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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 22, 1891.

{ VOL. 8  
No. 21

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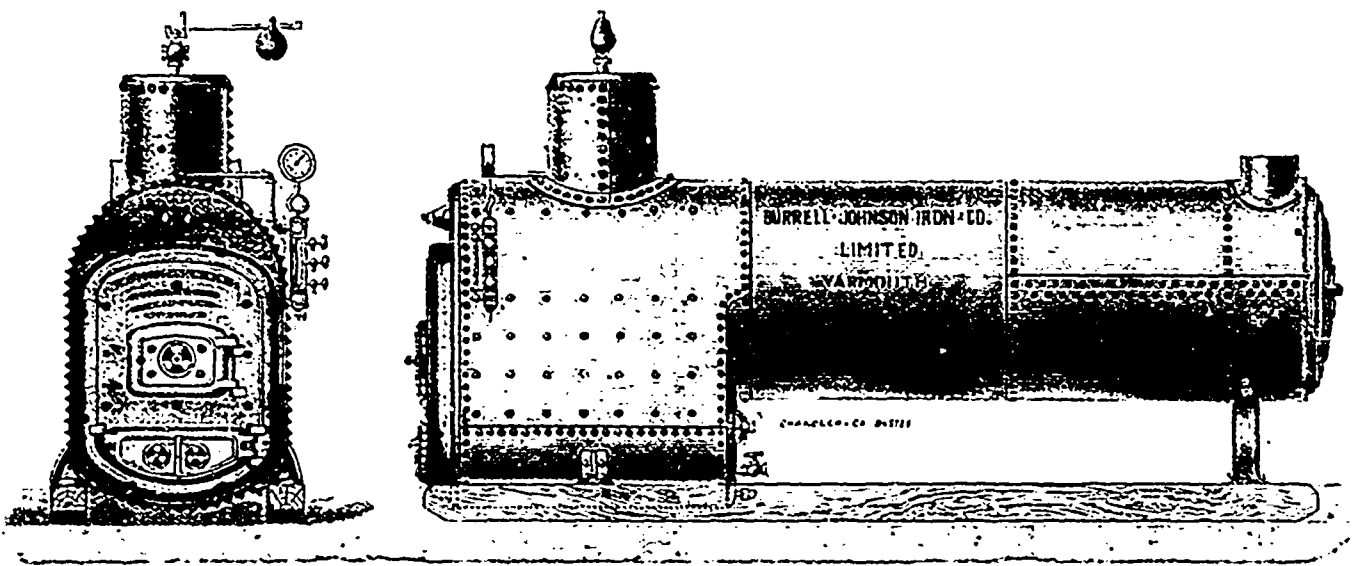
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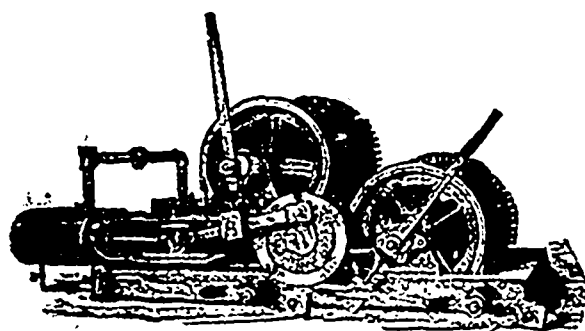
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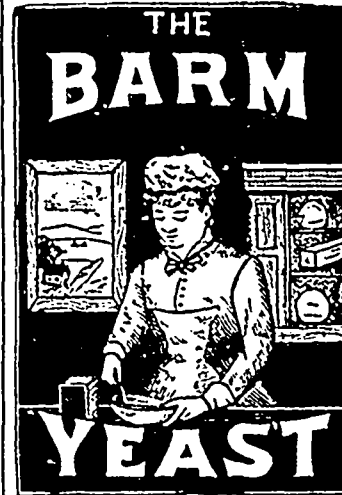


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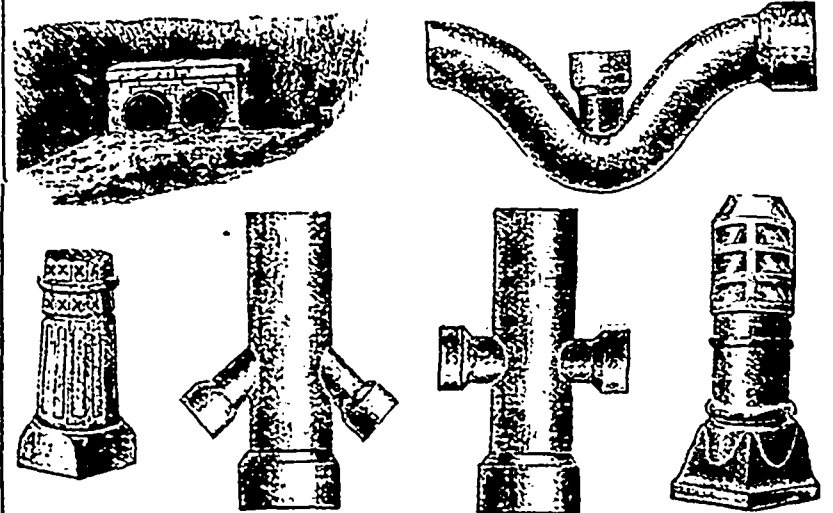
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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to this journal. Our readers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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The forthcoming visit of Emperor William to Great Britain is being prepared for in right royal style. The Corporation Council of London has decided to spend £3,000 for a reception and luncheon for the royal visitor, and to decorate at a cost of £500 the route which will be followed by the Emperor, and to extend an invitation to the queen to take part in the ceremonies. The visit will create renewed interest in the friendly relations existing between Britain and Germany and the policy of which the young ruler of the great military empire is the exponent.

As a specimen of American opinion of Mr. J. Ewing's refusal to drink the health of our Queen the following from the *New York Sun* is worth reading:—"At Vancouver, B. C., there officiates as United States Consul an American Jackass. In token of his refusal to stand on his hind legs when the national anthem was sung at a public dinner, which he officially attended, his ears might be appropriately enwreathed with a chaplet of thistles. Chicago will be faithless to her trust if she does not secure for her fair this noble specimen of the Indigenous American Ewing or Wild Ass."

The Chilian steamer *Itata* has not been heard of since her escape, but a telegram dated May 16th from a naval officer on board the *Charleston* says that the *Charleston* arrived at Acapulco on that morning, passing close to the *Esmeralda* as she entered the harbor. The *Charleston* was at once cleared for action and made ready for any emergency. In a formal interview between Captain Reny, of the *Charleston*, and the Captain of the *Esmeralda* the latter stated that the *Charleston* should never take the *Itata* until the *Esmeralda* was sunk. Captain Reny replied that he had orders to take the *Itata* and that the fact that the *Esmeralda* was present would make no difference whatever. However, as the *Itata* is not on the scene there will probably be no fight. The United States, rather in a fix because of its own precedent in the *Albatross* incident, when she mulcted Britain of \$15,000,000, is obliged to make a show of trying to capture the *Itata*, but that she is really spoiling for a fight is not probable. The United States did its duty when it put an officer in charge of the ship, but it did not do it effectively. The result is the *Itata* has been nicely fitted out with supplies in a United States port, and is now safely away with them in spite of the farsighted American Eagle.

Sympathy appears to be strongly on the side of the insurgent party in Chili. A private letter dated March 28th recently received from Antofagasta, states the insurgents had landed troops there and taken possession of the town, quietly, and without killing a single person. The reason of this was that the garrison had deserted and gone out on the railway, taking all the locomotives with them. The insurgents disembarked some locomotives from a vessel and sent a party in pursuit. The soldiers are constantly joining the insurgents despite the fact that many are shot daily for sympathizing with the opposition. A lively duel between the *Encalada* and one of the forts was fought with big guns the day before the town was taken.

All books arriving from the United States in this City are redolent of some substance used in fumigating which smells terribly bad. We received some books recently which have been airing for some days in an open window, but they are still too odoriferous to be pleasant to read. Whether the disinfecting is done here or in the States we do not know, but we would like to suggest the use of something less offensive for the purpose. One would rather encounter the grippe or any other microbe than smell the stuff used to drive out these undesirable tenants. At any rate, by the time those books are ready to yield up their stores of wisdom to our receptive brain, we will be willing to guarantee that if fresh air has any purifying influence all the microbes will have moved out.

Queen Victoria's recent visit to Grasse has been productive of amicable feeling all round. The attention and respect paid to our Sovereign lady in a foreign country cannot fail to be gratifying to all her loving subjects. Wherever the Queen went in France she was received with spontaneous and hearty demonstrations of respect and affection. When she was leaving Grasse she was literally oppressed with the number and variety of the floral offerings presented to her—offerings composed of the most rare and costly flowers, for Grasse is the centre of an immense floral industry, and the flowers are beautifully arranged by a people remarkable for their artistic taste. The tributes were partly presented on account of her qualities as a woman, but whether as woman or queen she has been the recipient of homage that is an augury of peace and good-will between the two nations. To turn around and fight over the Newfoundland lobster pots after such friendly proceedings would be anomalous.

At such a distance from a reliable source of news it was difficult at first for us to determine which side was at fault in the recent disaster at Manipur, India. More recently, however, additional news has been forthcoming, and it looks as if official blundering was the principal cause of the trouble. The letter of Mrs. Grimwood, widow of one of the murdered officers who were taken prisoners by the Jubraj and Senaputty, published in the *Times* of April 29th, gives a terribly realistic account of the fighting and the awful experiences she went through before reaching a place of safety. English press comment on the Manipur dispatches, which were presented to parliament on Friday last, is very severe. The *News* says the blue book establishes most decisively that the Government is to blame for the disaster. Other papers speak of the fatal incompetency of Mr. Quinton, and blame the Viceroy for failing to see that an adequate force was employed. It appears that the Senaputty, head of the Manipur army, was wanted by the Government for some reason, and was to be summoned and arrested by the Commissioner; but, according to Mrs. Grimwood's story, the crafty Manipuris must have had a pretty good idea of what was up, and the summoning was easier in theory than in practice. Failing to arrest the Senaputty, an attack was made on the palace of the Jubraj. After a while the Government officers, finding the 8,000 Manipuris rather too much of a match for 450 men, came to the conclusion that terms would have to be made. The officers, who were afterwards massacred, accordingly went, at the request of the Jubraj and Senaputty, to negotiate terms. The palace gates were shut upon them, and all that we know further is that on refusing the Rajah's sole terms of unconditional surrender the British officers were put to death on the spot. It is worthy of remark that the guns and ammunition which the Manipuris used with such effect in the fight were presents from the British Government, which in an unguarded moment sought to encourage fine feelings in the tribe. Since those events Lieut. Grant, with a force of 80 Ghoorkas and two guns, has won his spurs by holding a small fort against 2,000 Manipuris. The Senaputty was killed, and since that the Rajah has written to the Viceroy disowning connection with the massacre—doubtless deeply concerned for his own welfare. It is unlikely that any further resistance to the British will occur, and the general opinion is that the annexation of the State of Manipur will result from the affair. The Rajah will probably escape hanging and be taken care of in the usual luxurious style the British Government provides for captive native prisoners.

The famous Baccarat scandal case, in which Sir William Gordon-Cumming and the Prince of Wales are interested, will come to trial on June 1st. What an interest crookedness in high life is sure to awaken!

The Hon. Adam Brown, while in Jamaica, collected over one hundred photographs of the scenery of the island, which he will use in illustrating the lectures he intends delivering on Jamaica throughout Canada. Mr. Brown advertised Canada well in Jamaica, and as one good turn deserves another, he will now proceed to do the same for Jamaica in this country. Success to his efforts to give an impulse to trade!

The Koch consumption cure is almost a thing of the past now, but the goat's blood treatment is not altogether discredited as yet. Professor Bernheim, in a report on the transfusion of goat's blood for tuberculosis, says that 14 patients have been treated, and two who were in the last stages of anemia, were cured. Ten of the remaining number were suffering from tuberculosis, and have greatly improved, and two, both in advanced stages of consumption, have died. The treatment is said to have an important effect in the first stages, but should not be used in the last stages of consumption.

The attempt on the life of the Czarewitch, who is travelling in Japan, did not result in anything very serious, and was, the dispatches state, the work of a religious fanatic, armed with a sharp sword. The Czarewitch was wounded in the head. As our ideas of a Japanese warrior are chiefly gathered from pictures, and the occasional displays of armor masks, weapons and works of art in a city auction room, we might be pardoned an expression of dismay over the fact that anything so blood-thirsty in appearance should have attacked a royal personage. However, as the Japanese warrior of our imagination may not exist at the present time, and as the Czarewitch escaped with a not very serious wound, we will refrain from expressing our feelings, notwithstanding the fact that we have seen some Japanese costumes, accompanied by frightful and hideous masks, that present a terrifying appearance.

The unreliability of telegraphic despatches is one of the difficulties which besets a newspaper. In some cases various reports of an occurrence come to us, and so different are they that it is impossible to reconcile them. It is a pay your money and take your choice predicament, or else exert your best judgment as to the likelihood of truth being in one of them. Sometimes only one report comes, and that an untruthful one. Such was the case a short time ago as to the reported serious mutiny in the 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards. The affair was nothing but some slight insubordination; but unfortunately the first exaggerated statement was not contradicted until considerable alarm had been created on this side of the water. Journalism is no primrose path for those members of the profession who desire to raise it above the mere sensation of the hour. The conscientious journalist aims high, and has, in consequence, to follow a path that winds up hill for quite a distance.

The past severe winter proved very trying to the animals in the Zoological Gardens in London. Many tropical animals died, the effects of the fogs and cold weather being particularly marked among the inhabitants of the monkey house. The gray lemur, a favorite because of its gentle, winning ways, and one of the best known animals in the house, is among the dead, a fact which is particularly regretted, not only because it was a public favorite, but because it was only the second specimen of its species that had been seen in the Gardens. The chimpanzee "Jenny" is also dead, and others are ill. Among the larger animals the greatest loss has been that of the African black rhinoceros, which, after a sojourn of twenty-three years in the Gardens, succumbed on April 12th to cancer of the stomach and heart disease. This animal attracted a great deal of attention, and will be much missed by visitors to the Gardens. The Zoo is one of the most interesting places to visit in London, and nearly every one from this side of the water who has been there will remember the black rhinoceros as one of the most notable animals in the collection.

An ingenious villain is Edward Pinter, who has recently been conducting some swindling experiments on a large scale in England. He claimed to be able to increase the weight of gold by the use of the philosopher's stone. The manner in which he worked the trick was to obtain a number of sovereigns to experiment on, with the condition that they were to remain in the acid or composition which he used, for a considerable time. The wretch then contrived to produce, by means of materials at hand, such a stench that everyone was glad to clear out. When they came back the man and the money were nowhere to be found. Pinter is an American, and has played his trick with success in Liverpool, and later in London. He was under trial in the Marlborough Street Police Court last week for attempting to obtain on false pretences \$40,000 from Edward Streeter, a Bond Street jeweller, who had engaged the man to try some experiments for him, and becoming suspicious, called in the police. People whose anxiety to increase their wealth leads them to adopt questionable methods deserve to be taken in. There is little choice after all between the duper and the duped in such a case. When people have to be taught by adverse experience that honesty is the best policy, the kind of honesty that results therefrom is not of an admirable nature. It is with surprise we read that a member of the Rothschild family and a member of Baring Brothers, claim to have been victimized by Pinter's Philosopher's stone.

