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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 16, 1890.

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THE CRITIC,

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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to this journal. Our readers are capable of a province 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.

Every man who has a vote should shoulder the responsibility of citizenship and deposit his ballot according to the dictates of his judgment. To shrink from voting is cowardly; to vote according to the direction of others is unmanly; but to barter a vote for the almighty dollar is despicable. Let the coming election show that bluenoses can give a straightforward, honest expression of opinion, and let it not be said that the Government to be sustained or elected owes its existence to bribery and corruption.

Much interest is naturally being taken in the Provincial Elections, but it must provoke a smile upon the face of a bystander to note how cocksure each party is of success. The truth is no one can predict with certainty what the outcome of the election will be. As there are many new voters who will for the first time express their opinion upon Provincial affairs, the election may be said to have taken place in January last, as upon the registration of these new voters must largely depend the result of the present contest.

The fitness of women for the various positions involved in what have been known as Women's Rights has long passed the stage of sneer, jibe and ridicule with which the idea was formerly received. Whatever opposition or distaste is now manifested is either fossil, sentimental, or, if serious, moderate and rational. It is becoming acknowledged that the liminary relations of the sexes as to the conduct of affairs are thoroughly revolutionized, and that the brain, energy and steadfastness of woman are for most practical purposes equal to those of man. The crucial, or what is supposed to be the crucial test, is the enfranchisement, more or less complete, of women for parliamentary suffrage, and on this point there is some very direct testimony. The complete success of a female civic council has been recently chronicled, and the improvement in the condition of public affairs in the Isle of Man since the complete enfranchisement of the Manx women is now being used as an argument in favor of the extension of female parliamentary suffrage to England. In the territory of Wyoming, women have enjoyed full suffrage for 21 years, and five Governors and the United States Attorney for the Territory join in testifying to the good it has done. Verily, the world moves, and there are indications that in this particular movement a distinctly new and broader tone of thought has superseded the old cavilling, which is, however, sure to attend a fresh installation of justice in human affairs.

While we are continually told that our farmers are fast going down hill on the road to ruin, it is interesting to note the prices of farm products quoted quite recently as prevailing in the formerly much-vaunted State of Kansas. Corn per bushel, shelled, 15 cents; oats per bushel, 11 cents; butter per lb., 7 cents; eggs per dozen, 8 cents; pork per cwt., \$2.50; milk cows, \$12.00; other prices in proportion. In view of such prices it seems singular that the settlers in Oklahoma, where there was such an extraordinary rush last year, should be in a state of starvation. This sort of thing scarcely enhances the idea of the benefit of the market of 60,000,000 l

Referring to another editorial in this issue, we would remark that the sum of \$9,000,000 given as the expenditure on the Panama Canal may strike many as being far too small. Referring elsewhere to other authorities, we find that probably over \$130,000,000 has been sunk. But the figures given in the report of the French Commission are evidently intended to represent the actual value of the work accomplished if it were now taken over. The sale of debentures below par, and the thousand ways in which money is made away with in promoting great schemes, may account even for the gigantic difference between the real worth of the work and what it has cost.

The new order doing away with public bars in Boston went into operation on the 1st instant. Saloon keepers and hotel proprietors immediately resorted to the expedient of having tables scattered about their rooms, but the prohibitionists have taken further steps to check this movement, while in the meantime petitions were actively circulated asking for repeal of the law, on the ground that the table system will increase drunkenness, and so, in one locality and another, the battle goes on. If the prohibitionists would abate some of their extreme pretensions to deny to every one the use of things which, in strict moderation, are good, we cannot but think they would soon, aided by the increase of habits of temperance due to considerations of propriety, self-respect and morality, achieve a more tangible and practical success than can ever attend the endeavor to dragoon all sorts and conditions of men down to a dead level of irresponsibility.

The Annual Report of the Postmaster General for 1889 deals with the increase in the drop-letter rate in the following off-hand fashion:—"A considerable reduction has taken place in the weekly average of letters and newspapers delivered by letter carriers under the free delivery system, owing no doubt to the increase in the rate upon drop or city letters and the attempts made to establish private deliveries. The illegal character of these private deliveries having been pointed out to the parties engaged therein, they have, it is believed, been entirely discontinued; and the free delivery by letter carriers will no doubt now return to its normal condition." This paragraph appears to us to be nothing short of pure "cheek." Not the slightest notice is vouchsafed of the universal dissatisfaction which greeted the vexatious and unnecessary two-cent impost, not a word is said about repealing it, nor does it appear to be the intention of Mr. Haggart to bring the subject before Parliament this session, which is now, we fear, too near its close to afford an opportunity to private members. We should further like to be permitted to enquire what signification presents itself to the mind of the Postmaster-General when he uses the term "free delivery." It appears to us that the additional rate on drop letters makes delivery anything but free. We are afraid Mr. Haggart is not quite "the man for Galway."

A remarkable testimony to the advantages of gymnastics and athletic exercises generally is borne in an article on "The Physique of European Armies" in the April number of the *Fortnightly Review*. Mr. MacLaren, presumably a superintendent of gymnasia, is quoted with considerable detail of statistics as to a detachment of non-commissioned officers sent to him to be qualified as military gymnastic instructors. The men ranged in age from 19 to 28 years, in height from 5 ft. 5 in. to 5 ft. 11 1/2 in., and in weight from 128 to 174 lbs., so that various types were represented. After less than eight months' training they were found to have gained, on the average, 10 lbs. in weight, 2 1/2 in. in girth of chest, 1/2 in. in the size of the forearm, and 1 1/2 in. in that of the upper arm. In some instances an actual growth in height of from 1/2 to 3/4 of an in. was ascertained. So marked was the development that the men, after four or five months, could not wear their tunics without letting out, and it is observed that "before this addition could be made to the chest every spot and joint of the frame must have been improved also, and every organ within the body must have been proportionately strengthened." It is difficult to estimate the advantage gained by these men in the expansion of their chests, and the additional scope thereby given to the heart and lungs—one of the surest means of diminishing the frequency of consumption.

A proposition emanates from Holland for an European combination against the United States as a retaliation for the antagonism shown by the latter country to European trade. Such a combination would be very disastrous to the States, but the importance of the food products received in Europe from America renders such an action impossible.

The *Quebec Morning Chronicle* of the 30th ult. records the fact that the immigrant season of 1890 opened with a rush on the arrival of the *Sardinian* at that port the previous day, that vessel having landed over 1,000 immigrants, while the *Oregon's* passengers numbered some 240. "The best class of arrivals," the *Chronicle* says, "were undoubtedly those booked for the Canadian Northwest. These were all well-to-do English farmers with families, and other middle-class people with means, intending to settle in the new districts of Canada." One body of 200 colonists accompanied by their clergyman intended making a Church of England colony. There were also a party of 80 Catholic boys and girls in charge of their priest, and every advice and assistance was at hand for the safeguard of unattended women and girls.

Without any exception the worst case of the overhead bearing rein abomination we have ever seen drew up close to THE CRITIC office about two o'clock last Friday afternoon. The victim was a fine looking and apparently spirited animal, and perhaps the owner, or driver, was afraid of letting him have his head. Be that as it may, the instrument of torture was so tautly braced that the animal's nose was triced up to very nearly the plane of the top of his head, whereof the only movement the poor beast could make was from side to side, which he did in a manner that unmistakeably indicated his misery. This horrible device, which is as ugly as it is cruel, ought to come under the law of Cruelty to Animals. Were it so we should have certainly ascertained the owner and made it a case for Mr. Naylor. As it was, several gentlemen passing paused to take stock of the exhibition with evident pity and disgust.

To the many channels of employment opened of late years to women may be now added, according to the *Nursing Record*, that of the apothecary. The English Pharmaceutical Society has, it appears, allowed women to enter for its examinations, and several have passed them with the success which we are certain may generally be commanded by the female student. To become a pharmaceutical chemist it is necessary to pass three examinations—a preliminary one in Latin, English and arithmetic—unless the candidate has passed the Oxford or Cambridge Local, or the examination of the College, Preceptors. The examinee must also prove that she has undergone training under an experienced chemist or at a technical college, and has for three years been practically engaged in the translation and dispensing of prescriptions. To all who desire to see the sphere of female independence and self-support enlarged, every new occupation which may open to the clear heads and dextrous fingers of young women will afford unmixed satisfaction, and that of the apothecary seems to us quite as fitting as any to which they have as yet taken.

The *Eastern Chronicle* of the 1st instant has an interesting column and a half headed "Literary Gossip." Its remarks on "scrofulous literature" are not only clever but ethically and aesthetically true. *Inter alia* some very just remarks are made concerning a new cheap edition of Charles Kingsley's novels, which, it is stated, has attained a sale of over a million copies. To Kingsley the writer accords the meed of praise which is his just due, and goes on to say:—"Yet is it not strange that you will look in vain for these books in any of our bookstores? It surely cannot be that there is no demand. Some of us have had to send to Pictou for them—and that should not be. There are six volumes of them, and they present such a fine appearance that they would 'set off' any bookstore. *Verb. sap.*—perhaps our enterprising friends will take the hint. Why should Kingsley not have as great a run here as 'Robert Elsmere' had, or as Edward Bellamy is having even yet? I am sure he is just as worthy of it; there is more 'staying power' in him than either of these two; and he does not leave a bad taste in the mouth either." We are lovers of both the Kingsleys; and reckon "Westward Ho!" as one of the half-dozen best novels in the language. The remarks of the writer in the *Eastern Chronicle* therefore command our thorough appreciation.

Theoretically Republicanism is the supreme form of Government, and it might be assumed that the higher the civilization and intelligence of a people the fitter that people would be found for its rule by itself. Exceptions are said to prove rules, but it may be a question whether a rule is proved if the exceptions be too numerous, especially where they are most strongly marked in precisely the instances in which we should assume they would not be exceptional at all. We are not surprised when continual revolutions and chronic anarchy mark the course of semi-civilized and ill-educated, or totally uneducated, communities, but we stand amazed at the fact that the most highly educated and unquestionably in some respects the most intelligent commonwealth in the world is also the most politically corrupt. It may be hoped that in the United States a public conscience will some day gain sufficient growth to crush the baser leaven, but in other republics the lower state of intelligence does not present a cheerful prospect. In Brazil a republic in name overthrew a government which secured to the country all the freedom and more than the stability of any South American republic, and is now developing a despotic tyranny which is as astonishing as it is retrogressive. It must be distasteful to sober-minded citizens of the United States to find their Government sending to the arbitrary Junta which at present controls Brazil, its congratulations on the adoption by that country of Government by the people!

If we may believe current reports Emin Pasha's little game has been neatly stopped. No sooner had he been allowed to get his formidable caravan fairly started towards the interior of Africa than we were informed that the country over which he hoped to hoist the German flag, south of his old territory, has been already opened up by Mr. Jackson, leader of an expedition which was quietly sent out last summer by the British East African Company, and the whole of the Uganda Territory on the north of the lake had been placed under British Protection. It is to be hoped this is true. The country has been opened up mainly by British adventure, and it is only fair that Great Britain should not be superseded in the results of her spirit of enterprise by a power which has done comparatively little of the work of exploration.

We have more than once pointed out the desirability of the military organization of youth under various conditions all over the Dominion, as a disciplining and healthful influence and one calculated to foster a sense of patriotism. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we learn from a St. John contemporary that "a Company of the Boys Brigade of Canada, a semi-military Sunday school organization, was organized in connection with St. John's Presbyterian Church last fall by Rev. Mr. Fotheringham, with T. M. Seesley as Captain. The Company, the first organized in the Lower Provinces, was inspected by Lt.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G., in the presence of Sir Leonard Tilley, Col. Armstrong and other officers, and a large number of other persons. The boys went through the various marching movements in fine style, and were highly complimented by inspecting officers and visitors. They wear neat caps and have dummy rifles made in Glasgow. A Company is being formed in Fredericton, and there are several in the Upper Provinces. They are popular in the old country." Is not this example worth the consideration of Halifax?

The French Commission appointed to investigate the state of the unfortunate Panama Canal undertaking reports that \$9,000,000 worth of work has been done, and that it will take \$18,000,000 more to complete the work even on the lock scheme. They estimate that it could be finished within eight years. They propose a guarantee by the Maritime nations, which of course means chiefly Great Britain. Considering that France continues to stand in the way of England's reducing the interest on Egyptian bonds by consolidating the debts of that country, the proposition does no discredit to French coolness and selfishness. England, owing to persistent French obstruction, has been fatally hampered in her endeavors to lighten the burden under which Egypt groans, and is little likely to incur embarrassment by mixing herself up with a French scheme on this side of the water. Nevertheless we have always thought it a pity that the grand enterprise of M. de Lesseps was not initiated by a combination of all the greater Maritime countries of the world, and it is sad to contemplate the waste of so gigantic an expenditure both of life and treasure.

