to do his part. Some of the promoters of the festival are, we believe, desirous of bringing into Halifax the whole Militia of Nova Scotia. The expense of this, however, would be enormous, and, considering how full of recruits, under the alternate years drill, are the ranks of the Provincial Militia, as well as for other reasons, it would be highly inexpedient. But the objections would not apply to the selection of a good company or so from each rural battalion—enough to make up an additional battalion in Halifax—and the Kings County Troop of Cavalry, which is a credit to the Province. This reinforcement, with the three excellent Halifax Battalions, would constitute a fair show of Militia, and, as every possible attraction ought to be got together, a general Band Tournament of all the bands in the Province would be in order.

A correspondent of that able journal, the *Chicago Canadian American*, has, in a communication about the North-West generally, the following, which seems worth reproducing:—"I often think that the Riel rebellion was sent for a very wise purpose. It exploded a mine of subtle work so prematurely as to spare the world around and hoist the engineer. Now we have a British Province. Granted a few years more of quiet work and Ontario would have been uncomfortably sandwiched between Quebec on the East, and the land of the Metis, on the West, to be generously swallowed when lunch time arrived. As it is, the great North-West is becoming a power in itself, and conferring upon the older Provinces the inestimable gift of good government and cheap land." But we are a little surprised to find the *Week*, in an editorial note, apropos of a gloomy picture of Canada recently drawn by Mr. Davies in an oration at Toronto, admitting "that the increase of population, both in the older Provinces and in the North-West, during the last decade, has fallen far below what seemed reasonable expectation." Leaving "the older Provinces" out of the question, we are unable to subscribe to the dictum as to the North-West. The population given in guide books of the now numerous and flourishing towns along the line of the C. P. R. seems very satisfactory to those who, fifteen years ago, marched from the Red River to the base of the Rockies, through 800 miles of an absolute solitude of wilderness.

It is a pity that the rivalries of the rising cities of the Dominion are not more friendly in tone, and moderate in the estimation of their several claims and advantages than they are. Even that excellent paper the *St. John Evening Gazette* waxed wroth over the undertaking to build the Harvey-Salisbury Line, and complains bitterly of a number of things which it conceives have been done "to please Halifax." We cannot enumerate them, but one is stated to be the carrying round of the Intercolonial by the North Shore, a device which is certainly anything but pleasing to Halifax, and it is a new light to Halifaxians to be told that the Government is "wedded" to Halifax. Without being in the least jealous of the enterprise of St. John, which, on the contrary, we regard with sincere satisfaction, or having the least desire to depreciate her advantages, it is impossible not to acknowledge the immense superiority of Halifax as a harbor, and as the port which, summer and winter, it is due to the Dominion should be the point of arrival and departure of a fast and regular line of steamers, and every mile by which her distance from Montreal can be shortened is so much gain. It is much to be deplored that it seems to have been practically impossible to compel the C. P. R. to build the line, and that, consequently, an additional burthen will be laid on the country, but we cannot but be glad that the line will be built by any means.

Professor Goldwin Smith in his now notorious letter to the *Times* vexes his spirit over the oppression of compelling, by the Tariff, the N. W. settler to purchase his farm implements, etc., from the factories of Eastern Canada, instead of buying them from the market close at hand. This market, it appears, is Minnesota. As a matter of fact, Winnipeg is a much nearer market than St. Paul or Minneapolis, and the implements, &c., are not made in either place, but brought to both from distant factories. As to the "cruelty" of the system, these articles are much cheaper in the N. W. than they were, and cheaper than they now are to the settlers of the neighboring parts of the United States. Side by side with this contention, however, Mr. Goldwin Smith affirms the inconsistent pretence that there is no inter-provincial trade. The Professor seems to find himself obliged to admit that "the day of political union with the American Republic, though sure to come, may be distant," and pretends that he at present aims only at Commercial annexation. But we all know what that would mean, and it is evident that his most dearly cherished idea is the absorption of the Dominion by the United States. We imagine, however, that Mr. Goldwin Smith is pretty well played out on the ignominious lines of his peculiar aspirations. The letter to the *Times* will probably put a finishing touch to the estimation in which he will be held in Canada.

The following statistics taken from *Bradstreets* show that the amount of bituminous coal being imported from the United States is largely on the increase, as is also the importation of anthracite. The value of the bituminous coal imported in 1887 was \$3,156,127, in 1888 \$3,485,703, an increase of \$329,576. Anthracite coal to the value of \$4,127,673 was imported in 1887, and in 1888 \$5,286,120, an increase of \$1,158,447. The increased importation of anthracite coal is undoubtedly owing to the removal of the duty on that article, but the increased importation of bituminous arises from other causes, and if a remedy is not provided, the coal trade of this Province with Quebec will be largely curtailed. The Grand Trunk by its new connections has greatly reduced the distance from Montreal to the Ohio coal fields. The consequent reduction on coal freights so far counterbalances the Canadian duty of 60 cents per ton, that Ohio coal now competes with the Nova Scotian article in Montreal. To remedy this the United States duty of 75 cents per ton should be imposed in Canada, and this should be done without delay. It would be a simple act of justice to Nova Scotia, as it will be remembered that the flour duty was imposed to reconcile Ontario to the coal duties. As the duty on anthracite coal was afterwards abolished, mainly in the interests of Ontario, Nova Scotia should be recompensed by an increased duty on bituminous coal. With the duty increased fifteen cents per ton our coal shippers might be able to pay a slightly increased rate over the Intercolonial, and the large deficit in the working of that mismanaged road be overcome.

Apropos to the rivalries of cities, the *Ottawa Evening Journal*, a paper whose articles are generally all that can be desired, seems to have been seized with the desire to institute a crusade against all the secondary cities, apparently for being ahead of Ottawa in population. At first we thought the article was jocular, but it appears, on careful perusal, to be serious, and the *Journal* really appears to grow quite angry over it. Halifax, St. John and Hamilton are the particular objects of wrath. Our own city comes in for the first burst of objurgation as follows:—"For fourth place, the rivalry grows interesting, because although Ottawa is far and away the fourth most important place in the country, some inconsequential towns known as Halifax, Hamilton and St. John, which make up its effrontery for what they lack in respectability, are pretending to have claims to attention equal to those of Ottawa. It is difficult to decide which of the three contentions is most preposterous. Halifax, a bleak settlement on the coast of Nova Scotia, is principally a supply station for British ships and soldiers. So far is it from being a desirable place that people who do not swear say 'Go to Halifax,' as a synonym to express the utmost disregard of the welfare of the person they address. The population of Halifax at the last census was about 37,000. No doubt it has greatly decreased since, and not even Halifax impudence would venture to compare the place with Ottawa, but that a village named Dartmouth lying adjacent to Halifax has a population of four or five thousand which the larger town has an idea of annexing, and thus repairing its probable losses of late years. But with or without Dartmouth we dismiss the contention of Halifax as really unworthy of serious notice." And so poor Halifax is summarily disposed of.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A SECRET.

He said: "No one shall ever learn
T'is secret that my heart must keep;
No matter how the words may burn,
No matter how my heart may leap,
No one shall know I love her so,
No one shall know, no one shall know!"

But though his lips were tightly sealed
The very birds his secret guessed,
For in his eyes it was revealed,
And in his face it was confessed—
"I love her so, I love her so,
But none shall know, but none shall know!"

The wind soon found it and ran on
To tell it to the wondering flowers,
And bear it to the gates of dawn,
Where loiter all the coming hours.
That they might know he loved her so,
That they might know, that they might know!

Some time all secrets must unfold,
And soon did he a listener seek,
To whom his story might be told,
Before the laughing world should speak
And tell her (if she did not know!)
He loved her so, he loved her so!

—Meredith Nicholson, in Indianapolis Journal.

HE IS NEVER CLEAR—Fair customer—"Have you Browning in clear type?"

Bookseller—"No, ma'am; Browning doesn't come that way."

When Alderman Gill died his widow ordered the undertaker to inform the Court of Aldermen of the event. He wrote to this effect: "I am desired to inform the Court of Aldermen Mr. Alderman Gill died last night by order of Mrs. Gill."

She—"No, sir; it is impossible. I am sorry, indeed, but I can never marry you." He—"And yet the encouragement you gave last night in the waltz—" She—"Oh, that musn't be counted, what I said under pressure, so to speak."

No cat needed.—Bridget—Shure, now, yez don't mane ter say yer livin' in a family phere there ain't no cat. Who kin yer blame things on? Ann—The childer'. "Oh, it's foolin' ye are." "They aren't her own childer; they're master's."

WHAT SORT OF A PLACE IS NEWTOWN?—In his charge to a jury at a trial in Bridgeport of Rudolph Stoeffel for the murder in Newtown of Andrew J. Peck, of that place, Judge Torrance said: "The shot which was found in Peck's body was the same size as generally used by the citizens of that place."

First London Belle—"Oh, have you heard the news? I never would have believed it, but it's true. All sorts of wonderful things are occurring nowadays." Second London Belle—"Dear me! What has happened?" "An English duke, who spent three weeks in America, has returned and married an English girl."

STERN DISCIPLINE.—The drill-sergeant of a Scotch regiment growled to a recruit. "Jock Macnab." "Weel, mon?" said Jock. "Haud up yer muckle heid, mon, an' dinna keep lookin' on the grun' as though ye had drappit a hale threepenny bit." Having occasion to reprimand the same delinquent for placing his hand upon his nose, he cried, "What's that ye're dacin'?" "It was a muckle fleec on my nose," was the explanation. "Weel, iet the neist an' stick there till it thinks fit to awa', or I'll ram ye in the gaird-room for bein' misreglar i' the rawnks. Losh, if I had my will o' ye, I'd rub yer ugly neb wi' tracle, an' has a' the fleeces in the place about it, an' make ye stand stiff at attention a' the time!"

Religion and Charity Booming—Stranger—Kissing sociables! What are they? Rural Belle—They are never held except to raise money for some religious or charitable object. The young men are blindfolded, and on the payment of a fixed sum some girl, whom he doesn't know, of course, is brought up to him and he is allowed to kiss her. He never finds out whom he kissed; but by paying enough he can finally kiss every girl in the room. So, you see, he gets the one he wants, but he never can tell which one it was. "I see. Is there much activity in religious and benevolent circles in a town like this?"

"Yes indeed. It just keeps every one of us busy hunting up objects to hold sociables for."

This is a queer description of Wordsworth which a quaint old Lakeman gives: "Wudsworth for a' he had noa pride, nor nowt, was a man who was quite one to hissel'. He was not a man as folks could crack wi', nor not a man as could crack wi' folks. But there was another thing as kep' folks off, he had a te:ble girt deep voice, and ya might see his faaco again for long enuff. I've knoan folks, villago lads, and lasses, coming over by old road, above which runs from Gramere to Rydal, flayt a'most to death there by Wishing gaatte, to hear the girt voice a groanin', and mutterin', and thunderin' of a still evoning, and he had a way of standin' quite still by the rock there in t' path under Rydal, and folks could hear sounds like a wild beast coming from the rock and children were scared fit to be dead a'most."

A BEAUTIFUL EASTER GIFT.—Scott & Bowne, manufacturers of the well known Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, offer a most beautiful Easter gift—composed of eight artistic studies of Birds and Flowers, put up in folio—worth at least \$2.00, for 25 cents. On receipt of above in stamps, it will be mailed at once.—SCOTT & BOWNE, 132 South Fifth Ave., N. Y.

SONGS OF THE SHIRT.

(Paddy in full dress meets a friend.)—"Where did I get this shirt? Bedad I got it where they can be had
By any decent caller,
At Clayton & Sons on Jacob Sthrate,—
Now aint it illigant and nate,
And ONLY COSTS A DOLLAR!
"A Dollar" "Yes, bedad its thrue;
And Barney dear! if I was you,
I'd go and git another."
"I'll do it Pat—I will me friend—
Wan for meself—and I will sind
Wan to our Mick, me brother."