We cannot imagine why the Governors of the Montreal General Hospital should have seen fit, last week, to refuse to a lady student, Miss Abbott, the privilege of walking the hospital on the same terms as male students, when another lady student, Miss Ritchie, had that privilege last year. Quite a discussion took place over the question, which has been deferred for three months, when a full meeting of the Governors is expected. The presence of Miss Ritchie in the hospital is admitted by those who take the stand against granting tickets to ladies, to have resulted in no sort of inconvenience to either herself or the male students—in fact that the behavior of the latter was better for her being there. In the face of this fact the refusal to grant another young lady equal privileges is markedly unfair. We gather from Montreal papers that the Board of Directors were all but one on the side of refusal, but that the Governors were only able to defeat the motion to grant Miss Abbott a ticket by a majority of one. The public will no doubt lean towards the ladies' side of the matter, and unless the meeting three months hence reverses the decision of last week the hospital may in consequence suffer the loss of many subscriptions. It is looking backward and going backward to act in this manner, and is, besides, a most short-sighted policy. In these days of feminine progressiveness, women accumulate wealth on their own account, and in disposing of it they will be scarcely likely to favor institutions acting as stumbling blocks in the way of their younger struggling sisters. The events that transpire in a city so far away as Montreal have not quite so great an interest for us as if they were nearer home, but in this case they serve to illustrate the difficulties besetting the professional advancement of women—a subject THE CRITIC has always taken an interest in. Professional work should know no sex. Merit alone should decide its value, and as the Montreal medical magnates appear to consider it dangerous to admit women to the hospital because frivolous girls might turn up, they had better keep a sharp look out upon the young men—frivolous members of the sterner sex are not altogether unheard of—and make the entrance examinations of a standard that will tend to keep out all such. Young ladies who enter the medical profession, and in many cases make it their life work, are not of the frivolous kind. Girls who go in for work or study of any kind, usually go in with all their might, and it is hard lines that old-fashioned obstructions should stand in their way.

It is highly gratifying to our clannish instincts and national pride to find the Jamaicans expressing such friendship for and admiration of Hon. Adam Brown, Canada's Honorary Commissioner to the Jamaica Exhibition. The Kingston *Colonial Standard*, of April 24th, speaks in the following terms of Mr. Brown:—"While the Commissioners from other countries have gained the good will and won the friendship of many of our people, there can be no doubt that the prime favorite as well as most prominent figure, so far as Commissioners or visitors are concerned, is Mr. Adam Brown. Among the countries which have taken part in our International Exhibition the place of honor belongs to Canada, and we are sure that we give expression to the opinion not only of the people of Jamaica but of outside exhibitors and visitors when we say that the Commissioner for Canada occupies a similar position to that of the Dominion." Further on, it continues:—"Of Mr. Adam Brown, it may be said.—

He is a noble gentleman; withal  
Happy in his endeavors: the general voice  
Sounds him for courtesy, behaviour, language,  
And every fair demeanor an example,  
Titles of honor add not to his worth  
Who is himself an honor to his title."

In writing as we have done, we give expression to no personal predilection, but to what we know are the sincere sentiments of the hundreds and thousands of our fellow colonists who have had an opportunity of knowing the services and the worth of Mr. Adam Brown." The *Gleaner* published a full report of Mr. Brown's admirable lecture on the Dominion of Canada, delivered in Exhibition Hall. In it he made the most of his opportunity to spread a knowledge of our great Dominion in a bright and interesting style. The *Toronto Globe* speaks slightly of an excerpt from the closing part of Mr. Brown's lecture, in which he drops into sentiment as follows:—

And now farewell!  
Good-bye, your skylike seas, your sealike skies,  
Your green bananas and your giant leaves,  
Your palms which never die but stand  
Immortal seamarks on the strand.

Good-bye once more! And as I go I shall carry away an unfading picture of your beautiful island, your feathery palm trees, your huge banana leaves, your graceful bamboo waving welcomes in the breeze as you drive along, your never tiring scenes of grandeur and beauty, the sunrise in the mountains when 'up flushed the rose and up rushed the sun,' your stars like moons, the gauzy mists on the hills as if the mountains like modest maidens were concealing their beauty, but above and beyond all I will carry away with me the recollection of the hospitality of the people of Jamaica which has been more than I can express." Had the *Globe* read the whole lecture it would scarcely have said:—"There is no reference here to the question of reciprocity between Jamaica and Canada, if we except the passing allusion to green bananas. But probably at that moment Mr. Brown had a soul above sugar." If any man could do more to promote the object of trade between Canada and Jamaica than Mr. Brown has done, we should like to see him. The fact that he lightened the array of dry facts and figures, which were necessarily a part of his address, by introducing some well-chosen anecdotes and quotations, and making his lecture doubly entertaining thereby, is surely a matter more for congratulation than censure.

K. D. C. has proved itself  
to be the Greatest Cure

of the Age.  
Sample Package of the

Wonder Working K. D. C.  
sent to any Address.

K. D. C. COMPANY,  
New Glasgow, N. S.

## CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A SEASONABLE POME BY A MAN OF LARGE EXPERIENCE IN LIFE.

Come out into the garden, Maude;  
Come out, and watch me make it,  
I've got two spades, three pecks of seeds,  
And a rake with which to rake it.

Come out, and watch with what deft skill  
An Irishman I hire;  
And help me sit upon the fence  
To watch the man perepire.

When I was young and foolish, Maude,  
I used to do that work;  
And showed big blisters on my hands  
As proudly as a Turk.

But now, although my head is bald,  
It's twenty times as foxy,  
And when the gentle spring time comes,  
I garden it by proxy.

Tommy Jones: "Say mister, I want to get a pair of gloves." Furnisher: "Kid Gloves?" Tommy: "Naw! Naw! What a' you givin' us?" Gloves for grown persons."

Mr. Beck Hall—"Good afternoon, Miss Annex. Going for a walk? I hope I may accompany you?" Miss Annex—"Yes, Dr. Sargent says we must always walk with some object, and I suppose you will answer the purpose."

The Elderly Bachelor—"Emma, I look upon you with the fondest of feelings. My heart is yours; will you be my wife?" Emma—"Have you asked my mother yet?" "To be sure—twenty years ago—but how did you happen to know it?"

A beautiful piece of sculpture from ancient Ephesus has reached the British Museum. The relic forms part of a marble bull, the head being exquisitely carved, while the figure of a goddess appears on the body. It is supposed to be 2000 years old.

THE TIME TO CALL.—Bill Collector—Can you pay this little account today, sir?

Debtor—You call at such inconvenient times.

Bill Collector—Well, sir, what time would suit you for me to call?

Debtor—Oh, call when I'm out.

"Hello, St. Agedore, what were you doing last night?"

"Star-gazing."

"Why, it was dark as pitch all night."

"I dare say. I sat in the front row at the burlesque."

"OUT OF SIGHT."—Pops—Black eye, nose out of plumb, clothes torn! Boon in a fight, haven't you, my son?

My son—N-N-No, sir.

Pops—What's that you're saying? Why you must have been in a fight! Now, tell me the truth.

My son—Well pops there was a fight. But I wasn't in it!

Recent experiments in France have aroused much interest in stenography, and well it may if all reports are true. By its short-hand reports can be transmitted to any distance just as they come from the desk of the stenographer. The invention also effects a rate of telegraphic speed, either in long or shorthand, never obtainable before. In an hour, by means of it, 25,000 stenographed words were transmitted from Paris to Brussels, 18,000 words to Lyons and 15,000 to Marseilles. Stenographed words can be sent at the rate of 200 words per minute; ordinary words, 100 or 120.

Taste is not equally distributed over the whole surface of the tongue. There are three distinct regions or tracts, each of which has to perform its own special office or function. The tip of the tongue is concerned mainly with pungent and acid tastes; the middle portion is sensitive chiefly to sweets or bitters, while the back or lower portion confines itself entirely to the flavors of rich, fatty substances. This subdivision of faculties in the tongue makes each piece of food undergo three separate examinations, which must be successfully passed before it is admitted into full participation in the human economy.

The New Zealanders imagine that the souls of the dead go to a place beneath the earth called Reinga. The path to this region of the soul is a precipice close to the seashore at the North Cape. It is said that the natives who live in the neighborhood can, at night, hear the sounds caused by the passing of spirits through the air. It is a common superstition with them that the left eye of every chief becomes a star as soon as the chief dies. Shunglo, a celebrated New Zealand king, once ate the eye of a valiant chief, thinking thereby to increase the brilliancy of his own "eye star." Some times, apparently, it was thought that there was a separate immortality for each of the eyes of the dead, the left ascending to heaven as a star, the right in the form of a spirit, descending to Reinga.

Some fancy the charms of the lily-white maid,  
Of ethereal form and languishing eye,  
Who faints in the sunshine and droops in the shade,  
And is always "just ready to die."

But give me the girl of the sunny face,  
The blood in whose veins courses healthy and free,  
With the vigor of youth in her movements of grace,  
Oh, that is the maiden for me!

She is the girl to "tie to" for life. The sickly, complaining woman may be an object of love and pity, but she ceases to be a "thing of beauty" worn down by female weakness and disorders, subject to hysteria and a martyr to bearing-down pains. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sure cure for these distressing complaints, and will transform the feeble, drooping sufferer into a healthy, happy, blooming woman. Guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it refunded.

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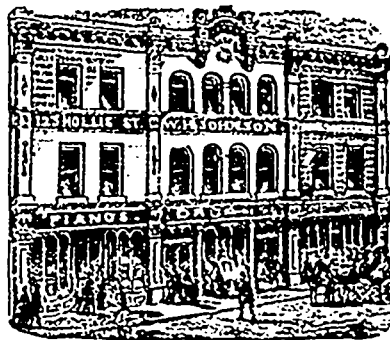
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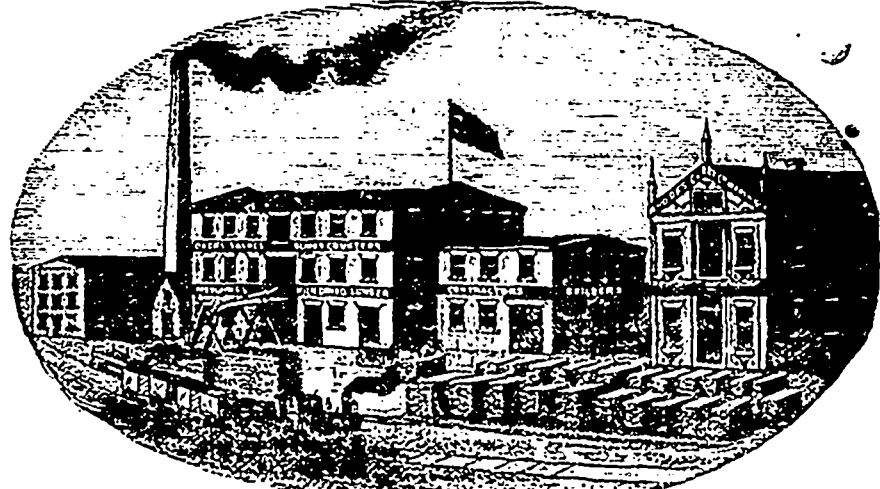
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Send for Estimates.

## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

**DOMINION.**—Owing to the illness of Sir John Macdonald and of Mr. Laurier, the leader of the Opposition, the proceedings in Parliament during the latter part of last week were not of a particularly interesting nature.

The fast Atlantic service had its usual airing, and Minister of Finance Forster gave his hopeful opinion that all would now go well, and that the service would soon be an accomplished fact. The question gave Mr. Kenny an opportunity to urge the matter forward, and he advocated it in a neat speech, proving the vital importance to Halifax of a speedy establishment of rapid steam connection with England.

Mr. Flint complained that the fishing bounties had been made use of to influence votes for the Government, and that its early distribution this year was largely for partizan purposes.

This Minister of Marine (Tupper) most vigorously denied, and promised that for the future the bounties would always be paid at an equally early date.

Mr. D. C. Fraser, of Guysboro, called attention to the vexatious delays in the running of through trains over the Pictou Branch and the Eastern Extension, and advocated making New Glasgow the centre of the system.

Mr. Stairs warmly supported Mr. Fraser, and there is now a prospect of much better travelling facilities than have previously been enjoyed.

The irrepressible Mr. McCarthy was again to the fore with his bill relating to the North-West Territories. The preamble, which last year had excited much discussion, was left out. The first clause of the bill repeals the provision authorizing the use of two official languages in the North-West. The other clause of the bill related to schools in the North West. It was not proposed to break up separate schools established in mixed communities, or to prevent by Canadian law the establishment of other schools. All he proposed to do by his bill was to leave the question of education entirely with the North-West Assembly. The bill was read a first time, on a motion seconded by Colonel Fred. Denison, one of the members for Toronto.

Sir Hector Langevin, although such serious charges have been laid against him, led the Government in the absence of Sir John, and a rumor was circulated that Sir Charles Tupper was to be sent for to assume the leadership of the party. On Monday, however, Sir John Macdonald was in his place, apparently in restored health, when the Estimates were brought down. Mr. Laurier, the leader of the Opposition, was also present, and exciting work may now be expected. The Estimates for the fiscal year, 1891-2, are as follows:—The total estimated expenditure on income account for the year is \$36,931,061, or about \$300,000 less than last year. The expenditure on capital account is estimated at \$6,226,895. The principal increases are in grants for Legislation, Civil Government, Interest on the Public Debt, North-West Government, Railway Management, and the Postal Service. The grant for Public Works and Buildings is reduced by \$624,135; mail subsidies are to be reduced \$86,000; Provincial Subsidies are to be reduced \$100,000. The Estimates for Collecting the Customs and Excise Revenue have been increased \$15,000. The appropriation for Vice-Admiralty Courts is to be increased from \$1,400 to \$5,500. A grant of \$150,000 is asked for to revise the Franchise Lists. Among the votes for Railways on capital account are \$152,000 for increased accommodation at Halifax; \$12,000 for the same at New Glasgow; \$8,500 for the same at Moncton; Customs Warehouse at Halifax, \$3,000; Indiantown Branch, \$6,000; additional Property Accommodation at St. John, \$80,000; Ferry at Mulgrave, \$10,000. For Canal Construction, \$3,232,000 will be voted this year. Grants for Works and Buildings include \$93,000 for Cape Tormentine Harbor; \$10,000 for Public Buildings in Nova Scotia; \$9,000 for New Brunswick Buildings; \$103,300 for Public Buildings in Quebec; \$13,800 for Ontario Buildings; \$22,000 for Buildings in Manitoba; \$63,000 for the same in British Columbia; \$102,310 for Buildings in the Territories. For Nova Scotia Harbors \$114,900 will be voted, including \$41,300 for a new Pier at Digby; \$10,500 for L'Ardoise Breakwater; \$7,000 for West Chez-zetcook Wharf. For New Brunswick Harbors \$49,900 will be granted, including \$15,000 for Negro Point Breakwater; \$5,000 for Shediac Harbor, and \$4,000 for Gray's Island Breakwater. \$40,000 will be asked for Dredging in the Maritime Provinces. Subsidies to the West India Steamship Lines will be increased from \$85,000 to \$103,000. Other subsidies to vessels plying from ports in the Maritime Provinces are renewed.

Halifax should be pleased with the estimates, as they include \$152,000 for increased accommodation at this point for the I. C. R., and \$12,000 for stairs at the North Street Depot. The snug amount provided for the latter much-needed improvement delights our heart, as we should soon be "climbing up de golden stairs" in our ingress and egress to and from the handsome station building.

Bills have been introduced, providing that no members of Commons should reside abroad and draw mileage from other countries.

That the proclamation of election returns should be made on a fixed day after the returns; and a bill to secure the safety of passengers in ships.

