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# THE CRITIC:

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## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

It appears that there is a schism even in the close Mormon community, a not inconsiderable minority repudiating polygamy, and a conference is foreshadowed on the subject. Meanwhile a vigorous propaganda is being carried on both among the "poor whites" of the south in America, and in Europe. But it is the express object of this note to point out, to the supreme honor of Irish purity, that Ireland is the one country where this gospel of infamy has utterly and entirely failed of the slightest success.

It would seem that the French Government will after all get the better of Boulanger. His flight to Brussels was undoubtedly a mistake, and he has so to speak effaced himself by it. The English press is unanimous in this opinion, and the feeble attempts of socially insignificant persons in London to lionize him will probably tend to bring him into contempt. It is said that he has brought his famous black horse to London, but we doubt if even a pose on that renowned animal in Rotten Row will revive the General's waning reputation.

We have lately had to chronicle several international incidents, as between Great Britain and the United States, of a decidedly pleasant character. Another, however, has recently occurred of a distinctly contrary nature. The Hon. Oliver Mowatt, Premier of Ontario, visited the New York State Senate. A member moving that he be given a seat on the floor of the house was met by a boorish objector who protested against "any courtesy being extended to any British dependent." It is a pity that boots of this description should be returned to American legislatures to so disgrace them.

The Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Wolseley seem to be disposed to wake up the officers of the army generally. The Duke has lately been "hustling" them about bad handwriting, his attention having been drawn to frequent cases of it. H. R. H. considers it essential that a staff officer should write an easily legible hand, and desires superior officers to bear this in mind in their reports on candidates. Lord Wolseley in a recent lecture cautions them against conceit, which he seems to be rather of opinion is somewhat of a besetting frailty among them. As a general rule our experience is of the absence of it, but Lord Wolseley has the wider field of observation, and it may be supposed he knows whereof he speaks, or he would scarcely have touched upon so delicate a subject.

A serious point in the consideration of the question of unrestricted reciprocity, is the manner in which it would affect the price of beef. Chicago beef paying a cent a pound duty is sold as cheaply in St. John and Moncton as is that grown in the province. The removal of duty would, we should suppose, "mean either a cent a pound more to the Chicago butcher at the expense of the people of Canada, or a cent a pound less to the Canadian farmer." It would also mean "the glutting of our markets with United States beef, and the loss of privileges now enjoyed in the English stock market."

Mr. Gladstone, amongst the multifarious subjects he from time to time essays to handle, has lately been busy with that of divorce. In addition to writing on that question in one of the monthlies, he has recently moved for a parliamentary return of divorce statistics. He has also received from Mr. Gemmill of Ottawa, a work on divorce by that gentleman, and having the statistical facts before him, pays the following tribute to Canada in acknowledging Mr. Gemmill's work, "I think it highly probable that the Canadian system, of which I had not been previously aware, is the best, as being attended with the least danger."

The passing of Mr. Weldon's Extradition Bill is a satisfactory piece of business. No matter how ill-advised the Americans may have been in their dealings with this question, it was not fitting that Canada should refrain from doing right. The amendments which took away the retrospective character of the measure can scarcely be objected to. It was argued on the side of charity that many of the fugitives may have raised families here, whose members are perhaps unaware of the real status of their parents, and that the desolation of homes whose younger members are innocent would be an uncalled for cruelty, and on the whole it is perhaps just as well that this view prevailed. The act will do sufficient good if it stops the entrance into Canada of thieves in the future.

The time has in our opinion come when the City Council should direct the City Engineer to prepare a map of the lands in the western suburbs of the city showing where future streets will be needed to be run. At present that section of the city is being rapidly built up. Property owners are in the habit of laying out their lands in building lots, according to each man's individual fancy, leaving spaces for future streets, leading from nowhere to nowhere. If such a plan as we suggest was prepared, and if land owners when disposing of their property were obliged to divide it in accordance therewith, the western suburbs would in a few years be regularly built up and the city would avoid having a tangled mass of short streets running in all directions as now seems likely to be the case.

A few days ago only the President of the United States by proclamation threw open for settlement the territory of Oklahoma, and thousands of waiting immigrants rushed in and occupied all the land suitable for their purposes. Already they have found that large tract too small to accommodate them, and they are threatening to invade the adjoining territory of the Cherokee nation, and to force the National Government to open a part of it for settlement as they forced the opening of Oklahoma. When the Cherokees were transported from the country east to that west of the Mississippi, the government gave them the lands that they now occupy, and bound itself by solemn covenants and treaties to maintain them in possession thereof as some compensation for the whole states in the east from which they had been forcibly removed. The land belongs to the Cherokees by these treaties, both individually and as a nation, and it would be a gross breach of good faith on the part of the United States Government to deprive them of any portion of the lands thus granted to them.

The eccentric Toronto *Globe*, which seem to be easing down on the mischievous Jesuit agitation, but whose approbation is still called forth by every incident that may seem to tell towards the disruption of the British Empire, has been lately gratified by a probably superficial view, taken by a recent Australian tourist who fancied he saw "growing among the young Australians a certain yearning for independence and ultimate separation." This is a very vague and small mercy to be grateful for. "The middle aged" we are told, "and those who have passed that limit, would be found, should the question come to the surface, almost to a man opposed to 'cutting the painter.'" Probably if the Rev. Mr. Hannah, the tourist in question, had made a few enquiries among these middle-aged men, he would have found that they were the yearning youths of twenty-five years ago. Mr. Hannah no doubt mistook, as a contemporary remarks, "a very common and natural phase of growth for an abiding tendency." The action of all the Australian Colonies—except Queensland, which is, like the young men, in its calf age—on the naval defense question, shows plainly enough the small import of the tourist's vague generalities.

The capture of Morrison, the murderer who has so long baffled the vacillating myrmidons of the law in Quebec, was at last effected by two resolute constables, McMahon and Leroyer, who set a splendid example, and have by their promptitude and courage delivered their Province from a long-abiding stigma. These men deserve not only the greatest credit, but some substantial recognition of their pluck and determination.

Another proof of British good-will to America was furnished at a recent performance at the Alhambra in London. A new military ballet introduces the troops of different nations as guests at Portsmouth. Their reception varied greatly, but the most popular of all, according to the morning papers, were the American soldiers. France came next, then Italy; while both Germany and Russia were roundly hissed. The hissing would seem to have been superfluous.

The ridiculously plain and common sense question of the deceased wife's sister continues to be bemuddled by the narrow clericalism of the English Bishops, and the more extraordinary senselessness and narrowness of a small majority in the House of Lords. The majority in the Commons has varied its strategy this year by making its attack by way of Scotland, where the existing law is declared by the Lord advocate to be against the legality of such marriages, the Confession of Faith, which is part of the Statute Law of the country, interdicting them. As there is no Bible warrant whatever against them, the Bill must sooner or later pass, and the obstructionists may as well give way gracefully.

The debate on the fast line of steamship subsidy afforded another opportunity for the exhibition in the Commons of party spirit and the enunciation of narrow, unpatriotic and sordid views. We sincerely regret to see the Opposition weakening itself and losing its hold on the sympathies of the people by the course it adopts on vital questions. The speeches of many of the prominent Liberal legislators were anything but creditable to them, but the thanks of the whole country are due to Mr. Walsh, of Prince Edward's Island, for his straightforward and manly utterances on the subject. It is infinitely refreshing to find one, if only one, gentleman independent enough to set country before party.

Mr. Erastus Wiman still perseveres in his endeavors towards the annexation of Canada. It is pretty certain that he and his friend Mr. Jay Gould are at the bottom of the recent action against the Grand Trunk. The strong disapprobation of all Canada, except his clique of annexationist friends only, induces him to change his tactics. These, however, are by no means favorably looked on by all the Press of the United States. The *Chicago Tribune*, an excellent and highly influential sheet, does not take at all kindly to the recent judgment in the matter. It is a certainty that if Canada could only be absorbed, the whole continent would be at the mercy of Wall Street. Fortunately, far too much patriotic spirit has been roused to admit of the possibility of so evil a consummation.

The *Army and Navy Journal* prints a letter from a naval officer, who suggests that the ancients, who knew the value of oiling troubled waters, learned this method from observing the sea-birds. All the fish eating birds, cape-pigeons, petrels, and the like, eject oil from the mouth when captured. In the South Atlantic and South Pacific the writer had witnessed sea birds floating in spaces of comparatively quiet water when the sea around was rough. The unusual smoothness of the water was evidently due to considerable quantities of oil deposited by the birds. Notwithstanding this testimony, however, and occasional letters from ship-captains bearing witness to their successful use of oil in tempestuous seas, there is a certain vagueness about the matter which is unsatisfactory. Some attempt ought, it seems to us, to be made to elicit reliable testimony on the subject, of a more extended, definite, and comprehensive character.

The State of Kansas and more especially the town of Askaloosa therein, are just now displaying to the world the most remarkable development of female suffrage which has yet been carried out. As is generally known, not only the Mayor, but the whole Town Council are ladies, and their rule is, to say the least, somewhat of the strictest. Sabbath ordinances are most rigidly enforced, boys under eighteen are obliged to be off the streets by eight o'clock under penalty of arrest, tobacco-chewers must not expectorate on the side-walks, and in short, everything is brought down to feminine lines of order. There is some kicking against this minute discipline, but the ladies seem to be well supported, and have, we believe, been re-elected. It is hinted indeed that other towns in Kansas are likely to fall into line with female rule. Whether this implicit submission to a "party of purity" is a permanent amendment of masculine manners can only be tested by time.

A "special jury" in England has returned a verdict, and Mr. Justice Field has delivered a judgment, in an action for libel against the *Era* newspaper, of a nature open to the severest criticism. The *Era* commented with what would certainly appear to be only well deserved severity on the impropriety of a music-hall dance. The judge and jury thought the severity undue, and returned a verdict for \$1500 damages, which of course with costs will be considerably more. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, for a similar expression of opinion, if possible still more clearly justified by the evidence in a divorce case, has been condemned, also before Mr. Justice Field, to pay \$5000 to the adulteress, and \$2500 to her paramour, which with costs will amount substantially to \$10,000. These decisions are much questioned. The juries, though special, were evidently foolish, or else prejudiced, and Mr. Justice Field has certainly not enhanced his reputation by his judgments.

The Free Traders of New South Wales are contemplating carrying Free Trade to its logical conclusion by making a clean sweep of customs duties and raising revenue by direct taxation. This is certainly having the courage of convictions. We have more than once expressed our opinion that the dread of direct taxation is a bugbear, although the distaste for it of the majority is at present unmistakable, and we do not think the Liberal party deserve, in this matter, the particular taunt sometimes thrown out against them, that their aspirations for free trade would, if fulfilled, necessitate direct taxation. Our toleration of the protective tariff of the Dominion is based on other grounds, and of course direct taxation is not yet a practical policy. It would, moreover, be one which it would take a considerable time to educate the people up to. That this, however, is not an impossible dream the boldness of New South Wales in tackling the question is sufficient proof. If we were wise we should recognize the fact that the greater colonies may, if they will, learn much from each other, which is another argument for intimate and extended relations.

All the accounts from the N. W. seem bright with progress and hope, and a consideration of prospects in general bears out fair anticipations. A remarkable falling off of emigration from Ontario into the States has been noticed, and although there has been an increasing immigration into the N. W. from Ontario, that is a very different thing from an exodus to the States, and is, we believe, balanced by an increased influx into Ontario from the old countries. Over four miles of cars, we are told, conveying settlers' effects have, within the last six or seven weeks, reached Winnipeg, of which about 500 cars have been spread over the Province of Manitoba, and 100 have gone to the Territories. Four thousand souls have come in on special colonist trains, and 1,000 more in the ordinary ways of transit. As an instance of local progress "the station of McGregor on the main line, 80 miles west of Winnipeg, was a year or two ago a small flag station in an unsettled poplar bush. To-day there is a 100 barrel roller-mill, three hotels, four stores, and ten times the number of cattle and horses in the near neighborhood than could be found five years ago." We can scarcely conceive a state of things more satisfactory.

It is a pity the American press always spoils a good point or a pleasing incident by melodramatic treatment. When it is a hundred years old perhaps it will acquire self-restraint enough to write without the gush of a schoolgirl. There is a good deal of this sort of writing current in American papers just now about the cheering by the crew of the *Trenton* of the *Calliope* as she steamed past them. We will not be unjust enough to say that there is a desire to minimise the superior judgment and seamanship of the English captain, but there is an evident disposition to overshadow all other phases of the incident by the grandeur of sentiment of a crew, devoted themselves, as they might well think, to death, cheering the foreigner fortunate enough to escape. And all said and done, the act was a flower of honor to the American Navy almost equal to the self-surrender of the troops on board the *Birkenhead*, who went down standing calm and immovable on deck in the ranks, while the women and children were being saved. This, by the way, was an incident which elicited all the chivalry and enthusiasm of the French press, which poured forth its appreciation and sympathy in terms of generous and unmeasured eulogy.

