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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 27, 1891.

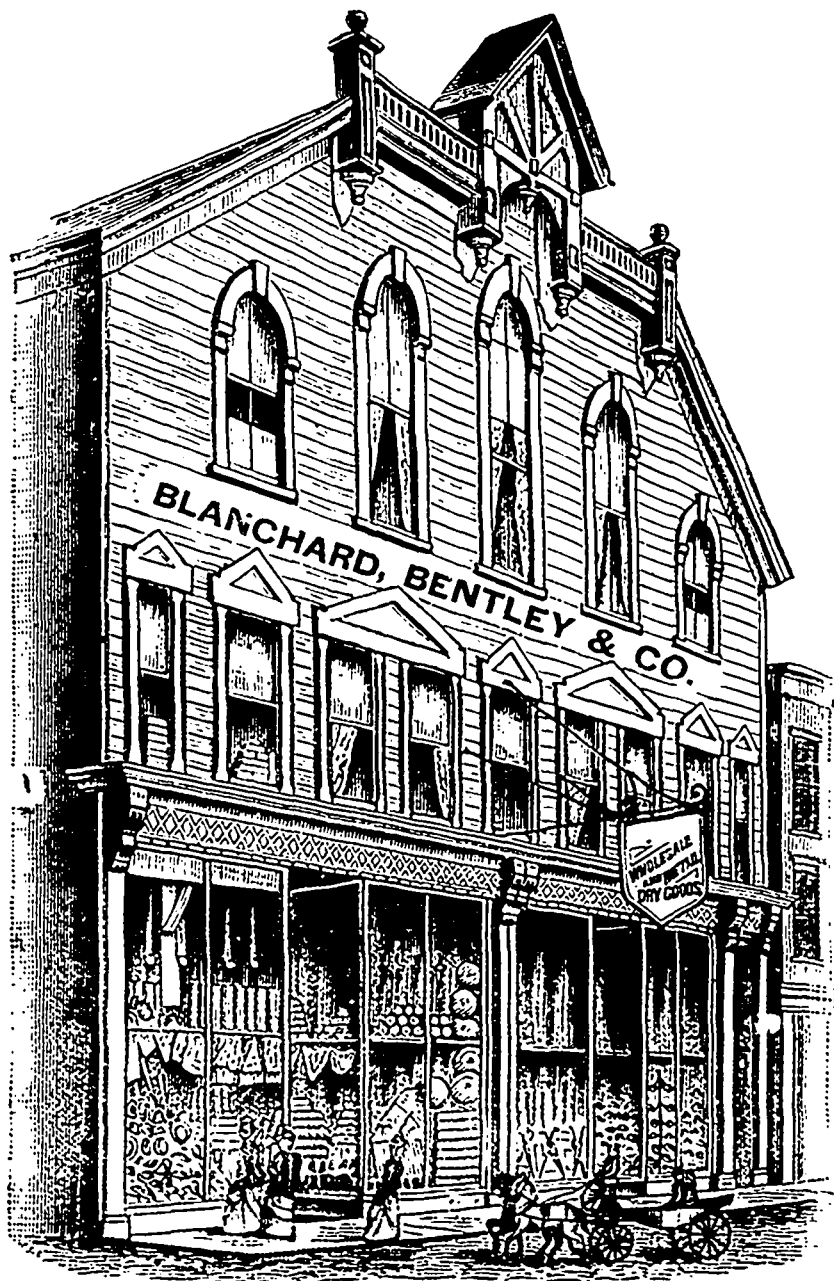
{ VOL. 8
No. 13

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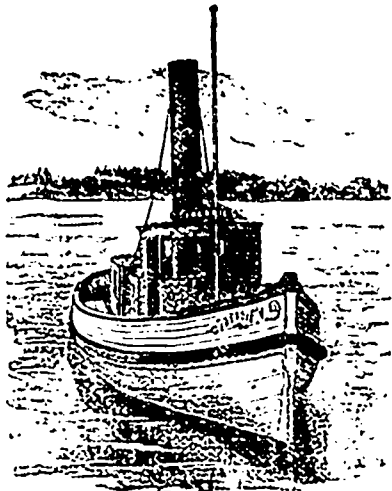
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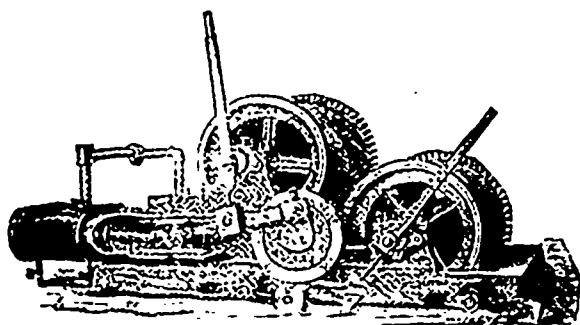
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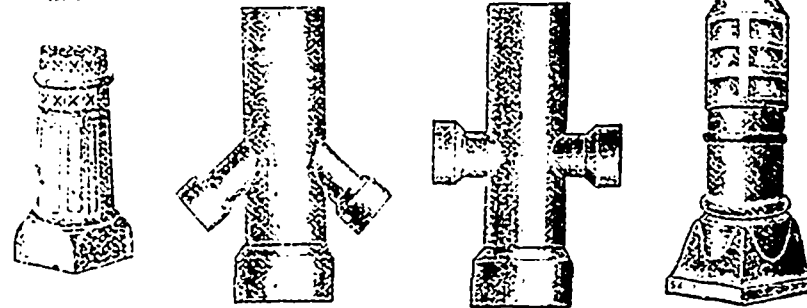
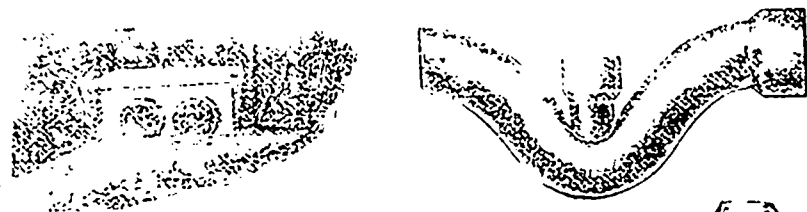
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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to this journal. Our readers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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Newfoundland affairs appear to be nearing a crisis. On Friday a protest was read in the House of Commons against the Government's proposed coercive legislation, the Colonial Legislature asking that the legislation be postponed until the colony can be heard in defence of its cause. A deputation is to leave Newfoundland for England immediately.

The fifty-first Congress of the United States, which came to a close on the 4th inst., was so extravagant that it has gained the name of the "Billion Congress." It has, moreover, left to its successor numerous embarrassments and difficulties. The currency question and revenue problems will be ticklish enough for the incoming Democratic House to handle. The surplus has been wiped out, and either additional taxes will have to be imposed or an economical policy followed as to expenditure.

THE CRITIC makes its appearance to-day as a twenty page paper, a fact which we feel sure will be appreciated by our readers and advertisers. During the six years and a half of our existence as a newspaper we have endeavored to keep up to the standard aimed at in the beginning, and supply nothing but reliable news in all our departments, and keep our columns free from cheap and nasty literature of all kinds. We feel confident that our efforts have met with approval, and our constantly growing circulation testifies that the people of the Maritime Provinces like to read a wholesome news paper. We therefore have great pleasure in increasing our space, and shall, as usual, make it our aim to give our subscribers every week the largest supply possible of high class reading such as has made THE CRITIC, besides being valuable to the mining, manufacturing and commercial men of the community, the best family paper in the Maritime Provinces.

The Dominion blue books for 1890 are arriving daily now, and some of these are especially valuable. One of the best is the Archives of Canada, prepared by Mr. Douglas Brymner, Dominion Archivist. Mr. Brymner is a journalist of experience, and this fact doubtless accounts for the style of writing, which is clear, interesting and readable. The reports before us contain much that is valuable. The London Record office has been levied on to a great extent. To Canadians this issue is of deep and absorbing interest, for the ground covered belongs to a period of our history which is full of

striking and picturesque incidents. The making of Canada is here clearly exemplified, the documents published treating of the two older Provinces from the period of their formation into Upper and Lower Canada, extending in the case of the former to 1817, and of the latter to 1823. The documents exhibit the organization of the Provinces, including the early legislation, and in the papers are to be found correspondence, reports, etc., relating, in both Provinces, to the eventful war of 1812-15. Many of the papers to be found in this report cannot be seen elsewhere.

The reports of the British Tenant-Farmers' delegates, who visited Canada at the request of the Dominion Government last summer to report on the agricultural resources of the country, have been published. The first three parts of these reports we have received. The fourth is not yet ready. They are extremely favorable to Canada as a settling place, and point out the many advantages offered to immigrants. What we are particularly glad to notice is that the recommendation is to settlers of a desirable class, farmers with small capital and young men and women who are strong and able, and willing to work at good wages. The extensive circulation of the reports in Great Britain and Ireland will do much towards making Canada favorably known. We hope the day has gone by when Canada was considered a land of snow and ice, the climate consisting of nine months winter and three months cold weather, but still there is much misconception to be removed. It is intended, if possible, to place a copy of these reports in the hands of every farmer in the United Kingdom. The London Daily Graphic of March 6th has a most satisfactory article on the subject by J. G. Colmer, C. M. G., secretary to Sir Charles Tupper, which is embellished by portraits of the delegates who visited the Dominion last summer.

A policeman's lot may not be a happy one, and doubtless long hours on duty are trying to the spirits. Nevertheless there are duties to be performed which in a quiet city like Halifax should not be neglected by the gentle bobby. The public mind is being stirred to its depths just now about the duties and the failings of the members of our police force, some people inclining to think that they need sympathy and others that they neglect their duties in almost every respect. When so many complaints are made it is obvious that there must be something loose about the performance of duty by the preservers of the peace, but unless they are properly organized and instructed what else can be expected. The appointment of a truant officer to look after children absent from school has been receiving the attention of the City Fathers, and an officer has been appointed for this special duty. This to us seems needless. It would scarcely be fair to remark that the officer might see fit to neglect his duty, but surely if the policemen on duty in the city now cannot succeed in looking after truants it will be of little use to have a special officer. Boys are noted for their ingenuity, and if they don't contrive to outwit the truant officer it will signify that the latter is a very smart man. The fact is that the city, although quiet, is not kept in that state of perfection that ought to characterize it, and the police force does need to be more efficient. A stranger, viewing our bobbies, would certainly say that they do not look as if they were over-worked or underfed, and that such a stalwart body of men should be able to do a large amount of work.

"What shall we do with the Dago?" is a question not quite so absorbing as the question, "What shall we do with the Mafia?" promises to become since the New Orleans massacre. The enormity of the various crimes committed by the people concerned have been talked over by almost everyone in America. First there was the murder of Chief Hennessey, then the failure of the jury to convict the men who, it is almost certain, killed him, and lastly the rising of the indignant people to sweep the murderers from the earth. It is deplorable from whatever point it is viewed. It was hard lines for the members of the jury to feel that if they brought in a verdict of guilty against those men that their own lives would probably pay the forfeit, just as Hennessey's did for an offence against the Mafia, but they should have done their duty. Murderers should die the death, and if juries can be intimidated, as in this case, there is no getting over the fact that the sword of justice must be unsheathed by someone. The Mafia is a secret society of Italians, and there should be no shadow of wavering in the justice meted out to its murderous members. The Italians in the United States are, it appears, organizing to revenge the death of the lynched men, but as the question of citizenship is doubtful, it is probable that Italy will be quite willing to accept any proof that may be offered to show that they were naturalized Americans. The King of Italy is said to deplore the revengeful nature of his subjects and discountenances secret societies. If a stern and impartial administration of law were observed in the United States the populace would have found no necessity to rise and rid themselves of the murderers.

Spring has arrived in the vicinity of Calgary, Alberta. Seeding commenced there last week, and it was expected to be general this week.

The Minnesota legislation against tights makes it pretty expensive work for actresses or dancers to expose the contour of their lower limbs in public. The bald-headed men in the front seats will feel themselves deeply aggrieved. Dakota is legislating against drunks, so between these two States the people ought to be able to live soberly and decently.

The birthplace of Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon has suffered various vicissitudes, but the danger of that and other memorial places connected with the Bard passing into the possession of Americans is now over. A bill has been passed in Parliament vesting the Corporation of Stratford, County of Bucks, as trustees, with power to purchase Anne Hathaway's cottage and Wilcote cottage, which belonged to Shakespeare's mother.

Despite all the difficulties in the way the American Copyright Bill has become law. President Harrison signed it on Wednesday the 4th inst., after its hurried passage by the Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate's amendment, moved by Mr. Sherman, providing for the importation of copyright books on the payment of a duty of 25 per cent., was rejected by the House of Representatives, and the bill as passed is little more than an American Publishers' and Printers' Protection Act. The essential condition is that the book, to be copyright, must be printed in the United States. This will insure to their printers and binders plenty of work. The Act will, however, protect American authors, which accounts for their support of the Bill. Publishers will not now be able to obtain from a British source a new supply of matter, as good, if not better than the American article, for nothing.

During the five years ending March, 1885, Great Britain expended \$45,000,000 on new men-of-war. In the five years ending March, 1890, the sum so expended was \$77,500,000, and by March, 1894, \$80,000,000 will have been provided for the same purpose. In the five years ending with the present year 21 iron-clads, 21 protected cruisers and 56 smaller vessels will have been built. This is an enormous expense to the British Nation, but barring slight protests in Parliament there does not appear to be much objection to it. The navy estimates for 1891-2 show an apparent increase over the present year of \$2,142,500 and a net increase of \$1,790,000. Of this amount \$390,000 is accounted for by the increase of duties involved in the transfer to the Admiralty of the custody of naval ordnance stores, and it is largely met by a reduction of \$352,500 in the army estimates. Britain seems determined to yield to none the sovereignty of the seas.

The British army, it appears from the speech of Mr. Hanbury in the House of Commons a few weeks ago, is far below its normal strength, due to a falling off in the number of recruits and also the enlistment of many under the standard of measurement. The shortage in the army last year was 4,693 men. Militiamen moreover numbered 1,865 less than last year, being 22,559 below the establishment, while the yeomanry numbered 3,500 below its proper strength. This falling off is attributed by Sir Edward Hamley to commercial prosperity, and he also holds that the British army has "touched bottom" as regards physical competency. Hon. Mr. Stanhope, Secretary of State War Department, naturally defended the army, and gave quite a list of improvements in the condition of the British soldier. His pay has been increased and many things done to make the service attractive. As to the question of length of service, which Mr. Hanbury wants increased, or rather a return made to the old plan, a committee is to be appointed to deal with it and also with the question of deferred pay. The matter of ranges for rifle practice is also to receive attention.