The load line bill was another matter of importance under discussion, as the Imperial Statute comes into effect in October, and the Minister of Marine was able to assure the House that the measure was receiving from the Government the attention it deserved.

**PROVINCIAL.**—With the passing of the Estimates the work of the Local Parliament was largely completed; but there were still some lively debates in the waning days of the session, and some measures of importance have been passed.

Hon. Mr. Fielding (P.S.) introduced a bill respecting the salaries of certain public officers, its intention being to increase the salaries of the members of the Government. Under its provision the salaries of members of the Government are to be increased from \$2,500 to \$3,200 per year, making no

change as regards the extra allowance of \$800 at present made to the Premier. Members without portfolio are to receive, in addition to their travelling expenses, \$8 00 per day in lieu of the present allowance of \$4.00 per day when engaged in official duties. A clause was also added to the bill, legalizing the acts of temporary heads of departments.

The Acts in relation to the City of Halifax, including the Borrowing Acts, have been so amended by both branches of Parliament that their original framers will hardly recognize them. It is almost an impossibility to effect any radical reforms in our city charter, or to borrow money for needed improvements, so long as the Local Parliament has to be asked to confirm the same.

Considerable discussion was evoked by the resolution to issue Provincial debentures to the total amount of over \$1,100,000, and the measure was finally passed by a strict party vote.

Mr. Smith's motion on the Prohibition question was as follows:—

"Resolved, That it appears to this House, in consideration of the very large number of numerous signed petitions relating to the enactment of a Prohibitory Liquor Law now being presented to the Dominion House of Commons, that an expression of opinion by this House in favor of the enactment of such a law would greatly tend to strengthen and encourage the friends of Prohibition in the Commons House at Ottawa," and was passed unanimously.

The Dominion Government was memorialized to refund to the Province certain monies expended in railroad construction. By far the greater portion of the time, as is usual in the closing days of the session, was taken up with the passage of private and local bills.

On Tuesday the session was brought to a close with the usual ceremonies and the hard worked members departed for their homes.

## 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.

Sir John Macdonald is better and has made his appearance in Parliament again.

The Local Legislature was prorogued on Tuesday with the usual ceremonies.

City Engineer Keating has resigned his position here and will take a similar one in Duluth, Minn.

The Summer School of Science for the Atlantic provinces of Canada will meet at Antigonish in July next.

On account of diphtheria the Halifax Ladies' College has been closed until September by order of the Board acting under medical advice.

Grave robbers in Cornwall, Ont., have stolen the body of the late P. Purcell—probably with the hope of obtaining a reward for bringing it back.

The death occurred on Saturday evening of Sir Edward Kenny in the 92nd year of his age. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning from St. Mary's cathedral.

The *Eastern Echo* has sold out its plant and good will to the Antigonish *Casket* which in future will not meddle with politics. The *Casket* is a well conducted Catholic paper.

The charges against the Fortune Bay blockade runners have been dropped, but they will be tried on a new charge—refusing to heave-to when ordered to do so by the Government cruisers.

Martin, the Pullman porter on the I. C. R., who stole W. H. Murray's money on the train a few weeks ago, has been sentenced to six years imprisonment in Dorchester penitentiary.

The St. John common council has refused a grant for exhibition purposes, but quite undaunted, some of the inhabitants of our sister city are coming to the rescue with private subscriptions, and the breach promises to be filled.

Rev. Wm. Wilfred Campbell, lately of St. Stephen, N. B., whose poem "The Mother" has received such high praise, will make his home in Ottawa where he has a temporary appointment in one of the departments.

John Fitzgerald, the chief messenger of the House of Assembly, was on Tuesday presented with a gold watch and a resolution of esteem by the members. Mr. Fitzgerald has had a long term of service in the House.

A Texan rancher, named Plaget, who has been under arrest in Halifax on charges of embezzlement for some days, was on Tuesday committed for extradition by Judge Meagher. The prisoner's counsel has applied for a writ of habeas corpus to bring the prisoner before the court of another judge.

The first vote of the session took place in the House of Commons on Wednesday, giving a Government majority of 27 for Sir John Thompson's amendment to Mr. Cameron's bill for the repeal of the Dominion Franchise Act. It is claimed that in a full house the Government would have a majority of 31.

The publishers of that splendid Canadian weekly journal, the *Dominion Illustrated*, announce that the response to their offer of prizes to the value of over \$3,000 in competition, open to subscribers only, has been most gratifying. The nature of the competition renders it a valuable one, whether the competitor wins a prize or not. The period covered by the competition does not expire until June 30th, and persons subscribing now may compete as readily as any and on even terms. For full particulars of the competition and a sample copy of the journal itself, send 12 cents in stamps to the publishers, The Sabiston Litho. & Pub. Co., Montreal.

The Newfoundland delegates now in London have decided to at once send M. A. B. Morine, leader of the opposition back to Newfoundland with the draft bill, which the British Government demands shall be passed by the colony to temporarily legalize the *modus vivendi*. A good deal of anxiety is felt about the situation.

A United States treasury official made a seizure of a large shipment of granite from St John at Vanceboro, Mo., on Friday last for under valuation. The granite was shipped by Burpee & Co., and was consigned to their agents at Quincy, Mass. The penalty is a fine of not more than \$500, and imprisonment for not more than two years.

The *Weekly Windsorian and Family Herald* is the name of a large, new and well-printed paper published in Windsor, edited by M. A. Fultz, late editor of the *Tribune*. Besides being independent, liberal in politics, the *Windsorian* advocates a market house and regular market days for west Hants farmers, maritime union, non exemptions from taxation, etc. The paper is well worth the price of subscription, \$1.00 per year.

The annual convention of the National Educational Association of the United States for the present year will be held at Toronto, Canada, and as it will on this occasion be of an international character, it promises to be the most successful meeting of the series. Most of the railroads have agreed to give half-rates, plus \$2.00 membership fee to all who attend the meeting, this rate being open to the public generally as well as the teachers. The official bulletin is ready, and will be sent free to anyone desiring it, on their dropping a post card to Mr. H. J. Hill, Secretary Local Committee, Toronto.

The Board of Trade met on Wednesday and discussed the question of improved railway terminal facilities. The following resolution, moved by J. A. Chipman and seconded by Alderman Boak, was passed:—Resolved, that the Board of Trade are desirous of co-operating with the City Council for the purpose of securing the terminal extension of the Intercolonial Railway into the city as far as Cornwallis Street, as per railway plan submitted; and further resolved that a committee of six members of the Board of Trade be appointed at this meeting to co-operate with a similar committee, if such be appointed from the City Council, to enter into negotiations with the Dominion for the granting of a right of way to the Dominion Government of lands according to such plan, and report back to the Board of Trade and City Council the best terms which they can make for such extension, with the Dominion Government.

The jury in the case of Carrie Brown, "Jack the Ripper's" victim, has rendered a verdict that she met her death at the hands of Ben Ali, who is known as "Frenchy number one."

The name of Canon Farrer, of London, is prominent as the successor at Trinity Church of Phillips Brooks, just elected Bishop of the Massachusetts diocese. Other names have been suggested, such as Dr. Arthur Brooks, Dr. John Brooks, and the Rev. Mr. McVicker, of Philadelphia, but no one as yet can scarcely be said to be foremost, unless it be Canon Farrer.

Mr. Gladstone is reported to be recovering from the grip.  
Russia is reported to be buying up the gold of the world.

A daughter was born to the Duchess of Fife on Sunday morning.

Lord Edward Cavendish, younger son of the Duke of Cavendish and member of parliament for West Derbyshire, died on Monday from an attack of influenza.

An American named Duncan tried to murder his wife in a brutal manner in the Mountains in the North of Wales, on the 12th inst. The lady may recover. The public prosecutor will prosecute Mr. Duncan on the charge of attempting to murder his wife by beating her with a stone.

Advices from Hayti state a recent attempt was made to assassinate President Hippolyte, near the city of Hayti. While riding with a few officers he was fired upon by four men hidden under a bridge. Two of his companions were killed. The assassins escaped. Another revolution and civil war is feared.

Royal Albert Hall was packed on May 11th on the occasion of the farewell concert given by Sims Reeves, the celebrated tenor. One of the chief numbers heard was Verdi's duet, "Ah morir," in which the veteran tenor sang with Mme. Christine Nilsson, who appeared charmingly and was in as fine voice as ever. The duet evoked the greatest enthusiasm. Mme. Nordica and Mrs. W. B. Eaton also sang. Henry Irving delivered the farewell address, written for the occasion by Walter Pollock, having closed his own theatre for the evening in order to be present. Sims Reeves in a few well-chosen words then expressed his grateful thanks to those present. In the audience were the Prince of Wales and many other prominent personages.

H. D. WARREN, PRES. & TREAS. CHAS. N. CANDEE, SECTY.

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Is an effective remedy, as numerous testimonials conclusively prove. "For two years I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint. I doctored a long time and the medicines prescribed, in nearly every case, only aggravated the disease. An apothecary advised me to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and was cured at a cost of \$5. Since that time it has been my family medicine, and sickness has become a stranger to our household. I believe it to be the best medicine on earth."  
—P. F. McNulty, Hackman, 29 Summer st., Lowell, Mass.

**FOR DEBILITY,  
Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

Is a certain cure, when the complaint originates in impoverished blood. "I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility, becoming finally, so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases."  
—C. Evick, 14 E. Main st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

**FOR ERUPTIONS**

And all disorders originating in impurity of the blood, such as boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, salt-rheum, scald-head, scrofulous sores, and the like, take only

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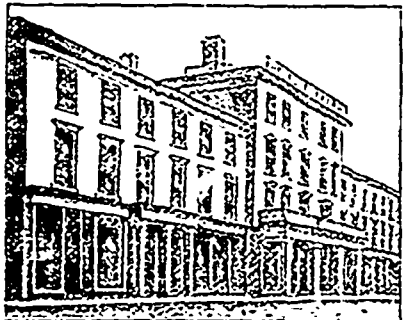
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**EMULSION**

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

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 Formerly the "Clifton Hotel," has lately been purchased by Mr. John Cox, proprietor of the "Avon Hotel," who has had the building remodelled in style of beauty and convenience equal to any hotel in the Maritime Provinces, putting in all modern improvements in the way of Electric Light, Electric Bells, heated throughout by Hot Water; Hot and Cold Water Bath-rooms, elegant Parlors, beautiful Bed-rooms, in suites, fine Sitting and Reading Rooms, large and Handsome Dining room, and every convenience to make it pleasant for its guests. The cuisine will be a prominent feature of the house. Commercial men will find large and well fitted up Sample Rooms. Also, elegant Billiard and Pool Rooms. Carriages to and from Hotel free.  
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**C**hurch's Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.  
**R**ose Dentifrice to Preserve the Teeth.  
**I**ntant Headache Cure.  
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**C**ompound Extract of Sarsaparilla with Iodides.

This last preparation has held the continued approval of the best physicians, and it is expressly put up to meet the popular need for a Blood Purifier without being related to the many secret nostrums and quack medicines of the day, of unknown composition and generally of little medicinal value. It is an excellent Skin and Blood Remedy. The above preparations are prepared by and sold at the **LONDON DRUG STORE, 117 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, proprietor, Agent for Laurance's Axis-cut Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Mirrors, Magnifying Glasses, Night Dispenser on the Premises. Telephone Call 183.**

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5 "	250	.....	1,250 00
25 "	50	.....	1,250 00
100 "	25	.....	2,500 00
200 "	15	.....	3,000 00
500 "	10	.....	5,000 00
<b>APPROXIMATION PRIZES.</b>			
100 "	25	.....	2,500 00
100 "	15	.....	1,500 00
100 "	10	.....	1,000 00
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**A SONG.**

A song for the girl I love—  
 God love her!  
 A song for the eyes of tender shine,  
 And the fragrant mouth that melts on mine,  
 The shimmering tresses uncontrolled  
 That clasp her neck with tendrill gold;  
 The blossom mouth and the dainty chin,  
 And the little dimples out and in—  
 The girl I love—  
 God love her!

A song for the girl I love—  
 God love her!  
 A song for the eyes of faded light,  
 And the cheek whose red rose waned to white;  
 The quiet brow with its shadow and gleam,  
 And the dark hair drooped in a long, deep dream;  
 The small hands crossed for their church-yard rest,  
 And the little dead on her sweet dead breast.  
 The girl I loved—  
 God love her!

—Frederick Langbridge.

**NOTES AND COMMENTS FROM THE CAPITAL.**

"Let me have audience for a word or two."—*As You Like It. Act V, Sc. 2.*

On Monday last, Sir John Thompson introduced his Bill to provide an Admiralty Court for the Dominion, in pursuance of the Imperial "Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890." The Bill provides that the Exchequer Court of Canada shall exercise Admiralty jurisdiction throughout the Dominion. To prevent any inconvenience, the Bill aims to continue the territorial limits of the Vice-Admiralty Courts as at present established in the different Provinces under the presidency of the Judges in the Vice-Admiralty, who shall hereafter be known as local Judges in Admiralty. There will be an appeal from them to the Exchequer Court, and thence to the Supreme Court of Canada. The salaries of the Admiralty Judges and officers will remain as at present. The Bill was read a first time.

The Minister of Justice has informed the House that he will not press his draft Criminal Code beyond a second reading during the present session.

Mr. Tarte has at last formulated his charges against the Minister of Public Works and Mr. Thomas McGreevy, M P, before the House of Commons, and the matter has been referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. There was a full house, to use a theatrical expression, assembled to hear the long-threatened impeachment; but great was the disappointment of those morbid minds which hunger after a "scene" or an "unpleasantness," and only visit Parliament when such entertainment is expected, over the calm and dispassionate manner in which the charges were put forward, and the complete absence of any matter from them that was not previously known through the public prints. The major portion of Mr. Tarte's address was delivered in English, of which language he is not altogether a master, and this, in conjunction with the fact that he read copiously from manuscript notes, tended to make his philippic a rather unlively performance. Both of the men attacked gave the indictment a complete and categorical denial, and have asked for a thorough investigation at the instance of the House. It is expected that Sir Hector Langevin will come out of the enquiry with clean hands. As to Mr. McGreevy's fate, speculation is rife for and against. He has certainly taken a bold ground of defence when he alleges that the incriminating letters put forward by Mr. Tarte are the forgeries of a clique of conspirators who scruple at nothing, in their efforts to hound him from public life, and place him under a perpetual ban of obloquy. He even went so far as to charge the member for Montmorency with a share in the conspiracy, which that gentleman denied in a very manly way, and expressed his intention of retiring from Parliament in case Mr. McGreevy is able to prove his defence. I may say, *en passant*, that Mr. McGreevy does not now make Sir Hector's house his home as he has done in other sessions, and the relations between the two men do not seem to be as cordial as before this cloud of scandal appeared on the political horizon. Still, one must not pre-judge the case.

The following members of the House of Commons compose the committee to which the Tarte-Langevin-McGreevy scandal has been referred:—Messrs. Adams, Amyot, Baker, Barron, Beausoleil, Burdett, Cameron (Huron), Chapleau, Coatsworth, Costigan, Curran, Davies, Desaulniers, Dickey, Edgar, Flint, Fraser, German, Girouard, Ives, Kirkpatrick, Langelier, Langevin (Sir Hector), Laurier, Lavorgne, Lister, Macdonald (Sir John), McCarthy, Macdonald, (Victoria), McLeod, Mills, (Bothwell), Moncrieff, Mulock, Ouimet, Pelletier, Prefontaine, Ross (Lisgar), Tarte, Thompson, (Sir John), Tupper, Weldon and Wood (Brockville).