(Sandy at market.)—I guess this is a' I want the noo,
And glad I am at bein' throo,
So I'll be toddlin' ben:—
By George! I heana finished yet,—
To-morrow's Sabba—I maun get
Ane o' thae shirts ye ken,
'Tis but a step to Clayton's place—
There's no necessity to race
And I'll be home in time:
And jenet lats—the scoldin' jade
Seen' the bargain I hae made
For ance will hush her chime!

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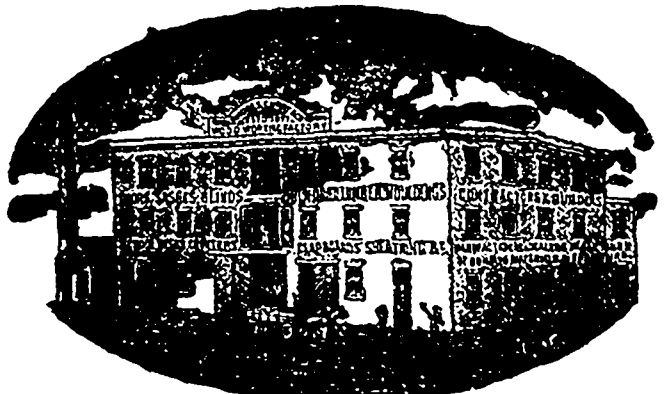
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 13. For \$3.00 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with 110 of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

An excursion from Manitoba to Paris next July is being mooted.

The proposed connection of St. John with Boston by Sunday trains has been abandoned.

The Board of Trade and people of New Glasgow are considering the advisability of having a public park.

Sir Charles Tupper will return to England on the 17th of May in the Parisian, which sails from Quebec on that date.

The Springhill News says:—"The pits are still working about half time, and a number of men are leaving almost daily."

St. Luke's vestry have recommended extensive repairs and alterations to the church building. The proposed outlay is about \$4,000.

The Bridgetown Monitor began its seventeenth volume on the 10th inst. and celebrated the event by a new dress of type in its reading columns.

The steamer *Arbutus*, 35 tons, for the Petitcodiac Steam Navigation Company, was launched from the Burrill-Johnson works on the 13th inst.

The Toronto Mail intends to make a strong defence of its position against the Jesuits. The Mail will carry the case to every court in the realm if necessary.

Winnipeg proposes to hold a grand fancy carnival in August, with the object of showing off the crops and the advantages of the city to the sporting world.

The S. S. Vancouver which sailed for Liverpool last Saturday took no Canadian mail for England, orders having been issued to forward the mail via New York.

The town council of Berlin, Ont. have ordered the chief of police to ring the town bell at nine o'clock at night and arrest any children found on the streets after that hour.

Over one thousand immigrants arrived at this port last Saturday and Sunday. 280 were Scotch crofters from Isle Lewis and all are bound for Walseley, North-west territories.

The "Monticello" is giving satisfaction. She made the run recently from wharf to wharf, Annapolis to Digby, in 52 minutes, the fastest trip, probably, ever made on the Basin.

Louis Frechette, the Canadian poet laureate, and ex-M. P. for Levis, has been appointed clerk of the Legislative Council of Quebec in place of George de Boucherville, superannated.

The Cumberland Leader says—"We understand the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company have awarded the contract for 18,000 tons of Coal to the Cumberland Railway and Coal Co."

Parents desirous of sending their sons to the Royal Military College at Kingston, will now have to pay \$500, instead of as formerly \$100, entrance fee,—the amount having been raised to that extent.

A pack of thirteen wolves were recently seen at Port Logan Lake, about 20 miles from Campbellton, N. B., in pursuit of three cariboo. It is about twelve years since they have been seen in that locality in large numbers.

The Newfoundland sealers have had remarkable success this season. It is said that already about a quarter of a million seals have been secured. This is good for Newfoundland and means plenty of money in circulation.

A clergyman of the diocese of Montreal has fallen heir to £20,000 sterling and has instructed his attorney to take the necessary proceedings in Chancery to recover the amount. A portion of the funds will be devoted to missionary objects.

The Charlottetown Patriot says:—"Most of the Academics in Nova Scotia for some time had Dalhousians as principals. Last summer five graduates from other provincial colleges failed in the examination for grade A licenses, while all the Dalhousians who competed were successful."

The legislature of Nova Scotia was prorogued by His Honor the Administrator at 3.30 p. m. on Wednesday. Lieut-General Sir John Ross and staff attended. The Guards of Honor were furnished by the Duke of Wellington's Regiment and the 63rd Rifles, Canadian Militia.

Mr. Chisholm, the well known violinist of the Mount Allison ladies college, expects to spend next year in Paris, under the tuition of the famous Leonard. His place will be temporarily filled by Robert Mahr, of Berlin. Mr. Mahr is a pupil of Joachim, the greatest living violinist.

The office of A. G. Jones & Co., on their wharf, was burglarized last Saturday night. The thieves only took fifty cents in coppers, a few cigars, and sampled a demijohn of wine. The whole office was ransacked, but not finding money they left without doing any further damage.

The "color" question is causing a great deal of excitement in Dartmouth just now. The colored children have enjoyed the privilege of a separate school and a licensed teacher for a number of years, and were quite satisfied with the arrangement, but the new school board have resolved to abolish the colored school and admit the colored children to the white school. The feeling is very strong against their action and it is probable that many parents will take their children away from the school so soon as the colored children are admitted.

The will of the late Hon. J. H. Pope has been made public. The value of his possessions did not exceed \$350,000, and all went to his family, except \$4,000 to the endowment fund of the Church of England at Cookshire, and \$4,000 to the public school, and \$2,000 to St. Francis district hospital at Sherbrooke.

It is expected that a larger number of visitors and tourists will come to Halifax this summer than ever before. There is a great demand for board, and those who can accommodate people for the summer months should at once let the fact be known. Halifax is unrivalled as a summer resort, but if good hotels and boarding houses are not provided people will soon tire of our city.

It is estimated that the wheat average in Manitoba this year will be 650,000, as against 520,000 for last year. A great many people have emigrated from Ontario to Manitoba this spring, and as the price of C. P. R. lands has been reduced, and private speculators are willing to sell, the new arrivals are willing to stay in Manitoba instead of going further west. All, or nearly all, the wheat is planted, and a warm rain which has fallen will give the crop a good start.

There is great excitement in Toronto over the new Cavalry School to be established there shortly, and military circles are discussing names in connection with the office of Commandant. Major Howard, of Quebec, is mentioned by the Quebec Chronicle as a candidate for that honorable position, though it says:—"Of course, for our sakes, we would prefer to keep the gallant major here, but it would be wrong to interfere with his promotion, and so he has our support, if he wants to command the Toronto School."

The Halifax board of trade held a meeting in the Halifax hotel on Tuesday evening, at which there was a fair attendance. No encouragement has been received from officials of the W. & A. Railway in regard to reduction of freight rates. A resolution in favor of Halifax as the terminus of a fast mail line was passed and is to be sent to our representatives in Ottawa to be brought before the government. Mr. A. E. Curren in moving the resolution said:—"The people of Halifax, realizing the immense advantages of this port over all others, are content to await the survival of the fittest. We don't need to indulge in abuse of St. John, and can afford to treat with contempt its ill-natured references to Halifax."

It is stated that Edwin Booth, the actor, who was taken suddenly ill in New York recently, has entirely recovered.

The New York Yacht Club has accepted the Earl of Dunraven's challenge to race next fall for the "America" cup.

It is estimated that there are 365 colleges in the United States, 4,856 institutions of learning, and 65,718 students in them.

Boston has increased the tax upon saloons from \$1000 to \$1500, first class; from \$600 to \$1200, second class, and all others from \$400 to \$1000.

The U. S. Court of Claims have appointed Miss Mary Seymour a commissioner of that Court for the whole country. This settles the question that women can legally hold office.

A Cleveland despatch says: It is learned that when John D. Rockefeller's daughter Bessie was married a short time ago to Charles A. Strong her father presented her with a million dollars in cash.

Agent Harrison, of the Northern Pacific Railway, has perfected an electrical invention which rings a bell in an hotel office and registers the room number, when some verdant blows out the gas.

Mrs. Cleveland denies that she is writing a book, translating a French novel or preparing a magazine article. She says that she is fond of literature and reads as much as she can, but she has not and never had any desire to emulate the achievement of Rose Elizabeth Cleveland in the realm of letters.

A bill before the Pennsylvania Legislature providing a penalty ranging from \$300 to \$1000 for violation of the act requiring the semi-monthly payment of wages, and prohibiting manufacturing and mining corporations from being interested in company stores, has received its final passage in the House.

The Washington Inauguration Centennial Committee have suggested to President Harrison to issue a proclamation calling for special religious services in all the churches of the country on the morning of April 30th, at nine o'clock, the hour at which services of prayer were held in the Churches in New York city 100 years ago.

Mr. Russell Harrison, son of the President, was arrested on the 11th inst. in the office of Judge, charged with libel. Bail was fixed at \$5,000, which was promptly furnished. The libellous article referred to, accused ex-Governor Crosby of having stolen jewels from a Washington lady, and was published in a paper in which Mr. Harrison owns an interest.

A raid has been commenced on the telegraph poles and wires in New York. A corps of axemen, a gang on each side of Fourteenth Street and Union Square, began cutting down the poles at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Hundreds of people gathered to witness the novel sight. It is the intention to level all poles on Sixth Avenue from 23rd Street to 50th Street.

A despatch to the New York Herald says:—"The five central American Republics, Costarico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras, in February agreed upon a treaty which provides that if any difficulty shall arise between any of them, it shall be settled without war by the arbitration of any one of the following nations:—United States, Argentine Republic, Chili, Mexico, Switzerland or any of the great European powers. That none of the five Republics shall form alliance with outside nations without the consent of all, and that delegates from the Republics shall meet annually

to consider matters of mutual interest. It is the hope of the ablest men in these Republics that this will help to bring about a federal union of these States.

The Chamber of Deputies has adjourned until May 14th

Ex-King Milan of Serbia is visiting Palestine He will make a stay of about six weeks there.

Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot at Turin, has suffered another relapse. His life is despaired of.

General Boulanger has taken a house in Brussels, which looks as if he intended to stay there awhile.

The syndicate owning the celebrated yacht *Thistle* have sold her. She will at once be fitted out for the racing season.

Mary Anderson, the actress, has arrived in England, and is in somewhat better health than when she left New York.

It is reported that King John of Abyssinia before his death appointed as his successor, his nephew, Dagnac Mangascia.

Sir Julian Paunceforte left England for New York last Saturday. A large number of friends gathered to bid him farewell.

Lord Francis Cecil, second son of the Marquis of Exeter, has been declared a bankrupt. His liabilities amount to £21,000.

Queen Victoria will visit the Prince of Wales at Sandringham about the end of the month. Her Majesty will remain there four days.

William O'Brien has entered a libel action against Lord Salisbury for certain remarks made by the latter in his recent speech at Waterford.

The Madrid government has refused China's request for permission to establish consulates in Manila and at other points in the Spanish colonies in the Pacific.

A despatch from Western India announces the failure of the pearl fisheries owing to the prevalence of cholera. The failure involves a loss to the Government of four lacs of rupees.

The court of Queen's bench has pronounced women ineligible to county councils. The decision makes void the election of Lady Sandhurst to the London council. Lady Sandhurst will appeal the case.

It is rumored that an attempt was made upon the life of the Czar on Sunday, and that his Majesty was wounded by an exploding shell. The affair is said to have been hushed up by the Russian authorities.

The Siamese Princes are visiting England about a concession for a railway to be constructed at a cost of £5,000,000 through Siam to Yunnan. The scheme is being jealously watched by France and Germany.

It is reported that a serious conflict has broken out between the blacks and Portugese in Demerara. The shops of the Portugese, who are the principle tradesman, have been sacked, entailing an estimated loss of \$100,000.