The opinions of Mr. Master-Workman Powderly on the question of convict labor deserve a place in the discussion of the subject. Mr. Powderly has expressed himself as follows:—"Do not keep criminals in idleness, but do not throw their labor on the market for a less price than paid to honest labor; reform imprisoned men as well as punish them. Give them work for their brains to do as well as their hands. Teach them how to be Christians, while teaching them how to work. Take what is given to the contractors for their earnings and give it to themselves when they leave the prison, or allow their earnings to go to the support of their families, if they have any, instead of throwing these families on the charities of the town, while the contractor reaps the reward from the crime that causes him to wish that the crop of criminals may grow larger. If the same desire were manifested to keep honest workmen employed at remunerative wages that is shown to make convicts beneficial to contractors, we should have fewer prisoners, and a majority of the criminals inhabiting prisons would, in all probability, do the first hard day's work of their lives after being locked up." There is much food for serious thought in these utterances.

It was not in the nature of party virulence that the opening afforded by the attack on the Militia Department should not be utilized for political capital. We are under the impression that, on the whole, it was not unjustifiable, but the main point of it—the alleged unserviceableness of the Militia clothing manufactured in Canada—does not seem to have been selected with sound judgment, and has practically fallen through, the unquestionable and great superiority of the Canadian manufacture over the English contract goods having been thoroughly established, and we rejoice to find this most desirable effort to develop our own industries fully justified. But although no blame attaches to the opposition for promoting investigation, in which indeed they were not alone, much scope was given to rash party assertions, and Mr. Lister was, as reported, unwise enough or ignorant enough to commit himself to the statement that while the Militia expenditure had been doubled within the last few years, the efficiency of the Force had deteriorated. Very likely Mr. Lister believed that which he asserted; nevertheless the latter part of the statement is untrue. The Militia, under many drawbacks, has yet been steadily improving for some years, while the increased expenditure is largely due to the increase of the Schools of Instruction, which are themselves the most powerful agents in that improvement,

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

SPOONS.

"Good night, sweetheart!" he softly said,  
And held her tight,  
Upon his breast she bowed her head  
And sighed: "Good-night!"

He clasped her close, "Good-night!" said he  
In tender tone.  
"Good-night!" once more responded she,  
"My love! my own!"

And then . . . "Good-night, my own dear love!"  
Again said he  
More softly than a cooling dove:  
"Good-night!" said she.

But whether he said so again  
I cannot say,  
For I got tired listening then,  
And came away.

—W. H. Hills in *Somerville Journal*.

Among other recent important scientific discoveries is the fact that a woman can be cured of angular penmanship by telling her that she and her handwriting look alike.

The Sultan of Turkey has reinstated the cooks he recently discharged because they wanted their wages. He has paid them one per cent. on account and agreed to spare their lives.

A novel use of electricity is said to have been made in India for the prevention of the intrusion of snakes into dwellings. Before all the doors and around the house two wires are laid, connected with an induction apparatus. Should a snake attempt to crawl over the wires, he receives a shock of electricity, which either kills or frightens him into a hasty retreat.

The most remarkable kiss upon record is that which was given by Queen Margaret to Alain Chartier more than 400 years ago. He was a poet, but the ugliest man in France. During his lifetime he enjoyed a wonderful reputation, but after his death he was forgotten. He is now chiefly remembered on account of the kiss which the queen pressed upon his dreaming lips one day as she found him sleeping, saying to her maid as she did so: "I kiss not the man; I kiss the soul that sings."

A breach of promise of marriage case was lately tried in one of the District Courts in Ceylon, in which a native doctor was sued for damages. The following phrases occur in some of the letters which were read during the proceedings:—"The effort of love can never be neutralized." "Your father and your relations stand on one leg, and try to prevent our marriage." "The astronomer says that marriage at this time of life is sure to make me mad." "Your breath is like the breeze that wafts through the cinnamon grove, and the nectar from your rosy lips tastes like currie from India." The Sinhalese are evidently becoming civilized by degrees.

SHOWING HOW ALL ROADS MAY BE MADE TO LEAD TO ROME.—Paterfamilias, auriferous, and something in the city, who has brought Maud, Ethel, and Eulalie down to see the boat race: "Look at 'em, girls—that's what you may call the pride and flower of England, that is. There's bone for you!—there's blood! clean limbed, strong chested, sound-winded young fellows as anybody need wish to see! That's the sort of thing that bulwarks up Britannia; that's the sort of thing as goes into the 'Ouse and makes its mark; that's the sort of thing as goes into the City and makes its pile; that's the sort of thing as fought at Hagincourt and Waterloo, and Hashanti, and the Sedan! That's the sort of thing your mother fell in love with—and don't you forget it!"

A typewriter girl thus expresses herself in the *Indianapolis Journal*:—"I get sick and tired of men and their ways. They are messy; they sling paper all over the office, and loll about on the desks and chairs in such undignified attitudes. They smoke and chew. We have fourteen drummers who come into our office, and only one of the fourteen has ever had the courtesy to ask me if cigar-smoke is offensive to me. Then they are silly; they talk such nonsense as 16-year old girls wouldn't be guilty of. It is all about neckties, new hats, ballots, good dinners, and so on. If you think man is the superior animal, you just spend some time in a business office with assorted sizes of him and you will see. I am beginning to believe that a trashy dime novel is better society than the average man, and equally improving."

THERE IS AN ART IN DOING THESE THINGS.—[As Mrs. Squashington, who prided herself upon her "manners," used to say, "Welcome a guest as coldly as you like, but always dismiss him with an air of warm personal interest, and regret that he is going." But on this occasion Young Heaviswell is not taking leave—in fact, he has only just "dropped in" at the Squashington's Evening at Home.]—The Squashington: "And so you must positively leave us? Well, we must not be over exacting, and you have given us too much of your time already!" Young Heaviswell: "Not at all. Er—in fact, I have only just arrived." The Squashington: "Ah, I knew you would say that! But you have a reputation for saying delightful things. Good-night!" He said some delightful things when he got outside. But Mrs. Squashington's manner is still the envy of all her female acquaintances.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.—For Children and Pulmonary troubles.—Dr. W. S. Hoy, Point Pleasant, W. Va., says:—"I have made a thorough test with Scott's Emulsion in Pulmonary Troubles and General Debility, and have been astonished at the good results; for children with Rickets or Marasmus it is unequalled." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

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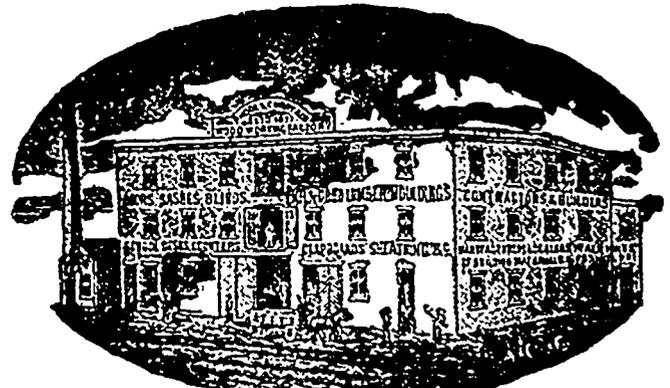
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Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.  
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the office, or through Agents, will find a receipt for the amount inclosed in their next paper. All remittances should be made payable to A. 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 13. For \$3 00 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with 110 of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

The Yarmouth street railway is to be run by electricity.

Dr. Akins has presented a collection of rare wood cuts to the Art School.

Two more Counties in Ontario, Leeds and Granville, have repealed the Scott Act.

Bishop Courtney of Nova Scotia preached in Trinity Church, St John, last Sunday.

Grain sown at the Manitoba Experimental Farm on March 2nd is about 2½ inches above ground.

It is rumored that Mr. Van Horne will retire from the management of the C. P. R. shortly, but will retain the presidency.

It seems to be settled that Mr. Abbott, now a member of the cabinet without portfolio, will be appointed minister of railways.

Battleford citizens held a meeting recently to consider the most suitable way of erecting a monument to those who fell at Cut-Knife.

The "Imperial Bank of Canada" and the "Canadian Bank of Commerce" have both opened branches at the Sault Ste. Marie.

The *S. S. Damara* on her last trip to this port from London encountered some severe weather and passed several monster icebergs.

The writ for the new dominion election in Compton has been issued. Nomination takes place on the 9th May and polling on the 16th.

Seals have appeared in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in extraordinary numbers on the floating ice, and a great slaughter of them is reported.

The house of Leroyer at Lake Megantic was burned down last week, it is supposed out of revenge for his share in the capture of Morrison.

The construction of the railway from New Glasgow to Sunny Brae, in connection with the iron mines, will be proceeded with immediately.

The Senate has thrown out the Short Line agreement. Nothing is known at the time of our going to press of the particulars of the debate.

A Conservative meeting in Cookshire has nominated Mr. Rufus H. Pope, son of the late Minister, as the Conservative candidate for that district.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy has been established in Queen's University for students who take a four years' course after obtaining their M. A. degree.

On Wednesday Mr. O'Mullin retired from his two year's occupancy of the Civic Chair of Halifax, and Mr. McPherson, the new Mayor, was duly sworn into office.

Two magnificent Pullman cars recently turned out of Moncton work shops are named the "Baddeck" and "Margaree." The cars are the finest on the I. C. Railway.

The schooner *Alice Louise*, of Shelburne, N. S. was wrecked a few days since at Fortune Bay, Newfoundland. She was fitted out for the Banks fishing and insured for \$8,000.

Fifty members of St. Bartholomew's church at Ottawa, have petitioned to prevent Mr. Hanington, pastor, from continuing his ritualistic practices. There is a counter petition in circulation.

The *S. S. Halifax* did not leave Boston for Halifax last Saturday owing to an accident to her machinery. The passengers who were booked to come by her were sent forward by rail or other S. S. lines.

Yarmouth intends to celebrate its natal day, June 9th, this year in a suitable manner. Meetings are being held by the public spirited people of that town to consider the matter, and arrange a programme.

Services in memoriam of the late John S. Maclean were held in Fort Massey and Park Street churches and in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. last Sunday. Large congregations were present at all the services.

A correspondent of the *St. John Sun* says:—"The two firms, Messrs. Harris and Parks, pay out as much wages annually as was paid by all the shipyards in average years when shipyards were a healthy industry."

Four tons of powder in the drying house of the Acadia Powder Company's works at Waverley blew up at half-past two o'clock on Tuesday morning. No one was injured, but the mills and employes' houses were wrecked.

The cause of Austen vs. the Halifax and Dartmouth steamship company, an action for damages, has been settled out of court, the defendant company giving the plaintiff \$200, he to pay his own legal expenses and the company to pay theirs.

The *Toronto Empire* is negotiating with Mr. Skinner, proprietor of the *Canadian Gazette*, London, England, to assume the editorial management of the *Empire*. Mr. Skinner is an Englishman who has given great attention to Canadian affairs.

A terrible accident on the G T R. near Hamilton is reported. The engine of an express train jumped the track, and pitched into a water tank, the baggage and smoking car telescoped and the train caught fire. About 25 passengers were burned in the smoking car, and a number severely injured.

The ladies of St. James' Church, Dartmouth, are preparing to hold a concert in the Reform Club Hall next Friday evening, when many of our favorite amateurs will assist them. There should be a good attendance.

Mr. W. C. Silver has been appointed President of the Board of Managers of the Halifax School for the Blind, this position having become vacant through the death of John S. Maclean. J. C. Mackintosh has been appointed Vice-President.

On Monday next a grand concert in aid of the building fund of St. Patrick's glebe house will take place in the Academy of Music. A splendid programme has been prepared and a treat may be expected. The prospects for a large audience are good, as already a number of reserved seats have been sold.

The Phoenix Coal Mining Company have recently made a contract with the New Brunswick railway for about 10,000 tons of Joggins round coal. For the past few years the New Brunswick railway have been using Springhill coal. On Saturday there were about 20 cars of coal in the I. C. R. yard for the N. B. railway.

The Londonderry Iron Company, Ltd, are agitating for a small subsidy toward running regular trains to and fro between Londonderry Station and Acadia Mines. A combination passenger and freight train, connecting with regular trains on the I. C. R., would be a very great convenience to the 3000 people at the terminus mentioned.

All the Academies of the Province have held examinations for admission to these institutions during the past week. At the Halifax Academy the largest number ever examined at one time there, were candidates for admission, namely, 140, 82 of them being boys and 58 girls, out of which forty-six boys and twenty three girls passed.

The Dartmouth ratepayers held a meeting last Friday evening to consider the advisability of adopting the act passed at the last session of the legislature authorizing the citizens to supply themselves with water and sewerage. On motion the meeting was adjourned for twelve months. So Dartmouth people will still have to go on getting water from street wells, or have it brought from the canal stream in casks.

Messrs. Hattie & Mylius have opened their new branch drug store in New Glasgow. It is in McNair's building, on the west side of Provost street, next door to Miller Bros, and is said to be the handsomest and best arranged store of its kind in the eastern part of the province. The *New Glasgow Enterprise* gave a lengthy description of it in last Saturday's issue. Messrs. Hattie and Mylius fully deserve success as the reward of their enterprise.