There has just been an outbreak in Philadelphia against the nude in art. Fourteen ladies, representing 500 others, sent a written protest to the directors of the Academy of Fine Arts against several pictures in the present exhibition, several of which belong to the permanent exhibition of the Academy. They claim that the exhibition of such pictures is an offence to their womanhood, and an attack upon the delicacy of their daughters and the morality of their sons, and beg that the pictures indicated be excluded from public view. The hanging committee in answering, protested against the extravagance of these expressions and defended their course. Opinions on this subject have clashed at times for a long period, and it appears to us to be, like *decollete* dress, more a matter of custom and education than of morals. We have all heard of the American lady who draped the legs of her piano forte, and we know that many people consider it indelicate to say leg at all—limb is the correct expression. Happily these people are few and far between, and such overgrown modesty is not often met with. Nevertheless the Philadelphia matrons may be right. The nude is not always high art because it is nude, and when an object can be achieved otherwise it is better so. Clothes have nothing to do with morals, and if the *ipse dixit* of prudishly reared women were to be obeyed it would banish from sight the finest works of art in the world. Public opinion is with these ladies of Philadelphia to a large extent, and it is thought that many of the nude pictures had better have been left out. Some of them were admitted for no reason apparently than that they were the work of popular artists. But this crusade against the pictures reminds us of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' attack on the *decollete* gowns some months ago. Is she not of the same stock as the Philadelphia matrons? And did her strictures have any effect upon those who read her article? It is far from likely that either of these things—certainly immodest and therefore objectionable in some cases—will ever be suppressed, unless by legislation, which we opine is an evil in itself.

The importance of the offices of stoker and fireman on swift ocean steamships is little realized. Many people think that all that has to be done is to throw in the fuel and poke up the fiery furnaces occasionally, but the fact is that firing is an art in its way. The stoker must know how to put the coals on so that they will not burn too quickly or deaden the fire. He must know how to get the best results with the Welsh coal he burns on the westward passage and the American coal which he uses on the return voyage. These coals require different handling, and often the result of an ocean race has been determined by the superior knowledge of firing possessed by the winning ship's stokers. The S. S. *City of Paris* carries sixty firemen, who feed the flaming maws of fifty-four furnaces that create steam in nine steel boilers. Fifty coal passers are employed shoveling the fuel from the bunkers to the furnace doors. Nearly all the stokers upon this steamer and upon the *City of New York* are young men between 20 and 30 years of age, and receive \$20 a month wages and their board. The leading stoker is paid better and does less work, and is usually older than the crew he directs. The coal passers, or trimmers as they are called, whose ambition is to become firemen, receive \$17 50 a month. Service in the fire-room is divided into six watches of four hours each. After the first day from port two out of every six furnaces are raked out to the bare bars during the first hour of each watch. The ship usually takes about 3,000 tons of coal at Liverpool, burns 340 tons per day, and has between 500 and 800 tons left upon her arrival at New York. The engineers' department is entirely distinct from the firemen's. On the *City of Paris* there are twenty-six engineers, including hydraulic and electrical. The machine shops on shore contribute a certain number of them to the sea-going profession every year.

"The Immigration Bill which was enacted by Congress in the closing days of the session," says the *Boston Journal*, "materially strengthens the provisions of existing law for the exclusion of undesirable immigrants, at the same time that it does away with the absurdity under which college professors and clergymen have been treated as contract laborers." The new law excludes from admission into the United States all idiots, insane persons, persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime involving moral turpitude, polygamists, and any person whose passage is paid for by the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively shown that such person does not belong to one of the just enumerated classes or to the class of contract laborers. It is, however, specially provided that persons in the United States may assist friends or relatives who are not of any of the excluded classes. The removal of the provision excluding ministers and professors of colleges and seminaries, and members of recognized professions is a tardy act of justice. The idea of treating them as contract laborers was absurd. The provisions whereby persons becoming public charges within a year after their arrival in the United States, from causes which existed prior to their landing, can be sent back at the expense of the owners of the ship from which they were landed, as well as the fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, for taking or aiding aliens to the United States in violation of the law, and the sending of all such persons back at the expense of the ship owners, ought to have the effect of making steamship transportation companies very wary as to the class of passengers they accept. Such stringent laws, if enforced, would keep out all undesirable characters.

As the woman question continues to agitate the public mind apparently just as much as ever, and most women take a deep and lively interest in what so nearly concerns themselves, we cannot do better than quote from the Editor's Table in the *March Popular Science Monthly* part of an article dealing with a profession for women. This new old profession, as it happens, has never been neglected, and while it is sure never to fail of candidates, it is rather disregarded by some because there is "no money in it"; and once having found out that she can make a comfortable living for herself, a woman does not feel like entering this "profession" just for the amount of credit it will bestow upon her. However, here is the extract:—"There is a class of women to whom the counsel in this article will be very distasteful. The career of a wife and mother has little appreciation in their eyes. It is not enough appreciated by a large share of both sexes. But the remedy for this is in the women's own hands. If they would have an honorable profession, they have only to do a quality of work that is worthy of honor. Surgery was once a branch of the barber's trade, and certainly no more honored than house-work is to-day; but men have made a study of it, have given it a broad, scientific basis, invented instruments and processes to increase its efficiency, and arranged a systematic mode of learning its practice, with the result that the surgeon of to-day has one of the most honorable of professions. In a similar way dressmaking—which is a trade in the hands of women—has been made a profession in the hands of one man. The ordinary dressmaker gets little respect; Mr. Worth is held in high esteem, and the difference is that he does work which compels esteem. The ordinary housewife and mother takes little pains to learn her business; she follows rule-of-thumb methods handed down from her great-grandmother, introducing no improved processes or appliances, and feeling no shame if her home is ill managed or her children ill trained. If women doubt that competent administration in the home would win the same esteem that is paid to the competent surgeon, or lawyer, or merchant, or college professor, they should recall the Roman matron, Cornelia, whose fame has already lasted for nearly a score of centuries. With her spirit the modern woman should say of her home, 'This is my diploma;' and of her children, 'These are my degrees.'"

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

RISEN INDEED.

Aye, the lilies are pure in their pallor, the roses are fragrant and sweet,
The music pours out like a sea wave, breaking in praise at His feet,
Pulsing in passionate praises that Jesus has risen again,
But we watch for the signs of His living in the light of the children of men.

Wherever a mantle of pity falls soft on a wound or a woe,
Wherever a peace or a pardon springs up to o'ermaster a foe,
Wherever a soft hand of blessing outreaches to succour a need,
Wherever springs healing for wounding, the Master is risen indeed.

Wherever the soul of a people, arising in courage and might,
Bursts forth from the errors that shrouded its hope in the gloom of the night,
Wherever in sight of God's legions the armies of evil recoil,
And truth wins a soul or a kingdom, the Master is risen indeed.

So fling out your banners, brave toilers, bring lilies to altar and shrine;
Ring out, Easter bells; He has risen, for you is the token and sign,
'There's a world moving seaward and Godward; ye are called to the front; ye must lead.

Behind are the grave and the darkness; the Master is risen indeed.

—Lead a Hand.

Even at \$8,000 a year a judge's life is full of trials.

It is said that the Spring bonnet this year will eclipse that of all previous seasons. It generally does go to the head.

A CLUB NIGHT.—“Will you come home early this evening?”

Husband—“Yes, probably—that is, you needn't keep the breakfast waiting if I am not here.”

Jack Witherspoon—“Really, Miss Rosebudde, I don't know when I have had an hour pass so quickly.” Miss Rosebudde—“Well, I suppose not, when you have been here only twenty minutes.”

She—“Did you succeed in mastering French while abroad?” He—“Nearly. I did not succeed in making the Frenchmen comprehend me, nor could I make out what they were driving at, but I got so that I could understand myself when I talked.”

A reportress on the St. Paul Globe speaks of a lady “who is a well-known real estate speculatrix.” The Pittsburg Press alludes to “the presidentess of lady managers of the world's fair,” and the Indianapolis Journal tells of an elopement of a “dime museum freakess.”

Ordinary Case.—French—“I don't see Miss Flyte and young Walton together much lately.”

Follibub—“No.”

French—“What do you understand to be the trouble—anything serious?”

Follibub—“Oh, no; only he wooed, and she wouldn't.”

HARD TO UNDERSTAND.—Office Boy—The editor wants the proof of his editorials.

Proof-reader—What for?

Office Boy—He wants to read 'em.

Proof-reader—Humph! No accounting for tastes.

SUCH A HAPPY DEATH.—“Oh, it's just lovely to shop,” said the old maid.

“How can you say so! You get in a crowd and are nearly squeezed to death.”

“That's just what I like,” returned the old maid.

Waiter (looking in on a noisy card-party in hotel bed room)—“I've been sent to ask you to make less noise, gentlemen. The gentleman in the next room says he can't read.”

Host of the Party.—“Tell him he ought to be ashamed of himself. Why, I could read when I was five years old.”

A Satisfactory Explanation.—“What did Miss Leftover do when she awoke and found the burglar in her room—scream?”

“Not much. She transfixed him with her cold gray eye, pointed to the door and hissed: ‘Leave me!’”

What did the burglar do?”

“He explained that he had no notion of taking her.”

IT WAS NOT HE THAT WORRIED.—“Now, sir,” cried Mr. Bagwig ferociously, “attend to me! Were you not in difficulties a few months ago?”

“No.”

“Now, sir! Attend to my question. I ask you again, and pray be careful in answering for you are on your oath, I need hardly remind you. Were you not in difficulties some months ago?”

“No; not that I know of.”

“Sir, do you pretend to tell this court that you did not make a composition with your creditors a few months ago?”

A bright smile of intelligence spread over the ingenuous face of the witness, as he answered:

“Oh! ah! That's what you mean, is it? But, you see, it was my creditors who were in difficulties, and not me.”

Mrs. Million's Look.—When Mrs. Million goes to ride she travels forth in state,

Her carriage full of fire and pride, she prancing from the gate;

But all the beauties of the sky she views with languid eye,

Her flesh in weakness wastes away, her voice is but a sigh.

For Mrs. Million is in an advanced stage of catarrh, and all the luxuries that wealth can buy fail to give her comfort. She envies her rosy waiting-maid, and would give all her riches for that young woman's pure breath and blooming health. Now, if some true and disinterested friend would advise Mrs. Million of the wonderful merits of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, she would learn that her case is not past help. \$500 reward is offered by the manufacturers for a case of catarrh in the head which they cannot cure.

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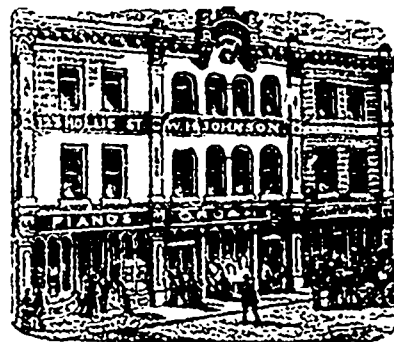
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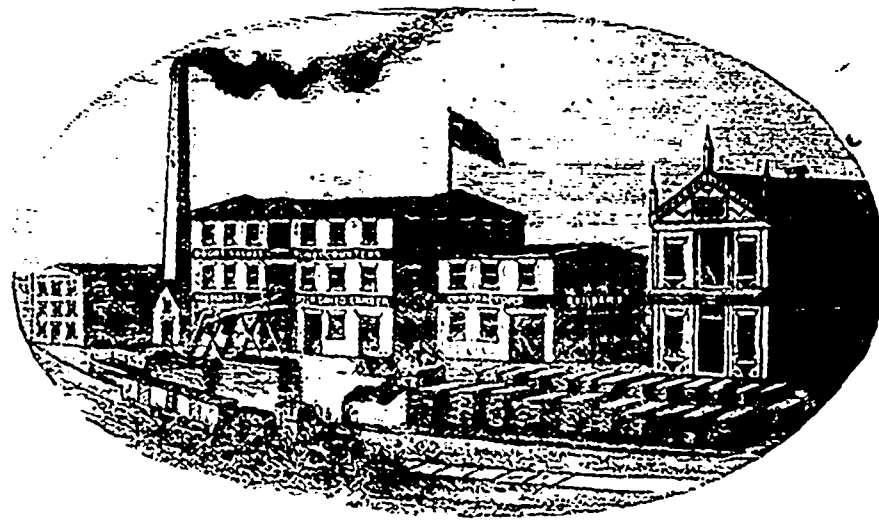
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Yarmouth is to have another weekly paper.

Senator Howlan of P. E. Island has been reappointed.

Scriver, Liberal, was elected in Huntington, Que., on Monday.

An extra of the *Official Gazette* calls Parliament together for Wednesday, April 29th.

Professor Weldon, M. P. for Albert, N. B., is spoken of as Speaker of the new house.

A mysterious disease is affecting pigs in Kingston, Ontario. Several animals have died.

It is now said that Mayer McPherson will not be opposed in the coming civic contest in this city.

Mr. Adams McDougall has accepted the Conservative nomination for the local legislature in Hants.

It is announced that Dr. Cameron has accepted the Liberal-Conservative nomination for Antigonish.

Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson and Hon G. E. Foster will probably go to Washington in a few days.

The St. John Provincial Building Society appears to have got itself into a bad financial mess, and its affairs are being investigated.

A Belleville, Ont., man named Kane has murdered his wife by stabbing her to the heart. Drink is the cause alleged for the trouble.

It is stated that British Guiana has rejected Canada's reciprocity overtures, preferring to make an arrangement with the United States.

Litigation regarding the mayoralty of Birkett, Ottawa, and Clarke, Toronto, indicate that on technical grounds both will probably be unseated.

Several widows of victims of the Quebec woollen mill explosion have taken actions for damages, to the amount of \$10,000 each, against the company.

The grand jury have found no bill in the Clatwynd case, and the liquor informers, McKay and Ross, indicted for conspiracy, have been proved not guilty.

Floods at Oxford and Athol, Cumberland County, have been doing much damage to property. Bridges were endangered, sidewalks swept away, and cellars flooded.

Application has been made for the incorporation by the Dominion Parliament of the Argentina Shipping Co., of Yarmouth, N. S., with a capital of \$30,000.

The coroner's jury at Montreal on March 19th returned a verdict of wilful murder against Reynolds, who stabbed Myers to death. The murderer is still at large.

The spring term of the Criminal Court for Quebec opens on the 10th of April. One of the principal items of the docket is the celebrated McGreevy-Tarte criminal libel case.

The two youngest members of the new parliament are Mr. Hargraft, of Quebec, whose age is 26 years, and Mr. Carroll, the Liberal member for Kamouraska, who is 25 years of age.

