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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY 15, 1889.

{ VOL 6  
No. 7 }

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We have several times dwelt on the misuse in public writing of the words "shall" and "will," and "should" and "would." The last time, we gave at great length the detailed strictures on this ungainly and awkward fashion of Professor Mathews, of Chicago University, who has proved himself an able champion of purity of diction. So far we might apparently as well have gone to the top of Blomidon and read Dr. Mathews to the winds of heaven, but we have now the pleasure of learning that Sir Daniel Wilson has taken the subject up. Perhaps the numberless offenders will hear him!

"Max O'Rell" begins his witty and good-humored sketch "Jonathan and His Continent," with a pleasantry doubtless suggested to him by Carlyle's pungent satire on the people of England. The population of the United States, he says, is "sixty millions—mostly colonels." The title of M. Blouet's book, by the way, is an adroit titillation of American vanity; but it is not yet Jonathan's Continent, and Jonathan has so well succeeded in generating Canadian dislike to his institutions, his manners, his customs, and his morals, that if there ever existed a remote possibility of such a culmination it has now dwindled to a vanishing point.

We give, in another note, the somewhat startling substance, as we found it, of an alleged report of a committee of the "British Medical Association." We do not ourselves feel confidence in the authenticity or authority of the statement, and it is only fair to indicate that these are impugned by more than one respectable Prohibitionist correspondent of the daily Press. It is pointed out that there is no proof that the report is that of a committee of the "British Medical Association," which is, however, not, as we think it was implied by one of the correspondents, a doubtful title, but is a real, and, we presume, responsible society, whose President is (or was) Professor Gairdner, M. D., of Glasgow; President-Elect, C. G. Wheelhouse, F. R. C. S., Leeds; offices, 429 Strand, London. It is also urged that insurance offices discriminate in favor of abstainers.

We note in the estimates that the sum of \$17,000 has been set aside to extend the Intercolonial along the water front in St. John. In Halifax some wide-awake merchants have taken up the question of extending the Intercolonial along the water front of the harbor, with branches or sidings running down the numerous wharves, and have had plans and surveys made showing the practicability of the improvement. As far as we can learn, this much needed extension, that should greatly increase the value of water frontage, is blocked by a few owners of wharf property, who demand an exorbitant price for the privilege of extending the railway across their lands. These "penny wise and pound foolish" individuals should be settled with in some manner, as an improvement so vitally important to the commercial interests of the city must not be longer delayed.

The *Empire*, in a forcible article, points out that many of the most valuable "timber limits" in Ontario have been granted to citizens of the neighboring Republic, who would, had it not been for the wise action of the Dominion Government, have stripped the forests, and then have shipped the logs to the States, to be converted into lumber, thus depriving Canadians of even the small employment now afforded. In mining matters there has been still more unjustifiable action, the finest deposits of iron, copper, lead, &c., having been granted to foreigners, who refuse to put up works in the Dominion to treat the ores, but ship the product of the mines to be treated at their own smelting works in the States. As the citizens of Kansas and other States are legislating to prevent foreigners from owning real estate, the *Empire* concludes that, as far as the Dominion is concerned, the policy is decidedly one-sided, and if the States continue their illiberal policy it is about time for the Dominion to retaliate by the enactment of protective laws.

Some extraordinary and startling statistics of Divorce have been recently published. It appears that from 1868 to 1888, inclusive, 135 divorces have been granted in Canada. Of these 19 belonged to Ontario, and 7 only to Quebec. The Maritime Provinces, which have their own Divorce Courts, show, we regret to see, a higher figure. They stand as follows:—Nova Scotia 52, New Brunswick 42, and Prince Edward Island 15. Great Britain is justly alarmed at having had 6,381 divorces in 30 years, which is sad enough, but this large total sinks into utter insignificance beside that of the United States, which, from 1867 to 1886, inclusive, adds up to the shameful figures of 329,003. The lowest figure is that of 9,926 in 1867, which exceeds the whole thirty years' iniquity of Great Britain by over 3,000. It is supposed that 30,000 would be a moderate rate at which to place the further divorces of the last two years, unenumerated above. It is no wonder that thoughtful men begin to think the sacredness of the marriage tie to be the most burning question of the day.

## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is satisfactory to learn that Dr. Goldwin Smith's candidature for the Presidency of the St. George's Society, of Toronto, has been rejected. It is impossible for anyone to say with certainty what Dr. Goldwin Smith is, but the Society, with whom we entirely agree, are certain that he is not at this juncture a fit and proper person to be its head.

The St. John *Gazette*, although a strong supporter of the Dominion Government, is forced to condemn in no measured terms the action of the Intercolonial authorities in so raising the freight rates on coal as to compel the shutting down of the Spring Hill mines. That some one has made a most serious blunder is quite evident, but we trust that, now the matter has been brought to the attention of the Government, the rate will be at once reduced to the former figure.

The Montreal Carnival is over. No doubt Montreal makes a good deal of money out of this festival, which seems to have become a recognized institution, but we doubt if it does not do more harm than good to the country at large, by sustaining the idea that Canada is nothing if not icy. This objection would not lie to a Summer Carnival at Halifax, the suggestions as to which are said to have come too late last year. It cannot be said to be too late now that the matter is again brought before the public.

Recent events leave no possible doubt that there is a storehouse of weapons kept always ready at Berlin to be used against anyone, native or foreign, who dares to oppose Prince Bismarck. Ambassadors cannot help feeling that if they cross him, he or his newspapers will be at their throats. It is not in honorable human nature to stand bullying, while Prince Bismarck has developed into a thorough bully, and his promising son follows in his tracks with all his father's insolence, but without his father's brains. Long tenure of absolute power and influence has developed the Chancellor's despotic temper 'till it has, so to speak, run away with him, and led him into demonstrations which can only be called childish. Both Bismarck and his ill-conditioned master are making themselves so generally obnoxious that even they may be made to feel that it is not well to have no friends.

The state of Hayti is deplorable. It seems inevitable that the negro, left to himself, should revert to absolute savagery, and it is sad to see the most majestic of the Antilles, except Cuba, given over to his possession and misrule. We do not think French colonization a benefit to the world, but it would have been far better if France had never evacuated the Island. It has, we believe, been hinted that both France and Germany have begun to interest themselves in the state of affairs there, but it would probably be imagining a vain thing to hope that anything can be done.

The *Montreal Witness*, a paper whose sympathies are much more with the Liberals than with the Conservatives, thus severely, but justly, rebukes the recent glorification by the Quebec Liberals of the corrupt Mr. McShane:—"With a certain political party in this Province the highway to glory seems to be in being caught corrupting the voters. A man plainly convicted of this crime has had nothing but ovations since at the hands of all ranks from the high-toned political club in Montreal down to the Quebec rabble. Ministers and members of Parliament have disgraced themselves by making themselves prominent in this apotheosis of corruption."

The *Week* questions whether Mr. Wiman has done a service or an injury to Canada by his article in the *North American Review*. "If," it says, "before, the Jingoism of the Blair variety were casting envious eyes upon the land which they deemed a strip of frost bound soil bordering on an illimitable waste of snow and ice, how will they feel, now that they are told by one of themselves, and one who knows, that it is a bigger country than their own, with vaster sources of wealth in forest and mine, and with climate and conditions better adapted for the development of the combined physical and mental energies of men? Is it really kindness which prompts Mr. Wiman to dangle such a prize before the eyes of his avaricious and aggressive fellow-countrymen, or has he some dark and sinister design?" Undoubtedly, we should say, the latter.

Any one would until recently have been justified in stating the story of the mutiny of the Bounty to be a closed page of history. It appears, however, that it is not so. The true name (everybody seems to have two names now) of the famous John Adams was Alexander Smith. When serving in a man-of-war under this, his real name, he rescued a Midshipman from drowning by jumping overboard after him. Smith could not be found when the young man told his story, but his relatives paid into a bank, at compound interest, \$500, to be paid to him whenever he should be discovered. This deposit now amounts to \$466,560, and one of three grandsons of Adams has, it is said, proved the identity of his grandfather with Smith, has put the matter into the hands of a Sydney law firm, and returned to Norfolk Island. Many applicants have arisen from time to time, but have failed to establish their claims.

We mark with pleasure a notice in the *Dalhousie Gazette* for January, of a lecture recently delivered in Ithaca, N. Y., by Prof. Schurman, on the "Political Situation in Canada." Dr. Schurman finds the taxation for all purposes less at present per capita in Canada than in the United States, tho' a few years may alter the relative position. "We have made great sacrifices," he said, "for the N. W., and it has so far been the mill-stone about our neck, but eventually it will be our salvation." Of Mr. Blaine, and his idea that by maintaining the tariff against Canada they would eventually force her into political union, Dr. Schurman says that Statesman had wrongly read the history of his own country if he thought that a free people could be so coerced. Dr. Schurman deserves the thanks of all true Canadians, and we may add that a people incapable of making and enduring sacrifices is unworthy of becoming a nation.

The Extradition Treaty has been rejected by the United States. Well, if the Americans prefer that Canada should continue to be an asylum for their swindlers and defaulters we can not gainsay them, and all that can be said is, that the course pursued is worthy of a nation which tolerates with complacency, open conspiracy of the most truculent nature against a friendly power, even to the extent of permitting bodies of filibusters to publicly organize and arm for the invasion of its territory, and to actually carry out such invasion in four or five distinct localities. It is almost unnecessary to recall Ridgeway, Eccles-Hill, &c., but the publicity of the Fenian preparations is forcibly brought to mind again by the evidence of Beach before the Parnell Commission. Notwithstanding the hostile attitude of the United States, however, it may yet be a question whether it would not be expedient to afford them the means of recovering their scoundrels, leaving to them the odium of sheltering dynamiters as long as they elect to relish the obloquy.

We are in receipt of the Annual Report of the N. S. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty. This report is exceedingly well got up, and contains much valuable information to the humane. Especially we note the clear instructions as to the steps to be taken in preferring charges of cruelty. The amount of subscriptions, however, published from March 1887, to March 1888, tho' indicative of liberality in a number of instances, foremost of which is a contribution of \$20 by Mr. G. S. Campbell of Weymouth, amounts to only \$333. The generosity of the Halifax public to all causes of mercy and charity is so conspicuous, that we feel confident of aiding the Society by suggesting that its share of their liberality is scarcely what it should be, in view of the admirable objects of the institution. The limited list of subscribers, out of whom eleven are down for \$10 each, and twenty-seven for \$5, seems to show that the claims of the Society on the benevolence of the public are not so generally known as they ought to be. Will not our Daily Contemporaries give them a hearty lift?

We desire to impress upon our readers that it is our endeavor to give in our poetical selections only pieces of sterling value and sentiment. In this connection we omitted, at the time of publication, to direct notice to the clear-cut grace and completeness of Miss Roberts' "Penelope," which appeared in our issue of the 18th ultimo.

The City Council want waking up a little. There are numerous, and just, complaints of the want of light in the South-western suburbs, and the nuisance of trotting trucks and coal carts yet remains unabated. Incidentally we remark that a considerable portion of our citizens are still apparently in blissful ignorance that there is a right side and a wrong side of the foot-paths for pedestrianism. If the city were more crowded people would soon learn that locomotion is made very unpleasant by ignorance of the rule of the *pavé* which enjoins every one to keep to his own right hand side of the way. But we do not hold our Urban Fathers responsible for the public stupidity.

It is worthy of note that the Kindergarten has been adopted in Boston as an established adjunct of the Public School system. Its value had been long recognized, but the trouble and expense might still have stood in the way of its adoption had not private benevolence established a school at its own cost. The success of this initiative determined the committee to follow it up. Experiments in manual training have also resulted so favorably that a separate and fully equipped school has been recommended, to which pupils can be sent from the grammar-schools. Another new departure has been made in imparting to girls efficient instruction in sewing, and cookery which has also been highly satisfactory in its results. Special teachers are of course required in these new branches, but the advantages would be so great that we hope to see our school boards follow the example of Boston at an early date.

Yesterday was St. Valentine's day. St. Valentine was, according to some ecclesiastical writers, a Bishop or Presbyter, and is said to have been beheaded in the reign of Claudius, A. D., 270. He is credited with so lovable a disposition that the custom of choosing Valentines on his festival had a distinct reference to him. The amative idea connected with the day is, however, thought by many to have originated in the superstition that birds choose their mates on it. The most probable theory is derived from the Lupercalia, the ancient Roman festival of purification, at which the names of young women were placed in a box, whence they were taken by young men as chance directed. The custom of choosing Valentines thus existed very early. The modern adaptation of it seems to be slowly dying out, and it will probably not be many years before it will be almost as obsolete as the old English festivities of the 1st of May and the grotesque mummeries of Guy Fawkes' day.

Another reform in the Postal Service of Canada is much required, and should be instituted as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. This is the insurance by the Government of letters and packages containing matter of value. This is not a new idea, having been in practical operation for several years in all the principal countries of continental Europe. The system of registration that obtains with us is a farce. The Postal Department does not guarantee the delivery of registered letters. If such go astray, they only promise to endeavor to discover where they were lost. Surely a consolation to those who lose important letters, or those containing valuables! In Europe, the sender fills up a form containing a statement of the value of the contents of the letter or package, and pays a small percentage of the value as a premium. The Government then assumes the responsibility for its safe and prompt delivery. If it goes astray either by robbery, fire, collision, or any other cause, the Government pays the amount insured. The package insured can only be delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, who opens it and counts its contents in the presence of the Post Office agent who delivers it. If its value exceeds that named in the statement of the sender the surplus is confiscated, and the sender is heavily fined besides. This effectually prevents attempts to cheat the Post Office of a portion of the premium due. The plan is completely successful there, and would be so here, besides adding a considerable item to the revenue.