Hon. Mr. Laurier and Dr. Grandbois (Temiscouata), Deputy Speaker elect, have both been seriously ill during the past week, but the former is rapidly recovering at the time of writing. Sir John Macdonald is also in poor health.

Notwithstanding the disinclination of the Opposition leaders to allow the Government to make the session a short one, there is no doubt the advent of the blazing hot weather which we may naturally expect in this region of climatic incontinence will cause the "native hue of resolution" to be "sicklied o'er with the pale cast" of perspiration and cause a sudden Parliamentary exodus to where

"Breezy waves toss up their silvery spray."

Already the members from parts of the Dominion which boast less tropical summers than we have here are complaining about the heat. If they feel it in May, how will they possess their souls in July?

Messrs. Weldon (Albert), Stairs (Halifax), and Skinner (St. John) have been invited to address an Imperial Federation meeting in Montreal on the 19th inst.

The Lady Stanley Institute for Trained Nurses will be formally opened by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 21st inst. This is regarded as the best equipped and most beautifully situated building of its kind in the Dominion.

There was very little done in the House of Commons on Wednesday. Mr. Perry (P. E. I.) took up most of the time in speaking to a motion with reference to papers dealing with the winter mail service between Prince Edward Island and the Mainland. He is a dull speaker, and very tedious. There were three "Temperance" notices of motion given before the House rose, as a result of a Prohibition caucus held during the morning. Mr. Jamieson (North Lanark) gave notice that he will move "that in the opinion of this House the time has arrived when it is expedient to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. Mr. Lavergne (Drummond and Arthabaska) gave notice of a Bill entitled "An Act in further amendment of the Canada Temperance Act," and Mr. Flint (Yarmouth), of a Bill for a similar purpose.

At the "State Ball," given by His Excellency the Governor-General on Wednesday evening last, guests were present from all parts of the Dominion. Mrs. Van Horne and Miss Drinkwater came up from Montreal in a private car to attend it. It was the most brilliant affair of the kind held for many years past. Divers forms of entertainment will follow each other in rapid succession at Rideau Hall for the next week or so, as Lady Stanley leaves for Europe early next month, which will close the season so far as Government House is concerned.

The Census compilers have been sworn in by Chief Commissioner Johnston, and are now proceeding with the work of compilation. The returns from all the districts are said to be very complete.

Copies of the first list of members of the "United Empire Trade League" have been received here. It shows that over fifty members of the British House of Commons are in sympathy with the objects of the League. The Vice-Presidents of the Council are Sir Alexander Galt, Sir Gordon Sprigg, late Premier of Cape Colony, and Sir Julius Vogel, late Premier of New Zealand. The movement is meeting with favor amongst the members of our own House of Commons. I am informed that some fifty-three of them have already given their formal adherence to the League, and amongst the number are four French-Canadians. Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P., is doing yeoman service for the League in Great Britain.

The more sportive among the members of the new Parliament have inaugurated a Tennis Club, and laid off courts on the lawn of Parliament square. The Honorable Mrs. Colville has consented to act as patroness of the club. Judging from the fact that *Hyman* (London, Ont.) is an enthusiastic promoter of the club, the Ottawa maidens ought to find its meets exceedingly interesting.

Ottawa.

DIXIE.

## BOOK GOSSIP.

D. Appleton & Co. (Bond Street, N. Y.,) are issuing fortnightly a series of ten-cent pamphlets entitled "Evolution in Science and Art," being lectures delivered before the Brooklyn Ethical Association. The first four numbers are before us: "Alfred Russel Wallace," by Dr. E. D. Cope, "Ernst Haeckel," by Mr. T. B. Wakeman, "The Scientific Method," by Dr. F. E. Abbot, and "Herbert Spencer's Synthetic Philosophy," by Mr. B. F. Underwood. To those who find delight in devouring similar morsels these little studies will no doubt prove interesting. They are well written and about as perspicuous as such works can be, while the insertion at the end of discussions relative to the subject is a good idea, even though they be of a one-sided description. Professor Cope's memoir of Wallace is written in a most fair spirit, and both it and the one devoted to Professor Haeckel present much of interest relating to these two great naturalists and their theories. We must add, however, that we are not at all in sympathy with the principles which the brochures advance, namely, the (to us) repulsive tenets of evolution and consequent undermining of theism. Although an ardent, even passionate lover of Nature, and gaining great pleasure in the study of natural history, yet we have never been tempted to accept this ignoble theory, and we still look with disgust upon what appears to our conservative mind as a most unmanly doctrine, even though we are fully aware that such is a bold statement to make at a time when Darwinism is so fashionable.

DAILIES OR WEEKLIES?—Advertising, like the holy state of matrimony, is not to be entered into thoughtlessly. It is a serious, a weighty matter. It means an expenditure of thought, time and money. It is the very lungs of business, and they must be kept in a state of perfect health to bring in and out perfect breath in the shape of money. For over twenty years, in England and America, I have been a general advertising agent, and I can speak from a varied and sometimes exciting experience. *Experientia docet!* I have been taught that all kinds of business may be advertised profitably in weekly and monthly periodicals, and only certain lines in daily papers. The reasons for this would appear to me to be almost self-evident, but I will give them here in the briefest possible space. To begin with, any bargain or snap sale must, of necessity, be advertised at once; and so the daily paper is invaluable. Then, again, standard goods, like Sapolio, Pears' Soap and Van Houten's Cocoa always derive benefit from daily papers. That is because the names themselves are trade-marks, and the public gets sight of them and does not care for the remainder of the advertisement. Certain cheap goods also must be advertised in daily papers. The goods themselves are as ephemeral as the papers. But to get the very best results for the very best goods, *always* use first-class weeklies. They charge less than the dailies in proportion to space, circulation and life; and they live for seven days it must be remembered. For staple goods, for special articles, for proprietary remedies, brands of cigars, flour, wine and canned goods; for carriages and harness; for furniture, seeds, plants, sewing machines,

pieuses and art goods; for shoes, soaps, perfumeries and toilet articles—in fact for everything except bargains, a weekly paper is better than a daily. A first-class weekly, with a circulation of from five to twenty-five thousand per week, is a better advertising medium than any daily. Its circulation is among the purchasing class, it lives one week, its appearance is more attractive than a daily's, its matter interests the thoughtful, watchful careful men and women, and its power with its reader surpasses the short-lived, hastily-read morning or evening paper.—*Ellet Northam, in Figaro.*

The latest addition to the Canterbury Poets is a volume of American Humorous Verse, selected and edited, with introduction and notes, by James Barr. It contains many poems with which we are familiar by such authors as Robert J. Burdette, Eugene Field, S. W. Foss, Bret Hart, John Hay, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russel Lowell, Joaquin Miller and many others; the whole forming a most attractive addition to the series. Walter Scott announces for publication "The Evolution of Marriage," by Ch. Letourneau, in the Contemporary Science Series, and "Bacteria and their Products," in the same series, will appear shortly. A set of useful little books, entitled the European Conversation Books, has recently been issued by Walter Scott. The one we have before us is English-German, and contains almost everything one would be likely to want to say with regard to travelling in Germany. One column contains the English phrases and the other the German equivalent. It would not perhaps be of very great value to one having no knowledge of German, on account of pronunciation and the inability to understand the answers to the questions, but it would undoubtedly be of great assistance to all who have even an elementary knowledge of the German language. We recommend it to every one who contemplates a German tour, and no doubt the French, Spanish and Italian books of the set would be equally valuable. Walter Scott, London.

"Her Playthings, Men," is a late number of Worthington Company's Rose Library. It is one we cannot admire, and we hope Mabel Esmond Cahill, the authoress, will stay her hand before she gives the world such another. It is a silly book, dealing in sentimental nonsense, and will doubtless be read and liked by people who enjoy that sort of thing.

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Another industry has been added to the manufactures of New Glasgow, that promises to assume large proportions in the future. Munro Bros. have commenced the manufacture of picket and wire fencing, galvanized steel wire, wire mattresses, door and window-screens, etc. We trust that the pluck and enterprise of our young friends may be rewarded with abundant success.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

THE SYDNEY FOUNDRY.—The above establishment is doing a thriving business and receiving orders daily from all parts of the Island. Fifteen men are kept constantly employed. The Company have decided to increase their facilities in the machine department, and have ordered from Montreal a large planer and a turning lathe. A specialty is made of plumbing in all its branches.—*Sydney Advocate.*

Active operations are now going on in the yard of the International Brick and Tile Company, and the present staff of a dozen hands will, in the near future, be increased to upwards of twenty. The kiln burned last season has been placed to advantage, and testimony received from the purchasers is of a most gratifying nature to the promoters of the worthy enterprise. The Company has lately received via the N. S. Central and W. & A. Railways some four hundred cords of wood, contracted for and supplied by John Stoddard, Esq., of Dalhousie, which gives rise to the query: Why don't our farmers and others living quite near the yard furnish the same? With a practical and experienced brick-maker to oversee the manufacture, together with the prominence the bricks have already attained, the International Co. may look forward to a large and increasing demand.—*Bridgetown Monitor.*

Nursing Mothers and delicate children should make free use of *Puttner's Emulsion*, the best lung healer, strengthener and flesh producer.



POPULAR AT POPULAR PRICES.  
NOVA SCOTIA  
NURSERY,

Near Intercolonial Railway Depot,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

JAMES H. HARRIS, MANAGER.

Horse Cars pass the Nursery.

## COMMERCIAL.

There is little or no change to note regarding the general state of trade. The causes mentioned last week as retarding the full development of the spring business still dominate, and it is improbable that much activity will be displayed until the weather becomes warmer and more settled.

In some sections farmers are getting down to work in their fields in earnest, but frequent and cold rains chill and dampen the ground so that comparatively little can be successfully accomplished as yet.

Remittances continue to be small as a rule and city collections are difficult. Applications for renewals are larger and more frequent than is pleasant, but this causes rather disappointment than actual uneasiness, as the local banks have considerable quantities of money which are likely to be idle for the next four or five months, which they are glad to have earning interest, and as stocks of goods throughout the country are known to be comparatively light, a large degree of confidence is felt in the ability and willingness of traders to pay off their indebtedness later on.

Orders for fall goods in all lines come in but slowly, and the indications are that little will be done for future delivery until the crop prospects are better known.

In the British House of Commons recently Sir James Ferguson stated that "henceforth no treaty of commerce would be renewed that precluded preferential arrangements between Britain and the colonies regarding their respective products." This is a matter that may become of vital importance to Canada, as Britain is yearly taking more and more of our products, and we shall be enabled to make arrangements with the mother country that will give us great advantages over foreign countries in supplying her markets.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.—NEW YORK, MAY 16, 1891.—The marked intrinsic buoyancy of the stock market continues to be held in check by the large special exports of specie; and hence it becomes important to understand the causes and the probable duration of the gold outflow and the bearing it should legitimately have upon confidence and the course of the local money market. Primarily, the exports seem to have arisen from the urgencies of Russian finance. The Czar has for some time sought to effect a large loan, first to provide for the payment of maturing loans, next to construct extensive lines of railroad, and also to enable him to construct immense military works in menace of Germany and Austria. The Rothschilds lately undertook the negotiation; but, partly on account of the Czar's hot persecution of the Jews, and partly, it is supposed, because there was good reason to suspect that the loan was also intended for contemplated early hostilities against the Triple Alliance, the great banking house withdrew from the transaction. This was a hard blow at the credit, the prestige and the political ambitions of the Czar; and whether in revenge or from financial necessity does not exactly appear. Russia has since been drawing heavily upon the 100 to 125 million dollars of deposits which, somewhat inexplicably, she has been allowing to rest with the great banks and bankers of Europe. The consequent large and sudden drain upon the European stocks of gold, coming close upon the deep disturbance of confidence arising from the financial complications in South America, has caused Continental banks to recoup themselves for the loss by getting gold from every possible source; and naturally the drain has been especially directed towards the United States. The panic in Lisbon, the uneasiness at Madrid, and the alarm in Paris during the past week are illustrations of the way in which these causes are acting upon European banking interests. The trouble in those cities, however, seems to have been adjusted, and that fact has partially restored confidence. Nevertheless, the situation is still shrouded in uncertainty. There is an absence of information as to how far Russia may continue to draw upon her deposits in foreign banks; and so long as that point remains uncertain, caution and the desire to get gold must continue to be the order of the day at the European centre.

Whilst this uncertainty prevails we must stand exposed to a continuance of the demand on New York for gold; and Thursday's significant advance of the Bank of England's rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent. was no doubt made with that end in view. It is not easy to determine what may be the present ability of Europe to draw upon this country. The recent large exports of gold have been due not only to our heavy maturing obligations on account of special importations made in anticipation of the operation of the new tariff duties, but also to the remittance of foreign banking balances resting here for employment. How far the latter resource against cash remittances may have been already diminished, it is impossible to estimate; but even had it been exhausted (which is not supposable,) there would still remain ways in which Europe could get gold from us through borrowing here, were the pressure urgent enough to justify the cost of such operations. At the moment, however, the symptoms indicate that Russia has probably satisfied at least her immediate requirements for gold, and the tone at the foreign financial centres shows a more settled feeling; so that the hope is permissible that we may have now seen the worst of the international financial crisis.

On one point we may quite safely be confident,—that, in spite of the shallow prophecies about the loss of gold threatening serious danger from the operation of the new silver Act, neither the gold already exported nor any further early amounts that may possibly follow, can be fraught with any more serious inconvenience than a temporary stringency in the local money market. Whatever may come of our silver currency, our stock of gold is now so large, that at worst it would require years to bring about the depreciation of the current value of silver money now so hastily predicted; and, in the meantime, we shall have plenty of time to correct any errors of legislation that experience may prove we have made.

It does not seem to be sufficiently appreciated that, within recent years, a very important change has occurred in the distribution of gold, so far as respects the United States. Between the years 1862 and 1877 inclusive, we

made a net export of \$585,000,000 of gold; whilst during the period of 1878 to 1890, we made a net import of \$180,000,000, there having been only three years within the last thirteen during which the export of that metal has exceeded the import. With such a large and progressive accumulation of this metal, it surely cannot be such an alarming circumstance that we have exported some 32 millions since the beginning of April, and especially when there is such a clear prospect that the next harvest will put us so largely in a creditor relation to Europe as to bring back to us a large portion of the cash remittances we are now making. During the week ending Saturday we shipped over \$6,000,000 gold, making a total of over \$41,000,000 since January 1st.

Nevertheless, while there is no danger of any permanent depletion of our stock of gold, it is not impossible that further early shipments may so far deplete the reserves of the banks as to impose more or less check upon speculative transactions; and, for that reason, I suggest to our friends a conservative course in respect to all such operations, and the postponement of buying until the European prospect is clearer. In the meantime, the harvest prospects and the current gold earnings of the railroads are improving the intrinsic value of stocks, insuring an active market when these financial clouds have been dispelled."