Sir Charles Russell concluded his address on behalf of the Parnellites before the commission on the 12th inst. The general opinion is that Sir Charles never spoke in better form. The speech will be reprinted for circulation in pamphlet form.

The Admiralty will make an investigation of the offers made by the Duke of Edinburgh, Commander in Chief on the Mediterranean Station, to float the British warship *Sultan*, which was wrecked early in March on the Island of Comino, near Malta.

Private advices in a letter from a niece of the Laureate to a gentleman of this city, of which we have been favored with the perusal, indicate that Lord Tennyson's friends have but little hope of any amendment in his present precarious state of health.

The earthquake at Port de Paix, Hayti, on the 28th inst., destroyed \$50,000 worth of property and 25 persons were severely injured. The fighting which took place on that date is said to have been very heavy and Hypopolito seemed to get the upper hand all around.

John Albert Bright, candidate of the Liberal-Unionists, has been elected to succeed his father, the late John Bright, as representative for the central division of Birmingham in parliament. Bright received 5,610 votes against 2,560 for William Boale, the Gladstonian nominee.

Sir Edward B. Malet, British Ambassador at Berlin, will represent England at the Samoan conference, assisted by two officials from the foreign office. The German delegates are Count Herbert Bismarck and Dr Krael, a Privy councillor of Legation. Count Herbert will preside.

The St. James Gazette announces that the Right Hon. Wm. Henry Smith, first lord of the treasury, is about to be raised to the peerage. He will accordingly resign the government leadership in the house of commons. The Gazette thinks that of the possible candidates for the leadership in succession to Smith, Balfour is the best choice.

The steamer *Danmark* of the Thingvalla line, was passed at sea by the Inman Line steamer *City of Chester*, on April 8th, apparently in a sinking condition. She left Christiana for New York on March 26th, with 650 passenger besides the captain and crew of 40 men. It is believed that the passengers and crew have been rescued by some passing steamer.

Can Rheumatism be Cured? CHARLES MYETT, CARPENTER & BUILDER.
 This is a question which a good many sufferers wish to find out. By using A. A. WOODILL'S L. K. G. PILLS they will be found to be an excellent LIVER REGULATOR, besides being a perfect cure for RHEUMATISM.
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THE LOST ATLANTIS.

For many centuries there has been a tradition of a long lost island called Atlantis

The Greek geographers located it in the Atlantic Ocean, west of the Northwest part of Africa and the Pillars of Hercules. The sea-kings of Atlantis are said to have been defeated by the Athenians.

All the legends agree that it was a vast island, of inexhaustible resources, and inhabited by a race of superior people. For ages this island has existed only in legendary lore. But now, when the light of modern research is turned full upon the investigation, behold the lost Atlantis at our very doors.

So the bigoted medical fraternity goes groping about in the dark. If they would investigate, they would behold the lost Atlantis at their very door. They experiment and dote with their injurious drugs, and with no person or laws to hold them accountable, they continue their bigoted, unjustified practice, staring into vacuety, imagining that they see in themselves an Esculapius.

Wrapped in ancient bigotry, they denounce any new idea advanced by a layman or an opposition school as a fraud.

Why? Because humanity will not be benefited? Not at all, but because their specialism did not make the discovery.

Yet they concede that there is no remedy known to their materia medica that will cure an advanced kidney malady and the diseases arising therefrom—although many of them know from crowning proof that Warner's Safe Cure will—but unscrupulously treat symptoms and call them a disease, when in reality they know they are but symptoms.

A few of the more honest physicians admit that Warner's Safe Cure is a valuable remedy, and a great blessing to mankind, but say, in so many words when asked why they do not prescribe it, that they cannot according to their code.

The late eminent physician and writer, Dr. J. Holland, published in "Scribner's Monthly," and showed his opinion of such bigotry, and no doubt was satisfied that Atlantis might possibly be discovered in a proprietary medicine, when he wrote editorially as follows:

"Nevertheless, it is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day were more successful than many of the physicians, and most of them, it should be remembered, were first discovered or used in actual medical practice. When, however, any shrewd person, knowing their virtue, and foreseeing their popularity, secures and advertises them, then, in the opinion of the bigoted, all virtue went out of them."

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That as a Tonic for Children, for Invalids recovering from sickness, for Women who re Nursing it is of the greatest value.

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 At 161 Hollis Street.

AT LAST.

What though upon a wintry sea our life bark sails,
 What though we tremble 'neath its cruel gales,
 Its icy blast;
 We see a happy port lie far before,
 We see its shining waves, its sunny shore,
 Where we shall wander and forget the troubled past,
 At last.

No storms approach that quiet shore, no night
 Falls on the silver streams, and valleys bright,
 And gardens vast;
 Within that pleasant land of perfect peace
 Our toil-worn feet shall stay, our wanderings cease;
 There shall we, resting, all forget the past—
 At last.

The sorrows we have hid in silent weariness,
 As birds above a wounded, bleeding breast,
 Their bright plumes cast;
 The griefs like mourners in a dark array,
 That haunt our footsteps here, will flee away,
 And leave us to forget the sorrowful past,
 At last.

Voices we loved sound from those far-off lands,
 And thrill our hearts; life's golden sands
 Are dropping fast;
 Soon shall we meet by the river of peace and say—
 As the night flees before the eve of day,
 So faded from our eyes the mournful past,
 At last.

—Josiah Allen's Wife.

A NUGGET OF HISTORY.

An esteemed correspondent and occasional contributor sends us the subjoined interesting note, extracted from the *American Agriculturist*. "It is so seldom," our correspondent truly remarks, "that our cousins give Great Britain any credit for magnanimity that I thought this article worth reproducing. At the same time one cannot help thinking that her generosity was neither deserved nor requited. What a glorious country we should have had if the mother country had held out for the boundary of the Ohio River, which, with the other parties consenting, we could easily have had." It might be added that although our armies had suffered defeat in the ill-judged endeavor to coerce the whole of the States, it would have been a comparatively easy matter to have held and defended, against their then sparse population, a large tract of country contiguous to Canada, especially as, at the close of the Revolutionary War we had in command, though too late to change the current of events, the ablest officer we could then boast of, Sir Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester:—

"The boundaries of the United States, originally proposed by Congress in 1790, fenced in a much smaller country than the United States of to-day. The northern line was to be Canada as it was under French dominion, the southern line the southern boundary of Georgia, and the western line the Mississippi River. France, after being our best friend during the Revolution, became apprehensive of a too great future for the young Republic, and wanted its territory limited to a narrow border of States along the Atlantic coast, while Canada was to be permitted to come down to the Ohio River, and Spain was to hold about all that remained, including Florida, the South below the Ohio River, and the entire west beyond the Mississippi. Spain was the ally of France at that time (1782), and was quite agreeable to France's generous plan for carving up America for her (Spain's) benefit. But Great Britain liberally conceded all that Congress had asked for, and 'the north-west territory north of the Ohio River' besides. This 'north-west territory,' then a wilderness, is now the home of fifteen million people."

IS COURAGE A MATTER OF EDUCATION?

All men, no matter how brave they may be, generally experience fear in the presence of a danger with which they are not familiar. A soldier who will without hesitation march up to a cannon's mouth is frightened when some contagious disease makes its appearance in the garrison or camp, while the physician, who walks among his cholera and typhus-fever patients daily, unmoved by the slightest fear for his health or life, would likely waver in the face of a bayonet charge. Familiarity in this, as in many other matters, breeds contempt. The soldier learns to nurse his sick comrade without trembling for his own safety, and many a military surgeon has lost his life or been grievously wounded while facing death on the battlefield in the discharge of his duty.

Not only is courage largely a matter of experience and education, but it is to a great extent under the control of the will. If left to himself, and without any higher motive to actuate him than the desire for his own safety, a man will generally do his utmost to escape from an impending danger, but when moved by some feeling which, for the time being, is paramount with him, such, for instance, as patriotism or love for others, or the fear of punishment or of ridicule, he will stand up and be shot at or incur any other risk rather than evince the slightest fear.

Perhaps the strongest of all these emotions is that sense of self-respect which is possessed by the generality of men who have been liberally educated or well brought up. This feeling enables them to exert their will power in such a way as to prevent the exhibition of any sign of cowardice even in the presence of the greatest dangers. The medical student whose horror at the sight of blood causes him to faint by lessening the action of his heart when he sees his first surgical operation, in a short time overcomes his repugnance, and after a while becomes a fearless surgeon. The soldier who in his first battle is so terrified that he exhibits the most unmistakable evidences of the mental agony he is suffering, perseveres until he is renowned for his gallantry and daring under the most tremendous fire.

Courage, therefore, like other faculties, is susceptible of improvement; it can be educated to an almost unlimited extent, so that even the bravest coward may be made as brave as Caesar. Still, it must be confessed, that occasionally irreclaimable cowards are encountered. Thus, I have seen a man submit to be pricked with bayonets, belabored with swords, and trampled upon by men and horses because he could not stand up in the ranks and run the risk of being shot. Such persons have endurance of physical suffering; they accept the inevitable with a certain amount of composure. It is the uncertainty which makes them cowards. On the battlefield they are absolutely devoid of courage, but when condemned to death by the sentence of a court martial and marched out for execution, they sit down on their coffins and face the firing party with heroic calmness and fortitude.

A man's capacity to exhibit bravery is, to a great extent, dependant upon his physical condition. All those causes which lessen his bodily strength and vitality at the same time engender timidity. Hunger is one of the most powerful of these factors. All good commanders know how much the courage of their troops is due to the state of their stomachs, and therefore take every means in their power to keep their armies well fed.

However powerful as temporary exciters of courage, alcoholic and other stimulants are a two edged sword, for reaction or mental torpidity eventually results from their employment, and may come on at a time when their appearance is fatal to those who indulge in them. They are occasionally good for a "spurt," but they are in no sense producers of that true courage which can be relied upon for all emergencies. Moreover the highest type of man required at times any such adventitious aids. His courage is directed by his intelligence, he requires his mind to be clear in the presence of danger. His courage does not lead him, but is directed by him. It is very nearly true that courage is the least qualification of a good soldier.—*Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, in the Philadelphia Press.*

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

The New York papers are asking "should women smoke?" The ladies of New York—some of them—are answering the question. Charlotte Adams says she smokes, advises other women to do so, and winds up a delicious disquisition on the merits of Turkish, Russian and Spanish cigarettes by the satisfied ejaculation, "Holy Smoke!" Mrs. Frank Leslie denounces the habit as unclean. She says:

"A man likes to idealize the woman he admires, especially the woman he wishes to marry, but if in approaching the ideal with timid reverence he finds her redolent of tobacco, if the sweet mouth he longs to press is tainted with nicotine, if the dainty fingers still bear the discoloration of the cigarette I fear the idealist would fly, as did Lamia's lover, in horror and dismay."

Mrs. Leslie seems to base these and other remarks upon the idea that the chief end of woman is to be attractive to man—an assumption very satisfactory to men, but not conducing to men's respect for the motives which govern feminine action. Such high moral questions as smoking should be decided upon principle. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, who evidently occupies a loftier moral plane than Mrs. Leslie, decides it upon principle. She says:

"The tendency of the small boy to smoke is becoming appalling, and the solicitous, careful mother will have enough to do to prevent her little son from acquiring the habit, with a tobacco smoking and tobacco chewing father, without adding to it the inherited tendency of her own appetite transmitted to her son."

Another celebrated woman who gives an opinion is Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Contrary to what might be expected in a poetess, she deals with the question from a practical point of view. She says:

"The same reasons exist in the minds of most people why women should not smoke as why a woman should not wear pantaloons or assume a masculine attitude in riding a horse."

And, after admitting that most girls do try a whiff at some time or other, she continues:

"But as soon as a girl discovers the sweet exclusive use for which love intended her lips, she discards the cigarette forever."