The British Medical Association recently appointed a committee to investigate the average length of life attained by people who totally abstained from the use of spirituous beverages, of those who drink moderately, and of the class who drink to excess. This committee, composed of distinguished men, investigated 4,324 deaths, and their report is of startling interest. The committee divided the deaths into five general classes:—First—Total abstainers. Second—Habitually temperate drinkers. Third—Careless drinkers. Fourth—Very free drinkers. Fifth—Very intemperate drinkers. The average age attained by the different classes was as follows. Class I—total abstainers, 51.6 years; class II—habitually temperate drinkers, 63½ years; class III—careless drinkers, 59½ years; class IV—free drinkers, 57½ years; class V—very intemperate drinkers, 53 years. These figures show the startling fact that the lives of those who do not drink at all are of the shortest duration, and that those who drink temperately live the longest. Even the drunkards lived on an average longer than the total abstainers. In another computation submitted by this committee, all deaths under the age of 30 years were excluded, and the average length of life of the five mentioned classes produced the following result: Class I, 57½ years; class II, 66½; class III 61½; class IV, 58½; class V, 53½. Here also it appears that the moderate use of spirituous beverages insures a longer lease of life than total abstinence. We think that had a distinction been made between those who drink fermented beverages, and those who drink distilled liquors habitually, it would have resulted favorably to the former class.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

SONG BIRDS.

Ah, in the summer, the blythe golden summer,  
Songs to my heart came as birds to a tree,  
Piping and thrilling, each jubilant comor  
Full of song-secrets, of bird-ecstasy.

Now in December, the cold white December,  
Few come and sad ones, to sing through the snow,  
Waking my heart but to bid it remember  
That childhood has gone, as the sweet summers go.  
Miss J. E. GOSTWYCKE ROBERTS.

A little boy who had been used to receive his older brother's old toys and clothes, recently remarked, "Ma, shall I have to marry his widow when he dies."

Miss Gotham (to Mr. Wabash, recently returned from abroad)—I suppose you were at court while in London, Mr. Wabash?  
Mr. Wabash (uneasily)—Well—or—yes, Miss Gotham, only once, and then I got off with a merely nominal fine.

JUST AFTER THE KISS.—Mrs. Kershaw—how well you are looking, dear! and what beautiful diamonds? How long were you in Paris?  
Mrs. Coggsball—"We didn't go there at all."  
Mrs. Korshaw—"Why, I didn't know they made them so perfectly deceptive anywhere else."—Judge.

She had expected it for some time, she thought it had come at last.  
"Miss Lulu," he began in a low tone of voice, "living alone at the Hoffman House is not what it is cracked up to be. It is a lonely life at best for a young man of domestic tastes, and I feel that I must make a change. I want to ask you Miss Lulu, if— if—"

Miss Lulu (with a beating heart and a raising inflection)—"Yes, Mr. Cruikshank."  
He (continuing)—"If it wouldn't be the wisest plan for me to take up a suit in some bachelor apartment house?"

J. H. Shorthouse, the author of "John Inglesant" and "The Countess Evo," is a chemical manufacturer, the successor of several generations of the same name who have carried on the business in Birmingham, Eng. He owes literary achievements to an impediment in his speech, as this has always prevented him from expressing in words his ideas on any subject that strongly interested him. In early life he joined an essay society, and "John Inglesant" was the development of this essay writing.

A good story regarding the late Bayard Taylor, which has never appeared in print, is told at Cornell University. Taylor was at a large dinner party given by President White. In the post-prandial conversation something was said regarding restaurants. "By the way" said one, "what does the word restaurant signify?" Quick as a flash, Bayard Taylor said: "it comes from *res*, a thing, and *taurus*, a bull, therefore, a bully thing." The laughter that greeted this sally settled the immortality of the joke, and professors and students alike delight to repeat it.

"Out in Australia," said Mrs Slick, "the government is offering a bounty for a killin off the rabbits which have become superfluous in that colony, but our government has shut its eyes to the Halifax rat pest, and those abominable varmin is multiplien' so fast that below stairs arter dark isn't habitable. What with rats in the cellars, rats in the walls, and rats under the floors domestic peacefulness is unpracticable. Ye, I used rough on rats and found it worked fine for my house, but I don't like to be unneighborly, and I didn't feel just right when the lady next door called me in to show me the remains of a horrid dead rat that the man had found under her parlor floor, and told me of the expense she had been put to, but when she hinted that someone in the neighborhood was usin pisin, I spoke right up, and said that I didn't like hints, that that wasn't no Slick rat or it would'nt have been dead in her house, and that if she had studied nateral history she would have known that rats often die without been pisin'd, and would you think it, my neighbor got hoppin' mad and now we just bow stiff like when we meet in the street?"

"Its too bad," said Mrs. Slick as she looked over her mail yesterday morning, "its too bad that a respectable body like me should have to tolerate the modern abuse of a good old ancient custom. When I was a gal, I used to get valertines as was pleasin' to a body's self-esteem, but now a-day's any body thinks he has the right to send a vallerntine to anybody, and I don't think much of the idea. I'm putty good-natered, but I can't stand this impertinence. Here I've got a vallerntine with a low necked woman a dressed in short sleeves, and ugly as Mr. J's wife, and these are the lines as they calls poetry attached to the bottom.

Madam my name is rollin Dick  
I'm often well and seldom sick,  
I makes my livelihood on tick,  
And I want to get married very quick.  
I think myself a downwright brick,  
And in matters of love all men I lick,  
My name is good, my sir-name's Mick—  
O'roy is the rest of my name so slick  
And I want to marry Mrs. Slick!

Such poetry is insultin' to the memory of my dear departed, and a downright abuse of the mattin' season. That's a fact."

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John St., Montreal.

SHIRTS, HO!

When Lazarus lay at the gate quite alone,  
Bewailing his sores, rags and dirt;  
Fine linen was dear, and white muslin unknown,  
And no one could spare him a shirt.  
But things in our day are better by far,  
And we live in more gen'al times,  
For we, notwithstanding the rumors of wa,  
Are giving fine shirts for TRN Dimes!  
Of choicest material, and value most rare,  
With fine work from wristband to collar  
And the best of the land such a garment might wear,  
I though the price of it's ONLY A DOLLAR!  
Fine white shirts for a dollar!!!  
I heard some f.o.k. holler  
Or was it the voice of the waffer?  
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In the city who make this great offer!

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evening should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 15. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with ninety-seven of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

A Canadian Woman's Enfranchisement Association has been formed in Toronto.

The Government has decided to restore the old freight rates for coal on the I. C. R.

The vote on the repeal of the Scott Act in Colchester County, will be taken on April 4th.

The Lunenburg Water Company is getting up a prospectus on which to solicit stock in a few days.

Charlottetown has been having cold weather. The mercury was reported 16 degrees below zero last Saturday night.

It is hinted that a forth-coming measure will make provision for extending the pension system to the North-West Mounted Police.

A new paper is to be started in Windsor, Ontario, to specially oppose annexation. It is to be named "Our Flag, and our Queen."

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Historical Society took place on Tuesday evening, when officers for the ensuing year were elected.

There have been seven convictions for violation of the Scott Act in Moncton this year, and St. Stephen reports eleven convictions since January the first.

His Grace the Archbishop was "at home" on Tuesday afternoon for the reception of his numerous friends. The gathering was very large and comprehensive.

At a recent meeting of the Natural History Society of Toronto, the president, Mr. J. H. Pearce, spoke strongly in favor of the establishment of botanical gardens.

Pictou has a flourishing amateur dramatic club which lately put the well known play Esmeralda on the boards in a manner which gave much pleasure to their patrons.

The people of Wolfville are seriously considering the necessity of devising some means of protecting themselves from fire. A meeting was held in Witter's Hall one evening last week to talk it over.

After patient waiting Halifaxians are now fairly on runners, and with the moon-light nights, the mild weather and abundant supply of the "beautiful," it is probable that many will enjoy good sleigh drives.

Russell Brothers, of Newcastle, N. B., have lately been forwarding considerable quantities of smelts from Thomson Station to the U. States. They are taken at Doherty Creek, Port Philip, and Pugwash.

Rev. Dr. Patterson presented a valuable collection of archaeological specimens to Dalhousie College on Monday evening last, when the regular meeting of the institute of Natural Science took place. A number of ladies were present.

The Montreal Witness of Feb. 7th has a very interesting account of the doings during Carnival week, together with several good illustrations of the palaces of former years and the various turn outs which took part in the fancy drive this year.

Our exchanges have been telling of all the extraordinary unwelcome-like things that have come under their observation. We regret to say that the grass is not growing in our office nor have we a live caterpillar crawling about, and "birds in their little nests" are far from us.

The Springhill Merchants' Association have appointed a committee to prepare a petition asking the Government to change the route of the Intercolonial railway between Salt Spring and Athol. The proposed alteration is to bring the main line through or near Springhill.

Some of the trains filled with passengers to the Montreal Carnival last week were snowed up for a number of hours. The sufferings of the people are described as terrible, both from cold and hunger, some of the trains being detained for eighteen hours, during which time no food was to be obtained.

The Gripsack for February is again more than up to its January mark. It is not only the best arranged and most valuable "vade mecum" we have ever seen, but seems to be gradually taking on some of the characteristics of a good magazine. It is in itself a complete refutation of pessimistic opinion as to the unimportance of our manufacturing interests.

The services in honor of the Rev. Dr. McCulloch's jubilee commenced in Truro on Sunday last, when the venerable gentleman preached to fully one thousand persons. The other clergymen of the town made feeling references to the event from their respective pulpits. The special jubilee exercises took place in the First Presbyterian Church yesterday.

The ice-dealers began cutting in the Dartmouth lakes on Monday. The ice is not very thick and the probability is that there will not be much housed this season. Only millionaires will be able to indulge in ice-cream next summer, and the poor young man will have to think of something less expensive to satisfy the longings of his best girl during the dog days.

The Moncton Times says:—"The item of \$67,000 for Intercolonial works at Moncton, which appeared in the estimates as brought down to parliament on Friday, is for machine shop enlargement and improvement, and for the erection of a new round house. The provision of additional round-house accommodation was some time ago found to be necessary."

Rev. Dr. Sawyer, D. D., president of Acadia College, slipped on the ice last Saturday and broke his arm a short distance above the elbow.

Fancy dress skating carnivals seem to be appreciated throughout the country, as nearly all of our exchanges this week have announced either a coming event or given an account of one that has taken place. The carnival must be a boon to the young people of both sexes in country towns, where things, even when people try to keep them going, will sometimes get slow.

Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's University, lately lectured in Ottawa, on Canada, Australia and Great Britain. He spoke nearly two hours on secession, suicide, (independence) and citizenship, claiming that the young men of Canada and Australia wanted to be a nation, and that nothing else would satisfy them. There was a large audience present, Mr. Sanford Fleming presiding.

"Cleanliness is next to Godliness" and the young man who recently staved in the head of a barrel of grease in St. John, was discovered by the state of his hands. A little water would have cleared him of the deed, but being caught with such incontrovertible evidence on him, he was led to confess that he was the guilty party. Uncleanliness seems to have served the cause of justice on this occasion.

We observe with satisfaction that the first number of a new magazine of Canadian History, designed "to foster the sentiment of interest in the past, pride in the present, and confidence in the future of the Dominion," has been published in Montreal. It is edited by Mr. W. J. White, A.M., of that city, and the number issued promises well. We hope it may awaken interest in our history, than which none is more romantic.

The new by-law requiring milk dealers in Hamilton, Ont., to procure licenses to sell this most necessary commodity, is being vigorously resisted. Only 50 out of 200 dealers had up to last Saturday made application for licenses and the objections to the by-law were given practical form by a meeting of the Milk Dealers' Association. The principal complaint made against the by-law is that the standard for butter fat is too high.

The plans for the Grand Narrows bridge have been completed. The length is 1800 ft. from shore to shore, and the greatest depth of water 72 ft. The bridge will rest on piers built up from the bottom of the lake, and placed about 80 or 90 ft. apart. It will be furnished with a draw which will remain open for ship transit the whole time, except for a few minutes daily while trains are in the act of crossing. The cost has not yet been even approximately estimated.

Last week's carnival at the Rink was a great success, so far as an immense attendance and the corresponding amount of entrance fees would make it so, but it was fairly open to some of the strictures passed upon it by our daily contemporaries. One point adverted to was the venerable age of some of the costumes. This, however, is a trifle. However familiar some of them may be they all go to the making up of a gay and striking spectacle. A great nuisance last Thursday was the omnipresent small boy, whose only idea of a rink performance seems to be rushing round it at break-neck speed. More than one lady got a fall through the recklessness of these young demons, which the wetness of the ice rendered more than usually unpleasant.

The meetings of the Salvation Army, held in the Academy of Music on Saturday, Sunday and Monday evenings last, attracted large audiences. This was mainly due to the presence of the Household Band, composed of twenty seven players. Although a brass band, the playing of these performers was entirely free from that aggravating brassiness which characterizes most organizations of the kind. The selections were certainly not classical, but they were sweetly tuneful and of a kind likely to leave a lasting impression upon those who heard them rendered by the Household Band. The members of this band are zealots in the cause which they have espoused and work day in and day out without remuneration. Such zeal cannot fail to inspire admiration.

Mr. and Mrs. Phelps arrived in New York on the steamer *Lahn* last Saturday.

The U. S. consul at Samoa has received a notification from the State Department that his resignation would be acceptable, as his views are not in harmony with those of the administration.

The Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company of New York has been awarded the contract for the construction of seven dynamite guns at their bid of \$35,000. The guns are to be ready for service in eight months from the date of contract.

The U. S. government is reported to have opened negotiations with the ship owners of Pennsylvania to carry coal over two thousand miles, to the Samoa Islands. Three thousand tons of coal are wanted at the U. S. coaling station there.

John A. McDonald, doorkeeper at a Boston dime museum, is to become the possessor of \$100,000 by the will of his uncle, Lieutenant Governor James H. McDonald of Escanaba, Mich. (a native of Pictou, N. S.) who was killed in a railroad accident, Jan. 26.

Gladstone, (Michigan) is reported to be one of the smartest of western towns. Fourteen months ago it began to be, and was named after the Grand Old Man. To day it has 2000 inhabitants and all modern improvements in the way of electric light, fire apparatus, etc.

The annual report of the American (New York) Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, records the Society's receipts during the year as \$105,519. It investigated 3,052 cases, prosecuted 991, and did much other good work. We commend this record to our own benevolent citizens.

We are in receipt of the February number of *Our Dumb Animals*, (Godard Building, 19 Milk St., Boston, 50 cents per annum) We note with pleasure a sarcastic illustration of the abominable check, or bearing rein. It is an excellent publication. We wish there was one like it published in Canada.