Another irrepressible American Senator has been working up an excitement about the C. P. R., which is simply discredit to a people of such enormous wealth and unbounded pretensions as that of the United States. Mr. Cullom raves about the C. P. R. and its line of ships running between Vancouver and the east, sweeping away all the shipping of San Francisco, and causing the grass to grow in its streets; and it is astonishing to find respectable and well-informed journals like the *New York Tribune* committing themselves to the absurd proposition. Even were the ridiculous assumption in any degree warranted it is no business of ours, and it never seems to occur to the obtuse perceptions of the American alarmists that their virulent denunciations of the "enormous cost" of the C. P. R. sound very much like impertinence, as it is likewise no business of theirs what we choose to pay for the building up of our country. Mr. Cullom goes into figures which, if they were correct (which they are not), are matter in which we are alone concerned, and not the United States. The circumstances of our country made our great trans-continental road a necessity, and we are going to make the best of it. It happens to be also of benefit to New England, which is satisfactory to Canada; but if it were not, the people of the United States may be sure that nothing but distaste and resentment can be generated by the violence, bad taste and superciliousness of their fire-eating and exceedingly crude legislators.

The *St. John Globe*, which winces at every step taken or proposal made towards building up the Canadian nation, is naturally exercised at the proposition to increase the grant in aid of immigration, and has to say that "experience has dearly taught Canadians that the greater portion of the money spent in propagandism of this kind has been wasted, and the result in the future will no doubt be the same as in the past." As, according to the *Globe*, there is no population in the North West, while the exodus is depopulating the East, perhaps an additional effort to secure a little complementary influx may present itself to the Maritime American organ in the light of throwing good money after bad. This is not, however, the general view of the Canadian people, and while the *Globe* is wailing over the proposed expenditure, the *Gazette* is advocating for New Brunswick what we have heretofore urged for Nova Scotia, i.e., some Provincial effort to disseminate in the British Islands sound information of the great natural capabilities of the Province. As the *Gazette* justly remarks:—"At the present time, so far as we are aware, there is no existing pamphlet which gives a good account of this Province or its capabilities, so that persons in the British Islands who desire to come to Canada have hardly any opportunity of knowing what this Province can do for them in the way of providing them with a livelihood." What is true of New Brunswick is true of Nova Scotia. Let our next Government, of whichever stripe it may be, look to it. We want population and development, therefore immigration.

GIBBCHAT AND CHUCKLES.

SPRING STYLES ABROAD.

He was a Kaffir bold,
She was a Zulu maid;
All his deep love he told
As o'er the sand they strayed.
Pleasant their lives must be;
Theirs was simplicity,
There was no guile.
Plain in their happiness,
Simple their style of dress;
Shown in no fashion book;
All he wore was a look
Brinful of tenderness—
She wore a smile.

--Merchant Traveller.

Suspicious people torture themselves while those they are afraid of are calmly sleeping.

When you have said of a man that he is always on the safe side, you have usually said all that can be said of him.

A prophet says that teaching every girl to thump a piano and every boy to be a book-keeper, will make potatoes five dollars a bushel in twenty years.

Prominent jewellers now affirm that the diamond solitaire earring is going out. This will be cheering news to ears that have never been able to get them in.

"One kiss you earnestly implore,
And I for this, dear youth, must fly thee:
That boon obtained, you'd ask for more,
And I, alas, could not deny thee."

"Maria, dear," said the fond mother, "the postman asked me to-day whether you wouldn't use some other perfume on your letters. Violet doesn't agree with him."

Man wants but little here below,
And that is all he gets.
He seldom has too many things,
Except too many debts.

The most graceful of the domestic animals is the cat, while the most awkward bird is the duck, but it won't do to use these facts for a basis if you want to call a woman pet names.

Ethel (aged five, who is being put to bed, when her mother, in evening toilet, enters the room)—"Are you going to bed, too, mamma?" Mother—"No, dear, I'm going to the opera." Ethel—"Are you going to dress after you get there?"

It is really discouraging, when you come to think of it, that there should be so much wickedness in the world. If we were not compelled to spend so much time in contemplation of the sins and shortcomings of others, we might possibly have time to look after our own transgressions.

Taking the census of a nation of 65,000,000 people is a very big job. The United States Government Printing Company has just completed the printing of the 20,000,000 enumeration blanks, which weigh in the aggregate 229 tons, and, if spread out, would cover an area of 25,208,333 square feet.

A Bible has just been re-discovered in the Vatican library which is in Hebrew. It is supposed to be the oldest in the world, and is valued at \$100,000. It is so weighty that it requires two men to lift it, the binding being in heavy metal. In the year 1512 the Jews of Venice offered Pope Julius II. its weight in gold for it, but though he was financially hard up just then he refused the offer.

A lady reporter has been for some time hovering like an angel over the palace at Westminster, but she has not yet been allowed to have even a glimpse of the speaker. Mr. Bradlaugh inquired on her behalf if she would be admitted to the reporter's gallery in the event of a vacancy occurring. The speaker said that he did not think it right to intervene in any way, unless he had the direct sanction of the House, in a matter which is a novelty, and which might lead to consequences difficult at this moment to foresee; a remark that caused loud and general laughter, in which Mr. Speaker found himself compelled to join.

The sand bag is invaluable in the sick room. Get some clean, fine sand, dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove. Make a bag about eight inches square of flannel, fill it with dry sand sew the opening carefully together and cover the bag with cotton or linen. This will prevent the sand from sifting out, and will also enable you to heat the bag quickly by placing in the oven or even on top of the stove. After once using this you will never again attempt to warm the feet or hands of a sick person with a bottle of hot water or bricks. The sand holds the heat a long time, and the bag can be tucked up to the back without hurting the invalid. It is a good plan to make two or three of the bags and keep them on hand, ready for use at any time when needed.

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, has 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, this 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, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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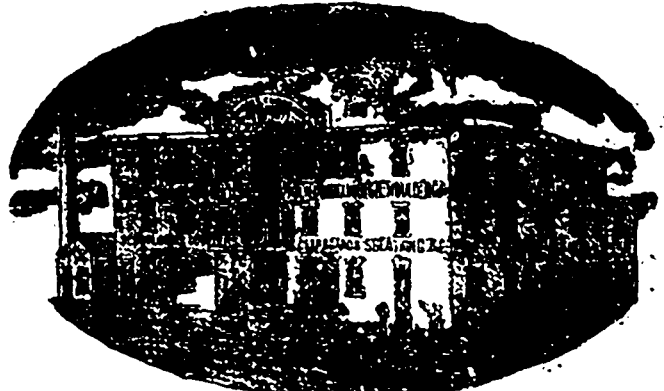
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Parliament is to be prorogued this afternoon.

Lady Stanley will not return from England until midsummer.

A jury has commenced to investigate the Lonque Pointe asylum horror.

The Imperial government will not disallow the Weldon extradition act.

The 24th May has been fixed for the opening of the Studley Quoit Club.

Summer is advancing rapidly in Wolfville, the tennis racquet is in full swing.

Fifteen thousand trees have arrived from Nebraska for the Indian Head experimental farm.

Mr. Adam Hudspeth, M. P. for South Victoria, Ont., died of paralysis at Ottawa on Sunday.

General Middleton is reported to have sent in his resignation as Commander-in-Chief of the Militia.

The Institute of Natural Science held its last monthly meeting of the season on Monday evening last.

We note the annual report of the Halifax Infirmary. This beneficent institution, though medically a success, requires additional funds.

We are pleased to notice the last edition of *Progress* containing 12 pages, enhanced in appearance by several very good and interesting illustrations.

The *Saskatchewan Herald* in an article descriptive of Battleford speaks of the population as numbering 1500; fifteen years ago, or less, it was nil, or next door to it.

There is a great dearth of home news this week, our Provincial contemporaries, as well as those of Ontario, being fully occupied in slinging mud at each other, and at their severally opposed parties in politics.

The amended agreement between the city of Winnipeg and the Assiniboine Water Power Company has passed the council and now awaits ratification by the company, which has three months to accept and finance the scheme.

Temperance people in Wolfville are at present much agitated upon the subject of liquor selling in their usually sober little town. Roughs in a state of intoxication frequent the streets at night, and it is expected that vigorous measures will be used to put a stop to such a disgraceful state of affairs.

Measurements for a memorial window to be placed in St. John's Church, Wolfville, have been sent to England. It is to be given by the children of the late Revd. John Storrs, for many years Rector of Corwallis and Horton. One of his sons, also the Revd. John Storrs, is the present rector of St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, London.

At Akron, Ohio, on Saturday evening a tornado destroyed 100 buildings.

The U. S. dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius* has successfully passed her final test.

The committee on the site for the World's Fair, at Chicago, have reported in favor of the lake front.

The New York carpenters have practically gained a complete victory in the eight-hour movement.

Mr. Cleveland's guaranteed income from the law firm with which he is connected as special counsel is \$35,000 a year.

It is reported that a cyclone on Friday afternoon killed four people in Fredonia county, Kansas. The wires are down.

Another asylum horror has taken place at Preston, N. Y. The asylum and pauper house caught fire and ten idiots were roasted alive.

Kremmler, the Buffalo wife murderer, whose execution by electricity was expected to take place on the 30th ult., has secured a respite of two months or more.

The chaplain of the United States Congress the other day prayed for less profanity among the members. The chaplain is blind, but it is evident his hearing is still acute.

The recently elected female municipal officers of Egerton, Kansas, having tried to rule with too high a hand, the men have made things so hot for them that they have resigned in disgust.

It is computed that the ocean steamers running out of the port of New York received in passenger fares alone last year over thirty million dollars, and not a penny of that vast sum was earned by a vessel flying the American flag.

Mrs. Betsy Averill, of New Preston, Conn., a pensioner of the war of 1812 and the oldest pensioner on the rolls of the government, celebrated the 103rd anniversary of her birth on Monday. She still enjoys remarkable health.

The coinage of the one-dollar gold piece, and three-dollar gold piece, and the three cent nickel piece is henceforth to be prohibited by law in the United States. The gold dollar has always been a nuisance, as its small size made it inconvenient to handle and very easy to lose.

Two sisters, of Delhi, N. Y., aged 14 and 15 respectively, married simultaneously two brothers of inferior station, who proved unfaithful and brutal. They have been granted divorces, but the affair is marked as one of American levity as to wedlock by the statement that the marriages were entered upon in a moment of caprice.

During the last six years there were no fewer than 14,770 murders committed in the United States; 558 murderers were legally hanged; and 975 were lynched. While the existence of laws making murder punishable by death has not prevented that crime taking place, the abolition of the death penalty would prove nothing short of encouragement to that class of criminals.

General Boulanger's friends have resolved to stand by him and continue the struggle.

Mr. Balfour's Land Purchase Bill passed its second reading by a government majority of 80.

The Belgian Government will give a credit of four million francs for a sea canal to Brussels.

James Nasmyth, the celebrated mechanical engineer and inventor of the steam hammer, is dead.

The Eiffel Tower was struck six times by lightning on Friday night, but was not seriously damaged.

Mr. Parnell's friends are said to be indignant at their leader's slackness of attendance in the House of Commons.

The ex-Empress Eugenie suffers much from rheumatism, and has gone to Wiesbaden to undergo massage treatment.

Dr. Rosa Kerschbaumer is the first woman licensed to practice medicine in Austria. She is said to be an uncommonly able oculist.

The English Admiralty says that the total abolition of masts and sails in all future fighting ships has become absolutely necessary.

The Austrian and Hungarian Press express delight with the pacific tenor of Emperor William's speech at the opening of the Reichstag.

Miss Nita Caritte, a well known Canadian prima donna, has been engaged to sing in Grand Opera at Drury Lane Theatre, London, England.

A French physician claims to have the strange faculty of being able to see the color of sound. But till he enables others to do the same nobody is liable to believe him.

Fifty-two anarchists have been arrested at Barcelona, Spain. Documents seized at their residences reveal plans for destroying railways with dynamite and for setting fire to factories.

It is reported that a bridge across the Bosphorus is projected by a syndicate of French capitalists. At the points elected for bridging the channel is about half a mile wide.

Princess Victoria, sister of the German Emperor, has asked an increase of her appendage allowance in order to establish her own household in London, as she does not intend to marry.

A French officer and twelve men, having defended themselves 'till their ammunition was exhausted, were overpowered, killed and eaten by the natives at Bangui on a branch of the Congo.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, has made a proposition that the corporation of the city of Dublin and the Chamber of Commerce constitute themselves a Board of Conciliation to act as arbitrators in trade disputes.

The negotiations with Germany on the African question are tending toward a satisfactory settlement. Germany claims the Nile from Lake Victoria northward as the dividing line between the English and German spheres.

An English electrician has invented a material that he calls "alterion" for the prevention of corrosion in boilers. The interior of the boiler is coated with the material, and from time to time electrical currents are sent through it.

The King of the Belgians will undertake, during the autumn, a journey to America, to arrange for further development of the Congo, but the ultimate decision depends on the amount of support accorded by his subjects to the scheme now under consideration by his ministers.

