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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.

Senator Power in his letter in the *Chronicle* of 30th ult., has hit the nail on the head. There is, as Mr. Power says, "no reason to look upon any decided change in our political relations with the other portions of the Empire at an early day as being a necessity." Why, in fact, are we thus disquieted? Why is the public mind rammed into a forcing house to bring it to a premature conception?

"Justice" asks us, relative to a very short note in the CRITIC of the 30th ult., *re* evictions in the United States and in Ireland, whether we "consider two wrongs make a right," and adds, "kindly draw parallels with good rather than evil." The note in question was taken from an American paper. Evictions are as deplorable in the United States as in Ireland, and there is no reason that sympathy should be absolutely and exclusively confined to the latter country.

City Chimes, by "Chips," will be found an interesting feature in this issue of THE CRITIC, and as it is to be followed up in subsequent issues, we hope it may be found an attraction to many of our subscribers. By the way, how many of us are there who do not enjoy a little recreation such as City Chimes refers to, at all events we like to know what is going on in our own neighborhood. Our City Chimes will be found to have the right ring about them, and their tones will be clear, crisp, and cheerful.

Much undue stress has been laid by Imperial Federationists on the indignity to Canada of accepting British protection without defraying a proportion of the cost. This cry is now taken up, with evidently less sincerity, by the other parties—to the veiled annexationists it commends itself as likely to serve them a good turn. But there is no occasion for this sudden susceptibility, which is quite a new departure in Canadian sentiment. Britain is now fully alive to the value of her greatest colony, which she thinks is well worth the maintenance of a sufficient squadron, and of the garrison of Halifax. Canada finds her own land forces, permanent and volunteer, and a force afloat which suffices her present needs. They are both on an essentially peace footing, especially the latter, which makes no pretension to warlike power, but they are enough as things stand, and are likely to stand, for a long time yet. Besides this we have built the Canadian Pacific, which is a guarantee of Canadian expansion, and a military boon to the old country.

The Kentville *Western Chronicle* about a fortnight ago shewed up, with considerable effect, the character of a "high-falutin'" advocate of annexation, whose letter to the *Toronto Globe* (reproduced in the *Halifax Recorder*), is a choice specimen of the rant of an ignorant class of political spouters. We presume the *Western Chronicle* knows its facts, and it would little surprise us if the writers of the greater part of the annexation letters which have recently appeared in the *Globe's* "Future of Canada," could their antecedents be similarly investigated, were of a like irresponsible character.

Public opinion, under ordinary circumstances, may be regarded as the sound common sense of the majority of the people, but public opinion, as expressed in times of violent political or religious agitation, is no index of the true under-current of public thought. This is the reason why demagogues find places in our Legislative halls, and bigots thrive. In political and religious discussion there is little room for calm sober judgment; hence partyism and bigotry flourish among civilized communities, in which good government and the spread of true religion are ardently desired by the vast majority of the people.

The sad accident of last week, by which a bright young officer lost his life, of which an account will be found in our news columns, convinces us of the truth of the saying that "one man cannot profit by the experience of another." Just as certainly as the gaming season comes round, come the reports of fatal accidents from the careless handling of loaded guns. The warning may be of little avail, but we recommend our sporting friends to always handle a gun as if the weapon were loaded, and on no account to sportively point a gun loaded or unloaded at another person. This latter is criminal heedlessness.

"Why," says Mr. Power, "are men's minds unsettled, and their attention called away from subjects of immediate and vital consequence,"—while the country, if the agitators would let her alone, is shewing every sign of quietly but steadily advancing prosperity? We should not answer this question quite as Mr. Power does, believing, as we do, that the turmoil is mainly due to the plunging and floundering, like a cat tied to the end of a string, of a section of party and press which would move heaven and earth for an efficient cry, and findeth none. Yet the words of Mr. Power are the only words of strong, sober, common sense we have as yet heard.

General Lord Wolseley, writing in an autograph album, says: "I never have known in my life but two heroes; these were General Gordon and General Robert E. Lee, and they both despised politics." The foregoing seems to us to be unworthy of Britain's first General. It is true that Lee, as well as Gordon, was a hero of the true type, but Lord Wolseley's knowledge of men must indeed be limited if these are the only heroes he ever knew, while the statement that they were disgusted with politics is really of no importance, and is no more a reflection on an honest politician than it would be a reflection upon Lord Wolseley's generalship for us to say that we despised war. There are soldiers and soldiers, politicians and politicians.

May Ostlere, the well known composer of "Hypatia" and other popular waltzes, is apparently one of those versatile geniuses of whom novelists frequently write. In a spicy article in the London "*Society Herald*" entitled "The Language of the Future," May Ostlere burlesques in an excessively funny manner the tendency of writers in the present day to introduce French and Latin words and phrases on every conceivable occasion, and cleverly illustrates the ridiculous character of such writing. We have frequently referred to this matter in our own columns, and wish to emphasize our expressed opinion, to wit, that the English language is comprehensive enough to meet the wants of all men of good literary taste, and that the introduction of foreign phraseology is pretentious on the part of the writer, and annoying to nine-tenths of his readers.

The *Toronto Globe* has the following—natural enough to any one unacquainted with old English customs. The Sunday evening game of cricket among farm laborers and others, always quietly played, is an old-time institution, rightly looked upon by the Rector and the Curate as being a better recreation than boozing in a public house.—"Canadians—at all events, Ontario people—will open their eyes wide when they read in 'Robert Elsmere' the passage in which the Rector is described as watching with approval the game of 'Sunday cricket' which some of his parishioners are playing. The incident occurs before the change has taken place in Elsmere's views, and is told without comment, as though it were part of the ordinary life of England. It seems to indicate a wide divergence of opinion between the English clergy and ours as to the observance of the Sabbath."

The ignoble cant against "sentiment" has been brought to an anti climax by the appeal of the Boston, Halifax, and P. E. I. S. S. Line against the Canada Atlantic Line, on the score of the rates of freight. We are rather of opinion that there is a good deal of "sentiment" of pride in our city in the possession of a vessel so superior as the *Halifax*, and in the enterprise which set her afloat.

We are becoming a little surfeited with *Robt. Ellesmere*. It seems to us that the clergy are themselves to blame for the amount of attention that has been drawn to the book. It is not at all a more powerful work than one or two other agnostic productions that have been allowed to drop quietly out of notice. *Robt. Ellesmere* would have done the same if its sale had not been enhanced by the importance attached to it in the pulpit.

We are surprised to find Mr. Longley, in a grave and serious letter on a subject of immense importance, committing himself to the shallow, radical rant about State, Church and Hereditary Aristocracy,—things which can never possibly affect Canada, and are the inexcusable trap. Nor does the Attorney General strengthen any position he may hold by quoting Dr. Godwin Smith, whose name is becoming as unsavory to true Canadians as that of the designing and self-seeking Mr. Wiman.

American women, of the notoriety-seeking type, have discovered a new method of advertising their vulgarity, which has the merit, to an unscrupulous person, of being quite simple and easy. It is only to invent a story that the Prince of Wales has taken some liberty with her. There is nothing that American papers and their credulous readers, agape for scandal, enjoy so much as an opportunity of bringing the Prince into unfavorable discussion, but all sensible people know that the Prince is a gentleman, and a man of strong common sense, and not a fool.

Mr. Longley published last week in the *Chronicle* a letter which he considered called for by opinions expressed that he was an annexationist. Mr. Longley's explanation of his position is marked by considerable clearness, and many of the principles he lays down are such as will not call forth much dissent. We notice, however, an inconsistency when in one place he admits that the British army and navy are "equipments whose very existence secured our rights without the horrors of war," and in another deprecates the possibility of Canada being dragged into a military system of which she "has no need."

We are bound to believe that a fact which is widely known to others has escaped Mr. Longley's cognizance. It is this, that the "alternatives" being forced on the country, an astute section of the disaffected has decided on the policy of advocating Independence. Independence once gained they will bend all their energies to convince Canada that she cannot stand alone, and to carry her over to their true love, the United States. They would be quite willing to put up with Independence for five years or so—after that Annexation. Let all loyal and true-hearted Canadians be warned against the advocacy of Independence, to which the *Globe* and other Liberal papers are veering round.

A person signing himself "Canadian" has been writing to the *Broad Arrow* "a splenetic epistle, abusive of the Minister of Militia, drawing a picture of 'discontent bordering on despair' against the administration of the Militia," so says the *Militia Gazette*. The writer seems to want a "responsible British-Canadian" as Minister. Such a letter is a mean advantage to take of an English paper, which is, of course, not posted as to the invidiousness of sectionalism, and the writer ought to be ashamed of himself. Sir Adolphe might, indeed, bestir himself a little more in some matters, but we in Canada are quite capable of working him or any other Minister up, without whining to an English paper, which is not cognizant of our militia conditions, a course which can do no possible good.

It is a trite saying that there are two sides to every question, but it is particularly true of the important question raised by Queensland, of the Colonies exercising an influence as to the appointment of their Governors. *Prima facie* the idea is attractive, but the Legislature of Victoria cheered the opinion of their Premier that things were best as they are. The nominee of a colony would be the nominee of the party in power, and, at all events, in the cases of the great Colonies, men of a high stamp and of unbiassed principles are almost always selected. There is great security in this against popular dissatisfaction. Perhaps there is a mean course which might work satisfactorily, viz: if the Imperial Government were to intimate to Colonial Legislatures their nominations in advance, with a view to ascertain their acceptability.

A good deal of very unprofitable discussion has been running through the partizan press about the action of Mr. Blake in accepting a brief for the C. P. R. Let it be said, once for all, that Mr. Blake has a perfect right to do as he has done. The only point is that his action stultifies the violent outcry of a portion of the Liberal press in the matter. Something of the same kind suggests itself in Mr. Blake's having read himself out of Imperial Federation. The *St. John Telegraph* would have attached undue importance to a forecast of the National situation, had Mr. Blake committed himself to one. We do not share this view. Mr. Blake's long opposition to the great National work of the C. P. R., his weakness on the Rice question, and his generally unfortunate statesmanship, have done so much to impair his prestige, that we can only look to his great abilities and his unquestionable integrity as a hope for the future, should occasion arise.

In an eloquent sermon, preached at Charlottetown on Thanksgiving day, the Rev. Mr. Carruthers enounced the following sound sentiments:—"Every loyal Canadian must feel that the worst tendency of our national life is that of the setting up of Province against Province. . . . Frown down the man who knows no love of country. . . . The country has no use for the man, be he Whig or Tory, who has no good word to say for his country, and is forever praising some other land." We are a good deal indebted at this crisis of our national life to the patriotic enunciations of the clergy of all denominations.

The *London Society Herald* takes this view of the animus of Prince Bismarck towards England:—"The personal intervention of Alexander II prevented Germany from invading France in 1875. Prince Bismarck's emissary, M. de Radowitz, failed to convince the Czar that the durable peace of Europe depended upon the dismemberment of France. Similar overtures made to the present Czar also fell to the ground. Nations, like business men, will not make a bargain without some consideration for it. Germany can offer Russia no adequate compensation for the disadvantages that would accrue to her by the creation of a stronger Germany and a weaker France, but, as the late M. Katkoff once pointed out to the Czar, the case would be different if England were substituted for France. It is upon this basis that an understanding has been arrived at between Germany and Russia. Prince Bismarck's thunderbolts never strike the same spot twice. In 1863 it was Denmark, in 1866 it was Austria, in 1870 it was France. Bismarck now wishes to consolidate the vast fabric of his fame by one crowning master-stroke. He hates England, and he has trained the Emperor and the German people to hate her and regard her as Germany's commercial enemy. Prince Bismarck is a man of imperious passion; his hatred is thorough going, and his personal animosities give zest to his political moves." If this be correct it is an unpleasant outlook, but England has more than one card to play. Probably her best policy would be to set to work at once to restore the old cordiality with Russia.