Says the *Chatham World*: "We never saw a lady conductor on a railway, but that they are good conductors—of electricity—was demonstrated at the Chatham Telephone Exchange the other evening. Three of them joined hands, one of the outside ones holding the Newcastle key and the other the key over the main line, and the fourth lady talked through them with the Newcastle Exchange. They received the news on one side and gave it out at the other even more quickly than ill-natured men charge them with habitually doing."

The *Moncton Times* tells the following story, which goes to show that the meanest man yet discovered lives in Moncton:—"A Moncton doctor was accosted a few days ago by a citizen who informed him that his daughter had two teeth he wished to have extracted. As the M. D. did not have any instruments with him he was requested to take them the next time he went on his rounds, which he did. Going into the house he requested the citizen to stand by his horse while he was extracting the teeth. When he had completed the operation, and gone out, he was asked what his charge would be, and replied 50 cents, which is half the regular charge. The citizen, who, it is presumed, had never had very much dental work done, turned pale, but quickly recovering himself, put in a counter claim of 25 cents for holding the horse. His time was valuable, he said, and he thought he was worth half as much as a doctor. It is needless to say that the doctor took the 25 cents, and considered himself fortunate that he had not been brought out in debt."

The irrepressible Geo. F. Train now announces his determination to fast for 100 days to reduce his superfluous flesh.

A preliminary trial of the dynamite guns of the *Vesuvius* resulted in the bursting of the shell in the gun, which was badly wrecked.

Despatches from the North-Western States say that about one hundred miles of wheat lands in Minnesota and Dakota will have to be re-seeded.

The *City of Paris*, the new steamer which has just completed its first trip across the ocean, cost \$2,500,000, and can accommodate 2,000 passengers.

Thompson, who murdered Miss Mehitable White at Braintree six months ago, has been captured at last. He was discovered at Natural Springs, Ark., disguised in a woman's clothes. He has confessed the crime.

The opening up of the late Indian Territory of Oklahoma has caused an extraordinary rush there, attended with violence and bloodshed. As the land is said not to be particularly valuable, the craze for settlement on it seems unaccountable.

The Centenary of Washington's Inauguration as first President of the United States, has been celebrated at New York with great effect. The naval display, including merchant shipping, was particularly imposing, as were also the land processions, and an enormous concourse of people was gathered together in the city. The date of the Inauguration was April 30th, 1789.

The truth of a rumor that Mr. Blair, U. S. Secretary of State, had been seized with a stroke of paralysis, is emphatically denied at the time of our going to press.

The treasure which was aboard the United States warship *Trenton*, when she was wrecked at Apia during the recent hurricane, has been recovered. The *Nipsic*, which was damaged in the hurricane, will be brought to Auckland by the United States steamer *Alert*.

The rush back from Oklahoma of disgusted and disappointed settlers is said to be nearly as great as the rush the other day to occupy it. It seems to have been an extraordinary craze, and nothing but a collapse of numbers of the intending settlers could have been looked for.

The American ship *Richard P. Buck*, Capt. Carver, from Philadelphia for San Francisco, was burned at Bermuda on April 19th. She was a ship of 1490 tons burden, and had a cargo of 2149 tons of general merchandise. Roughly estimated, the vessel and cargo represented half a million dollars.

An attempt is being made by the '89 Class Day committee at Yale College to revive the custom of wearing mortar board caps and gowns at the coming commencement exercises, similar to those worn at the English universities. The attempt is meeting with the approval of many of the seniors, although some of them do not think they could ever be dignified enough to wear them.

Three disastrous fires took place in the United States on the 28th ult. The large five story building of the Lowell Manufacturing Co. on Market Street, Lowell, was burned causing a loss of \$200,000. The origin of the fire is supposed to be spontaneous combustion. The property destroyed was insured mainly in the Manufacturers Mutual. Forty houses were destroyed by fire at Little Rock, Arkansas, on the same night. The loss is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$250,000, with about \$85,000 insurance. The third fire was in Bishop Bros. sash, door and blind factory at New London, Conn., the entire plant, together with a lumber and coal yard connected therewith, was totally destroyed.

The Parnell Commission resumed its sittings on the 30th ult.

The Emperor of Austria has paid the late Crown Prince's debts, which amounted to \$2,500,000.

A Samoan relief fund of 20,000 marks has been forwarded to Prince Bismarck from Hamburg.

It is stated that Russia demands 45,000 roubles of France on account of the bombardment of Sagallo.

The Marquis of Londonderry has announced his resignation of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

A storm has destroyed all the crops in the Goerlitz District of Silesia. Five persons were killed by lightning.

The proposal to confer the freedom of the city of Edinburgh on Mr. Parnell is to be submitted to a vote of the citizens.

The American delegates to the Samoan Conference were received on their arrival at Berlin by the attaches of the U. S. Legation.

The yacht *Coronet*, thirty-two days out from Gibraltar, has arrived from her trip around the world in good condition and all well on board.

An effort is being made in London to have Plymouth adopted as the port of departure for a new fast Atlantic service. Liverpool is fighting the project.

Despatches from West Africa say that a British expedition has destroyed the chief town of the Wendeb tribe, on the Sulymah river, and released 3,000 slaves.

The trial of General Boulanger will be pushed on. He is charged with corrupting the army and malversation in the War Office as regards the handling of funds.

Recent accounts of the health of the Empress of Austria are reported to have been much exaggerated, though she has been suffering from nervous prostration and neuralgia.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain are about to give a series of political dinners, followed by receptions, at their mansion in Prince's Gardens, according to a London Court Journal.

Persia has ceded to Russia the important fortress of Kalat-i-Nadir in Khorassan. It is a great natural stronghold, and can be made an arsenal and city of the greatest consequence to Russia.

Revs. Taylor, Edwards and Hooper, captured by Pushui, chief of the insurgents, and held by him for a ransom of \$5,000, have been released on the payment of the sum demanded, and have arrived at Zanzibar.

Conservative opposition to railways in China is said to have been at last overcome, and one from Tientsin to Peking has been authorized. It will reduce the time of that journey from three days to as many hours.

It is significant that, in connection with the lionizing of General Boulanger, the remembrance of his untruthfulness and ingratitude to the Duc d'Aumale should be brought to mind and strongly commented on.

General Boulanger, whose flight to Brussels has probably been a great mistake, has betaken himself to London. The General and his party are said to have appeared gloomy and dejected at their departure from Brussels.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Provo W. P. Wallis, G. C. B., whose name is so familiar to Halifaxians as the officer who brought in the *Shannon* and the *Chesapeake*, being second Lieutenant of the former, has attained the great age of 98 years. He has been 85 years in the Navy, 70 of which have been since he attained the rank of Captain.

The Queen has given a cup to the Royal Cork Yacht Club, which will be competed for on June 17. It is expected that a large number of yachts will take part in the contest, and that the Valkyrie will be among the competitors.

The captain and engineer of the abandoned S. S. *Danmark* have officially certified that the *Danmark's* engines were in perfect order, except that they had to be stopped twice on March 30th for trifling repairs. That on the morning of April 4th, the steam pipe was found to be loose, and that in the afternoon the shaft broke. All reports to the contrary they deny.

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—AND—  
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Tenders may be forwarded for the mill and areas separate, or for the whole *en bloc*. The party does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

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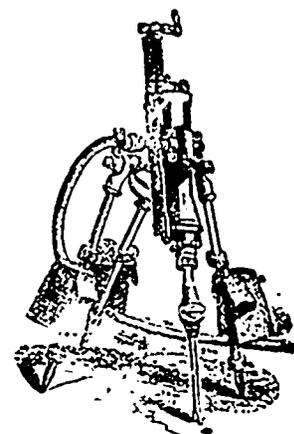
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RONDEAU.—POURQUOI?

"Pourquoi," she breathed, then dropped her head,  
(Pure snow-drifts to the sunset wed)  
As all my weakness I confessed,  
I shewed how I had done my best,  
Though long ago I should have fled,  
Knowing all hope, for me, was dead;  
And now my heart would die, unled.  
She murmured low, (was it in jest?)  
"Pourquoi?"

That winsome face, all rosy red, —  
I turned towards me, — gone was dread!  
She came as birdlings to their nest  
At eventide; so I was blest  
By that one precious, softly said  
"Pourquoi?"

SOPHIE M. ALMON.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

NINETEENTH CENTURY METAPHYSICS.

"It will be the splendid task of the theology of the future," says Dummond, "to take off the mask and disclose to a waning scepticism the naturalness of the supernatural." Even as Dummond wrote the task was being accomplished, and not the theology of the future, but the theology of the present as given to the world in Christian science has demonstrated, as did primitive Christianity, the "naturalness of the supernatural."

It is interesting to note that the best minds of the age agree with the ancient writers, both inspired and uninspired, in an emphatic belief in the reality of the spiritual. Says Carlyle:—"All visible things are emblems; what thou seest is not there on its own account; strictly speaking, it is not there at all; matter exists only spiritually and to represent some idea, and body it forth." Writes Dummond:—"However useless the demonstration otherwise, philosophy does well in proving that matter is a nonentity. We work with it as the mathematician with an x. The reality is alone the spiritual."

What are these utterances but reiterations of the statement of holy writ "that the things which are seen were not made of the things which do appear;" of the admonition, "look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen."

Yet what exclaims Carlyle:—"Pity that all metaphysics had hitherto proved so inexpressibly unproductive," and one cannot but echo the words of the "stormy sophist," so far as any save the "Master Metaphysician" are concerned. He who spoke as "never man spake" has condensed into a brief sentence or two both the theory and practice of a hitherto unthought system of practical metaphysics. "Therefore take no thought saying what shall we eat? or what shall we drink? or wherewithal shall we be clothed? (know the unreality of the material); but seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness; (make a reality of the spiritual) and all these things shall be added unto you. (Man's environment will conform more and more to the perfection of the spiritual ideal)."

This thought of the predominance of the spiritual law over the so-called material is expressed in the following words by Archbishop Trench:—"The miracle, according to its true idea, is not the violation, nor yet the suspension of law, but the incoming of a higher law, as of a spiritual in the midst of natural laws, and the momentary assertion for that higher law of the predominance it was intended to have, and but for man's fall it would always have had, over the lower; and with this a prophetic anticipation of the abiding prevalence which it shall one day recover. Exactly thus was there here a sign of the lordship of man's will (when that will is in absolute harmony with God's will) over external nature."

On the same subject Thomas Hughes writes as follows:—"If we could only have lived up to the standard which we acknowledge to be the true,—if, in other words, our wills had from the first been disciplined like the will of Christ, so as to be in perfect accord with the will of God,—I see no reason to doubt that we too should have gained the power to show signs, or, if you please, to work miracles, as Christ and His apostles worked them."

Notice that Trench and Hughes state each the same condition for obtaining this realization of the reality of the spiritual to such an extent as to overcome the discords of the material, viz.: oneness with God's will.

Christian Science is simply a revival of this *Christ Science*. Though its truths are as yet but beginning to be grasped by the age, yet the Science has already been successfully applied to the healing of almost every known type of disease.

Such healing is totally different from healing through will-power or mesmerism, an evil which is being used for such vile purposes that it is already calling forth legislative action to prevent its exercise both in France and Denmark. Mesmerism, or hypnotism, is the "son of perdition, who exalted himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God.....even him whose coming is after the working of Satan, with all power and signs and lying wonders." It is the beast which John saw "which deceiveth them which dwell on the earth by the means of those miracles which he had power to do."

Healing by such power is the opposite of Divine Healing, and erroneous ideas concerning Christian Science Healing are for the most part due to a confusion of thought in the mind of the public in regard to what constitutes true and false mind-healing.

ANNIE VEAZEY.

IN NINETY-EIGHT.

There is one resemblance between the *Times* of 1798 and the *Times* of 1889, inasmuch as with both Ireland occupied a large share of the space devoted to news or editorial comment. This was the year famous in Irish history, when Lord Edward Fitzgerald was still alive, and Napper Tandy was

hovering around the coast in command of French troops that never landed. There had (October 3) been a descent of the French, who on August 22 landed at Killala a force of 900 strong, and, reinforced by the Irish rebels, had routed the Royalist army at Castlebar. Our issue of the *Times* contains despatches from General Trench in command of the Royalist troops, dated "Camp, near Killala, September 24 and 25." By this time the Royalist troops had rallied, beaten and captured the French invaders, and General Trench was occupied in disposing of the dauntless peasantry who still remained under arms. The rebels had taken refuge in Killala, which General Trench stormed, rescuing the Bishop and his family, who had been beleaguered in their palace. In the despatch here published, General Trench gives a graphic description of "the Bishop, his family and servants, armed with carbines, barricaded in their room, preparing to resist the threatened violence of the Rebels." The *Times* has pleasure to add that by the success of General Trench's operations a decisive blow has been given to every root and fibre of rebellion in Ireland.