66 out of 100 European Roman Catholic Bishops were ill advised enough to consider the present a favorable time for the issue of a manifesto advocating the restoration of the Temporal Power. The Italian Bishops with greater wisdom and foresight unanimously opposed this idea.

The war in Dahomey is practically ended. The King has signified his willingness to exchange prisoners captured by his forces for captive Dahomians in the hands of the French. France will not carry her operations into the interior of Dahomey, but will strengthen her garrisons at Porto Novo and Kotonau.

Mechanical inventiveness has devised a great many labor-saving appliances, but it was reserved to an English inventor, Mr. Booth, to devise an automatic card shuffling table which will shuffle a pack of cards to perfection. The automatic shuffler naturally prevents any cheating in the operation. Every card changes its position, making when passed twice through the machine in twenty seconds a change of fifty-two, thus proving the perfection with which the appliance acts through its ingenious mechanism.

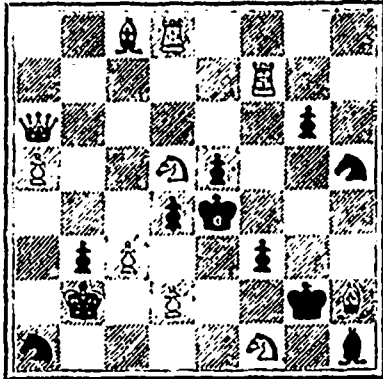
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101 ON PARLE FRANCOISE.	Street cars for and from all Railway Stations and Steamboat Landings pass this Hotel every five minutes.

CHESS.

Solution to Problem No. 18, B to R6. No. 19 K to Q2. Both solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 21.

First prize in *Pen and Pencil*.
By T. Tavenor, Bolton
From *Montreal Gazette*.
BLACK 10 pieces.



WHITE 11 pieces.
White mates in two moves.

GAME No. 22.

A remarkably interesting game from the recent match in Manchester, Eng., between Herr E. Lasker, of Berlin, and Mr. N. T. Miniati, of Manchester. The *Manchester Examiner*, to which we are indebted for the score and very instructive notes, terms the game "perhaps one of the finest and boldest Herr Lasker has ever played"

ZUKERTORT'S OPENING.

WHITE	BLACK
Mr. N. T. Miniati	Herr E. Lasker.
1 Kt to KB3	P to Q4
2 P to Q4	KKt to B3
3 P to K3	P to K3
4 P to QB4	P to B3 a
5 P to QKt3 b	QKt to Q2
6 B to Q3	B to Q3
7 QKt to Q2	P to K4
8 BP takes P	BP takes P c
9 P takes P	Kt takes P
10 Q to K2 d	Castles
11 B to Kt2	R to K
12 R to QB	Kt to Kt3 e
13 Kt to Q4	Kt to B5
14 Q to B	Kt to Kt5
15 B to Kt f	Kt takes KP! g
16 P takes Kt	Q to Kt4
17 R to Kt h	R takes P ch
18 K to Q	B to KKt5 ch
19 Kt (Q4) to B3	QR to K
20 R to B3	P to Q5 i
21 R to B4	Kt to Q4! j
22 B takes QP	P to QKt4
23 K to B2 j	Q to Q
24 R to B3 k	R takes R ch
25 K to Kt2 l	R to B2
26 Q to Q3	Kt to B3
27 Kt to Kt5	B to QB4 m
28 B takes B	Q takes Q
29 B takes Q	R takes B

And Black wins.

NOTES.

- a Recommended by Steinitz, and generally adopted by Tschigorin.
- b Considered better than 5 P to B5, which was often unsuccessfully played by Zukertort.
- c If 8 * * Kt takes P, instead, then White gains an advantage by Kt to B4!
- d If 10 Kt takes Kt, B takes Kt; 11 B to QKt5 ch, K to B; 12 B to R3 ch, K to Kt; 13 R to QB, Q to R4 l, and Black would win.
- e A very strong move, and the commencement of a remarkable pretty and powerful attack.
- f If 15 B to K2, instead, Black would win the Queen or mate in a

few moves, as follows: 15 B to K2, R takes P!; 16 P takes R, Kt takes KP; 17 Q to B3 (if 17 Q to Kt, Kt (fr. B5) takes P ch; 18 K to B2, Q to R5 ch; 19 K to B3, Q to B5 mate, B to KKt5; 18 Q takes Kt, Kt takes P ch, etc.

g A brilliant and probably sound sacrifice and one that gives Black a fine attack.

h Best. If 17 K to B2, then would follow 17 * * Kt to R6 ch; 18 P takes Kt, Q takes KP ch; 19 K to Kt2, B takes P mate!

i Another fine move. For if White reply 22 P to KR3, Black would win as follows: 22 * * R takes Kt! 23 Kt takes R, Kt to K6 ch; 24 K to B, Kt takes Q (dis. ch); 25 Kt takes Q, R to K8 ch; 26 K to B2, B to KB4 ch, and mates next move.

j The R at B dare not move, on account of Black's reply, 23 * * Q to B5, followed by B to Kt5. If, instead of the text move, White ply 23, K to B, Black could sacrifice his Q, as follows: 23 * * B to QR6 ch; 24 K to B2, P takes R!; 25 Kt takes Q, Kt to Kt5, mate!

k White is forced to loose a R, and so prefers this move in order to un-double Black's Rs and keep his two Bs.

l Of course, if 25 B takes R, Black would win the Q by 25 * * Kt to K6 ch.

m Forcing the exchange of pieces and remaining with a clear won game.

—N. O. Times Democrat.

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FELT HATS, in all Fashionable Colors.

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A SONG OF SPRING.

The swift is wheeling and gleaming,
The brook is brown in its bed,
Rain from the cloud is streaming;
And the bow bends overhead,
The charms of the winter is broken:
The last of the spell is said!

The oel in the pond is quickening,
The grayling leaps in the stream:
What if the clouds are thickening?
See how the meadows gleam!
The spell of the winter is broken:
The world awakes from a dream!

The fir puts out green fingers,
The pear tree softly blows,
The rose in her dark bower lingers,
But her curtains will soon uncloze;
The lilac will shake her ringlets
Over the blush of the rose.

The swift is wheeling and gleaming,
The woods are beginning to ring,
Rain from the cloud is streaming;
There where the bow doth cling,
Summer is smiling afar off,
Over the shoulder of spring!

Robert Buchanan.

SPORT WITH WILD ELEPHANTS.

A correspondent of the *Pioneer Mail* describes the capture last Christmastide of a large herd of wild elephants at Basan, in Central India. It appears that for years a great district had been in sole possession of the wild elephants, who had frightened off all the inhabitants. The writer says that Maharajah Raghonath Saran Singh Deo Bahadur, of Sirguja, had applied for permission to capture the elephants of Mahtin and U'prora under the Government's rule, and the permission had been accorded. He had found two herds, in all about 35 wild elephants, at the Bahmani nuddi, about 15 or 20 miles off. He ran up a light fence about six miles in circumference inclosing a valley and part of two hills below Setgarh. Round this he had posted at intervals eight or nine hundred men, mostly armed with matchlocks and provided with blank cartridges. Into this enclosure he had quietly driven all these elephants through fifteen miles of glen; and there they were surrounded by watchfires and sentries constantly on duty. The wild elephants wandered about unmolested within the large inclosure, but were not allowed to pass the guards. The Maharajah told us that one very large male elephant had been decoyed into the stockade, and was there tied up and ready to be taken out.

We seated ourselves on the top of the stockade and saw the huge tusker. His fore-quarters were much heavier than in the tame elephant; and his figure was so massive that we did not think he was so tall as we afterwards found him to be—namely, 9 feet 10 inches. They tied five cables round his neck, fastening the other end of each cable round the body of one tame elephant. There were thus five elephants in front. Similarly they fastened each hind-leg to two elephants. The hind-legs were also tied together by a short rope. Having thus securely bound him, they prepared to lead this forest freebooter away. When he found that he was not to be allowed to choose his own course he began to show fight. He halted. The five elephants in front put forth all their strength, but could not move him. Suddenly he swung his great body round and dragged back all five, roaring as they came with rage and perhaps fear. Then they recovered, and the tug-of-war began again. A sharp discharge of blank cartridge behind him drove him on a little way.

This scene was repeated several times. Occasionally the blank cartridge had to give way to a specially prepared cartridge with about a dozen snipe shot, which acted as an unaccustomed spur in his fat flanks and sent him gaily along for a time. At last he was tied up to trees near the Maharajah's tents, about 500 yards from the stockade.

Next day, as there was nothing doing at the stockade, we determined to have a look at the elephants in their own jungle haunts. We went on along the elephants' tracks for a considerable distance. Suddenly we came to a glade, and as we looked across it we saw the tusks of a great monarch of the herd gleaming through the trees. We were on our elephant; and as we saw the direction the herd seemed to be taking we pushed across the glade to cut them off and get a nearer view.

As we got to the centre of the glade, where stood a large solitary tree, we saw the monarch come out and have a look at us. We halted in the shadow of the tree. He came along towards us, followed by fifteen elephants of all sizes. As he got near us he turned round and slowly crossed the glade to the other side, followed by the herd. Then, as they were about to disappear in the jungle, he suddenly changed his mind again. He turned, and slowly and solemnly marched past us with the herd. The herd thus passed twice across the open glade within about eighty yards of us; a splendid spectacle. We shall not readily forget that majestic procession witnessed among the wild scenery of the forest-clad hills.

One day we saw a beat which, though unsuccessful, was very exciting. We could hear the elephants crashing slowly through the jungle. Then matchlocks were fired, shouting began, and ten or twelve wild elephants rushed into view with as many trained ones behind them. They came on at the pace of racing ponies. They dashed towards one wing, then across to the other again and again. Two tame elephants near the stockade gate then ran in, but apparently the wild elephants had not seen them. They did not follow. The tame elephants came out again. The wild elephants apparently thought it was an attack in front. They faced about and made a dashing charge through their pursuers and rushed into the jungle.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

John P. Chetwynd in addition to his commission business is engaged in the lobster packing business in Newfoundland, and last year made a new departure in the canning of venison. Having tested the article we can say that it is a real delicacy, and as deer abound in Newfoundland there is no reason why the canning of venison should not prove a large and profitable business. Mr. Chetwynd's brands of canned mackerel and spiced salmon are also A 1, and his enterprize in branching out in new lines of canned goods should command success.

Messrs Douglass & Co. of the North Ferry Foundry, Manufacturers of Stoves, Hollow Ware, Iron Fencing, Castings, Soil Pipe, Fittings &c., 262 Upper Water Street, have recently put in a quantity of new machinery and appliances for heavy work in their moulding shop. Their premises occupy 40x80 ft. on Water St., and further 300x150 ft., adjoining the water. They here employ 11 hands the whole season through, and others at busy seasons. They use about 300 tons of pig iron imported from Londonderry. Messrs. Douglass' business, which is chiefly in the city, amounts at present to about \$12,000 per annum, but during the last year the St. John people observing the extra quality of their manufactures have become large purchasers. Hot-water work, and steam engine work come within their scope and the castings for the new steamer built at Digby were supplied by this firm. They have also turned out propellers of the best quality, and are prepared to furnish any kind of iron castings which they will guarantee to give satisfaction. The only travelling crane used in the Province is (they state) to be found on Messrs. Douglass' premises.

Busy Times.—The Burrell-Johnson Iron Company are now busily employed in every department. They have an especially large demand for pumps and are turning them out for all parts of the provinces at a rapid rate. Among those shipped to Halifax by the City of St. John recently, was a large combined air and circulating pump for the Halifax Electric Lighting and Motor Co. It weighs about three tons and is a handsome, well finished piece of machinery. The boiler, machinery, shaft and propeller for the new steamer Weymouth are completed, the turn tables for bridges on the new part of the W. C. R. are being made, wharf-raising gear for the Annapolis Steam Packet Co's wharf at Annapolis is finished, and a large amount of other work is on hand.—*Yarmouth Times*.

Messrs. Austen Bros. advertise supplies for fitting up mines, saw mills, etc., in all the details, which can be had at the lowest rates from this reliable house.

The Liverpool Marble Works, under the management of Mr. Thos. S. Judge, deserves to have patronage, as the work done in his establishment is neat and durable. Encourage home industries.

The Windsor Furniture Co., despatched a large lot of furniture to St. John dealers by the *Hiawatha* last week, which nearly filled the hold of the vessel. The freight shed would not hold it the previous evening, and one load was held over at the factory until the morning. The goods of this company are honestly manufactured—made to wear—and give the best of satisfaction wherever sold.—*Hants Journal*.

No. 1 Baldwin apples, shipped by William Woodman, of Grand Pré, N. S., to the English markets, realized a net profit of 28 shillings sterling per barrel.