By the first vote in the N. B. Legislature, which took place on the 18th inst., the strength of the Government and the Opposition was shown, the latter having 14 to the Government's 24.

The Liberals of Hants County were to hold a convention at Windsor yesterday to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy in the local Legislature caused by the resignation of Doctor Haley.

The death is announced at Brantford, Ont., of Mrs. Alex. Carlyle, sister-in-law of the great Thomas Carlyle. The deceased, who was 83 years of age, remembered well the Chelsea philosopher.

Major Weston, of the 60th Fusiliers, Halifax, will probably be the commander of this year's Bisley team. Sir Adolphe Caron has given a definite pledge that a Nova Scotian officer shall be appointed.

Mr Leary's St. John Harbor improvement scheme has been voted against by the Board of Trade of that city, who will petition the Legislature against it. The common council is petitioning in favor of the bill.

We intended to have a salmon colored cover this week, but owing to the non arrival of the paper we could not carry out our intention, and had to make white paper serve the purpose. Next week we hope to have the salmon-colored, which will be a great improvement.

Dynamite explosions have been alarmingly frequent recently. They had a very severe one at Hull, one at Londonderry, and lastly, one at Malaga Mines, by which several men were maimed. These examples should lead to greater care in the handling of this dangerous substance.

The statement that all Canadian distillery cattle have been purchased by an American syndicate for exportation to Great Britain in the spring, turns out to be correct. The syndicate consists of Goldsmith, of New York, Nelson Morris, of Chicago, and Robert Bickerdike, of Montreal.

The New Brunswick Government has confessed to a deficit. The St. John *Evening Gazette* says their difficulties should be but temporary. With at least \$25,000 added to their Dominion subsidy from increased population, \$10,000 saved by the abolition of the legislative council, and a probable increase in revenue from crown lands, the *Gazette* thinks their financial position after the close of the present year ought to be a good one.

Professor Robertson, in his capacity as Dominion Dairy Commissioner, is visiting New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. He is addressing meetings of Farmers' Associations with a view to establishing experimental dairy stations and Provincial Dairymen's Associations. He will also organize a Dairy men's Association in P. E. Island.

A petition has been signed by Cardinal Taschereau and the clergy of the Quebec diocese, and addressed to the Governor General, the Senate and the House of Commons, praying that the electoral act be amended so as to imprison, without option of fine, any person distributing liquor gratuitously to electors between nomination and polling days.

Our readers will remember that some months ago, the Rev. Mr. Jordan, a colored minister of Halifax, was refused a dinner at the Amherst railway restaurant on account of his color. The Rev. gentleman was exceedingly annoyed, and has brought an action against the proprietor in the supreme court. The writ has been issued and much interest centres in the trial, which is the first of the kind ever known in Nova Scotia. The damages claimed are \$5,000.

Admiral Walker, in obedience to his instructions to enforce the provisions of the *modus vivendi* between the British and French Governments, with regard to the rights of the latter in Newfoundland, closed a lobster factory on the French coast owned by a Mr. Baird. This gentleman brought an action for damages against Admiral Walker in the Newfoundland Court, which has been decided in favor of Baird. Hence Lord Knutsford's bill in Imperial Parliament, to empower them to enforce the *modus vivendi*.

Captain Richard Christian, of the schooner *Lady of the Lake*, has had a watch, suitably engraved, presented to him by the Government for bravery in saving the lives of three men in the harbour of New London, P. E. Island, on the 18th of July, 1890. Nicholas Christian and Patrick Christian, fishermen and seamen of the same vessel, were also presented with silver mounted binocular glasses for assisting in the rescue. The presentation was made by Mr. Kenny, M. P., at Upper Prospect on Saturday last, before a large number of the people of the village.

There is a bill before the Toronto Legislature to regulate the business of embalming the dead and undertaking. It provides that the Undertakers' Association of Ontario may establish a college for the purpose of instruction in branches of science and medicine bearing upon the work of the embalmer and undertaker, etc., and for the collection of data on cremation and other methods for the disposition of Cadavers; that the council of the college shall consist of 13 members; that students shall pursue a prescribed course of study leading to a diploma, without which no one shall practice.

Rev. Dr. J. Clarke Murray, Secretary of Section 2 of the Royal Society of Canada, and Professor of Philosophy at McGill University, has completed a work, "An Introduction to Ethics," which will be the first Canadian work published under the new United States Copyright Act which will go into effect on the 1st of July. The work is now in the press of Messrs. DeWolfe, Fiske & Co. Dr. Murray's former work, issued three years ago, "Handbook of Psychology," is now the recognized Canadian text book and is in use in several American Universities. It has also been translated into German and Russian for use in those countries.

The official sentence upon Rev. Howard McQuery, of Canton, Ohio, for heresy is suspension for six months, and deposition from the priesthood at the end of that time unless he recants.

Dr J. Ege's experiment in reciprocal grafting of black and white skin has turned out as he expected. The black skin grafted on a white person has turned perfectly white, while the white skin grafted on a black person remains white.

Lawrence Barrett, the well-known actor, died at the Windsor Hotel, New York, of heart failure on Friday last. He had been playing at the Broadway theatre with Edwin Booth. Barrett was an Irish American, and made his reputation principally by his personation of Cassius in "Julius Caesar."

There is war in Wyoming. The artist who prepared the figure of Liberty in the state seal neglected to put clothes on her. There has not been such a fuss over the borer since our neighbors discovered that the blawsted Englishman they employed to make the dies for their eighty cent dollar twisted the lines of Liberty's chignon into a picture of the British lion's head.

The great hall of Cooper Union, New York, was packed with 5,000 Italians on Friday last, who met to denounce the New Orleans massacre. More than 9,000 others were unable to gain entrance, and about 9 o'clock the crowd outside began interrupting the proceedings, and a number of people were injured in the mob. It took the 150 policemen present a quarter of an hour to drive the crowd out of the hall.

Honolulu advices state that the new commercial treaty between the United States and Hawaiian Islands has been received from Washington. It calls for cancellation of present existing treaty between the two governments and substitution of document which permits of full and free interchange of all products, both natural and manufactured, of the two countries. It is stated the influence of English friends of the Queen, as well as the influence of resident British diplomats, will prevent her from accepting the new treaty in the present form.

The judicial committee of the privy council on the appeal of the colony of Victoria, Australia, confirmed the rights of the colonial government to prevent the landing of Chinese immigrants in Victoria.

Well, Sarah, what have you been taking, you look so much better. Why I called at our druggists and he recommended me the Oxford Cough Syrup, and it has completely cured me.

Tippo Tib has been stricken with paralysis, his right arm and side being affected.

Queen Victoria left England for Grasse, France, for a short pleasure trip on Monday.

The famous Newgate prison in London is to be torn down. Great warehouses or else a public pleasure garden will probably cover the site.

France has legislated against gambling, so it is to be presumed that the need of repressive measures must have been great. It is said the race courses will now be deserted and that noble breeds of horses will die out.

The health of Queen Victoria is stated to be in a precarious condition. Although not seriously ill Her Majesty has visibly aged of late, and it is reported that much anxiety is felt in consequence among those who stand in the closest relationship with her.

The immigrant ship *Utopia*, 380 persons on board, bound for New York, collided with the British iron clad *Anson* in Gibraltar Bay, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., and sank immediately. Five hundred and sixty-two persons, many of whom were women and children, were drowned. Capt. McKenzie, of the *Utopia*, was arrested for wrongful acts, improper conduct, negligence and mismanagement.

The great boat race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews on Saturday was won by Oxford by a quarter of a length in 22 minutes. This was the forty eighth of the famous boat races between the crews of Oxford and Cambridge. The race was over the usual course, which starts at a point about 100 yards above Putney bridge, near London, and finishes about the same distance above the Ship Inn at Mortlake. The distance is about four and a-quarter miles.

Mr. Parnell challenged Maurice Healy to resign his seat in parliament and he would do the same. Mr. Healy has sent in his application for the Chilton hundreds to Sir Thomas Esmond for simultaneous presentation with that of Mr. Parnell. The *Times* says should Parnell decide to fight it is the plain duty of the Unionists to unite with Conservatives in supporting a Conservative candidate, for in the division of their fees lies the Unionists' opportunity.

The *Young Ladies' Journal* is one of the best of fashion magazines. It gives a large supplement containing numerous designs for gowns of all descriptions, besides the excellent colored plates and designs in the magazine proper. Fancy work and household hints are also given a large share of attention, making it a very valuable visitor to every home. The stories, which are liberally supplied, are always interesting, and there is a full quota of pretty verse and interesting literature. We received the March number some days ago, but pressure on our space prevented our telling of its excellent points. The number for April will soon be out, with all the newest spring and summer styles—just the thing for this busy dressmaking season.

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Good News!

No one, who is willing to adopt the right course, need be long afflicted with boils, carbuncles, pimples, or other cutaneous eruptions. These are the results of Nature's efforts to expel poisonous and effete matter from the blood, and show plainly that the system is ridding itself through the skin of impurities which it was the legitimate work of the liver and kidneys to remove. To restore these organs to their proper functions, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required. That no other blood-purifier can compare with it, thousands testify who have gained

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January 14, February 11, March 11, April 8,
 May 13, June 10, July 8, August 12, September 9, October 14, November 11,
 December 9.

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5 " " 250.....	1,250 00
25 " " 50.....	1,250 00
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Ring, happy bells of Easter time!
 The world is glad to hear your chime;
 Across wide fields of melting snow
 The winds of summer softly blow,
 And birds and streams repeat the chime
 Of Easter time.

Ring, happy bells of Easter time!
 The world takes up your chant sublime:
 "The Lord is risen?" The night of fear
 Has passed away, and heaven draws near;
 We breathe the air of that blest chime,
 At Easter time.

Ring, happy bells of Easter time!
 Our happy hearts give back your chime!
 The Lord is risen! We do no more!
 He opens wide the heavenly door;
 He meets us, while to Him we climb,
 At Easter time.

Lucy Lovcom.

RONDEAU.

In vain we call to youth, "Return!"
 In vain to fires, "Waste not, yet burn!"
 In vain to all life's happy things,
 "Give the days song give the hours wings!"
 Let us love naught yet always learn!
 The tongue must love youth, as it sings
 New knowledge still now sorrow brings;
 Oh, sweet lost youth, for which we yearn
 In vain!
 But even this hour from which ye turn
 Impatient—o'er its funeral urn
 Your soul with mad importunings
 Will cry, "Come back, lost hour!" So ring
 Ever the cry of those who yearn
 In vain.

E. Nesbit, in New York Tribune.

THE PROMISE OF SPRING.

Slow dies the wintry day, the winds of March
 Break with their icy breath the evening hush,
 And snow clad hills reflect the sunset flush
 That paints with purple all heaven's western arch:
 But, from the laden branches of the larch,
 Upon the frosty air a happy thrush
 Pours floods of melody, and sings a gush
 Of gladness to the winds of March.

Thus when our life's drear Winter lingers long
 When with the eve there comes no vision sweet
 To our sad eyes, and hope has taken wing—
 Oh, may some distant strain of seraph-song
 Burst forth, and tell us that our faltering feet
 Stand on the threshold of a joyous Spring!

J. G. F. Nicholson, in Chambers Journal.

[FOR THE CRITIC]

NOTES AND COMMENTS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Now that the elections are over and victors and vanquished have ceased squabbling over the results and are getting ready for the first session of the new Parliament, it behooves me to take up my weapon—"the gray goose quill"—and otherwise get in order to bag all the news of the "season" for your readers.

Just now it is phenomenally quiet in social circles. The mid-Lenten calm is upon us, and seriousness marks the demeanor of *beau monde*—at least a meritorious attempt at seriousness. Dancing has passed away with the zero weather, and the dear girls are mortifying the flesh by walking to Even-song and afternoon teas through ankle-deep slush, against which they are fortified by those ravishing tan colored gaiters.

There has been during the "close" season a reception at Government House, at which 70 (?) of the Four Hundred skated, togged and sat down to discuss the materialized hospitality of the gubernatorial household. We have had our ears and souls thrilled by the singing of Marie Tempest (in the Red Hussar) and Frederick Williams, the wonderful chorister-boy from Westminster Abbey. We have had the "Gondoliers" massacred by the very same company that, I believe, are meditating an onslaught upon the purses and patience of unoffending and music loving Halifaxians in the near future. So after all, you see, some sounds from the gay and pleasant world have reached us, and our meditations have, consequently, not been uninterrupted.

Although Ottawa society cannot be accused of any excess of intellectuality, yet that there is a spice of dilettanteism—which, by all odds, is better than Boetian dullness,—abroad in the city cannot be denied. Now the bright particular fad of fashionable circles during this Lenten season is Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of the World." Not to have read it, or made a pretense of doing so, is to proclaim oneself outside the pale of the celestial Four Hundred. To understand it, or to be able to measure the fullness of its poetic stature is not insisted upon, dilettanteism being at all times temperate in imbibing the strong waters of the "Pierian spring," and not too profoundly critical. It is really refreshing to overhear the young people of both sexes discussing the poem at the afternoon teas that are raging so furiously in this sad season. "Oh! Mr. Silliman," says Miss Maudlin, "don't you think that scene between Pilate and Mary Magdalene in the first book is too grand for anything? Oh, it is so, so deep, and how lovely she must have looked with all those picturesque things about her in that old Khan, such sweet bric-a-brac, don't you know?" And Mr. Silliman replies: "Oh, jolly! made it pretty hot for the old boy, didn't she. Wonder if it's true, though? Don't remember anything about it being in the Church

Catechism, really!" It is only fair for me to add that this style of criticism isn't indulged in by all the Four Hundred.

Appropos of the merits of the poem, opinions seem to be very much divided. Some critics, influenced, perhaps, by their orthodox leanings, prefer it to the poet's earlier work, "The Light of Asia," others again, weighing it by strict literary standards, say that it lacks the spontaneity and subtle idealism of his first master-piece, which placed him at one bound among the great singers of the century. Although venturing upon literary paths with a little volume of tolerable verse in his twenty-first year, Sir Edwin did not enter upon his life-work until of mature age, and then he brought to his performances a wider erudition than what Horne Tooke calls "the usual bounds of a scholar's acquisition"—a knowledge of Greek, Latin, Italian and French. Since that singularly able jurist and philologist, Sir William Jones, gave a stimulus in England to the study of Sanskrit literature by the publication of his "Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry" in 1774, no greater Oriental scholar has appeared in our language than the author of the Light of Asia. So thoroughly has he assimilated himself to his field of work that he has passed the achievements of a *savant* and become a poet in the truest sense in his adopted literature. Tom Moore, Byron and Leigh Hunt have each cantered Pegasus through the East, but none of them halted him long enough for him to drink his fill at the fount of poetic Orientalism. Take Tom Moore's "Lalla Rookh," for instance. Notwithstanding the pretense of Iranian learning he makes in the plethora of foot-notes to his poem, it is no more Persian in its character than was its author's nationality. The poem is alleged to speak in the tongue of the immortal Hafiz, but the hand that wrote it is plainly the hand of the very much "Irish Anacreon," who composed the "Fudge Family in Paris." On the other hand the "Light of Asia" is the product of a mind *en rapport* with the theme treated of therein and thoroughly in touch with its environment; and the result is a poem congruous and complete in conception and in every detail of expression. To speak figuratively, Moore has given us a pretty setting for an Oriental jewel, but the jewel itself is wanting; in Sir Edwin Arnold's poem we find a gem "of purest ray serene," set with all the cunning of Eastern art.