A bill is said to be introduced in the U.S. Congress proposing to increase the duty on lumber three dollars per thousand in addition to the present duty, and also to impose duties on several other Canadian products, in retaliation for the action of the Canadian government imposing an increased export duty upon pine logs.

The United States Commissioner to the Melbourne Exposition has returned much pleased with his trip. He paid special attention to the trees of the big island, and has brought home the seeds of many useful varieties. One of these is the black wattle, a tree which yields the heaviest percentage of tannin of any known. Its bark is worth \$60 per ton at the tannery.

Four Chinamen recently built a wash-house over a boiling spring in Canyon City, and were doing a flourishing business. A few days ago a box of soap dropped accidentally into the spring, with the result that the washing apparatus and the Chinamen were badly mixed up. The geyser sent up a boiling stream to the height of over a hundred feet for over three hours, and when it subsided the bodies of the celestials were found some distance from the scene. It is a question whether they were in the soup or the soap, at any rate they were dead.

A shock of earthquake was felt in Bolton and Manchester, England, on Monday.

The primate of Greece, Mons. Prokopios, died of heart disease on Tuesday last.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Naples on the 12th inst., and Vesuvius is reported to be again active.

London, G. B., is to have an ice carnival in Albert Hall in March. Princess Christian and Mary are aiding the project.

Envoys from the Madhi report that another attack will soon be made upon Suakim by the Soudanese.

The recent number of the *Contemporary Review* containing an unsigned article entitled "The Bismarck Dynasty," is not allowed to circulate in Germany.

The Presidents of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal have decided to hold a conference to discuss the advisability of forming a federal union of the two States.

The Australian Colonies have invited Canada to send delegates to Australia to consider the question of closer cable communication, instead of Australia sending delegates to Canada.

Sunday is now observed as a day of rest in Japan. The custom began with the closing of the Government establishments on Sunday, and the citizens of Tokio soon followed the example.

The Chinese riots at Chin-Keang-Foo are over. Chinese soldiers occupy the place, and quiet prevails. The cause of the disturbance was the antipathy of the populace to an obnoxious police inspector.

A Rome despatch says there is talk of a betrothal of Prince Emanuel, eldest son of the Duke of Aosta and nephew of King Humbert, to Archduchess Margarete, daughter of Archduke Charles Louis of Austria.

The insurgents at Zanzibar have reduced their demand for the ransom of the German missionaries to 7,000 rupees and the exchange of three slave-dealers whom the Germans captured. The heat is unbearable.

The trial of William O'Brien is to take place at Killarney on Monday. A force of military escorted him from Tralee to Killarney on Tuesday, and proclamations were posted along the route forbidding the gathering of crowds.

The proposed visit of the Shah to England causes embarrassment to the court officials, his Persian Majesty's habits and tone of thought not being such as to render him agreeable to English, or any other civilized society.

Heavy snow storms are reported from Germany, Austria, and France this week, and the English and Irish coasts have been visited by gales of unusual violence. At Pembroke a ferry boat capsized drowning nine persons.

It is said that, on the night of Boulanger's election, Premier Floquet proposed to the cabinet that Gen. Boulanger be arrested as a conspirator against the republic. A majority agreed, but DeFreycinet protested, fearing bloodshed. The matter was then dropped.

The Prince of Wales, in his military capacity of Colonel-in-Chief of the Blucher Hussars, will pay a formal visit to the Emperor of Germany in the spring, and so soon as the year of mourning for his father is over, the Kaizer will be the guest of Queen Victoria at Windsor for about ten days.

The London edition of the *New York Herald* appeared on the 4th inst. for the first time. Much indignation is expressed at the publication of the paper on Sunday. James Gordon Bennet now owns papers in New York, Paris and London, and all are successful apparently. His next venture will probably be in Australia.

Henry Labouchere, in a telegram to the *New York World*, says that: "In a list which has been published of the sovereigns, ex-sovereigns and princes who have died mysteriously, the name of Napoleon Third has been included. The latter, though I believe the fact has never been publicly stated, died while under chloroform, which had been administered to him when he was about to undergo a painful operation."

The new constitution of Japan was promulgated from the throne by the Mikado on Wednesday. It establishes a house of peers, partly hereditary, partly elective, and partly nominated by the Mikado, and a house of commons of 300 members. All men over the age of 25 years and who pay taxes amounting to \$25 yearly have the right of suffrage.

There was a monster demonstration of working men in Hyde Park, London, on Tuesday, to denounce the Government coercive measures in Ireland, and express sympathy with William O'Brien. There was a snow-storm at the time but it did not interfere with the demonstration in the least. Thousands of men marched to the Park with bands and banners. Speeches were delivered from twelve platforms.

The Eiffel Tower in Paris has now reached the height of over seven hundred feet, and is said to be literally lost in the clouds. Its intended height is 1000 feet, and when completed it may certainly be classed with the wonders of the world. The illustrations of it show the lower part spread out in the shape of four feet, and the whole structure looks like a gigantic pagoda. The central platform is to be used as a cafe, and five francs will entitle a visitor to go the top of the tower either in a captive balloon or by a series of lifts.

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**A LIGHT WITHDRAWN.**

Into his life a presence smiled,  
As in a dark and lonely room  
Haunted by strange wind-whispers wild,  
Blaze of a hearth-fire breaks the gloom  
Edging the black with golden bloom:  
Into his life her presence smiled,

As in grey woods the leafage springs,  
Lighting the long deserted trees  
With tender greenness April brings,  
So from her heart to his came ease  
And hopes he had never dared to seize,  
As in grey woods the leafage springs.

Set to the music of a word,  
Suddenly all his life rang clear,  
Longed-for of old but lately heard  
Sweet as the waking of the year;  
Wonderful stories thrilled his ear,  
Set to the music of a word.

Seen in the light of this dear love  
Earth seemed so little, Heaven so sure  
Tenderest skies that bent above  
Sent him never a ray more pure;  
Easy were all things to endure  
Seen in the light of this dear love.

Into the darkness fled the flame,  
Cold, forsaken, the hearthstone lay,  
Thickly trooping the shadows came,  
Blown on their wild unresting way  
Fleeing before the feet of day:  
Into the darkness fled the flame.

Out of his life her presence stole  
Bearing his fairest dreams of bliss,  
Rending his heart to wake his soul,  
Leaving him who had thought to miss  
Never on earth her smile, her kiss;  
Out of his life her presence stole.

Led to the Heavens by a smile  
Dropped him at parting, strangely sweet,  
Fixing his hope the weary while  
On the bourne unseen where their souls should meet.  
In the Homeward pathway he set his feet;  
Led to the Heavens by a smile.

MISS J. E. GOSWYCKE ROB R

**OUR OTTAWA LETTER.**

There was an unusually large attendance upon the opening of the House of Parliament last week, which brought to mind the fête days of the Lorne regime, when "live Royalty" sojourned amongst us, and was the cynosure of awestruck colonial eyes. This fact must be accepted as a flattering tribute to the new Governor-General's popularity.

Certainly the references to Lord Stanley by speakers upon the Address from the Throne in both Houses were most cordial, and could not fail to convince him that he will have the patriotic support and esteem of the entire Canadian people in the administration of his office. Not the least pleasing feature of the debate upon his first official address was the fact that the most eloquent tribute to the family of which the noble Lord is so distinguished a member, and the kindest allusions to the Sovereign he represents, came from the lips of a French-Canadian,—the Hon. Wilfred Laurier.

The crush at Their Excellencies' "drawing-room" in the Senate Chamber on Saturday evening, almost equalled the "madding crowd" which rendered famous Lord Lansdowne's inaugural reception at Calcutta recently. By some accident of "red-tape" barbarity an immense throng of guests of both sexes were packed together in a small corridor heated to an abnormal degree, and there were literally steamed and grilled for some two hours before egress was allowed them. As the ladies had no opportunity of rearranging their somewhat shaken toilets before being presented, you may imagine that their strictures upon the cause of their affliction were vigorous and scathing. It is quite safe to predict, however, that these ladies will not forewear gubernatorial receptions for the future. It is really wonderful to note the stoicism with which our fair sisters encounter the thorns which so persistently attend the roses that strew the pathway of fashionable society.

The day is past when the people of the United States were supposed to believe in that silly apothegm embodied in their constitution that all men are born equal, and indeed nowhere upon the face of the earth may be found so much toadyism and tuft-hunting as in the American Republic to-day. The aristocratic society of the Capital of Canada is proving a great source of attraction to those Americans who have cultivated a disgust for the mob amongst whom they bought and sold and got gain, and yearn for an environment of "blue blood" and the delights of *Savoir-vivre*. Every season sees an increase in the number of visitors of this class.

And yet, ever and anon, a sight-seer quite the antipode of this class strays across the border. A Scion of the "down-east" order of humanity, a village school trustee whose oracular utterances are spasmodically ejected from between his teeth in company with copious solutions of black tobacco. Six ungainly feet of native wit and ignorance, who revels in his *peu-ritual* bigotry and malevolence to the mother-country of his forefathers!

It was an individual who answered fairly to this description who perpetrated the only new joke of the session I have so far heard. At the opening of the House he was observed to be immensely tickled with the performances of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in the discharge of

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his duties. The Yankee's merriment fairly bubbled over when he beheld the three oboisances with which the Usher received instructions to summon the Commons to the Bar of the Senate, (Mr. Kimbor's Court bow is always in the best form, it must be remembered,) and he exclaimed audibly, and with much emphasis:—"Great Scott! if that feller kin bow that way to the Queen's lieutenant, how he would hump himself *if the old gal was here in pussion!*"

The Commons have practically done nothing up to the time of writing, but there are indications of coming storms upon the horizon. The first cloud-burst of debate will probably occur upon Mr. Jamieson's Temperance resolutions, and it is quite likely a division will be had upon that issue, which will test the relative strength of the two parties for the session.

The Senate, after passing the speech from the Throne on Monday, adjourned for two weeks. There are something like seven or eight Petitions for Divorce before the House this session, to which I will refer anon. Mr. Gladstone, in commenting upon Margaret Lee's novel, "Divorce," in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century*, characterizes the marriage question as the greatest and deepest of all human controversies, and one cannot but admit the truth of the remark. The condition of affairs in this regard in the neighboring republic is truly deplorable, and even in Canada we are not without cause for alarm. Parliament must use its strong arm to correct the evil, if moral suasion is powerless to that end. DIXIE.

SHOPPING.

The average woman is not accredited with being a good buyer. It is a familiar picture—the weary, fretful, disappointed being who has worn out her shoes, torn her gown, been jostled and pushed about in a crowded shop, and finally rewarded by a remnant or a bit of lace she did not want and which she purchased only because it was a "bargain." A man in similar circumstances would not imagine that shops were charitable institutions and their keepers philanthropists, and consequently would not expect to get a thing for less than its real value. But the so-called bargains are temptations few women can resist, and the announcement of them will usually bring a crowd of females who neither know what they want nor succeed in obtaining it. Would it not be wiser to resolve at the outset to deal only at shops that have a reputation for honesty, where one will not be deceived about the amount of cotton in a woollen fabric, about the fast qualities of a color and about the genuineness of an imitation lace?

In black stuffs especially beware of bargains; often has a black gown turned a shabby brownish-black after one or two wearings, and the owner has realized that her suit is spoiled for the entire season, simply because she refused to listen to advice and bought cheap black stuff. Black does not seem to cost a deal; but a cashmere, cloth or veiling of good quality will endure brushing, making over and freshening for several seasons. For mourning, remember that bordered nun's-veiling is far preferable to a poor quality crape. Another extravagance in mourning is the plaited crape-ruchings; they blacken the throat and are quite unnecessary, inasmuch as a fold of *lisse* or of plain black ribbon is in equally good taste.

It would be well if every woman knew what she wanted before starting on a shopping excursion, but this is not always possible. At any rate, when in doubt as to the material and color to be chosen, it is best to go to a shop where you can look, question and decide without being over-persuaded by an anxious salesman who makes a percentage when he rids the shop of certain undesirable stuffs. And always go to a shop that is well lighted. A dim religious shade is very well for an afternoon tea, but not for choosing a gown that is to be worn in the open air. When selecting an evening toilette, inspect the goods under gas-light; in most large shops there is a special room for this purpose, but where there is not, a dark corner can be lighted up and you can see how the tint looks. A delicate pink too often seems a faded yellow, and a pale blue a dirty white, unless such a trial has been given it.

Remember that silks usually run two inches narrower than the card indicates; twenty-four often means twenty-two inches wide. In wools the double widths are most desirable, and one really saves in buying them; the cost per yard is a little more, but the quantity gotten is larger and cuts to better advantage. In most cases the fold is on the right side, and when this is not the case the difference between the right and wrong side is usually so pronounced that there is no difficulty in deciding about it.

We are rather prone, especially when not buying ourselves, to talk of the value of real lace. But, after all, there are times when the use of an expensive lace would be foolish. For example, the lace boas in vogue; should fine Chantilly be used for one? Certainly not; instead choose a good imitation of French lace or a *point d'esprit*. For a white one select a good copy of real Valenciennes, a Breton or a *point d'esprit*. For a wrapping that is to be thrown about the throat like a boa, one should never choose hand-made lace.

In buying gloves there is wisdom in letting the salesman put them on your hand, even if they have to be taken off afterwards; then if there should be a tear or a rip, they can be replaced at once by another pair. Then, too, let them be stretched and powdered at the shop by experienced hands. To distinguish between long and short fingered gloves and decide which suits you best, is one of the secrets, not only of a well-fitting glove, but of an inexpensive one—inexpensive in that it wears well.

In choosing stockings be as sure of the number as when buying gloves; it is true they are a lottery, but there is some chance that forethought may count. Black hosiery is decidedly fallible; therefore, for general wear, the wise shopper chooses navy-blue of good make and fit. A stocking that is

neither too tight nor too loose will outwear one that does not shape itself properly to the foot.

In selecting muslins remember that the best is not always the heaviest. The latter may answer for some purposes, but certainly should not be chosen for potticoats or underwear; cambric which is wider, and costs only a penny or two more a yard, is just now preferred to muslin. Beware of cheap laces and embroideries on your *lingerie*; the finest underwear is hand-made and has no garniture save that made by hand, with feather or hem stitching. The decoration consists in the beautiful stitches, the regularity with which they are placed and the dainty feminine air thus imparted. Remember that cheap embroidery bears the stamp of vulgarity.