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR KENTVILLE.—Application has been made to incorporate the "Kerr Vegetable Evaporating Company (limited)." Place of business, Kentville; capital \$20,000, in 40 shares of \$500 each. The names of the applicants are: James Stewart, publisher *New Star*; Thomas P. Calkin, merchant; Barclay Webster, barrister; Samuel S. Strong, merchant; Charles F. Rockwell, gentleman; John P. Chipman, barrister; Cutler L. Dodge, merchant; and Richard A. Masters, gentleman, all of Kentville; Chas. E. Borden, merchant, and Hugh Kerr, merchant, both of Canning; and W. Stubert Sweet, of Billtown, merchant.

A fact of significance both to British and Canadian mutton growers is that recently 300 live sheep from Buenos Ayres were landed at Liverpool and sold at double the price of frozen mutton from the same place. It is likely that the live mutton trade from the Argentine and perhaps elsewhere will increase rapidly, for during the past two years there have been plain indications that the supply of British sheep has not been equal to the demand, and that the import of dead mutton could not make up for the want of live sheep.

Mr. H. M. Phinny, of South Farmington, has received an order from Messrs. Mosher & Curry, shipbuilders at Windsor, for 25,000 haematack treonails, and is now employed in their manufacture. A carload of them are now ready for delivery, and will be forwarded in a day or two.—*Bridge-town Monitor*.

The result of the experiment with the sugar beet seed in Ontario, imported from Central Germany and Bohemia, has been generally very promising. The yield per acre averaged over twenty tons. It is hoped that the result of this year's operations will be successful, as the value of the product of one acre of beets will be four or five times greater than the average amount realized from any kind of grain.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

Halifax, May 16th, 1890.
NEWS.

Rumors have reached us that a match was recently played in Yarmouth. Will some of the participants kindly furnish details?

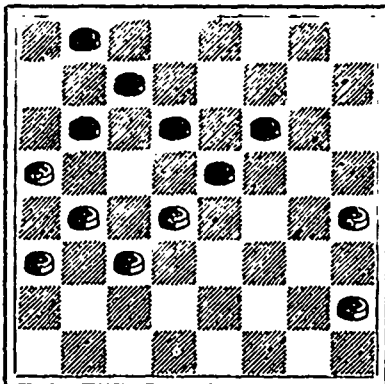
RETURN MATCH.—The Shubensadie players have intimated their readiness to play a return match against the Halifax players, and we expect the match to come off either May 24th or June 21st. Details will be given as soon as arranged.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 165—The position was:—Black men 1, 2, 11, 12, 16, 20, 22; white men 19, 21, 23, 27, 30, 31. King 3; black to play and draw:—2-7, 3-10, 22-26, 31-22, 11-15; drawn.

PROBLEM No. 167.

Being a slight variation from 1418 of *Glasgow Herald*, by W. Hay. Black men 1, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15.



White men 13, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 28. Black to play and win.

We consider this a very fine position, and will give a copy of the *American Checker Review* for the best solution.

GAME LV. Irregular.

Played between Mr. Forsyth and Sergt. Muir.

11-15	8-11	19-26	2-7
22-17	22-18	30-23	21-17
9-14	10-15	11-15	7-11
24-19	18-9	20-16	17-14
15-24	15-24	14-18	11-16
28-19	27-20	23-14	22-18
8-11	5-14	7-11	16-20
25-22	25-22	16-7	18-15
11-16	16-19	3-26	19-24
29-25	23-16	31-22	14-9
4-8	12-19	15-19	24-31
17-13	26-23	32-27	9-2

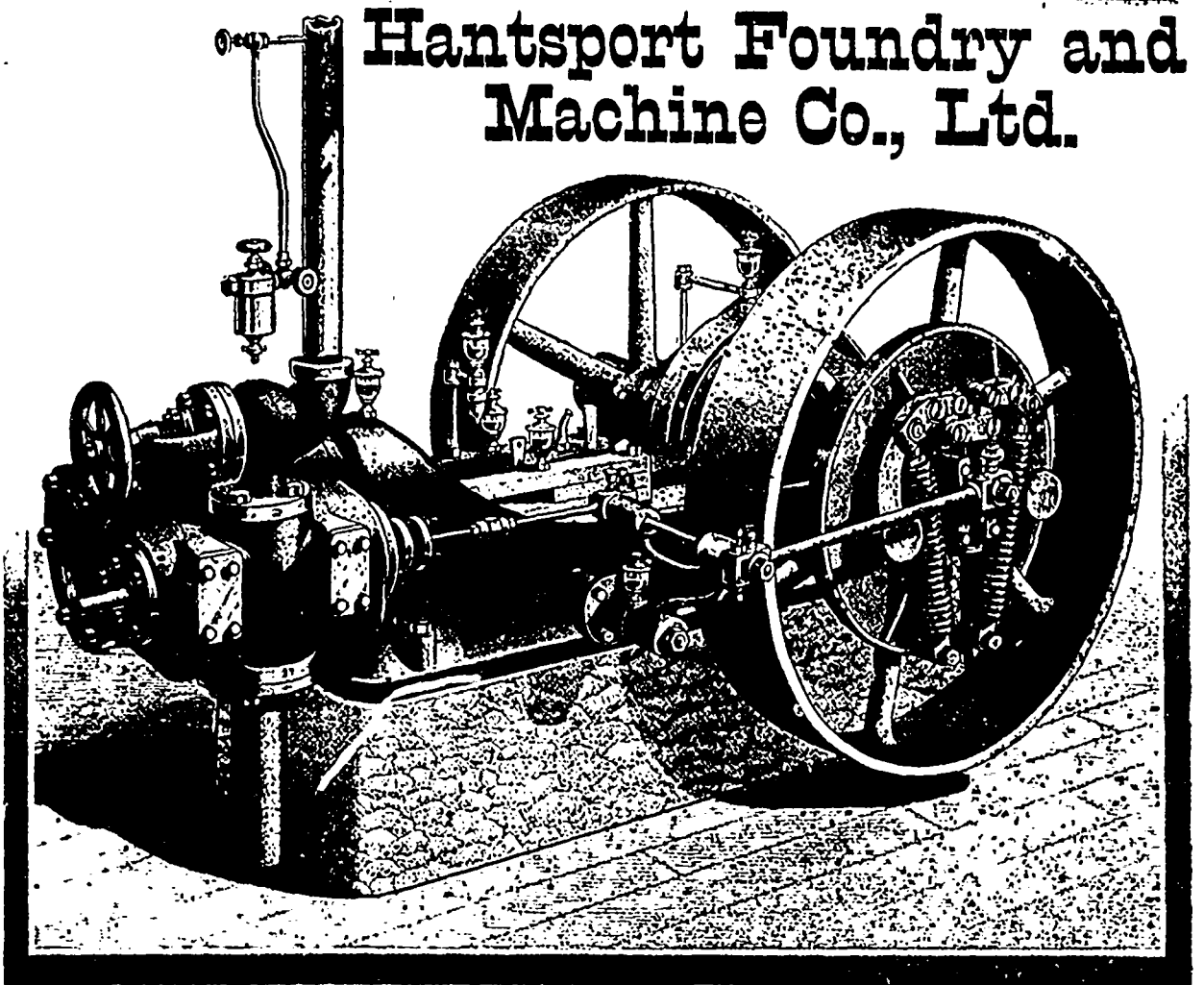
drawn.

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For Coughs and Colds,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Bronchitis, Asthma,
Consumption, Scrofulous
and all Wasting Diseases,
USE
PUTTNER'S EMULSION
of **COD LIVER OIL,**

WITH
HYPHOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.
For all diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, as MENTAL ANXIETY, GENERAL DEBILITY, IMPROVED BLOOD, Etc. It is highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

St. Andrews, N. B., 4th Oct., 1889.
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & Co.
Being very much reduced by sickness and almost given up for a dead man, I commenced taking your **PUTTNER'S EMULSION**. After taking it a very short time my health began to improve, and the longer I used it the better my health became. After being laid aside for nearly a year, I last summer performed the hardest summer's work I ever did, having often to go with only one meal a day. I attribute the saving of my life to **PUTTNER'S EMULSION**.
EMERY E. MURPHY,
Livery Stable Keeper.

CITY CHIMES.

The concert of the Halifax Oratorio Society which took place at Orpheus Hall, on Thursday of last week, drew out a small but appreciative audience. The 1st. part of the concert consisted of Mendelssohn's arrangement of the forty second Psalm in which Mrs. H. B. Hagarty took the solos. This lady's rendering of No. 3 "My Soul Thirsteth," was particularly pleasing, and displayed careful study. The second part consisted of Rossini's well-known Stabat Mater which is deservedly popular. No. 4, "Pro Peccatis" was most ably rendered by Professor Currie, who entered fully into the spirit of the solo and sang with great expression. The other soloists, Miss Gussie Taylor and Mr. George Burgoyne, both of whom were in good voice, sang acceptably. The Oratorio Society deserves credit for its endeavor to cultivate a taste for high class music, and the patient plodding zeal of its director is worthy of a more general public support. The director's inflexibility is stamped upon every chorus rendered by the Society, and speaking broadly the chorus work is good. But unfortunately, Halifax is not a large city, and, as the Orpheus Club monopolizes most of the good voices, there is scarcely room for a second musical organization such as the Oratorio Society. One drawback which the Society might well overcome is in its accompanist, or ists, which, at the concert in question, played quite independently of the voices.

It is a genuine pleasure to attend performances like those of the Orpheus Club at the Academy of Music on Monday and Tuesday evenings last, and have everything go off with such a swing. Eichberg's comic opera "The Doctor of Alcantara," is fresh, bright and pleasing, many of the solos are sweetly pretty and the choruses impressive. The dialogue is vivacious and laughable. Miss Laine's first solo as Isabelle was a perfect gem and was sung with exquisite finish, but this lady's acting was unfortunately stiff and unnatural, and the music is apparently the only part of her role in which she was interested. Mrs. Hagarty took the part of the Doctor's wife with ease and grace, her sweet voice never sounding better. Mrs. Taylor as Inez (the maid) was superb, and it is quite evident that this lady has a full appreciation of humor as well as the power of perfect representation. Mr. King Pooley made an excellent Doctor and the clearness of his articulation was fully appreciated by his hearers. Messrs. Gillis, Currie, Norman, Tremaine and Johnstone performed their parts acceptably, the latter deserving special mention. The choruses were well sung, and were most effective, particularly the closing one, which would have done credit to professionals. The second part of the programme was "The Trial by Jury," which was rendered with much spirit, but the chorus work was inferior to that of "The Doctor of Alcantara," there being a want of precision and time in several places. Mrs. Hagarty made the most plaintive plaintiff that we have ever heard, and won the hearts of many besides those of the judge and jurymen. The bridesmaids sang sweetly, and were evidently skilled in the art of flirtation. Mr. George E. Boak made a capital judge, singing his difficult part with ease and appropriate dignity. The other soloists performed their parts in a pleasing manner, Mr. J. B. Currie, as usher, making a decided hit. The jury entered fully into the gravity of the situation, their seriousness magnetizing the audience. The orchestra was somewhat light, but its playing was a great improvement upon many that Halifax audiences have heard. Mr. C. H. Porter, jr., who conducted the performances, and to whose efforts their success is mainly due, is deserving of the thanks of the public. Mr. A. D. Johnstone deserves credit for the stage setting, which was pronounced first-rate. The audiences were large and the monetary returns will no doubt prove satisfactory.

Spring, albeit this year it has advanced with lagging tread, seems to be upon us at last. With its advent drives and various other forms of excursions to pleasant country resorts near the city will be in order, and by and by families will be taking up summer quarters out of town. Bedford is always well patronized in this way, and its attractions and resources are much increased by the improved state of the "Bedford Hotel." It has been recently thoroughly put to rights, to a great extent refurnished, and the grounds are fast assuming a new and trim aspect. Mr. Morrison, the lessee, is known to many who have frequented the "Myrtle House" at Digby, for which hostelry he made quite a reputation, and it is certain that that of the Bedford under his management will not be second to it. We do not know any hotel where greater comfort can be enjoyed by permanent guests. The genial kindness and desire to make their guests thoroughly at home of Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, the orderliness and good style of the management, and the excellent table of the Bedford must be experienced to be understood.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

A number of public buildings are to be erected throughout the Province, and appropriations for this purpose have been made by Parliament.

A larger sum than usual has been placed in the estimates for immigration, and it is probable that a large number of Icelanders will be induced to settle in Canada during the next six months.

The members of Parliament who have been distributing printed copies of their speeches among their constituents are called upon to pony up, it having been reported that a number of them had forgotten to settle their bills with the Printing Bureau.

Major-General Laurie, who drew his mileage allowance from London, England, that being his present residence, has made amends for his apparent cupidity by donating the sum thus taken from the treasury to the widows and orphans of the fishermen of Shelburne Co. We think the General made a mistake in over drawing his mileage allowance, but his appropriation of it to such a worthy cause reflects credit upon his heart and head.