This is a strong testimony to the unselfishness of girls, because young men, though often they too discover the sweet use for which love intended their lips, continue to smoke just the same. Man is a selfish animal. A lady friend of *The Journal* says that in this fact probably lies the great reason why women should not smoke. Mar, so she argues, who wants it all to himself, frowns upon the cultivation of the delightful habit by women and small boys. He stuffs his own female relations with the idea that the habit which he considers clean enough and healthy enough for himself is not clean nor healthy for most other people. His female relations help to form the opinion of the women public on the subject and smoking becomes impossible for ladies who desire to retain a shred of their good reputations. In connection with smoking as with many other things, women still require to be emancipated from a slavish deference to the selfish opinions of men.—*Ott. Ev. Journal.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

It is very satisfactory to gather from all quarters of the Province indications of increasing industrial enterprise, individual as well as in the collective form of companies or of towns. Our exchanges are full of items, setting forth the advancement and prosperity of one firm and another, and very pleasant reading it is. Here is what, among many others, the *Bridgetown Monitor* says of Mr. C. C. Slocomb, of Wilmot:—"The Wilmot Corset Factory.—It is not generally known that within a few miles of Bridgetown there is an enterprise which is growing apace, viz., the Wilmot Corset Fac-

tory, owned and run by C. C. Slocomb. We have examined a sample of his goods, and they are, without doubt, equal to the imported, and in some respects superior. The shape, material, and finish are all that can be required in a jean corset. Mr. S. informs us that he manufactures more than a dozen different styles, and that his trade is constantly increasing. He says that he can sell cheaper than the Canadians. We confess to being much pleased with the whole workmanship of the sample sent us, and believe it would pay our merchants to give Mr. Slocomb a trial order. If we want to build up enterprises in our County we must patronize them. This young man went to the States, obtained a thorough knowledge of the business, and came back home and started his factory, believing that he can offer a successful competition to all comers. Such a spirit and such young men deserve every encouragement, and the *Monitor* says, give it to them in a substantial way." We heartily endorse the *Monitor's* opinion and exhortation. Encourage native industry in every possible way, and at every possible opportunity, and make it a principle to do so.

We learn from the *Yarmouth Times* that there is every indication and a confident expectation there of an unusually active season:—"While building has been quite brisk during the past two summers the outlook at present is that operations this summer will be far in excess of those of several years past in Yarmouth. Among the definite arrangements of which we have heard thus far may be mentioned the following:—The new Catholic Church, to cost about \$10,000, for building which J. E. Huestis has the contract. A parsonage for Temple Baptist Church, which Corning & McConnell are to build; and Messrs Kent and Wymau, Sullivan and W. Crosby have each a house to build, while considerable repairing has already been commenced. Besides this activity in building, the different factories—the woollen mill, cotton mill and knitting mill—are all working to their fullest capacities. The latter is now employing 30 hands, and the orders are three or four months ahead of them. Chute, Hall & Co. have just enlarged their premises, the steadily increasing demand for their superior organs necessitating their constantly increasing their manufacturing facilities. Trade is also brisk and money plentiful. Three new stores have recently been opened in centre town, and one, a grocery by J. R. Smith, at South End, and our merchants generally feel cheerful and confident. No doubt the midday train will materially aid them. About the only persons one meets on the streets with long faces are two or three old croakers who years ago prophesied that the country was going to the dogs, and that blue ruin had an undisputed right of way through our Province and Dominion, and who have yet failed to wake up to a realization of the fact that the Dominion of Canada is advancing with rapid strides—in manufacturing and commerce, in agriculture, fishing and mining—socially and morally—and that Yarmouth is sharing in no small degree in the general prosperity and advancement. Any man who now goes about preaching hard times ought to be transported for the remainder of his billious existence to the Land of She."

We learn from the *Canadian Manufacturer* of Toronto that a scheme is on foot to construct docks at the mouth of the Humber river, just beyond the western limits of Toronto, where coal from the Nova Scotia mines can be unloaded from barges, and where coal brought in cars can also be deposited. The location is in the immediate vicinity of the Ontario Bolt Works, and the plant will be equipped with every convenience suitable for the business. The railroad system of Toronto is such that the cost of laying down fuel in the numerous manufacturing establishments here, particularly from this proposed coal dock, is reduced to the minimum.

The ship railway, costing \$5,000,000, is booming Amherst immensely. Among the new factories talked of are nail factories, homespun mills, furniture factory, condensed milk and coffee factory, cheese factories, and the opening up of the stone quarries. If half of these things are accomplished within the next two years, says an exchange, Amherst will simply walk away from every other town of its present size in Canada.

We learn from the *Pictou Colonial Standard* that Rhodes, Curry & Co., Amherst, have contracts on hand amounting to \$244,000. They are building for the Oxford and New Glasgow Railway 6 stations, 4 freight houses, 3 tanks, 3 wind mills, 2 engine houses, 1 coal shed, 4 loading platforms.

Among the imports of Halifax, in 1888, there were 451,900 bags of sugar, 183,900 bushels of oats, and 190,900 bushels of potatoes. The imports of codfish were 227,800 quintals, and of seaborne coal 100,500 tons.

At the recent annual meeting of William Parks & Son, limited, cotton manufacturers, St. John, N. B., the report was more satisfactory than was anticipated. The two mills are in good working order, employing 513 work people, and distributing \$2,500 weekly in wages. This alone is a refutation of those who are bent on representing the manufacturing interests of Canada as insignificant.

The Brantford (Ont.) *Expositor* affords us the following not interesting piece of information, which is an evidence of the extension of Canadian trade relations:—"It is a matter for congratulation that Canadian products are highly esteemed in almost all the countries of the world. Few people are aware of the fact that Canadian carriages are widely used in Germany, yet it is so, and Mr. E. Ingleton, of this city, has an agency established in Hamburg, which does a large trade in that line. He handles the Gnanoque carriages, and has left to select and fill an order from his agent in Hamburg for eighteen wagons. Some of them are intended for display at an exhibition in Cologne.

The work of building the Transmarino Ship Railway at Baie Verte is going on briskly.

There is a great demand for houses in Truro. It is said that if 40 new houses were built, they could all be let without delay.

Amherst expects to have a boom in building operations during the coming summer. A large number of buildings are already under construction.

The Moncton correspondent of the *Sackville Post* gives currency to the report that among the contemplated improvements (in the near future) to the architectural beauty of Main Street is a three story business block, with a frontage of 100 feet, depth 90 feet, with a line of warehouses in the rear fronting on the I. C. R. siding.

We are afraid the subjoined description of the effects of the past winter on lumbering operations is as applicable to our own timber regions and business as to Michigan:—"Light snows and no heavy rains during the past winter have resulted in the most remarkable drouth this spring that the lumber woods of Upper Michigan have ever experienced, and over 1,000,000,000 of logs, banked and ready to be floated to the mills below, are hung up because there is not enough water in the streams to float them. Heavy and continued rains alone will be able to rescue this winter's cut, and thus keep the mills running the season through.

CITY CHIMES.

On Thursday evening of last week, the officers of the Halifax Provisional Battalion which left for the North-West in 1885, celebrated the Anniversary of the event by a dinner at the Queen Hotel. About twenty members of the battalion were present and spent a very enjoyable evening. It is intended to make this dinner an annual event, so as to keep alive the remembrance of the departure of the battalion, as well as promote a general feeling of good fellowship among those who spent three months together on the rolling prairie. So they will be able to sing

"And when with years and honors crowned
We sit some social board around,
And hear no more that stirring sound,
That spoke the trumpet's warning;
We'll pledge the memory of the day," etc.

when they were ready to face the Indians and the Half-breeds, but did not get the chance. There is no doubt that the annual dinner will be a pleasant event for them to look forward to.

A very tall young Halifaxian who has left the city for a trip to the West Indies could not be accommodated with a berth in the *Alpha* of sufficient length to hold him comfortably. It is understood that a place was found where he could sleep, but it must be inconvenient to be so "more than common tall."

The four year old son of one of our prominent divines evidently approves of Sunday observance. A few weeks ago he stood at the window on Sunday morning, and observing a crow on a tree making the unmelodious croaking wherewith that bird usually enlivens the vicinity where he may happen to be, said: "stop that noise at once, you old black crow, don't you know what day it is?" We are not informed whether the crow ceased or not, but as he was in the vicinity of woods and forests he probably pleased himself by singing his own song.

At a recent meeting of the programme committee in connection with the summer carnival, it was resolved to invite two representatives from all athletic, sporting and other associations, as well as the firemen's companies, in Halifax and Dartmouth, to confer with the committee, in order to arrive at a definite plan of action, and to see what assistance may be expected from the associations.

The choral services at St. Luke's Cathedral have on several occasions elicited high encomiums from visitors from abroad, and the members of the congregation have every reason to be satisfied with the excellent manner in which the choir is trained. Under the mastership of Mr. King Pooley, the choristers have achieved a high degree of musical culture; and it is satisfactory to note that the standard of the music in the compositions rendered has month by month been improved, so that now the Episcopal Cathedral in this respect can hold its own with any church on the continent. Very great pains have been taken to make the coming services on Easter Sunday more than ever effective, and it is probable that seating room in the Cathedral on Sunday morning will be at a premium. Among the selections to be rendered are the Canticles and Communion Office from Tours' "Cathedral Service," Stainer's Anthem, "They have taken away my Lord," and an Anthem by Handel "Since by man came death."

The well-known English actor and author, George M. Wood, supported by Miss Marguerite St. John and a company of English artists, has been engaged to perform in the Academy of Music for one week, commencing on the 22nd inst. The comedy "David Garrick," which will be the first piece put on the boards by them in this city, is said to be unusually good.

The evening of sacred music in Grafton St. Methodist Church, on Monday was a great success. There was a large audience present, which

completely filled the body and galleries of the Church. The programme opened with an organ solo by Mr. Powell, and was followed by a chorus which gave evidence of great musical ability as well as careful training of the members of the choir. The several solos by Mr. Piers, Miss Piers, Mr. W. Bannister, Miss DeWolfe, and Mr. Norman were all well rendered, as well as the duet by Mr. and Miss Piers, "Prayer of the Wandoror," which was sung with much expression. Mr. Powell's composition, "Praise the Lord upon the organ," was given in public for the first time and was very much appreciated. The choir ought to be highly gratified at the result of their efforts, from an artistic as well as financial point of view. The proceeds are to be devoted to the choir fund of the church.

COMMERCIAL.

No material modification in the condition and aspect of general trade has been undergone since our last report. A fairly active volume of business has been accomplished in most departments and payments have, if anything, grown more satisfactory. As a rule merchants are not disposed to be over-sanguine regarding the future, though at the present moment there is no visible ground for anxiety, and on the whole a fair season at least is looked for.

Considerable rainy and cold weather has prevailed, which tends to make transportation on the country roads difficult and to retard early vegetation. Boisterous gales also prevent bankers from putting out to pursue their avocations. These features are customary, however, in our so-called springs and, while they hamper the development of trade, cannot be characterised as unexpected or unusual.