That excellent journal, the *Chicago Canadian American*, under the heading "What to Expect," gives to its countrymen at home the following significant warning. Comment is unnecessary:—"The election of Harrison has set Canadians speculating as to the attitude this country will assume with reference to the Dominion, after the Republican policy has been announced. Some of our neighbors think that Harrison will out-Herod Herod; others that the Republicans will prove real friends and extend a helping hand to Canadians. The people of the Dominion need not look for friends in the ranks of either party. Our public men, without regard to party, are all but committed to an anti-Canadian policy. They believe in conceding nothing to the Dominion; and a majority of them would support a movement for the annexation of Canada. They want United States ports on Hudson's Bay, on the lower St. Lawrence and on the Bay of Fundy, and they are ready to worry the Dominion into union. Canada has no friends at Washington. American statesmen are for the United States first, last, and all the time. They study the interests of no other nation. What they do is for the glory and gain of the American Republic. They regard Canada as an enemy in disguise; as a menace to this country; and nothing but the extinction of the political line will satisfy them. This is the truth, and it may hurt Canadians. But they should no longer live in a fool's paradise. They will get from this country only that which cannot possibly be withheld by the employment of the tricks of statecraft. That is all they will receive; all they need expect."

The point likely to raise the most opposition under the new Assessment Act, is the income tax. In England the revenue is largely derived from this source, and years of experience have reduced its mode of collection to such perfection that it is by no means an unpopular tax. Still the giving to municipalities the power to assess income, and to meddle more or less with the private business of residents, may be open to objections. In the case of a direct tax levied by the Provincial Government over the whole Province to augment its revenues, the assessments would be made on a broad and liberal basis, but municipal assessors, as a rule, are not the most intelligent of men, and, besides, are liable to sectional prejudices, and may use the powers given them under the Act in a manner to cause great discontent. In the United States the income tax proved so obnoxious that it was abolished as soon as possible, and the income tax just about going into effect in France is causing much dissatisfaction, and will doubtless lead to the overthrow of the present Government. In England the assessment is on the average income of three years, and this is simple justice, as it too often happens that merchants who make thousands in one year may lose money in the year following. Section 5 of the new Act, in defining income, says: "and shall include the interest arising, and directly or indirectly received from money at interest, securities, notes, mortgages, debentures, accounts, public stocks, debts due the rate-payer, and all other property, etc." Take one of these items, mortgages, and see how the tax upon them will operate. A farmer raises say \$1,000 on mortgage, and lays it out in improvements on his farm. The next year the assessors add the value of the improvements to his assessment, and he pays a tax on the borrowed money. They also assess the lender of the money, and in this way collect a double tax. This is unjust, and the tax on the interest arising from mortgages should certainly be abolished. If it is not, the farmer will eventually have to pay both taxes, as the money lender will be certain to stipulate that this tax shall be paid by the borrower. There are other points equally objectionable under the Act, to which we shall call attention, trusting that by timely action the Government may see its way to eliminate objectionable features at the next session of the Legislature.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

Thousands and thousands of people who were once addicted to intemperance in drinking have quit for good. The majority of them are dead however.

A French young lady named Rouse, caught a glimpse of a poor little mouse, and the scream that she scroome, shattered heaven's blue dome, and bulged out the walls of the house.

"What are the nine muses, pa?" asked a St. Louis boy of his father. "It is when the homo nine is beaten for the championship," replied his pa, "and then the nine muses over it sadly."

"Pa," said little Tommy Yerger, "can't you spare money enough to buy me a gun?"

"My son, I am going to get you a gun when I can spare a boy, but not before."

When Anthony Comstock, the prominent member of the New York society for the suppression of vice, lectured at Princeton college recently, the students, with polite consideration for his sensitiveness, draped the statue of "The Gladiator" with a bifurcated garment of red flannel.

A celebrated Persian sage gave this advice concerning the choice of a wife:—"Choose no woman whose lips droop at the corners, or your life will be a perpetual mourning; nor yet should they curve too much upward, for that denotes frivolity. Beware of the under lip that rolloeth outward, for that woman hath little conscience. Select for a wife one whose lips are straight, not thin, for then she is a shrow, but with just the fulness necessary for perfect symmetry.

"No, no!" said Mrs. Slick, "you can't make me think that the 'Torney Gen'ral's a goin' for annexin of us onto the States. To be sure he's red hot agin that fedration ideaz, and he haint any notion of this country standin' alone, an he's foggy on the question as to the future of this Canada of ourn, but if he's a Yankee that letter he writ for the *Cronicle* must be as long a lie as any man ever told! No, no, the 'Torney Gen'ral is open to conviction, and the sooner them Salvation Army people get arter him an convict him the better."

"Like classercal music," exclaimed Mrs. Slick as she entered her home after the late Orpheus concert, "like classercal music! I should think not; you might as well ask me if I have a hankerin arter strangers. Just see here, Bess, when you have friends, you knows 'em, you knows their strong points, you knows their attracteribilities, an yer alwers aglad to recognize 'em, but you meet strangers, you don't care nothin about 'em, an you just are civil like to 'em, although you find it hard to entertain 'em, an sometimes you feel mighty sleepy over 'em. Well, that's just like music; old friends is old friends, an' it does your heart good to hear 'em, but when you listen to this classercal music, you just feel like larfing right out as you would at strangers that undertake to put on style an be full of airs an nonsense. I tell you, to them as don't understand the language, classercal music is just about as interestin as French gibberish or Hindostanie."

The excavations commenced by Dr. Schliemann at Myconæ are still energetically carried on and continue every day to bring to light fresh objects of great archæological and anthropological interest. The entire terrain around the town is full of tombs belonging to an epoch antecedent to Homer. These pre-Homeric sepulchres are cut in the solid rock and carefully formed in regular compartments, with an area of from thirty-five to forty square meters. In these chambers the dead were laid without being covered with earth, nor were they cremated, as at the time of Homer. Among the numerous objects discovered at Myconæ in the course of the latest diggings are articles of glass, crystal, and ivory, besides precious stones, with engravings of animals charmingly executed. These articles throw a flood of light on a civilization dating a thousand years before Christ. By their generally Oriental character they prove that the ancient Greeks received from the East not only the raw materials of their first works of art, but the art of symbolic representation itself.—*The Interior.*

"These is stirrin times," said Mrs. Slick to a visitor on her return from Liverpool. "Would you believe it they are importin cats down to Annapolis by the wholesale. Yes, that's true, for I heard the cat agent atellin of it on the coach just arter we left Caledonia Corner. They called him Captain an he had a sample cat with him. Once on the road he stopped a Dutchman advirin a pair of oxen 'Good day,' says he, 'perhaps you don't want to buy a cat.' 'A cat,' says the man, dazed like, 'what for I want to buy cat, the countries full of them.' 'Yes,' says the agent, 'but these are remarkable animals, the're thoroughbreds an maltese.' 'Well,' said the man, 'what do you charge for them?' '\$5 apiece,' said the agent. '\$5 for a cat!' said the Dutchman, '\$5 for a cat; vell, vell, that's big, but if I orders one of dem cats where does I get it?' 'At Annapolis,' said the agent, 'I have 5,000 of them just imported there' '5,000 cats!' said the Dutchman, 'vy mon, de country will be overrun vid de brutes; I wouldn't have von of de critters for no price;' an he wacked up his oxen an drove away lookin as puzzled as a heathon might when he fast reads the Bible. I tell you," said Mrs. Slick, "Our folk are awakin up an gettin more enterprisin every day; just think on it, 5000 cats, maltese cats too, there's a fourtin in em for some-ono, an nobody can say now that this country's going to the dogs."

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

There is a boom in shipbuilding at Maitland, Hants Co.

It is proposed to erect a statue of Robert Burns at Toronto.

It has been definitely settled that Parliament will meet on January 31st.

Measels and scarlet fever are very prevalent in Halifax and Dartmouth.

The Nova Scotia sugar refinery has shut down in consequence of scarcity of raw material.

The Montreal underwriters have decided that they can make no reduction in insurance rates.

Rhodes, Curry & Co. and the Shoe Factory at Amherst are both working overtime to fill orders.

The City of Winnipeg proposes to spend \$300,000 to create water power for manufacturing purposes.

During October 218 Chinese immigrants arrived at Vancouver B. C. paying a total tax of \$10,900.

The amount of lumber cut at Ottawa this season is estimated at 480,000,000 feet board measure.

The *Vigilant*, the last of the cruisers in commission for the protection of the fisheries, has been laid up for the winter.

Mr. Chapleau's condition has not improved, and his friends advise him to go to Paris and have another operation performed.

The price charged for gas in St. John, N. B., is \$3 a thousand feet while it is only \$2 in Montreal and 61 cents in London, England.

Twenty-one year ago Westville, Pictou Co., had five houses. To day it is a flourishing town with nearly five thousand inhabitants.

Herring were never so plentiful in the La Have river as this season. Large quantities are being taken by persons residing along the river.

A new iron bridge, crossing the mouth of Bear River, is now nearing completion. This will be a great accommodation to the travelling public.

Prof. Wiggins gives it as his opinion that the late earthquake which has visited California is coming eastward over Quebec and New England in February.

McAlpine & Son are taking the names of the business men throughout the Province in order to give a list in a directory which the firm is about to publish.

Mr. Dickey is again in the field in Cumberland. Mr. Casey having declined a nomination by the Third Party, E. B. Eldekin has taken the field in his place.

Detectives have searched N. B., P. E. I. and Nova Scotia for Thompson the supposed murderer of Miss White, who had him employed on her farm at Braintree, Mass.

The Canadian-American league of Chicago will assist in the prosecution of the case against the man accused of killing Frank Day, a young Canadian, on the night of Nov. 3.

The barns on the Ontario Government model farms, near Guelph, were burned last week. The live stock was all saved, but all other contents were destroyed. The loss is \$30,000.

The steamship *Albany* has arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama with nine saloon passengers, 28 Chinese, 5 Japs for Seattle, 1400 tons of cargo for overland transit, and 800 for coast ports.

In the single scull race on the Pontomac for \$2500 and the championship of America, over a three mile course with a turn, O'Connor, a Toronto boy, won against Teemer of Pittsburg in 21.34.

There has been another package of poisoned chocolate sent through the mail of Galt, Ont. They were found at the dead letter office, Ottawa, where they had been sent for want of sufficient postage.

Vice-Admiral Geo. Willes Watson has been nominated to succeed Admiral Lyons in the command of the N. America and W. India station. The new Admiral is an officer of considerable distinction.

Londonderry, N. S., has been reduced from a port of entry to an inport of customs. Londonderry and Economy are attached to the Truro office, and Five Islands is placed under the control of Parrsboro.

Montreal's Carnival this year promises to be a grand affair. Two cities in the United States, St. Paul, Minnesota, and Albany, New York, in imitation of Montreal, propose to have a winter carnival this season.

The citizens of Wolfville are agitating for incorporation. They wish to have the Kentville water works extended to their village, which, beside being a great convenience, would much lessen insurance rates.

During the recent high tides damage was done to the Wickwire Dyke, Canning, which \$1,000 will not cover. The land itself was not injured, but the embankment or running dyke was considerably torn away.

A mail bag containing registered letters, the contents of which amounted, so far as ascertainable, to about \$500, has disappeared either from the Ottawa Post Office, or on the way there from the West. The authorities for a couple of weeks have been endeavoring to trace the thief, but utterly without success.

The Quebec Government is preparing a splendid new map of the province carrying the northern boundary to Hudson Bay, and embracing all the territory north of the height of lands claimed by Mr. Mercier as of right belonging to Quebec.

A numerous signed petition will shortly be presented to the Local Government praying for the construction of a bridge between Cassin's Point and Digby. If this bridge is built it will affect a saving of two miles in travelling between Annapolis and Digby.

Capt. Ruggles-Brise, of the Duke of Wellington's regiment, was accidentally shot last Thursday night. Returning from a shooting expedition he attempted to pull his gun out of the trap by the muzzle. The gun exploded and the contents entered the abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound. He lived but a short time.

There is a good prospect of having the much talked of railroad between Kingsport and Kentville completed next year. An enthusiastic meeting was held in Kentville last week, and three of our most prominent ship owners, Messrs. Haley and Churchill, of Hants, and Mr. Burgess, of Kingsport, became interested in the matter.

On account of the great increase in the number of dutiable articles passing through the mail since the introduction of the parcel post system, the exception from duty of articles of small value passing through the mail has been cancelled, and hereafter all such will have to pay duty just the same as if they had come through any other channel.

N. R. Robertson the builder of the Joggins raft visited Moose river recently, and was greatly struck with the facilities which that place affords for the storage and shipment of lumber. He has offered M. L. Tucker \$10,000 in cash for his mill property there and, if this offer is accepted, he will build two rafts a year similar to the Joggins raft at Moose river.