But the news from Ireland, satisfactory as it was, was eclipsed by the greater glory of the despatch that had just reached the Government from the mystic Nile. Mrs. Siddons had amazed the public by visiting Brighton, Bath, and London within the incredibly short space of ninety-six hours, but this feat was eclipsed by Captain Capel, son of Lord Essex, who had brought to London the news of the battle of the Nile. The engagement began at sunset on August 1. On August 3, Nelson (he was only Sir Horatio then) sat down to write the despatch reporting the affair. This he addressed to Admiral of the Fleet the Earl of St. Vincent, then understood to be somewhere "off Cadiz." Four days later, on August 7, it occurred to Nelson that perhaps the people at home in England might like to hear of the little affair, and accordingly he determined to send Captain Capel overland with a copy of the despatch. He was evidently not sure that he was not herein overstepping his duty, for in addressing the enclosure to the Secretary to the Admiralty he writes: "In an event of this importance I have thought it right to send Captain Capel with a copy of my letter overland, which I hope their lordships will approve." Having the precious document in his charge, Captain Capel set forth, and travelling, it may be presumed, with the utmost speed then available, reached London in the incredibly short space of fifty-six days! In justice to Captain Capel it ought to be added—upon the authority of an official statement—that "he was detained at Naples one day, owing to some necessary ceremonies of quarantine," otherwise the news would have reached London in fifty-five days.

The despatch in which Nelson made known the accomplishment of this decisive victory is a marvel of modest conciseness. The little sheet of ninety years ago prints it in the dignity of its largest type, and it is a pleasant task to disinter it at this time of day.

In the covering letter to the Secretary to the Admiralty Nelson says: "I have the pleasure to inform you that eight of our ships have already top-gallant-yards across ready for any service." After the Nile was to come Trafalgar and the end.

It is almost impossible for us in these days of telegraphs and war correspondents to realize a state of things in which one of the greatest battles in the world's history could have been fought almost within sight of Europe, and that nearly two months should elapse before the news reached London. When it did come there were no bounds to the public delight. The first news was conveyed to the crowd in the streets by the booming of the guns from the Tower, and the pealing of bells from a score of churches. At night the city burst forth in a blaze of illumination. Before the Admiralty a vast crowd gathered, and "the mob as usual," we are told, "insisted upon all persons of genteel appearance pulling off their hats. Six officers passing along were ordered to pay the same compliment to the nobility, and refusing to do so the populace endeavored to force their hats off. The officers drew swords and some persons were wounded." At the theatre, where Mr. Kemble had been playing Zanga in *The Revenge*, nothing would do but that the company on the stage should sing "Rule Britannia." Thus they did, the audience joining in the chorus. Then they shouted for more, "and the acclamations were the loudest and most fervent we have ever witnessed."

The King—George the Third, of sacred memory—was staying at Weymouth, whither a message was sent off express in order that his Majesty might learn the glad tidings before he went to rest. The messenger, it is reasonable to suppose, found his Majesty sated with the excitement of celebrations which had taken place a day or two earlier. "The anniversary of the birth of their Majesties' oldest daughter, the Duchess of Wurtemberg had just happened, and the King, the Queen, and all the Princesses with a number of the Nobility went to Maiden Castle, near Dorchester, to see the sports of the Country-people which were not over till the afternoon." These sports were as manly as they were varied. There was a Cheese to be rolled down the Hill, with a Prize to whoever stops it. A pound of Tobacco to be Grinned for. There was a Michaelmas-day Goose to be Dived for; a good Hat to be Cudgelled for; a handsome Hat for the Boy most expert in catching a Roll dipped in Treacle and suspended by a String. There was a Leg of Mutton and a Gallon of Porter to the winner of a race of 100 yards in Sacks. There was a good Hat to be wrestled for; and, appropriately at the end, a prize to whoever caught a harried Pig by the Tail. How the King, the Queen, and all the Princesses with a number of the Nobility must have laughed to see such fun! After this probably the news of Nelson's victory at the Nile fell a little flat on royal ears. There is unfortunately no record of the manner in which the King received the news—the paper leaving Mr. Winchester starting off express for Weymouth.

In another part of the paper there is a single line which will bring the state of the country sharply before the mind's eye. Under the head "Price of Stocks" we find it written "Three Per Cent. Consols, 50  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ ." To-day, after conversion into Two-and-Three-Quarter Per Cents., they stand at 98.—*Public Opinion.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Fresh enterprise on every hand. The Railway employees of Truro, having discussed the advisability of establishing a co-operative store, a meeting was held and it was proposed to fix the capital stock at \$2,000 in \$10 shares. A committee was appointed, and a canvas resulted in most of the sum required being subscribed. A board of directors has been elected, and it is understood that operations will be commenced early this month. Co-operative stores, if well managed, generally result in profit to their shareholders. The sum named for capital to start with certainly seems rather small, but we believe many such institutions have had as small beginnings. We wish the enterprise every success.

We consider it only right to give publicity to the following letter, which has been written by a contractor at Portland, Maine, under date of 15th ultimo:—*Sir*—Not wishing to have my fellow workmen deceived, I take this opportunity of writing this note, wishing you to contradict a notice that was published in some of the provincial papers to the effect that 250 carpenters were wanted in Maine at \$2.50 a day. Now, sir, such is not the case, for the place is full of idle carpenters, unable to obtain work at any price, and but a few are able to get work at \$2.50 a day. I am writing this to let my fellow workman know the plain facts of the case, for if they leave their homes and come here they will be sadly mistaken. By inserting this in your valuable paper you will be doing a favor for many of your subscribers and much oblige your correspondent.

We understand that the New York and Nova Scotia Iron and Railway Company proposes erecting two furnaces at New Glasgow, one for bossomer, and one for pig iron, one of which will have a capacity of 25,000 tons per annum, employing several hundred men in mining the required 50,000 tons of ore, 50,000 tons of coal and 50,000 tons of limestone. Tunnelling, we believe, has already been commenced to analyse and ascertain the extent of the deposits, of which the outcrop gives good indications. A staff of ten engineers has been surveying railway routes from the mines to New Glasgow and the Intercolonial Railway since December, and the citizens have offered 100 acres within the town limits to any company working the mines. Bessemer pig iron is made from non-phosphoric ore, of which there are several veins along the East river.

We extract the following interesting information from the *Moncton Times*.—A Moncton shipper was somewhat surprised the other day when informed that about one half of the export of railway ties from the maritime provinces to the United States was forwarded from Moncton; but such is the case. By reference to the trade returns of 1888 it will be seen that the total exports of railway ties from the maritime provinces to the United States was 489,146, of a total value of \$92,206, and by reference to the statistics of the trade of Moncton for the year 1888, published in *THE TIMES* of January last, Moncton's export is seen to have included 220,805 railway ties, practically one-half of the total export of the provinces.

Spence shipped.....	46,100
Summer Co ".....	55,505
Cole ".....	51,200
Clarke ".....	66,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>220,805</b>

Besides which Moncton shippers forwarded quite largely from other parts. Railway ties are admitted into the United States free of duty, yet the trade has undergone considerable change in the past few years. Prices have fallen off greatly and shippers find it hard to make contracts at 28 cents where they were nearer 38 a few years ago. As they pay 7 cents freight by vessel to Portland, 9 for cedar and 10 for other kinds to Boston, and 13 to New York, besides railway freights, labor in handling and commission charges, there is not a large margin after paying the first cost. The fact that the entire export of railway ties from the Maritime provinces to the United States, admitted as they are duty free, does not exceed the number required for renewals on the Intercolonial railway alone, to say nothing of renewals on other roads and the requirements of new lines, is significant. Perhaps free admission to the markets of the United States does not mean very much after all.

Pulp wood is another article which has of late been quiet extensively shipped from Moncton. The wood costs here about \$2.50 per cord, and the freight is \$3.50 to Providence, where it is admitted free of duty. The kinds of wood most in demand are spruce and poplar. The latter wood is not considered of any value in this country, and the export is a clear gain.

A large amount is paid out each year by Moncton shippers in this vicinity and at various points along the line. The Summer Co. alone have paid out during the past winter to small operators in the vicinity of Moncton from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and their disbursements for wharf labor will be considerable. Sometimes as many as a dozen men are employed loading one small schooner.

We learn from the *Yarmouth Times* that the Burrell-Johnson Iron Company have just completed a powerful rock breaker for the municipality of Yarmouth, for use in preparing broken stone for roadwork. They are now building a newly designed and strong engine to operate the breaker.

Quantities of cedar posts and sleepers are coming to Moncton over the Buctouche and Moncton railway and northern division of the I. C. R. for shipment to Brown's Point, Pictou county, for Grey, McManus & Co., who have a contract on the Short Line.

## PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

**DOMINION.**—The closing week in parliament has been characterized by unseemly wrangles and factious opposition, from which the country is in no wise the gainer, but so far as parliamentary dignity is concerned is decidedly the loser. Side issues of every kind and description have been introduced for the purpose of making political capital, and of these scarce one had sufficient intrinsic merit to warrant its consideration in the Commons for even a quarter of an hour. Of the important matters discussed, that of the short line railway is of greatest moment to Nova Scotians, and it is gratifying to find that a vote of \$10,000 per mile for the 113 miles of this road has been endorsed by parliament, and we may reasonably hope to see the road completed before the end of the present decade. Sir Richard Cartwright strongly opposed the expenditure of public money upon this link, but Sir John Macdonald stated that the government was pledged to it, and that its construction must be proceeded with at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Weldon's extradition measure has been accepted, but the clause providing for its being retroactive has been struck out, and hence American defaulters now resident in Canada can congratulate themselves, and reserve their pity for the hoodlums, who, while following in their footsteps, have been unfortunate enough to defer their final grab until the doors of the Canadian asylum have been shut.

Members of Parliament are, like other mortals, devotedly attached to dollarize, at least, if the members of the opposition are to be believed a Quebec representative has purchased from the government, at the nominal figure of \$365, extensive timber limits, which he at once sold for the sum of \$45,000. The question as to this member's profit or the sum for which he sold the limits is not of public interest, but the public has a right to know whether the amount paid by him to the government was as stated, and if so whether the purchase was in accordance with law.

The Intercolonial railway always secures a great deal of attention when any matter with respect to its management comes up for discussion. The proposal to increase Mr. Schreiber's salary evoked some severe criticisms as to the manner in which the railway is conducted. Many of these criticisms were undeserved, but it is generally conceded that the public interests would be much better served if it were directly managed from Moncton, instead of everything having to be referred to Ottawa, as now.

A sham fight took place over the passing of the estimates for the militia, the opposition charging that the clothing supplies furnished by Canadian contractors were of inferior quality, and Sir Adolphe Caron meeting the attack with the assertion that the clothing now used by the militia gave entire satisfaction.

In referring to the seizure of Canadian vessels in the Behring Sea, the opposition claimed that the government was negligent in seeking redress, and averred that if Canada had the power to make treaties, the matter would have been settled long ago. Sir John Macdonald said that the British Government was pressing a settlement upon the U. S. authorities and that no steps that could have been taken to bring the matter to a speedy settlement had been neglected by the Government of Canada.

An effort was made to induce the Government to abolish the export duty on pine logs, but the Premier stated that the duty had been imposed at the request of the manufacturers of lumber, and that its removal would have the effect of closing up most of the saw mills in the country, hence the Government's policy would remain unchanged.

When the motion for granting \$30,000 to the Fredericton Bridge Company came up for discussion, several members of the opposition objected to the appropriation on the ground that, as the government had loaned \$300,000 towards the construction of this bridge, the vote of money, if made, should be applied to the reduction of the company's liability. The bridge cost about \$375,000, and the company by which it was built looked to a good return so soon as the short line has been completed, but as Sir John Macdonald tersely remarked: the stockholders would be better off to-day with their money in hand than in the bridge, and as the work was for the general good of Canada, he considered it but fair that the company should receive government assistance.

## COMMERCIAL.

There has been no striking or essential change in the general condition, but the tendency has been toward improvement, and trade has been fairly active in most staple lines. Payments have improved to some extent, which is satisfactory, as it assures a healthy spring trade, together with considerable distribution of general merchandise, which promises to equal if not to exceed that of last year.

The continued rain has so thoroughly soaked the soil in large sections of this province that farmers' seeding operations have been seriously hampered, and many of the country roads are rendered practically impassable for loaded teams. Arriving steamers and other vessels report heavy drift ice interspersed with many icebergs off the eastern shore from Prince Edward Island to Chebucto head. This will, however, soon drift seaward and southward whenever a change of wind occurs, which must be very shortly.

The country is gratified that Parliament has not tinkered with the tariff this year, but has allowed duties to remain as they were, so that importers have been enabled to prosecute their business without the danger of making heavy losses by sudden and unexpected alterations throwing their calculations out.