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

	Week ending		Weeks corresponding to		Failures for the year to date				
	May 15, 1891	1890	May 15, 1890	1889	1891	1890	1889	1888	
United States.....	186	166	151	199	160	4615	4441	4769	4249
Canada.....	30	31	16	31	24	807	740	734	759

DRY GOODS.—There has been a barely fair city trade doing in dry goods, but travellers are only sending in small sorting orders, and report an unwillingness on the part of country dealers to place their orders for next fall. During the past few days sorting orders received have kept some of our leading houses quite busy, but most of these orders were received from customers, a number of whom have visited the city and made their selections. The articles called for were chiefly crebbere hose and light summer goods, such as printed challes, summer underwear, gloves and nice light prints. Sorting orders from travellers have been almost nil. A few fall goods have been placed, but the majority of the best houses are not ordering, as they prefer to wait till the crops are further advanced, and their prospects are of a more definite character. Fall goods are firm both as regards woollens and cottons. Several of the outside mills are a thorn in the flesh of the Dominion Cotton Company, as some of the largest wholesale establishments throughout Canada are patronizing the former, owing to the very reasonable prices of their goods, and the way in which they consult the convenience of their customers.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There is nothing doing in pig iron on spot, but a firmer feeling is appreciable. Values are nominal, but it is not likely that orders could be filled except at an advance on present quotations. We note that the Ontario trade is still being supplied by American iron makers, which causes the demand for imported pig and iron of native make to be very limited. Canada bar iron continues in fair demand at steady prices, and the conditions of the market are, generally speaking, unchanged. Sheet iron, hoops and bands remain as they were. Canada plates are firmer, but the volume of business continues light. There is no change in the position of tin plates. All arrivals are going out immediately to fill orders, and the market remains very bare.

BREADSTUFFS.—There is a little better demand passing for flour, and while prices are not notably changed, dealers are thought to be making concessions. Oatmeal is dull and unchanged. Considerable quantities of potatoes and oats having been received from the "back districts" of Nova Scotia and from Prince Edward Island, these commodities have become easier and prices have fallen somewhat. It now is evident that the reserves of these articles are very considerably larger than it was believed two or three weeks ago that they were, and are ample to meet all possible requirements till the next crops come. Bearbohm's cable reports "wheat firmer, corn quiet. French country markets quiet." That the French farmers were greatly alarmed at the exceptionally severe weather last winter is well known, as nothing of the kind had been seen by them during the present generation, and hence a number of them plowed up their fields of winter wheat. But to their astonishment they have discovered that winter wheat is a hardier plant than they had any idea of, and that instead of their neighbors' wheat being killed as they supposed, it has passed through the ordeal successfully, and is now in a healthy and thriving condition. Such has been the headway made by the French wheat crop within the past few weeks that the exaggerated estimates of a shortage of 140,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels have been materially modified and are already reduced to 75,000,000 bushels, and it is not at all improbable that the predicted shortage will be still further lessened as the crop progresses towards maturity. Those farmers who were scared into plowing up their fields are a badly disappointed lot now they have discovered the folly of their action, notwithstanding that a number of them have re-sown spring wheat. The highly colored reports of the widespread disaster to the wheat crop of France unquestionably led the French merchants into a false position, events having proved that their recent heavy buying in anticipation of a famine was wholly unwarranted, and the result of such premature trading has already brought trouble and disaster to certain French houses, who could not stand the heavy losses caused by the late severe depreciation in values. The Chicago wheat market has ruled heavy and dull, though prices have not been materially changed. Corn was weak and experienced a general decline of about 5c. to 7c. on all options. Oats were dull; there were rumors of damage to the growing crop by insects, which strengthened the market in the early part of the week, but it broke later in sympathy with corn and wheat. In New York wheat declined 3c. to 1½c, and in St. Louis ½c. to 1½c.

PROVISIONS.—There is a continued slow demand for provisions in the

local market, and in the absence of business prices are unchanged. No change in the prices of provisions has occurred in Liverpool. In Chicago provisions began the week fairly steady, but when grain weakened, provisions declined in consequence of the hammering by the bear crowd and a crowd of selling orders in liquidation of outside holdings. It is a noteworthy fact that the packing in the West during the last two weeks has been 190,000 hogs less than in the same period last year. Should this continue, as it is predicted by drovers, it will go far to compensate for the large stocks which are held at the packing points at present. Cannot advise taking the short side on this break. The cattle market was steady and the sheep market lower.

**BUTTER**—All choice lines of butter continue to be picked up quickly on arrival, and stocks are kept very small. Prices remain unaltered. Of the butter trade in London, England, a correspondent writes:—"Supplies of nearly all descriptions of butters have been most plentiful, and during the week reductions to an appreciable extent have been taking place daily. Danish has been lowered to 8 kroner, French butters are from 8s to 10s below last week's figures, Normandy fresh rolls have declined 1s per twelve pounds, and Irish and Dutch have also depreciated. This was to be expected with the arrival of May, and quotations are not below those current this time last year. There is no American in London, and the scarcity of the article in Liverpool, owing to extreme demands on the other side, has resulted in this description being the only one in which there is any activity of demand, with corresponding firmness in price."

**CHEESE**—There is practically nothing doing in cheese on spot. The cable is 58s 6d for white and 59s for colored. A London report is as follows:—"The cheese market has lost a great deal of its recent firmness, and a general slackening of demand is apparent, though the steady decrease of stocks both of foreign and home prevents any diminution in price except in the matter of Dutch, a lot of which, chiefly old stuff, is on hand which holders evince great anxiety to get rid of, and which, consequently, buyers are in no hurry to get hold of except at substantial reductions. For Canadian there is a healthy demand at 59s to 60s, with exceptional parcels up to 63s, but the pressure of buyers has been reduced and the business put through is not of an extensive character. The cheese on which there has been a run this week is New Zealand, good parcels of which have been disposed of up to 56s per cwt."

**FRUIT**—Green fruits of all kinds are in good demand. Dealers report a very brisk enquiry for oranges and lemons. Bananas are rather scarce and holders are very firm in their prices. Pineapples are also higher. Though the season for apples is virtually over, still fancy Spies bring \$5 to \$7 per bbl as to quality and condition.

**SUGAR**—There is a fair business doing in sugar but grocers will not buy freely. All are waiting news regarding changes in the tariff. When this is decided one way or the other, refiners expect a good trade as the country is absolutely bare of stock. As it is, refiners are selling very little out of stock and are afraid to remove raw from bond to manufacture, as they may lose 2cts. to 2½ cts. per pound, if the change is made. Meanwhile customers are getting cheaper sugars from across the border in spite of the extra vigilance of the customs authorities in trying to put a stop to the extensive smuggling that has been and is going on. Prices here are unchanged at 6½ c. for granulated and 5 cents to 5½ cts. for yellows less the usual discount for cash. There has been a further decline in New York, refineries there having been compelled to adopt that course in order to compete with the Scotch sugars now coming into the American markets.

**MOLASSES**—In molasses the strong feeling reported last week has been maintained, the market in Barbadoes having advanced ½ c. on the week to 22½ cts. f. o. b., which is equal to about 32 cts. here. At these figures, however, buyers are not anxious to invest for further delivery but prefer to hold off until the arrival of the goods. The Boston firm which has held some 600 puncheons in Montreal since last October, report that their stock is about cleaned up, having sold out their holdings in Montreal at a good profit.

**TEA**—There is a fairly good trade doing in teas. All teas are rather scarce—especially cheap to medium Japans and blacks. The decline in black teas in England mentioned by us three or four weeks ago has been confirmed by the following report in a London journal:—"No improvement has appeared in the market for China Congou, this class of tea being at present out of favor with buyers; on the contrary, if possible a duller tone is observable, and prices have shown a further downward tendency. With a sluggish trade and demand only moderate, few sales of this class have been made, although holders have freely met the market."

**COFFEE**—The market continues very firm for most kinds, especially for Rio, Java and Jamaica. Advices from Boston state:—"One of the members of a prominent New York coffee house was in Boston Saturday, and he is very positive of an advance in coffee. In fact he is willing to put on record as saying that Rio and all mild coffees, with the exception of Javas, will be at least 1c. per lb. higher before the 1st of July. The world's visible supply of coffee was, on April 1, 1,872,000 bags, against 1,736,000 bags on the first day of May. This indicates an increased shortage of 135,000 bags. On Saturday the New York exchange market was steady to 5 points advance. The total receipts at Rio were but 3000 bags, with the same quantity at Santos. The total stock at Rio is now down to 38,000 bags; same time a year ago, 130,000 bags. The market at Rio is cabied strong. The total visible supply is now set down at 317,117 bags; same time last year, 479,503 bags; same time in 1889, 489,041 bags. The total receipts at Rio on the crop, up to May 7, were 2,086,000 bags; same time a year ago, 2,142,000 bags; same time in 1889, 3,859,000 bags. The weekly Rio cable quotes the market firm, with exchange at 16½. The average daily receipts for the week have been but 1500 bags; shipments to Europe 6000 bags, and to the United States 26,000 bags."

**FISH**—There is nothing now to report regarding the condition of the fish trade in this city. Absolute stagnation is the principal, indeed, the only

characteristic. Little bait has been received from abroad, and none taken on the shores in our immediate vicinity, so that our along-shore-men cannot catch the fish that are reported to be in considerable numbers in adjacent waters. Fresh salmon are being taken in the rivers and bays near here, but not in sufficient numbers to fully supply the consumptive demand, so that we have none left for curing or for export. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, May 20—"Outside of a small supply of salmon, boneless cod, and a little dry cod and sea trout, there is no fish in the market. There is some enquiry for salmon at \$15 for No. 2 and \$16 for No. 1, but business on the whole is dull, with no features of note. Dry cod is quoted at \$5 to \$5.50 per quintal. In smoked fish a fair business is reported, and we quote boneless fish at 4c. to 6c; Yarmouth blotters \$1.25 per hundred; sanna haddies 7½c per lb." Gloucester, Mass., May 20.—"New Georges cod fish at \$6 a qt. for large, and small a \$5.25; Bank \$5.75 for large and \$5.25 for small; Shore \$5.87 and \$5 for large and small. Dry Bank \$6. medium \$5.25. French codfish \$6 per qt. Phillips Beach codfish \$7 per qt. Cured cusk at \$4.87 per qt; hako \$3; haddock \$3.75; heavy salted pollock \$2.50, and English-cured do. \$3 per qt. Labrador herring \$6 bbl; med. split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$6.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$4.50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$7.25; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$11; tongues \$10; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; California salmon \$1; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16." Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 22.—"We have had no landings of codfish during the fortnight, and our market is now quite bare of a really good article. There is, however, still a considerable quantity of old and inferior fish being pressed for sale at very low prices. The Josephine has just arrived from Lockport, and we expect to obtain handsome figures for her cargo. Mackerel and herring are both out of stock, and fresh supplies would meet a ready sale." Herring are reported to have struck in at St. Margarets Bay.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	7 to 7½
Granulated.....	6½ to 6¾
Circle A.....	6½
White Extra C.....	6
Standard.....	5½ to 5¾
Extra Yellow C.....	5¼ to 5½
Yellow C.....	5½ to 5¾
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.....	31 to 33
Demerara.....	35 to 38
Diamond N.....	48
Porto Rico.....	35 to 37
Cienfuegos.....	none
Trinidad.....	31
Antigua.....	31
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.18
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½
Soda.....	6½
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl. N. S.....	3.00 to 4.50
Oranges, Valencia, per case.....	5.50
Lemons, per case.....	5.00
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	4.50
Onions, New Item, per crate.....	2.40
" Egyptian, new.....	3
Dates, boxes, new.....	6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	6½
Sigs. Etime, 5 lb boxes per lb. new.....	12
" small boxes.....	11 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	12
Basas.....	2.75 to 3.00
Tomatoes, new, per box.....	20

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

FISH.

MACKEREL—	
Extras.....	318.00
No. 1.....	17.00
" 2 large.....	16.00
" 2 small.....	13.00
" 3 large, Reamed.....	11.00
" 3 Reamed.....	11.00
" 3 large, Pilsin.....	11.00
" 3 Mats.....	9.00
Small.....	7.50
HERRING.	
No. 1, H. H. July.....	5.50
" 1 Fall Split.....	4.10
" 1 Fall Round.....	4.25
" 1 Labrador.....	5.25
" 1 Georges Bay.....	none
" 1 Bay of Islands.....	3.00
ALSAWKS, No. 1.....	20c
SALMON.	
No. 1, P. H. I.....	18.00
No. 2, P. H. I.....	16.00
" 2.....	14.00
Small.....	12.00
CONPIS.	
Hard C B.....	8.25 to 8.50
Western Shore.....	4.50
Bank.....	8.00 to 8.25
Ray.....	none
Newfoundland.....	none
Hannock.....	3.50
Hard C. H.....	4.00
Bank & Western.....	3.75
Hall.....	3.25 to 3.50
POLOCK.....	3.40
Hake Sounds, per lb.....	12½
Cod Oil 7 gal.....	30c.

BREADSTUFFS.

Are quiet and steady. The price of wheat rather advanced in the United States since our last issue, but the price of flour has been dragging, and perhaps slightly easier in face of this advance in wheat. Corn is also a little easier. The European operators are now good buyers of 1892 wheat, as well as every month of the present year. It looks from these future operations as though the European crop prospects are unfavorable also. European operators would not continue making purchases one year ahead, if they did not have some good grounds for believing in crop failure. The New York Daily Bulletin very pleasantly puts it: "This Continent is selling sunshine, and Europe is buying cold weather."

FLOUR.	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.25 to 6.35
High Grade Patents.....	6.10 to 6.15
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.60 to 5.75
Straight Grade.....	5.00 to 5.50
Superior Extras.....	5.30 to 5.40
Good Seconds.....	5.15 to 5.20
Graham Flour.....	4.25 to 5.50
Oatmeal.....	6.50 to 6.75
" Rolled.....	6.35 to 6.50
Kila Dried Cornmeal.....	3.50 to 6.10
" In Hand.....	3.60
Rolled Wheat.....	5.50
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	23.00 to 24.00
Shorts.....	26.00 to 27.00
Middlings.....	27.50 to 28.50
Cracked Corn " including bags.....	42.10
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	34.00 to 35.00
Moulce.....	32.00 to 33.00
Split Peas.....	4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.80 to 2.10
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.20 to 4.10
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	13 to 15
Hay per ton.....	11.75 to 13.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	11.50 to 13.00
" Am. Plate.....	13.50 to 16.00
" Ex. Plate.....	16.00 to 16.50
Pork, Mess, American.....	17.00 to 17.50
" American, clear.....	18.00 to 19.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	16.50 to 17.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess.....	12.50 to 13.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	10 to 11

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	30
" in Small Tubs.....	25
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	20 to 22
" old.....	17 to 18
" Store Packed & over salted.....	16
Canadian Township, new.....	22
" Western.....	20
" old.....	17 to 18
Cheese, Canadian.....	12
" Antigonish.....	12

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.70
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	85
Liverpool, 14 hhd.,.....	1.10
Afloat.....	1.10
Galiz.....	none
Turks Island.....	1.50
Lisbon.....	none
Coarse W I.....	none
Trapani.....	\$1.35
" afloat.....	\$1.20

## A NE'ER-DO-WHEEL.

(Concluded.)

Amy was not experienced in such talk, and it made her heart beat fast and her hands grow cold; but she replied to the charge gallantly—

"I thought we were talking of acquaintances, Mr. Redmond," she said in her most dignified manner, looking gravely at him with serious eyes which would not respond to the gleam of mischief in his own.

It was a futile attempt at strategy; for Dick Redmond had intentionally set himself to win this girl's love, and he did not need words to tell him that he had succeeded. Now, however, he was growing dainty over this love-feast which he had so long enjoyed all to himself, and would not be content without the spoken assurance which he had so often wrung from the lips of luckless maidens whom he had beguiled. Those pretty lips so firmly compressed, so determined to show nothing of the tumult within, imparted additional piquancy to the task. The girl was so proud, so innocent of all the world's ways, and so delightfully confiding that Dick Redmond felt that, if he declined the opportunity Fate had given him of making serious love to her, he should regret it for the rest of his life. With the easy assurance of utter selfishness he took it for granted that the pastime would be equally pleasant for Amy; so his strong brown hand, after a moment's hesitation, slid over Miss Forrester's cold little fingers, and, sitting upright so as to interpose his broad shoulders between the girl and the roadside group, he bent down his head and kissed them softly.