One more caution when shopping: be careful of your money. I am not speaking of economy, but of noting exactly how much you have when you start, counting your change, and putting your silver into a separate compartment of your purse. When you reach home, make out your account; remember the car-fares, the ices and the various little expenses, and do not at once bemoan lost shillings. Shopping is a business affair—if you combine pleasure with it, so much the better, but at the same time the business principle must govern, else there will be no money for another shopping expedition. And remember, too, that all consideration need not be packed, like a precious jewel, in pink cotton and left at home. One need not be familiar with the people on the other side of the counter, but the pleasant word is the helpful one, and it may make somebody else's way smoother. Because you have been pushed is no reason why you should push some one else. The golden rule applies to every situation in life, and nowhere is it so well suited to the time and the people than in a crowded shop. When you become nervous and irritable, visit some other shop, get a mouthful of fresh air, and then, perhaps, you will feel less as if every woman's full weight was against you, and every shop had made arrangements not to keep on sale what you wished. As a last resort, remember that there are more days than one in the year, and "go away and come again another day."—*The Delineator*.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Thirty-five fishing vessels are being built in Lunenburg county.

Messrs U. J. Weatherbee and Joseph Robb will shortly establish a foundry in Springhill, near the Company's works. The lumber for the building is already ordered. They deserve credit for their enterprise.

Messrs Geo. Anderson and R. H. Coggon, engine drivers on the I. C. R., have invented a most ingenious stove, designed for camping out. It is made of sheet-iron and is fastened together by bolts in such a way that in two minutes it can be folded together in a package that may be carried under the arm without the slightest inconvenience. The links of pipe are also of different sizes so that they may be carried one within the other. The Stove was made by Mr. Rowe of Moncton, and is now at his shop. For fishing and lumbering parties it will be just the thing and meet a long felt want.

Mr. E. M. Brown, we understand, will shortly open a furniture manufacturing and repair shop in Stellarton, a step in the right direction. A carriage factory is also much needed. Enquiries are made almost daily for stores to rent, and altogether things appear to be booming in Stellarton.

The Stellarton Brick and Tile Co. intend to enlarge their works and manufacture on a more extensive scale, and in doing so will be able to sell at a lower rate and thus meet the demand for a good article and lower prices. They purpose next summer to build kilns according to the most modern plans. They are satisfied that the material they have at their works at Sylvester, Middle River, is as good as any in the Old Country, which, with the insight Manager Wm. A. Cameron has gained during his recent visit to Great Britain, along with the experience of the past twenty years, will enable them to turn out an article that will be second to none in the world.

The Barrington Wool Manufacturing Company, whose factory is situated on the eastern stream of the main river at Barrington, County of Shelburne, N. S., was formed in 1881 for the purpose of manufacturing union and all-wool homespuns and yarns. Beginning under somewhat adverse circumstances, owing to a dispute arising as to their right to the flow of the stream named, resulting in a long and expensive law suit, which however, established their right to it forever, it has been steadily growing, until in 1888 goods to the amount of \$5,630.82 were turned out, an increase over the previous year of \$591.90. No shoddy goods are manufactured, and since their first yard of cloth was sold, October 8th, 1883, their goods have been favorably received, customers being willing to give an advanced price for a superior article. The mill buildings are two in number, the main building 30x50 feet with a dye house 25x30. The machinery, which is driven by water-power, consists of 2 Crompton and 1 Knowle Looms (new) 1 set of Cards, Spinning Jack, 200 Spindles, 2 inch gauge; Warper, Shearer, Duster, Spooler, Picker, apparatus for washing, and two furnaces with kettle for dyeing, which, with the buildings, have cost \$7000. Competition is keen enough both from mills in Nova Scotia and the large concerns of Ontario and Quebec, and leaves but little margin for profits, but the Company ask only fair play and have no more reason to fear foreign than home competition. They have been successful thus far, and know of no reason why they should not continue to be so. This is the only business of this kind, we believe, ever attempted on the south shore of Nova Scotia, from Cape Sable to Cape Canso, and taking into consideration the difficulties of the position the Company are to be congratulated on the success that has attended their efforts thus far.



Messrs S. R. Foster & Son, St. John, N. B., manufacturers of tacks, shoe nails, cut nails, etc., claim that they were the first manufacturers in Canada to introduce polishing machines into their works. Their works are embraced in a four-story high brick building 100x88 feet, in which are employed an average of fifty hands. Their products cover a range of over 300 varieties of goods, and their annual consumption of iron, brass, zinc, copper, etc., is about 1200 tons.

### PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

**DOMINION.**—The people's representatives in Parliament cannot be accused of lethargy, at least we might reasonably come to that conclusion judging from the torrent of questions now being poured upon the Ministry, to say nothing of the information being asked for upon innumerable topics, and the notices of motion which have already appeared. By the way, a notice of motion is a suggestive term, a horse gives a notice of motion when he lays back his ears, and the bull when he roars and lowers his head. Motion is just now the order of the day in the House of Commons, and few members find time to snatch a coveted five minute nap.

Coming down to business, it is pleasing to note that those who have charge of stationary engines will hereafter have to be certificated engineers. It is more prudent to turn out incompetent men than for us to run the risk of being blown up sky-high through their ignorance. A measure has been submitted dealing a death blow at the railway baggage smasher, and making it imperative upon railway authorities to have passengers landed upon the platforms at stations. This measure has our entire sanction; we have had several trunks destroyed by careless baggage men, and we have before now been landed in the mud several hundred feet from the station platform. We didn't like these annoyances and discomforts, but as we were travelling on a pass we felt diffident about making formal protests.

Parliament is to deal with the question of trade combines, and it is not improbable that the Government will be authorized to shut down upon all such offensive and defensive alliances. If our mills and factories do not shut down also, it will be all right, but co-operation is the only cure for the ills of competition, and as competition has palied enterprise, withered dividends, and cut down wages, we should like to see fair co-operation tested before declaring it illegal.

The report of the labor commissioners foreshadows several important reforms which we most gladly support, and of which we will have occasion to speak in future issues, but we note that brain laborers have been overlooked, and no reform is suggested whereby a poor scribe such as we are, can have his hours of thinking labor reduced, or his wages increased, nor is there any provision for the government's insuring our life, as it proposes to do for our fellows who labor with their hands. Why is it that mental muscle is thus slighted?

Sir Richard Cartwright believes that Canada should make her own treaties irrespective of Great Britain. This is a move in the direction of independence, and on several grounds commends itself to our judgment, but there are grave reasons why such a power might prove a great danger to Canada under existing circumstances, and the idea is therefore more fanciful than practical. On this question a party battle will be fought, and the partisan lines are likely to be tightly drawn.

In criticising the recent appointments to the Cabinet, Sir Wilfred Laurier condemned the selection of ex-Governor Dowdne as Minister of the Interior, asserting that the ex-Lieutenant Governor was mainly responsible for the outbreak of the rebellion in the Northwest Territories. The Premier, in replying, defended Mr. Dowdne, and said that the Government had been privately notified by him of the feelings and intentions of the half-breeds. Mr. Laurier, in speaking of the appointment of the Hon. C. H. Tupper, said that he was a young man and decidedly ambitious, but recognized that youth and ambition were not faults.

The Finance Minister, Hon. Mr. Foster, placed the estimates for the ensuing year upon the table. Of the proposed expenditures the following will be more particularly interesting to our readers:—\$60,000 are to be voted for a line of steamers to ply between Halifax or St. John or either to the West Indies and South America. There is increase in the vote for steam communication with the Magdalen Islands of \$2,000, and \$9,000 is to be voted for a daily service during nine months, and a daily or weekly service during three months between St. John, Digby and Annapolis. The subsidies to the French and German lines of \$50,000 and \$30,000 are cut off altogether. The P. E. Island steamship subsidy is reduced by \$5,000 and the St. John and ports in Basin of Minas, by \$1,000, the Canso, Arichat, Port Hood and Mabou by \$1,000; the Grand Manan line by \$500; and the Halifax and St. John subsidy for the line via Yarmouth and Port Medway is reduced. The above reductions have been made, it is understood, because the Government hold these lines should become self-sustaining. There is a decrease of \$42,000 in the expenditures for lights, fog whistles, etc. On the other hand a full account of the \$100,000 for the fishery protection fleet duly appears. The following are the proposed appropriations for public buildings in Nova Scotia:—

Annapolis Post Office, Custom House, etc.....	\$19,500
Halifax, Dominion buildings, repairs.....	1,500
Sydney, south, Post Office, Custom House, etc.....	10,00
Halifax examining warehouse.....	300
Antigonish public building.....	650
New Brunswick.....	31,950
Harbors and rivers:	
Arisaig, completion of pier.....	6,000
Barrington Passage pier.....	1,000
Cheticamp, to complete.....	2,000

Cow Bay repairs.....	2,000
East River, of Pictou.....	500
Eatonville, pier to complete.....	2,100
Mabou.....	1,000
Noel.....	2,000
Partridge Island river.....	2,000
Port Hood, repairs.....	2,500
Sheet Harbor, to complete.....	1,000
Wallace Harbor.....	1,000

### COMMERCIAL.

The unseasonable weather that has prevailed throughout the winter has exercised a deterrent influence upon trade, but payments falling due thus far this month have been fairly well met—in fact better than was expected—and the proportion of renewals asked for was considerably less than many of our wholesale establishments expected. This has, of course, created a feeling of greater confidence, as it was feared that many firms here would find themselves obliged to provide for large deficiencies on maturing country paper. That such has not been the case is a source of much gratification, as it indicates that the country trade is in a better condition than was believed.

The stability and worth of our bank-notes is beginning to attract much attention, not only among the papers such as THE CRITIC—who have for months urged the necessity of substituting a circulating medium under a government guarantee for the present unsecured issues of the banks—but also among the general public. Of course some people will oppose any reform that may or can be proposed, and we find that opponents of any change in the Bank Act have arisen who speciously endeavour to show that the inconvenience and losses sustained by the poorer classes of note-holders in the event of bank failures, are so trivial as not to be worthy of notice. These assert that the wages of laboring people are paid chiefly in \$1, \$2 and \$4 Dominion notes. Enquiry, however, shows that this statement is merely an assumption, and is absolutely untrue. Investigation proves that by far the largest portion of working men's—and women's—wages is paid in \$5 bank-bills. The attempt to make it appear that the poor working people do not suffer sufficiently to deserve any attention, when it is well-known that the losses arising from the depreciation of bank-bills in cases of failure are felt very keenly by them, is, to say the least, almost disingenuous argument on the part of those who care not how they distort facts, provided they can induce the government not to touch the present system of bank circulation, which they would make out to be a very ticklish subject. When such institutions as the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of British North America, as well as the great mass of the public, favor a guaranteed currency, we do not believe that the government is likely to pay much heed to agitators who are endeavoring to secure the continuance of the present objectionable system for their exclusive interests and privileges. Not the working classes alone have felt the injustice of the present system. The smaller tradespeople have suffered very heavily by being caught with large amounts of depreciated bills in their possession, and being compelled to use the notes, they have had to submit to the inevitable shave, which in some bank suspensions have been very heavy. The currency of our banks must be as secure to holders as are American bills or Dominion notes.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—J. R. Saunders, tobacco, etc., Halifax, assigned to A. Hobrecker; Daniel A. McIsaac, general store, Sydney, N. S., assigned to J. S. McNeil, in trust for benefit of creditors; John A. McDonald, general store, Baddeck, N. S., assigned to Alex. N. McDonald, under indigent debtors act; Shand & Burns, grocers, Windsor, N. S., E. D. Shand & Dimock B. Burns, co-partnership registered Jan. 31, '89; J. E. Morse & Co, wholesale tea and tobacco, Halifax, admitted O. E. Smith partner; Evan Thompson & Co general store, Elmsdale, N. S., dissolved, Peter M. Fielding, retires, Evan Thompson continues and liquidates.

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures:

	Week		Weeks corresponding to		Failures for the year to date.				
	Feb. 8.	Prev. week	1888	1887	1889	1888	1887	1888	
United States..	265	294	234	237	227	1871	1686	1734	1879
Canada.....	46	53	43	36	32	228	245	161	166

**DRY GOODS.**—A fair amount of orders have been received during the past week from country dealers for spring goods, and travellers report that they are meeting with improved success in showing their fall samples. Still the general tone of the dry goods trade has been slow. It appears that traders do not take kindly to the recent advances effected in cotton goods of the various grades by manufacturers. Cottons are, consequently, regarded as extremely slow. While it is conceded that the raw material has become dearer within the past two months than it was before, there seems to be a general feeling on the part of consumers of manufactures of cotton goods, that the increase of the prices of what they want has been more than is warranted under the circumstances.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—A little more activity is noticeable in the hardware trade, and a number of travellers who are on the road are securing orders more freely than they were. Warrants in Glasgow were hammered down in the early part of the week under consideration to 40s. 6d., but subsequently recovered and at last advices stood at 41s. 6d. No. 3 foundry iron at Middlesborough is quoted at 33s. 10½d. In the United States no real revival of trade is noticeable as yet, but it is too early to expect it. Those interested, however, confidently predict a large business during the coming season, and expect it to set in during the next three or four weeks.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The demand for flour continues to be slow. The market has been steady though very quiet, and only a small jobbing trade at unchanged prices was accomplished. Beerbohm's cable says:—"Cargoes

off coast—wheat quiet, corn steady; do on passage and for prompt shipment—wheat quiet but steady, corn firm. In Liverpool spot wheat has a downward tendency; corn is neglected. The Chicago market was active and strong with considerable trading and prices advanced to 98½c. February, \$1.01½ May, 90½c. July. On the other hand corn was weaker and declined to 34½c. February and March, 35½c. May. Oats, also, were weaker and eased off to 26½c. May, 27c. June. The New York market was stronger and moved up, standing at 96c. February, 96½c. March, 97½c. April, 98½c. May, 98½c. June. Corn was weak at 43½c. February, 44c. March and April, 43½c. May and June. At Toledo, Milwaukee and St. Louis wheat was stronger and is held for higher prices.