R. S. McCurdy, dry goods, New Glasgow, advertising business for sale by tender; D. H. Smith & Co., books and stationery, Truro, dissolved, Y. S. Pattillo retires; G. E. Forsyth & Co., wholesale grocers, Halifax, James Billman admitted partner under the old name; C. E. McKeon, boots and shoes, Truro, sold retail business to McKay & Crowe; J. T. Twining,

insurance, Halifax, admitted J. T. Twining Jr. to partnership as J. T. Twining & Son.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	April 26, week.	Prev. week.	1888	1887	1886	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States...	181	191	193	168	172	4245	3736	3807	3986
Canada.....	25	32	26	20	27	645	662	455	470

**Dry Goods.**—The sorting-up trade in dry goods has been rather active and although not really lively a satisfactory volume of business has been accomplished. Wholesale houses have already begun to place their travellers on the road with samples, but it seems that they are not likely to meet with signal success as buyers cannot be induced to order so early in the season, before they know how their summer goods are likely to be distributed. The volume of business in this line to the present has compared favorably with that of last year. Prices of most staple goods have a firm tone. In cotton goods manufacturers continue to speak of a probable further advance, which it is believed may take place in a short time. Woollens of all kinds have a firm tone. In dress goods, silks, etc., there has been a good, steady trade and the prices are considerably higher than they were a year ago. There has been a more active trade in linen goods this spring, and it may be mentioned that Scotch linens show an advance of about 35 per cent. as compared with last year. Payments appear to have somewhat improved and in this respect the situation is more satisfactory.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—There has been a good, steady demand for iron and hardware, and the market has been fairly active with a good business both for present and future delivery. Prices have ruled steady all round, with the exception of Canada plates which have advanced slightly. The outlook for trade is more encouraging than it was a fortnight ago and orders have been coming in more freely. Figures have not yet advanced in sympathy with the late advances which have taken place in iron and steel in Great Britain. Still stocks in hand are almost exhausted and higher prices are looked for in the near future, as goods to arrive will cost more money in some instances than they are selling from store just now. All metals, including tin, lead and copper, are steady and unchanged, owing to consumers buying liberally for present requirements. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled at 44s. 6d. Spot tin and Chili copper bars in London are cabled quiet. A despatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says:—"The agitation in favor of a summer suspension of the iron mills continues. Prices of all kinds of iron and steel are unchanged. If consumption is to be suspended for eight or nine weeks forge iron will naturally accumulate. There is a good demand for sheet iron. Orders for wrought iron pipes and tubes are of good size. Orders for railroad track supplies are more plentiful."

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The demand for flour continues slow, and the market has been quiet with business dull. The offerings are considerable, but the feeling generally is weak. In the absence of demand prices are unchanged. Local buyers are all well stocked up, and, until their present stocks are reduced, holders cannot expect much demand from them. In England cargoes off coast are cabled:—wheat steadier; corn a turn dearer. Weather in England unsettled. French country markets firmer. The Chicago wheat market has been active, and considerable trading was transacted, prices having advanced ½c. to 1c. Corn has been steady and quiet throughout except for the May option which improved ½c. Oats were firmer, and moved up ½c. The New York market is unsettled and fluctuating. Advices from South Australia say that one-fifth of its wheat area is not worth reaping, and that three vessels have been chartered at San Francisco to load wheat for Sydney. New Zealand's fine harvest is expected to be wanted for its great neighbor.

**Provisions.**—There has been no improvement in the local provision market, the demand continuing slow, and business was quiet, and of merely a jobbing character. Buyers of pork hold off, as they have ample supplies on hand for the present, and only a few small lots have changed hands. The demand for lard was moderate, and that for hams and bacon slow. No change has occurred in the Liverpool provision market, prices being steady all round. There was a stronger tone to the Chicago provision market, and pork advanced 15c. Lard was quiet and steady except for the June option, which moved up 2½c. The hog market was weak and declined 5c. to 10c.

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**—The market for butter has remained much as before, there being enough demand to absorb all offerings of suitable stock at steady prices. Private advices from New York report that 1,000 packages of old creamery have been bought there at 13c. for Montreal account. The cheese market has been dull and inactive with nothing of interest to note, nor will there be till the new make begins to come forward in sufficient quantity to make a market. Cable quotations are 52s. Private advices from Liverpool report that stocks are ample for all requirements, and that in view of an early season on this side the tenor of the market is decidedly easy.

**SUGAR.**—Owing to the continued strong advices from abroad, and the reports of the crop being short, along with considerable speculation in the raw article, prices continue to advance rapidly, which has caused a very strong feeling in refined sugar, stocks of which in refiners' hands are light, and prices have moved up steadily. The demand has been good, and a brisk business has been accomplished. A New York despatch quotes granulated firm at 8½c. with an upward tendency. A cable from London quotes Java at 24s. with beet strong and higher. It may seem somewhat strange in the midst of the present white-hot excitement of the sugar market, in which fortunes are being realised almost daily by the abrupt advances that are constantly occurring in values, to speak of losses in sugar, but losses are being made. The changes would be less rapid than they are, were it not for the short interest that is suffering. Private advices from England state that several houses in London and Paris have been severely punished through being short of large blocks of beet sugar contracted for April and May

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delivery, and it is stated that a large London firm settled its April deal at 20s. 6d., which showed a loss of £12,000 sterling. Some of the Greenock boys are said to have been caught on the wrong side of the speculative market, so it would appear that the German Jews who compose the famous Magdeburg syndicate, are being cursed in some quarters, as well as lauded up to the skies by the "bulls," who have been taking immense profits. Notwithstanding the late sharp spurt in the price of beet sugar, the legitimate situation is so strong that it is confidently anticipated that prices will be carried still higher before the present upward movement has spent its impetus.

**MOLASSES**—There has been considerable excitement in Barbadoes molasses, owing to strong advices received from the island, and in sympathy with the sugar market a very strong feeling has prevailed, and prices have advanced 2½c. to 5c. per gallon. The demand has been brisk, and a large trade has been transacted, only limited by the supply on hand, which is very small.

**DRIED FRUITS**—The fruit market has continued quiet, though steady. Only a small volume of business has been transacted, owing to the fact that buyers generally are holding off, and only taking sufficient to supply the actual consumptive demand, as they are waiting for the arrival of direct lots now en route from Mediterranean and Spanish ports by steamers. It is, perhaps, too early to predict anything about the coming crop, but advices have been so far favorable to a large production, and persons in that line of trade seem inclined to expect quite low prices next fall.

**POTATOES** continue to come forward in unexpectedly large quantities, and prices have a decidedly downward tendency. Many farmers who last fall firmly declined offers of 30 cents per bushel, and preferred to store and care for them during the winter, are now glad to find purchasers at 20 cents, and we have heard of instances where less was readily accepted. Meanwhile, the tubers in many sections are being freely given to cattle, pigs, sheep, etc., as the cheapest food available.

**TEA**—The tea market has been quiet with no new feature to note. The demand has been slow, owing to the fact that buyers generally have filled their present wants. Consequently business has been decidedly slow. Stocks however are higher and holders are firm in the expectation of better prices, as New York advices continue to be very strong. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, always a close and shrewd observer of current business matters, says:—"There is no boom in tea, although some in the trade are inclined to the belief that present low prices are the prelude to a movement similar to that which has set the sugar market ablaze, and acting upon the idea a number of Canadians availed themselves of the extraordinary depression in the London market, recently chronicled in these columns, and purchased freely at the abnormally low values ruling. The result of this may be gathered from the fact that the *S. S. Nestorian* left London on the 17th instant, with a full cargo of black tea for Montreal. Whilst this steamer was loading the following despatch was received here:—"There is enough tea piled alongside the *Nestorian* to load her twice over." The balance of this pile will be brought hither by the *Assyrian*, which leaves London on May 2nd. The depressed condition of the London tea market induced, Canadians to pick up all the dirt-cheap black teas they could secure. If each one who bought, however, could have known that so many of his countrymen were going in for the same game, we question if the *Nestorian* and *Assyrian* would have brought out as many teas to this port as have been booked by them. Still, at the low prices paid for the qualities purchased, it would seem almost impossible to lose money on them, and the speculation is considered by some a pretty safe one. But whether or not a boom will arise out of the present depression in tea remains to be seen. It is stated that London speculators expect to buy new season's teas in China at prices equivalent to those ruling of late in their own market. It is thought, however, that they will be mistaken, as recent advices state that the natives will not bring in their new crop at such low values."

**COFFEE**—The demand for coffee has been quiet; prices ruling steady and unchanged. The London markets seem somewhat depressed, but holders are reported as firm, and confident of the real strength of their commodity and in the belief that prices must soon advance rather than recede.

**FISH**—The state of the fish market is absolutely lifeless. Considerable quantities of fish are being shipped away, but the prices realised on them involve a loss in every instance. There are, however, two reasons for which merchants continue to send them away. First, it is desirable to reduce the stocks of old fish before the new comes in. Second, a profit is to be made on return cargoes of sugar, and it pays better to keep the ships moving, even though the gain by sailing them is small, than to lay them up. In many cases, despite the high cost of the fish sent out, and the low prices obtained at their destination, the profit realised on the return cargoes has left a handsome profit on the round voyage. No new fish have been put upon the market as yet, and very few have been taken, owing to the continuous boisterous weather and the scantiness of bait. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, April 29.—"Dry cod is in good supply, and a better demand is expected. We quote \$4 to \$4.50 per quintal. In sea trout 22's are quoted at \$10. British Columbia salmon \$6.50 in half barrels. We quote barrels \$12.50 to \$13." Gloucester, Mass., April 29.—"We quote new Georges codfish at \$4 per qtl. for large, and small at \$3 50. Bank \$3 to \$3.25 for large, and \$2.75 for small. Shore \$3.87½ and \$3 for large and small. Newfoundland codfish \$6 to \$6.25. Flemish Cap \$3.50. Nova Scotia dry cured \$5; do. pickle cured \$4. Now kench cured Bank cod \$4.12½. Cured cusk at \$2.62 per qtl.; hake \$2.25; haddock \$2; heavy salted pollock \$2.25, and English cured do. \$3 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$6; Eastport \$3; split Shore \$4.75; pickled codfish \$6; haddock \$5. Clam bait \$7." Havana, April 30.—(by cable via New York.)—"We quote cod fish \$5.50; haddock \$4.75; hake \$4.50."

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.**

**SUGARS.**

Cut Leaf	10
Granulated	9 to 9½
Circle A	8½
White Extra C	8½
Extra Yellow C	7½ to 7¾
Yellow C	7 to 7¼

**TEA.**

Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39

**MOLASSES.**

Barbadoes	40
Demerara	38 to 40
Diamond N	47
Porto Rico	39
Cienfuegos	36 to 38
Trinidad	35
Antigua	38 to 40
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58

**BISCUITS.**

Pilot Bread	3.25
Boston and Thin Family	7
Soda	7
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7½
Fancy	8 to 15

**BREADSTUFFS.**

The gradual reduction system has been going on very quietly and very steadily in the breadstuff markets. It must be a hard season indeed for the millers, who are obliged to pay more for wheat than they can obtain for flour, but it is equally hard upon the middleman, who in turn pays more for his flour than he can get for it. Still the markets seem now to have come to a standstill, and whether any further reduction will take place or not seems difficult to determine. Many millers maintain that a reaction will set in, but it is at best now only a retail jobbing trade. Cornmeal has stopped declining and may be said to be a trifle firmer. Quotations may be shaded a little for car-lots net cash.

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

**PROVISIONS.**

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	11.60 to 12.00
" Am. Plate	12.00 to 12.25
" Ex. Plate	13.00 to 13.50
Pork, Mess, American	17.60
" American, clear	19.00
" P. E. I. Mess	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island	13 to 14
" American	12 to 13
" Cases	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green	8 to 9
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

**FLOUR.**

High Grade Patents	5 65 to 5 90
Good 90 per cent Patents	5 40 to 5 50
Straight Grade	5 30 to 5 35
Superior Extras	5 20 to 5 25
Good Seconds	4 65 to 4 75
Low grades	3 10 to 3 40
Graham Flour	5 65
American Supr. Extras, in bond	4 00 to 4 10
Oatmeal	4 20 to 4 30
" Rolled	4 35 to 4 50
Cornmeal, duty paid	2 70 to 2 80
Cornmeal, in bond, Boston	2 15 to 2 20
Roll'd Wheat	5 50
Wheat Bran, per ton	17 50 to 18 50
Shorts	18 50 to 19 00
Middlings	20 00 to 21 50
Cracked Corn " including bags	25 50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton	35 00
Moulce	26 50
Split Peas	3 75 to 4 00
White Beans, per bushel	1 65 to 1 75
Pot Barley, per barrel	5 10 to 5 20
P. E. I. Oats	40 to 41
Canadian White Oats	41 to 42
Hay per ton	12 00 to 12 50

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

**FISH FROM VESSELS.**

**MACKEREL—**

Extra	20.00
No. 1	19.00
" 2 large	16.00
" 2	none
" 3 large	11.00
" 3	11.00

**HERRING.**

No. 1 Shore, July	4 00 to 4 50
No. 1 August, Round	3 50 to 3 75
" September	3 50 to 3 75
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.	4 00 to 4 50
Bay of Islands, Split	2 80 to 2 75
" Round	2 00 to 2 25

**ALEWIVES, per bbl.** 5.00

**CODFISH.**

Hard Shore	3.25 to 3 50
Bank	2.50 to 2 75
Bay	2.50 to 2 75

**SALMON, No. 1.** 15.50 to 16 00

**HADDOCK, per qtl.** 2.00

**HAKE** 2.00

**CUSK** 1.50

**POLLOCK** 1.60

**HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.** 30

**COD OIL A.** 26 to 30

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

**WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.**

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 22
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	5
" over 60 lbs., No 1	5½
Ox Hides, under 60 lbs., No 1	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2	4½
" under 60 lbs., No 2	4
Cow Hides, No 1	3
No 3 Hides, each	5
Calf Skins	25
" Deacons, each	10 to 15
Lambskins	10 to 1.00
Tallow	3

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

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	30
" in Small Tubs	25
" Good, in large tubs	22 to 24
" Store Packed & oversalted	14
Canadian Township	22 to 27
" Western	17 to 20
Cheese, Canadian	10½

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

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

**LOBSTERS.**

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	6.25 to 6.60
Tall Cans	4.80 to 5.00
Flat	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans	6.35 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

**HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.**

Apples, No. 1, per bbl.	1.50 to 2.00
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	6.75 to 7 00
Valencia Oranges, per case	5.00 to 5 75
Lemons, per case	4.00 to 4 50
Cocoanuts, per 100	3 50 to 4 00
Onions, New Egyptian	Ac. per lb.
" New Bermuda	due next week.
Dates, boxes, new	5½ to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new	5½ to 7
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb	12
" small boxes	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new	5½ to 6
Bananas, per bunch	1.75 to 2.50
Foxberries	3.00 to 3.50

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

**POULTRY.**

Turkeys, per pound	15 to 16
Geese, each	50 to 72
Ducks, per pair	70 to 80
Chickens	40 to 55

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

**LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.**

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive	4.25 to 4.50
Oxen	3.50 to 3.75
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights	3.00 to 3.25
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs	4.00 to 4 50
Lambs	4.00 to 5.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

**LUMBER.**

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, demension, good, per m	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	6 50 to 7 00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	2.60
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

# MAITLAND'S MYSTERY.

(Continued.)