The Halifax City Council intend asking the Provincial Legislature to pass an Act whereby the council can control the noise nuisance caused by the rapid driving of empty carts through the streets. An empty coal cart pounding over the streets at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour makes an intolerable noise, and the council has done well in moving in the matter.

At a meeting of the "Commercial Union Club," held at Toronto last week, Dr. Goldwin Smith in the Chair, there are said to have been only 21 persons present, including a reporter. Dr. Goldwin Smith is reported to have said that "it was useless to dissemble that the cause had suffered of late," and to have announced his early retirement from all political agitations.

The Canadian securities of the Briton Medical and General Life Association, in liquidation, have been sold in England and realized \$116,000, and the liquidator, Mr. Fitzgerald has applied to the High Court of Justice at Toronto for an order authorizing him to distribute the amount among the policy holders. It is expected that the order will be issued at an early date.

M. Martin Murphy, Provincial Engineer, has been making a preliminary survey of the line of the proposed Great Midland Railway. The proposed line is almost directly from Windsor to Yarmouth. It would go through Shelburne County, with branch to Shelburne town, would place Yarmouth within five or six hours of Halifax, and open up a valuable section of the Province.

The Post Office accommodation in Dartmouth is very poor, being part of a small shop where cake, pastry and confectionery is made and sold. This should not be. Windsor and Truro both have handsome post office buildings, though they are smaller towns. Dartmouthians should arouse themselves and get a building that will be a credit to their town, and a comfort and a pleasure to themselves.

Anderson, Anderson & Co. and F. Grear & Co., of London, managing proprietors of the Orient Line have renewed their offer to the Canadian Government to carry the mail. They offer to build three express steamers of 7500 tons each to steam not less than 20 knots an hour, and to make the passage between Halifax and Plymouth in five days, and to Rimouski in five or six hours longer time.

The inquest on the body of Frank Norgaine was concluded here on Wednesday of last week and resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against William Summers. The evidence of the doctor who held the post mortem examination showed that Norgaine had heart disease, and that his death was caused by excitement and fright. Summers has been sent to the Supreme Court to await trial on the above charge.

The so-called dying statement of Patrick Lyons, made at Cleveland, Ohio, confessing to have been the person who set on fire and burned down a saw mill at Digby, owned by Calvin Raymond, in 1875, and for which another person had been punished, turns out to have been bogus. The Mayor of Cleveland states that no person of the name of Patrick Lyons is recorded as having died there within the past twelve months.

Boston women pay taxes wretchedly. Out of 23,000 assessed 8000 have paid up.

The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Times* says that President Cleveland's coming message will strongly insist in tariff reform.

The *Irish World* advocates an American policy of "forcing Canada to sell supplies" to Yankee fishermen under a threat of Yankee punishment.

Jay-Eye-See, the famous pacer, cut his foot with a piece of glass in the pasture and nearly bled to death. His recovery is doubtful. He is valued at \$50,000.

"Old Hutch" the Chicago speculator is said to have a weakness for cooking, and is often seen in the kitchen of his club, with blazing red face, watching the turning of a spit on which is some favorite delicacy.

As a result of the conference of steel manufacturers, held in New York last week, it is understood there will be an advance of an average of one dollar per ton in the price of steel rails.

The total vote thrown at the recent presidential election was 11,286,000. Of these Cleveland received 5,569,990 and Harrison 5,490,491, giving Cleveland an apparent popular majority of 79,500.

The Portland Me., Press tells of a locomotive bicycle that is building at the Portland Locomotive works at the cost of \$12,000 to \$15,000. It is to travel at the rate of two hundred miles an hour.

Miss Laura Schirmer the Boston opera singer, who was recently reported murdered by order of the Sultan of Turkey, has been found alive and well. She now wants to go on a starring tour of the United States.

A Maine genius has discovered that spruce sawdust is an excellent substitute for making common mortar for plastering houses. He has used it in making a house in Greenville, and other masons in the state are experimenting with it.

The Gloucester fishermen claim to have discovered that cod will bite at artificial squid, and they assert that the squabble over the last problem is settled. The artificial bait consists of a rubber squid, the counter part of the squid, the favorite bait of the cod.

The Department of State at Washington has been informed by the United States Consul at Ottawa that the Privy Council of the Dominion has just passed an Order-in-Council raising the export duty on pine logs from \$2 per 1,000 feet, board measure, to \$3 per 1,000.

It is definitely settled that Mr. Edwards will not return to the post of Secretary of the Washington Legation. Mr. Herbert will remain as Charge d'Affaires until after Gen. Harrison's inauguration, when it is all but certain Sir Francis Clare Ford will go out as Minister. Lord Sackville's name is mentioned in connection with a colonial governorship.

John Bright is still dangerously ill.

There is talk of a union of all the European powers for the suppression of the slave trade.

It is reported that another great loan has been decided upon by the Russian Government.

The Land Commission has reduced the rents on the Kenmare estate at Killarney, 50 per cent.

Baron Hirsch has made a donation of \$5,000,000 for schools for Jews in Galicia and Bukowina.

The appointment of Mr. Munro as successor to Sir Charles Warren has been confirmed by the Queen.

The British East African Company has paid the Mombassa Arabs £3,500 for the fugitive slaves harboured by the Mission.

The proprietors of the London Times estimate the probable cost of the legal expenses before the Parnell commission at £50,000.

Remeyin, the great violinist, has been touring through South Africa. He is said to have no less than £30,000 worth of jewels given by admirers.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has taken a large house at Kensington. He is furnishing it splendidly, and is preparing for a series of brilliant socials and political receptions.

Leopold Rothschild has offered an income of \$10 a week for life to the man who will give information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the Whitechapel murderer.

During Emperor William's late hunting trip at Lelzlingen he and his party bagged in one day 630 pieces of game. Most of them were pheasants and hares, but the bag also included a dozen stags and other big game.

Advices received from the West Coast of Africa say that a rumor has reached Bonny from the Upper Niger that Henry W. Stanley is proceeding at the back of the Great Oil River under the British Flag, and that the natives are friendly.

One of the discoveries recently made in Central Africa is a village of houses built along a street and having gabled roofs. The inhabitants are of a superior order of intelligence, keep good order in the village, and sleep in beds raised above the ground.

At a council meeting of the British Medical Society, a resolution was passed deprecating the publication of the details of the Late Emperor Frederick's sickness as a violation of professional confidence. The *Lancet* says Sir Morrell Mackenzie has resigned from the College of Physicians.

There have been sundry reports in Court circles in London of late that Emperor William is suffering from an acute attack of his chronic trouble, a swelling inside the ear about which the doctors are much alarmed. It keeps him awake almost continually, and drives him to constant occupation for relief.

From Lloyd's return for the quarter ending September 30, 1888, it appears there is a remarkable increase in the amount of work in progress in the ship-building yards of the United Kingdom. The number of vessels in the course of construction is 400 as against 240, in the corresponding quarter last year.

London advices state that a conference to consider the Pacific Cable project will be held shortly, at which most of the leading houses interested in Canada and Australia will be represented. It is understood that the necessary Imperial and Colonial guarantee of £75,000 per annum is already practically assured, and that the early completion of the survey is alone needed to enable the project to proceed.

The case of Valery Weidmann against Robert Horace Walpole, heir presumptive of the earldom of Orford, for breach of promise, was heard last Thursday. A verdict was given for the defendant.

The *Cologne Gazette* declares that the diplomatic relations between Russia and Persia threatens to become strained almost to a point of breaking, owing to the ascendancy of England in Persia from a military standpoint as well as commercially. It is asserted that the Shah has refused an executor to a Russian Consul at Meshed, where an English Consul has long been stationed.

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The price has been placed at ONLY 25 CENTS PER COPY.

It is intended to have the paper ready the first week in December in order to allow plenty of time for forwarding copies long distances so as to reach destination before Christmas.

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Tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied and signed with actual signatures of Tenderers.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the Tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the Tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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MY TREES.

At evening, when the winds are still,
And wide the yellowing landscape glows,
My fir-woods on the lonely hill
Are crowned with sun and loud with crows.
Their flocks throng down the open sky
From far, salt flats and sandy seas.
Then dusk and dew-fall quench the cry,—
So calm a home is in my trees.

At morning, when the young wind swings
The green, slim tops and branches high,
Out-puffs a noisy whirl of wings,
Dispersing up the empty sky.
In this dear refuge no roof stops
The skyward plume winnowing through.
My trees shut out the world,—their tops
Are open to the infinite blue.

—Charles G. D. Roberts.

CITY CHIMES.

An observer can find much to interest him in this little town of ours
A neutral-tinted city, and one of many contrasts, there is much to be found
in it to both sadden and amuse. Walk through the old gray streets where
the red coats of Tommy Aikens make pleasing spots of colors. Here,
a "swagger" dogcart drawn up by the pavement with its trim English
groom, and next it waits a span of patient oxen, yoked to a primitive vehicle
laden with "kindline," the fortune of the couple of darkeys nagging about
them on the pavement. The queer black faces—how full of pathos is their
cheerfulness and the merry disregard they have of their comfortless lives.
Here is a society belle with her attendant cavalier, and her dainty skirts
brush those of the squaw with a pappoose strapped to her back, a degenerate
specimen of the once noble race we have thrust from their own country.
Truly, we have queer jumble of the black and the white, the grave and the
6-7, pleasure-seekers and toilers of land and sea.

Officers of the Army and Navy find Halifax a pleasant station. They
are glad to come here and sorry to go. I am not prepared to discuss the
vexed question as to whether the presence of the Garrison is beneficial to the
place or not. Certainly these young men from over the water are an acqui-
sition to the social life we have. Perhaps when there were two Line Regi-
ments stationed here we were a little over-run with the gold lace and
swagger that seems to be from time immemorial the prerogative of Her
Majesty's officers. In those days there were but a few young civilians who
joined in the amusements their mothers and sisters did, and those who had
courage to appear, complained of being slighted for the Englishmen. Cer-
tainly, it must be very trying to be cut out on your own ground by another
man because his coat is smarter than yours. This is all changed, however,
and I fancy the ball-programmes of most of the ladies contain many civilian
names as well as the autographs of the soldiers. Of course, we pay a certain
tax. Two or three Halifax maidens are sure to go with each regiment, but
that goes without saying.

A back season of the year for amusements, yet there seems, in spite of
fog and mud, to be something going on. The Orpheus concert attracted a
goodly number of listeners on Tuesday evening last, but not nearly as much
of a crowd as used to overflow the hall last year. It is to be hoped the citi-
zens, who are apt to be variable in their tastes, will not tire of so excellent an
institution as the Orpheus Club. Like most of us, it requires money to "keep
the pot boiling." Mr. Porter conducted, as usual, and the Club did him
justice; the choruses were all given with tuneful and careful singing, and
the audience showed they appreciated the efforts of those on the stage. Of
Miss Laine and Prof. Currie too much cannot be said. Miss Laine possesses,
besides her womanly charms, a most magnificent voice, one of the greatest
gifts the Creator can bestow. Subscribers to these concerts will be glad
when the Club is in a position to make the Hall look less like a church.
In spite of the tasteful decorations on entering, the effect is subduing, and
the pews have a solemn air. It will be better also when there are a couple
more doors of exit. The alarm of fire might cause a most serious panic in
the building. However, as they are, the concerts are most enjoyable, and it
is to be hoped that the Opera it is reported the Club intends to produce
during the season will be well patronized by the public.

The ladies of St. Stephen's Chapel held a successful bazaar one day last
week. The sale only lasted one afternoon and evening, but the amount
realized came near the vicinity of two hundred dollars (\$200.) The money
is to purchase a pulpit for the Chapel, and also to pay for some necessary
repairs.

The community received a shock when the sad accident of Capt. Ruggles
Brise's death became known. Even those who had never seen the young
officer were startled by the fatal news. There is something inexpressibly
sad in such a sudden death. With youth and health and strength to be cut
down in the flower of years. And the young wife with her infant alone in
this strange land among strange faces. Many hearts, I am sure, ached for
the bereaved lady, as the strains of the Dead March were heard in the city
on Saturday. The funeral cortege that followed the remains to the grave
was a magnificent one, and impressive, as Military funerals always are.
Mrs. Brise will proceed to England in the *Nova Scotian*, accompanied by
Capt. and Mrs. Buckle, the close friends of the late officer and his amiable
wife. Capt. Buckle has two months' leave of absence. Accidents from
drowning and otherwise seem to have followed each other closely
this year. The Garrison has lost an unusual number of officers and
men. Still, eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die, is a good motto
and a merciful dispensation of Providence that we can so soon forget.