**PROVISIONS.**—No change has occurred in the local provision market. The demand for pork has been slow and for only small quantities. Consequently what trade was accomplished has been merely of a jobbing character. Lard has been quiet and steady. Prices for green hams and flanks have been steady under a fair demand. Offerings of dressed hogs were larger than the demand and sales have been very slow. Scarcely anything was done in this line. The Liverpool provision market was steady, except for bacon, which was weaker and 6d. lower at 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. Pork was unchanged at 70s.; lard at 36s. 9d. The Chicago provision market is still weak. Pork declined 10c. to 12½c. and stood at \$11.25 March, \$11.47½c. May. Lard has also been weak and dropped to \$6.80 February, \$6.82½ March, \$6.95 May. There was a decided weakness in the hog market and prices declined 10c. to 20c.

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**—The local demand for butter has been of average volume, and prices have ruled steady. Stocks of finest grades are light and whenever these are offered they find ready purchasers. The trade done has, however, been confined to supplying local demands. The cheese market has continued quiet and easier in sympathy with the further drop of 1s. in the Liverpool cable to 58s., making a decline of 2s. from top prices. Though some holders talk of the certainty of an early recovery of prices, we see nothing to warrant such an anticipation. While visible stocks seem to be small the demand is light. Small stocks are not necessarily a criterion of a firm market, for, if a falling off in the demand is experienced, supplies may be very light and still prices may be weak.

**TEA.**—Blacks and greens are both very quiet and quotations are virtually unchanged. In Montreal the sale of some 1,100 packages of Japans is reported at prices varying from 13c. to 20c.—the bulk at 13c. to 15c.—embracing medium to good medium.

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**—No improvement has occurred in the sugar market. The demand continues to be slow, and business has been mainly of a jobbing character. Still the feeling in the market appears to be steady, and prices are unchanged. In molasses a fair volume of business has been transacted, but only in small lots, and we hear of no considerable sales.

**FISH OILS.**—The Montreal market is steady for Newfoundland cod oil at 39c. to 40c. Halifax oil, 36c. Steam refined seal steady at 48c. to 50c. and pale seal 42½c. to 54c. Cod liver oil, 65c. to 70c. for Newfoundland, and 90c. to 95c. for Norway.

**FISH.**—Under the influence of discouraging reports from markets abroad fish has been anything but a lively article here. The tumble of prices in outside markets has rendered it impossible for holders in Nova Scotia to make any movement in fish. An impression prevails that bottom has been reached in fish prices outside and that a reaction to better figures must soon follow. We do not, however, regard it as possible that prices will so far improve as to enable holders to recover cost, storage and insurance on fish held over from last fall. We make no changes in our quotations, but it must be understood that prices are merely nominal and could not be commanded at the present moment. Several American and Provincial vessels with cargoes of frozen herrings have arrived from Newfoundland since our last report. Of these one or two cargoes have been sent to Montreal. The others went on to United States markets. Prices of these herrings are unremunerative. Herrings are reported to be plentiful in Fortune and Placentia Bays, N. F., but vessels that have so far gone there were not fitted for salting them. It is therefore questionable whether any quantity of salt herring will be received from that coast this season. Our outside advices are as follows:—

Montreal, February 11.—“There has been no improvement in the market for fish. The offerings have been large for which the demand has continued slow, and little business has been done except a small jobbing trade. Labrador harrings have been slow at \$5.50 to \$5.65. Green cod has ruled quiet and steady. There has been little enquiry for No. 1. N.S salmon at \$13 to \$14. The arrivals of fresh fish have been large and the market has been active and steady. The demand has continued good and some large lines have sold. Fresh haddock and cod have sold freely at 3½c and 4c. Fresh herrings are plentiful and in good demand at \$1 per hundred. Smelts are scarce and firm at 5½c to 6c.” Another report says:—“Green codfish is firmer and in better demand, and is quoted at \$5 for No. 1 ordinary, \$5.12½ to \$5.25 for No 1 large, and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for large draft. Dry cod, \$4.50 to \$4.75. Labrador herring, \$5.25 to \$5.50. Sea trout, \$10 to \$11. Newfoundland salmon \$13.50 to \$14.” Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 11.—“We quote Georges codfish at \$5.00 per qtl. for large, and small at \$4.25 Bank at \$3.75 to \$4 for large and \$3.50 for small. Shore \$4.50 and \$4.25. Dry Bank at \$4.25 and \$4.50. Newfoundland codfish \$6 to \$6.25. Flemish Cap \$4.50. Nova Scotia dry cured \$5.50. Western Bank hand-line \$5; cured cusk \$3.50 per qtl; hake \$2.50 to \$2.62½; haddock \$3.25; heavy salted pollock \$2.50; and English-cured do. \$3.25 per qtl. Labrador herring \$7 bbl; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$4; Nova Scotia do \$6.50; Eastport \$5; round Shore \$4; pickled codfish \$5.50; haddock \$4.50; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$10; tongues \$8; alovives \$5; trout \$15; Halifax do. \$20; Newfoundland do. \$18. Extra shore mackorel are quoted at \$35 and \$36; No. 1 \$26 and \$27; No. 2 \$22 and \$23.”

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.	
<b>SUGARS.</b>	
Cut Leaf .....	8
Granulated .....	7½
Circle A .....	7
White Extra C .....	6½ to 6¾
Extra Yellow C .....	7¼ to 8¼
Yellow C .....	5, 1 to 5½
<b>TEA.</b>	
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
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Harbadoes ..	35
Demerara .....	30 to 40
Diamond N. ....	45 to 48
Porto Rico .....	36 to 38
Cienfuegos .....	32
Trinidad .....	85
Antigua .....	35
Tobacco, Black .....	38 to 44
" Bright .....	42 to 58
<b>BISCUITS.</b>	
Pilot Bread .....	3.25
Boston and Thin Family .....	7
Soda .....	7
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case .....	7½
Fancy .....	8 to 15

**BREADSTUFFS.**  
As we suggested in our last, the indications of a stronger and more active market in breadstuffs are already apparent. The Ontario millers generally have advanced their prices 30 cts. a bbl. during the past four days, and we look for a stronger and better market at this advance, which will no doubt shortly be followed by a further advance.  
Our sales have been quite free the last few days, amounting to some 4000 bbls. Trade this winter is, on the whole, considerably better than last winter, though collections are scarcely as satisfactory, people everywhere through the country complain of scarcity of money.  
We advise everyone who wants flour in the near future to secure it without delay.  
We make no change in quotations.

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

PROVISIONS.	
Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid .....	12.50 to 13.00
" Am. Plate, .....	13.00 to 13.50
" Ex. Plate, .....	14.00 to 14.50
Pork, Mess, American .....	18.50
" American, clear .....	20.00
" P. E. I. Mess .....	18.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess .....	16.00 to 16.50
" Prime Mess .....	14.50 to 15.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island .....	13 to 14
" American .....	12 to 13
" Cases .....	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green .....	8 to 9
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.	
<b>MACKEREL—</b>	
Extra .....	20.00
No. 1 .....	19.00
" 2 large .....	16.00
" 2 .....	none
" 3 large .....	11.00
" 3 .....	11.00
<b>HERRING.</b>	
No. 1 Shore, July .....	4.50 to 4.75
No. 1 August, Round .....	3.75 to 4.00
" September .....	3.75 to 4.00
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl. ....	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split .....	3.25 to 3.50
" Round .....	2.75 to 3.00
ALWIVES, per bbl. ....	5.00
<b>CODFISH.</b>	
Hard Shore, new .....	5 to 4.50
New Bank .....	4.25
Bay .....	4.12 to 4.20
SALMON, No. 1 .....	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qtl. ....	3.00 to 3.25
HAKE .....	2.50 to 2.75
CUSK .....	3.00
POLLOCK .....	2.25
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb. ....	30
COD OIL A .....	28 to 27

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.	
Wool—clean washed, per pound .....	15 to 22
" unwashed .....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1 .....	5 to 6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1 .....	5
" under 60 lbs., No 1 .....	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2 .....	5
" under 60 lbs., No 2 .....	5
Cow Hides, No 1 .....	5
No 3 Hides, each .....	4
Calf Skins .....	25
" Deacons, each .....	25
Lambskins .....	25 to 75
Tallow .....	3

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

LUMBER.	
Pine, clear, No. 1, per m .....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do .....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do .....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m .....	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, demension, good, per m .....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do .....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do .....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable .....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine .....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do .....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1 .....	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m .....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord .....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood .....	2.25 to 2.50

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

FLOUR.	
Graham Flour .....	5.75 to 6.10
Patent high grades .....	6.10 to 6.20
90 per cent. Patents .....	5.75 to 5.90
Superior Extra .....	5.60 to 5.75
Extras from Patents .....	5.25 to 5.50
Low grades in sacks .....	3.30 to 3.40
" " barrels .....	3.55 to 3.60
Oatmeal, Standard .....	4.65 to 4.75
" Granulated .....	5.00 to 5.15
" Rolled .....	5.00 to 5.10
Corn Meal—kiln dried .....	3.00 to 3.10
Brans, per ton .....	21.00 to 22.00
Shorts .....	23.00 to 23.50
Middlings .....	21.50 to 25.00
Mill or Mixed Feed, per ton .....	29.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs. ....	43 to 45
Barley .....	nominal
" of 48 .....	nominal
" of 60 .....	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel .....	1.80 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel .....	5.55
Hay per ton .....	14.00 to 16.00
Straw .....	11.00 to 12.00

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.	
Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints .....	30
" in Small Tubs .....	25
" Good, in large tubs .....	21
" Store Packed & oversalted ..	14
Canadian Township .....	22 to 24
" Western .....	17 to 19
Cheese, Canadian .....	11 to 12

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

LOBSTERS.	
Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing) ..	5.00 to 5.40
Tall Cans .....	4.80 to 5.00
Flat .....	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans .....	6.35 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Apples, No. 1, new per bbl .....	1.50 to 2.75
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new) ..	5.50 to 6.00
Lemons, per case .....	3.50 to 4.50
Cocoanuts, per 100 .....	3.20 to 4.00
Onions .....	2 to 2½
" American Silver Skin .....	2 to 2½
Dates, boxes, new .....	6½ to 7
Raisins, Valencia, new .....	6½ to 7
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb .....	12
" small boxes .....	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new ..	6
Cranberries .....	7.00
Foxberries .....	4.00 to 4.50
Grapes, Almeria, kegs .....	6.50 to 7.00

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

POULTRY.	
Turkeys, per pound .....	13 to 14
Geese, each .....	50 to 70
Ducks, per pair .....	70 to 80
Chickens, .....	40 to 5

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.	
Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive ..	4.00 to 4.25
Oxen, .....	3.50 to
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights .....	3.00 to
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs .....	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs, .....	4.00 to 6.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

# MAITLAND'S MYSTERY.

(Continued.)

## II.

Ned Perry hated reveille and morning stables as vehemently as was possible to a young fellow who was in other respects thoroughly in love with his profession. A fairer type of the American cavalry officer, when once he got in saddle and settled down to business, one would hardly ask to find. Tall, athletic, slender of build, with frank, laughing blue eyes, curly, close-cropped, light-brown hair, and a twirling moustache that was a source of inexpressible delight to its owner, and some envy to his brother subalterns, Mr. Perry was probably the best-looking of the young officers who marched with the battalion to this far away station on the borders of the Llano Estacado. He had been ten years in service, counting the four he spent as cadet, had just won his silver bar as the junior first-lieutenant of the regiment, was full to the brim of health, energy, animal spirits, and fun, and, barring a few duns and debts in his earlier experiences, had never known a heavier care in the world than the transient and ephemeral anxiety as to whether he would be called up for recitation on a subject he had not so much as looked at, or "hived" absent from a roll-call he had lazily slept through. Any other man, his comrades said, would have been spoiled a dozen times over by the petting he had received from both men and women; but there was something essentially sweet and genial about his nature,—something "lacking in guile about his perceptions," said a cynical old captain of the regiment,—and a jovial, sunshiny way of looking upon the world as an Eden, all men and all women as friends, and the Army as the profession above all others, and these various attributes combined to make him popular with his kind and unusually attractive to the opposite sex. As a cadet he had been perpetually on the verge of dismissal because of the appalling array of demerits he could roll up against his name; and yet the very officers who jotted down the memoranda of his sins—omission and commission—against the regulations were men who openly said he "had the making of one of the finest soldiers of the class." As junior second-lieutenant—"plebe"—of the regiment, he had been welcomed by every man from the colonel down, and it was considered particularly rough that he should have to go to such a company as Captain Canker's, because Canker was a man who never got along with any of his juniors; but there was something so irrepressibly frank and contrite in Perry's boyish face when he would appear at his captain's door in the early morning and burst out with, "By Jove, captain! I slept through reveille again this morning, and never got down till stables was nearly over," that even that cross-grained but honest troop-commander was disarmed, and, though he threatened and reprimanded, he would never punish,—would never deny his subaltern the faintest privilege; and when promotion took the captain to another regiment, he bade good-by to Perry with eyes that were suspiciously wet. "Why, blow it all, what do you hate Canker so for?" the youngster often said. "He ought to put me in arrest time and again, but he won't. Blamed if I don't put myself in arrest, or confine myself to the limits of the post, or do something to cut all this going to town and hops and such things. Then I can stick to the troop like wax and get up at reveille; but if I'm out dancing till two or three in the morning it's no use, I tell you: I just can't wake up." Indeed, it was part of the unwritten records of the —th that while at Riley and having very sociable times, Ned Perry actually declined invitations, cooped himself up in garrison, and wore metaphorical sackcloth and ashes, for a whole week, in penance for certain neglects of duty brought about by the presence of a bevy of pretty girls. It was not until Canker went to him in person and virtually ordered him out that Perry could be induced to appear at the party given in farewell to two of the prettiest, who were to leave for the East on the following day.

And yet he was a disappointment in a certain way. It was always predicted of Ned Perry that he would be "married and done for" within a year of his graduation. Every new face in the five years that followed revived the garrison prophecy, "Now he's gone, sure!" but, however devoted he might seem to the damsel in question, however restless and impatient he might be when compelled by his duties to absent himself from her side, however promising to casual observers—perchance to the damsel herself—might be all the surface-indications, the absolute frankness with which he proclaimed his admiration to every listener, and the fact that he "had been just so with half a dozen other girls," enabled the cooler heads of the regiment to decide that the time had not yet come,—or at least the woman.