Reports of the Committee appointed to investigate the Rykert timber scandal and the Middleton fur appropriation have been received by Parliament. Rykert is handled as he deserves, but he saved his bacon by resigning his seat in the Commons before the Committee reported. General Middleton's conduct is severely condemned, and the only excuse that is offered for his having confiscated and appropriated the furs of a half-breed is that he was engaged in the Chinese and East Indian wars, where such confiscations were regarded as legitimate.

The branches of the I. C. Railway have been receiving more attention than usual, and Mr. Burns, of Gloucester, N. B., has been coming in for a large share of condemnation, owing to his connection with the Caraquet Railway, but, so far as we can gather, Mr. Burns has put his money into an unprofitable railway and deserves to be pitied more than blamed.

About \$4,000,000 have been appropriated towards subsidizing railways throughout the Dominion. \$240,000 of this amount is appropriated towards the construction of a railway between Annapolis, Liverpool and Shelburne, which should insure the speedy commencement of work, and \$50,000 has been granted to the Inverness and Richmond Railway, so that this steam highway should be completed at an early date.

The amendments to the N. W. Territories Act, which the Government has been carrying through Parliament, has given rise to a general discussion upon the constitutions of these territories, and several of the members of the opposition have urged upon Parliament the advisability of at once adopting responsible representation. This, the Premier believes, is premature, and cites the Province of Manitoba as an example of the un wisdom of creating responsible governments before a territory has been fairly settled.

The members of Parliament are fast scattering to their homes, and in a few days the Parliamentary buildings will be, comparatively speaking, deserted.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade has been very quiet during the past week, the rainy weather having a depressing effect on business.

The country roads are in a very heavy condition, and much inconvenience is experienced in forwarding goods to their respective destinations.

The export cattle trade seems to occupy a very anomalous position just at the moment, prices in the consumptive markets of England being low and declining, with the prospects of still lower rates ruling when the glut of the first heavy shipments from this side strike the other shore. On the other hand local prices are comparatively high under a fairly brisk demand for both local and export purposes throughout Canada. After the great rush of exports during the next five or six weeks begins to slacken English dealers will realize that there is not the quantity in reserve that they may expect to back up the first rush, and the situation on the other side may present an altogether altered aspect. Still we advise our exporters and dealers to bear in mind the important fact that all the hazards and risks of the business fall upon them, and, in the interests of the trade at large, they should see that values do not go below a shipping basis, as such an untoward occurrence is the sure precursor of eventual disaster. The price paid to the farmer should always incline towards an under rather than to a full figure, for the extremely evident reason that his risk ceases as soon as he delivers his cattle, sheep or horses and gets his money, while that of the dealer only then commences, and to ensure himself against the numerous hazards that he has thereafter frequently to encounter an ample margin should be allowed him. There is, however, little fear of the farmer not getting the last fraction to which he is entitled in the present severe strain of competition which characterizes the age.

It appears that the railways have frequently cause for complaint at the manner in which dealers and shippers infringe upon their regulations, and thus manage to make discriminations in their favor against the interests of the railways and of the public. It is understood that railways have been frequently victimized by shippers over-loading their cars to the extent of 40 to 50 per cent. Cars that should only carry about 24,000 lbs. have been loaded with 40,000 and over. We note these facts to show that the railways are not *always* at fault, and that discriminations are practiced by the public as well as by the railways.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to		Failures for the year to date.			
	May 9.	week	May 9	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States..	152	133	174	177	4290	4670	4069	4155
Canada.....	26	23	20	20	724	703	735	500

DRY GOODS.—There is little to note regarding the position of this leading branch of trade during the past week. In the wholesale market the cool weather has materially retarded the sorting business. The city retail trade has also suffered from the same cause, but warmer weather will doubtless bring about a more active distribution of staple cotton goods. Remittances in a few instances are reported to have been very poor, but the majority of dealers acknowledge a slight improvement. Quite a number of small failures are reported, and applications for extensions and compromises are still being made.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There is nothing but a small jobbing trade moving in this line at present. No change for the better has transpired in pig iron. Buyers continue to hold off in anticipation of lower prices. Foreign advices are weak and business in this and in other Canadian markets is limited. Latest advices indicate a further downward turn in the speculative market for pig iron, warrants having dropped to 44s. 5., and No. 3 Middlesborough to 43s. 3d., which are about the lowest points touched this year. Tin is quoted 15s. higher in London, but prices here have experienced no change as yet. Tin plates are cabled as considerably firmer, makers having disposed of surplus stock, and the fact that some of

the mills have closed indicates a reduction in supplies which may prove considerable. A number of new brands of inferior finish are coming in. Copper is firmer. A block of 700,000 lbs, copper was recently sold in New York at 15c. Canada plate, are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local market continues without any special feature, but the flour market still rules firm. Business rules firm. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat firm and corn steady. English country markets firm. Wheat in Paris rather easier. In Chicago, New York and other grain-trade centres prices generally have shown a marked tendency to advance, but the markets are rather sluggish and reported transactions are comparatively small. Corn and oats remained unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—There is nothing new to note in the local market concerning pork or lard. The trade just now is of a hand to mouth character, and jobbers are only buying enough to supply immediate wants. The only change in provisions in Liverpool was a drop of 3d. in lard. In Chicago hogs were stronger but packed provisions were stationary.

BUTTER.—A considerable volume of butter that has been kept over from last summer is coming in, but it does not appear to attract the attention of purchasers to any great extent. New made butter is arriving more freely and, when perfectly sweet and fresh, is readily taken up at 20c. to 25c. per lb. It may be that some day our butter producers will take to heart the lesson that we have so often inculcated that keeping butter until it becomes stale in hope of securing a better price necessarily and invariably entails a loss. But they appear wonderfully oblivious to the facts that consumers always will prefer a fresh article and that the demand never over-runs the supply. The proverb says that experience teaches fools, but it does not appear to teach the majority of our farmers who are butter-makers.

CHEESE.—The local cheese market is characterized by dullness, and only a very small jobbing business is doing. But little new is in receipt owing to the backwardness of the present spring. There is nothing in the fields as yet to make them a feeding ground for cattle, and in this respect we are considerably behind last year. The rain that has fallen has been apparently offset by the frosty nights, thus retarding the growth of vegetation.

FRUIT.—Business is reported brisk in oranges and lemons, and the market is pretty well cleared up. Bananas are plentiful, recent receipts having been quite large. Raisins are very firm, the stock in hand being small, and a sharp advance has taken place during the past week. The apple market for this season is virtually over. Quotations are merely nominal. Some New York strawberries have been received, but the prices asked for them are so high us to put them out of the reach of most people.

SUGAR.—The sugar market has been quiet but steady, and quotations have been unchanged. Nothing beyond a small jobbing trade has been accomplished in this line during the past week.

MOLASSES has been quiet with nothing doing except supplying a meagre consumptive demand. New molasses will soon be in receipt, when it is probable that prices will be fixed on some recognizable basis.

TEA.—The market is nearly bare of all grades at present, though a good many orders have come in for new crop. Indian teas are reported very scarce in England and have advanced 1d. during the last few days. Cable advices from Japan state that sales have been made of garden pickings on Canadian account at reasonable prices.

COFFEE.—Owing to the high prices the trade in coffee continues of a hand-to-mouth character. The English market has recovered from its recent decline and dealers are very conservative, and are only buying what they need for actual use.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal advices are that the market is firm and tending upwards. Steam refined seal has been sold there to arrive at 48c., but holders' ideas have firmed, and they are now stiff at 50c. The supply of cod oil is limited, and trade is dull at 35c. to 36c. for Newfoundland and Gaspe, and 32c. for Halifax. Cod liver oil is quiet at 45c. to 50c. for Newfoundland.

FISH.—There is no change to note in the general situation. The extreme dullness that prevailed all the winter still continues and really nothing is doing. A number of our along-shore fishing vessels are fitting out to go in quest of mackerel which may now be daily expected. No returns have been as yet received from the bank fishermen, but they will doubtless report in a few days. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, May 13.—"This being between seasons the trade is lifeless, demand being almost nil. Prices are unchanged, but quotations are merely nominal. Dry cod \$3.75. Labrador herring \$3 to \$3.50 per barrel." Gloucester, Mass, May 13.—"We quote New Georges codfish at \$4.87 a qtl. for large, and small at \$4.12; bank \$4.50 for large and \$4 for small; shore \$4.75 and \$4 for large and small; cured cusk at \$3.25 per quintal; hake at \$2.38; haddock \$2.50; heavy salted pollock \$2, and English cured do. \$2.75 per qtl; Labrador herring \$4 bbl.; medium split \$4.50; Newfoundland do. \$4; Nova Scotia do. \$5; Eastport \$4; split shore \$4.25; round do., \$3.50; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$9.50; tongues \$8; alewives \$4; trout \$14.50; California salmon \$15; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16."

R. MARTIN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Harness and Collars.

CARRIAGE & LIGHT HARNESS to Order a specialty.

Horse and Stable Furnishings, Whips, Riding Saddles, Bridles, &c.
Cor. Argyle and Buckingham Sts., Halifax, N. S.

**Best Route to Boston.
CANADA ATLANTIC LINE.**

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

Quickest & Most Direct Route. Low Fares.

The Magnificent Clyde Built Steel S.S.

"HALIFAX,"

Is the Largest, Safest, and Best Furnished and Most Comfortable Passenger Steamship ever placed on the route between Canada and the United States

Sails from Noble's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday Morning at 10 O'clock, and Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every Saturday at 12 O'clock.

Passengers by Tuesday evening's trains can go on board on arrival without extra charge.

THROUGH TICKETS to New York and all points West.

Baggage checked through from all stations.

Through Tickets For Sale by all Agents Intercolonial Railway.

CHIPMAN BROTHERS,

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**Knowles' Bookstore,
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Cor. Granville & George Sts.**

TISSUE PAPER FOR ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

New Books.—Syllin, by Ouida; Sister, by author of Looking Backward; also, Doctor Heidenhoff's Process, by same author; Speaking of Ellen, by Albert Ross, the Penny Came Quicks, by Baring-Gould.

HANDY BOOKS.—Masonic Ritual in Cipher, \$2.50. Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice, 25c.

**TOWER'S
AMERICAN OIL CLOTHING,
HATS, Etc.**

The Subscriber wishes to inform the Trade that he has now on hand a FULL and COMPLETE STOCK of the above Celebrated Goods. They are Superior to any other OIL CLOTHING sold in this market, and prices quite as low.

An Inspection of Goods Solicited and Prices Furnished to the Trade on Application.

JOHN P. CHETWYND, Agent,

HEAD YOUNG AND HART'S WHARF.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Granulated	6 1/2 to 7
Circle A	6 3/4
White Extra C	6 1/2
Standard	5 1/2 to 6 1/4
Extra Yellow C	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Yellow C	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	37 to 38
Demerara	40 to 44
Diamond N.	48
Porto Rico	36 to 39
Cienfuegos	33
Trinidad	34
Antigua	33 to 35
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	3.15
Boston and Thin Family	6 1/2
Soda	6 1/2
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2
Fancy	8 to 15

PROVISIONS.

No change in value, but the proposed duty is not yet established.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	12.50 to 13.00
" Am. Plate	13.00 to 14.00
" Ex. Plate	15.50 to 16.00
Pork, Mess, American	16.50 to 17.00
" American, clear	18.00 to 19.00
" P. E. I. Mess	17.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	14.00
" Prime Mess	12.50 to 13.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island	12
" American	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green	8 to 9

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, per bbl	5.00
Oranges, Jamaica, per bbl., repacked	none
Lemons, per case	5.50 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100	5.00
Onions, Egyptian, per lb.	4 1/2
" Bermuda, per crate	2.75
Dates, boxes, new	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new	9
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.	11
" small boxes	10 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes, new	6 to 7 1/2
Foxberries	none
Cranberries, per bbl.	none

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	25
" in Small Tubs	22 to 25
" Good, in large tubs, new	20
" old	10 to 15
" Store Packed & oversalted	10
Canadian Township, new	19 to 20
" old	8 to 12
" Western, rolls	18 to 20
" old	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian, new	11 1/2
" Antigonish	none

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat is growing decidedly scarce throughout Canada. As we have before said in these issues, the farmers of Canada were compelled to market their wheat during the winter in order to meet current expenses and interest on mortgages. Thus, outside of Waterloo County, Ontario, there is but little wheat, excepting in the hands of a few millers and speculators who know how to turn it to the best possible account. The outlook is for \$6.25 flour, but it will not come until July, the price fluctuating between \$5.50 to \$6 until June. Cornmeal is higher.