"Must I remain an acquaintance," he whispered, holding them tightly and feeling a thrill of delight as they shook in his grasp, "or will you take me for your friend—your only friend, mind? For no second place will satisfy me, *bien aimé!*"

"Ah, hush! Why do you say that?" she answered. "Surely you know I have no one in all the world but you!"

"Amy—Redmond," called George Forrester a little later—"are you both asleep up there? Come down, will you? These must be the confounded English family aunt Carlton wrote about—here in the new strangers' list at your hotel, Redmond! 'General and Mrs. Hornby, the Misses Hornby, Mr. Arthur Hornby.' Can't you see them all—a regulation British family, with a governess for the young ladies and a maid for mamma? Hallo, Redmond—I beg your pardon! Are they friends of yours? I didn't know; of course that makes all the difference!"

At Captain Forrester's first call Amy and Dick Redmond had risen and joined the others—she almost oblivious of what was going on around, he a little sorry and a little glad at the interruption.

"She is the very sweetest girl in all the world," he said to himself, forgetting how many sweetest girls his world had held before from time to time, "and I declare I would marry her to-morrow if it were possible! And, as she's awfully fond of me, there can't be any harm in saying I am awfully fond of her, though it must all come to an end sooner or later—and all girls go through this sort of thing and get over it!"

Dick Redmond was absorbed in these reflections until the name of "Hornby!" thrice repeated broke in upon them like the knell of a funeral bell. His sunburnt face suddenly assumed an ashen hue, and his laughing eyes, which were still flashing with the conquering love-light that had made Amy's droop and fall, suddenly became gray.

"Do you know them?" asked Forrester, with the thoughtless persistence of a selfish man. "What are they? Will they be bearable? They are sure to look us up, the old lady says; so there will be no escape. Why, Redmond, you don't seem over pleased at the thought of seeing them!"

Dick Redmond at once recovered his composure.

"I don't know," he replied slowly. "They aren't the same people I dare say; it's a rather common name. Are you ready to start homewards?"—and he began putting together Forrester's belongings and collecting the Fraulein's painting materials.

They all turned in the direction of the town before more was said; but the cavalcade moved along rather heavily—something seemed to have dispelled the serenity of the afternoon and checked the usual flow of lively conversation. Amy Forrester walked along silently at the side of her brother's chair; the earth was all rosy and golden; she wanted no more words or assurances just yet—only time—a blissful night leading to a more exquisite to-morrow—in which to realize the happiness that was hers.

Just at the end of the forest walk were a rustic gate and turstile which marked the boundary of the once enclosed grand ducal forest. As the party drew near to it, a number of people approaching from the opposite side stood face to face with them, only the gate intervening. A young man in a gray suit held the gate politely open for the bath chair and the ladies; then, as he caught sight of Redmond, he exclaimed in a loud unmistakable tone—

"You villain!"

They were all so close together, the country road was so quiet, there could be no possible doubt or mistake about the words. An old gentleman who was also of the strange party stepped forward quickly and put his hand upon his son's arm.

"Be quiet, Arthur!" he said. "Go on—it is nobody that we know," and, gathering his flock about him, two or three daughters and children, "a regulation British family," he looked Dick full in the face and passed on, with his restraining hand within the young man's arm.

The Forresters' party stood as if transfixed. A dead silence ensued, which was at last broken by Redmond's exclaiming defiantly—

"Those are the Hornbys! I do know them; and you heard what they said about knowing me. I have played at being respectable for the past fortnight; and now the game is up, and I may as well take myself off!

They will tell you all about me to-morrow; and you will be glad enough I am gone, and that you have not been put to the unpleasant necessity of cutting me as they do. But, when you have listened to their respective ideas for a little while, perhaps you may understand why I am such a wretched outcast! Good bye!"

He was a bad man making a bad defence of a bad position; and yet, as he stood there bidding farewell, as it seemed, to friendship, esteem and love, he saw for one moment a glimpse of the happiness that might have been his, and knew that in playing with Amy Forrester's heart he had broken his own. Then he turned away and strode towards Badwiesen, and the friends of a fortnight saw him no more.

"They are horrible bores!" groaned George Forrester to his sister, as she walked patiently beside his chair after an extremely disagreeable explanatory visit from the Hornbys. I don't care whether the fellow forged or cheated at cards or swindled them all round; he behaved all right to me! And, upon my word, I don't think anything in the world is so immoral as boring other people! As for Redmond's marrying their niece and then deserting her, I declare I can find it in my heart to excuse him if she was anything like her uncle and aunt! He was only an acquaintance here, and I wish to goodness the Hornbys had never come near the place to disturb us all and worry me to death!"

Amy did not answer. The heat had tried her a good deal; and Fraulein von Manlstock took an early opportunity of advising her brother to move on to Switzerland—which being the opposite route to that pursued by the Hornby family, he was quite ready to do.

Many years afterwards, when Amy Forrester had long been married to the doctor who had so indefatigably striven to prolong George Forrester's life, her husband came in late one evening from the hospital at which, in spite of his fashionable practice, he still attended.

"Here is something curious," he said, turning over a small object in his hand. "That poor fellow I told you about—the one in the accident ward—died just now. I was with him at the last. He was lying quite quiet when I first went in; but in a few minutes he looked up at me and said, 'Thank you, doctor! I shan't trouble you much longer now.' Then he put out his hand with something in it, and, looking up into my face with a queer smile, said, 'Are you married? Have you a good wife?' Well I could hardly help laughing a little—it was such an unexpected question; but he was in earnest, for he put this little locket into my hand, and added, 'Give her this. It is all I have; and I don't want any one else to take it away when I am gone. A good woman gave it to me long ago.' They were his last words. He did not seem to want anything more, and went off in a half-doze about an hour afterwards. Here is the legacy you have acquired by being a good wife."

He laid the locket—a little silver heart—in his wife's hand; and, as she looked at it, the walls of the room seemed to melt away, and she was once again a girl in a green beech forest full of summer sounds and sunshine, and "her only friend" was bending his head to kiss her hands. For the little silver locket was the same that Amy Forrester had given Dick Redmond when she gave him her first love on that June afternoon long, long ago.

THE END.

## THE YOUNG SQUIRE'S RETURN.

CHAPTER I.

Longhill was a village in a rural county, and was situated about eighty miles from London. Although a quieter, more typical rustic village was hardly to be found than Longhill, yet the type was not that which, from long association, we are accustomed to take as the rustic ideal.

Mr. Rayford was one of the most considerable farmers in the village; none were leviathans there, and his acreage was but moderate, while his dwelling differed a good deal from the farm-houses of fifty years earlier. In place of the big, stone floored room for family use, in which the most ornamental piece of furniture would have been a tall, dark-framed, loud-ticking eight-day clock, there was a neat apartment with carpet, large glass over the mantel, steel fender, and divers other appurtenances which, of yore, were thought fitted only for the "best room"—a solemn state chamber, only thrown open upon great occasions. The best room was now in frequent use, and held not only a piano, but such a number of steel engravings, handsomely framed, with other "gimcrack *fa de rals*," according to the old school, as would have been sufficient to procure an unfavorable verdict from a jury of farmers—of the past day—as to the capacity and judgment of any individual in Longhill who could introduce them.

So with the farmer's daughter Mabel. She was the accompanist in the village entertainments, and her dresses were made in as late a fashion as though she lived within a mile of Hyde Park; yet she spent hours in the dairy every day, and had the best collection of poultry in the vicinity. Mabel, indeed, was manageress of the household, for her mother had been dead some years, and she was the oldest of five children, the others being away at school.

Mabel was handsome enough to make a sensation on her entrance to a crowded ballroom, and a higher distinction we do not believe could be attained by Venus herself, if she were now among us to try the experiment. She was of not more than the middle height, and was dark—not very dark, but just that rich complexion which so well accompanies large liquid dark eyes. She had thick tresses of that deep shade of brown which is so often called black, but which, in its warmth of aspect and softness of texture, is very different from really black hair.

Mabel Rayford was engaged to Mr. Wilfrid Burn, also a farmer in the vicinity.

He was a tall, powerful young fellow of some eight and-twenty years of age, who had somewhat suddenly succeeded to the occupation of the farm upon the death of his father.

He was a good rider, and a capital shot; he really was the champion of the village in this latter respect; but yet his chief amusements were more sedentary than is implied by these acquirements. He had a considerable library, and, what was more, was familiar with it.

The engagement of the young people was with the entire consent of Mr. Rayford, who had known Wilfrid from his infancy, but he could not make up his mind to part with Mabel until his next daughter was old enough to leave school and take the management of the house.

As the day waned, when early tea was over, and Mabel had taken her last look at her charges, she left the farm yard by a foot-path which led over a rude wooden bridge to a little copse situate on the borders of her father's grounds and of Mill Farm—Wilfrid's farm. As she entered the copse a loud bark proclaimed that Nigger, a favorite retriever which was Wilfrid's usual companion, was at hand, and the next minute the dog was bounding round and upon her; then he sprang away to meet another figure which was seen approaching. It was Wilfrid, of course.

"I have been wondering all the way whether you wou'd meet me to-night, Mabel," he began, and as he spoke he threw his arm around the girl's waist, looked fondly at her for a moment, then kissed her; "and, of course, worried myself by deciding that you would not come."

"Why not, Wilfrid, dear?" asked Mabel, submitting herself to the embrace and the kiss without a vestige of affected shyness. "I always—"

"Why not, Wilfrid dear," interrupted Wilfrid; "but then I thought that as I had been to Wrentham to day, you would think that I should think—no, I making a jumble of it. The question is, does light blue suit your complexion?"

"No, not at all!" exclaimed the girl, looking round wonderingly at the speaker after an instant's glance at the bright-hued ribbons she wore. "What can make you ask that?"

"Why, only this, Mabel, that you will have to wear blue for awhile," returned her companion. "I rode from Wrentham to day with old Archie Stone, the steward of the Manor, and he says that young Mr. Warstone—Master Roderick, you know—has come home. No one ever thought he would come back in the old Squire's lifetime."

He paused here as if expecting Mabel to speak, but she turned her head slightly from him and remained silent, and he went on:

"Mr. George's death makes Roderick the heir, so I suppose that is the reason. We shall have an election soon, as old Sir Thomas Terry is going to resign, and Archy says Mr. Roderick will put up for the borough, and you know the Warstone colors have always been light blue, so we shall have to wear them."

"When did he—Mr. Roderick—come home?" asked Mabel. She turned her face to Wilfrid, and spoke a little huskily.

"Why, Mabel, how pale you are!" cried Wilfrid. "You must not stay here any longer; the ground is marshy and you are growing chill!"

"I am not chilly, Wilfrid," replied the girl, with a little laugh, "and I am not pale; it is merely the deepening shade of the trees after sundown. But when did Rod—Mr. Roderick—return?"

"I suppose you are right," said Wilfrid, "for now I look at you you seem to have a brighter color than usual, and you do look beautiful, Mabel, when you have a color! Roderick Warstone has not reached the Manor yet; he is in England, and they expect him home to night."

On their arrival at the farm this account had to be repeated to Mr. Rayford with much amplification, and with no end of comments, which, however, may be condensed. Mr. Warstone was the "Squire" of the village. His father, and still more, his grandfather, had been looked upon as the great man of the place; but then, that was in the days when awe and reverence for the squire were part and parcel of the rustic mind; the present Mr. Warstone was not cared for quite so much, but he was the greatest man in the place for all that.

He had two sons. The elder, Mr. George, was a quiet, studious young man in delicate health, and fitter, so said his own laborers, "for a parson nor a Squire." The second son, Mr. Roderick, was of a very different mould; good-looking, robust, of high, perhaps reckless spirits, to which he seldom applied the curb, and very extravagant. How extravagant was not known for a long time; as his mother's favorite, and the favorite nephew of a wealthy maiden aunt, he was supplied with money far in excess of the modest allowance received from his father.

All at once a strange rumor circulated in the village, and while nobody attempted to give a definite explanation, yet it was whispered that Mr. Roderick would never come back to Longhill, that he had been mixed up in some transactions which were dangerous to him, and that he must fly. Whether this is exactly true or not, certain it is that Mr. Roderick did not return to the village, and in the three years which have elapsed since his disappearance it had been reported, first, that he had gone to India; next, that he was in France; and finally that he had been killed in the Civil War which was then raging in the United States.

One of the grooms from the Manor had been heard to drop a hint over his third pint of ale that some awkward doings in a training stable had been the cause of Mr. Roderick's absence, some actual felony had been perpetrated—nothing less than the poisoning of a likely winner, and Mr. Roderick was suspected. Not very authentic information this, but the story was believed in the village, for Master Roderick was fitted to be the right hand of any daring conspiracy.

(To be Continued.)

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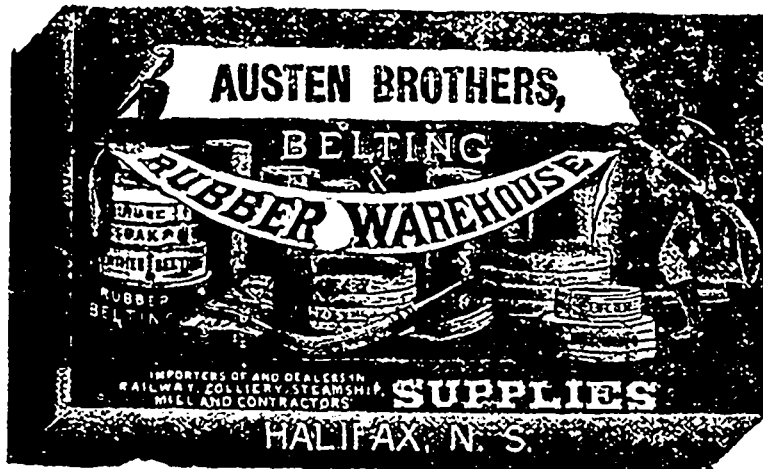
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N. B.—The Golden Gate Concentrator may be inspected at work at the Works at Wavertley.

## MINING.

FROM MARBLE MOUNTAIN TO PORT HOOD,—With some account of the *Bras d'Or Marble Company's property*.—The Saturday of our visit to Marble Mountain was a lovely April day, warm and sunshiny, and tiring of following Mr. MacLachlan, the manager of the Lime Company, on his ceaseless round of duties up and down the steep hill, from the quarries and blacksmith shop to the kilns, barrel factory and wharves, we strolled over to the property of the Marble Company, which lies just north of the lime works. Here we found a large boarding house nearing completion, and close by the lake's edge the machinery for the marble sawing works. The outcrop of marble is some distance above the lake, and toiling up to it we came across the Wardwell Channelling Machine, derricks and other appliances used in the most advanced quarries of the day to cut the blocks of marble from their massive beds. The Wardwell Channelling Machine is to all intents and purposes a complete locomotive. It runs on a track held to gauge by iron sleepers, and, as it moves along, powerful drills on each side of the machine cut deep furrows into the solid marble. We say cut, but drill is the proper word, as the drills in sets of four or five rise and are forced down as the machine advances, with a churn-like motion. When the first two channels have been cut to the depth required, gadders, a kind of steam drill, are used to divide into blocks, and then by wedging the mass is detached from the bottom and the cubes of marble are ready to be hoisted out by powerful derricks and loaded on the tram cars to be lowered to the mill. The machine does its work apparently with as much ease as a modern planing mill, but of course not with the same despatch. The machinery for the quarry is all on the ground and is the best obtainable, but was not yet working at the time of our visit. Still up the mountain until we were almost out of breath with the climb and at length we stood on the summit with large boulders of marble near us, and on the verge of a miniature precipice of the same material. The moment we turn our eyes lakewards all thoughts of marble vanish and we stand almost spell bound by the beauty of the scene before us. The Bras d'Or Lakes are famed for their beautiful scenery, but it is not always that they can be viewed with the advantages of a cloudless sky and from such a point of vantage as we occupied. In the distance the South Mountains arrested the gaze, but for miles the blue waters of the lake, sparkling in the bright sunshine, presented a water-scapes of exquisite loveliness. The slight breeze just rippled the waters and lazily filled the sails of the few fishing schooners in sight. Near by we counted some twenty islands separated by channels of varying widths and giving the charm of variety to the scene. Seating ourselves on a marble boulder we drank in the scene to our fill and are now confirmed in our belief that water is more soothing to the eye than to the palate. It was sometime before we could turn our attention to our more immediate surroundings, but marble, which to day is the indelible tablet recording the existence of previous generations, conquered in the end, and we proceeded with our investigation of the quarry.