"I do wish," said Mrs. Turner, "that Mr. Perry would settle on somebody, because, just so long as he doesn't, it is rather hard to tell whom he belongs to." And, as Mrs. Turner had long been a reigning belle among the married women of the —th, and one to whom the young officers were always expected to show much attention, her whimsical way of describing the situation was readily understood.

But here at the new station—at far-away Rossiter—matters were taking on a new look. To begin with, the wives of the officers of the cavalry battalion had not joined, none of the ladies of the —th were here, and none would be apt to come until the summer's scouting-work was over and done with. The ladies of the little battalion of infantry were here, and, though there were no maiden sisters or cousins yet at the post (rest assured that more than one was already summoned), they were sufficient in number to enliven the monotony of garrison life and sufficiently attractive to warrant all the attention they cared to receive. It was beginning to be garrison chat that if Ned Perry had not "settled on somebody" as the ultimate object of his entire devotion, somebody had settled on him, and that was pretty Mrs. Belknap.

And though Ned Perry hated reveille and morning stables, as has been said, and could rarely "take his week" without making one or more lapses, here he was this beautiful May morning out at daybreak when it was his junior's tour of duty, and wending his way with that youngster out to the line of cavalry stables, booted and spurred and equipped for a ride.

The colonel had listened with some surprise to his request, proffered just as the party was breaking up the night before, to be absent from garrison a few hours the following morning.

"But we have battalion drill at nine o'clock, Mr. Perry, and I need you there," he said.

"Oh, I'll be back in time for that, sir. I wanted to be off three hours or so before breakfast."

The colonel could not help laughing. "Of course you can go,—go wherever you like at those hours, when you are not on guard; but I never imagined you would want to get up so early."

"Neither I would, colonel, but I've been interested in something I heard about this ranch down in the Monee, and thought I'd like to ride down and look at it."

"Go ahead, by all means, and see whether those lights came from there. It made me think of a play I once saw,—the 'Colleen Bawn,'—where a fellow's sweetheart signalled across the lake by showing a light in her cottage window just that way, three times, and he answered by turning out the lights in his room. Of course the distance wasn't anything like this; and there was no one here to turn down any light—Eh! what did you say?"

"I beg pardon, colonel. I didn't mean to interrupt," put in a gentle voice at his elbow, while a little hand on Perry's arm gave it a sudden and vigorous squeeze, "but Captain Lawrence has called me twice,—he will not re-enter after lighting his cigar,—and I must say good-night."

"Oh! good-night, Mrs. Lawrence. I'm sorry you go so early. We are going to reform you all in that respect as soon as we get fairly settled. Here's Perry, now, would sit up and play whist with me an hour yet."

"Not this night, colonel. He has promised to walk home with us" (another squeeze), "and go he must, or be a faithless escort. Good-night. We've had such a lovely, lovely time."

And Ned Perry, dazed, went with her to the gate, where Captain Lawrence was awaiting them. She had barely time to murmur,—

"You were just on the point of telling him about the doctor's lights. I cannot forgive myself for being the means of your seeing it: but keep my confidence, and keep—this, until everybody is talking about it: it will come soon enough."

Naturally, Mr. Perry went home somewhat perturbed in spirit and all alive with conjecture as to what these things could mean. The first notes of "assembly of the trumpeters"—generally known as "first call"—roused him from his sleep, and by the time the men marched out to stables he had had his plunge-bath, a vigorous rub, and a chance to think over his plans before following in their tracks, dressed for his ride. The astonishment of Lieutenant Parke, the junior of the troop, was something almost too deep for words when Perry came bounding to his side.

"What on earth brings you out, Ned?" was his only effort.

"Going for a gallop,—down the Monee: that's all. I haven't had a freshener for a week."

"Gad! we get exercise enough at morning drill, one would think, and our horses too. Oh!—" And Mr. Parke stopped suddenly. It flashed across him that perhaps Perry was going riding with a lady friend and the hour was her selection. If so, 'twas no business of his, and remarks were uncalled for. Accepting this as the one possible explanation of Perry's abnormal early rising, he curbed his tongue, and Perry, absorbed in his own projects and thinking of anything but what was passing through his comrade's brain, strode blithely over the springy turf, saying nothing further of his plan.

When he mounted and rode away from the stable Mr. Parke was outside at the picket-ropes, and busily occupied in his duties, supervising the fastening of the fresh, spirited horses at the line, for the troop-commander was a man intolerant of disorder of any kind, and nothing more offended his eye than the sight of two or three of his chargers loose and plunging and kicking up and down the stable-yard. On the other hand, there was no one exploit that seemed to give the younger animals keener delight,—nothing that made the perpetrator a bigger hero in his own eyes or the object of greater envy among his fellows,—and as a consequence every device of which equine ingenuity was master was called into play, regularly as the morning came around, to break loose either from the controlling hand of the trooper or from the taut and straining picket-ropes. The first care of the officer in charge and the troop-sergeants was, therefore, to see that all the horses were securely lashed and knotted. Not until he had examined every "halter-shank" was Mr. Parke at leisure to look around; but when he did, his comrade had disappeared from view.

The valley of the Monee, shallow, and bare of trees except in scattered clumps along the stream, stretched away southeastward for many a mile until lost to sight in the general level at the horizon. Off to the north and east the prairie rose and fell in long, low undulations, so devoid of abrupt slope of any kind as to seem absolutely flat to the unpractised eye. Southward and west to the lonely post the surface was relieved of this monotony by occasional gentle rise and swell. Nowhere, however, over the broad expanse was there sign of other vegetation than the gray-green carpet of buffalo-grass, and this carpet itself was mapped in fantastic pattern, the effect of prairie-fires more or less recent in occurrence. Where within a fortnight the flames had swept over the surface, all the bosom of the earth was one black barren, a land shunned for the time being by every living thing. Where by sudden freak of wind or fall of rain the scourging fires had been checked in their course, there lay broad wastes of virgin turf, already bleaching under the fierce Texan sun to the conventional gray of the buffalo-grass.

But contrasted with these wide mantles of black and gray—contrasting sharply, too, because never blending—every mile or so were sudden patches of bright and lively green; and this was the hue of the sturdy young grass peeping up through the wastes that the flames had desolated late in March.

And over this broad level, horizon-bounded, not a moving object could be seen. Far away, in little groups of three or four, black dots of grazing cattle marked the plain; and over in the "breaks" of the Monee, just beyond the fringing cottonwoods, two or three herds of Indian ponies were sleepily cropping their morning meal, watched by the little black imp of a boy whose dirty red blanket made the only patch of color against the southern landscape. Later in the day, when the sun mounted high in the heavens and the brisk westerly winds sent the clouds sailing swift across the skies, all the broad prairie seemed in motion, for then huge shadows swept its face with measured speed, and distant cattle and neighboring pony-herd appeared as though calmly and contentedly riding on a broad platform, Nature's own "observation-car," taking a leisurely journey towards the far-away Pacific.

But the sun was only just up as Mr. Parke came back from his inspection of the halter-fastenings and paused to look across the low valley. Far down to the southeast the rays seemed glinting on some bright objects clustered together within short range of the shadowy fringe, and the lieutenant shaded his eyes with his gauntlet and looked fixedly thitherward as he stood at the stable door.

"Some new tinning down at that English ranch they talk of, I suppose," was his explanation of the phenomenon, and then, "Wonder why Perry hasn't ridden to cultivate the acquaintance of those people before this. He was always the first man in the —th to find out who our neighbors were."

Pondering over this question, it occurred to Mr. Parke that Perry had said he was going down the Monee that morning; but nowhere was there a speck in sight that looked like a loping horseman. To be sure, the trail bore close to the low bluffs that bounded the valley on the north by the time one had ridden a mile or so out from the post. He was probably hidden by this shoulder of the prairie, and would continue to be until he reached the bend, five miles below. No use watching for him then. Besides, he might not yet have started. Mr. Parke recalled the fact that he half suspected a while ago that Ned was going to ride—an early ante-breakfast ride—with a lady friend. Mrs. Belknap had her own horse, and was an accomplished equestrienne; Mrs. Lawrence rode fairly well, and was always glad to go, when somebody could give her a saddle and a reliable mount. There were others, too, among the ladies of the infantry garrison who were no novices à cheval. Mr. Parke had no intention whatever of prying into the matter. It was simply as something the officer in charge of stable-duty was entitled to know that he turned suddenly and called,—

"Sergeant Gwynne!"

He heard the named passed down the dark interior of the stable by the men sweeping out the stalls, and the prompt and cheery reply. The next instant a tall young trooper stepped forth into the blaze of early sunlight, his right hand raised in salute, and stood erect and motionless by the lieutenant's side.

"Did Mr. Perry take an extra horse, sergeant?"

"No, sir."

"I thought possibly he meant to take Roland. He's the best lady's-horse in the troop, is he not?"

"Yes, sir; but Roland is at the line now."

"Very well, then. That's all. I presume he has just ridden down to Dunraven." And Mr. Parke turned to look once more at the glinting objects down the distant valley. It was a moment or two before he was aware of the fact that the sergeant still stood there, instead of returning to his duties.

"I said that was all, sergeant: you can go back to your feeding." And then Mr. Parke turned in some surprise, for Sergeant Gwynne, by long odds the "smartest" and most soldierly of the non-commissioned officers of the cavalry battalion, for the first time in his history seemed to have forgotten himself. Though his attitude had not changed, his face had, and a strange look was on his bright blue eyes,—a look of incredulity and wonderment and trouble all combined. The lieutenant was fairly startled when, as though suddenly gathering himself together, the sergeant falteringly asked,—

"I beg pardon, sir, but—he had ridden—where?"

"Down to the ranch, sergeant,—that one you can just see, away down the valley."

"I know, sir; but—the name?"

"Dunraven Ranch."

For an instant the sergeant stood as though dazed, then, with sudden effort, saluted, faced about, and plunged into the dark recesses of the stable.

III.

Meantime, Lieutenant Perry was riding blithely down the mountain trail, totally unconscious that his movements were of the faintest consequence to anybody but himself, and equally heedless of their being a source of speculation. His horse was one he rejoiced in, full of spirit and spring and intelligence; the morning was beautiful,—just cool enough to be exhilarating; his favorite hound, Bruce, went bounding over the turf under the slopes, or ranging off through the cottonwoods along the stream, or the shallow, sandy arroyos, where the grass and weeds grew rank and luxuriant. Every now and then with sudden rush and whirl a drove of prairie-chickens would leap from their covert, and, after vigorous flapping of wings for a few rods, would go skimming restfully in long easy curve, and settle to earth again a hundred yards away, as though suddenly reminded of the fact that this was mating-time and no gentleman would be mean enough to shoot at such a season.

(To be Continued.)

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Grocers & Wine Merchants,

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Offer for Sale in Bond or Duty Paid:

- 250 cases Old Brandy
- 275 " Scotch and Irish Whiskey
- 170 " Holland Gin
- 75 " Plymouth and Old Tom Gin
- 400 doz Port and Sherry
- 300 cases Claret
- 60 " Hock and Moselle
- 400 doz. Ale and Porter, pts. & qts.
- 100 cases Champagne

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The BEST CHEAPEST, and most convenient form of Dried Codfish ever offered to the public. Its rapidly increasing sale indicates the favor with which it is received. It is recommended not only for its cheapness, but because it can be got ready for table in a few minutes, no small advantage when household help is so difficult to procure. The half of a pound package when made into Patties is sufficient for a meal for an ordinary family. PUT UP IN 1 LB. PAGES, 40 PAGES IN A BOX. The Subscribers having been appointed the Sole Agents for the above article for the Maritime Provinces, are now prepared to supply the trade in lots to suit.

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GREEN CODFISH bought by the Subscribers to make STEAM COMPRESSED and SHREDDED CODFISH. E. G. & C. STAYNER.

EPIDERMA,  
FOR SOFTENING THE SKIN.  
EPIDERMA,  
TO USE AFTER SHAVING.  
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FOR DRYNESS OF THE SKIN.  
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FOR SUNBURN AND REDNESS.  
EPIDERMA,  
FOR RENDERING THE SKIN SMOOTH,  
SOFT AND PLIABLE.

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Fireproof

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117 & 119 Front St. East,  
TORONTO.

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MESSRS. J. & J. TAYLOR, Toronto:  
Gentlemen.—My store was burned here on the 29th inst., and a No. 3 safe which I purchased from you a few years ago came out all right, not even the paint on inside door being blistered. I may add the door has a non-conducting flange on it, and also an air chamber in it, which I am convinced adds much to its fire-resisting quality.  
Yours truly,  
D. MONTGOMERY.

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Old and Young, Big and Little, Rich and Poor, will find just what they want in our

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HOLIDAY GOODS.

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WATCHES,  
CLOCKS,  
JEWELRY,  
SILVERWARE, ETC.

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Will Cure you of a Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, or other Lung Troubles.

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OF COD LIVER OIL,

For Lack of Energy, Nervousness, Paralysis, Loss of Brain Power, it is highly recommended.

WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

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CITY CHIMES.

The Carnival in the Exhibition Rink on the 7th was a decided success financially and in every way. The music was good, and although most of the dresses were mediocre, and many more familiar to old rink goers, there were a few both among the ladies and gentlemen, which were new, effective and original. The Zulu was considered one of the best, and attracted much admiration and comment for his wonderful figure skating. The ice was in splendid condition when the skaters, at the first strains from the bands above, swept like a gay flock of birds round and round the prettily decorated rink, but later on it began to get damp, and gradually wet, and finally very watery. It is at this last stage that the ice acquires its strongest power of attraction, and most skaters, be they good, bad, or indifferent, are to be seen, seated there or reclining on their backs, struggling in each other's embrace to recover their equilibrium, when the irresistible attraction comes upon them in the middle of a waltz. Yes, the ice was decidedly wet at the end of the evening, and so were most of us, but double the water under-foot and in our garments could not have damped our thorough enjoyment of the affair. There was one disagreeable element however, and that was the non-repression of smoking. The managers will no doubt prevent a repetition of this annoyance to the skaters, and if a suggestion may be made, why should not certain characters, which always find representatives at these entertainments, be prohibited? A carnival is supposed to be strictly fancy dress, but what the interpretation of "fancy dress" can mean to the man who goes upon the ice in the guise of a dirty charwoman, is beyond us to imagine. There is also too great a tendency to negro costumes. A "dandy" is pleasant to look upon, but an ill-clothed, common-place darkey is as inappropriate as a dirty charwoman in a scene of bright dresses and pretty faces. The German band, on the other hand, scored a distinct success.