"No. What's the matter?" demanded Perry.

"Trouble at the stables, sir. Sergeant Gwynne's assaulted again."

Perry sprang from the veranda and went tearing across the dark level of the parade as fast as active legs could carry him, leaving the doctor far behind. As he passed the company quarters he noted that several men were leaping from their broad galleries, some just pulling on a blouse, others in their shirt-sleeves, but all hastening towards the stables, where dim lights could be seen flitting about like will-o'-the-wisps. One of these troopers came bounding to his side, and would have passed him in the race. He recognized the athletic form even in the darkness, and hailed him:

"That you, Sergeant Leary? What's gone wrong?"

"It's them blackguards from below, sir. Who else could it be?"

"Those people at the ranch?"

"The very ones, sir. No one else would harm Sergeant Gwynne. Sure we ought to have wou'nd 'em up the one night we 'ad a chance, sir."

Breathless, almost, they reached the stables. The horses were all snorting, stamping, and plunging about in their stalls, showing every indication of excitement and alarm. From the stables of the adjoining companies other men had come with lanterns, and a group of perhaps half a dozen troopers were gathered about the form of a cavalry sergeant who was seated, limp and exhausted, at the western door-way. One soldier was bathing his face with a sponge; the first sergeant of the troop was bending over and trying to feel the pulse.

"Stand back, you men!" he said, authoritatively, as he caught sight of the lieutenant's shoulder-straps. "Leave a lantern here.—Now, Gwynne, here's Lieutenant Perry. Can you tell him who it was?"

Gwynne feebly strove to rise, but Perry checked him.

"Sit down! The doctor is coming; don't attempt to move," panted the young officer. "Tell me what you know about it, Sergeant Hosmer."

"Nothing but this, sir. I was in the office, when Trumpeter Petersen ran in and said they were killing Sergeant Gwynne. I sent him for the captain and grabbed my revolver and ran here as hard as I could. He was lying just outside the door when I got here, and not another soul in sight. Sergeant Ross of F troop, and Sergeant Fagan, of B, came with their lanterns from the stables next door; but they had not even heard the trouble."

"Where was the stable-guard?"

"Inside, sir, and he's there now. He heard the scuffle, he says, an ran to give the alarm and to protect the sergeant, but the men scattered when he came, and he saw none of them."

"Tell him to come here. Let some of these men go in and quiet the horses. The captain will be here in a minute, and he will want to see that stable-man. Who is it?"

"Kelly, sir,"

By this time Doctor Quin came lumbering heavily up the slope to the stable door. His manner was very quiet and very grave as he bent over the injured man and carefully studied his face by the light of the sergeant's lamp. Gwynne partially opened his eyes and turned his head as though the glare were too painful. The doctor spoke gently:

"You know me, sergeant?—Dr. Quin. Can you tell me what struck you? Are you hurt elsewhere than in the head?"

Gwynne made no reply for a moment, then faintly answered,—

"Stunned, mainly, and one or two kicks after I was knocked down."

Then came a deeper voice, quiet but authoritative, and the group that had begun to close in again about the doctor and his patient fell back as Captain Stryker strode into their midst.

"Sergeant Hosmer, send all these men of the troop back to their quarters at once, and permit no more to come out.—Is he much hurt, doctor?"

"Somewhat stunned, he says. I've made no examination yet."

The captain looked about him. Except one sergeant holding a lantern, the other troopers, obedient to the order, were slowly fading back into the darkness on their way to the barracks. Only the doctor, Mr. Perry, and the sergeant remained by the side of the injured man. Then came the question,—

"Who did this, Gwynne?"

No answer. A deeper shade of pain and trouble seem to pass over the young sergeant's face. He made an effort to speak, hesitated, and at last replied,—

"I cannot say, sir."

"You know, do you not?"

"Again pained silence and embarrassment. At last the sergeant leaned slowly forward and spoke:

"Captain, the men were masked, the voices disguised. I could not see the dress in the darkness. I was struck on the head almost the instant I got outside the door, and it would be impossible for me to identify one of them."

"Do you think it was the same gang you had the trouble with at Dunraven?"

"I—could not say, sir."

"Do you suspect any of our own men?"

"I—would not say that, sir."

"Where is the stable-guard?" asked Stryker. "Send him here."

And presently trooper Kelly—a wiry little Irishman, with a twinkling eye and an expression of mingled devilment and imperturbability in his face—came forth from the stable door, and stood attention, awaiting his examination.

"Where were you when this assault took place, Kelly?"

"At the far end of the stables, sir," replied Kelly, with prompt and confident tone."

"Then of course you saw and know nothing of it."

"Not a wor-rad, sir."

"Why did you let a gang from that English ranch come here and beat your sergeant before your very eyes?"

Kelly reddened at the very idea:

"I'd ha' died first, sir! Sure they'd niver dared—" And then Kelly stopped short. His Celtic pride had been touched to the quick, and had it not proved too much for even Irish wit?

"How did they get the sergeant out of the stable at this hour of the night?"

"Sure they called him out, sir."

"And the sergeant happened to be down there by the door at the time?"

"No, sir: he was in his room, beyant,—up there by the forage."

"That's a long distance from this door, Kelly; and if he could hear it in his room you could hear it farther away."

"I wasn't farther away thin, sir: I was down here when they axed for him."

"Then why didn't you open the door and see who was making such a racket, shouting for Sergeant Gwynne after taps?"

"Sure they didn't shout at all at all, sir; they axed for him quiet and respectable like, an' I wint and told him."

"Ah, yes, I see. And then, having told him, you went away to the far end of the stable."

"Yis, sir,—just so, sir; an' the moment I heard the scimmidge, sir, I ran as hard as I could."

"Of course you considered it was none of your business what people might want with the stable-sergeant at night."

"No, sir. If he wanted me he had a right to tell me to come."

"We differ on that point, Kelly," said the captain, quietly. "For a guard, you displayed a lack of curiosity that is simply fatal.—Relieve him, Sergeant Hosmer," he continued, placidly, and then, taking Perry by the arm, led him to one side. There was a few minutes' low-toned talk between the officers while Gwynne was being led away by the doctor, and when on the following morning Colonel Brainard looked over the report of Captain Stryker's troop he was surprised to note in the column of remarks explanatory of the alterations from the status of the previous day,—

"Sergeant Gwynne from daily duty as stable-sergeant to sick in hospital, Sergeant Leary from duty to arrest, and Private Kelly from duty to confinement."

## XIII.

Notwithstanding the fact that there was an atmosphere of suppressed excitement over the garrison this May-day morning, Mrs. Belknap's hunt came off according to plan, and the three heroines of the previous run rode forth with but slight change of escort. Captain Stryker felt constrained to remain in garrison: he had a quiet investigation to make, and was observed to be in close conversation with Dr. Quin as the gay party assembled in front of Colonel Brainard's quarters. Mr. Perry appeared in his captain's stead, and very politely requested the honor of being escort to Mrs. Lawrence, who accepted, yet looked a trifle embarrassed as she did so. Indeed, not until she had stolen an appealing glance at her husband and heard his cordial "By all means, dear: Perry can guide you far better than I, and perhaps you'll win another mask," did she thankfully say "Yes." Dana rode with Mrs. Belknap, as before, and it was the colonel himself who suggested to Stryker that Mr. Perry should accompany Mrs. Lawrence this day, and that he, the colonel, should ride with Mrs. Sprague.

Perry had eagerly lent himself to the proposition: he figured that now he could have an uninterrupted chat with Mrs. Lawrence and hear what she had to tell about Dunraven. Just before starting he sought Captain Lawrence, laughingly told him the terms of their agreement, and begged that he would relax his martial injunction and permit her to give him such details as she happened to be in possession of. "Indeed, Captain Lawrence," he said, "I ask from no idle curiosity. I have been to the ranch, as you now know, and have good reason for asking." To his surprise, the captain replied substantially that, while he had regretted Mrs. Lawrence's impulsive revelations, he had thought it all over and decided that the best way out was that Perry should be told the whole story and be able to see how very little there was to it. He had decided, therefore, to tell him himself; "and this evening, Perry, if you will dine with us informally, we'll talk it over afterwards. Meantime, I proffer Mrs. Lawrence's name should not be mentioned in connection with any story there may be afloat: so oblige me by saying nothing to her on the subject."

This was one matter for reflection, and something of a surprise; but there was still another, and even greater one. That very morning, just before guard-mount, and while he was dressing, Perry shouted, "Come in," responsive to a knock at his sitting-room door, and in came Captain Stryker. The object of his early call was explained in very few words.

"Perry," said he, "I have been over to see Sergeant Gwynne this morning, and the doctor walked back from hospital with me and told me of you. threatened disagreement of last night. If it had not been for that sudden call to the stables I fancy there might have been a quarrel. Now, I think you know I'm one of the last men to let an officer of my regiment—especially my troop—be placed in a false position, and—you can afford to leave this matter in my hands, can you not?"

"Certainly, Captain Stryker."

"Then I want you to say nothing to Quin on the subject, and to treat him, as far as possible, as though nothing had happened. His relations with the lady's father and family were, and are, such that she ought to treat him

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with respect and deference, and to accept his advice even though it be given in a style that Carlyle, his favorite author, is mainly responsible for."

"There was absolutely nothing in—in that— Well, captain," stammered poor Ned, "I don't know how to say what I want to say." He wanted to say there was nothing in that interview which could possibly be criticized, but it suddenly occurred to him that, on the contrary, there was a good deal. Then he desired to assure his captain that, so far as he was concerned, there wasn't a suspicion of wrong-doing; but—heavens and earth!—that was equivalent to saying the lady was doing all that was open to remark, and nothing would ever induce him to "give away a woman," as he would have expressed it. Perry stammered and reddened all the more and at last gave it up in despair, Stryker sitting there the while with a quiet grin on his bronzed face, and mechanically slashing his boot-legs with a riding-switch.

"I think I understand the situation, Perry, and there's no great harm done. Only, let the matter drop,—so far as the doctor is concerned, I mean: I do not presume to obtrude advice upon you as to anything else."

And, though he had meditated a different course, and had fully intended hunting up Dana and sending him with a note to call upon the doctor for an "explanation," he was glad to have a man of Stryker's standing cry halt. All the same he was sore incensed against Dr. Quin,—mainly because of the jealous pain he suffered at the knowledge of his being so welcomed by Gladys Maitland when he saw fit to visit the ranch; and this pain gnawed all the more angrily now at thought of the embarrassing—even suspicious—situation in which that very man had found him on the previous evening. Pressing duties and hurried preparations kept him from brooding too much upon these sore points, but the youngsters all rallied him upon his preoccupation while at their merry breakfast-table. He had resolved that there was one thing he could and would bring to an issue with Dr. Quin, and was all impatience for the coming of evening, that he might hear from the lips of Captain Lawrence the actual stories that had been in circulation concerning Dunraven Ranch. He never went out to a hunt so utterly indifferent to the fortunes of the day, so eager to have it all over and done with. And yet—and yet—never had there opened to him a day so radiant with glorious possibility; never before in all his young life had nightfall proved so unwelcome when it finally came.

The first rabbit was started before they were a mile from Rossiter, and the hounds tumbled over him nearly a league away down the valley of the Monee. It was while they were watering their horses in the stream that Mrs. Belknap rode up beside them and laughingly addressed Mrs. Lawrence:

"That was too much of a straight away for either of us, Mrs. Lawrence; but what wager shall we have on the first mask after this?"

"Why, Mrs. Belknap! I can never hope to rival you. It was mere accident, and good guiding on the part of some of the officers who were kind enough to stay by me, that enabled me to be 'in at the death' the other day."