After tolling for the dead, the bells changed their notes, and rung merrily for the newly wed. On Saturday morning, a fashionable, though quiet, wedding took place in St. Luke's Church, and the *Polynesian* took the newly-married pair away across the far seas for their honeymoon. The bride's relatives held a reception in honor of the event in the afternoon. Many handsome presents, as well as good wishes, were given to the young couple.

It is rumored that the Mikado will not be produced by the officers of the 70th Regt., in consequence of their mourning for the loss of their comrade, who was deservedly beloved and highly esteemed.

The Theatricals in rehearsal to take place at Maplewood are also to be postponed, and a gloom will be cast over the many friends of the Regiment for some time.

A Club, to be called the "Dramatic Club," has been organized lately. It is not known whether any pieces are yet in rehearsal, but it is believed that the members intend giving public, as well as private performances, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the charities of the city, many of which need funds sadly.

Major Cutbill and family leave for England this week. They will be regretted by a large circle of friends. Major Cutbill has served a long time in this Garrison, and now leaves to join his Regiment.

The steady growth of the Hunt fund shows we have many kind hearts here, and that people can show solidly their appreciation of a brave deed.

CHIPS.

FOUR-HANDED SINNERS—A ZOOLOGICAL STUDY.

Edmund About used to tell a good story of a Spanish prolate who studied anatomy for the special purpose of describing the fragments of a miraculous skeleton, but who was so astounded by the discovery of a rudimentary tail-bone that he relinquished his study in dismay, and declined to specify the results of his investigation. In a similar way the comparative study of human and animal psychology would often surprise a close observer. There was a time when the mere suggestion of such studies would have been overruled by the prevalent tenet which denied the affinity of our mental apparatus to any part of the animal organism, the attribute of "reason" being reserved for the prime of the animal kingdom, while the actions of his humble fellow-creatures were supposed to be prompted by a blind and semi-automatic agency, called "instinct."

Intelligence, we are told, might be compared to a "keyed instrument, from which any music it is capable of producing may be called forth at the will of the performer," while the *modus operandi* of instinct was supposed to resemble that of a "barrel-organ, which plays with the greatest exactness a certain number of tunes that are set upon it, but can do nothing else." The mechanism of that living barrel-organ was, moreover, believed to act chiefly in the interest of the species, while reason subserved the interests and momentary caprices of individuals. The subjective motives of that view were, however, clearly identical with the prejudice which long denied the analogies between the physical organism of men and brutes. Every step in the progress of comparative anatomy has more plainly demonstrated the fact that the alleged contrasts in the construction and functional characteristics of human and animal bodies are mere differences of degree, and a similar conclusion must force itself upon the unprejudiced observer of animal soul functions. Even our domestic birds often manifest symptoms of passions, whims and moral aberrations, clearly analogous to those of their biped proprietors, and in the higher animals these manifestations become so unmistakable that a student of moral zoology is often tempted to endorse the view of that school-girl who defined a monkey as "a very small boy with a tail."

According to Arthur Schopenhauer's theory of moral evolution, the conscious prestige of our species first reveals itself in the emotions of head-strong volition that makes a little baby stamp its feet and strike down its fists, "commanding violently before it could form anything like a clear conception of its own wants." "Untutored barbarians," he adds, "are apt to indulge in similar methods of self-assertion, and, in settling a controversy, prefer menacing gestures to rational explanations. That tendency, however, is not confined to infants and savages. In his controversies with his cagemate (a female spaniel) my pet Cutch will lay hold of the dog's tail and enforce his theories with a peremptory pull that never fails to provoke a rough-and-tumble fight; but, long after the dog has relapsed into sullen silence, her antagonist will shake the cage with resounding blows, and every now and then steal a look at the bystanders, to invite their attention to his "best method of dealing with heretics."

Egotism has been defined as the stout stem of which altruism is the tender flower," and our Darwinian relatives can claim a healthy share of that moral substratum. *Faust-Recht*, the law of the strong hand, is the recognized code of every monkey community. Without the slightest pretext of preliminary explanations the president of a simian syndicate will snatch away the shares of the weaker stockholders and ignore the shrieks of his victims with the eupeptic equanimity of a retired railway nabob. The mere sight of alien property is apt to excite the covetousness of a privileged four-hander. The acquisitive energy of a monkey swarm must be witnessed to be credited. In the banana-gardens of the *tierra caliente* a Mexican capuchin monkey will exhaust his business opportunities with the despatch of a Cincinnati bank-cashier; but, in his attempt to reach the Canadian side of the hedge with a good armful of plunder, so often falls a victim to the pursuing dogs

that monkey-trappers frequently rent an orchard for the special purpose of capturing the retreating marauders.

In spite of their mischievous petulance nearly all the Old World species of our four-handed kinsmen are emotionally sympathetic and are ever ready to rescue their wounded friends at the risk of their own lives. At the cry of a captured baby baboon the whole tribe of passionate four-fisters will rush in regardless of consequences, and a similar tendency of co-operation may have given our hairy forefathers a superior chance of survival and secured their victory in their struggle for existence against their feline rivals. Their list of original sins may have included gluttony, covetousness, and violence of temper, but hardly a penchant for wanton bloodshed. With the exception of the fox-headed lemurs and the ultra-stupid marmosets, nearly all our simian relatives evince symptoms of a character-trait which might be defined as an instinctive aversion to cruelty.

Menagerie monkeys indulge their love of gymnastics by frequent scuffles; but the sight of a *bona fide* fight awakens a chorus of shrieks expressing a general protest rather than an emotion of fear or even partisan interest, for in an open arena the stouter members of the obstreperous community are sure to rush in and part the combatants. In Hindostan, where three varieties of sacred monkeys enjoy the freedom of every town, these four-handed pensioners often assist the police in enforcing the most laws by charging *en masse* for the scene of every dog fight and school-boy scuffle. They will rescue worried cats, and, for a greater security, deposit them on the next roof, or suppress rowdyism in general, the stout Rhesus baboon, for instance, being physically as well as morally qualified to quell the aggressive disposition of the fiercest cur.—*Dr. Felix L. Oswald, in the Popular Science Monthly for November.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

David Hostotter, the bitters man, is dead. He leaves behind him a fortune of \$20,000,000.

The first patent ever issued in America was given to Samuel Hopkins, of Philadelphia, in 1790, for an improvement in the manufacture of potash.

Porpoise leather is becoming well known as a material for shoe uppers. Being without sweat glands or pores, it is waterproof, and when properly tanned and finished is extremely tough, with a surface like that of patent calf without the lustre.

The manufacturers of Canadian tweeds, especially those who have made a reputation, complain of the growing demand for a cheap and shoddy article. The competition among wholesalers has brought prices down so that only shoddy can appease the appetite for cheap goods. A serviceable all wool tweed cannot be manufactured at less than fifty cents a yard at the mills, but a thirty-five cent article is demanded and supplied in large quantities, and so the country is being flooded with shoddy.

It is claimed that a New England genius has discovered that zinc water, cheaply obtained by combining zinc with hydrogen and dissolving it, will, when applied to certain woods, render them absolutely fire-proof.

Exhaustive experiments for three years have brought gratifying results in extracting pure aluminum cheaply from common brick clay, which averages from 42 to 58 per cent. of that most valuable metal. The metal is turned out pure in chunks, smelted in steel water jacketed furnaces, combined with reagents of similar construction. The clay is smelted into fluid slag and distilled together with artificial cryolite, carbon, fluoride fluxes, and other ingredients. The discovery is based upon the theory of substitution without the use of sodium, obviating the necessity of the costly intermediary elements. Aluminum is the most generally diffused metal upon earth, it has all the beauty of silver purposes, is superior to either gold or silver. Its alloy is now extensively used in the production of wrought iron castings. The value of this metal is inestimable, owing to its alloying tenacity with any metal.

The Knights of Labor lost 300,000 in membership last year. It is remarkable that as their members have fallen away the great strikes that first brought them prominently into notice have declined in number.

Fancy foot wear will be worn next summer to an extent never known or even dreamed of before. Dealers in colored leather say that the call from shoe manufacturers is largely for the loudest shades "ooze," alligator, etc.

Among the new styles in gentlemen's footwear next spring will be one in imitation of a low shoe and overgaiter combined. The effect is obtained by making the topping of ooze calf or other material, overlapped, with a strap passing from the outside under the shank and buckled to the inside of the imitation overgaiter. The style is particularly nobby.

The Western manufacturers of wrapping paper have raised the price from \$30 to \$35 per ton. As the outputs of the mills is 200 tons per day, the benefit to the trust will amount to \$1,000 per day.

A recent invention is Professor S. S. Webster's electrical fire engine. It is worked by the current of an electrical wire. Each engine will carry on a reel about 500 feet of insulated fine copper wire, bound together, cable fashion, so as to equal a No. 3 wire, for transmission of the current. The engine, it is intended, shall be placed near the fire, and the electrical connection made. The powerful current of an arc light wire will not be

required, that of the ordinary incandescent light circuit being amply sufficient to run the motor. The great advantages claimed for the electric fire engine are: that it can be started at full speed; that it is light, that it costs one-third less; that it is noiseless, makes no smoke, sparks nor ashes; that it is safer and easier of control and more economical. Where there are no electric light wires in the street to be tapped it will not be impracticable to run the engine by storage batteries charged from a dynamo at the engine house or at any other convenient point.

At Fall River, the greatest cotton centre in the United States, there are thirty-eight corporations, employing 19,000 people at the mills. The capital invested amounts to over \$20,000,000; forty thousand looms are run and nearly two million spindles. Several new mills are being erected, hundreds of thousands of dollars of fresh capital going into the field. The profits ranged last year from twenty to thirty and more per cent.

"Genuine sealskin," which is so generally admired as a material for pocket-books and boots and shoes, is made of pig skin. It is being shown in spring styles for 1889 in russet, black, green and tan colors.

Lumbering operations are being conducted this fall on Fitzwilliam Island, Georgian Bay, by the Saginaw Salt and Lumber Company. It is estimated that 20,000,000 feet will be got out for export next spring.

COMMERCIAL.

A curious—not to say novel—idea has recently been mooted in banking circles in Canada. This is the formation of a pooling arrangement between the different banks, for the purpose of immediately redeeming their note issues at par in case of bank failures. This scheme is looked upon by the principal bankers as impracticable. The idea of the stronger banks guaranteeing the note circulation of the weaker ones, especially when that of the latter is considered to be already too inflated, would certainly be scouted by the leading bankers of the country. Mr. Buchanan, the general manager of the Bank of Montreal, is in favor of the American system of establishing a national currency, which, as we have previously pointed out, affords every security to holders of bank bills, by requiring each bank to deposit with the Government bonds to the extent of \$100 for every \$90 of notes issued. Mr. Grindley, manager of the Bank of British North America, thinks that the adoption of the United States system would afford the best protection possible to holders of bank bills, and secure a perfectly safe currency, but ridicules any pooling arrangements between the banks for the purpose of guaranteeing each other's circulation.

On the other hand, Mr. Hague, general manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, considers that the present Banking Act, with its double liability clause, and the provision making circulation a first lien upon the assets of the banks, give as great security as is needed. He states that it has been very rarely indeed that, in case of a stoppage, a Canadian bank has failed to pay its note-holders in full. Mr. Crombie, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, suggests that the temporary depreciation of bills after a bank failure could easily be remedied by altering the present Banking Act so as to allow the available funds in the bank's possession at the time of failure to be used for the immediate redemption of its circulation. Even this plan, however, would not have met the claims of the holders of bills of the Maritime Bank of St. John, N. B., because Messrs. R. A. & J. Stewart and others had drawn upon the bank's cash resources to such an extent that even to this day the note-holders have only received a portion of their first lien upon the double-liability assets. The American plan, after all, seems to offer the only complete security for bill-holders, or, in other words, the requisites for a safe national currency.