A very large and appreciative audience greeted the Amateur Dramatic Club in their opening performance at the Academy last Friday. If appreciative, however, it was too discriminating an audience to relish all the sugared epithets showered upon the performers in one of our contemporaries. Like indiscriminating abuse, indiscriminating praise usually defeats its object, provoking criticisms which would otherwise not be made. Such adjectives as "superb" and "faultless" are a little too strong to fit even the cleverest impersonation in either of the plays. "Time Will Tell" is an interesting and well constructed comedy-drama, and most of its characters were capably performed, and it only shows a trifling amount of gush to say that it was played "in a most accurate and admirable manner." Certainly Captain Suft was "capital" and in his small part of the Mephistophelian Duke perhaps divided the honors in this piece with the versatile M. Curry, who would be an acquisition to any metropolitan stock company, if his modesty allowed him to adopt his natural profession. Mr. Marshall played his part feelingly and with the ease and evenness of an experienced artist. Miss Fuller acted with well controlled spirit throughout, and rose to the occasion wherever her part called for an exhibition of dramatic energy. In the fainting scene her acting was so natural as to be affecting. Messrs. Parsons and Henry were decidedly good. So were Mesdames Jones and Morrow—the former hardly up to her usual standard, the latter, if anything a little above hers.

The farce was "as amusing as anything can well be," says the offensive reporter of our esteemed contemporary, who likewise observes that "it was done to perfection." It is true that Mrs. Morrow and Miss Albro acted their parts creditably, though we cannot agree with the gentle but ambiguous critic of the *Chronicle* that the role of Susan "exactly suited" the former lady. But "Turn Him Out" missed being a failure through the admirable (if not "simply inimitable") acting of Mr. Curry as "Nobbs." The only fault we have to find with his impersonation was that his treatment of the supposed interloper should have been a little more drastic, at least in appearance. A more seemingly real "crack on the snorter" or "counter on the potato-trap" of "Mr. Moke" would have put the audience into still better humor. Possibly the optimistic reporter who has been quoted above may be correct in saying of the gentleman who played "Roseneath" that "no fault could be found with his conception of the part," but his rendering of it was certainly open to criticism. As for the impersonator of "Moke," he spoke his lines well and acted with self-possession; but he should have concealed his features more thoroughly. The dress was the dress of Moke, but the voice and the visage were those of a Nova Scotian gentleman of a very distinct and accentuated individuality. This individuality, unless it were deeply disguised, any Halifax audience would find it hard to ignore or forget.

To one more assertion of the amiable reporter of the *Chronicle* we must demur—that "never before has there been a more successful amateur performance in Halifax." And if anybody takes exception to the tone of our mild remarks, he can find honey unmixed with gall in the ultra-christian criticism of our contemporary. For ourselves, we were charmed with the performance on the whole; but we do not fancy amateur actors want to be treated like nursery children, and asked to shut their eyes, open their mouths and have a nice piece of taffy all round.

On Tuesday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, the streets through which the Union Protection Company's sleigh drive passed presented an unusually animated appearance. Some of the turnouts were very attractive, notably the third one, the four creamy white horses being the admiration of all beholders. The "Queer City Council" caused considerable remark, especially the notice on the side of the sleigh "Inspection of Bedford Water Works." It is to be feared that the works to be inspected were of the kind that are bottled, and sometimes known as "fire water." The snow storm which commenced soon after must have made the drive rather less pleasant than it would have been had the weather been fine. All the societies and companies that have been anxiously waiting for a white rain will now seize

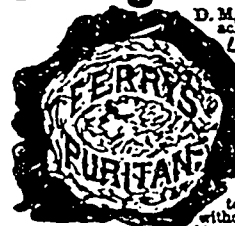
the opportunity to have their annual drives, which if they do not succeed in getting, they always feel very much abused, and make no end of a fuss because of the loss of the "good time" they invariably have when the affair comes off.

Pleasure seekers have been well supplied with musical and other amusements during the week. The benefit concert to Miss Josie Schaefer came off in the Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening, where the friends of this ever popular singer heard her sing for the last time for some months, as she will soon leave Halifax to pursue her musical studies abroad.

A Halifax lady now visiting in England was recently in Paris. "One evening" she writes, "we were at the Grand Opera house, and in the next box to us sat a lady, one of a party, magnificently dressed, and fairly covered with 'jewels,' not to say gems. She was beautiful enough herself to adorn the glittering baubles which lay on her neck and sparkled in her hair and on her arms. I thought probably she was some princess or at least a grand duchess, but, alas for appearances, I heard one of the gentlemen of her party urging her to promenade with him between the acts, as the custom is here, and she answered in the most nasal of nasal tones, 'Wall I guess I'd as leave stay here.' The charm was gone and I no longer envied her the aforesaid 'jewels' or her remarkable beauty. I felt that my own Canadian-English accent was more precious to me, than a whole *El Dorado* of ornaments." Certainly a nasal voice is very dis-enchanting, and our friend's conclusion a good one.

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1 Real Estate worth.....	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
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10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
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## MINING.

"Fair Play" in the last issue of the *Gold Hunter* continues his attack on the Mines Office, and combats the objections we raised to the appointment of Deputy Commissioners of Mines at the different mining camps. In our desire to see the matter discussed in all its bearings, we presented some arguments against such appointments and did not reproduce those in favor which were set out at considerable length in THE CRITIC at various times, and also very clearly and forcibly presented by "Fair Play."

There are two sides to most questions, and having as we think fairly stated both in this case, we leave the mining community to decide whether or not the appointment of Deputy Commissioners is desirable.

The following from the *Financial News*, London, should put our manufacturers of mining machinery on the alert. "The annual report of the Secretary for Mines of Victoria for 1887 speaks of the necessity of improving the means used for extracting gold at the mines in the colony. The Secretary suggests a commission to visit Europe and America to inquire as to the best forms of machinery. Does this not look as though there were room for enterprise on the part of machinery-makers in sending out representatives to push their interests?"

The shareholders of the Pictou Coal and Iron Company, of Montreal, who own such extensive and valuable deposits of iron ore in the county of Pictou, N. S. are to be congratulated. Mr. J. H. Bartlett, of Montreal, has obtained from the Pictou county council a cash subsidy of \$30,000, as well as remission of all taxes for twenty years. Mr. Bartlett has made a contract with Mr. R. G. Reid, of Montreal, for the construction of a branch railway, ten miles long, leading to the iron mines, and the Dominion Government have arranged to operate the branch as a part of the Intercolonial and to provide all the rolling stock. It is estimated that over ten million tons of iron ore can be easily and cheaply mined from the Pictou Coal and Iron Company's mines which are only seven miles from the Pictou Coal Mines and ten miles from the Atlantic tide water. The location of the blast furnaces has not yet been definitely settled.

CARLETON.—The Carleton mill, Yarmouth County, returns for December and January, 53½ ounces. This is the first return from this district for some months and we trust it will now be followed by continuous and large monthly returns.

SALMON RIVER DISTRICT.—The Dufferin mine returns for January as the result of 4 men's work, 45½ ozs. gold from 276 tons of quartz crushed. We trust that our readers will bear in mind that this magnificent mine is to be sold on Thursday, the 14th March next. Full particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

SOUTH UNISIAKE.—The Phoenix mill in this district made its first sworn returns at the mines office in January. From 125 tons of quartz 6½ ozs. of gold were obtained.

QUEENS COUNTY ITEMS—*Caledonia Company*.—Upon a tract of land lying to the eastward and adjoining the Parker-Douglas property, the new Caledonia Company, of Philadelphia, will soon begin quite extensive mining operations. The work will begin by sinking a shaft to a depth of 100 feet in about the centre of the property. And then drifts will be run across the formation, in order to cut all the leads within their grounds. As this will be quite an extensive operation, the service of air drills will be called in, and thus the work will go forward with lengthy strides. A tramway will be constructed for a distance of about half a mile to the Minneapolis Mill, on Molega Lake, for the transportation of such ores as may be encountered in their work. Then they will be thoroughly tested, and if the owners are satisfied that they have a "mine," they will at once proceed to build a mill of their own. That's business, and don't you forget it!

Whiteburn.—They are about changing the pump from the incline to the perpendicular shaft on the McGuire Mine.

The clean-up at the Graves Mine looks favorable this month, considering the small winter crew at work.

Molega.—On Thursday noon a fire broke out in the engine house on the Nine Boulder Lead, and it was completely consumed, together with the shaft-house and hoists that were adjoining it. The engine was of course ruined. Loss about \$2,000. This accident is much to be regretted, but they "will happen in the best regulated families."

This engine was used to hoist from two leads, besides in part operating the ore-car. Fortunately there is some 200 tons of ore at the mill, and it will be kept running until the loss is repaired.

In clearing away the ruins of the fire on Friday morning, Mr. Hodley Dukeshire, while carrying a piece of timber on his shoulder, stumbled, and the log falling on his leg broke it between the knee and ankle.

Superintendent McGuire at once sent for Drs. Aitken, of Caledonia, and Perfect, of Bridgewater, by whom the injured limb was well cared for, and the unfortunate sufferer is doing well. Mr. McGuire has more than once shown his interest and sympathy for his unlucky employees in a very handsome manner.—*Gold Hunter*.

ONTARIO.—The Silver Mountain Mines both East and West are presently doing remarkably well. The rich strike in the East at the 380 foot level still continues, and a new shaft is now being sunk as fast as the drills and air compressors will admit within 250 feet of their West limit. They are likewise going down steadily with No. 3 shaft where the vein is 13 feet in width.—*Canadian Mining Review*.

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The Mine was discovered in the autumn of 1880, but was not worked to any extent until the autumn of 1881. It has yielded up to the end of November 31,012 ounces of gold from 61,563 tons of quartz, according to the sworn returns made to the Mines Office. The gold can be produced at a cost which will leave a very handsome margin of profit.

The Mine is operated by machinery worked by water power, that power being transmitted by a line of wire rope running from the water wheel to the Mine—a distance of about 4,750 feet—and lying parallel to the outcrop of said veins, at a distance therefrom of about 50 feet. The Salmon River crosses the property twice. It supplies the hoisting and pumping power, and the same water is afterwards used to drive the crusher. The latter has 38 stamps, and there is ample water power to operate three times that number. Sixty stamps can be operated with present machinery. Of the 120 horse-power existing for pumping and hoisting only about twenty five is used. There are about 700 acres of well timbered and well watered land owned with the Mine. This partly covers the areas, and where it does not immediately adjoin them. It is also provided with a steam plant to operate hoisting gear and pumps in case of accident to the transmission power, a sawmill, sufficient for the requirements of the property, a tramway from the Mine to the crusher for carrying quartz, and stables, offices and boarding houses sufficient to accommodate a large number of employees.

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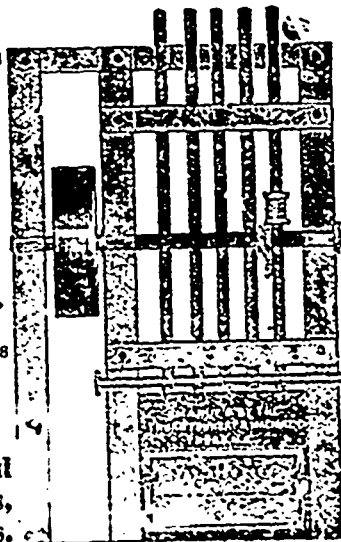
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## ORIGIN AND MODE OF OCCURRENCE OF GOLD-BEARING VEINS AND OF THE ASSOCIATED MINERALS.

BY JONATHAN C. B. P. SEAVER, C. E., F. G. S. &amp;c.

**GOLD VEINS OF QUEENSLAND.**—Queensland is the colony of Australia in  
which, next to Victoria, the working of auriferous veins has assumed the  
greatest proportions. Its gold reefs are well known for their richness and  
established, payable character. Charters Towers, Gympie, Rockhampton,  
Herberton, and other fields are sites of quartz mining industry, and some  
of these places have peculiarities of their own as regards the modes of  
occurrence of their auriferous lodes and deposits.

The gold veins of Charters Towers are principally in granite, and one  
thing remarkable about them, mentioned by Mr. Jack, F. G. S., &c., the  
Government Geologist to the colony, is that they bear and dip in a manner  
that points to them as being formed around a common centre, towards which  
they mostly all underlay. This has been believed by Mr. Jack to have been  
caused by a sudden depression having taken place near the central point,  
and thus to have formed a system of fissures surrounding it that in most  
cases dip towards the centre.

St. Patrick's lode is largely impregnated with iron pyrites, which yielded  
as much as five ounces of gold to the ton of ore when first struck, but  
afterwards fell off to about two ounces; where decomposed in the upper  
levels it yielded about the same as the latter, viz., two ounces of gold to  
the ton of ore. This lode altered its underlay very much in one place, even  
curling upwards for some distance.

A cross-section of the Rainbow Reef shows the lode between the walls  
to consist of broken granite on the footwall, quartz without pyrites next,  
and quartz with pyrites on the hanging wall; both these lodes are evidently  
of the true fissure class, and interesting examples of such as gold veins.  
The mineralized or pyritous portions of the lodes are the richest in gold, and  
expensive machinery to treat pyritous ore exists on this field, and is  
continually being added to. Large quantities of comparatively poor pyritous  
tailings lie in heaps at the various crushing plants awaiting the day when  
improvements in the process of treatment will make them capable of being  
rendered remunerative.

The Gympie Reefing Field is noticeable for the fact that the lodes  
depend upon the character of different bands of rock they pass through  
for the extent to which they are auriferous.