On every hand there are traces of the work previously done by a former company.

There was a sheer descent of some thirty or more feet exposing a great mass of white marble. This exposure was largely the result of human labor and had been accomplished at no small cost in search of solid marble. Walking to the bottom of the opening solid marble was plainly visible, but to extract it a sort of cave had been mined into the rock, which proved to be so solid that gunpowder had been used to blast it out. Just think of it—marble quarried with gunpowder! Ye Gods, no wonder the hopes of the old company were blasted with the rock. But the expense did not stop here, and in the effort to prove how not to quarry marble, work was started further down the mountain and a tunnel driven for some hundreds of yards—it may be thousands—through the lime stone in order to tap the marble at a still lower depth. This tunnel is wide enough to admit a horse and cart, and was discontinued (we suppose for the want of money) some distance before the marble was reached. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and some day the present company may find the tunnel useful in draining the quarry. The question now arises, how did the projectors of this tunnel expect to quarry the marble if they had reached it? All the marble above would have had to come down, and why not go down from the surface at once and save the useless outlay in cutting this costly tunnel?

Inexperience was the sole cause of the first failure in quarrying the magnificent marble deposits of Marble Mountain, deposits which are thus described by Mr. Geo. C. Underhill, one of the leading experts of marble in the United States:—

"There is on what is known as the Grand Quarry Lot an outcropping of about 600 feet in width, which can be traced for about a quarter of a mile in length. The depth is partly indicated by the high bluff at the south end of the range. It is, however, beyond doubt of endless depth, as a marble deposit has never been known to pinch out. Stratified stones are seldom if ever displaced by other matter, and I can state without hesitation that in this property alone there are millions of tons of marble that can be easily reached, much of which is already in sight.

The marble may be classified as follows:—Pure white, variegated blue and white, pink, blue, dappled and water white. More can be seen of the dappled, variegated blue, and water white than of the other varieties, hence my report refers more particularly to these; but, judging from what I saw, the other varieties bid fair to equal the marble in the 'Grand Quarry,' while the indications point to a superior grade of marble in the white layers.

There is in sight at the bluff an excellent grade of marble that is suitable for building and monumental work, and would rival many of the better known marbles for interior decorating, wainscoting and the like. This marble is firm, as sound as could be expected at the surface, and would find a demand sufficient to keep working a good-sized plant.

This grade of marble is sold by the Georgia Marble Company for \$3.00 per cubic foot, the best of it somewhat higher.

You will understand that the surface stone will not bring the above price, but much of it will be well adapted for building purposes, and the balance of it will be suitable for the manufacture of lime. Pure marble and carbonate of lime are practically the same, and therefore marble makes the highest grade of lime.

Nature has made it possible to produce this marble very cheaply, its location near to a good place of shipment, its proximity to the Cape Breton coal fields, and the abundance of sand for sawing in the immediate neighborhood, are advantages seldom combined. To add to these natural advantages, the Company will have cheap labor, and should be able to produce and market its marble at a handsome profit."

There is a popular idea that the marble must be nearly all solid in a quarry, or that the quarry is of little value. On the contrary a quarry that yields ten percent of unblemished stone is a good investment, and one that yields twenty per cent of similar stone a bonanza.

Near the surface the probabilities are that all quarries will be found full of cracks, and that the yield of first class stone will be very small. Much of it however will make good building stone and the refuse good lime, so that by beginning at the surface, as the Bras d'Or Marble Company intend doing, and by using the best machinery, there is every probability of fair returns on the preliminary work, and when a depth beyond the weather exposure has been reached then comes the almost certain bonanza. At least such is the opinion of those best qualified to speak, and such being the case the Bras d'Or Marble Company have no reason to fear the future.

On our return to the Lime works we met two farmers of the district and our business with them necessitated a trip to Port Hood. We desired to start for Halifax on Monday, and suggested an immediate departure, but our friends demurred as it would trench on the Sabbath and would not budge until one a. m. Monday.

They promised to be on hand punctually at that time with a double team, each furnishing a horse, and as a consequence our rest on Sunday night was none of the sweetest.

It was four when the long expected knock came, and we rose with feelings akin to a condemned felon and hastily dressed. Manager MacLachlan arose also and to his kind offices we were indebted for a hot cup of coffee and a good breakfast.

Then we found that only one man and one horse had materialized, and we were perforce obliged to start with only half our travelling contingent.

It was a dull morning and beautiful Bras d'Or looked gloomy and forbidding. The roads were bad, our horse weak for want of food, and it was very cold, so our cup of woe seemed filled to the brim. But our travelling companion was as cheerful as a lark, and proved such an interesting study with his quaint remarks, his mixture of piety and shrewdness, and his never ending gossip that we soon forgot our misery and had many an inward chuckle as the different phases of his character good and bad were unconsciously disclosed. Punctually according to rule in Cape Breton, we reached Orangedale thirty minutes after the train by which we wished to post letters for Halifax had departed.

(To be Continued.)

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

District	Mill	Tons Qtz.	Ozs. Gold.
*Caribou (Moose River).....	D. Touquoy.....	388	73½
do. do. do. ....	Moose River Co.....	106	25½
Wine Harbor.....	McNaughton.....	241	141
Oxford.....	Lake Catcha.....	301	63
South Uniacke.....	Withrow.....	90	57
do. do. ....	Eastville.....	19	276½
Killag.....	Killag.....	40	35
Oldham.....	Concord.....	27	1
Sherbrooke.....	Miners.....	36½	5½

\*277 tons qtz. and surface stuff.

**MONTAGUE.**—The Annand Mine is keeping up its record as a gold producer, and has proved to be very rich at a greater depth than ever before reached. Manager McQuarrie is the right man in the right place, and always secures the maximum yield of gold at the minimum of cost.

**WINE HARBOR.**—As will be seen on reference to the official returns the McNaughton Mine at Wine Harbor is beginning to yield largely. Mr McNaughton generally succeeds in making any mine he touches a success.

**ISAAC'S HARBOR.**—The North Star Company have some very fine looking quartz taken from a large lead that is bound to give good mill returns.

**SOUTH UNIACKE.**—The returns from this district in the case of the Eastville mine are enough to make one's mouth water. In April from 19 tons crushed the yield of gold amounted to 276½ ozs. of gold, or upwards of 14½ ozs. per ton.

**ASSAYING.**—Mr. Frederick Zohn is still conducting an assay business at Waverley, and all persons having samples for assay would do well to communicate with him.

**CARIBOU.**—The Dixon mine still continues to yield largely, and as it is evidently a true fissure vein, the prospects are that it will prove a lasting mine and grow richer as it is opened up. It yielded for April a snug bar of some 79 ozs. of gold. Robert Wright has cut a large gold bearing lead on his property.

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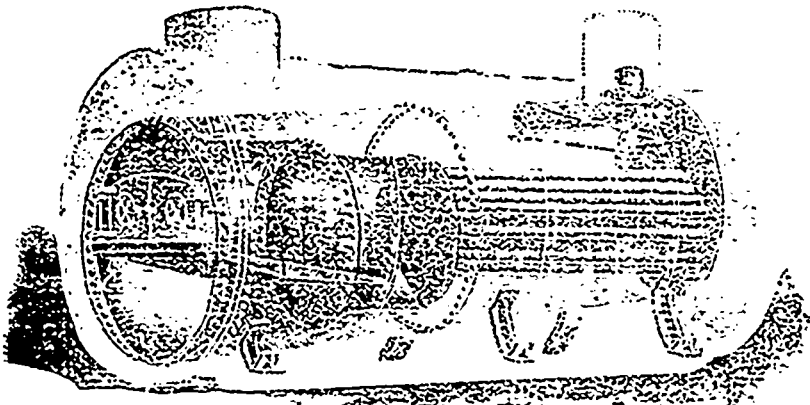
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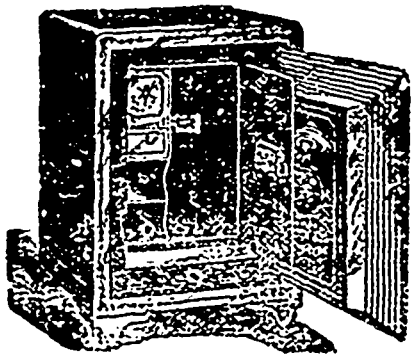
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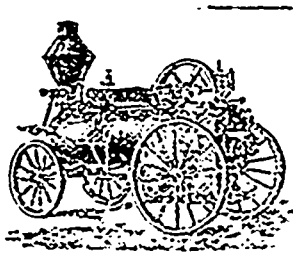
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## MINING.

TITLES TO MINING PROPERTY IN NOVA SCOTIA.

By B. C. Wilson, Waverley, N. S.

(Concluded)

Our commissioners and mines officials cannot reasonably be held responsible for these idiosyncrasies of law and office custom, they necessarily are men quite inexperienced in mining matters and requirements, who have been called upon to inaugurate a new department. Statutes on one side have directed their course of action, and their office regulations—(for I consider that many of the regulations enforced there have no legal status beyond what they have acquired through continued observance and no one questioning their validity)—are simply the outcome of the necessity for some method and order, which were from time to time adopted to meet the exigencies of the case, while the parties most interested—the miners—not only did not suggest any matured method, but did not vigorously protest when the practice of law was inimical to their interests, and instead of uniting for mutual benefit and redress, merely contented themselves with some individual grumbling.

The new law of yearly rental of 50 cents an area in lieu of working provides that the lessees shall pay 50 cents per year per area, otherwise the lease is forfeit on expiration of a year and a day. Now presuming A, B, C and D apply for 40 areas and get a lease in joint and equal ownership, and at the end of the year C and D decline to renew, that is, pay their proportion of the \$20.00 yearly rental. A and B desire to continue and are willing to pay. Now in such case how much, if any, of these 40 areas are liable to forfeiture, and if half of them, which half? And can A and B retain their half and the others be forfeited, or will the whole have to be forfeited and A and B take up what they choose, with the risk of some one stepping in ahead of them, or what course is open to them? Of course A and B can pay the whole amount; but this continues C and D as equal owners without paying anything. Of course the Government may say "this is a matter of partnership over which we have not control and are not interested." Very true! But the action of the Government has yoked them together and has provided no means of divorce. It is going to produce friction and litigation, and certainly it is the duty of the Government to so legislate as to reduce rather than foster litigation. For if this thing goes on the result is not far to see, the whole province will become one vast law court, and the revenue from royalties will practically cease.

### SOME MEMOS. OF TITLES IN CERTAIN LOCALITIES.

**Renfrew.**—The Government bought up the land at \$4.00 per acre and leased to mining applicant at \$10.00 per area, including the \$2.00 for mining right, thus making a gentle profit of about \$5.00 per acre. In or about 1878 the system ceased, and the Government charged \$2.00 for a mining lease and left the lessee to settle as best he could with the land holder. But all that the Government paid for it holds yet, and of course comes under the Crown Land clause of the Act of 1885.

**THE OVENS.**—*Luxemburg.*—There was much difficulty here in arranging the land rights, but believe it was settled by the Government giving "Misenor" so much for the damage done, and allowing him to retain use of his farm subject to all the annoyance the miners see fit to visit on him.

*Montague.*—The land was bought by the Government and leased to miners same as Waverley and Renfrew, but claim to the minerals and land has been set up by the Canal Co. to certain portions, and is still under consideration.

*Sherbrooke.*—The land was purchased by the Government or revealed, but I do not know at what price paid, or charged to the miners.

After the "Arbitration" law came into force, the Government ceased to buy any more land, and any allotment of new areas since come under the Arbitration scheme.

*Tangier.*—The land was bought by the Government, but I have not learned how it stands now.

*Waverley.*—The land was bought by Government at \$3.00 per acre and leased to mining applicants at \$2.00 per area mining right, and \$3.00 per area land right, total \$10.00 per area. The Government title was found to be defective, and a large number of areas are now covered by freehold right which the mining lessee has to respect. The rest still remain in the Government, their title to these having been perfected.

*Oldham* comes under the same category as Montague, a kind of triangular contention between Government, Canal Company and the miner. I do not know how it rests, who is uppermost, or whether the miner is on top or between the upper and neither milestone.

*Salmon River,* having passed through all the trials that opposing limbs of the law could think of, is presumed to have a good title.

*Uniacke.*—The titles are considerably mixed. Some of the ground the Government bought and leased with the mining lease at from \$4 to \$6 per acre, and some the lessors arranged for, and for some no arrangement was made. Any mine not much good is presumed to have a defective title quietly slumbering, waiting for the gold to grow.

What is claimed to be an important discovery in the mining world has been made on Pilgrim Island, seven miles from Riviere-du-Loup, in the shape of a silver mine, which is the first of the kind found in Canada. A delegation of leading citizens from that place passed through Montreal yesterday on their return from New York, where they have succeeded in interesting a number of capitalists with the object of exploring this mine, which is said to be most valuable. Factories for manufacturing glassware will, if certain concessions are made, be established at Riviere-du-Loup, where there is magnificent water power, and if not, at St. Pascal, twenty miles distant. It is claimed that the local Government will grant a liberal subsidy.

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**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

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

**SOLUTION.**

**PROBLEM 219.**—The position was Black men 1, 18; white man 30, King 19; white to play and win.

30	25	18	14	18	15	8	3
1-1	6	27-31	23-19	11-16			
19	15	25	22	15	11	3	7
18-23	31-26	19-15	6-10				
15	18	22	18	11	8	14	18
23-27	26-23	15-11	w. wins.				

**VAR. 1.**

1-5	19	15	23-27	18	23		
25	21	18-23	21	17	13-22		
5-9	15	18	9-13	23	32		

white wins.

**GAME 104—"EDINBURGH."**

Played recently between Principal O'Hearn and our Checker Editor, the former playing black.

9-13	8-11	14-18	15-19				
22	18	27	24	16	11	7	2
11-15	5-9	18-25	19-24				
18	11	32	28	20	21	2	7
8-15	10-14	15-18	24-27				
21	17	29	25	20	16	7	11
13-22	6-10	9-13	27-31				
30	11	25	22	26	23	11	15
7-16	1-5	18-27	9-14				
24	20	24	19	31	24	20	16
3-8	15-24	5-9	31-26				
20	11	28	19	24	20	16	11
8-15	11-15	10-15	26-22				
28	24	19	16	11	7	11	7
4-8	12-19	2-11	14-18				
24	20	23	16	16	7	21	17

Drawn.