There has been little or no drift ice as yet reported off our coasts this season and a very considerable business is doing by coasting vessels. All the ports along the shores of this province are open. Farmers generally are busy in prosecuting their tilling operations and the present indications are that in most lines their labors will be rewarded with ample crops this year, though it is still too early to predict with certainty.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Jas. Fox, Sailmaker, Parrsboro, assigned; J. J. McLellan, Paper Bag Manuf'r., Halifax, sold out; Somers & Co., Grocers, Antigonish, admitted J. S. O'Brien & Duncan S. Chisholm into partnership; R. L. McLean, Grocer, Antigonish, stock sold out by Angus McIsaac, (McLean having left the place); Geo. W. Chisholm, Printer, New Glasgow, sold out; J. A. & Thos. M. Buckler, blacksmiths, Annapolis, dissolved; Dunlap & Fowler, Tailors, Amherst, Winifred Fowler sold out interest to Thos. Dunlap; Churchill & Cook, Tinsmiths, Lockeport, dissolved; J. P. Mitchell & Co., Lumber, Mill Village, dissolved; Arthur W. Phinney, store, Middleton, assigned.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to		Failures for the year to date.				
	April 12, week.	1888	April 12, 1887	1886	1889	1888	1887	1886	
United States..	186	141	162	166	159	3873	3362	3492	3639
Canada.....	28	20	30	21	23	588	606	412	409

DRY GOODS.—A fair amount of trade is in progress, but at present it mainly consists in filling sorting up orders. Textile fabrics—both cotton and woollen—are very firmly held and manufacturers are confidently expecting gradual but steady advances in prices as the season wears on. Most mills refuse to accept large orders for future delivery on the basis of present quotations.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There has been a fair movement in all branches of iron and hardware, and the market has ruled active, with a large volume of business, both for present and future delivery. Stocks throughout the country are reported light, and as the prospects for the foundry trade are good, there will likely be a steady demand for pig iron during the early summer months. Warrants are cabled at 44s. 6d. Prices for tin and copper plates are unchanged, and, if anything, show a weaker tendency. In Pittsburg, Pa., very little improvement has taken place in the iron trade. The pipe trade is improving. Advices from outlying centres indicate a slight improvement. An active demand for lake ore is setting in. The present production of iron in Pennsylvania is just equal to the consumption, and as there are no stocks in hand a slightly higher range of prices is looked for when summer requirements are covered.

BREADSTUFFS.—Business in flour has continued quiet, and seems likely to remain so for some time, as buyers generally have fair stocks on hand. The demand is slow and sales were confined to a few small lots. The stock of flour here is comparatively large, and offerings are made freely, but without leading to business. The feeling in the market is easy, and dealers would probably readily shade prices for a round lot. In England wheat has a downward tendency, and corn is quiet. Weather in England is unsettled. French country markets are dull. There has been considerable activity in the Chicago wheat market, and a large volume of trading was transacted, but a weak feeling prevailed, and prices declined $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. to $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Oats were weaker, and declined $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. to $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. A New York report says:—"For several days, without much rebounding force, the wheat market has nevertheless been striking a hard foundation, and to-day, after opening $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. under the bear attack, it became apparent that the shorts were the only sellers, and a sharp upturn followed, and on this a small business, leaving the impression that the bears still believe that the intrinsic worth of wheat is lower than yet marked. Indeed 80c. for the old crop is the talk, with a phenomenal new crop on the basis of prediction. For all this some of the best men on change are growing friendly to wheat, both on its intrinsic value and the idea that the market is oversold."

PROVISIONS.—There has been no change of any importance in the local provision market: prices have continued steady all round. The demand for

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pork has continued to be slow, and the market quiet, with business dull. There has been a fair enquiry for lard in small lots, and a moderate business was accomplished at steady prices.

BUTTER.—Nothing new has transpired in the butter market, which has continued steady to firm, under a firm demand and light offerings.

CHEESE.—The cheese market has remained without life, there being no business outside of purely local requirements.

POTATOES.—Potatoes continue to be in liberal receipt from the country and are generally in excellent condition and of unusually good quality for the season of the year.

SUGAR.—The boom in the sugar market has continued and prices have steadily advanced. During the week refinery prices moved up to 6 3/4c. for yellows; 6 1/2c. for standards and 8 1/4c. for granulated in round lots.

MOLASSES.—The recent advance in Barbadoes has been well maintained and latest advices from the islands are firm. A fair volume of business has been transacted, but no large sales have been effected on account of light stocks.

FISH OILS.—A Montreal advice says: "Newfoundland cod oil is firm at 40c. to 42 1/2c., Gaspe at 39c., and Halifax 37c. to 38c. In steam refined seal oil the market is quiet but steady for spot oil at 47 1/2c. to 50c."

FISH.—Since our last writing the tone of the fish markets has decidedly improved. Not that quotations have at all advanced, but a quite unexpected improvement in most of the West Indian markets has been developed.

There is an absolute dearth of bait on our own shores. Small vessels and boats are obliged to supply themselves from the small stocks of frozen herrings now in this city. Large quantities of ice are reported to have arrived on the Newfoundland coasts, which prevents the fishermen from putting out in quest of herrings.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items such as Sugars, Tea, Molasses, and Biscuits with their respective prices.

BREADSTUFFS.

Since our last issue there has been but very little change in the condition of the market, the chief liquidation had already taken place and things are getting a little more settled.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions such as Beef, Pork, Lard, and Hams with their respective prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing fish from vessels such as Mackerel, Herring, and Cod with their respective prices.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing wool, wool skins, and hides with their respective prices.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing butter and cheese with their respective prices.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table listing various lobster products with their respective prices.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits such as Apples, Oranges, and Lemons with their respective prices.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing various poultry items with their respective prices.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table listing various live stock items with their respective prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

LUMBER.

Table listing various lumber items with their respective prices.

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

MAITLAND'S MYSTERY.

(Continued.)

Bunny makes one frantic rush up the slope to the right, and, with half a dozen hounds at his very heels, spins in front of her eyes, catches sight of two fresh antagonists confronting him, whirls suddenly about to the right, and almost dives under her horse's heaving barrel as he once more plunges into the ravine, down the rugged slope, up the gentle ascent to the other side. There half a dozen long, lean muzzles gleamed close behind him; he falters, wavers; a sharp nose is thrust underneath him as he runs, a quick toss sends him kicking, struggling into air, and in another instant, with pitoeous but ineffectual squeak and pleading, he is the centre of a tumbling, snapping, fang-gnashing group of hounds, and his little life is torn out almost before Graham can leap from his saddle, beat them back with the visor of his cap, then, seizing the still quivering body by the legs that would have saved could that empty head only have directed, holds poor Bunny aloft in front of Mrs. Lawrence's snorting steed and proclaims her "Queen of the Chase."

And this, too, has Mrs. Belknap to see and strive to smile; while down in her heart she knows that it could not so have happened had Perry come.

XI.

Riding eastward just before noon, somewhat comforted in conscience because of his self-denial of the morning, Ned Perry scanned the distant prairie in search of the hunt. It was nearly luncheon-time, and he expected to find the party making its way to the little stream whither the baskets, boxes, and hampers had been despatched by wagon some hours before; but when he sighted the quartermaster driving homeward in his buggy he learned from that bulky veteran that rabbit after rabbit had been run, and that the whole party had finally decided to give dogs and horses a cool drink down in the Monee valley before starting northward across the prairie. "They must be getting down into the valley two or three miles east of the ranch just about now, and will go due north from there, unless they stir up more game along the Monee. If I were you," said the quartermaster, "I'd ride over to the lunch-stand. You won't get there much before the crowd."

Perry thanked him for the information, but, so far from accepting his advice, the younger officer turned his horse's head in the direction of Dunraven, and was speedily riding thither with an alacrity that he himself could hardly explain.

In his brief talk with the colonel after parade on the previous evening Perry had told him what he could of the characteristics of Messrs. Maitland and Ewen. The odd letter which had been sent by them had given the commanding officer cause for much thought, and he was desirous, evidently, of gathering from Perry's observations as complete an idea as was possible of their life and surroundings. And still Perry had found it impossible to volunteer any description of Miss Maitland; he could not bear to speak of her until—until he knew more of the doctor's purpose in his visits to the ranch. He had been detained by his commander just long enough to make it necessary for him to go direct to the Spragues' without leaving his helmet and sabre at home. They were waiting dinner for him as it was, but Mrs. Belknap took no note of that circumstance: what she saw was that he had avoided even passing within hail of her piazza ooth before and after parade.

Now, though conscious of no intention of avoidance, Perry rode forth to the meeting of this day with some little misgiving. In the first place, he knew that he must strive to make his peace with this slighted lady; and yet, in view of all he had seen and heard in the past forty-eight hours, how utterly dwarfed had that affair—his laughing flirtation with Mrs. Belknap—become! Had any one told him his attentions to her and her marked preference for his society were matters that people were beginning to talk of,—some with sly enjoyment, others with genuine regret,—he would have been grateful for the information, instead of resentful, as, with most men, would be the case ninety-nine times out of a hundred. But he knew nothing of this, and had too little experience to suspect the comments in circulation. She was most interesting—up to the day before yesterday; he loved to ride or dance with her; he enjoyed a chat with her more than he could tell. A most sympathetic and attentive listener was Mrs. Belknap, and her voice was low and sweet and full of subtly caressing tones. She had made him talk to her by the hour of his home, his hopes and ambitions, his profession and his prospects, and had held him in a silken bondage that he had no desire to escape.

And yet, as he rode out on the breezy plain this brilliant day, he found all thought of her distasteful, and his eyes, far from searching for the flutter of her trim habit in the distant riding-party, could go a-roaming over the intervening shades and shallows down in the Monee valley and seek the bare, brown walls of Dunraven far across the stream. It was odd indeed that he should have sought this, the longer way round, on his ride in quest of his companions from the fort.

Once again he looked at the isolated clump of buildings from his post of observation on the bluff; once again he saw across the stream and through the trees the barbed banner that had caused both him and his men such laceration of flesh and temper; once again he saw the shallow valley winding away to the southeast, decked with its scrubby fringe-work of cottonwood and willow; but this time, three miles away its accustomed solitude was broken by groups of riders and darting black specks of dogs, all moving northward once more and already breasting the slopes. He should have turned away eastward and ridden across country to join them, but down here in the valley, only a short distance away beyond him watching the hunting party, sat Mr. Ewen on a flowing and excited bay. Whatever cool-

ness his rider might feel at his discovery, it was not shared by Nolan: he pricked up his ears and hailed his fellow quadruped with cordial and unaffected pleasure, a neigh that the English-bred horse was so utterly unisular as to whirl about and answer with corresponding warmth. Ewen caught at his heavy Derby and jerked it off his bullet head with an air of mingled embarrassment and civility, replacing it with similarly spasmodic haste. Perry coolly, but with a certain easy grace, raised his forage-cap in response to the salutation, and then, seeing the manager still looking at him as though he wanted to say something and did not know how to begin, gave Nolan his head and rode down to short hailing-distance.

"We meet on neutral ground out here, Mr. Ewen. I suppose your exclusive employer over yonder can hardly prohibit your answering civil enquiries after his health?" And, though he meant to be distant, Perry found himself smiling at the oddity of the situation.

"Do you know I was just thinking about you," answered Ewen, "and wondering whether you were with that party down yonder?" The old gentleman is better, thanks. He had two pretty bad nights, but is coming around slowly."

"And Miss Maitland,—how is she?"

"Rather seedy. She has had a good deal of care and vexation of late, I fancy, and this is no place for a young girl, anyhow."

"Well, you have some appreciation of the true character of Dunraven as a residence, after all!" answered Perry. "Now, if you can give me any good reason why she should live in this utterly out-of-the-way place, you will lift a weight from my mind."

"Oh, they don't live here, you know," spoke Ewen, hurriedly. "She comes here only when her father does. It is her own doing. She goes with him everywhere, and will not leave him. She's all he has, don't you know?"

"I don't know anything about it. You Dunraven people seem averse to any expression of interest or courtesy from your fellow-men, but I'm free to say I should like to know what on earth there is in American cavalymen to make them such objects of aversion to your master; and I would be glad to know how it is such a girl as that is dragged into such a hole as yonder."

Ewen sat in silence a moment, studying the young fellow's face.

"You deserve a better welcome there," he presently answered, "and I don't know that I can do better than to tell you the truth,—what I know of it. And let me tell you that if the old man knew of my speaking of it to any one, I'd lose the most lucrative but least attractive place I ever had. Do you see?"

"Then perhaps you had better not tell me. I do not care to pry into secrets."