The past week has been a quiet one as a whole, though a fair volume of trade has been transacted, especially in supplying goods to dealers in our eastern ports, and in Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, whose ports must become frozen up for the winter before long.

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures:

Week	Prev. week	Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
		1887	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885
Nov. 30, 1888	253	235	238	199	9,166	8,739	9,400	10,304
Canada.....	34	14	23	20	1,566	1,175	1,079	1,172

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Stephen Harlaw, shipbuilder, Lockport, assigned to Clifford Locke in trust for benefit of creditors; Donald McIntosh, liquors, Port Hastings, assigned to R. J. McDonald; R. F. Power, grocer, Springhill, removing to Antigonish; Enoch Hebb, general store, Conquerall, assigned to John D. McLeod in trust for benefit of creditors; Allan Welton, Cornwallis, assigned in trust for benefit of creditors.

DRY GOODS.—A very good sorting-up trade has been done during the past week, but in the wholesale departments business has been rather dull. As to prices, both cotton and woollen goods remain unaltered. In fact, no change in the dry goods trade is anticipated until after the holidays. Remittances are rather slow, and will doubtless continue so during the current month, but some improvement in this respect is predicted after the first of the year. Retailers report a more than fairly average trade in seasonable and holiday goods.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The pig iron market is gradually hardening in sympathy with the stronger tone both in Great Britain and the United States. Though supplies in stock in the different Canadian markets are reported to be ample for all prospective wants during the winter, their high cost laid down gives prices an advancing tendency. Scotch warrens are cabled at Glasgow at 47s. 6d. No. 3 foundry G. M. B., at

Middlesborough, is quoted at 83s. 6d. At London—spot tin, £100 17s. 6d.; three months do., £101 10s.; Chili bars, futures, £78 5s.; G. M. B. copper, £77 15s. In Pittsburg and Philadelphia the iron and steel trades are booming, and a number of very large contracts have recently been placed for steel rails at \$28 to \$29 per ton.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been no improvement in the flour market as respects business. In fact, the feeling, if anything, is easier, and values are more in buyers' favor, but there seems to be no inclination on the part of buyers to take hold, as most of them are holding off in hopes of better prices. The demand is slow and the market quiet, with only a small jobbing business doing. Beerbohm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat fairly held; corn, nil; do. on passage and for shipment, corn quiet. California wheat, promptly to be shipped, 41s.; do. nearly due, 40s. 6d. American mixed maize, for prompt shipment, 22s. 6d. Liverpool wheat, spot, firmly held; corn do., with good enquiry. Chilian wheat, off coast, 38s. 6d. Walla Walla wheat, off coast, 38s. 9d." In the leading United States markets grain of all kinds has been stronger and more firmly held, though prices remain about as at last quotations. A New York report says:—"Some new buying orders are coming in, and, altogether, the market is in better shape than it has been for months past, apart from the fact that the price is off more than 20 cents from the top. Flour has not declined with wheat, and the flour men contemplate the general outlook with complacency, arguing that the year is to be a bull year, with a dollar wheat to look very low before the next crop, and the flour-making quality of wheat giving an unusually small proportion of good flour."

PROVISIONS.—In the local provision market an easy feeling prevails owing to considerable quantities of dressed hogs having been received and coming forward. Pork packers have already commenced operations, and, consequently, from this out stocks will tend to steadily increase at all principal points, and the offerings will be larger. Still there has been no change to note. The consumptive demand for pork is slow, and the market was quiet with only a small jobbing business doing. The movement in lard has also been small. There is but little enquiry for hams and bacon which, however, are held at steady prices. Tallow was fairly enquired for, but this article continued scarce and firm.

BUTTER.—The market for butter has remained quiet with only local consumptive business in progress, for which trade the finest goods make full prices, as stocks are light and the local demand is equal to all offerings.

CHEESE.—The cheese situation has continued to manifest a strong and healthy tone in every quarter. Private advices from New York confirm recent cheerful reports of the cheese market, and take a buoyant view of the future of the trade. Within the past few days sales of finest Septembers have transpired in New York at 11½c., and in Montreal a lot of 500 boxes of Septembers was sold to a shipper at 11½c., with the outlook steadily shaping towards a 12c. market. Another advance has occurred in Liverpool, and we look for still further additions to the value of fine goods before the wind-up of the season. Since our last issue, sales of between 5,000 and 6,000 boxes of qualities ranging below finest have been made at from 9½c. to 10½c., with several transactions in finest at 11½c. to 11½c., whilst nothing in the shape of perfection is now obtainable under the outside figure, some large holders refusing to take less than 11½c. Not many weeks ago cheese was dragging along in a low and depressed rut, whilst wheat was ballooning at a tremendously high altitude, which brought such extravagant profits, that the cheese men felt themselves in duty bound to touch their hats to the wheat princes whenever they met them on the street. But alas! how changed the situation has become since then, the price of wheat having tumbled from the clouds to the ground, and the price of cheese ascended from the mire to mid-heaven. Instead of the prodigious surplus of fall cheese in the United States, predicted by Messrs. Boyd & Grant in their celebrated "bear" circular as ready to be flung upon the English market, it now appears according to some of the best authorities on this side, that the United States will require all their finest fall goods for the home trade, which theory has so far been borne out by the fact that local buyers of finest cheese in New York have outbid shippers by ½c. to ¾c. per lb., whilst Chicago has been buying in New York State, and paying higher prices than exporters durst offer. Another exceedingly healthy sign has put in an appearance, which would indicate still higher prices. It will be remembered that Messrs. Boyd & Grant, in their Liverpool fall circular, predicting blue demoralization in the future of prices, informed the trade that their Mr. W. B. Grant, of Utica, N. Y., had sailed for the Antipodes for the purpose of bowling out some big consignments of New Zealand cheese, which were expected on the English market next January and February. Now, the point we wish to draw the attention of our readers to is, that no sooner did Mr. W. B. Grant arrive in New Zealand, than Messrs. Boyd & Grant commenced to purchase pretty liberally on both sides of the Atlantic, which would seem to indicate that the New Zealand consignments will not be as heavy as expected, or the firm mentioned would surely not load up at a pretty steep advance in prices. Well, the end of the advance in the cheese market is evidently not just yet.

APPLES.—The apple crop all over this continent was so enormous that apples are a drug everywhere. Excellent apples, pippins, gravensteins, etc., are selling at auction at 80c. to \$1.10 per barrel. In the Montreal market sales have been slow, and large quantities have gone into store there, as well as at Western points. Sales of good to choice winter fruit are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.85 in round lots, jobbing lots ranging from \$1.90 to \$2, a few small lots of fancy selections bringing a little more. Second qualities have brought \$1.20 to \$1.35. Considerable stock has been frozen, some of which has sold at 60c. to 80c. per bbl. It would be almost a miracle if the English market did not give way under the enormous shipments that have been going forward from Canada and the United States for some weeks past. The great wonder is that it has been sustained so well up to the present.

Cables have been received from Liverpool and Manchester this week, reporting very bad markets, owing to the glut of supplies that have been pouring in upon them from this side of the Atlantic.

Table with 2 columns: Port of origin, Bbls. Total exports for week, to date, to same date 1887.

It will be seen by the above that the total shipments for the present season to that date were 404,841 bbls. in excess of those of the corresponding period last year, or an increase of 105 per cent.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market for refined sugar has remained about as last quoted. New York markets are a shade higher. The Brazil market is up 6d. on the week owing to free buying by Americans.

TEA.—Though unseasonable weather and a consequent bad condition of country roads have caused the volume of business to be limited, the tea market has maintained a steady tone, and as soon as the demand assumes even the slightest improvement it will be promptly shown in the establishment of better prices.

COFFEE.—Under a fair enquiry the market maintains a healthy tone and prices have a hardening tendency. The buoyant condition of the European and Brazilian markets, which is undoubtedly induced by the belief that the shortage in the next crop will be sufficient to reduce stocks in hand a long way below the average, tend to strengthen the outlook.

FISH OILS.—A Montreal report says:—"Owing to the light stocks of fish oils and the fair demand both for small and large lots, a stronger feeling has prevailed, and prices have advanced all around.

FISH.—Cod have continued to be in free receipt. All arrivals are readily taken up at our quotations. Scale fish are in only fair supply and those coming forward find ready buyers. Small lots of mackerel continue to be brought to this market but the total receipts for the week will not probably exceed a few hundred barrels.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items such as SUGARS, TEA, MOLASSES, BISCUITS with their respective prices.

BREADSTUFFS.

Markets have been easing off and prices generally lowering. Farmers seem unwilling to accept a lower basis of prices for their wheat, but owing to the accumulated supplies in the hands of dealers and consumers during the boom, millers could find no sufficient market for their output, hence lower prices.

Table listing various flour and breadstuff items like Graham Flour, Patent Grades, Superior Extra, etc., with their prices.

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

PROVISIONS.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing various fish from vessels including Mackerel, Herring, Alewives, etc., with their prices.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table listing various lobster items like Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing), Tall Cans, Flat, etc., with their prices.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Table listing various lumber items like Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, etc., with their prices.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing various butter and cheese items like Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Canadian Township, etc., with their prices.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing various wool, wool skins, and hides items like Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Ox Hides, etc., with their prices.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various home and foreign fruits like Apples, Oranges, Lemons, etc., with their prices.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing various poultry items like Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, etc., with their prices.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table listing various live stock items like Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, etc., with their prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

JESSICA'S CHOICE.

(Continued.)

Paul remembered the view of the river which lay before him glinting in the strong morning sun, the hills opposite standing out distinctly in the clear atmosphere. It made him feel at least fifteen years younger.

"It was always a stupid hole," he reflected. "She is very welcome to it."

There was no sign of life when he reached the house, except a man-servant who appeared to take his valise and who inquired respectfully if he wished to go to his room. Feeling tolerably fresh after his short journey he replied in the negative, and, seating himself in the drawing-room, he awaited Mrs. Thorndyke's coming.

The room was full of flowers: every available vase held a bunch of lilies, roses, or pansies. The long French windows were open, and the song of a canary in its gilded cage on the veranda came shrilly in. On a low ottoman by one window lay a morning paper, a little black Swedish glove, and a bunch of fading crimson roses. There was a crayon portrait of Theodore over the mantel-piece. It smiled down with unconscious pleasantry on Paul waiting for Theodore's widow. Verily, one man soweth and another reapeth.

Presently Lorrimer heard a sound like the soft trailing of a gown over a wood floor, and in a moment Jessica stood before him. She was dressed as usual, in a very plain gown, which had not a hint of what Ruskin calls "evasions into prettiness," and yet she was beautiful. The perfect contour of throat and cheek, the pure red and white of her complexion, looked all the more charming for their sombre setting. The only relief to the general blackness of her attire was the thin muslin bands at wrists and throat,—the badge of her widowhood.

She held out her hand to Lorrimer with the slightest possible parting of the lips,—hardly a smile.

"I am glad to see you," she said, in a winning voice.

He immediately said to himself, "She is playing a part. This gravity is feigned, but I won't let her know that I think so."

"It seems very pleasant to be here once more," he said, aloud, "and very sad, too. Thank you for letting me come."

"I am glad to know you," she answered, with that same sweet gravity.

"I have heard—Theodore—and the rest speak of you often."

"Yes, we were all much together when we were children. The old place looks very lovely."

"Very," she replied; "but I am told that we have two deadly enemies lying in wait for us,—chills and mosquitoes."

"That may be true. There is rather a marshy look to the ground at the back of the place, which makes one apprehensive."

"Would you like to look about a little?" Jessica asked.

"Very much. It is too pleasant a day to stay in-doors," said Paul.

Mrs. Thorndyke picked up the black glove which lay on the ottoman, and after some little search succeeded in finding its mate. In the hall she stopped for her parasol. The envious sun was not allowed to revel in the whiteness of the beauty's complexion. Lorrimer smiled, and remarked to himself that his fair cousin appreciated her charms.

"We shall probably find mamma in the summer-house. It is her favorite resort on these sunny mornings," said Jessica, trailing her black gown over the bright sward, and walking slightly in advance of Paul.

"The place looks exceedingly well kept up," observed Lorrimer, giving a comprehensive glance at his surroundings.

"I am glad you think so. The location is ideal, and being so near the water is charming. At least we like it."