Taine has said (*History of English Literature*, vol. 2, page 252,) that "to write an Indian poem we must be pantheistical at heart, a little mad, and pretty generally visionary." Sir Edwin has refuted this inconsequent assertion of the learned Frenchman, in that he has written a really great Indian poem with his head as sound as his heart is great; and to discover how orthodox are his religious views one has only to turn to his "Light of the World," the crown and climax of that study of the ethical development in Man begun in his earlier work.

Much as I like to chatter about the great poet's achievements, space will not permit me to enter upon a detailed discussion of the merits of his latest production. That it is a great poem no critic whose opinion is worthy of consideration will deny. When one considers the august character of the theme, and the fact that the poet's aim is essentially didactic, he does not look for an unbroken strain of melody throughout the work. Heroic verse is difficult to be made continuously vibrant with music without some sacrifice of the sense intended to be conveyed, and as Sir Edwin is intent rather upon touching the heart than tickling the ear, his verse is not always uniform. If this be a fault he shares it in common with Homer and Milton; while on the other hand his meaning is wonderfully clear, and over and anon throughout the poem his modes of expression are so felicitous as to touch chords of melody rarely heard in the whole orchestra of English verse. Again, the unstudied and unfailing veneration with which he deals with his subject goes straight to the hearts of those of his readers who are untainted with the fashionable cant and scepticism of the day. Take, for instance, the scene in the first book, where Claudia relates to her remorse-stricken husband, Pontius Pilate, her dream of Christ on the morning of the crucifixion. The conception of the dream, the exquisite touches of local color which form a background to its central figure, and the reverence and verbal purity of its narration are born of poetry so exalted in its character that students of English literature are hardly qualified to measure it in its fulness. The same may be said of passage after passage in the five remaining books, wherein Mary Magdalene unfolds to the Indian Magus the story of the Redemption. Every one of the familiar scenes here passes before our mental vision imbued with a new beauty and a deeper pathos, from the beginning in the Manger at Bethlehem until the day of the Ascension, when the risen Lord led his faithful Eleven

"Forth to Olivet,
And passed—as if, they said, a waiting cloud
Received Him out of sight."

Surely with such singers as Tennyson, Browning, Swinburne and Sir Edwin Arnold the English Muse need not feel ashamed of her performances in the nineteenth century.

Ottawa.

DIXIE.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The new bottling machinery of the Wilmot Spa Spring Co. was put into operation last Tuesday. The company are now turning out about 30 barrels of Ginger Ale per day. Some idea of the extent of the business can be gathered from the fact that for the first month's orders over \$1000 worth of corks will be needed.—*Kentville Star*.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—North Sydney has now in operation an electric light system not surpassed by any town in the Province. On Wednesday night last the streets were lighted for the first time with the electric fluid. The system has given the utmost satisfaction, and the great advantage now enjoyed by having the town lighted by electricity can be felt by all citizens

of the place. The contract for lighting the town was awarded to the Canada Electric Co., of Amherst, N. S. and for the efficient manner in which the work has been performed, the Company is certainly entitled to the highest praise. Messrs. Bliss and Casey, who have been superintending the working of the electric plant, are first class electricians and men that understand the business thoroughly.—*North Sydney Herald*.

The above system is the largest initial plant of incandescent lighting ever started in the Maritime Provinces, outside of St. John and Halifax. It has a capacity of 650 16 c. p. lights. There are at present 300 commercial and 50 32 c. p. street lights connected and running, and more are being turned on daily. The street lamps are spaced from 120 to 200 feet apart, and are suspended by cable over the streets from 18 to 20 feet high. Over 7 miles of heavy copper wire are used for the mains, and the regulation is such that the light is uniform throughout the system—lamps over a mile from the station burning as brightly as those a few feet away. The largest number of lamps taken by any one firm is that of Messrs. Vooght Bros., who have 54 lamps distributed through the 4 flats of their large store. The Methodist, English and Presbyterian churches are adopting it, and the probability is that the station will be running at its full capacity in a few months. The plant has been carefully planned with the view to future extension. The station is a large two-story building, having a spacious dynamo room 45 x 50 and 16 ft. high, allowing room for 6 dynamos and 3 engines. The electric plant consists of 2 No. 8 dynamos capable of running 325 lbs. each. The switches, regulators and indicating apparatus are mounted on a neat cherry cabinet near the dynamos, giving the attendant easy and complete control over the system. The electrical apparatus throughout was manufactured by the Canada Electric Co., at Amherst. The steam plant was supplied and erected by A. Robb & Sons, Amherst, N. S., and consists of one 50 h. p. Automatic Cut Off engine, two 50 h. p. Monarch Economic boilers, Independent steam feed pump injectors, etc. The boilers are specially adapted to use Nova Scotia slack coal, and they produce their full rate of horse power with the greatest ease, and at the same time ensure the greatest possible economy in fuel. The engine is of the American high speed type, the speed being governed automatically by a governor located in the driving wheel; so arranged that the steam is expanded in the cylinder on an average three-quarters of each stroke, so that steam is only drawn from the boiler during one quarter of the stroke. A similar plant, including two 70 h. p. Monarch Economic boilers and 50 h. p. Automatic engine, installed by A. Robb & Sons in the Amherst electric station, made a saving of 1,300 lbs. of coal in eight hours over their first plant, consisting of brick-set boiler and ordinary high speed engine. Messrs. Robb have employed an American expert in engine building, and intend extending their works so as to manufacture more extensively an improved automatic engine and the Monarch Economic boiler, the patents for which are worked in Canada by them and in the United States by the Union Iron Works of Erie, Pa. These two concerns, the Canada Electric Co. and A. Robb & Sons, are both located in the town of Amherst, and are to be congratulated on the push and enterprise which enables them to complete a contract for electric lights like that in North Sydney, which is a credit and satisfaction both to the town and the manufacturers.

JOHN PETERS & CO.—John Peters & Co., manufacturers' agents and commission merchants, Halifax, N. S., are, in their two-fold character as exporters and importers, doing a large and increasing trade. They do a brokerage business extending over the three maritime provinces, and handle grocers' and hardware sundries. They have excellent frost-proof warehouse accommodation at Halifax, and have exceptional facilities for representing any house in the interior provinces that handles flour, peas, beans, general produce, etc. They aim to add more business to that they are now doing. We recommend them with pleasure and confidence. A branch of their business has lately been opened in Kingston, Jamaica, and the resident manager is the junior member of the firm, Mr. E. B. Richardson. There they will handle, with the exception of liquors, all sorts of products, and will have the most protective storage buildings. The Jamaica addition to the business will make the firm a serviceable medium of trade in many lines; that the opening West Indian intercourse will create new customers for.—*The Canadian Grocer*.

A new insulator for electric wires has been brought out. It is made by mixing one part by weight of Greek pitch with two parts of burnt plaster. This compound is applied hot with a brush, and will stand, it is claimed, unusual heat or moisture.

BUTTER FACTORY.—It is expected that the government will establish a butter factory in connection with the experimental farm at Nappan during the coming season and, that Prof. Robertson, Commissioner of the dairy department at Ottawa, will be here for that purpose in the course of two or three weeks.—*Amherst Press*.

Canadian timber finds its way to England, while the more manufactured kinds of lumber are taken by the United States. In 1890 Canada exported to the United States \$10,247,640 worth of forest products, while Great Britain took \$14,098,865 worth.—*Montreal Witness*.

From what we hear Kentville will have another building boom next summer. Already several new buildings are located, and work will commence as soon as the weather will allow. A few years like last and Kentville will be away up among the province towns.

Mr. Carleton Neily of Kingston has the contract for erecting the Milk Condensing factory at Kingston Station. The work will be commenced immediately.—*Kentville New Star*.

COMMERCIAL.

Since our last report nothing has occurred that is calculated to induce any change, and we have exactly the same state of affairs to note. On the whole the position seems sound enough, but it is noteworthy that a cautious spirit actuates every one. This is especially true in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and other large trade centres in the upper provinces. In the first place wholesalers are operating carefully in the way of ordering fresh supplies, while they are only accommodating customers in whom they have full faith, for it appears to be the invariable rule that no shaky houses shall be tided over, but shall be closed down without further delay. If this is kept up it will in the long run purge the business atmosphere and establish matters on a much sounder basis. On the other hand dealers themselves appear to be determined to guard against overstocking, for they are feeling their course very cautiously. This, of course, means some restrictions on the movement, and there are some who complain—as there always are,—but the generality of business men seem to be well enough satisfied with the course of events. With regard to stocks and their dimensions matters appear to be all right, for reports from both first and second hands indicate that they are light. Payments continue about the same, but there have been fewer renewals than expected. Therefore when the move does really commence the conditions seem to favor a healthy and natural course of business.

The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* of the 20th instant, under the caption "Demoralizing Bankrupt Stocks," remarks:—"Yesterday a leading representative of the wholesale dry goods trade of this city said: 'The number of bankrupt stocks that are being flung on the market in different parts of the country is having a most demoralizing effect upon general trade through inflicting heavy losses upon those merchants who are working hard to pay 100 cents on the dollar, as they are compelled to reduce their prices and sell at first cost, and sometimes below it, in order to retain their customers until such time as the bankrupt merchandise is worked off; and then it not infrequently happens that this depreciated stock is replaced by other equally low priced goods. Thus the chances of doing a profitable business in many sections of the country appear to be entirely cut off, causing a number to either give up business or continue to carry it on until they are no longer able to meet their indebtedness, when they in turn contribute to the general demoralization of trade. It matters not whether their stocks are thrown on the open market or bought in on behalf of the interests at 50c. to 75c. on the dollar, the effect upon legitimate business is not changed, as the traders who obtain settlements take advantage of the low cost of their goods in order to regain the connections they have lost through temporary stoppage of business. Not only is the dry goods trade suffering through the large bankrupt stocks now being offered all over the country, but the boot and shoe trade is subject to like misfortunes, as well as other branches of business. As before urged by the *Trade Bulletin*, some steps should be taken to prevent the wholesale flooding of the market from one end of the country to the other with these bankrupt stocks.'"

Weekly Financial Review of Henry Claws & Co., New York, March 21, 1891.—Affairs in Wall Street still retain the dull, stagnant condition noted in these advices for some weeks past. There is nothing occurring in the routine of affairs calculated to either stimulate transactions or affect prices; and even the "room traders" find it difficult to work up interest enough to form a basis for fractional profits on either buying or selling. The only new factor of any importance has been the renewal of exports of gold, of which about \$2,000,000 has been shipped or engaged for export during the week, with indications of more to follow. This has induced a temporary selling of stocks and a slight decline in prices; but when it was ascertained that the Bank of England kept its rate at 3 per cent. and had increased its stock of specie during the week, the apprehension on this account abated. There was some selling on London account, perhaps less from causes on the London market than on the supposition that the exports of gold from New York might affect prices here. These, however, are but transient matters so far as respects their bearing on prices; and perhaps the present neglected condition of the market is due more to causes to which little attention is now paid than to what is transpiring in respect to current conditions. We seem to have forgotten the great upheaval of six months ago, and do not sufficiently take into account the wide process of readjustment that must follow such disturbances of credit, values and investment. Such repairs of the delicately constructed machinery of finance necessarily require time. Some of the damages do not admit of permanent repair; some of the repairs are not to be depended upon; and the men with clear heads and deep purses prefer to wait until the recovery has been subjected to sufficient test of time. It cannot be said that the six months that has expired is a long period to wait for a complete restoration of confidence, especially considering how severely the financial fabric of London has been shaken; and it may possibly turn out that we shall have to wait somewhat longer for a complete recovery of confidence and of the ability to buy than the market is now calculating upon. It is quite within the range of probability that, so soon as the April settlements are out of the way, a firmer and more active condition of the market may appear and a fair advance in prices be realized. An easy condition of the money market is reasonably certain for the next four or five months; and although the current and impending exports of gold will reduce the bank reserves by a few millions, compensation will come from the unusually large disbursements of the Government and the new issues of the silver notes, while the transfer of our gold to London is likely to strengthen that market and increase the foreign demand for American stocks. The railroad situation also is improving, and perhaps more so than is at present accredited to it. Although declines in earnings have been generally expected, yet the increase in January gross earnings is followed by an increase in February, the increase for the two months being 4.13 per cent., as compared with a period of unusually large business. Such

partial indications as are forthcoming suggest a hope that the net earnings may show a slight improvement on those of last year, the principal exception having been in the case of Wabash. The manifest reaction of Granger and Farmers Alliance sentiment in the Western legislatures is also a factor that should reckon for something in estimating the future of the railroads. So far as respects the Winter wheat crop, such shadowy symptoms as are present appear hopeful.

The financial world has finally floated over the threatened collapse of another important firm in London, a serious disaster having been happily averted by the concern organizing into a limited liability company and disposing of a million pounds of debenture bonds. The trouble with the great Paris bank has also been removed through the same method inaugurated by the Bank of England to meet the Baring Brothers difficulties last November. It would now appear that we are well rid of all such scares growing out of the Argentine wild, inflated and unsound financiering; at any rate, I cannot see anything in the distance that would indicate a fresh outbreak in that direction.