"Oh, this is no secret. It was *that* that drove him here: everybody knew it in England. You were mighty shabbily treated at the ranch, and you requited it by preventing what would have been a bloody row and by lending us a helping hand. Even the old man recognizes that; and I think he'd be glad to say so to you, and see you, if you were not just what you are,—a cavalry officer."

"Why, what on earth can we have done? If any of our cloth wronged Mr. Maitland in any way, it is our right to know it and take it up."

"It wasn't *your* cloth, old fellow," said Ewen, thawing visibly, "but it was the cavalry all the same that broke his heart and his pride, and made his life the wreck it is, and drove him from his home, shunning the sight of his fellow-men, all these years,—exiling *her*, too, in the prime of her young life. Mr. Perry, there are only three or four of us at Dunraven who know the story, but *we* have only sympathy and pity—no blame—for him, though he is the harshest master I ever served."

"How did it happen?" asked Perry.

"All through his son. There had been more of them, but there was only the one—Archie—when the Lancers were ordered to South Africa. He was a youngster, only seventeen, they tell me, and he had just been gazetted to his cornetcy. The old man was all wrapped up in him, for of the three boys the eldest had died only the month before the regiment was ordered on foreign service and the second had been killed in India. Both these two who were gone had made themselves famous among their comrades by their fearlessness and high character, and the old man, of course, could not ask Archie to quit the service just when orders for dangerous duty came. The boy went to the Cape with his corps, and got into the thick of the Zulu war just at the time of the massacre of the 24th at Isandlwana and the fight at Rorke's Drift. I was at home then, and all England was quivering with grief over such needless sacrifice as was made of that regiment, and all ready to fall down and worship such fellows as Chard and Bromhead, who made the superb fight almost at the same time. They say old Maitland wanted to go himself, as volunteer or something, with Lord Chelmsford, but it couldn't be done. His father had fought at Alma and Inkerman, and his grandfather had led the Guards at Waterloo. The whole tribe were soldiers, you know; and now Archie was with the Lancers in Zululand, and the Lancers were going to wipe out the disasters of the first fights of the campaign, and Archie was to uphold the grand old fighting name and come home covered with glory. He was the heir now, and Miss Gladys was but a little girl. I have heard it all from Mrs. Cowan: she was their housekeeper in those days, and a sort of companion, too, to Mrs. Maitland, who was very delicate. The old man was very fiery and proud, and full of fierce denunciation of everything that had gone wrong in the campaign; and he offended some people by the way he condemned some officer who was a friend of theirs, and there were others who thought he talked too much; but he fairly boiled over when the news came of how the Prince Imperial had been abandoned by his escort and that a British officer and a dozen men had run two miles at top speed from a beggarly little squad of niggers before they dared look round to see what had become of their prince, whom they had left to fight the gang alone. That was old Maitland's text for a month. If any son of his had ever been

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of that party he would disown, disgrace, deny him, forbid his sight, cut him off forever. And right in the midst of it all—a judgment, some people said—there came the awful news that Cornet Maitland of the Lancers was to be court-martialed for misbehaviour in face of the enemy. Of course the old man only raged at first,—said it couldn't be true,—'twas all some toul invention or ridiculous blunder; but he ran up to London and saw somebody at the Horse-Guards,—that's our War Office, you know,—and came back looking a century older and simply crushed to earth. Mrs. Cowan says they showed him the official report of a general officer who was called upon to explain why he had not sent certain troops to the relief of an advanced and threatened post, and replied that he had sent the order by Cornet Maitland of the Lancers, had given him an escort of a dozen men and strict injunctions to push through by night, at all hazards, though the way was beset with Zulus, and that he neither went through nor returned, but was found hiding at a kraal two days after, only twenty miles away. The escort returned, and after much cross-examination had told the story, separately and collectively, that the young officer had become utterly unnerved towards midnight by the reports from scouting-parties and others, had declared to them that it was simply madness to attempt to push through,—they would be massacred to a man,—and, though they announced that they were stanch and ready, he refused, and ordered them to bivouac where they were for the night; and in the morning he had disappeared. They declared they supposed he had gone back to camp, and, after waiting a day, they returned, reporting him lost. When found at the kraal he was delirious with fever, or pretended to be, said the general, and he was brought in under arrest, and the trial was to proceed. I don't know how it turned out. He was not court-martialed, but permitted to return to England. It was said he told a very different story,—that he had begged the brigade major who detailed the escort to let him have half a dozen of his own Lancers instead of the pack of irregulars they gave him; he did not trust them, and feared they would abandon him as they did the Prince; but the staff-officer said the order couldn't be changed,—these men knew the country, and all that sort of thing, you know; and there was one fellow in the Lancers who stuck to it that he believed Maitland had tried his best to get through alone. But 'twas all useless: somebody had to be held responsible, and the failure was all heaped on him. Meantime, there had been a fury at home; old Maitland had written casting him off, repudiating,—cursing him, for all I know,—and the next thing there came a messenger from the captain of his ship at Southampton. They brought his watch, his ring, his sword, and portmanteaus, and a letter which was written on receipt of that his father sent him,—a long letter, that the old man never read to any living soul, but broods over to this day. The young fellow bade them all good-by; he would not live to disgrace them further, if that was what was thought of him at home, and leaped overboard from the steamer the night after she weighed anchor,—no one aboard could tell just when, but he was writing in his state-room as she cleared the harbor, and the steward saw him undressing at nine o'clock. In the morning everything was found in perfect order.—his letter to the captain of the ship, the portmanteaus, watch, ring, clothing, etc., just as he had described in that letter,—and he was no more seen. It was the conviction of all that he must have leaped overboard in the darkness when far out at sea.

"Then Mrs. Maitland bowed her head and never lifted it again. Then, all alone, and fiercely rejecting anything like sympathy, old Maitland took to travel,—came here to America, wandered around the world, shunning men as he would these prairie-wolves; and when he had to go to England he would see no one but the attorneys and solicitors with whom he had business. Here at Dunraven he is more content than anywhere, because he is farther from the world. Here Gladys is queen: 'twas she who named it, two years ago, for her mother was a connection of the earl's. But Maitland even here hates to have his name mentioned; and that is why I say he refers all business to me and keeps himself out of everything. Do you see what a weight he carries?"

Mr. Ewen had grown red with the intensity and rapidity of his talk. He removed his hat and mopped his face and brow with a big silk handkerchief, and then glanced again at Perry, who had listened with absorbed interest and who was now silently thinking it over, looking curiously at Ewen the while.

"Have I bored you half to death?" asked the Englishman, somewhat ruefully. "I never told that story before, but it has been smouldering for years."

"Bored? No! I never was more interested in my life. I was thinking what a different sort of fellow you were from the man I met out yonder the other day. Did they never do anything to clear the matter up? In our country it never would have been allowed to rest there."

"It was too far gone; and when the boy killed himself the thing was used by all the government papers—you'd call them 'administration organs'—as a confession of judgment. When the Lancers came home there was some talk, but it was soon hushed. Maitland had shut up the old place by that time and gone no one knew where, but I read it in one of the London papers,—*Truth*, I think,—a story that two of the irregulars had quarrelled with their fellows and after the war was over told a tale that made a sensation in Cape Colony. They said that the young officer was a maligned man; that up to midnight he had pushed on, but every scout and patrol they met warned them that thousands of Zulus were ahead, and that it was madness to try. The men began whispering among themselves, and begged the sergeant to attempt to dissuade the Lancer officer; and he did, and they all began to talk, but he refused to listen. At last they halted at a little stream and flatly refused to go a step farther. He ordered, begged and implored. He promised heavy reward to any one of their number who would come and show him the way.

(To be Continued.)

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paint on inside door being blistered. I may add
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PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

DOMINION.—The work of the Session in the House of Commons is proceeding apace, and an early adjournment is now confidently looked for. The bill introduced by Hon. C. H. Tupper for the preventing of the netting of salmon in tidal waters evoked much sharp criticism, its opponents declaring that the measure was uncalled for, and would prove a hardship to fishermen in the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Tupper held that it is the duty of the Government to protect our salmon fisheries, and this could not be done effectively so long as the netting of them in tidal waters was allowed.

Halifaxians will shortly have to pay two cents on each drop letter, it being provided in the bill recently adopted by the Commons, that the old rate of one cent per drop letter be charged in towns where carriers were not employed for the delivery of letters, but that two cents should be charged when such carriers were employed. Invitations, cards for "At Homes," notices, bills, etc., will hereafter have to be made out upon post cards by prudent and saving individuals, as the two cent rate is an extravagance that can only be indulged in by the upper ten.

Sir Richard Cartwright, who is recognised as an able financier, severely condemns the Government for the late issue of bonds bearing three per cent. per annum, and stated that in his judgment the conditions upon which these bonds were placed upon the market are most unfavorable to Canada. The Hon. Mr. Foster, in replying, said that Sir Richard displayed an unwarrantable degree of pessimism, as he regarded the loan secured by the issue of these bonds as having been placed upon more satisfactory conditions than any hitherto secured by the Government of the Dominion.

The Cape Breton members had a field day in the House over the building of the C. B. railway, more particularly over the route selected by the Government, and the construction of the bridge over the Grand Narrows. The discussion over the choice of the route at this stage appears somewhat late; and while every well-wisher of the different sections of Cape Breton would like to see projected railways under construction, it is most important that the Sydneys as the termini of the Island railway should have the best possible connection with Hawkesbury and Mulgrave that is obtainable; and if the building of the bridge will further this end, the proposal for its construction should not meet with opposition from Cape Bretonians, even though they do not secure direct advantages.

Members in the House of Commons complain that the chamber is badly ventilated. Perhaps this accounts for the sleepiness of some of the debates, but there are some passages at arms which might lead an outsider to the conclusion that a reservoir of ozone was available on particular occasions. Immediate steps are to be taken to enlarge the chamber and have it ventilated after the most improved method.

Our net debt on March 31st was \$234,870,000. This is a pretty good round sum for five millions of people to shoulder, but after all it is only \$47 per head of the population, while the debt of France is about \$120 per head, beside our debt represents great national works, such as railways, canals, etc., and we have a great undeveloped country at our back, while the debt of France is the outcome of long protracted wars, and the area of the country is no greater than that of the Province of British Columbia.

Four divorce bills have been granted by the parliament, after having evoked much discussion in the Senate. Divorces are unfortunately on the increase in Canada, but as yet our record in this respect is good as compared with many of the American States and the sacredness of the marriage tie in the Dominion has so far never been seriously questioned.

Steamship subsidies are to receive the attention of the house during the closing days of the session, and it is probable that appropriations will be made for subsidizing a fast Atlantic line and two Pacific lines, connecting British Columbia and China, and British Columbia and Australia.

PROVINCIAL.—The question of imprisonment for debt has again been under discussion in the House of Assembly, and judging from the speeches upon this subject, the views of our legislators have greatly broadened since Mr. MacCoy first had the courage of his convictions by introducing into the Legislature a bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt. The Attorney General, who, in our estimation is showing indications of a riper statesmanship than we have hitherto been wont to accord him, pointed out in speaking on the bill before the House, that of 383 persons imprisoned for debt, 241 continued in jail for a longer or shorter time, while 142 were placed on the jail limits. This disgraceful state of affairs is a reproach to the Province of Nova Scotia, and no honest man could for a moment wish to see it prolonged. Poverty is not a crime, neither is sickness, neither is misfortune of any kind, and yet under the law of the land any man is liable to be shut up within the prison walls as a sufferer from these causes. A man borrows a few hundred dollars to build a cottage, by accident the building is destroyed by fire, and if unable to settle with his creditor he is thrown into jail. A man is attacked by severe sickness, and for three months is incapable of providing for his family, when he rises from his sick bed he finds that debts have been incurred, which if not paid off will render him liable to imprisonment. The fair-minded man will never take advantage of a man in distress, but our law permits close-fisted unscrupulous creditors to oppress and humiliate honest debtors, in total disregard of the fact that no where in the world is a man in as poor a position to discharge a debt as when shut up in a debtors jail. For the sake of our good name as Nova Scotians, let such a law be effaced from our Statutes.