As they approached the summer house they perceived that Mrs. Hilton was seated there in a low wicker chair, with her book in her hand. It was too much like a butcher's or grocer's book to be in harmony with her poetical surroundings. A pile of similar volumes lay on a small table near. The good lady's brow was knitted, as if in deep thought, and she held a lead-pencil suspended in mid-air, as though uncertain as to the result of her calculations.

When she was roused by the voice of her daughter, she rose and welcomed Lorrimer with great cordiality. There was a slight tinge of nervousness in her manner. She appeared to feel that he was a person to be conciliated. Jessica was cool and untroubled. She showed plainly that she was not ashamed of her position and knew how to maintain it.

Lorrimer, while he chatted with Mrs. Hilton, quietly observed and criticised Mrs. Thorndyke. He thought her behaviour perfect. There was an exquisite completeness about her exterior, which satisfied the eye; and there was something within all that loveliness which he felt sure was worth discovering.

Jessica spoke little. She leaned her arms on the balustrade and looked over into the water. In the cleft of the rock grew a small cedar-tree. It thrust its gray branches and sparse foliage up towards her, as though in a struggling despair of ever reaching such perfection.

Presently, in a pause in the conversation, Mr. Lorrimer approached her.

"What a lovely spot this must be at sunset!" he said.

"Have you never been here before?" she asked, raising her head slightly, and looking over her shoulder at him.

"Not since I was twenty,—which is long enough ago."

"Ah, twenty is the age when one appreciates sunsets."

"That is a compensation for much crudity," said Paul. "To me, twenty means mere babyhood. I have got long past it,—in years, if not maturity."

"That may be true of men. Women, as a rule, are not crude at twenty," replied Jessica.

"Some are not, I allow," he said.

There was that in his manner which made the remark a personality.

Mrs. Hilton raised her eyes from the contemplation of the butcher's book.

"You resent being called crude, don't you, Jessica?" she said, smiling.

"—You must know, Mr. Lorrimer, that Mrs. Thorndyke is a family oracle. We have always put her on a pedestal and worshipped her, and she is not apt to yield her opinion to anyone."

"And why should she?" said Paul. "Who questions the divine right of beauty? I, for one, bow to perfection."

"I suppose, then, you seldom find it necessary to remove your hat," said Jessica, in a caustic tone.

She resented such undraped compliments. They offended her artistic sense.

Lorrimer looked silently into her eyes. His head was uncovered, and he stood with his hat in his hand. His eyes conveyed more homage than his words had done. There was a certain boldness in his glances at times which caused women to shrink from him, but he could be exquisitely tender.

So these two looked at each other, and Mrs. Hilton looked at the butcher-book. The spell was broken by the sound of wheels on the gravel drive. An exceedingly dingy carriage, evidently one hired from the neighbouring village, drawn by two attenuated horses, was approaching the house. It drew up at the door, and a woman alighted. A crape veil of large dimensions was drawn tightly over the face, but there was something in the figure which affected Jessica unpleasantly and recalled some one disagreeable,—whom, she scarcely knew.

Lorrimer uttered a suppressed exclamation,—not indicative of delight.

"Augusta Westalow!" he said.

"Dear! dear!" said Mrs. Hilton, casting her accounts on the table recklessly, and rising with a hasty movement.

An expression of amused disdain swept over Jessica's features.

"She has come to fight me on my own ground," she observed, with a sort of haughty tranquillity.

"It will be very entertaining," said Paul. "I am glad to be here. Do not let her intimidate you, Mrs. Thorndyke." Then, lowering his voice, "I will protect you from her, never fear."

Jessica tossed her head.

"Fear? What does that mean?" said she, with a gesture of superb contempt. "I do not know the feeling. Come, I must receive her."

She left the summer-house, descended the steps, and passed lightly over the shade-checked lawn, threading her way between the stems of the pine-trees. Lorrimer followed slowly. He felt repulsed.

CHAPTER VIII.

Mrs. Westalow stood on the veranda, with her veil thrown back. Jessica mounted the low steps with her hand extended.

"Mrs. Westalow!" she said. "How kind to dispense with a formal invitation! I was intending to write to you next week and ask for a visit, but you have forestalled me. Where is your trunk? Let me make you comfortable."

By this time Jessica, cool, smiling, beautiful, had clasped her sister-in-law's hand, and was leading her into the house.

"I have no trunk," said Augusta briefly. "I have not come to stay. As to invitations, I have always been accustomed to visit my brother's house without formality. I have always made myself at home."

"Ah," said Jessica, with innocent sweetness, "I can well believe it."

Mrs. Westalow now caught sight of Lorrimer.

"What! you here, Paul?" said she, with surprise.

"Yes, Augusta. I am an invited guest," said her cousin, coolly. "How warm you look! You really should not travel such a hot day."

Mrs. Thorndyke led the way into the drawing-room.

"Let me take your bonnet and veil," she said; "and pray take this fan. You are very kind to undergo such a disagreeable journey for my sake."

Lorrimer stood in the background, with an indescribable expression of face. Augusta was literally speechless, but her eyes talked for her. Jessica feared every moment for her own gravity, which was going. Lily happened to bounce in, and thus caused a diversion. She was presented to Mrs. Westalow, who looked at her in a judicial manner.

"I understood that you were all beauties in this family," she said, with great impertinence.

"You were misinformed," said Lily. "The whole stock of beauty was exhausted when my sister was born."

Mrs. Westalow made no reply, but, turning to Jessica, said,—

"Mrs. Thorndyke, I can only stay a short time. May I see you alone?"

"Certainly," said Jessica; "but first let me offer you some luncheon. I see it is one o'clock."

The clock struck as she spoke.

Mrs. Hilton had by this time gathered sufficient courage to enter the terrible presence. She had met Mrs. Westalow before, and had carried away from the interview a great and nervous horror of Jessica's sister-in-law. It pleased Mrs. Westalow on this occasion to be kind and condescending to the little lady. Perhaps Jessica called out so much dislike and ill-feeling that there was none left for the other members of her family.

The pleasant, amicable party went into luncheon. Mrs. Westalow swept the dining-room with a comprehensive glance before taking her seat. Mrs. Hilton said grace. Augusta looked keenly at all the table-appointments, the blue china, the silver, the bowl of red roses in the midst of it all. Then she pensively regarded her napkin-ring.

"This is mine," she said, holding it up for inspection. "I cut my teeth on it."

Paul held out his hand for it.

"What tender interests cluster round a souvenir like this!" he said, gravely, addressing everyone in general and nobody in particular. "See the dents made by Mrs. Westalow's innocent little teeth! Why, I protest, it makes me young again!"

Paul was the only person who ever rendered his cousin speechless. For a moment she was silent, but not longer than a moment.

"That napkin-ring is one of my earliest recollections. I can't imagine how my poor mother ever happened to have it. It is marked with my name?" she observed.

"I have heard of certain fortunate persons who were born with silver spoons in their mouths, but never any one with a silver napkin-ring," said Paul, still intent on the article which was attracting so much notice. "This ought to be preserved as the first thing which taught Mrs. Westalow to bite. Since then, Augusta, have you not found that there are some objects less yielding than silver?"

"Come," said Jessica, hastily, "we really seem to have very little to talk about, to allow such a small thing to engross our conversation. Tell me something about yourself, Mrs. Westalow. Have you made your plans for the summer?"

Augusta sipped her tea for a moment before replying.

"Not yet," she said. Mrs. Langford and I have had many discussions on the subject. She, you know, would like to go to Ocean Grove, on account of the prayer-meetings. One lives in a bathing-suit there, and goes to meetings all day long. Now, to me the bathing-suit is the only attractive feature, but that is exactly what Anna objects to. She is extremely proper in all her ideas. The prayer-meetings, I must confess, are too much for me. Anna is the victim of a religious mania. Now, I prefer to go to some place where one can see a few decent people, and have a little gaiety, —to look at only, I mean, of course, for my mourning would prevent my participating in it. Newport is charming if one can afford a cottage, but the hotel life is abominable. I can't afford a cottage. I wonder you don't take one, Mrs. Thorndyke."

"Really, I can't think of any special reason, Mrs. Westalow. The idea has never occurred to me," said Jessica, coldly.

Augusta ran on:

"Oh, I saw a friend of yours the other day,—young Carroll. Good-looking, and not stupid, but unfortunately a beggar."

"Ah?" said Jessica. "I never heard of his begging."

"Never? I thought he had begged something of you, which wasn't granted. So the world says, at least."

"The world is blind, like its interpreters," said Mrs. Thorndyke, haughtily, and turning a shade or two paler.

"Is George Carroll a friend of yours?" asked Paul.

"He is indeed,—a valued friend," she said.

"Mr. Carroll is one of the best and nicest young men I know," said Mrs. Hilton, with a sort of mild boldness.

"Goodness, however," said Augusta, tartly, "never put money into any man's pocket. In fact, the reverse of that quality is often more remunerative. A man can't carry his fortune in his face, as a handsome woman can." Her eyes were fastened on Jessica's face as she spoke.

Jessica pushed her chair away from the table, and rose.

"Mrs. Westalow," she said, with a cutting glance from her gray eyes, "you said that you desired to see me alone. No doubt my mother and the rest will leave us the drawing-room to ourselves.—Lily, perhaps Mr. Lorrimer would like some tennis by and by. Will you see that he does what he likes?"

She pushed aside the lace curtains between the rooms, and stood waiting for Mrs. Westalow to pass out. She looked like a young empress, with her splendid figure silhouetted against the white drapery and her slender hand raised and half buried among the folds. Her whole form seemed to dilate with resentment of the many insults which had been cumulatively heaped upon her, but her voice was courteous, though icy cold. Mrs. Westalow entered the drawing-room, and her sister-in-law followed. Jessica waited until her guest was seated, then, taking a fan from the mantel-piece, sat down in a large wicker chair near the window. Augusta appeared slightly disconcerted. She kept her eyes down, and toyed a moment with the rings on her fingers, slipping them up and down with a nervous motion. There was something about this young, black-robed goddess which frightened her. Self-control and the restraint which refinement imposes always impress a vulgar mind with a vague sense of its own vulgarity. So this woman, who had been born a lady, but whose tongue would have won laurels for a Billingsgate fish-wife, was discomfited by the repose of manner exhibited by her brother's widow.

There was a silence, during which the little canary sang shrilly in his gilded cage, and the perfumes of the spring afternoon crept in through the open window. The river gleamed silver through the half-closed slats of the blinds. An adventurous bee, who had strayed in along with the fragrance and the sunlight, boomed heavily about among the roses which stood in vases on the mantel-piece and on the little tables in which the room abounded.

Mrs. Westalow felt that she must be the first to speak.

"You were, perhaps, surprised to see me here," she began.

Jessica looked her calmly in the face, but made no reply.

"I came with a specific purpose," she continued.

Again no answer.

"I came," she went on, desperately, "about that diamond pin,—the one you sent me. It was an insult."

(To be Continued.)

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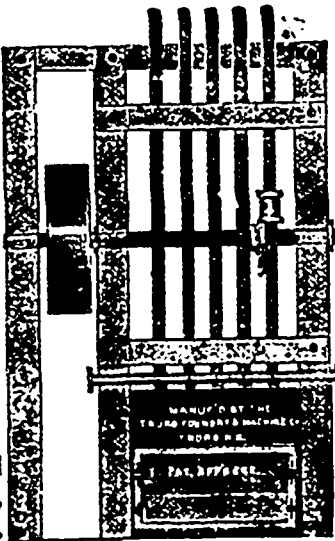
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MINING.

Mr. J. Greener and his partner Mr. Ingraham were at the Queen hotel during the week, and had with them some fine specimens of copper, silver and gold ores. At George's River, some six miles from Sydney, C. B., Mr. Greener has 9 square miles of copper rights. The different areas have been more or less developed and one deposit or lode of copper is over 85 ft. wide and assays of the ore, which is copper pyrites, show 9 per cent copper, 11 ounces of silver and traces of gold. Other seams equally rich have been tested and it is evident that such a valuable mine is bound to enrich its fortunate owners. Close by and near a good shipping port Mr. Greener has five square miles covering iron ores; tests of which show it to be red hematite averaging 75 per cent. Besides, he has a most valuable coal area adjoining the General Mining Association's property which is estimated to contain millions of tons of coal. With these three properties all in a radius of a few miles, Mr. Greener has advantages to offer to smelters of copper or iron, that are bound to draw them to that locality, and Cape Breton is destined to become the Swansea of this continent. Mr. Greener and his partner have not confined their attention to Cape Breton, but own a promising gold mine in or near the Molaga Lake District. Specimens of the ore looked good for an ounce or two to the ton.