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

	Week Prev. week.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	March 20.	1890	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States.....	179	200	200	242	197	3132	3167	3385	2823
Canada.....	26	37	37	38	44	519	516	514	508

DRY GOODS.—There is not much doing just at present in dry goods, and, therefore, there is little to note. A fair sorting business is reported, but there is a marked absence of any activity, and the situation is not likely to be materially changed before the middle of April. Country traders are operating carefully, but the position looks quite satisfactory. With regard to new supplies there is nothing particular to note. Representatives of a number of English houses have been "doing" Canada during the past two or three weeks, but they have found that a very conservative spirit pervades the trade. The tone of values in this connection is very firm, according to recent advices from abroad. Woollen goods are very firm and there is some talk of a probable advance in certain lines. A number of orders have been placed with wholesale houses for next fall delivery. Some mills complain that they have not received their complement, but most manufacturers claim to have fair orders for woollens next season. At any rate the mills have been purchasing the raw material pretty freely of late. In cottons there is not much change, although it is pretty evident the supply is ample for all requirements, notwithstanding the restricted output.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The dullness in the pig iron trade, previously reported, has been emphasised by still greater depression, Scotch warrants in Glasgow having dropped another 1s. 3d. since our last report, making a declension of 3s. within the past three weeks. Locally no change is shown and there is nothing doing except a very small jobbing trade. Hoops, bands, sheet iron, etc., remain as before. The position of tin plate is unsettled at the primary markets, while on spot there is nothing to note, stocks being light and all of charcoal which is held steadily. No cokes are offering. Tin plates are in the same position. Copper and tin are irregular with but little doing. Iron pipe remains irregular as regards discounts, and there is nothing particular to note regarding any other line.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market has been rather dull, but the feeling remains firm as regards prices. What little movement there is is entirely made up of jobbing sales. Considerable Ontario flour has been purchased for Newfoundland account at full 50c. per bbl. less money than it could be bought for to day. Owing to the advance in the price of wheat in the West millers are at a loss to know what to ask for forward delivery of their flour. The oatmeal market continues very firm with an upward tendency in prices. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat weaker and corn still. Weather in England cold for the season. French country markets steady. In Chicago wheat declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; corn advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Wheat was rather dull in the first part of the week, owing to advices from Cincinnati that the growing crop was in a favorable condition, but later on it strengthened some on New York advices that ten ship loads had been taken for export to Lisbon. The strength continues to depend on light receipts and heavy local buying. Several attempts were made to break the market as wheat declined, but all offerings were readily taken and the market held strong at about the highest point yet reached. The wheat markets in New York, St. Louis, Toledo, Duluth and Milwaukee were excited and active.

PROVISIONS.—The market shows a decidedly better tone than last week. Sales in anticipation of Easter requirements have been large, and all quotations stand firm with a tendency to advance. At Liverpool bacon and tallow advanced 6d. In Chicago the pork market has been very stiff and advanced 5c. to 10c.; lard gained 10c. and ribs 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The hog market was very strong and gained 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The cattle and sheep markets were steady. A correspondent writing from London says:—"Trade in live stocks is much better in the country districts than in London, for while reports come from all parts of the country of good markets and fair prices, business here is restricted and against sellers, prices dropping at Islington this week from 2d. to 4d. per stone, the top quotations for beef being 4s. 6d., and the second 4s., the few steers from Denmark meeting with no buyers. Prices at Deptford have also fallen fractionally. Sheep at the Metropolitan market fetched the same as last week, and some lamb was disposed of up to 4s. 4d. per 8 lb, but at Deptford, with supplies augmented by the landing of 605 fog-delayed and dejected-looking muttons from Buenos Ayres, a drop resulted. It is an experiment which has been tried and has failed before, and possibly the South Americans would realize this better when they come to study the prices fetched, for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per lb. for the live article compares badly with 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d. for refrigerates, which is the price freely paid at the Central market, where, curiously enough, though live meat is greatly depressed, dead seems to be getting into a brisk mood. Does the difference in the live and dead price pay after freight and other charges are deducted on animals

roasted on a torrid voyage? I should say not. Eastmans have met and declared ten per cent. dividend. Lord Greville congratulated the shareholders on a good business done during the past year and held out good hopes for the future, seeing that the company had imported 127 million pounds weight of meat last year, for distributing which they have now 524 shops throughout the United Kingdom. The only deplorable feature was the severe competition. How sad! It may be forever this year. I hope it will be from Canada."

BUTTER—The butter market moves along in a steady way with no change in tone. Finest is not to be had except in small quantities and anything else that is presented sells readily. Ordinary to good table butter in round lots brings 16c. to 18c. readily. Lower grades move quietly along, business being mostly jobbing. A London advice says of the market there: "An easy tone is characteristic of the butter market in regard to Brittany and Normandy, and the phenomenal scarcity which up to last week prevailed is now not felt. Quotations had gone up with leaps and bounds until prices had reached a higher level than for some months, and a reaction was bound to come, which the mild weather has precipitated. It cannot, however, be said, that there is any weakness yet, while Danish has moved up another 3 kroner. American is hardly to be had, and for what there is quotations are about as heretofore, while of Canadian there is very little. The last shipments of Antipodean butter arrived this week from Melbourne by the Massilia, 110 tons, and though the *Age* calls this 'first-class,' it has not been thought so here, the chilled parcels not having been received with a great deal of favour, while prices for them are easier."

CHEESE—The local cheese market presents nothing of interest and there is very little remaining in stock here now. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* in reviewing the season says:—"The manner in which cheese has been taken from Canadian holders this season on English account has been most satisfactory, the demand having assumed a steady call from the beginning of the year up to the present time at steadily advancing prices. This week there have been several sales in the market at 10½ to 11½c., one lot of 1,000 boxes being placed over the cable at above the outside quotation but equal to 11½c. here, the other transactions being spot. For local account a good sized lot of fine-colored was taken at 12c., and another lot was bought at the same figure supposed to be for Newfoundland or the Lower Ports. The English market has assumed quite a bullish tone, and those who have Canadian cheese on hand on the other side are reaping some good profits. The Liverpool public cable has advanced 1s. 6d. during the week to 55s. 6d., while private cables quote actual sales at 1s. to 1s. 6l. higher prices. The London market is also very strong for Canadian, finest September qualities having realized 59s and 60s., and at the advance an active enquiry is experienced. Late advices from the world's metropolis state that the market is getting so bare of finest Canadian cheese that buyers are manifesting a good deal of anxiety lest they should be unable to execute their orders for that class of goods. It is known that in several instances London buyers have gone into the Provinces and repurchased the cheese they had previously sold and shipped them back to London. It is not often that Canadian cheese has experienced such a favorable wind up as has characterized the present season. It is estimated that the stock remaining in this city is very little if any over 3,000 boxes."

APPLES IN ENGLAND—"The last arrivals of American and Canadian apples have been swallowed up, and, like *Oliver Twist*, we are ready for more. Few have been on offer in London, those at Convent Garden being disposed off at 15s to 30s. per barrel, French selling at 2s. 6l. to 15s. per case, and English at 3s. to 10s. per bushel. In the North they have been rather overdone with apples, the good demand being negatized by heavy supplies from Belgium, 1,185 barrels landing from Ghent this week. Belgians went at 14s. to 16s., Canadian Baldwins at 20s. to 24s., Greenings at 16s. to 20s., and Russels at 21s. to 23s. Altogether, with the trade drawing near its close, I should think Canadian shippers have had a good season; and if reports so early are to be believed from English orchards, we shall be in pretty much the same state of want next season, so that again the Canadians may score if they have surpluses to send and we are not flooded with Continental orchard sweepings."

GREEN FRUIT—There has been quite an active business in a small way during the week, and with stocks kept on their present small level, prices which are firm are likely to continue so. Oranges are specially noticeable in this way, and with strongish advices from the English markets Valencias have a decidedly upward tendency. Lemons are in the same way. In fact the past week has been quite an active one for green fruits of all staple kinds.

DRIED FRUITS have presented no special feature, and business in them has continued dull. Consequently there is but little to note. Stocks are small both of raisins and currants, but buyers do not seem inclined to operate. The tone on the whole remains easy, and the arrival of a large line of interior stocks of Valencia raisins at New York has weakened the market for them there. Currants have furnished no business except in a small quiet kind of way.

TEA—There is no change in the general position of the tea market, which continues very firm. Low grade Japans are still in good demand but are very firmly held. Black teas are firm. In green teas there has been no change, the former steady tone of the market being maintained.

COFFEES—There has been considerable movement in coffees during the week, and the light stocks in first hands have been further reduced. In fact there has been quite a movement in Rics and Jamaicas since our last.

SUGAR—There has been no change in the position of the sugar market. Raw sugars are as firm as ever, and the price of refined at the refineries remains the same as before. The trade throughout the country continues of a hand to mouth character, and the volume of trade is, on the whole, very moderate.

MOLASSES—Business in molasses is very dull here. In fact scarcely

anything is doing. In Montreal, however, a good trade is reported in lots of one to fifty puncheons on a 34c. basis. The stocks there are said to be rapidly going into consumers' hands, and dealers there feel that the market will be in good shape to receive the new crop. A report that several cargoes have been picked up at the Island by American houses at 15c., or about 20c. per wine gallon, is not credited by Montreal dealers, as those figures mean about 3c. landed there.

FISH—The local market remains in a very lethargic state. Little or no movement is in progress. Stocks of all kinds are very limited and there is no demand either at home or abroad. Therefore quotations through the line are merely nominal and only represent approximately the figures that would rule if any business was doing or if new stock was arriving. None has come to this port for several weeks, and the new season will not open much before the middle of June. Our outside advices are as follows:—
Montreal, March 25.—"The expiration of Lent is having its effect on business in fish and we have little to note, especially now that the demand on American account has entirely ceased. Consequently we have nothing to note except an odd jobbing sale now and then at steady figures." Havana, March 19.—"Codfish, \$6.75; haddock, \$6; hake, \$5.75. Receipts of English dry fish at this port the present week have been 1372 drums codfish, 603 do haddock and 663 do hake. The schr. *Maud Carter* with 1072 drums is due. We are pleased to report that our market for codfish has again recovered to a point below which we think it should not have declined recently. Scale fish has also participated in the recovery, though not to as large an extent. A few drums of haddock have been sold at \$6.25, but most of the sales have been at \$6 at which the market closes quiet. Hako has ruled steady, but not active, at \$6.75. Weather quite warm."

Mr. Henry Theakston, Secretary Y. M. C. A., Halifax, says: "I have used *Puller's Eucalypt* for simple and obstinate coughs and general debility. In every case it has given the utmost satisfaction. I recommend it as a family medicine."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.
Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.

BREADSTUFFS.

The boom still continues in all lines of breadstuffs and provisions, also grain and feeds of all kinds, excepting perhaps hay, which is steadily moving up.

Just where the limitation or advance will be, and where prices will react, it is difficult to say. Opinions differ widely, but we are very doubtful if lower prices obtain until it is seen how the growing crops look.

We make important changes in our quotations.

Manitoba Highest Grade Patents	6.0 to 6.75
High Grade Patents	5.6 to 5.75
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in Small Tubs	28
Good, in large tubs, new	18 to 20
" " old	7 to 11
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Antigonish	11

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Factory Filled	\$1.70
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store	.53
Liverpool, 7 hhd., "	1.50
Afloat	1.40
Caliz	none
Turks Island	1.50
Lisbon	none
Coarse W. I.	none
Trapani	\$1.75

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Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
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Barbadoes	35 to 36
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" Bright	42 to 55
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Pilot Bread	3.15
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do in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7½
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" 3 Reamed		12.50
" 3 large, Plain		12.00
" 3 Plain		10.00
Small		8.00
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No. 1 C. B. July		5.50
" 1 Fall Split		4.25
" 1 Fall Round		4.00
" 1 Labrador		5.25
" 1 Georges Bay		none
" 1 Bay of Islands		none
ALMWHIVES No. 1		none
SALMON.		
No. 1, 2 bbl	\$19 per tierce	18.00
No. 2, 2 bbl	for large	16.00
" 2	unculled	14.00
Small		12.00
CODFISH.		
Hard C R.	none	5.00 to 5.25
Western Shore	none	4.75 to 5.00
Bank	none	5.00
Newfoundland	none	4.75
HARDON.	none	none
Hard C. R.	none	4.00
Bank & Western	none	3.75
HAKE.	none	3.25 to 3.50
POLLOCK.	none	3.40
HAWK SOUNDS, per lb.	12½	
Cod Oat 2 gal	12c.	2c.

MY AUSTRALIAN COUSIN.

(Concluded.)

"My own pet!"—this is the conventional novelist's reply, and I don't think I can better it; secretly I say "Bravo, Jimmy!" to myself, and feel a thrill of pride at having so tamed this wild bird—I murmur; and looking me in the eyes with something of that boor Mactavish's uncompromising directness, she goes on:

"And papa likes you so for your genuineness, he says, in not gambling and avowing you don't, and for your modesty in not trumpeting all you write to the world"—ha, ha!--"and the only thing we either of us should wish altered, Jim dear, is your—your dislike of a good gallop, or a day's hard shooting, for I know that's what papa loves. But I suppose he'll invite some friends about here for September, as there is such capital partridge shooting."

I reflect. Is it wise to veto Mactavish? Best not. Let matters take their own course. However, I gently hint that I hope no London strangers will come, as I shall feel miserably jealous. That's the right line to take. How I do understand feminine human nature!

Amy laughs—pleased, I can see.

"Papa wouldn't ask anyone you didn't like, Jim. And they are all middle-aged married men about here, sir, so you needn't feel any jealousy."

This is just what I wish; and everything being satisfactorily arranged, I plead literary work as an excuse for a fortnight's visit to London. I must return, or forfeit my uncle's good graces, for the 1st of September. But, in fact my literary work takes the form of a cue, for I am eager for the green table—worth all your blistering over green fields—of quiet dinners at other fellows' expense at the club, of visits to the theatre, and the general *délassements* of a man who loves town life. Flowers and fields are very well in rondels and trios; and among my feminine admirers at Kensington I am bound to be extremely utter about them. But in the reality—well, as that brute Mactavish says—bah! Besides, my uncle and my cousin's society is somewhat monotonous, and occasionally I think ruefully what a sacrifice it will be. So I enjoy the fortnight thoroughly, and heave a heavy sigh when I get into the train at Paddington on the last day of August. I don't care a hang for partridges, except with bread sauce, and as for turnips, like Charles Lamb, I think they depend on the legs of mutton.

However, in the evening I arrive, and a certain complacency fills my breast when I see on the steps at the hall door of the fine old place Amy waiting to welcome me. We adjourn to my uncle's study, which is empty, for our first lover-like greetings, and surveying my *bianche* critically in her pretty dinner-dress, I really think I shall be able to mould her into something like cultured form—I do; indeed.