FLOUR.	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents	6.40 to 6.50
High Grade Patents	5.80 to 5.75
Good 90 per cent. Patents	5.30 to 5.40
Straight Grade	5.10 to 5.15
Superior Extras	4.60 to 5.00
Good Seconds	4.60 to 4.70
Graham Flour	5.00 to 5.25
American Supr. Extras, in bond	4.35 to 4.40
American 90 per cent, in bond	4.90 to 5.00
Pillsbury's Best, in half cbls.	3.40
Oatmeal	4.30 to 4.40
" Rolled	4.40 to 4.50
Kiln Dried Cornmeal	2.35 to 2.66
Roll'd Wheat	5.50
Wheat Bran, per ton	18.00
Shorts	20.00
Middlings	22.00
Cracked Corn, including bags	24.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton	38.00
Moulte	24.00
Split Peas	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel	1.55 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel	4.00 to 4.50
Canadian Oats, choice quality	45 to 48
P. E. I. Oats	44 to 46
Hay per ton	10.50

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra	14.00
No. 1	13.00
" 2 large	12.00
" 2	11.25
" 3 large	11.50
" 3	11.50
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore July	3.25 to 3.50
No. 1 August, Round	2.50
" September	2.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.	3.00 to 3.25
Bay of Islands, Split	none
" Round	none
Alewives, per bbl.	3.00 to 3.25
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore	4.25 to 4.40
Bank	3.25 to 3.50
Bay	3.50 to 3.70
SALMON, No. 1	18.00 to 19.00
HADDOCK, per qtl	2.25
HARE	2.00
CUSK	1.50
POLLOCK	1.50
HARE SOUNDS, per lb.	12 1/2
COD OIL A	2 1/2

A LOVER FROM OVER THE SEA.

(Continued.)

"First of all, you hint that we may be sheltering an escaped convict or a ticket-of-leave man, and then you turn round and begin to try and find a victim for him in the village. For all we can tell, Mr. Grantley may be married already;" and she took up her hat, as though tired of the discussion, and sauntered across the sunlit lawn.

Miss Vallance returned to the drawing-room, where she paused by the open glass doors, watching her young mistress, a graceful figure in her white dress and broad brimmed hat, one long tan glove drawn up the slender arm, the other hand bare, plucking here a withered leaf, there an imperfect blossom from among the rose bushes.

Presently a tall young man in a light tweed suit, with a hat of the same material and a roll of papers in his hand, crossed the lawn and joined her. It was Mr. Grantley with the plans for rebuilding some cottages on the estate which had been allowed to fall almost into ruin through Gregson's neglect.

Miss Vallance could hear the gay sweet tones of Lady Olivia's voice, as she chattered to her companion, and his deeper-toned replies, although she could not distinguish their words.

Then her ladyship led the way to the chairs under the elm-tree and seated herself on one, Mr. Grantley spreading out the plans he had brought on the rustic table in front of her.

With an expression of anxiety seldom seen on her usually placid face, Miss Vallance watched the two heads bending eagerly over the papers.

"I wish he would marry Doctor Graham's niece! Stewards ought always to be married!" she remarked oracularly to herself as she moved away from the window.

The long summer days and the odorous starlit nights flitted away rapidly. Lady Olivia Desmond had been three weeks at Thornwood Manor; it was now nearing the end of June, and all round Camersham the hay was cut and lay in fragrant heaps and ridges, clover-heads and great white daisies with closed eyes among its fading glories, waiting to be carted away from the bare fields.

Only the lawn meadow remained to be carried. In compliance with Lady Olivia's wish, the grass was always left standing there till the very last, and the carrying of it was regarded as a sort of Carnival by the young Irvines, and indeed by every other child in Camersham; for, when the large field was all cut and had lain for a few days in the rays of the mid-summer sun, every boy and girl in the village and from the outlying farms and labourers cottages on the Thornwood estate, was bidden to a tea in the hay-field by the mistress of the Manor, and regaled with tea, bread-and-butter, and an unlimited supply of new currant buns.

This custom had been instituted by Olivia when, as a child ten years old, she paid her first visit to Thornwood under the charge of Miss Vallance, soon after Lord St. Kevin's death, and went from house to house in the village in her white frock and black ribbons, making friends with everybody in a quaint spontaneous fashion of her own, and winning golden opinions from all for a naive grace of manner attributed by the simple cottage people to her education in foreign parts, but which was really merely the outward sign of her own kindly nature, combined with the unerring tact and courtesy she had inherited from her French mother. Fifteen years had slipped away since the first tea drinking in the lawn meadow, and during that time it had not always been possible for the mistress of Thornwood to grace the entertainment with her kindly presence. In the preceding year circumstances had detained her in town till considerably later in the season, much to the disappointment of her juvenile guests, in whose eyes the festival lost half its charm when Lady Olivia was not there to stand at the head of the long table and pour out the tea. She would push extra buns and unexpected sweets into sunburnt little hands, scatter a sudden shower of almond sugar-plums to be scrambled for as a wind-up to the feast, and dress up Wrinkles, the pug, in a red cap and blue jacket, and make him smoke a pipe to amuse the assembled company.

"It ought to be a better feast than ever, because you were away last time," Sydney Irvine had remarked when he and Olivia had been discussing the entertainment. "I do think it's an awful grind, old Blanford's fixing the holiday so late this year, just as if it signified to a country grammar-school when Eton and Harrow break up; but we have managed to screw half a day out of him, and, if we stay in and work during the morning play-hour, we can get back from Beechenford by half past three and be all ready to come here by four o'clock. Do have a surprise for us this year, Olive! Don't you remember the time those travelling niggers came by, and you made them go and dress up in the barn and sing to us after tea? Try to get up something extra jolly, won't you? I expect Mr. Grantley could help you. He's awfully good natured and knows a lot about everything, I'm sure!"

The desire to comply with Sydney Irvine's wishes, and devise something "extra-jolly" for the hay festival, caused Lady Olivia a good deal of anxious thought.

It was characteristic of her to do nothing by halves. Whatever her occupation for the time being, she threw herself heart and soul into it. This was the secret of the success which usually attended whatever she took in hand. She racked her brains as assiduously to discover a new pastime wherewith to astonish the Camersham children as though she was pledged to provide a new programme for the entertainment of Royalty. Long distance from a town and a slender purse rendered her efforts for some

time unavailing, but at last an idea occurred to her which was at once feasible and moderate.

"Punch!" she exclaimed with animation one intensely hot day just before the hay-field treat, while she and Miss Vallance were still lingering over the *tête-à-tête* luncheon that was always served in the cosy oak breakfast-room at Thornwood. "Punch, to be sure, Val! Why didn't I think of it before? Half the children in Camersham have never heard of it, and everybody likes Punch. I like it myself."

"My dear!" remarked Miss Vallance, in a tone of mild expostulation. "Do you indeed? People of that sort are always so very untidy; and it's rather immoral altogether, don't you think?"

"What—poor Mr. Punch?" exclaimed Lady Olivia, laughing heartily.

She was standing before the dim old-fashioned pier-glass between the two windows, fastening with some long gold pins the straw hat which she has just put on. Miss Vallance contemplated her ladyship's movements with some consternation.

"Surely you are never going out again in this heat?" she queried, reproachfully.

"Why not? Don't you know that I love the warm weather, and feel more energetic as the thermometer rises?" was the composed reply. "I am going to Camersham, across the fields, to find out, if I can, when the annual fair at Great Coby takes place. I fancy to-morrow is the last day; if so, there is almost sure to be some wandering show—Punch probably—which for a few shillings would come here on the day after to-morrow and play to amuse the children. I shall let Croker ride over to Great Coby to-morrow to make inquiries if I find that the fair is really going on."

Miss Vallance offered no further remonstrance.

"Mind you take an umbrella, dear. The weather is so oppressive that I am sure there must be a storm in the air!" the old lady called out a few minutes later, as she saw Lady Olivia run lightly across the hall with Wrinkles at her heels.

Lady Olivia paused with an impatient exclamation. She remembered that she had left her umbrella at the Rectory by mistake on the evening before; but a large sunshade of scarlet twill lay close at hand where she had carelessly tossed it on coming in from the garden.

"This will do!" she said to herself, as she took it up and hurried away, dreading another recall. "Val is always on the look-out for storms and hurricanes; but the glass is going up, and I don't believe there will be a drop of rain!"

CHAPTER IV.

The shortest way from Thornwood to Camersham lay over the Steepway—an abrupt incline rising suddenly at the back of the old manor-house, which it sheltered snugly from many a north-east gale and winter storm. The Steepway terminated in a high thorny hedge and an awkward stile, dividing it from a long straggling field known by the name of Goodman's Ground.

It took at least ten minutes' less time to reach the village through this field than if one went round by the road; nevertheless it was a route seldom patronised by any one but Lady Olivia. Although there was an undisputed right of way, the Steepway belonged without doubt to the private grounds of the old manor-house; besides, it was nothing short of a scramble to reach the top of the hill, where a stile, erected apparently for the express purpose of preventing people from getting over it, awaited the breathless traveller.

Miss Vallance had a wholesome horror of the Steepway; consequently it was only when Lady Olivia was alone that she was able to avail herself of her favorite short cut to the village. On the present occasion, anxious to make the most of her time, in less than five minutes after leaving the house she found herself on the other side of the Steepway stile, walking leisurely across Goodman's Ground towards Camersham. The afternoon was undeniably sultry, even though the sun had hidden itself behind a rather heavy-looking bank of clouds more suggestive of thunder than Lady Olivia cared to admit. A thunder storm might mean unsettled weather for a week, and consequently failure for the hay-field treat in prospect. With some anxiety she paused and looked around her, noticing the curious stillness that usually precedes a tempest, the low-flying birds above her head, and the extreme heaviness of the atmosphere.

"Val was right for once. We shall have a storm, I am sure, almost directly," she said to herself.

At the same moment a heavy drop of rain as large as a shilling fell with a resounding thud upon the smart scarlet sunshade she was holding. It was followed by half a dozen more, dropping slowly and soundingly, as though in solemn warning of what she might expect later on. Once more Olivia paused and looked behind her, hesitating whether to venture any farther or to return at once to the house. She was just half-way across the field by this time—nearly as far from home as she was from the village. Her white-clad figure, with the large scarlet sunshade above her head, stood out conspicuously against the vivid green of the field and the gray sombre tint of the sky.

A young bull at the far end of Goodman's Ground, which had been lying down peacefully enough till now, felt inclined to investigate this brightly-colored object more closely, and arose slowly to its feet for that purpose, thereby attracting the attention of Wrinkles, who immediately dashed off wildly to meet it, retreating with terrified whelps towards his mistress as he found himself pursued by an animal much larger than himself, with a pair of terrific horns and a wildly-lashing tail.

As Lady Olivia took up the panting dog in her arms and turned to fly, some words of warning uttered by Philip Grantley but a day or two before flashed across her mind with awful distinctness.

"Will you be careful not to walk to the village through Goodman's Ground for the next few days, Lady Olivia? I shall be obliged to let the

bull I bought of old Mr. Bartholomew graze there just for the present, and I don't altogether like the look of the creature; he has a vicious eye, and would be inclined to run, I fancy."

Inclined to run! As Olivia, with white lips and wide eyes, sped across the great field with the muffled "thump, thump" of the animal's hoofs approaching nearer and nearer to her, she realised how foolish she had been to forget her steward's warning.

Her efforts to retain her hold of the fat slippery body of the yelping Wrinkles, who was making frantic efforts to escape from her arms, added to the horrors of the situation; but Lady Olivia never for a moment contemplated abandoning the dog to his fate, and thus diverting the bull's attention from herself. Fortunately for her, the animal's pause of surprise at seeing the animal take refuge in her ladyship's arms gave her a very good start, and undoubtedly saved her life.

To attain the boundary hedge which separated Goodman's Ground from the Camersham high-road was, she soon found, impossible. Run as she would, that low line of green seemed as far off as ever, while every moment the galloping excited bull gained upon her. The hedge was plainly beyond her reach; but a few paces farther on there stood nearly in her path a friendly beech-tree, the lower boughs of which were bent sufficiently near the ground to afford a chance of scrambling up into them out of her terrible pursuer's reach. The alternative was a doubtful one, for the rapid approach of the thunder-storm made the tree a most dangerous shelter just then—but Lady Olivia was far more afraid of the bull than of the lightning, and it was with a feeling of intense thankfulness that she found herself a few seconds later sitting—she hardly knew how—in the fork of the tree. Her hair was down and her hat gone, her muslin sleeves were torn from wrist to elbow in her frantic efforts to climb into the tree with Wrinkles still tucked under one arm, while Bartholomew's bull, balked of its prey, pawed the ground and sniffed angrily round and round just beneath her perch, in evident expectation of being able to recommence the chase again before very long.

In the meantime Lady Olivia, recovering from her terror and breathlessness, and feeling herself at any rate safely out of the bull's reach, began to realize that she was in a most awkward and dangerous predicament. It was improbable that any one would pass through Goodman's Ground during the afternoon; so that, unless her enemy grew tired of waiting for her and moved away of his own accord, she was likely to remain a prisoner in the tree for an indefinite time. This prospect was sufficiently intolerable in itself without anything to aggravate it, but it was fraught with sufficient danger to make her seriously ponder whether, after all, it would not be wiser for her to abandon her present position, and make one more supreme effort to brave the bull and cross the field.