LAKE CATCHA.—The Oxford Mine continues to pay as usual and the split lead is developing some very rich ore.

Other properties in the district are looking up, especially those owned by Doctor Cogswell and John Anderson.

GOLD RIVER DISTRICT.—It was the mine at Gold River, which Mr. C. E. Willis has been managing for the past summer, that was sold to a Minneapolis Syndicate by Mr. Nelson, and not a Molaga Lake property as was reported in the last issue of THE CRITIC. The purchasers have wisely secured the services of Mr. Willis as manager and will commence the work of developing and the erection of a ten stamp crusher at once. A twenty inch lead on the property—one of many,—gave at a recent mill test \$65 to the ton of ore.

Mr. L. Newcomb, M. E., has a most interesting letter in the last issue of the "Gold Hunter" on "Nova Scotia as a successful gold mining country." We regret that want of space prevents our republishing the article this week.

We understand that J. E. Nicholls, Esq., an English Mining Engineer, has lately visited the celebrated "Jumbo" lead at Westfield, and his report is very favorable in every respect. Free gold is now being found in the shaft at the depth of 25 feet, and it looks well to become the leading mine in the province. In the eastern shaft the ore is immense, running fully 50 per cent of metals, and from a test recently made in Molega, assayed \$100 to the ton.

It is rumored that the copper mines at Dorchester are again to be operated. The Colonial Copper Mining Company and the Westmoreland Mining Company, known as the "Couch" company, are to be amalgamated and the mines worked by one company. Two American gentlemen are expected shortly to complete the necessary arrangements. The increased price of copper is said to have caused the movement.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

This past two years there has been considerable prospecting for manganese on the Tennycape range, but owing to lack of skill or knowledge in this particular branch of mining, but little success has rewarded the efforts of prospectors. I found but little work done in the mother rock of this ore, except at Pembroke, on the Tomlinson farm, where they have a good show of ore. A few dollars in the hands of a practical man would develop something big on this farm.

In regard to manganese much has still to be learned, not only in prospecting and mining but in preparing the ore for the consumer.

At present we sell our ore to middle-men or speculators; whereas we should deal directly with the consumer, thus realizing a much larger profit.

M. A.

DARR'S HILL DISTRICT.—Mr. Hattie, manager of the Dufferin Mines, has made his returns for November at the Mines Office. From 750 tons of quartz crushed the yield of gold was 202 ounces.

LAKE CATCHA.—There have been two returns from this district for the month of November. The Oxford mill returns a yield of 133½ ozs. gold from 117 tons of quartz crushed, while the Cambridge mill returns 21½ ozs. gold from 20 tons quartz crushed.

SOUTH UNIACKE.—The Withrow property in this district is giving large returns. 30 tons crushed in November yielded 112 ozs. of gold.

SHERBROOKE DISTRICT.—The Miners' mill reports its product of gold for November to have been 47 ozs. from 250 tons quartz crushed. The Golden-ville mill yielded 11½ ozs. from 49 tons crushed, and the London mill 13½ ozs. from 130½ tons. The latter is evidently a new property or an old property but lately re-opened.

It is reported that Mr. Murphy, the Provincial Engineer, while making the survey for a railroad between Caledonia and Shelburne, discovered a gold mine about six miles S. W. from Whiteburg, near Lake Rossignol. So far only boulders have been found, which show good signs of gold.—G. Hunter.

The proposal which has emanated from certain of gold mining men of the Province looking to the establishment of an official assay office at Halifax, in lieu of a Dominion mint, which has been found too costly, has at length taken practical shape. The requisitions to the Dominion and Local Governments for assistance to the scheme are now in course of circulation for the purpose of obtaining the signatures of those who are interested in the mining industry, and as the matter is one which immediately and directly affects the welfare of the Province, it is to be hoped that mining men generally will manifest their interest in the matter and give it their early attention.

A party of gentlemen interested in mines visited the Westfield diggings last week in company with Mr. John McGuire, of the Malaga Mining Company.—*Gold Hunter.*

THE SILVER BOOM AT PORT ARTHUR—Silver veins of extraordinary richness are being worked in the new silver region tributary to Port Arthur, Canada. During the last few months mining in this section has received a great impetus, and the more recent reports describe veins of nearly pure silver, too rich to stamp with the ordinary machinery, and almost too massive to blast out, yielding in some instances as much as 24,000 oz. of silver to the ton of ore. This has caused considerable excitement at Port Arthur. One mine alone is making a daily output of \$30,000, or about £160,000 a month. This property is among the pioneers, while numerous others show very large returns from ore running as high as \$1,000 to \$20,000 to the ton. The Americans are foremost in the field, owning pretty well all the mines now working. Capitalists are flocking into the country, new mines are being opened up, others are about to be developed, and new trails and roads constructed, while everything points to a veritable silver boom.—*London Financial News.*

A LUCKY FIND BY A MINING COMPANY.—Searching for one thing and finding another is not always attended with that success claimed by a New Zealand Company that possesses a field of antimony, and who recently were fortunate enough to hit upon a rich and continuous vein of gold, and, what is more, lumps of virgin gold. It is stated that there are veins of solid metal running through the property, which in the first instance was acquired for a mere song, and that the magnifying glass shows the existence of fine gold throughout the stone. The name of this very lucky Company is the New Zealand Antimony Company, and their property is situated at a place called Jackson's Lead.—*Financial Chronicle.*

QUEBEC.—The Bell Asbestos Company will take out 1200 tons. Air compressors, steam drills, and the latest labor-saving appliances are now in use at their quarters, and it is estimated that their profits on the present season's work will figure close upon \$50,000.

The Johnson Company have also done remarkably well, the shareholders clearing a large amount on the season's operations.

King Bros., who make a speciality of cobbing and cleaning their ore to perfection, and in this way obtaining the very best prices, have sold their entire output and must also clear many thousand dollars. Their mines are in splendid working condition at present and reflect great credit on the manager, Mr. W. King, M. E.

On account of the low lying location of their property, the Ross Ward Co. have suffered much by the wet weather, which has greatly retarded their operations, and consequently greatly reduced the output from what it must have been under more favourable conditions. They have, however, done fairly well.

Some twenty men are employed at the plumbago property on the Lievre. It is expected that the mills will be working by next June.

The Villeneuve Mica and Mining Company of Buckingham has closed down their mines at High Rock for the winter. Mr. Von Rehm, the manager, leaves shortly for Europe.

We have received some fine samples of ore from the Lawn Silver Mine, owned by Messrs. J. & C. Russell, Renfrew. Two shafts are being sunk on the property, and the ore increases in quality as depth is attained.

The surface openings on the property of H. A. Church, in the Township of Cawood, show a number of large crystals of excellent quality of mica, and give good encouragement for further development.

Messrs. J. & C. Russell, Renfrew, have taken out 200 tons of iron ore from their Bristol mine.

Mr. Louis Wertheim, the largest asbestos manufacturer of Frankfort, Germany, accompanied by his son, Mr. Ed. Wertheim, has been visiting several asbestos properties in the province with a view to purchase. We are informed that he has taken over Dr. Reid's property in Coleraine, consisting of 100 acres, paying in cash \$40,000. He is also negotiating for a further purchase of 300 acres in Range A of Coleraine. Captain W. L. D. Learmonth has been left in charge of the property. An extensive working plant, consisting of steam drills, air compressors, 100 horse power engine, derricks, &c., is being purchased, and every effort is being made to work the property on a large scale. Operations have begun and will be continued during the winter. Mr. Wertheim is greatly pleased with the appearance of our asbestos mines, and speaks very highly of the quality of the mineral, which he has been importing largely for some time.—*Canadian Mining Review*

CONSUMPTION CURE.—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 fellow-men. 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, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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CLASS D.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....	50	10,000
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HOME AND FARM.

We are in the receipt of No. 41 (Vol. 24) of the *American Bee Journal*, (published at Chicago, 923-5 West Madison St. \$1.00 per annum,) a valuable paper for the specialty to which it is devoted. We observe that it has its agent in London, G. B. But, however valuable an American journal of agriculture generally, or of any special branch of agriculture, may be—and we are fully sensible of their merits in general, we always desire to see a native Canadian, and more especially a native Nova Scotian expositor. Wake up, Nova Scotian Bee-keepers!

The latest ranche cattle arrivals in Great Britain are meeting a better sale, an average of three shillings per stone being now obtainable, equal to five pence per pound. The first shipment of 430 North-West sheep met a fair market. No difficulty was experienced in handling, and it is believed the trial will encourage large shipments next season. Look to it, Nova Scotian farmers, you are the nearest to the British markets!

SAVE THE WOOD ASHES.—Says the *American Agriculturist*:—"Wood ashes have too great a value to be wasted. Every farmer's family should make its own soap supply. It is cheaper for the farmer to make soap than to buy it. When not utilized on the farm, 'soap grease' is either wasted or sold for a pittance. After the ashes are leached they are nearly as valuable as before for manure, where the soil does not lack potash. If a teaspoonful of clean wood ashes is given every third day to horses in their feed they will very rarely need 'condition powders.' The same amount given to cattle will have good results. Cattle, also swine, are frequently seen licking ashes where rubbish has been burned. The ashes given to hogs may be mixed with their salt. Ashes correct acidity of the stomach, and destroy some intestinal worms. Wood ashes are a valuable fertilizer for all crops, but especially for orchard crops. They contain all the mineral elements required by plants. The fine condition and peculiar proportion of their ingredients make their real agricultural value greater than the value computed from chemical analyses. Coal ashes are comparatively worthless, but wood ashes should never be thrown away.

HINTS ABOUT BUTCHERING.—If the hogs to be slaughtered are fed within twelve hours of their killing, the food is wasted, the meat will be disposed to sour, and it will be more difficult to remove the distended intestines and take from them the lard. Nor is it well to allow the swine to drink on the morning of the day they are killed. Hogs cannot be killed too quickly. The more rapidly they are killed, and the blood got out of them, the better. A well-directed blow on the head, between and just in front of the ears, will make the animal unconscious; but the chances for a mis-stroke are many, and as the stroke makes unfit for use considerable meat, this method of killing cannot be recommended. The use of the shot-gun is no better. The rifle is the weapon to use—a ball on a line from the base of the ear to the opposite eye produces instant death, and does not cause the waste of any meat.—*American Agriculturist*.

Wherever our farming friend, or his wife, has the necessary small amount of leisure, together with any—the smallest amount—of taste for the pure and beautiful, it can scarcely be indulged at less cost of either time or money than in the adornment of the home with flowers. Nova Scotians are by no means deficient in this taste. Hollyhocks, Dahlias and Chrysanthemums are flowers which will repay a little trouble.

We have an intense desire to stimulate our farming population to improve and advance in every branch of agriculture, and everything connected with it, being so convinced of the splendid capabilities of the Province, that we know it depends only on their own enterprise to raise it to a proverb for remunerative productiveness. Among the first considerations we rank Stock-Breeding and Dairy Produce. Every item which sets the farmer thinking, and gives him collateral (so to speak) information, we therefore consider valuable.

Taking butter—and always bearing in mind our nearness to the vast market afforded by Great Britain—we lay before our agricultural friends and readers the following remarks on "The Danish System," by Mr. J. H. Webb, who, being an English authority, writes, of course, from an English stand-point. It is, however, none the less, on that account, suggestive to Nova Scotians:—

"Twenty years ago Danish butter was the worst in the market; now it is perhaps the best, and certainly the best butter for keeping. It is important to notice that this change has been brought about by the application of scientific principles to their manufacture and the institution of efficient dairy schools throughout the country, which are supported by government. The essential difference in the manufacture of French butter results from the fact that French butter is eaten almost directly, and is not made to keep any great length of time, whereas Danish butter is essentially keeping butter. In Denmark the dairy farms are much larger than in Normandy, keeping from 50 to 300 cows. The cream is separated from the fresh milk by a separator, and then set to ripen till the next day. It is necessary that the cream should be ripe or acid, not only for the development of flavor, but to obtain a larger percentage of butter. In churning, the machine generally used is that known as a Holstein churn. The process is essentially the same as for making fresh butter, up to the point when butter first begins to come. Then, instead of washing the buttermilk out of the butter, no water is used, but the butter is taken out of the buttermilk while it is in a granular state, and then the buttermilk is pressed or squeezed out, generally by hand. Mr. Jenkins, from whom I have derived a great deal of my information on continental dairy farming, has pointed out that the system of making fresh

butter is essentially a wet process, while that of keeping butter is essentially a dry one, although the principles of the two processes and the preliminary stages of each are identical. In conclusion, let me say I think the time is not very far distant when England will be able to produce butter in quality and quantity equal to any other country in Europe."