What should we have done without a Sunday bill to talk about? and how thankful we should be that after the talk, both in and out of the legislative halls, the question should have been so dextrously shelved beyond the reach of ecclesiastical or other politicians. Instead of a new Sunday bill the old Sunday bill virtually stands intact, with this exception, that an appeal may be made from the decision of the Magistrate to the Supreme Court, and here it is hoped the civil judicial and will be able to make that nice dis-

inction between that servile labor performed by a street car driver, in carrying people to and fro in the city, and that servile labor which every servant man and maid in the province is called upon to perform on fifty two Sundays of each year.

The government has determined to feel the pulse of the public as to the expediency of encouraging higher education. It is proposed to provide a number of scholarships, each having an annual value of \$200, being tenable for two years, and open to competitive competition in the several educational districts into which the bill divides the Province. There are some other features of this measure which need consideration, but for the present the government will be satisfied to ascertain whether the heart-throb of the public is in sympathy with the measure, and whether the outlay of six or eight thousand dollars per annum, would under the circumstances be justifiable. The question is a grave one and there are certainly two ways of looking at it. It might be found that the same sum would be sufficient to establish a school of mineralogy, for which there is great necessity and ample room in Nova Scotia.

The following is the estimated revenue and expenditure of the current year laid upon the table of the House of Assembly by Hon. Mr. Fielding.

Table with columns for Revenue and Expenditure. Revenue items include Subsidy, Allowance for Government and Legislature, Interest on Baring Brothers deposit, Interest on debt account, Mines Royalties, Fees, Mines Department, Crown Lands, Fees, Provincial Secretary's office and marriage licenses, Royal Gazette, Private bills, Postal Subsidy, W. C. Railway, Postal Subsidy, W. and A. Railway, Deduction from Inverness road grant, Sale of gold specimens, and Interest. Expenditure items include Agriculture, Criminal prosecutions, Education, Crown Lands, Legislative expenses, Local works, Hospital for Insane, Mines, Miscellaneous, Victoria General Hospital (maintenance), Public printing, Steamboats, Packets and Ferries, Salaries, Transient poor, Roads and Bridges, Less bridge interest, Special roads, Provincial Engineer's office, Legislative Library, Hospital for Insane bonds maturing, W. C. Railway, W. & A. Railway, Interest on current account, Debenture interest, Victoria General Hospital (construction), Inverness road service, and Claim of L. P. Fairbanks.

Table showing financial summary: Surplus, 1888; Estimated revenue 1889; Estimated expenditure 1889; Estimated surplus on the two years.

MINING.

SOUTH RAWDON DISTRICT.—As a result of 22 days work in March, the Gould Northup mine yielded 208 ozs. of gold valued at about \$4,000. This is the second largest brick yet secured for one month's crushing.

AMENDMENTS TO THE MINING ACT.

The important amendments to the Mining Act introduced by the Commissioner of Mines, which have passed both Houses of Parliament, reflect great credit on the Department of Mines as the changes are of a progressive nature and remove most of the objectionable features of the old act.

The 1887 itself at the large accom as the being needed after i certain Th been r the pr and si to find in regr to wor ation) mile, a royalty In the future advanc Th correct take eff tion of The for the Dist Sherbro Caribou * " †South Lake C Isaacs I Kempf. Renfrew *110 lot †Quartz Non Mine in 220 tons A mt water bei The 1 joint for property The C about the Moosi some bar surface stu list The are bound ARDO Mining Co dry Co., w a 25 stamp A Wo: Bay, Newt it. L. st f. property at tance beyo shrubbery. from foreign mined, but quality, fre facture of st per cent of the solid ve through thi ether side, the bottom tons of ore, be mined vi to a fine har has been dis property, an will be the s property has —Mr. C. R. Kings.

The rental system recommended by the Inspector of Mines in his report for 1887 has been virtually adopted, and at one blow the department has rid itself of the unsatisfactory forfeiture proceedings of the old act, while it has at the same time done away with the probability of speculators holding large blocks of unworked areas, the curse of the old system. While it accomplishes this it imposes no new burdens on actual workers of properties, as the rental, exacted in advance, is refunded on proof of the required work being done. Mr. Fraser, M. P. P. for Guysborough, has also carried a needed amendment and one that will commend itself to prospectors. Hereafter in applications for areas, the property must be described with reasonable certainty, and not accurately by notes and bounds as formerly.

The portion of the act applying to "Mines other than gold and silver" has been radically reformed, but we note that nothing has been done to remedy the present conflict between licenses to search and leases or licenses for gold and silver. This is a most unfortunate oversight, as the department is likely to find before another session of the house. As far as they go, the amendments in regard to mines other than gold and silver are most judicious. Licenses to work have been abolished and leases, (when the amendments go into operation) may be taken out in the first instance. On all leases over one square mile, an advance fee of \$50.00 will be required payable yearly, but if the royalty paid in any one year exceeds that amount the advance will be refunded. In the case of both gold and silver leases, and leases for other minerals, failure to pay the advance fee forfeits the property. Under gold leases the advance fee is 50 cents per acre after the first payment of \$2.00.

There are other provisions in regard to coal leases, but the above is a correct synopsis of the most important features. The amendments do not take effect until two months after their passage, but for the further information of our readers we will publish the bill in full in our next issue.

The following are the official returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of March.

District.	Mill.	Tons Crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Miners.....	280	46½
Caribou.....	Moose River.....	147	47½
* ".....	Touquoy.....	*311	105½
†South Uniacke.....	Phoenix.....	250	19½
".....	Withrow.....	29	116½
Lake Catcha.....	Oxford.....	96	32
Isaacs Harbor.....	Palgrave Co.....	274	170½
Kempt.....	Kempt G. M. Co.....	37	37
Renfrew.....	Free Claims.....	85	77½

*110 tons surface.
†Quartz from dump.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.—The output from the Philadelphia G. M. Co's Mine in this district for the month ending April 8, was 256 ozs. gold from 220 tons quartz crushed.

A much larger brick would have been obtained, had it not been for the water being too heavy to admit of the main and lower slopes being worked.

The Truro Foundry Co. have the contract for the engine, boiler and plant for the mine. A test of twenty tons of ore from a new place on the property gave a net profit of 30 per cent.

The Company expect to have their mill at Chester Basin ready for business about the first of June.

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. D. Touquoy was in town last Friday, with a handsome bar of gold weighing 98½ ounces from 180 tons quartz, and 110 tons surface stuff crushed. This was the result of work for the month of March last. The gold obtained by Mr. Touquoy is very pure, and his "gold babies" are bouncing beauties.

ARDOISE HILL.—Work is booming in this district; the Ardoise Gold Mining Company having received a ton stamp mill from the Windsor Foundry Co., while Mr. Levi D. Brown has the contract to put up a building for a 25 stamp mill for another company.

A WONDERFUL DEPOSIT OF IRON ORE.—The iron property at St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, has excited the wonder of the experts who have visited it. Last fall Doctor Stevens, mining expert from New York, inspected the property and found the visible width of the deposit to be 171 feet, the distance beyond not being ascertainable as the deposit is hidden by moss and shrubbery. The visible ore is of the purest quality, being practically free from foreign rock matter. The length of the deposit has not been determined, but it may be described as a mountain of magnetic ore of the purest quality, free from sulphur and phosphorus, and just suitable for the manufacture of steel. Analyses by Professor Pike give an average percentage of 90.3 per cent of magnetic iron. The samples were taken from the surface and the solid vein will undoubtedly give still higher results. A deep gulch cuts through this mountain of ore, exposing the lode, which can be worked on either side, in fact quarried out, at a cost of not over 20 cents a ton. From the bottom of the gulch to the top of the mountain 750 feet, thousands of tons of ore, estimated at from 300,000 to 400,000 tons are exposed, which can be mined without the aid of explosives. This magnificent deposit of ore is close to a fine harbor, with which it may be connected by a short tramway. Coal has been discovered close by, which adds immensely to the value of the property, and we are safe in predicting that in a few years St. George's Bay will be the seat of extensive steel and iron works. We understand that the property has been bonded to an American Syndicate by its fortunate owner—Mr. C. R. Bishop, who we may add is a Nova Scotian and a native of Kings.

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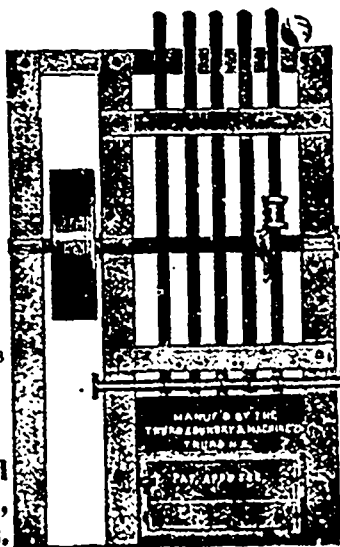
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EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF MINES.

(Continued.)

SALMON RIVER.—Operations have been steadily continued at this mine, and the total product to the end of 1888 was 31,168 ounces, from 65,408 tons of quartz. The principal work has been to the eastward in the saddle back divisions of the lead, the total thickness of quartz varying up to 20 feet. During the past summer a small fall occurred in the mine, but was secured, and the amount of timber has been increased. The practice of starting slopes from the shaft and taking out all the vein, and trusting to scaffolds for packing, answers fairly well in the ordinary quartz mining work in this Province, but in all leads exceeding 5 or 6 feet in thickness, blocks of rock should be left near the shaft and at intervals through the slopes, in order that any movement of the walls may be local and not general over the mine. With little trouble these blocks, if they carry quartz considered of any value, can be so disposed as to admit of their extraction before the mine is totally abandoned.

STORMONT.—The principal mining operations have been at Isaac's Harbor. The Island Mining Company have been working on Hurricane Island. Three pits have been sunk. One pit of 100 feet depth has been worked on the vein for 120 feet. Another of 70 feet depth has been opened out 133, and connects with a pit 37 feet deep. 1904 tons of ore have been milled, yielding 2,222 ounces of gold. A road has been built connecting the mine on the island with the main road. Surveys have been made of the workings and the management have had impressed on them the necessity of caution in mining under the waters of the harbor. Some work has also been done on the west side of the harbor, on leads believed to be counterparts of these opened on the east side.

SHERBROOKE.—The depression in this district still continues, and the attention of those interested in it is being turned to low grade ores.

In October and November about 130 tons, yielding 13 ounces, were taken from areas 540, 541 and 537; block 77.

At the Crow's Nest no mining was carried on, but a few tons of sand and dump rock were crushed.

In Goldenville little was done. On the Mayflower and adjoining areas to the north Mr. James H. McDonald mined and crushed 1950 tons of low grade rock, which yielded 383 ounces. It is to be hoped that Mr. McDonald will be able to extend his operations next summer.

Numerous discoveries of gold have been reported from all points on the auriferous belt, and some of them, it is confidently believed, will prove valuable.

IRON.—The operations of the Londonderry Company have steadily continued during the past season. The returns show that 41,619 tons of ore were mined, and that 164 men were employed about the mine, above and below ground. The mine was visited by Mr. Madden, Deputy Inspector, who reported that the operations were satisfactorily conducted.

The limonite deposit of Brookfield was worked by Mr. R. E. Chambers, who took out about 1000 tons, giving employment to 8 men and as many teams. The vein was cross-cut and proved to be 18 to 20 feet wide. The ore hitherto extracted has been smelted at Londonderry. It is of excellent quality and very accessible, being within two and a half miles of the railway.

On the East River of Pictou, 342 tons were mined by the Messrs. Grant, and shipped via Hopewell to the Londonderry furnaces. This ore, as alluded to in previous reports, is also a limonite of good quality.