"You have Mr. Perry to lead you to-day. Surely with such a guide you ought to be inspired.—Am I to see anything of you to-day?" she almost whispered to him, as her stirrup brushed his riding-boot.

"Certainly," he answered, quietly, and looking over her with frank blue eyes that were rather too clear and calm for her mood. "If Mrs. Lawrence will excuse me a few moments by and by, it will be a pleasure to come and ride with you. I'll ask her."

"Indeed you shall not," was the low-toned reply, while the dark eyes fairly snapped with indignation. "I do not borrow other women's escorts. If you know no other way, that ends it."

And then Mrs. Sprague's cherry voice had hailed them as her eager horse came splashing into the stream; no opportunity occurred for further impressive remarks, but as the "field" rode out upon the prairie again and the dogs spread their yelping skirmish-line along the front, Mrs. Belknap felt confident that before they returned to Rossiter she would have her big, simple-hearted admirer in some shape for discipline. Two capital runs added to her self-satisfaction, for in one of them she was side by side with the foremost rider at the finish, and in both she had left the other women far in rear. Then came a third, and with it a revelation to one and all.

It was almost noon, and from a point well out on the prairie northeast of Dunraven the "field" was hunting slowly homeward, horses and hounds pretty well tired out, and the riders quiet content with their morning's sport. Up to this time Perry had been in constant attendance on Mrs. Lawrence, and had made no effort to join Mrs. Belknap. Now, however, he could not but see that every little while her eyes sought his with significant glance and that she was riding well out to the left of the party, Dana faithfully hovering about her. The colonel with Mrs. Sprague ranged themselves alongside just then, and a general conversation ensued, in the course of which Perry found himself a trifle in the way. If there was one thing fastidious Nolan did not like, it was to be crowded by horses for whom he had no particular respect; and, as a number of riders were grouped about Mrs. Lawrence at the moment, it resulted that Nolan's teeth and heels began to make play, and Perry laughingly resigned his position at her side, in order, as he expressed it, "to give you other fellows a chance." Even then, as he fell to the rear, it was with no thought or intention of joining Mrs. Belknap. But, once clear of the merry group, his eyes sought the distant outlines of Dunraven Ranch, glaring in the noonday sun beyond the Monee, and between him and that mysterious enclosure whither his thoughts were so constantly wandering there rode the dainty lady, the Queen of the Chase, so far as that day was concerned at least, and she was signalling to him with her riding-whip. Oddly enough, when Perry rode up to obey her summons, Mr. Dana presently found means to excuse himself and join the main body.

(To be Continued.)

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Blood, stimulates the Nervous Organs, and  
renews and strengthens the whole System.

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or Mind it has no equal.

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117 & 119 Front St. East,  
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24th inst., and a No. 8 safe which I purchased from  
you a few years ago came out all right even the  
paint on inside door being blistered. I may add  
the door has a non-conducting flange on it, and  
also an air chamber in it, which I am convinced  
adds much to its fire-resisting quality.  
Yours truly,  
D. MONTGOMERY.

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Machinery, Wood Working Machinery,  
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to the wearer.

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Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.

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HALIFAX, N. S.

## CITY CHIMES.

Ladies were not the only persons who indulged in new head-gear for Easter this year. The bundles of hats done up in bags, with the advertisements of gentleman's hatters conspicuous on them, that passed through the streets on the way to their new owners on the Saturday before Easter were noticed by many people. It is to be supposed by this that the sterner sex do not like to be got ahead of, so to speak, in the matter of hats.

The first of May in Halifax is most interesting to a stranger. From the number of vehicles of every description that are to be seen in the streets loaded down with household effects, a stranger might well think that Halifaxians were preparing for a wholesale exodus, and that in a few days the city would present as deserted an appearance as the ruined but cyclopean fortresses of Bashan. The fact is that hundreds of families change their quarters on the first of May, and while many who live in rented houses move but once in a few years, there are a large number who appear to have a craze for new surroundings, and who never remain more than one year in the same abode. This moving phenomenon has often puzzled many of our own citizens, but when it is remembered that we have a large shifting population connected directly or indirectly with the military stationed here, it will be understood why the moving spectacle which surprises so many people in Halifax on the first of May is more noticeable here than in other cities.

The Wood-St. John Company have extended their stay in Halifax through this week, and have been favored with good houses. There is one thing that might be improved without much trouble in the management of the Academy, and that is the wearing of hats and bonnets by ladies who sit in the orchestra chairs and parquette. There should be a rule that ladies sitting in that part of the house should not wear them. It is not necessary that full dress should be *de rigueur*, but such a nuisance as hats and bonnets should be abolished with as little delay as possible. If the rule were once enforced it would soon become custom, and visitors to our city would praise the consideration of the managers of the Academy of Music in making such a rule. Ladies who do not care to remove their headgear could sit in the first gallery, where some of the best seats in the house are to be found, but on no account should those who pay for a seat below have their view cut off by the high and narrow, or low and broad, as the case may be, head dress of a lady, who indeed ought to be more considerate than to wear such a thing in a theatre. It is different up-stairs, the slope is so great that there is a chance to see over any ordinary arrangement of ribbons, feathers and such like. If the managers of the Academy would see to this they would confer a lasting favor on the theatre-goers of Halifax.

Will the unmitigated nuisance of empty carts rattling along the street at full speed through the business parts of the city, ever be put a stop to? It is quite impossible to hear at the telephone when one of these noisy abominations is passing, and the dust they cause is almost as bad as the noise. A patient and long suffering people will rise before long and demand that it be prohibited. In fact the City Council ought long ago to have passed a by-law to put a stop to the nuisance.

The fog which so persistently hung over the city for some days as well as the rain, and general damp, moist, and disagreeable feeling that prevailed everything, had a bad effect on the spirits of some people. Rheumatism and the blues, have been fashionable, and as a cure for the latter, we heard of several young ladies organising a party to have a racket, and a high old time, just by themselves, where no male creature should be allowed in. We hear that tableaux and other amusements had the desired effect, and the ladies have recovered their wonted vivacity and sprightliness. A fog party is a new idea and might be successfully worked on many occasions.

The summer carnival scheme is progressing rapidly, and plans for the programme are taking definite shape. An advertising and press committee has been appointed, who will see that the carnival is boomed all over the country and the United States. The week commencing August 5th has been fixed upon as the date of the event, and intending visitors will no doubt look forward to it with pleasure.

Dalhousie College Convocation at the Academy of Music on Thursday of last week was an event in which much interest was taken. The building was packed to the doors, even standing room being at a premium. The programme was much as usual, opening prayer by the president, and introductory address, then the conferring of the degrees, after that the valedictory addresses for the graduating classes in arts and in laws, Mr. V. G. Frazee speaking for the arts and Mr. G. G. Patterson for the laws. Then there were several interesting addresses which were listened to with respect by all but the students, who being no respectors of persons sang college songs which they thought were appropriate to the different speakers. President Forrest in his opening address spoke of the losses the university had sustained in the removal of Dr. Alexander and in the lamented death of that friend of the college, John S. Maclean. The college is in need of money for the central fund, most of the money contributed being devoted to special purposes. The annual alumni dinner which was to have taken place in the Queen hotel the same evening was abandoned out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Maclean. Mr. Maclean was one of the governors of Dalhousie.

The wedding of Miss Sophie M. Almon to Mr. Hubert A. Hensley, which took place in St. Luke's cathedral on Thursday of last week at 4 o'clock, was

one of the most brilliant that has been witnessed for some time. The church was filled long before the hour set for the event with an eager crowd. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white moire, cut in directoire style with a very long court train, the trimmings being orange blossoms. Miss Norah Hensley, sister of the groom, Miss Nellie Abbott and Miss Muriel Almon, cousins of the bride, and Miss Nellie Paulin, daughter of Mr. R. Paulin of Windsor, officiated as bridesmaids. The first two named wore dresses of primrose silk, with tulle veils and feathers of the same shade, and carried baskets of jonquils. Miss Almon and Miss Paulin were dressed in pale blue silk with veils and feathers of the same shade, and carried baskets of Mayflowers. Master Almon, cousin of the bride, acted as page, and Mr. Charles Gordon Abbott officiated as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop assisted by Rev. Canon Maynard and Rev. W. B. King. Mr. Karl Weatherbe, Mr. W. L. Payzant and Mr. J. A. Payzant acted as ushers. After the ceremony the wedding party proceeded to the residence of Mrs. J. Abbott, Hollis street, where a large number of guests were entertained at lunch. Mr. and Mrs. Hensley drove to Bedford at 6 o'clock.

There is on exhibition in the window of the Halifax Piano & Organ Co's Warerooms an oil painting, "Sunrise on Lock Lomond," by Miss Lillian Collins, of Dartmouth. It is a perfect little gem of its kind, and though small, is beautifully finished, and whoever may become the possessor of it will find it "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." This is not by any means the first picture by this young lady which has elicited admiration, and it is to be hoped that her industry and perseverance will result in the production of more of the same kind. An artist of such ability as Miss Collins should receive encouragement from all lovers of art.

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## MINING.

The cause of Putnam vs Hardman and Taylor is one of considerable interest to miners, and we had determined to publish the proceedings in full. However, after reading the voluminous evidence, the lengthy charge of the judge, the findings of the jury and the decree of the court, we have come to the conclusion that the matter is not of sufficient general interest to warrant us in so doing.

It was a misunderstanding between partners over a gold mine, which, in our opinion, should have been settled out of court.

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The legal mistakes made by the defendants placed them in the wrong to start with, and a verdict for the plaintiff seems to have been the natural outcome of the trial.

Putnam had been admitted into the partnership, had advanced the money (or joined in advancing it) to purchase the mine, and the leases were assigned to Taylor and himself. If it was true as the defendants allege that he afterwards failed to carry out the whole of his agreement, it would seem that the proper course for the defendants to have pursued would have been to have at once shut down the mine and have had the matter determined then and there.

Their action in securing the power of attorney, surrendering the leases, and taking them out again in the name of Taylor alone, was legally so unjustifiable that that fact alone vitiated any defence that they might otherwise have had, and would have prejudiced their case with any jury.

While we can see no legal defence for the action of the defendants, we can believe that as laymen they might have considered themselves justified in taking the step they did, and that morally Mr. Hardman at least is free from all intention to commit a wrong. All through the story he seems to have occupied a difficult position. He had a prior agreement with Taylor which was separate and apart from the agreement between Taylor & Putnam. He was the expert on whom both parties relied for the successful working of the mine, and after the commencement of mining operations he found himself hampered by the want of funds which it is alleged Mr. Putnam failed to furnish. This would naturally have prejudiced him against Putnam to Taylor's advantage, and believing that Putnam was not carrying out his contract, he seems to have cast in his lot with Taylor (his original friend) and to have been largely guided by him in the proceedings afterwards taken. If Mr. Hardman made a mistake in this, and we think he did, it was more an error of the heart than head, and he must now see that his confidence in Mr. Taylor was ill-advised. We must admit that after carefully looking into the case we are strongly of the opinion that while Mr. Hardman is legally in the wrong, he acted under the opinion that he was using justifiable means to secure his rights and that he is morally free from blame.

There is little new to be added to our mention of the trial in the last issue of THE CRITIC, beyond the fact that the decree of the Court has been filed, the substance of which is: that the plaintiff is and has been in partnership with the defendants in the properties known as the Oldham Gold Company, and that Sheriff Archibald be appointed receiver of said company under \$10,000 bonds, pending the accounting which is referred to Wm. Twining, Esq., Master in Chancery.

**ARDOISE HILL.**—The Ardoise Gold Mining Company's 10 stamp mill is reported as completed and at work. Mr. Pushie has contracted with the Windsor Foundry Company for a 20-stamp mill, which is to be delivered at the mine by the end of May. The mill is to be running by the last of June, and in the meantime Mr. Pushie is continuing mining operations and taking out large quantities of ore.

**THE IRON WORKS.**—The New Glasgow *Enterprise* states that the construction of the railway from New Glasgow to Sunny Brae in connection with the mines will be proceeded with immediately. The final location of the surveys has been completed, and will be filed in a few days. H. W. Leslie, the manager, has arrived from New York, and in conversation with an *Enterprise* reporter, stated that the estimates for the quantities of earth and masonry will be completed next week, when the road will be ready for the contractors. The company have, by amendment to their charter, which received the signature of the Governor-in-Council last week, increased their capital stock from two and a half to ten million dollars, and also empowering them to change the name of the company from "The New York and Nova Scotia Iron & Railway Company, (Limited)" to "The Nova Scotia Midland Railway and Iron Company (Limited)." The chief engineer has been through to Liscomb, and reports that he can secure a favorable route for a railway, and the facilities for shipping at that harbor to be all that the company require. They have secured sufficient land at Liscomb harbor to meet all their requirements. The grade stakes have all been put in between New Glasgow and Sunny Brae, and the right of way secured. Mr. Leslie also stated that the company had secured all the funds necessary to complete the undertaking, and the establishment of the iron works in Pictou County may at last be looked upon as an assured fact.