It is nice to feel, too, one's assured position as future owner of the heiress and therefore of the heritage. With the house in town I don't think my self-sacrifice as a rural magnate will be quite unendurable. Cheered with these reflections and a glass of the exquisite blue seal sherry which Amy fetches me herself, I listen indulgently to her chatter as she informs me papa has invited some friends for the shooting. Country nobodies, no doubt, and I begin to reflect whether, as they are all offensively rich, there is any chance of making my uncle rescind his vow against money in the billiard-room, when my attention is attracted by Amy saying:

"And there's papa's old acquaintance Mr. Hillerton and his brother and—" here a summons from the housekeeper causes Amy as *chateleine* to disappear, and I go up to dress with much less pleasant feelings. This Hillerton may be a nuisance, and—but the second gong sounds, and I have to hurry into my clothes and go into the drawing-room. I see several strangers, but hardly have I glanced at them when a hated voice behind me says *sotto voce*:

"I'll trouble you for that pound, Jimmy Wilson; your bet's fairly lost," and turning with Macbeth's aspect when Banquo's ghost appears, I see the hideous Mactavish—hideous to me, that is, for, hang him! in his evening dress, and his supercilious glass in eye, he looks a handsome giant and is extra English to-night. Somewhat maliciously he introduces me to Fred Hillerton, who is not very enthusiastic.

In a corner of the room is the great gun, George Hillerton, the editor, to whom my uncle is talking with as much respect as though he were a page addressing Louis XIV. Amy is among the ladies. She is studying the editor from a distance. A presentiment causes me to look out for squalls. Oh, thrice accursed Mactavish, and yet horrid Hillertons! What evil fate brought you here?

Dinner is over—I had a deuced bad appetite—and we men are alone over the wine. The conversation is all guns and dogs, the brilliant editor in especial chattering away as if he didn't know what a pen or a proof was. I sit silent; many things are occupying my mind. What an infernal *contemps!* That beast Mactavish, when he has drunk port enough, is sure to direct some of his clumsy chaff at me, and equally sure to make some offensive and ungentlemanly allusion to my luck at billiards. By-and-by he does so. My uncle says I never play but for love, and he approves of this.

"What!" roars the savage. "Why, he's the luckiest beggar in the 'Magnol'; he's cleaned us all out over and over again. Why, Jim's cue's a Fortunatus wand to him, sir."

My uncle compresses his lips, and turning to the editor remarks that talent has its frailties, and that he is glad to hear of my brilliant success on the paper. Mr. Hillerton stares.

"I think you must refer to another paper," he says. "I have never seen any of your nephew's writings."

My uncle, somewhat perplexed, says he thought. I was well known to Mr. Hillerton, who responds that he has never had the pleasure of seeing me till to-night.

His brother looks away. Mactavish grins. I sit, with a face aflame, at a nonplus, inwardly cursing that Caledonian crocodile. The subject is changed. But my uncle addresses no more remarks to me that night. Shall I take the early mail to town?

* * * * *

The next morning my uncle invites me to an interview in the library, and in the presence of Amy, pale, pretty, and scornful, informs me with colonial brutality that I am a thorough humbug and hypocrite, and as such neither he nor his daughter desires any further acquaintance with me. But I am his nephew—so as a final gift he bestows on me a cheque for five hundred pounds. And, as I really don't know what to say to such a pre-judiced blockhead, I have to retire ingloriously. I presume that brute of a Scotchman will ultimately wed my Australian cousin.

A STORY OF CARNIVAL.

Two ladies and a gentleman had taken a box for the Veglione.

The Veglione is a masked ball held on several nights during the week of Carnival. The dancing goes on in the open space of the theatre, the part which in England is called "stall" and "pit," and here all must wear masks and dominos. The boxes are taken as people choose, some by those who openly take part in the masked dancing, others by people—and these are generally English in such a little town as we find ourselves in—who go to the Veglione as to a show, where they can see the manners of the country. Very often they see manners which are more than frolicsome.

These particular two ladies were two sisters, Miss Steele and her much younger sister Ethel. The gentleman was their brother.

People in scarlet, in green, in black, in white dominos were dancing with vigour, springing up and down in violent energy of enjoyment. Being all masked, and the dominos of the men and the women being to all intents and purposes alike in shape, it was often only the height of a person that showed the sex when they chanced to be standing still.

"Patty, have you noticed that scarlet man?" Ethel asked.

"There are so many."

"Not one noticeable like that special man," Ethel decided. "There! close by the stage box, staring—staring! You must see him. What does he see so specially striking to look at here?"

Miss Steele guessed well enough. A black-robed lady would but make the same sort of background that a black-coated man would do for a golden-haired and white-robed girl, who in the delight of the excitement was prominently in the very centre of the front of the box. But elder sisters when they fill the post of chaperon can be silent. She said nothing.

"You are going to pretend that he does not look here, but at some other box," Ethel added with a little pout.

"Well, it might be a probability as much as pretence."

"I wonder whether he wears some fancy dress under his domino?" the girl went on. "If only the people would move and make room one might see."

"He is moving—and he is lame a little."

"We can track him, then," the brother, Malcolm Steele, put in. "Shall I go down and pick a quarrel with him by reason of his staring, have him out and stab him? That is the sort of thing to follow a Veglione, is it not?"

"In a book. But we are not in a book. Do you think he is a gentleman? I do," said Ethel. "I have been settling that question for a good many."

"Well, you have been silent. I wondered what you were thinking of it all."

"I am thinking it is the biggest bit of fun out. I know the officers"—there were troops quartered in the little town—"by their upright, military walk, and I am sure of some others. You see all those green dominos, they are the Forsyths. Those are the dominos they wore when they dressed up for the Battle of Flowers."

"Not the girls; they'd never be allowed to go down into the crowd."

"You'd think not; and I know the Martucci and Stefani won't think any the better of them for doing it. I'd never run after people as those girls do after those two families." Ethel, you see, had her pride, though she was anything but a "slow" girl. "I saw May Forsyth's blue dress just now, and I know the way they move. I never!"

Just at that moment, when a polka struck up afresh, and the whirling, jiggling dance was again beginning, the said green domino walked up to the statuesque scarlet figure of Ethel Steele's wonder.

The tall figure bent its head, seemed to listen for a moment, stopped in the slow walk it had begun, and, as if in obedience to some word of the lady, looked markedly at the Steeles' box.

"It's somebody she knows. Who is it? I have never seen anyone so tall at the Forsyths' villa, and certainly nobody who was lame."

Then scarlet and green moved along together and were lost.

Laughter burst from the next box, and as Ethel meant to see all she could, she leant forward in the license of Veglione time and craned her neck so that she might discover the source of the fun.

"There is Mephistopheles himself, then. You know—Count Martucci himself, just as he was at the Battle of Flowers."

"Is it their box?"

Ethel did not heed.

"And a Punchinello. He was taking off his black and yellow domino this very minute. I wondered who that could be. I set the creature down for being one of the shopkeepers."

"In Martucci's box? Likely!" said her brother. "I have half a mind to go down myself. Are you girls afraid of being left alone?"

"You won't be long," said Patty.

"Be as long as you please!" Ethel cried. "Nobody will trouble their heads about us." And her head was again forward, her whole mind absorbed in the fun which was getting wilder as time went on.

She was curious, too, about the scarlet domino, who was not visible.

Patty, a girl certainly ten years older than her young sister, had drawn back into the shelter of the box as Malcolm, throwing on his black domino and masking, prepared to leave them as he had said.

She was not a girl to fear needlessly, this Patty Steele, and yet she had a tolerably just idea of the liberties that can be taken at a Veghione.

A quarter of an hour passed.

The gay, surging, dancing mass of people below was more gay than before. Laughter, and quick cries, and vehement gesticulations, and chatterings as off a thousand Babels made the scene a wild one. Malcolm Steele's tall black figure had been discovered, and though masked he had made the girls a sign by which they knew him.

They had seen him talk with a group of other masks. Next they had seen him dance with a girl, whose white lace dress showing as she whirled round proclaimed her to be Mary Boyce, a girl from one of the boxes near by.

No doubt Malcolm had seen her donning her domino, and so had seen fit himself to go amongst the crowd.

Malcolm Steele could not have been willing to see Mary Boyce in that wild throng.

Presently a burst of laughter from the Boyces' box attracted the Steeles' attention, and there was Mary throwing off her mask and domino.

"She declared she'd do it," Ethel cried. "If I were Malcolm I'd speak to her. Malcolm's wife do that!"

"You jump at conclusions, dear."

"Well, it is the conclusion we shall all see unless this maddens him."

The handle of the door of their box turned; it was Malcolm, of course, coming back after having seen that Mary Boyce was safe.

"You have had enough!" cried Ethel without turning round.

"Ah!" came in a sort of hushed gasp from Patty.

"Yes," said a strange voice, evidently a disguised voice. "I have come because I want a change. It's dull down there."

By this time both sisters were hand-in-hand, aghast.

A huge yellow domino was flung aside, and a tall, black creature, a devil with horns and hoofs, was seen. The tongue that spoke was English, and the voice was thick, and the eyes peering through the black horned mask were rolling stupidly.

Patty shuddered.

"How dare you!" Ethel exclaimed.

"It is nothing to dare," the thick, tipsy voice, which could not maintain its gown of disguise, answered. "It is part of the fun. I'm going the round—but give me a dance."

The creature's hand in its soiled white glove was on Ethel's arm.

"How dare you!" was her hot cry for a second time.

She was braver than Patty, but her face was white to the lips.

"You'll come."

The man was actually drawing her, and she had no strength to fight against him.

But the door again flew open. A tall, scarlet figure burst in, with one hand throwing down its mask, and with the other seizing the hideous *diavolo* and flinging him right out of the box.

"I am Ercoli Martucci," said the new-comer. "Forgive my entrance; he will not trouble you again. It is only two moments since I heard the man speak and say what he meant to do. I ran up the wrong staircase, and missed him, or you would never have seen him."

* * * * *

Many weeks passed after that night of the Veghione before the Steeles left their winter quarters in that little town of the Riviera.

Mrs. Steele, the mother, was delicate, and as for her they had all come away from England, so also for her it would be dangerous to risk meeting the chancy weather of May.

Immediately following Carnival time there had followed Lent, when even Society holds back from its biggest gaieties. Still, one may have many pleasures other than balls, and as the days lengthened and grew so warm there were excursions to this and that mountain, to this or that shrine.

So friendship, begun in ball-rooms, ripened on hill sides and on donkey-backs, and more than one young life got led into mature and grave ways.

The mysterious scarlet mask was a mystery no longer than the early hours of that night of the Veghione. We saw him throw off his mask, and, disdaining all disguise, declare at once who he was.

And to bring many scenes into one sentence, it must be understood that the picnics, the afternoon dances, the amateur concerts, were all occasions on which Count Martucci found he could be sure of talking with the yellow-haired English girl.

He went to England very soon after the Steeles went, going because he had the right to go where Ethel went.

During the summer there was a double wedding at a fashionable London church, and, the day after, the *Times* notified the marriage of "Count Ercoli Martucci to Ethel Grace Steele," and also of "Malcolm John Steeles to Mary Boyce."

THE END.

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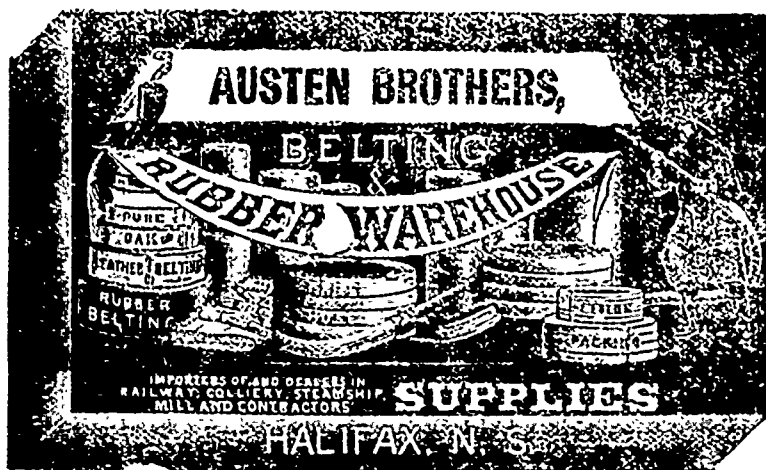
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MINING.

Moose River.—The question of how to handle low grade ores has been most successfully solved by Mr. D. Touquoy at Moose River.

Mr. Touquoy has a number of very rich leads on his property, but the surface, consisting of broken quartz and slate, is also gold bearing, averaging one dollar per ton.

A fine water power drives the mill, which is always kept busy crushing the surface stuff when there is no quartz from the leads ready. After crushing some thousands of tons of this low grade surface stuff, which is quarried or dug out at small expense, Mr. Touquoy finds he has a clear profit of over 50 per cent. on material that does not average over \$1.00 in gold to the ton. These are actual results and should greatly encourage those engaged in opening up the conglomerate deposits at Gays River and through the Stewiacke Valley. Mr. Touquoy has an exceptionally valuable property, containing both high and low grade ores, and his machinery is driven by water power. Should he double the capacity of his crusher the power would still be adequate and the returns proportionately increased.

His crusher has been partly shut down during January and February, but his yield for those months was 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. gold.

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—A rich strike of gold has been made on the North Star Company's property, and the work now being done on the properties managed by Mr. Fisher is giving most encouraging results.

GAYS RIVER.—The fall of a portion of the roof in the mine of the Coldstream Co., and the almost miraculous escape of a number of miners from being crushed or entombed, has already been reported in the daily press.

The accident we understand was caused by the removal of a pillar and proves that great precautions will have to be taken in mining large beds of conglomerate.

The foundations of the mill were put in in winter, and the fact has caused some trouble, and has necessitated a general overhauling of the machinery, causing delay.

Still a trial crushing of some 30 tons has been made, with what result we have not yet been informed.

The Local Parliament will soon be in session and doubtless considerable pressure will be brought to bear to have the mining act amended in several particulars.

Continual tinkering with acts generally results in more harm than good, but the mining litigation of last year proves that the powers of the government to grant rights of entry on private lands under the arbitration clauses, should be largely increased.

Also there should be legislation to prevent any friction between leases or licenses for gold and silver and rights of search and leases for other minerals than gold and silver. An attempt has been made to overcome this difficulty, but more decided legislation is still needed.

DEEP SINKING.—To the Editor of Critic:—The question of testing our gold mines to greater depths with hopes of finding lower pay streaks has frequently been discussed in the columns of THE CRITIC. With no intention of expressing an opinion, pro or con, as to the advisability of so doing, I herewith furnish you some statistics and remarks on the subject gathered from late Australian papers of last year's returns, which may prove of interest to some of your readers.

At Sandhurst, (Old Bendigo) the most important mining district in Victoria, where they speak of 2,000 feet as commonly as we do here of 200 feet, the yearly result was very satisfactory. Dividends exceeding calls by 25 per cent. The yield for the year of gold was 157,851 ozs; dividends £147,381 sterling, being an improvement on the previous year. Judging from the reports it is safe to say that 75 per cent. of the amount produced came from depths below 1000 feet. The largest yield of the year from one company was that of the Johnstons gold mines of 16,113 ozs. from 23,815 tons at a depth of 1,000 to 1,340 feet, being over half as much as the whole production of Nova Scotia for the same time.