Mr. Chipman's two Clydesdale stallions and mare were sold yesterday week by Clarke. Ossian, 4 years old, went to Mr. Higgins, of Stewiacke, for \$900. Burns, 2 years, to Mr. Hartlan, of Halifax, for \$525. Blackhill Kate, bay mare, 6 years, to Hants County, for \$375. We are sincerely glad to record the purchase and distribution through the country of thoroughbred stock, hoping to see a marked improvement in the general run of our farm stock in a very few years.

A writer on the Truro Exhibition comments very favorably on some of the horses exhibited there. An imported Percheron, named "Silver Spray," is highly spoken of as weighing nearly a ton, and being yet "as light of foot as a dancing master." Three or four other stud-horses are mentioned, and three teams of draft horses shown as prize-winners, as being particularly good.

We hope to see this importation of good breeding stock assume dimensions yet, in which case, in five or six years, the whole type of Scotian horses ought to be changed, and the old weak shouldered, uncheated miseries to disappear from the Province.

The Suffolk Punch, and the French Coach-Horse, ought to be introduced, as well as the Percheron and the Clydesdale, and we are sure there is money for the Province in breeding a heavier class of horses than has been the general custom.

The reason we are urgent about importation is, that the way to success is to breed for some considerable time only from pure-blooded males. No prizes at exhibitions should be granted for grade stallions, no matter how fine looking they may be; it is, as the writer referred to remarks, "paying a premium to return to nondescript breeding."

Handsome grades from fine bred males and cross-bred females. This is, of course, a step in advance of the dam, which may be materially raised by again mating the female progeny with a thoroughbred sire.

The same thing may be observed in fowls. The produce of the barn-door fowl mated with a thoroughbred male, resemble the sire in stature and plumage. Mate them again with the barn-door fowl, and the chickens will be found to retrograde to the plumage, carriage, and habits of the scrub. It is the same with all stock.

OUR COSY CORNER.

We note the following from the *Delineator*, published by the Butterick Publishing Co., Limited, 7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth Street, New York. Subscription price \$1.00 per annum:—"In the twelve months just passed the popular favor of the *Delineator* has been emphasized in a remarkable degree. Commencing the year with a subscription list of 200,000, each month has seen a uniform increase of nearly 2,000 names, and the first edition of the present issue is 220,000 copies, with a probable subsequent edition of 5,000. For this generous appreciation of our efforts to place in the hands of the people a practical and wholesome magazine of fashion and the household, we give subscribers our best thanks, with the assurance that our interest in their behalf will suffer no diminution. The position of the *Delineator* at the head of the fashion publications of the world has not been achieved without incessant thought and work and the outlay of much money. The field was already occupied when it came into existence, but we were of opinion there was room for a journal possessing an individuality of its own even when dealing with everyday matters; and the result has justified the undertaking. To-day the *Delineator* has no rival; it is the accepted authority on all matters within its sphere, and its readers are found in every civilized country and settlement."

Striped material, if cut so that the stripes run diagonally in a basque, show the graceful tapering of the figure.

The penchant for attractive color contrasts bids fair to become permanent among fashionable women. Not only is a tasteful blending of two tints liked in an elaborate toilette, but a touch of vivid coloring on a plain gown produces effects that were scarcely dreamed of heretofore: Waterfall-drapes favor the adoption of broad silk or ribbon sashes, which are often gayly lined with silk or satin. Seal or golden brown harmonizes with old-gold and even orange; tan and beige or sea-green produce a pleasing and stylish mingling, and so do sapphire and old-rose.

Much favor is at present shown to straight or cord shirrings, which when introduced in straight, curved or diagonal lines upon skirt panels, surplice ornaments, vests or plastrons, are very ornamental.

Those mothers who use Canton flannel for their babies' underwear, make their shirts, night-dresses, etc., of this instead of ordinary flannel, often complain of the ugliness of the thick seams. The best way to treat them is to run them up by the machine so that the edges come on the right side of the garment, then to lay the seams open and stitch over them silk flannel binding.—*Harper's Bazar*.

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

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CHESS.

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. BOODLER.—Your solutions came too late for insertion in the last week's CRITIC. In 50 Kt takes R ch is fatal J. W. W.—In your solution of Problem sent the K move is neither mate or stalemate but a move unknown in chess.

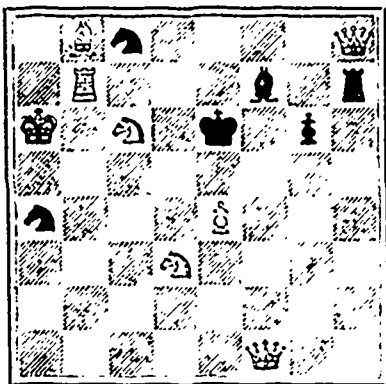
K to B5 is not mate or stalemate but is a move unknown to chess.

Solutions received from J. W. W., Mrs. H. Moseley and A. Boodler.

Solutions to Nos. 52 and 53 received from A. Boodler and Mrs. H. Moseley. To No. 53 from J. W. Wallace.

PROBLEM No. 56.

"Illustrated London News." BLACK—7 pieces.

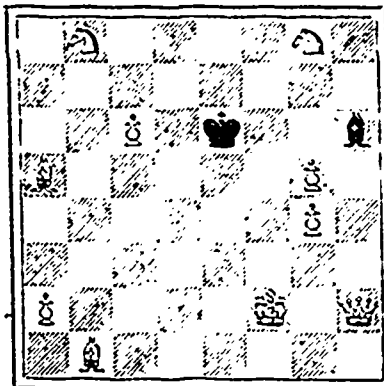


WHITE—7 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM No. 57.

"Casell's Saturday Journal." BLACK—2 pieces.



WHITE—10 pieces.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

GAME No. 40.

Played recently in a friendly match between two members of the Liverpool Club.

ZUKERTORT'S OPENING.

- WHITE: F. C. Howard. 1 Kt to KB3, 2 P to Q4, 3 P to K3, 4 Kt to Q2 (c), 5 B to K2, 6 P to QKt3, 7 P to B4, 8 B to Kt2, 9 KP takes P, 10 P to B5 (e), 11 Castles, 12 P to QR3, 13 B to B3 (f), 14 P to QKt4, 15 Kt takes Kt (g). BLACK: M. Kaizer. P to Q4 (a), B to Kt5 (b), P to K3, Kt to KB3, B to Q3 (d), P to B4, Kt to B3, BP takes P, Castles, B to B2, Q to K2, P to QR4, P to QKt3, Kt to K5, RP takes P.

- 16 Kt to B6 (ch) (h), 17 RP takes P, 18 Q takes R (i), 19 B takes B, 20 R to K, 21 KtP takes P, 22 K to B, 23 Q to R4, 24 B to K2 (j), 25 B to Kt5 (k), 26 K to Kt, 27 B takes Kt. Q takes Kt, R takes R, B takes Kt, Q to B5, P takes P, Q takes P (ch), Q to B5, Kt to K2, Kt to B4, Kt to Kt6 (ch), Kt to K7 (ch), Q to R7 (ch).

and White resigns.

(a) The Chess Players' Chronicle, 1881, referring to a game, Blackburne v. Tschigorin, played in the Berlin tournament, remarked that Herr Tschigorin had shown boldness by adopting the text move, which had been dogmatically declared unfavorable. Also that Zukertort was probably the only man whose knowledge of positions would enable him to take due advantage of it. This specimen of chess criticism, which now appears so absurd, is only one more illustration of the way the theory of the game fluctuates. It is hardly necessary to add that the text is as sound as any move can possibly be.

(b) The tradition that the fianchetto is the best mode of development for the QB in the close openings is not so generally accepted as it once was. The text is now a recognized move, and requires to be met very carefully. Sometimes 2 B to B4 is played.

(c) Steinitz remarks that QB3 is the natural post for this Kt, preceded, of course, by the QBP advancing.

(d) The same authority considers K2 the proper place for the bishop. The question resolves itself into a choice of methods. A queen's side attack requires B to K2, a king's side B to Q3.

(e) White secures by this move the majority of pawns on the queen's side—in fact, a winning game if Steinitz's maxims are to be trusted.

(f) Perhaps white should have reserved this, and played 13 R to B, or 13 Q to B2.

(g) This seems to be a mistake; 15 Q to B2 is still available.

(h) Black's ingenious answer has created a very complicated game, and appears to get the advantage in any case. If 16 B to Kt5; P takes Kt, 17 B takes Kt! B takes Kt; 18 P takes B; black mates in three moves. After 16 P takes P; R takes R, 17 B takes R (best); B takes Kt, 18 B takes B; P takes P, and white cannot take the pawn (18 Q to R5,) and black then wins the QKtP. However, white has no better move than 16 P takes P, unless it is 16 Kt to Kt3, which also loses a pawn.

(i) He saves the QKtP at the cost of a much more serious loss.

(j) 24 Q to Q seems the only move to prolong the game.

(k) White now falls into a pretty mating trap, which concludes a most interesting game.—Liverpool Weekly Courier.

DRAUGHTS—CHECKERS

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Morning Chronicle, of this city,

having announced that Mr. Richard Ellis, of Portland, St. John, N. B., was desirous of arranging for a series of games of checkers with any man in the provinces for any sum of money, our checker editor, Mr. Wm. Forsyth, promptly accepted the "def" and, the day after it appeared, caused to be inserted in the same paper a statement that he was ready to enter into negotiations with Mr. Ellis for the purpose of arranging time, place, number of games and other conditions for such a match. We hope that Mr. Ellis will attend to this with equal promptness, and look forward with pleasure to what we are confident will prove a more than interesting contest.

The Chicago Evening Lamp of November 10th, and the Boston Weekly Globe of November 21st, have failed to reach us. As their absence breaks our files, their checker editors will greatly oblige by kindly sending copies of the missing numbers to our Checker Editor's address, 36 Grafton Street, Halifax.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 71.—The position was: black men 3, 15, 18, 19, 22; white men 21, 27, 32, kg. 6; black to play and win.

Table with 4 columns of numbers representing game moves and outcomes. Includes moves like 19-23, 22-25, 18-23, 17-22, etc.

VAR I.

Table with 4 columns of numbers representing game moves and outcomes for Variation I.

The author, Mr. C. W. Parrow, at this point played 8-12 which allows white to draw.

VAR II.

Table with 4 columns of numbers representing game moves and outcomes for Variation II.

VAR III.

Table with 4 columns of numbers representing game moves and outcomes for Variation III.

If black plays 15-10 he only draws.

VAR IV.

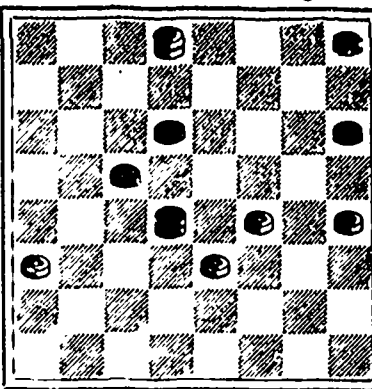
Table with 4 columns of numbers representing game moves and outcomes for Variation IV.

VAR V.

Table with 4 columns of numbers representing game moves and outcomes for Variation V.

Solutions to Problems 75 and 76 will be given next week.

PROBLEM No. 78. Black men 4, 10, 12, 14, kg. 18.



White men 19, 20, 21, 23, kg. 2.

White to play and win.

This is a neat end game. We call it "a wheel within a wheel." Solvers should not neglect the inner wheel.

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Second mails for Bedford, Shubenacadie and Truro at 4 20 o'clock p. m.

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H. W. BLACKADAR, Postmaster.

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