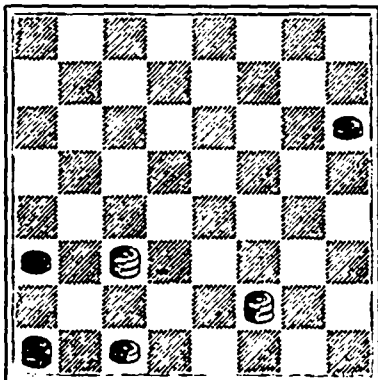
a This move is unusual, 10-15 being generally played.

b 23 18 was thought better by an on-looker, but after examination proved it to be untenable.

c If a win has been passed by either side I would be pleased to see it.—CH ED

**PROBLEM No. 222.**

By G. Whitney, of Northampton, in the *Liverpool Mercury*. Black men 12, 21, king 29.



White man 30, kings 22, 27. White to move and win.

The *Mercury* remarks—"In kindly contributing this problem Mr. Whitney observed that it occurred in a game sprung from a 'Defiance' opening. No doubt, as it stands, the position is original with our correspondent, but the principle of the win was first shown by Anderson, we believe. It should instruct young players."

**PROBLEM 123**

The position is as follows;—black men 14, 17, 18, King 27; white kings 10, 13, 16; black to play and win. This is another easy one from the *Recorder* for our younger players.



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CITY CHIMES.

We are glad to see that our Nova Scotian friend of the *Dominion Illustrated* has the good sense to acknowledge the correctness of our remarks, even while she boasts a friendship in which talking back is supposed not to produce strained relations.

During the past week the weather has been somewhat peculiar. Saturday morning was fine, the afternoon was rainy, Sunday was rainy all day; Monday morning was beautifully fine and bright, and in the evening a heavy storm of wind and rain raged for some time. Tuesday was fine again, and warmer in the middle of the day, which made it pleasant for the closing of the House. We have been fortunate this year in having fine days for both the opening and closing of our Local Legislature; and, coming so late in the season, the soldiers, both regular and our own Militia boys, were able to leave off their great coats, and consequently they presented on both occasions a more attractive appearance than usual, although, of course, they never fail of the admiration of a large portion of the community, no matter what their apparel is. So long as it is a uniform they wear, they are all right.

It is pleasant to see a crowd gather and make things look lively and thronged in Halifax. In front of the Provincial Building on Tuesday there was a gathering of all sorts and conditions of man and woman-kind. The very small and very much unwashed boy tightly wedged between the iron railings, bigger boys of a more or less washed appearance, ladies with their well dressed youngsters, solitary gentlemen and various other specimens of the genus homo were there to watch the representative of Her Majesty drive up in his carriage and enter the House to the strains of God Save the Queen, played outside by the band of the Leicestershire Regiment and inside by that of the 66th P. L. F. We did not enter the Council Chamber, but preferred to use our powers of observation in other directions. We watched the regulars outside present arms as the Lieut.-Governor and his attendants passed by, and then changing our point of view, we saw the aforementioned august personages walk upstairs with all the importance of the occasion showing itself in their bearing. The band finished playing the national anthem and the soldiers stood at ease; then the members of the House of Assembly were sent for, and we watched them as they passed, two and two, headed by the Speaker in his wig. This sight was not quite so imposing as the other one, which may, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact that the members of the House of Assembly are our representatives, and the Governor and his attendants represent royalty. Inside the Council Chamber was the usual gathering, ladies being there in force. Just the usual business was gone through of proroguing the House. The Governor gave his consent to the bills passed during the session and dismissed his Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen with a short speech, and the interesting ceremony was at an end. We wonder how many people would gather either inside or out if the military element were lacking! That is where we have the advantage of most of the other provinces.

The Chamber Music Concert given by the Leipzig Trio in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening made us feel sorry, very sorry, for the people who were not there. It is some time since such a musical treat has been available, and the fact that the hall was not more than a third filled, speaks poorly for the acumen of the people of our city, who are sometimes described as music-loving. Those who were there deserve that title, for never have we seen a better behaved audience assembled in Halifax. Perfect silence was observed during the rendering of the numbers of a splendid programme.

The second and fourth movements of the 1st number were undeniably the most enjoyable of all the Trio's performances, although all must be characterized as faultless and in the last number the execution was remarkably fine, Mr. Porter's handling of the piano deserving special praise, and Herr Klingensfeld impressed us with the great beauty of his violin playing. All winter we have been hoping that a 'cello solo would be given at some of the concerts, but not until this springtime concert did patience have its reward. Herr Doering's 'cello playing is beyond all praise. His selection was of great beauty, and the peculiar harmonies in some parts sounded like another instrument playing in consonance with the 'cello. An outburst of applause that would not be quieted by even two bows, prevailed upon Herr Doering to favor us with a repeat of part of his selection. Mrs. Klingensfeld's songs, which we mention last because the concert was preeminently an instrumental one, were pretty and well rendered. This lady has a sweet soprano voice, well cultivated but not of great strength. The Schumann songs were in German, and although the music was beautiful we felt that English words would have suited our taste better. In her second song Mrs. Klingensfeld scored a great success, the "Autumn Storm" calling forth an *encore*, to which she responded with a bow. There is no doubt about the preference of even the most highly critical and cultured audiences in Halifax for English, rather than German or Italian songs. We venture to say that if Mrs. Klingensfeld's first number had been sung in English it would also have elicited an *encore*.

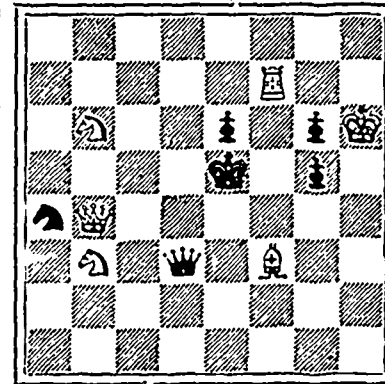
This is quite a musical week. The Orpheus Club concert was announced to take place last night. The nearness of this event, for which the greater number of our musical people have tickets, may have had something to do with the small audience on Tuesday night.

The Redmund Barry theatrical troupe continues to give great satisfaction at the academy of music. The fact is the company is a very good one, and deserves a more liberal share of patronage than has been accorded it. The audiences during the season, of which this is the third week, have not been as numerically strong as one would naturally suppose would be the case

with so few other entertainments taking place. Herminie on Monday evening, "The Colonel" on Tuesday and Wednesday, and "The Bulls" last night, made a charming variety in the bill of fare. "Herminie" was splendid—one of the very best plays we have seen put on in Halifax for a long time. The explosion scene was unique and so exciting that even timid ladies who hate startling things were worked up to enthuse over it. The next attraction will be the Ezra Kendall company, which will give two performances of a laughable piece entitled "A Pair of Kids" on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. Many other attractions have been booked by manager Clark for the season.

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BLACK 6 pieces.



WHITE 6 pieces.  
White to play and mate in two moves.  
The following is the score of the games by cable correspondence between the two great masters Steinitz and Tschigorin.

GAME NO. 63.  
*Two Knights' Defence.*  
WHITE. BLACK.  
Steinitz. Tschigorin.  
1 P to K4 P to K4  
2 Kk to B3 Qk to B3  
3 B to B4 Kt to B3  
4 Kt to Kt5 P to Q4  
5 P takes P Qk to R4  
6 B to Kt5 ch P to B3  
7 P takes P P takes P  
8 B to K2 P to KR3  
9 Kk to R3 KB to QB4  
10 P to Q3 Castles  
11 Kt to B3 Kt to Q4  
12 Kt to R4 B to Q3  
13 Kt to Kk sq P to KB4  
14 P to Qk3 R to Q2  
15 P to Q4 P to K5  
16 P to QB4 Kt to K2  
17 Qk to B3 B to K3  
18 P to Qk3 B to Kt5  
19 B to Kt2 P to B5  
20 Q to B2 Q takes P  
21 K to B sq P to B6  
22 P takes P P takes P  
23 B takes P B to KB4  
24 Kt to K4 B takes Kt  
25 Q to K2 B takes B  
26 Q to K6 ch Kt to R2  
27 B takes Q B takes R  
28 Q to R3 Kt to B4  
29 B to K5 QR to K sq  
30 B to B4 Kt to Q5  
31 Q to Q3 ch B to K5  
32 Q takes Kt R takes B  
33 P to B3 QR to KB sq  
34 Q takes RP P to B4  
35 Q to QB7 Kt to B3  
36 P to QR3 R takes P ch  
37 Kt takes R B takes Kt ch  
38 Kt to Kt sq B to Q7  
39 Resigns

GAME NO. 69.  
*Evans Gambit.*  
WHITE. BLACK.  
Tschigorin. Steinitz.  
1 P to K4 P to K4  
2 Kk to B3 Qk to B3  
3 B to B4 B to B4  
4 P to Qk4 B takes KtP  
5 P to B3 B to R4  
6 Castles Q to B3  
7 P to Q4 Kk to R3  
8 QB to Kk5 Q to Q3  
9 P to Q5 Kt to Q sq  
10 Q to R4 B to Kt3  
11 Kt to QR3 P to QB3  
12 B to K2 B to B2  
13 Kt to B4 Q to KB sq  
14 P to Q6 B takes P  
15 Kt to Qk6 QR to Kt sq  
16 Q takes RP Kt to K3  
17 B to B sq Kt to Kt sq  
18 B to R3 P to QB4  
19 QR to Q sq Kt to B3  
20 B to B4 B to B2  
21 Kt to Q5 B to Q3  
22 Kt to R4 Kt takes Kt  
23 Kt to B5 P to Kk3  
24 Kt takes B ch Q takes Kt  
25 B takes Kt Q to B2  
26 B takes Kt BP takes B  
27 B takes P R to QR sq  
28 Q takes R Q takes B  
29 Q to R4 K to Q sq  
30 R to Q2 K to B2  
31 R to Kt sq R to Q sq  
32 R to Kt5 Q to B3  
33 Q to Kt4 P to Q3  
34 P to QR4 Q to K sq  
35 R to Kt6 Q to B sq  
36 Q to R5 P to Q4  
37 P takes P K to Kt sq  
38 P to Q6 Resigns.



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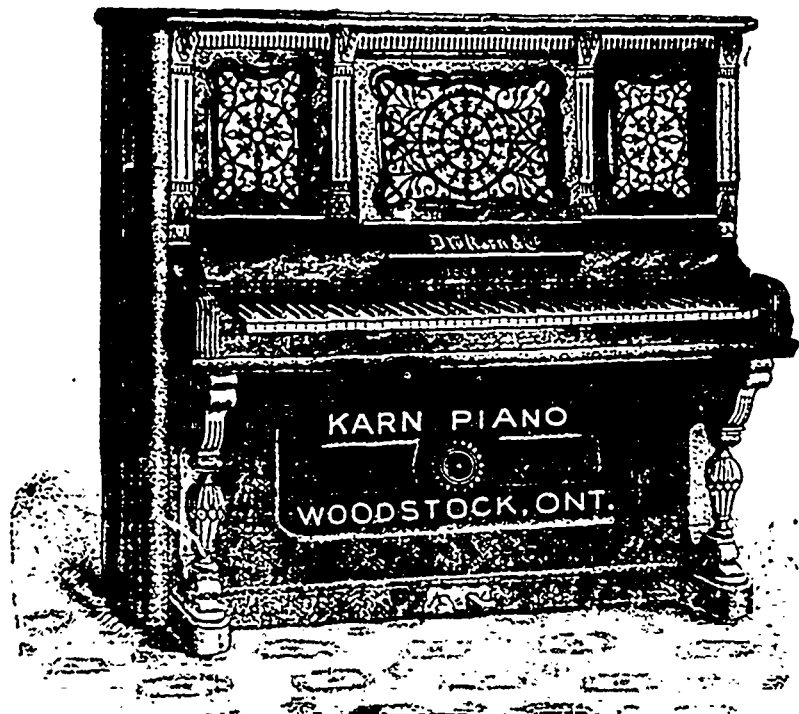
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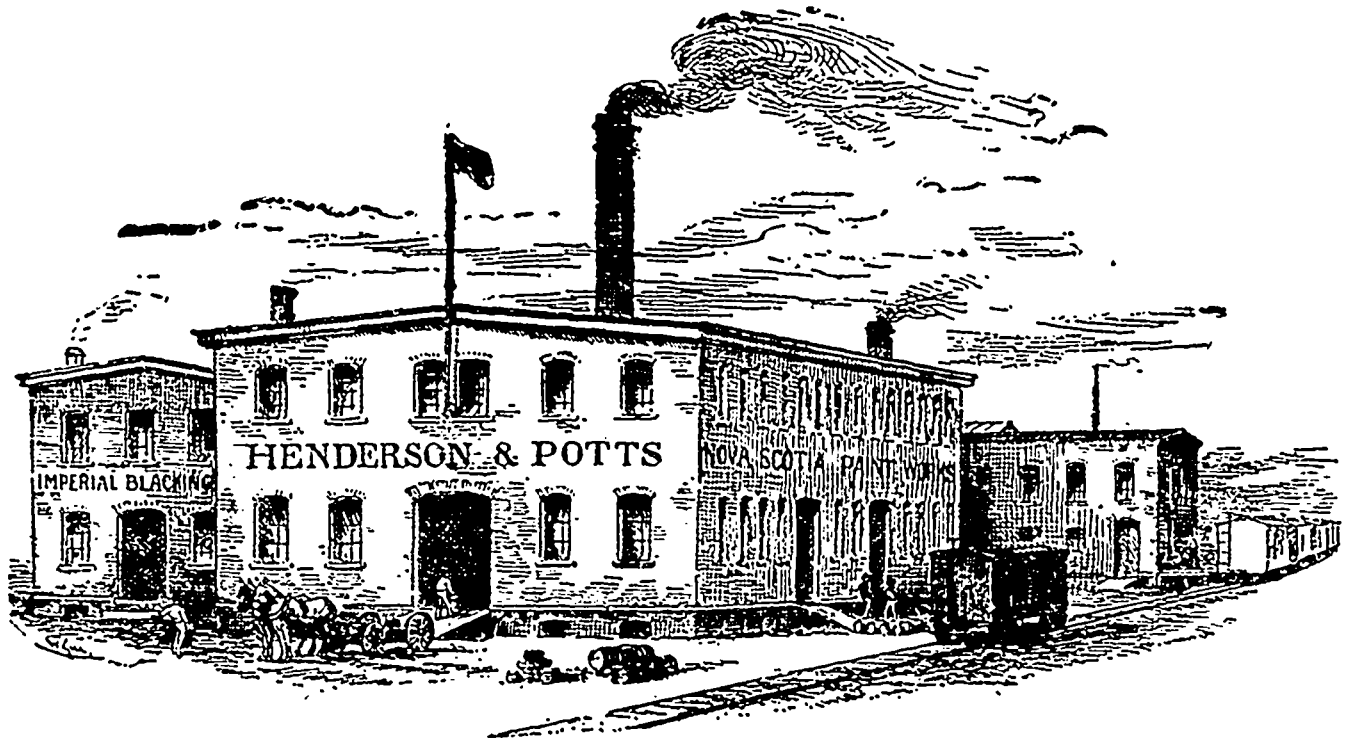
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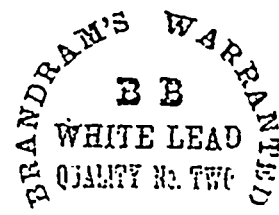
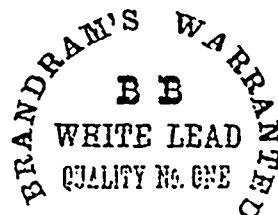
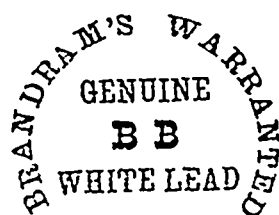
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