Another company obtained 2044 ozs. from 46 tons of quartz, at a depth of 1060 feet—being 440 ozs. to the ton. Such a phenomenal yield I do not remember even in the palmy days of Shallow Sinking. Then there are reports of 30 or more companies producing from 1,000 to 10,000 ozs. each, and of many more that did not pay working expenses—calls exceeding dividends. Of course there is always a dark side to all mining ventures, so it is there where shareholders have to respond to calls from year to year. Their perseverance would surprise us. In one case in particular I note: the Eureka Co. have spent £34,200 Sterling without any result, but have at last struck with satisfactory prospects at a depth of 1,280 feet.

The deepest shaft of Sandhurst is 2,400 feet, with a boring of 200 feet further, but the result at that depth was not encouraging.

J. E. WILSON.

It seems probable that the next few years will see a revolution in mining appliances. For some time past efforts have been made to contrive an effective mining drill worked by electricity. It is now claimed that such a drill is an accomplished fact. The manufacturers claim that their drill, using one electric horse power, will drill one foot per minute in granite—that it can be worked without special skill on the part of the drill man and without danger to him, and that it is durable and readily adjustable. It is also claimed that the drill can be worked more economically by electric current than by direct steam, when that is practicable, and that it only requires about 20 per cent. of the power needed to drive a like drill by compressed air.

MOLEGA.—The most frightful accident that has yet happened at our gold mines, occurred at the Malaga Co's. Mine, Molega, on Wednesday evening last, at about 8.30 o'clock. The particulars are as follows:—

A miner named Allen Croft had gone into one of the shaft houses on the Rabbit Lead, where there was a quantity (about sixteen or seventeen pounds) of dynamite kept in a tin-can for immediate use at the mine, and was preparing a load, when a spark of fire from his mining lamp dropped into the dynamite kettle and commenced to ignite the paper in which the cartridges were wrapped. Fearing the result, he immediately placed the cover on the kettle, sang out and ran. Before he had taken many steps, the explosion occurred, which was heard miles away.

Adjoining the shaft house was a blacksmith shop where there were three other men, named Alex. McInnis, James Boland, and Thomas Moore. The two buildings were completely demolished, and the wonder is that all the men were not instantly killed. When help arrived the men, notwithstanding their terrible wounds, had succeeded in crawling out from under the ruins. Medical aid was immediately summoned from Caledonia. Dr. Cole, who happened to be on the way into the Mines to attend a patient, arrived in about fifteen minutes after the accident, and Dr. Smith reached the scene as soon as possible. Drs. Calder and March, from Bridgewater, were also telephoned for, and arrived about four o'clock in the morning. McInnis was found to be injured the most, having part of one foot blown off, a compound fracture of the arm, and his body covered with wounds and burns.

Thomas Moore had one eye blown out, and was badly wounded all over the body. Allen Croft was burned badly, and otherwise seriously wounded. James Boland was not seriously hurt, but had several bad wounds, and was also badly burned.

Immediately on arrival of the doctors from Bridgewater, a consultation was held, and it was decided to amputate McInnis' foot at the ankle.

A telephono from Dr. Cole yesterday p. m., who is attending the patients, informs us that "all are doing as well as possibly can be expected. McInnis' chances are very hopeful"—*Gold Hunter.*

The London *Weekly Bulletin* gives a very hopeless account of the financial situation, the following being a fair sample of doleful prognostications culled from some two columns of similar matter:

"There is a whole heap very wrong in the city just now, and all the whispers and rumors which have formed the staple business in or out of the Stock Exchange this week are more or less based upon truth. Not one, but perhaps nearer one dozen, of these so-called 'eminent firms' are utterly up the spout, and simply hang on by their eyelids. Every day something or other crops up, and the names of pretty well every house in the city are blown upon. As a fact, we have now, perhaps, only about half a dozen solvent 'eminent firms' left. The others are gone or going—all dependent on these South American scoundrels, who have about as much intention of paying their creditors off as we have of jumping over the moon."

NEW LEAD.—The New Glasgow Iron & Coal Co. have discovered a new and valuable lead of iron ore, and are to be congratulated upon their find.

Ernest Adolph Sjostedt, a Swedish engineer, has purchased part of the famous Grant Iron deposit near Bridgeville, and has twenty men mining. The ore for the present is being hauled here and to Eureka and forwarded by rail to Londonderry. He has secured all the vacant land in the country east of East River, several thousand acres, and proposes to utilize the wood by making charcoal for smelting purposes.—*Pictou News.*

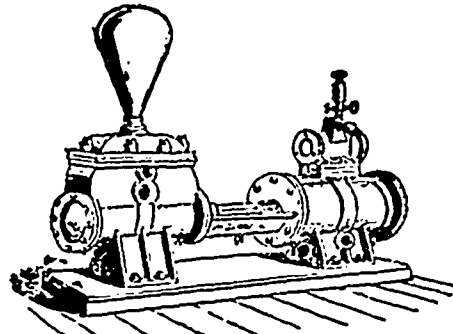
The advocates of the free coinage of silver in the States claim that the government has no option in the matter, but must coin all silver presented. A test case has been commenced by the tender of a bar of silver at the mint and a demand that it be coined. This was refused and the basis of the action laid. As will be seen by the following extract from an exchange the action is in a peculiar position. Secretary Windom, the defendant, having died and Attorney General Miller being of the opinion that the name of the new Secretary, Foster, cannot be substituted. But as the following will show the free coinage men are determined to go ahead, and the case will be closely watched by silver miners who are directly interested in the result:

"The Attorney General has responded in the negative to the inquiry by Secretary Foster as to the propriety of the latter agreeing to take the place of his deceased predecessor, Mr. Windom, as defendant in the suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize the free coinage by the mint at Philadelphia of a silver brick offered by G. G. Merrick, of Denver.

The effect of this opinion by the Attorney General is to deter Secretary Foster from becoming a party to a legal proceeding which died as a result of the demise of Secretary Windom.

Mr. Merrick stated to the *Washington Sun* correspondent to night that this refusal will simply cause a delay of a few days, because he will again proceed exactly as he did previously—namely, present his silver at the Philadelphia mint, ask to have it coined into silver dollars free of cost to him, and on refusal by the superintendent to comply with this demand he will secure the refusal in writing, appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, and upon his formal refusal application will be again made to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of mandamus to compel Secretary Foster to act as required.

Assuming that the District Court will refuse to grant the writ of mandamus, the case will be taken on a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States in order to test in the court of last resort the question of the right of free coinage of silver."



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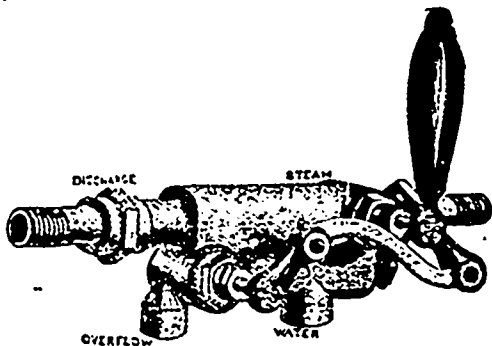
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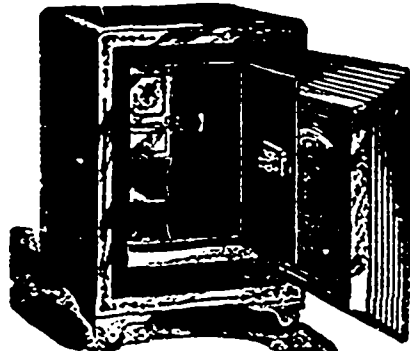
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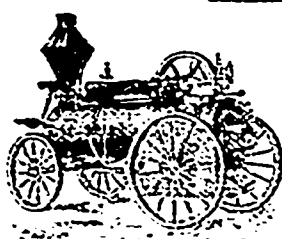
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MINING.

THE DEVONIAN OF CAPE BRETON, BY E. GILMAN, JR., A. M.,
F. G. S., INSPECTOR OF MINES.

(Continued.)

The various sections are composed chiefly of coherent grits, sandstones, and argillaceous shales, sometimes quartz-felspathic, greenish, bluish, red, or purple, gray or whitish. Carbonized plants, cordaites, ferns, calamites and sphenophyllum are met. Argillites of varying degrees of hardness are found, with green, black and red colors, and are frequently macerous. The conglomerates are red and greenish, and compact; the pebbles being quartzite, with sandstone and felsite, and they are frequently banded with sandstone.

Limestones are met at many points and they differ from those of the carboniferous, in being in all cases highly altered, in places approaching marble in texture. The limestone seen at many points between St. Peter's and Macnab's cove is bluish and gray, compact, crystalline, concretionary or slaty. Galesa is sometimes observed in it, and layers of chloritic matter. At Robertson's cove the limestone contains conularia, strophotrychus and stems of plants and other organic forms. It contains veins and nests of crystalline spar, homalite, etc. Another limestone near Macnab's cove is described as blackish, bluish, gray, yellow weathering, dressed with hematite, veined with calc spar, with cone in cone concretions, and holding dark purple fluor spar.

In the northern part of the district these measures are rather more compact and altered than near the shore. At numerous points they have their joints filled with calc spar. These measures are cut by numerous masses and ridges of trap and diorite. The St. Peter's Canal is excavated in a mass of greenish, gray and yellow mixtures of hornblende and felspar, etc. Dykes of coarse greenish diorite are met, slightly altering in their immediate vicinity the sandstones and grits they intersect. Black, bluish and greenish trap passing into felsite or diorite occurs at Alex Island. Its cavities contain hematite, calc spar, chlorite and zeolites.

These strata cut off by the sea emerge again, and as already noted, occupy nearly all the island of Arichat.

Mr. Fletcher, during the seasons of 1878 and 1879, continued the work of tracing the geological formations of Richmond and Inverness Counties. He, however, raises a question if part of the beds on this Island may not be older, and refers to the opinion of Sir William Dawson, who is inclined, on specimens of a species of Rhynchonella found by him at Rocky Bay, near Arichat, to refer some of the strata to the Silurian, on the analogy of other parts of Nova Scotia. To clear up these questions, which are more easily asked than answered, a much more detailed survey and study would be required.

Good examples of the unconformability between the carboniferous and Devonian are met here, where the former, little altered, come into contact with and hold pebbles of the metamorphic rocks. Between Rocky Bay and Lennox Passage there seems to be a vertical thickness of 10,000 feet of strata.

In general character the rocks of this district resemble those of the same formation, as exposed about Loch Lomond and Grand River. Mr. Fletcher appears, upon more mature reflection, to question if the limestones of St. Peter's may not be at the base of the carboniferous, and that their alteration by the igneous rocks of the locality mark the carboniferous date of the metamorphic action. I do not myself recognize much resemblance between any of the St. Peter's diorites, etc., and undoubted carboniferous dykes which I have seen elsewhere. However this may be viewed, the limestone, whether placed at the top of one formation or at the bottom of the succeeding one, may be looked upon as marking a period of change, with differences in level, and the consequent change in nature sediments.

Over large parts of Arichat Island are beds of quartzite and sandstone, with reddish and purplish conglomerates, giving a rocky, rough surface, barren and interspersed by swamps. Petit de Gras Island is largely made up of conglomerates. At Rocky Bay coherent grit and fine conglomerate, with their irregular veins of quartz, are succeeded by purple, greenish and gray grits, Indian red, gray, sluggy, micaceous, cleft and jointed rocks, sometimes friable, and pearly with quartz in films, blotches and veins containing much chlorite. The different varieties seem to be confusedly mixed, the sandstone passing on one hand into fine granular quartzite, and on the other into compact sandstone, often almost replaced in the bedding and across it by veins of quartz and calc spar. The abundance of calc spar in all the rocks on the island is noteworthy, but I am not aware that it carries any notable amounts of metallic sulphides, etc. Fossil plants are frequently found. The general trend of the measures appears to run lengthwise through the island and to connect naturally with the St. Peter's and the Guysboro districts. The exposures of diorites, etc., are not as prominent a feature here as in the former district, but examples can be noticed where the dykes cut the beds and pass laterally between them, with comparatively local amounts of metamorphism.

Passing to the third area of Devonian rocks, we find them exposed beneath the limestone of Plaster Cove. They consist of greenish quartz-felspathic sandstones, associated with dark greenish, veined, very coherent shale and sandstone, conglomerate and black shales. On the Victoria Hill, a mile and a half from Hastings, are whitish coherent grit and conglomerate, with many veins of quartz. Some of the exposures of grit and shale are soft and crumbly, while others are hard and slinty. Dykes of diorites are met, but as a rule their effect on the strata is very local, and the metamorphism has been regional. Frequent junctions with the precambrian syenites and felsites are observed. In general, these strata resemble those of Arichat and St. Peter's, and the fossils they present are similar.

(To be continued.)

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

THE PROPOSED MATCH.

DORAN VS. FORSYTH.—The end of the negotiations for this proposed match has been reached by the forfeit money, \$20, being handed over to Mr. Forsyth.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 211.—The position was: black kings 3, 11, 32; white man 12, kings 4, 31; black to play and win. This problem is worth remembering if only for the fact that at the end one beats three.

3-7 12 8 11-16 12 16.
31 26 27-23 19 12 3-19
32-27 26 19 7-3 b wins.

GAME 97—"SECOND DOUBLE CORNER.
The fourteenth game in the 1890 match between Messrs. Barker and Freeman.

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

VAR. I.

Mr. W. Smith, of Warragai, gives to the Melbourne, Australia, Times the following play to show how Free-

man should have won, instead of allowing Barker to draw the game, but we think he has been singularly unfortunate in his criticism, as will be seen below:—

31 27 18 14 7 2 13 17
2-1-5 a-8-11 6-9 22-25
17 14 22 18 2 6 17 22
10-17 17-22 9-13 25-29
19 10 26 17 6 9 14 10
3-8 13-22 13-17
23 18 10 7 9 13 white
12-16 2-6 17-21 wine.

VAR. II.

3-2-7 10-17 3-8 1-6
23 18 19 10 24 19 7 3
7-11 b-17-21 11-16 6-10
17 14 26 23 10 7 3 7
white wins.

VAR. III.

3-8 7 3 17-21 23 18
23 18 10-15 2 6 29-25
8-11 18 14 14-18 3 8
17 14 1-6 6 10 16-19
10-17 14 10 18-25 21 15
19 10 6-9 10 19 12-16
2-6 10 6 11-16 18 23
10 7 9-14 19 23 white
6-10 6 2 25-29 wins

a (Var. I) - 8-12 reverses the result and makes a black win.—W. FORSYTH.