The sky was now quite black with heavy clouds, while every few seconds the surrounding gloom was lighted up by vivid flashes of lightning, followed so rapidly by thunder as to prove that the storm which had been threatening was coming in earnest at last. At present no rain had followed the few drops that had first alarmed her, but, to judge from the appearance of the angry heavens, a terrible down-pour was impending. In despair Lady Olivia thrust aside the leafy boughs of her asylum and looked anxiously in the direction of the high-road; the low hedge which divided it from Goodman's Ground was about a hundred and fifty yards distant from the tree in which she sat. Now that she had recovered her breath and nerve, would it be possible to reach it in safety? An angry snort and a loud bellow from Bartholomew's bull appeared to answer her unspoken question decidedly enough.

The animal still lingered close to the tree, glancing up now and again amongst the branches with his vicious eyes, as though anxious to assure himself that his victim had not escaped. Once or twice he rubbed his short strong horns with a grating sound against the trunk of the tree and shook the bough on which she sat. Plainly it would be nothing short of madness to venture anywhere within his reach.

The storm now burst in all its fury. Trembling in every limb, Lady Olivia crouched among the branches of the tree, still clutching the yelping Wrinkles, and gazing desperately in the direction of the high road, in the forlorn hope that some one passing that way might see her and come to her assistance.

Presently she caught sight of a man on horseback riding at a sharp trot towards Camersham. With the energy of despair Olivia waved her hand kerchief wildly and shouted. It was just possible that the rider might glance in her direction. Fortune favored her in a surprising manner. The wind had risen with the storm, and a sudden gust sent the luckless red sunshade, which had been abandoned in her flight, whirling across the fields. The bull, catching sight of it, instantly charged after it with an excited bellow.

The sound caused the rider to turn his head, and a glimpse of the animal wildly chasing it told him what had happened.

A vivid flash of lightning which just then lighted up the whole of the surrounding country showed to Lady Olivia the horse taking the fence at the end of Goodman's Ground and galloping rapidly towards her. Bartholomew's bull saw it too, and, mad with fury, at once charged the new-comers, his horns lowered dangerously. The horse swerved, but, responding to a touch of the rider's heel, forced the bull to retreat. Then followed a chase exciting enough to make Olivia as she watched it forget all about the storm. Horse and man resolutely pursued the bull across the field with the evident intention of driving him into a cattle-shed which stood in one corner. The creature on finding itself followed dodged and doubled with astonishing quickness; but the horse as though accustomed to the work anticipated its every movement with the utmost fidelity, always keeping it well in front of him, until at last the furious brute was driven within half a dozen paces of the stout palings surrounding the shed.

(To be Continued.)

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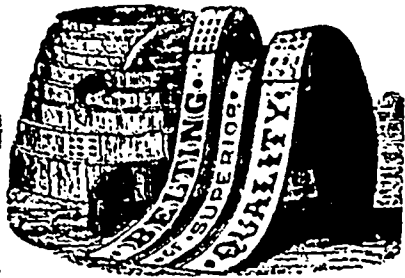
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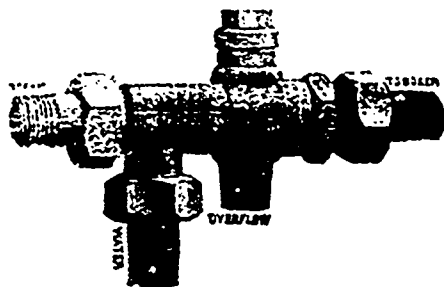
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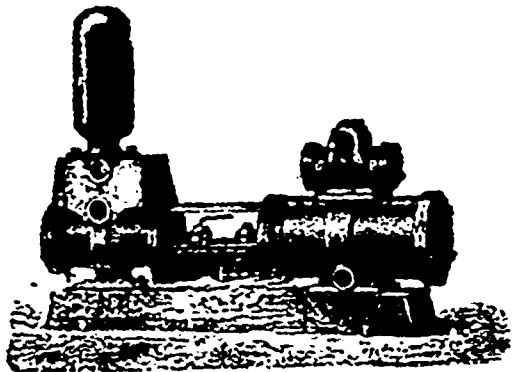
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MOOSELANDS.—Mr Stenshorn still continues his prospecting in this district, and his pluck should be rewarded by a rich find. Mr. Prondergast is also doing considerable work.

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

District.	Mill.	Qtz. Crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Sutherland.....	100	26½
* ".....	Miners'.....	20	3½
Salmon River.....	Dufferin.....	700	203½
Oldham.....	Oldham G. M. Co.	139	101½
Moose River.....	D. Touquoy.....	450	53
" ".....	Moose River G. M. Co.....	184	32½
Uniacke.....	Phoenix.....	240	68
S. Uniacke.....	Eastville.....	19	189
".....	Withrow.....	45	21
Lake Catcha.....	Oxford.....	298	105
Stormont.....	Rockland.....	27½	15½
Brookfield.....	Phil. G. M. Co.....	325	459½
Renfrew.....	Free Claims.....	21	14½
Millipisgate.....	Millipisgate Mill.....	2½	4½
Harrigan Cove.....	N. B. Mill.....	15	1½

* Sand and dump.

The Committee on Mines and Minerals, in suggesting the advisability of separating the Department of Works from the Mines Department and making two distinct departments, or placing the Works Department under the control of the Atty. General as a part of the Crown Lands Department, in our opinion made a wise recommendation that it would be well to act upon at once. The Commissioner of Mines and Works is an overworked official, and all his subordinates have to suffer with him. One moment there is an important point under the Mining Act to be decided, the next comes a question as to the management of the Insane Asylum or the Hospital. Supplies of all descriptions have to be requisitioned for, contracts awarded and every imaginable variety of business transacted, and as a result the largely increasing mining business of the Province has to a certain extent to be delayed. There is almost a grim humor in the thought that the interests of gold miners should come under the same departmental charge as the care of the insane, and some may be uncharitable enough to say that it is a wise provision, as gold mining is only a form of lunacy, but, joking aside, the mining business of the Province has assumed such large proportions that it requires the undivided attention of the Commissioner, and it therefore should be managed as an independent department under the control of the Commissioner of Mines.

A gentleman, thoroughly conversant with the history of gold mining in this Province, himself a noted mill man and miner, furnishes us with some interesting information in regard to the Belt crusher, which is crusher No. 1 on the records of the Gold Commissioner's Office. This first license was issued to Thomas Belt, who built a 12 stamp mill on the east side of Lake William. The old building is only now being torn down, and this relic of the early days of gold mining will soon disappear. In marked contrast to it is the splendid new crusher of the Lake View Company, Ltd., which it is expected will soon be running. In the completeness of its appointments it is reported to excel any other crusher in the Province, and in addition to its thirty stamps, which are of the latest improved pattern, a concentration and chlorination plant will also be attached. The large Corliss engine from the Mount Uniacke Mines, which was put in by Fraser and Chalmers, has been purchased and furnishes the motive power. It is enough to say that the work is being done for a mine managed by Mr. A. A. Hayward, as that is sufficient guarantee that all the mechanical appliances are of the best.

THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.—Elsewhere we print an abstract of the report of the Director of the Mint on the production of gold and silver in the United States in 1889. This report shows a very considerable increase in the domestic production of silver, amounting to 4,000,000 ounces, the total being 50,000,000 ounces, while of gold the production is almost stationary.

In addition to our domestic production of silver, that imported in ores from Mexico amounted to 7,000,000 ounces, and in bars, mostly from Mexico, about 5,000,000 ounces. The consumption of silver in the arts amounted to \$8,765,000 coining value, or 6,000,000 ounces, and of gold \$16,697,000, or about one-half our entire production of the latter metal. The injury, not only to mining but to the whole country, by the stoppage of hydraulic operations in California, has been incalculable. The country has lost more already than would have purchased and condemned all the lands in California that are or can possibly be effected by the debris. It is certainly an outrage that an industry so important to the whole country should be prohibited by law.

One of the most important statements in the report is that our net loss of gold by export over import last year amounted to \$38,886,753, or more than the entire production of our mines. Of silver our exports exceeded our imports by \$14,788,666.

The world's production of gold in 1889 is estimated to have been about \$118,800,000. Our production was nearly 28 per cent. of the whole, while our silver production, including that from imported ores, was 45 per cent. of the world's output.

The report gives interesting figures of circulation of gold, silver and paper per capita in different countries. When the full report comes to hand

we shall, no doubt, be able to deduce important lessons from the statistics it furnishes. The prompt collection and publication of these valuable statistics is highly creditable to Mr. E. O. Leach, the Director of the Mint. —*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

"WILL WONDERS EVER CEASE?"—A New Wiswell Gold Mill For Whiteburn.—Messrs. J. E. and Geo. H. Gammon, of Boston, are at the Caledonia House. Mr. J. E. Gammon informs us that he and a number of Boston capitalists have purchased the Parker & Douglas property at Whiteburn, and intend erecting a new Wiswell mill on that property immediately. They already have a number of men at work prospecting and getting out quartz. The mill will be in operation about the first of August.

Mr. Edward Whiddon is now engaged bailing out the West Mine at Whiteburn. That means business.—*Gold Hunter.*

THE OTHER MINE.—This mine is on concession thro' in the township of Galbraith, about eighteen miles north of Thessalon, and 15 miles north of Bruce, and within half a mile of the government road. The vein runs east and west along the top of a mountain bordering on McPhee's valley and can be traced for miles. Its width about 35 feet, carries gold across the full width, and is known as a true fissure vein, being separated from the solid rock on either side by four or five inches of decomposed matter. The quartz is defined as being of a fine granular quality, and of the best free milling ore. The rock composing north or foot wall is of the gneiss formation, the south wall being of the diorite series. Several test holes have been sunk in different sections of the vein of a depth of five feet, displaying in every case free gold exceedingly rich both in quality and quantity. Assays made by Professor Hays, of Toronto, of some of the specimens run as high as \$14,000 to the ton. This mine is considered of far greater importance than the Ver million mine, of Sudbury, which attracted so much attention a year or two ago, because of the immense size of the vein and quantity of ore.

BEAVER.—There is a rumour floating around that a very rich strike has been made in the north bluff, a spot that Capt Hooper has been expecting great things from, as it is where a side vein was supposed to join the main vein. If this proves to be true we suppose that the captain will put up his extra 20 stamps at once. We have not heard that he has started the mill yet, but passers by say that they could occasionally hear the propeller whistle of the mill.

THE STAR MINE.—Capt. Roberts of the Star mine, north of Whitefish Lake is in town, they are badly bothered with water and just now are only keeping it clear, as a visit is expected from the owners. The Capt. reports splendid ore.

MCGREGOR IRON.—Local parties are busy at work on an iron deposit of large extent just back of the town a few miles. It is siderite ore and assays about 47 per cent. For shipping purposes it may be of no great value, but for manufacturing here no better class of ore could be got.

MURILLO.—Mr. Winder's brother is out from England and we expect to hear that preparations are being made to get better pumping machinery at once.—*Algoma Miner.*

TEMPERED COPPER.—That copper was hardened or tempered by the ancients, no one can doubt, as samples of edged tools and relics of all kinds have been found composed of pure copper, and are on exhibition in all collections. It is interesting, therefore, to learn that the Hareka Tempered Copper Company, of North East, Pa., claims to have discovered this process and to be able to supply the trade with any and all kinds of copper cast solid, tempered to any gauge that the work expected of them demands.

The *Irish Times* says that a rich gold mine has been discovered at Dunnode, in the western part of County Cork, and that a company is being formed to work it.

METALS SYMBOLIC OF THE PLANETS.—The ancients designated the seven metals by the name of the planets, because each were supposed to have some hidden relation, each being denoted by a particular symbol, representing both the planet and metal. Gold was the sun; silver, the moon; mercury, Mercury; copper, Venus; iron, Mars; tin, Jupiter; lead, Saturn.

SOME MINING DIVIDENDS.—The Pacific Borax, Salt and Soda Company have declared a monthly dividend of one dollar per share, payable May 10th. The Aspen M. & S. Company, of Colorado, will pay, April 15th, dividend No. 13 of ten cents a share, aggregating \$20,000, making \$60,000 paid this year.

The Calliope M. Company of Colorado will pay April 10th, dividend No. 10, of one cent a share, aggregating \$10,000, making \$50,000 paid this year.

The Idaho G. M. Company of Grass Valley, California, will pay dividend No. 244 (for May) of two dollars and fifty cents per share.—*The Financial and Mining Record.*

Last year's report of the territorial Geologist says the deposits of soda in Wyoming will measure fifty-two million tons, and all that has to be done is to dig it out and dry it and it is the salt cake of commerce awaiting transportation.

The world produces annually in silver \$117,500,000, of which China and British India absorb \$63,250,000, the arts and sciences \$21,000,000, leaving only \$33,500,000 for coinage per annum.