Bands of black slate occur with diorite and other rocks, and it is when  
passing through this black slate that the lodes contain most gold; being  
comparatively poor in other parts. Four bands of this black slate are  
known to exist, and so dependent are the reefs on it that the miners first  
sink to cut the slate and then drive to where a reef passes through it, and  
start to work the lode at that place.

The Rockhampton lodes are of a very pyritous character in most instances,  
and perhaps the most remarkable gold mine in the whole of Australia, and  
also in the world, that has ever been found during modern times—is situated  
about eighteen miles from Rockhampton, and is known as the "Mount  
Morgan Gold Mine." Having visited it lately for the purpose of examining  
it and the surrounding country, I can describe it as follows:—

The country consists of altered sedimentary strata intersected by  
numerous dykes and intrusive masses of a variety of igneous rocks, of  
which syenite is the most prevalent. A sandstone, known as "Daintree's  
Desert Sandstone," at one time doubtless overspread the country, but has  
been almost entirely denuded, and only now remains capping the higher  
ranges in the district, where it forms steep escarpments of horizontally  
bedded rock.

In places narrow belts of highly altered slates and sandstones occur,  
which have been caught up in folds of the syenite, and are the last remnants of  
the sedimentary paleozoic rocks of the locality. They have been greatly  
altered, some of them being converted into quartzite, are highly charged  
with iron pyrites, and are intersected by numerous feldspathic dykes. One  
of these belts may be traced in a north-easterly direction from a point  
immediately south of Mount Morgan, and is closely bounded to the south,  
east, and west by the syenite. In this belt a wide lode formation occurs,  
striking N. 30 degrees E. (which is approximately the strike of the belt of  
rock enclosing it,) and having all the appearance of a large dyke. It  
underlays to the east at an angle of 10 degrees to 15 degrees from the  
vertical, and has a banded structure parallel to its strike and underlay.

In Mount Morgan itself this lode consists in the higher levels of alternate  
bands of ironstone (limonite) and honeycombed or porous quartz (with  
much foreign matter,) the bands having the same strike and underlay as the  
lode, and most probably changing in the lower levels into a dense quartz or  
numerous veins of quartz, through which a large quantity of iron pyrites is  
disseminated as minute crystals, veins wholly of iron pyrites may also  
exist below, that have decomposed on the surface in limonite iron ore. The  
entire width of these layers of ironstone and quartz with intervening bands  
of altered rock at Mt. Morgan is about 1500 feet, but those that constitute the  
main lode that is being worked comprise about two or three hundred feet in  
width, it appears that the narrow belt of altered strata in this place must  
have been fractured and opened into immense fissures or a number of  
parallel fissures which have been filled in with lode matter and probably  
afterwards undergone re-opening from time to time, and a re-filling with or  
re-depositing of the quartz and other minerals constituting the lode.  
Feldspathic dykes which have decomposed to kaolin are also found traversing  
the lode and parallel to the bands of ore in it.

(To be Continued)

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and Wasting Diseases. Do not fail to try it. Put up in 50c. and \$1 size

## HOME AND FARM.

Cinders of coal retain their heat some time in ashes, and if deposited in contact with wood or other inflammable substance may easily cause fires. They should be left twenty-four hours in some iron receptacle, and after that may be thrown into the henhouse for fowls to roll in, or into the vault to cover the offensive matter and thus absorb its foul odors. They are not so good for this as dry earth, but may serve in its absence.

There is a good deal of potash in corn cobs, as thrifty housewives long ago learned when making soap. It is here that a good deal of the mineral elements of the corn plant are concentrated. Perhaps it is for the potash as a corrective of acidity in the stomach that animals will often eat the cob. It is all the better for being charred or burned. Burn to a crisp the corn cobs from which fattening hogs have devoured the corn, and see how greedily the same animals will eat them.

The most experienced swine raisers do not think it profitable to go beyond 250 to 300 pounds in weight.

Breeding sows and young pigs should be fed plentifully with wheat bran and other muscle-forming and bone-growing foods.

Complaints are finding their way into the Ontario papers from fruit growers and market-gardeners that they "occupy the undesirable position of being producers of the only article upon which there is no duty." "Our authorities," says one correspondent, "should not allow the fruit-growing industry of Ontario to be ruined in order that it may serve as a warning to eschew Goldwin Smith and other false prophets."

We are in receipt of *Massey's Illustrated, a Journal of News and Literature for Rural Homes*, (the Massey Press, Massey St., Toronto, 50 cents per annum) This little paper is of handy size—a little smaller than THE CRITIC, but containing the same number of pages. If it be kept up to the excellent style of the number (2) before us, it will be a valuable sheet. It is very neatly got up, and the illustrations are excellent. One is of a neat cottage, which, it is claimed, can be built for \$400. The whole of its matter is unusually good and well selected. We recommend it unhesitatingly.

We are always especially glad to give publicity to Canadian enterprise, which we hope to see supplant the tendency to go to the United States for what we can just as well produce ourselves.

We have just received the most handsome Canadian Seed Catalogue we have yet seen; it is issued by The Steele Bros. Co., (Ltd.) Toronto, and contains description and prices of everything in seeds, roses, climbing vines, flowering bulbs and grapes. A book of 112 pages, profusely illustrated. It has also a chromo-lithograph plate, showing four varieties of their "New Art Collection of Flower Seeds." Rare novelties in flower, vegetable and field seeds occupy a large portion of the work. This firm occupy the Mammoth Seed House, corner Front and Jarvis Streets, Toronto, (visitors to which are always made welcome,) and have an immense establishment, employing 100 hands, and doing business from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Canada should be self-sufficing, and we bespeak for this house the patronage of all who are desirous of buying first class seeds and encouraging Canadian enterprise. Send your address for a catalogue, they are mailed free.

## OUR COSY CORNER.

Violet and rosy heliotrope colors are revived, and the newly imported tints in these shades are exquisitely delicate and beautiful.

A charming dancing-toilet is made of green and gold matelasso satin, with an accordion-pleated blouse and petticoat of palest golden-green crepe lise. A soft Empire sash comes from the under-arm seams of the bodice, this of the lisse dotted with pendants of tiny amber beads. The ends reach the foot of the skirt and terminate in a fall of deep amber fringe.

Directoire gowns, made of white or pale-violet silk, are worn by debutantes this season. They are demi-trained and garnished with gold or silver galloons, this trimming forming the wide belt, the finish for the folds, and the deep border at the foot of the skirt. Other softly draping corded silks are made in the Neo-Greek fashion, with heavy medallion shoulder clasps matching the gold or silver accessories on other portions of the gown.

Women in Paris are wearing with their evening toilettes stockings of white silk or fine thread, embroidered with silk the tint of the dress. The very low slippers worn with these stockings are black, ecru, or of the dress fabric.

A recently made piano scarf is of golden olive silk sateen, lined with orange-colored India silk. The ends have a design of oranges and foliage appliquéd on with floss silks. The fruit and leaves are in natural colors and are of plush.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

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**CHESS.**

All communications for this department should be addressed—**CHESS EDITOR,** Windsor, N. S.

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

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

W. G.—Yes, as a three mover. You have evidently mis-placed your men.

Solution to Problem No. 66.—Q to QsB7.

Solution to Problem No. 67:—

**WHITE.** 1 R to QsB2  
**BLACK.** 1 B takes B  
2 Q to KsKt sq, &c.  
If 1 R to Q4, or 2 Q to QsKt8, &c.

Solution to Problem No. 68.—Q to K7.

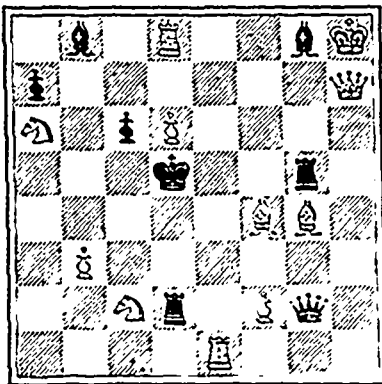
Problems Nos. 66 and 68 solved by Mrs. H. Moseley, (Dartmouth,) J. Downey (Halifax.)

Problems Nos. 66, 67 and 68 solved by J. W. Wallace (Wolfville.)

**PROBLEM No. 68.**

By C. D. P. Hamilton (Esston U. S., A.)

**BLACK—8 pieces.**



**WHITE—11 pieces.**

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

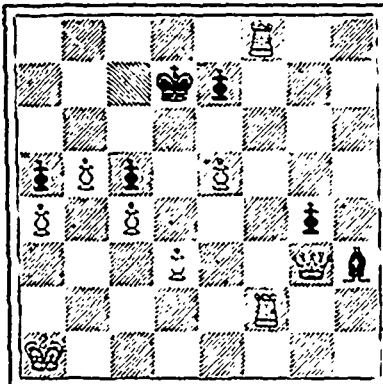
This problem, which at first appeared in the Philadelphia Times, is referred to by a contemporary as remarkable for the beauty and variety of the mates involved.

**PROBLEM No. 69.**

First prize in the Tourney of the "British Chess Magazine."

By Jan. Kotrc (Prague.)

**BLACK—6 pieces.**



**WHITE—9 pieces.**

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

**GAME No 50.**

Played in the Master Tournament of the Augusta Club, Leipzig, 4th December, 1888.

**VIENNA GAME.**

**WHITE.** **BLACK.**

W. Paulsen. A. Schottlander.  
1 P to K4 P to K4  
2 Kt to QB3 B to B4 (a)  
3 Kt to B3 (b) P to Q3  
4 Kt to QR4 (c) B to Kt3  
5 Kt takes B RP takes Kt  
6 B to B4 Kt to KB3  
7 P to Q3 Kt to QB3  
8 P to KR3 (d) Castles  
9 P to QR3 B to K3  
10 B takes B P takes B  
11 P to B3 P to Q4  
12 Kt to Kt5 Q to K  
13 Q to K2 P to R3  
14 Kt to B3 P takes P  
15 P takes P Q to Kt5  
16 Kt to R4 Q takes KP  
17 Q takes Q Kt takes Q  
18 B to K3 Kt to Q3  
19 R to Q P to K5  
20 P to KKt3 Kt to B4  
21 B to B Kt to K4  
22 R to Q4 Kt to Q6 (ch)  
23 R takes Kt P takes R  
24 Kt to Kt6 R to B3  
25 Kt to B4 R to Q  
26 B to Q2 Kt takes B  
27 K takes Kt P to K4  
28 Kt takes QP P to K5  
29 K to K3 P takes Kt  
30 R to Q R to K3 (ch)  
31 K to B3 P to Q7  
Resigns

(a) As mentioned in a note in our last game, this is not considered so good as bringing out either of the Kt's. On the other hand, it must be admitted that playing 2 Kt to QB3 allows White with 3 P to KB4 a choice of several puzzling attacks, requiring in the defence great theoretical knowledge and experience. The defence 2 Kt to KB3 is likewise not without its difficulties. The text move is sound, and leads to a game comparatively simpler than the other defences.

(b) The more usual continuation is 3 P to KB4, which we prefer. There is, however, no real objection to the text move. Other methods of play may be instanced in 3 B to QB4 or 3 P to KKt3.

(c) This manoeuvre would be intellible if White had previously played P to KB4. Here, however, it is meaningless, and White, if he did not like 4 P to Q4, ought to have continued on the ordinary Guoco Piano lines by playing 4 B to QB4.

(d) This and the next move look very much like waste of time. If moving the QRP were intended to preserve the KB, it was totally useless; if to protect the pawn from the Black QR, it might have been deferred to a more suitable occasion; finally, if it were intended to keep out the Kt, then a bad move is played in order to prevent the opponent making a worse. Castling, B to K3, or KKt5, or P to QB3 appear to be much better moves, and have definite objects in view.—Weekly Courier, Liverpool.

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

All Checker communications and exchanges should be addressed to W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street, Halifax.

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tions not later than one week after the date of the paper containing the problem which they answer. If put in an unsealed envelope endorsed on the face, besides our address, with the words *Printer's Manuscript only*, and if the communication contains nothing that is not intended for publication, the postal rate is only 1 cent.

Credit cannot be given in the competition for replies that reach us after the solutions of the problems have been published.

**SOLUTION.**

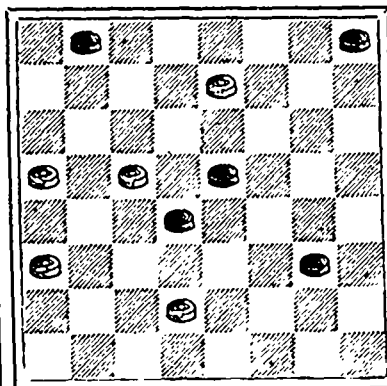
**PROBLEM 88**—Only one solution to this problem has reached us up to the present writing. The position was:—black men 9, 10, 13, 14, kg. 27; white men 12, 18, 21, 23, kg. 2; black to move and draw.

10-15	18-22	9-14	22-17
18 11	6 1	5 9	14 10
27-18	14-18	14-17	17-14
2 6	1 5	21 14	drawn.

**PROBLEM No. 91.**

An end game between G. C. Campbell, Toronto, and M. Ryan, Uxbridge, Ontario.

Black men 1, 4, 15, 18, 24.



White men 7, 13, 14, 21, 26.

White to play and draw.

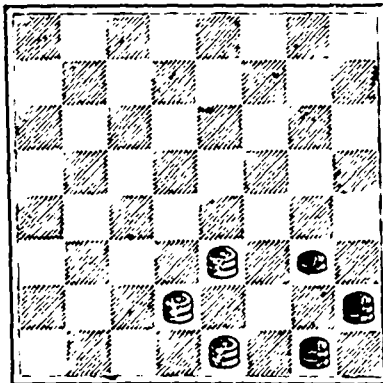
When this position was reached Mr. Ryan (white) resigned, though, as the Checker Editor of the Toronto Mail points out, a draw might have been secured.

We will give two points to any of our solvers who will show a sound win for black.

**PROBLEM No. 92.**

By Mr. J. Dewar, Binnend, in West Lothian Courier.

Black man 24, kgs. 28, 32.



White kgs. 23, 26, 31.

White to move and win.

Blank forms, (suitable for both Chess and Checkers), for copying down problems, positions, endings, etc. Fifty for 25c., post free. Small sheets numbered, and with appropriate headings for recording games. Twenty-five for 15c.

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