Mr. Holmes continued prospecting, and opened a valuable bed of specular ore, 20 feet wide, on the south side of the river below Sunny Brae. In the fall surveys were made for a line of railway to his properties, and preparations made for opening the deposits by tunnels.

LEAD.—At the Smithfield Mine there has been no new development. It is stated, however, that arrangements have been made for the introduction of capital to work it. A discovery was reported from Musquodoboit of a vein carrying a considerable percentage of lead, and some gold and silver.

GYPSUM.—The exportation of this mineral has been steadily continued. The shipments from Windsor were 105,815 tons, from Cheverie 17,125 tons. Smaller amounts were shipped from Walton, Lennox Passage, and St. Ann's Harbor.

In addition to the amount of Gypsum given in the Statistical Return, about 2000 tons were shipped from Lennox Passage, Richmond County.

MANGANESE.—Returns have been received from Tenny Caps and Onslow. The fall in the price of the ore lessened the production during the summer; but as the value has risen during the fall it is expected that the business will be brisker next summer. Mr. Moseley expects to re-open his mines at Loch Lomond next summer.

ANTIMONY.—Mr. McNaughton continued working his Antimony mine at Rawdon. He returns a shipment of 308 tons of No. 1 ore. As yet no success has attended the search for similar deposits in this locality, although there is a considerable extent of ground likely to contain them.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, he felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it a recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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HOME AND FARM.

We are glad to notice the unusually early issue of the Prize List for the Annual Exhibition for the County of Yarmouth, to be held at Yarmouth in the rink and grounds adjoining, on the 10th and 11th October next. The cash prizes amount to \$2,000. The good folks of Yarmouth are certainly bent on taking time by the forelock, and even if the issue of the programme so far in advance be almost unnecessarily early, it is a variation in the right direction, and affords exhibitors plenty of time.

Rye is not much grown in this Province. It might possibly be a good thing if a little more attention were paid to that cereal. A good authority says that few dairymen who have once fed rye to their cattle in the spring will be willing to do without it. "We have observed," says the Philadelphia Press, "in actual practice that when the feed of milk cows was changed in spring from the ration of good hay, with fair addition of wheat bran, cornmeal and cottonseed, to green rye with no grain whatever, the milk product was not diminished. This could hardly be accounted for by the tables which give the analysis of the feed and its digestibility. Professor Forar, of the Pennsylvania station, has been making some experiments, from which he concludes that rye for soiling has a higher degree of digestibility than has been claimed for it, that is, there is less waste in feeding it. Besides this it yields a larger actual amount of nutritive matter and a larger proportion of nitrogenous matter which is essential to milk production. This accounts for the fact that when rye is taken from good soil just as the head is forming it makes a very complete ration, and does not need to be helped out with concentrated foods." This would seem to be worth consideration.

We commend the following from Harper's Weekly to the contemplation of our Nova Scotian farmers:—"Talk about wives," said Farmer Hawbuck. "I've got one wife in a million. Why, she gets up in the mornin, milks 17 cows, and gets breakfast for 20 hard-workin' men before six o'clock." "She must be a very robust woman, Hawbuck," remarked one of his hearers. "On the contrary," put in the farmer, "she is pale and delikit-like. Gosh ef that woman was strong I dunno what work she couldn't do."

Potatoes in the cellar need looking after closely at this season. Most cellars are much too warm. Open the windows and let in as much light and fresh air as possible. If sprouts start rub them off and spread the potatoes thinly and in the light, especially those intended for seed. A dark-green eye started in sunlight is so much advance towards coming up; but the eyes that form in the dark, pale and slender, have to be broken off when the seed is planted.

Lack of good judgment in keeping stock is most plainly shown in the spring. If it does not come out a good deal better than it went into winter quarters, the farmer has lost money. The manure pile from poorly fed animals is not worth much, and however good it is poor compensation for the cost of an entire winter's keep. It is better to keep a few animals so they will show a gain, than to half starve a larger number, and take half the summer to get them again into decent feeding condition. Starving an animal is a sure way to ruin its digestion.

OUR COSY CORNER.

We have heard a good deal recently of the size of the bonnets and their usefulness in shutting off a disagreeable view, but even in bonnets history only repeats itself. Heine tells of a visit to a theatre in Paris, where he sat behind a lady who wore a bonnet of pink gauze so large that it filled the whole view from the stage, "and I only saw the tragedy," he adds, "through the cheerful and rosy light of a pink gauze bonnet." Apropos of which, the Legislature of California has gone the length of enacting a statute against the wearing of high hats in theatres. There is no doubt that the obstruction of portentous head-gear is a public nuisance, but this is an excess of the craze of minute legislation. Why do not all ladies go to theatres without hats or bonnets? However there seems to be a hope of better things, for we are told that the bonnets all take the toque form, are small and sit close to the head. They are also less raised by the ladder-like trimmings than last year. Some appropriate remarks on head-dress generally follow in the authority from which we are quoting:—"A certain unexaggerated height to the head-dress adds distinction to outdoor attire. This is seen in the dress of men. Absurd in many ways as is the silk hat, a man must wear it if he wishes to look dressed. The low knocked in felt and the cloth cap may be more comfortable, and the straw hat is admissible upon all occasions in summer; but as imparting the touch of dignity required by a formal occasion, the silk hat is as essential as the cocked hat was formerly to a high functionary.

This a point also to be considered in the arrangement of the hair. It is not now necessary for all woman to wear it high, or all low. Some wear it in one way and some another; and those to whom both styles are becoming, wear it differently at different times. As a rule, the effect is more youthful when it is arranged low in a coil or braids; and this method suits the simple Josephine style of dress, but the Venetian, Pompadour and Marie Antoinette modes, with their elaborate ornamentation, demand height and a certain artificiality in the construction of the head-dress, to give the final touch of elegance."

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougall Street, New York.

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CLASS-D.

The 23rd Monthly Drawing will take place On WEDNESDAY, May 15th, 1889. At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.

Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....	70	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

2307 Prizes worth \$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

Offers are made to all winners to pay the prizes cash, less a commission of 10 per cent. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

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

Editor "Leeds Express." Letter received and attended to.

PROBLEM 102.—The position was:—black men 1, 14, 17, kgs 20, 26; white men 5, 19, 21, kgs 2, 10; black to play and win.

17-22	20-16	19-23	14-9
10-17	14-10	6-2	7-2
26-30	11-8	23-18	8-3
17-26	2-7	2-6	2-7
30-16	8-3	b-3-8	1-6
1-21	17-7	2-6	2-black
16-11	16-19	18-14	wins.
17-14	a-2	6-2	7

VAR I

2-7	20-11	17-14	6-9
16-11	21-17	1-6	14-5
7-16	11-7	5-1	7-10

black wins.

a In the American Checker Review 2 7 was here played, which allows a win at once for black by 1-6.

b At this point our solvers played 18-22, 6-9, 22-17 and failed to see the white draw as follows:—10 7, 3-10, 9 14, drawn.

GAME XXIV.

"DOUBLE CORNER"

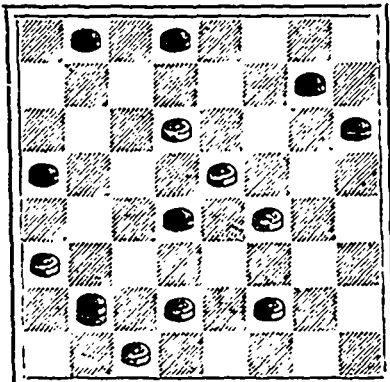
Played recently between W. Forsyth and G. O. Forbes

9-14	15-22	15-19	4-8
22-18	17-10	24-15	24-19
5-9	6-15	11-25	25-29
25-22	26-17	20-11	32-27
12-16	7-10	8-15	29-25
24-20	29-25	28-24	31-26
8-12	3-8	9-13	
27-24	25-22	23-19	
10-15	10-14	15-18	
22-17	17-10	19-15	

This brings about the position which we give below as

PROBLEM No. 103.

Black men 1, 2, 8, 12, 13, 18, kg 25.



White men 10, 15, 19, 21, 26, 27, 30. Black to play and win.

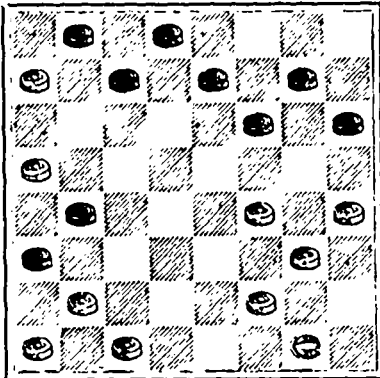
How many of our youthful students can solve this without moving a man?

Two weeks ago we presented to our readers, under the title of Game No. 22, the second game of the recent match between Messrs. Gaskin and Forsyth, which resulted in a draw.

From a certain point, as already noted, Mr. Gaskin's play was altogether new to Mr. Forsyth who, desirous of obtaining a variety of play asked for criticisms on the game. The only response received has been from the rising young player, Mr. George O. Forbes of Shubenacadie, who has furnished play showing that instead of only drawing, Mr. Forsyth should have won the game.

The position is as follows, forming:—**PROBLEM No. 106.**

Black men 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 17, 21,



White men 5, 13, 19, 20, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 32.

White to move and win.

We will give three points for the best solution to this problem and, as it involves considerable play, will allow two weeks instead of one to study it out.

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

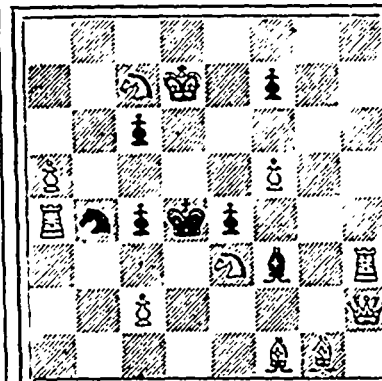
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Solution to Problem 74.—Q to Kt2. Solved by J. W. Wallace.

Columbia, U. S., Chess Chronicle We have to acknowledge receipt of a number of this excellent chess publication. It is replete with interesting chess matter, and also gives a useful directory of the various chess clubs in the United States and Canada.

PROBLEM No. 76

From Art and Literature, Glasgow By T. H. Billington, Wolverhampton. BLACK—7 pieces.



WHITE—11 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 58.

By correspondence between James F. Burns, of Columbia, Ohio, and A. Hood, of Toronto, played as a companion game to one in the International Tourney, which is still in progress.

WHITE.	BLACK.
A. Hood.	James F. Burns.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 Kkt to B3	Qkt to B3
3 B to Qkt5	P to QR3

- 4 B to R4
- 5 Castles
- 6 B to Kt3
- 7 R to K1
- 8 B to Q5
- 9 P to Q4
- 10 Kt takes P
- 11 P to KB4
- 12 P to QB3
- 13 B takes B
- 14 P to KB5 (d)
- 15 P to KR4
- 16 Kt to Kt6
- 17 P takes Kt (e)
- 18 Q to K2
- 19 Q to K6 ch
- 20 Q to B6 ch
- 21 Q takes Kt
- 22 B to R4

- Kkt to B3
- P to Qkt4
- Kt takes P (a)
- Kt to QB4 (b)
- B to Kt2
- Kt to K3
- B to K2
- Castles
- Kt to QR4 (c)
- Kt takes B
- Kt to Kt4
- P to KB3
- P takes Kt
- K to B2
- P to Q4 (f)
- K to K1
- Q to Q2
- K to B2
- Resigns

NOTES BY A. HOOD.

- (a) I can find no published game in which Blk has ventured to capture this P.
- (b) A move which drives White's B to a favorable position; he should have retreated Kt to B3.
- (c) P to KB4 was expected here, and was the only move to prevent immediate disaster.
- (d) After this Black cannot avoid loss.
- (e) White in making this move overlooked Black's reply, who would have resigned at once if P takes P had been played instead.
- (f) Here I think the game might have been prolonged indefinitely had Black played R to R1.

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