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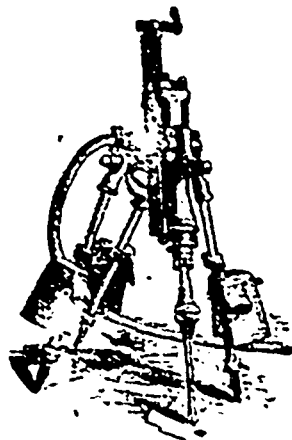
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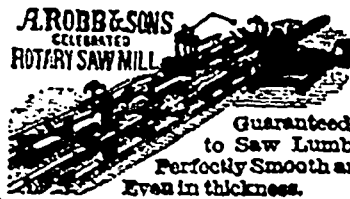


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THE SLEIGH RIDE.

The afternoon is as bright as a glowing sun shining upon the frost snow of the night previous can make it. The air is mild, and yet the snow has not melted enough to spoil the sleighing, and Tom Prince and Kittie Maynard are enjoying what is known in Follen as the "ten mile drive."

Tom and Kittie had known each other from childhood, and in the days of boy and girlhood, before they had gone away for what the farmers around about called their "edication," they had played at being lovers in the regulation country fashion. Since Tom had graduated from college, however, and Kittie had returned from boarding school, there had been a manifest difference of relations between them.

They had grown shy of each other, and two or three times already had Mistress Kittie declined an invitation from Tom to take this very "ten mile drive." To-day, however, the delightful softness of the weather, the brilliancy with which the sun shone, the sight of the span of trotters, in which Tom took a justifiable pride, and perhaps some secret inclination to try a touch of the old time flirtation, had made Kittie say yes when she had fully intended to say no, and there was no drawing back.

At least, whether he did or did not know it, Tom undeniably did drive well, and he also looked his best in the fur cap and fur-trimmed coat in which upon this special day he was arrayed. Kittie, of course, pretended not to look at him at all, while as a matter of fact she could not have kept her eyes off him if her life had depended upon it.

She was well enough worth looking at herself, with her seal skins and the clear color in her cheeks. Tom thought she had never looked so pretty in her life, and it is not impossible that he was quite right in the matter. As the pair went skimming along to the jingle of the sleigh bells they were a very attractive and charming young couple.

They did not say much at first. Tom was a good deal occupied with his horses, which were fresh, and Kittie, she had enough to do in watching Tom and pretending that she was utterly indifferent whether she was here in the sleigh with him, or droning over the most stupid book in her Aunt Priscilla's shelf of memoirs of dead and gone missionaries. She was, besides, too blissfully content to care whether she said anything or not, and it was not until they had got to Ackley's Hill that they began to talk at all. Ackley's Hill was a steep stretch of nearly a mile. The span capered along for a little at the foot of it, but they knew the ground, and it hardly needed the rein to remind them that they had a deal of uphill pulling to do before they came to the top of the slope.

"It is strange how these old places bring up things," Tom said suddenly, as the sleigh glided more slowly. "Just then, when I looked up, the sight of the old hill, and the feeling of going up Ackley's brought up that time when Tim Lawton and May Manley were thrown out here. Don't you remember?"

"Remember?" answered Kittie. "I shouldn't forget if I should live to be a thousand years old. I was never so frightened in my life."

"It was just such a day as this," Tom went on, "and you know that."

"Don't," Kittie broke in.

"Don't what?"

"Don't talk of it till we get off this hill."

"Why not?"

"It is silly, of course," she answered, "but it makes me nervous."

"Then I will not say another word about it, not even to remind you that the stone they struck on is the one we passed five minutes ago."

"Wasn't it horrible?" Kittie went on, inconsistently ignoring her own words. "To think of his being killed when he was having such a good time."

"I don't know," Tom replied soberly. "It has always seemed to me that it is much easier to get out of life when one is happy than when one is sad."

"Yes; in one way, of course it is," she answered; "but to leave pleasant things must be harder than to leave things that are not pleasant."

"We don't look at things so much from the standpoint of the person as from our own," was the answer. "Now you take it in Tim's case. Everybody said how hard it was for him to be cut off just when he was happy and when he thought May would marry him; but that is not the way in which to look at it, it seems to me that if he had lived he would have found out that May was playing fast and loose with him, and he would have had to suffer not only from her deceit, but from the beastly meanness of his own brother, who had really taken her away from him. Don't you think that it was far happier for him to go while he was ignorant of this, and while he was still happy in believing that things were all as he wished them?"

"Oh, of course; but it seemed a pity that he could not know."

"You think that he would fail to understand this, and would be unhappy in another life because of the happiness he would have supposed himself to have lost in this?"

"It sounds a little immoral to put it in that way."

"But isn't that about what you mean?"

"Why, yes, I suppose it is. There seems a certain injustice in his not knowing that really his death was the best thing that could happen to him."

"And if the universe was managed in a feminine way," Tom said, smiling, "I suppose Tim would have been forced to have all this explained to him upon his entrance to another world, so that he might suffer as much as possible in the knowledge that even the joy that he believed he had was a sham, and that there was only baseness and sorrow beyond it all. The alternative does not seem to me so much to be desired."

"Of course not, the way you put it."

"And how would you put it?"

"I should say that he should be assured that he had the best of life, and that so his death was not really the misfortune it had seemed to him."

"But does it seem to you probable that he would believe it without having it proved?"

"I don't know," she said doubtfully; "I had not thought of that."

Tom laughed with the easy masculine assumption of superiority and flicked his whip at the bushes which crowded down to the roadside.

"It was horrid of her, anyway," Kittie said irrevolently, after a moment of silence.

"Horrid of her?" Tom echoed.

"Yes, of May Manley."

"Oh, May; yes."

"But she got her reward."

They were silent again for a little time, and when he spoke again there was a new tone to Tom's voice.

"I suppose," he said, "that men never have any idea of what women really think of them."

"Why is it true of women any more than of men? Do women ever know what men think of them?"

"Yes," Tom answered decidedly; "women always know, only they generally refuse to own it to anybody else, and not infrequently they will not own it to themselves."

"I do not agree with you," Kittie returned, with an air which said far more than the mere words.

"Nonsense; of course you agree with me. The proposition is self evident. Now you know that here I am."

"Isn't that blue sky just showing over the top of the hill just lovely?" interrupted Kittie hurriedly. "It is always so pretty to come up over this hill and see it come over the lakes."

Tom laughed significantly.

"Thank you for proving my proposition," he said.

"I don't understand."

"Oh, no, of course not; and yet if you did not know what I was going to say why did you interrupt just then?"

"Why, I—I saw the sky just then."

"Oh, you did?"

"Of course I did."

"I suppose so; but that does not account for your feeling bound to break in just then when I was going to say"

"I do not see," Kittie again interrupted hastily, "why you should make so much out of so little, as if I had some deep laid scheme in mind every time I spoke of the view."

"Then you did not know what I was about to say?"

"Why, how in the world should I, Tom?"

"Then why don't you ask what it was?"

"Oh," Kittie retorted, tossing her pretty head, "do you suppose that I think everything you might have said to be of so great importance that it must be looked back to and carefully called up if it does get interrupted?"

"Very likely not; that is what I complain of."

Kittie twirled her muff in her hands, and Tom lashed the snow with his whip for a moment, neither knowing just what to say next. Then Tom spoke again, a little savagely.

"But if you do not care what I said," he observed, "of course it is of no use for me ever to try to make you listen to it."

"You do not put so much stress on my breaking in just then," she returned demurely.

"But if you intended to stop me?"

"I intended to speak myself, of course; and how could I speak unless you stopped?"

The top of the hill was reached at this moment, and Tom relieved his feelings as far as he might by putting the horses at their full speed. The sleigh dashed along more swiftly and merrily, while Kittie watched her companion furtively, wondering what he would say or do next, and a little afraid both of his speaking or his keeping silence.

"For my part," began Tom, after a time, and then he left the sentence unfinished.

"Well, what for your part?"

"For my part," he said savagely, "I never could see why a girl need act so just because she knows that"

"Don't abuse girls," Kittie broke in hastily.

"Simply because she knows," Tom repeated stoutly, "that"

"But she doesn't know."

But it was of no use for Kittie to interrupt now; Tom had made up his stubborn mind to finish his sentence, and finish it he did.

"Just because she knows that a fellow is in love with her."

"Tom Prince!" cried Kittie, "Did you bring me here to talk to me like that?"

"Of course I did," he answered; "and it would be just as well for you not to pretend that you didn't know it, too."

"I would never have come if"

"If you hadn't known that I should say it sooner or latter."

"Tom Prince, you are horrid!"

The horses just then required so much of the driver's attention that he was unable to throw into the conversation at this point the caresses which traditionally belonged there, but he did manage to lean over and snatch, at a gallop, as it were, a kiss from the red lips which were pouting so prettily beside him.

"Tom!" she cried, more explosively than before; and yet such is the weakness of humanity that she leaned over toward him, and thus gave him an opportunity to repeat the reprehensible performance.

Of the remainder of their ride it is not probable that either of them had

any very clear idea. But it was to be noted that all disposition to interrupt anything Tom might wish to say had vanished after he had succeeded in getting out the whole of that sentence. From which it is to be argued that young women—

But no; nothing can be argued concerning young women.



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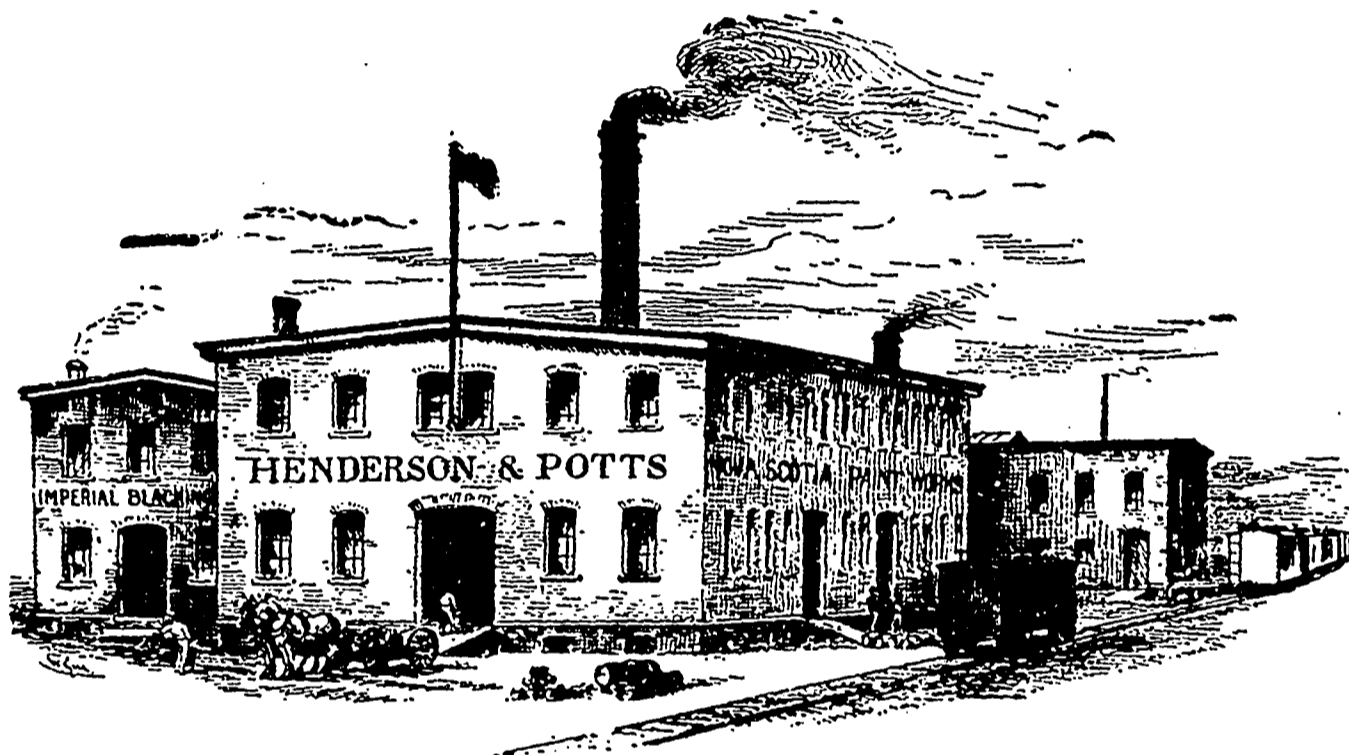
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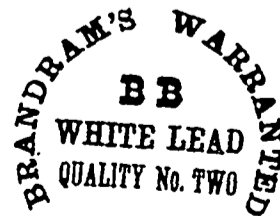
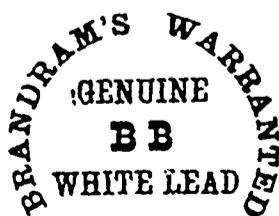
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