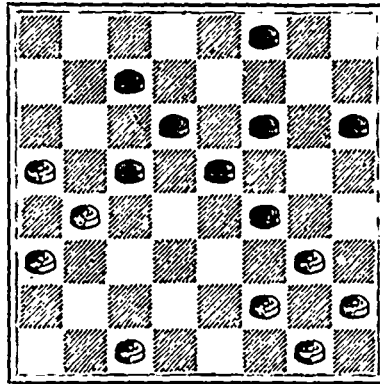
b (Var. II) - 12-16 draws easily.—W. FORSYTH

c (Var. III) - 11-16 again reverses the result and wins for black.—A. S. MCKAY. Thus showing that had Freeman adopted Mr. Smith's line of play the chances would have been entirely in Barker's favor.

PROBLEM 213.

This problem comes from Game 94, between Messrs. W. Forsyth and W. Muir, in which, at the 30th move,

Muir played 31 26. Our attention was drawn by Messrs. A. S. McKay and J. T. Burgess to the strength of white's position if 31 27 had been played. We give the position as below:—
Black men 3, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19.



White men 13, 17, 21, 24, 27, 28 30, 32.
Black to play and draw.

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CITY CHIMES.

The season of penitence is almost over and the social calm of the past seven weeks will soon be broken, as is usual in Easter week, by a gale of gaieties. This being Holy Week all good people have kept themselves strictly out of the social swirl and have devoted themselves to church services and meditation. As this paragraph makes its appearance on Good Friday, it would be timely for us to give a little sermonette on the manner in which the day should be passed, but we refrain, leaving such a matter to the good sense of our readers. The holiday is to many a holiday—nothing more, but to others it is what the word originally was intended to mean—a Holy day. To the latter, advice would be superfluous, and on the others, who go a-fishing, a-shooting or a merry-making, it would be thrown away. In fact, we do not think that the taking of an outing, even on Good Friday, is a sin of special heinousness in busy or hard-worked men and women, and so long as these relaxations from business are conducted in sobriety and quietness we think little harm is likely to be done by them. Holidays in Halifax are usually very tame affairs. It fine weather a walk in the park or a drive is usually indulged in by pater familias and his offspring, or if the latter do not exert such devotion from the author of their existence he may in urge—in the season—to go off with his chums for a fishing or shooting expedition. It is too early for fishing to day, so some other way of getting sport will doubtless prevail. Walking is not very pleasant—or driving either for that matter—on account of mud, but if the atmosphere is clear it is worth while to brave the mud, and putting on stout boots sally forth to enjoy the rigors of spring, which are visible to close observers. Easter falls early this year. The *Pull Mall Gazette* has a friend of fact's and figures who has given us the following curious statistics: In 1883 Easter fell on March 25th, and it will only once again this century, namely, in 1894, fall on so early a date. In the three following centuries it will occur only eight times on the same date, namely, in 1951, 2035, 2046, 2057, 2103, 2114, 2125 and 2198. The earliest date on which Easter can fall is on March 22nd, and this only in case the moon is full on March 21st, when this date happens to fall on Saturday. This combination of circumstances is extremely rare. It occurred in 1390, 1761 and 1817, and will happen again in 1990, 2076 and 2144, while during the three following centuries it is not once "on the books" at this early date. On the other hand Easter never falls later than April 25th; this was the case in 1666, 1734 and 1886, and will only happen once in the next century, namely, 1943. The greater number of the so dates have but a small interest for people now living.

It is in order for masculine members of society to protest against the prevalence of the afternoon "At Home" or tea fight, supposed to be organized for social enjoyment, but which gives very little of "one bring's end and aim" to the unlucky man who gets jammed into a crush of people in a friend's house. Hostesses are given to complaining that they cannot induce the Inferior Sex—we allude to man—to grace their drawing rooms on such occasions. Now in the main man, although of course inferior, is a sensible animal so far as his own comfort is concerned and he usually stays away out of consideration for himself, which is a truly laudible reason. Why should he have his nerves rasped up by a babble of small talk called conversation, and in an over crowded room on a hot day, drink hot tea that he does not want and lose his appetite for dinner, get his hat brushed the wrong way and have the placid serenity of his temper disturbed just for the sake of a bow to his hostess, or perhaps if the crowd permits, shaking hands with her? These at homes are ugly excrescences on the face of society, and their uselessness is forcing itself on the attention of everyone. A change is necessary. Not to say that small teas must go, or any other arrangement that is really enjoyed by cultivated and refined people, but the *crush* ought to be discarded by all who wish to perform their social duties with acceptance to their friends. Why should not originality in entertaining be aimed at by our society friends? The only virtue ever claimed for the "muffin worry" "tea fight" or whatever euphonious name may be bestowed upon it, is cheapness, but is it so cheap after all? True, you can invite all the people you know and feed them to a certain extent for less money than would be expended upon a dainty little dinner for eight or ten of your chosen friends, but what follows? You are expected to go to all the teas that all your friends give, and get just the same entertainment you yourself gave, and of which, if the truth be told, you desire very little. Afternoon entertainments are not for busy men. Our temporary fellow citizens, the officers of the garrison, are the only men at the disposal of the ladies so early in the day. We scarcely like to say anything about the garrison, for our weekly contemporaries have said about as much as is necessary, and some years ago THE CRITIC had its say also. But as to entertainments, we would recommend the evening reception always, when men is expected to be present, and this would perhaps have the effect of giving our city young men a chance to gain ground with the girls, instead of letting the officers have everything their own way from the rink and toboggan slide to the afternoon tea party. Our hostesses would do well to try and bring out the retiring young Halifaxian, who is really not a bad sort when he is properly treated.

The Catholic Mission at St. Mary's Castle came to a close on Sunday, when two hundred and fifty men and women were confirmed.

Rev. Dr. Burns, who has been ill for some time, is better, and preached in Fort Massey Church on Sunday morning, to the delight of his people.

The benefit concert to be tendered to Professor S. Porter by the Orpheus Club will be given in Orpheus Hall early in April.

Messrs. Gordon & Keith are bidding their friends to a reception at their

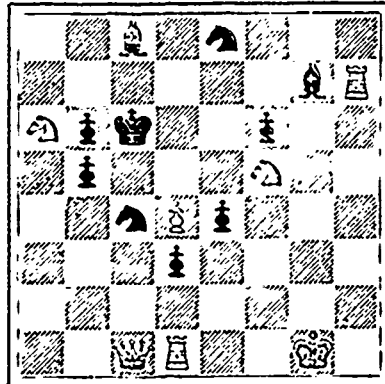
warerooms, 45 Barrington street, on Tuesday evening next. A large number of invitations are out, and dancing is the entertainment offered. Mrs. James Gordon and Mrs. Alexander Keith have undertaken the duties of chaperons.

On reading our daily papers one is almost tempted to wish that the Ohio lady, who was so frightened by a snake that her glossy black hair turned as white as snow, could avail herself of the services of Madame Ramsdell, who has again deferred her departure from Halifax for a short time.

The Grau Opera Company open at the Academy of Music on Monday next with the *Genoliers*. Full houses will probably favor them during their stay in the city. It is a long time since we have had an opera troupe in Halifax.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

CHESS.
PROBLEM No. 69
 First prize two-mover in *Bahn Frei* tourney.
 By L. N. de Yong, Utrecht.
 From *Montreal Gazette*.
 BLACK 9 pieces.



WHITE 8 pieces.
 Write to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 61.
 Game in the Canadian Chess Association Tournament played at Montreal January 6th, 1891.
 RUY LOPEZ.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| J. P. Taylor. | Wm. B. Jullbee. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 3 B to QKt5 | Kt to KB3 |
| 4 P to Q3 | P to Q3 |
| 5 P to QB3 | B to Q2 |
| 6 B to QR4 | B to K2 |
| 7 QKt to Q2 | P to QR3 |
| 8 QKt to KB | P to Q1 a |
| 9 P takes P | Kt takes P |
| 10 B takes Kt | B takes B |
| 11 Kt takes P | Castles |
| 12 K takes B | P takes Kt |
| 13 Kt to KKt3 | B to Q3 |
| 14 Kt to K2 | R to K1 |
| 15 Castles | Q to KR5 |
| 16 P to KB4 b | R to K3 |
| 17 P to KKt3 | Q to R6 |
| 18 P to KB5 c | R to K4 |
| 19 Kt to KB4 | Kt takes Kt |
| 20 R takes Kt | QR to K1 |
| 21 B to Q2 | R to K7 |
| 22 R to B2 | R takes R |
| 23 K takes R | Q takes RP ch |
| 24 K to B1 | Q to R6 ch |
| 25 K to K1 | Q takes P ch |
| 26 K to B1 | Q to R6 ch |
| 27 K to K1 | B to R7 ch |
| 28 K to B1 | B to Kt6 ch |
| 29 K to K1 | R to R7 ch |
| 30 K to B1 | Q to B7 mate |

NOTES
 a Not good.
 b The beginning of White's troubles.
 c Bad.—*The Week*.

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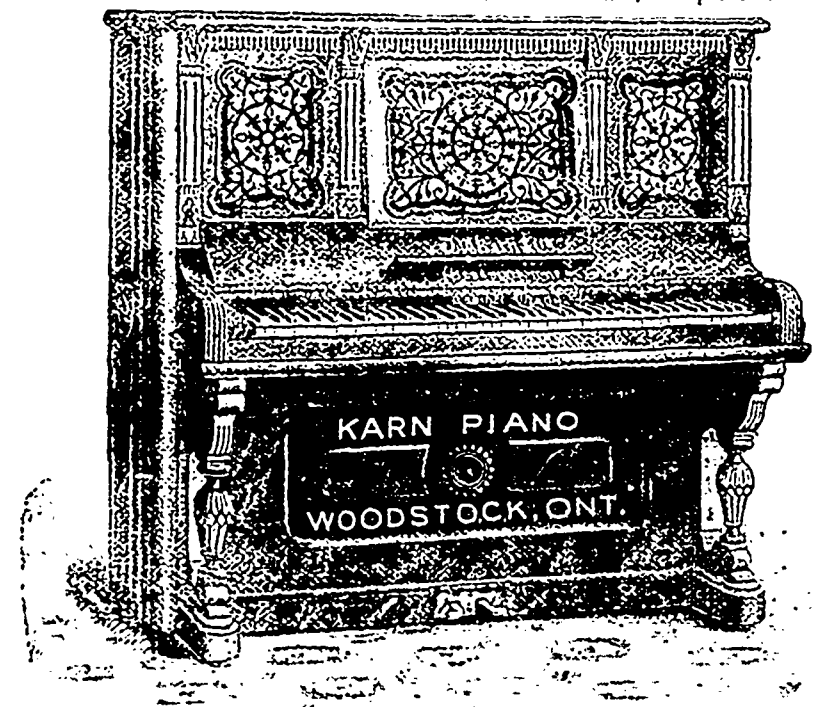
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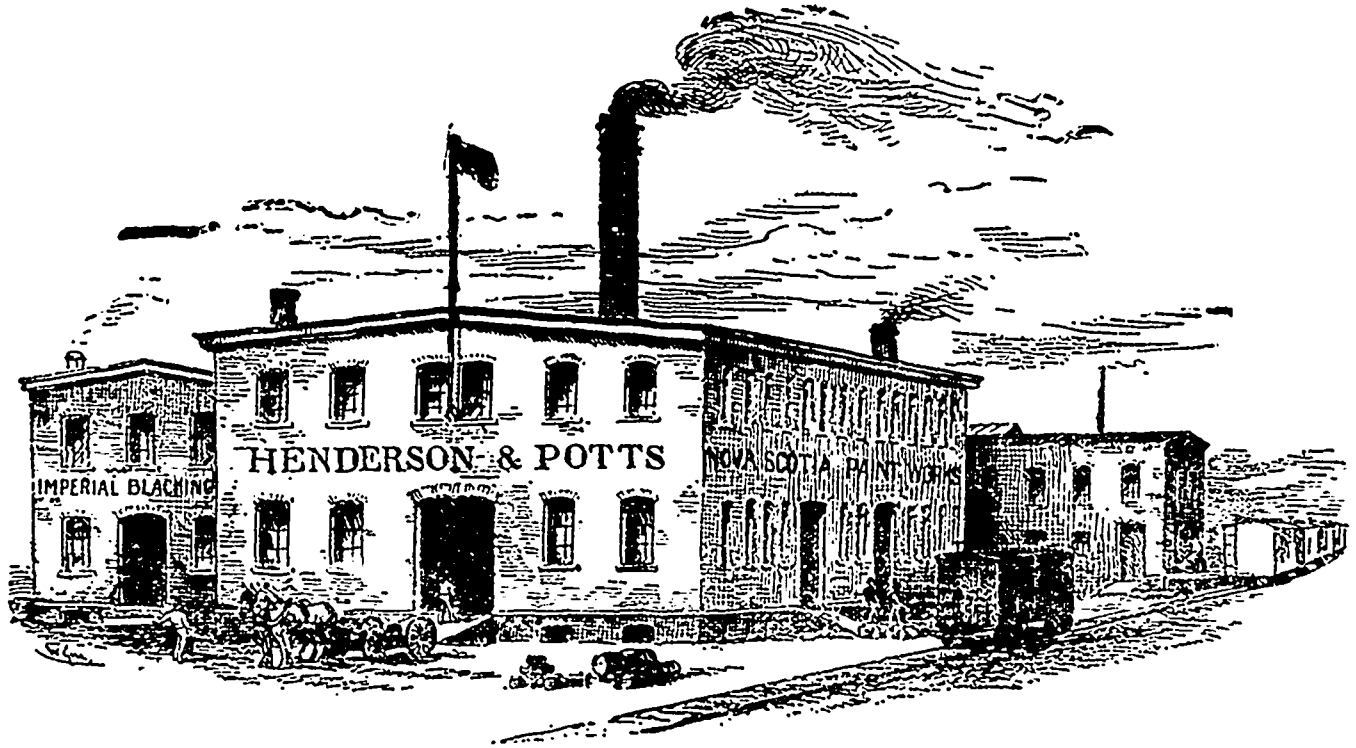
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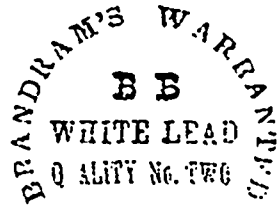
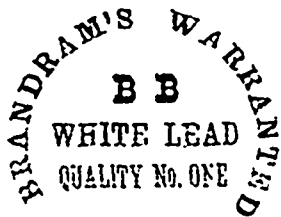
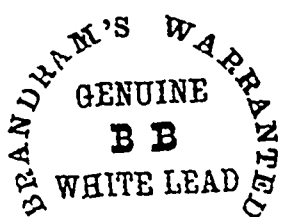
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