**MCNEIL'S COAL MINE.**—We had a trip out to the "marsh" the other day. Here McNeil's coal mine is located, and we wanted to see how it was getting along. We found the place assuming a business aspect. Nearly a dozen men are employed driving a shaft, and they are now down a depth of 200 feet. It is Mr. McNeil's intention to sink the shaft about 200 feet more, when he will begin hoisting coal for market. Already a considerable quantity of coal has been taken up, which is of a superior quality. The seam at the present working is 3 ft. 8 in., and will likely increase to 5 ft. This mine is 3½ miles from New Glasgow, and is close to the Vale railway.—*Enterprise*.

We desire to call special attention to the advertisement of a valuable gold mining property and 10 stamp mill, which appears in our advertising columns. The mill is of the most approved construction, and cost originally \$4,000, while as to the value of the property it is only necessary to say that the mining areas adjoin the famous Oxford property, which has proved one of the most profitable mines in the province. We can safely advise investors to examine into the value of this property, as we have every confidence in it. The advertisement contains such a full description of the property that it is only necessary for us to call attention to it.

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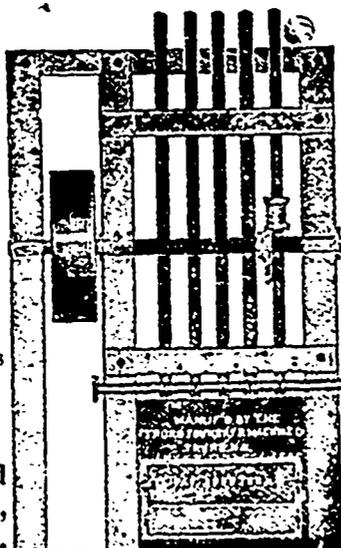
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### EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF MINES.

(Continued.)

**COPPER**—During the past season a good deal of interest has been shown  
 in the search for workable deposits of ores of this metal throughout the Pro-  
 vince. The increased value of the metal has stimulated the output of pro-  
 ducing mines all over the world, and as many were able to furnish the ore  
 or metal at remunerative rates, it has naturally followed that all deposits in  
 any respect promising have received much attention.

For a number of years past the demand for this metal has been to a cer-  
 tain extent defined. Now, however, the extension of its adaptability to  
 several important industrial developments, especially to that of electricity,  
 has brought out the fact that like tin, it must in the future be one of the  
 semi-royal metals.

In view of the fact that in this Province there are extensive areas of  
 Carboniferous and Laurentian rocks containing important indications of the  
 presence of this metal, it may not be amiss to refer to the attempt now made  
 to open copper-bearing strata on a working scale.

In a paper read by me some years ago before the Geological Society of  
 London, I gave a description of the then known deposits of Copper ore and  
 their Geological relations.

During the year 1888, the Copper ores of Tatamagouche were further  
 prospected and samples shipped. The Margaretsville, Annapolis County,  
 Copper Licenses were renewed. At this point the "Volcanic Ash," of Tri-  
 assic age as well as the overlying "traps" carry stringers and disseminated  
 grains of native Copper. The explorations hitherto made have given promise  
 of belts of cupriferous rock of workable value.

In Antigonish County, at several points, the Carboniferous Limestones  
 carry near their junction with Devonian strata, veins and masses of rich  
 Copper pyrites, and the dioritic dykes cutting the latter measures are fre-  
 quently Copper-bearing. As yet, however, explorations have been carried  
 far enough only to warrant expectations of future value.

In Cape Breton the Laurentian measures appear to show greater copper  
 values than the rocks of any other age. At Coxheath, near Sydney, vigorous  
 and successful developments have proved the fact that veins of Copper ore  
 of workable value do exist in Nova Scotia.

The Eastern Development Company, Limited, have secured two leases,  
 giving them a title to the copper and associated gold and silver over a tract  
 about three miles in length. Their property, situated about four miles from  
 the head of Sydney Harbor, lies along the northern side of the Coxheath  
 hills.

The easterly lease is known as the "Coxheath," and the westerly as the  
 "Argyle." On the Coxheath two shafts have been sunk, known as the East  
 and West shafts. When they reached the depth of about 175 feet and  
 machinery became needed, it was decided to push explorations in the west  
 shaft on account of the surface at this point being more favorable for the  
 convenient location of the necessary machinery, etc.

The western shaft is two hundred feet deep, from the bottom a cross cut  
 has been driven south 210 feet, which cuts at 67 feet a vein 5 feet wide,  
 showing copper ore. At the shaft bottom a level has been run east about  
 110 feet, and a cross cut made south to the five foot vein referred to. This  
 is a promising vein, averaging, as far as I could judge, 3 to 4 per cent  
 of copper in the lode. A cross cut going north from the face of this level, at  
 120 feet, cut a vein from 6 to 12 feet wide, and it was followed to the west  
 until opposite the shaft, when it was cut by a prolongation of the south cross  
 cut to the north, and the vein further driven on to the westward for 85 feet  
 This lode, where cut by the cross cut, should average 10 per cent. copper,  
 and I think that the vein, as opened for a distance of 200 feet, should aver-  
 age in the lode 6 per cent of copper. At the upper 120 feet level some  
 stoping has been done on a vein averaging 4 feet, lying in the shaft. This  
 has been driven in, and a considerable amount of ore taken out. This vein  
 holds in depth, as shown at the lowest level, is smaller, but holds purple ore  
 in quantity enough to keep its value. The stoped ore yielded 10 per cent.  
 copper.

A cross cut is now being driven from the 140 feet level to cut the ten  
 feet vein. This should open up a very large extent of good ground.

It is proposed to sink deeper and to cut these three veins again. This  
 will open up a large extent of stoping ground, and an output of 100 tons a  
 day should be easily maintained. There is already at hand about 100 tons  
 of 12 to 18 per cent. ore, and several hundred tons running from 3 to 8 per  
 cent., collected during the development work.

The surface work comprises five Rand duplex drills and compressor.  
 Hoisting engine having two cylinders, 8 by 8 inches, and a five feet drum  
 There is also an ample supply of pump power, but at present eight hours dis-  
 charge through a 2½ inch column keeps the mine dry. Steam is supplied  
 by three portable boilers aggregating about 125 horse power.

An engine with 10 by 20 inch cylinder drives the saw mill, lathe,  
 crusher, and screens. There are all necessary shops, magazines, and board-  
 ing houses for about 150 men.

At the time of my visit an ore dressing house 60 feet square was  
 being built, and arrangements were being made to add another compressor,  
 seven drills, and a 50 horse power boiler to the present plant.

A line of railway has been located and the right of way arranged for from  
 the mine to a loading and smelting ground on Sydney harbor, about 6 miles  
 from the mine. The work on the westerly or "Argyle" lease has so far  
 been confined to surface explorations, which have exposed the crop of two  
 very promising veins supposed to be the continuation of those now being  
 worked on the "Coxheath."

(To be Continued.)

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HOME AND FARM.

A horse may be broken off pulling the halter in his stall by, instead of fastening him in the manger direct, slipping the strap end through the tie ring or hole and back to his front leg, fastening it here just above the knee joint. By this course he'll never do much pulling.

Everything should be in readiness for the honey season, and especially so with the bee-keeper who is a farmer, and has no time to spare after the land is fit for cultivation. Hives should be ready for swarms, and if comb honey is taken, supers should be filled with sections and foundation in them. If extracted honey is to be taken, supers should also be provided, honey knives sharpened and empty vessels cleaned and ready for the crop.

On cold nights entrances of hives should be contracted, also on cold days. If this is adopted the bees will probably rear more brood, but if neglected at any time the bees are liable to have the brood chilled on the outside combs, as the cold makes them contract and leave the outside combs exposed. Therefore, if you cannot attend to the hive at every change of temperature, it is better not to adopt this plan.—*Farmers Advocate.*

A foreign correspondent of the *New England Farmer* writes as follows about goats. What is said is not without suggestiveness, especially to settlers on poor, barren and rocky lands. It may be remembered also that the flesh of the kid is very good eating:—“A movement is on foot to include goats for exhibition at cattle shows. There is no good reason why they ought not to have a special section, like oysters and pond fish—two very profitable though recent branches of farming. The goat has been called the ‘cow of the poor.’ Its milk is disliked by microbes since they will not live therein, so it cannot be a vehicle for disease germs. The milk, too, can be given without the addition of sugar to new-born infants. Flocks of goats are kept in the founding hospitals. There are upwards of 1,400,000 goats in France, and 138,000 in Paris alone. One company organizes the goats into bands, that, under the charge of a young herdsman with a dog and a flute, traverse certain streets, and are milked before the customers, just as is the case with asses. A good goat costs fifteen francs and its milk per annum realizes one franc per week. Two quarts per day is the average yield during the best part of the season. The goat is a destructive animal, and terrible for trees when not tethered. In Germany goats are kept in flocks and controlled by dogs. In poor districts goats are profitable. They are very common in Algeria, Switzerland and Norway. Spain has 27 goats per 100 inhabitants, and in Greece the goats are as numerous as the population.”

A love for well-bred animals should be encouraged, for it will surely work about an improvement in our farm animals.

Says the *Toronto Trade Review*:—“Last year three and a half million dollars worth of apples were imported by Britain from this continent. By far the larger proportion came from the United States, although only a very small portion of that country produces as fine apples as Nova Scotia, Ontario and part of Quebec. Apple shipments to Britain have not always resulted profitably, but this may be in part owing to carelessness in selection and packing, as well as glutting the market with tall apples. Evidently the Canadian apple export trade is capable of much extension, but it will require greater care in management than it has hitherto received from shippers. The home market, too, could be made more profitable if orchardists would avoid barreling the scabby, bruised trash, often ill assorted, which finds its way into market from counties which are noted for their good orchards. For English shipment, the firm good-keeping apples are the best, and at this season of the year are likely to command good prices.” Here also what is addressed to Ontario apple-growers may be useful as cautionary to those of our own Province, though we firmly believe the packing of bad or indifferent fruit “with intent to deceive” is but little if at all practised in Nova Scotia.

It is better to consult the tastes of your butter customers than try to make them eat what they don't like.

OUR COSY CORNER.

We have to thank the publishers for the May number of the *Delineator*. We have not space this week to notice it more in detail, but we can reiterate our recommendation of this excellent journal of fashion to every lady. (Butterick Publishing Company, 7 West Thirteenth St. N. Y. \$1.00 per annum, single copies 15 cents.) The price of the *Delineator* is singularly moderate in comparison with its merits.

Heavy black satin, embroidered upon one selvage with lotus leaves of gold or copper color, is combined with plain black to make the handsomest of matronly dinner gowns.

Though silk underwear has a certain temporary vogue, with really refined women nothing will ever take the place of sheer cambric and the finest of fine linen.

Some new costumes of heavy cloth have velvet run in and out of slits in the stuff for their sole skirt trimming.

New imported petticoats, whether cotton or woollen, have their colors all repeated in the lace that trims them.

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At 2 o'clock, p.m.

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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.....	10	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth.....	10	10,000
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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.

Mr. Granville and our Checker Editor have had two more sittings since our last report, the result being Granville 1, Forsyth 7, drawn 1.

A match for the championship of America between C. F. Barker, of Boston, the present champion, and J. P. Reed, of Chicago, has been arranged to be played at the latter city, commencing on the 3rd of June.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 105.—The position was:—black men 1, 2, S, 12, 13, 18, kg. 25; white men 10, 15, 19, 21, 26, 27, 30; black to play and win 8—11 13—17 2—6 6—31 15 8 21 14 30 21 b. wins.

PROBLEM 106.—The position was:—black men 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 17, 21; white men 5, 13, 19, 20, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 32; white to move and win. 27 23 32 28 10 7 7 10 12-6-9 3 4 7-10 11-15 27-32 13 6 19 15 7 3 10 19 2-9 10-19 8-12 32-28 23 18 24 15 3 7 20 16 17-22 12-16 19-23 28-32 18 14 15 10 28 24 24 20 9-18 16-19 23-27 w. wins

VAR. I.

6-10 17-22 1-17 22-26 23 18 18 14 5 1 1 6 17-22 2-6 22-26 26-31 18 14 32 28 30 23 6 2 10-17 6-9 17-22 white 25 18 13 6 23 18 wins

VAR. II.

7-10 19 10 17-22 32 28 23 18 6-22 24 19 6-10 10-15 25 18 2-6 28 24 white wins.

VAR. III.

1-6 22-26 32-27 27-31 5 1 10 17 22 18 29 25 7-10 26-31 27-32 31-27 19 15 13 10 2 6 18 15 10-19 18-23 32-27 11-18 24 15 10 7 6 10 14 23 6-9 23-27 27-32 27-18 1 6 7 2 10 14 22 15 9-14 27-32 31-27 white 6 10 25 22 17 22 wins.

VAR. IV.

22-26 14 9 1-10 24 6 30 14 30-26 19 16 white 21-30 9 6 12-19 wins.

GAME XXVI.

Being the second game in the Anglo-American match between C. F. Barker of Boston, Mass., and James Smith of Spennymore, England.

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

32 28 31 15 8 11 15 18 14-17 27-23 26-31 24-27 25 21 24 19 7 2 drawn.

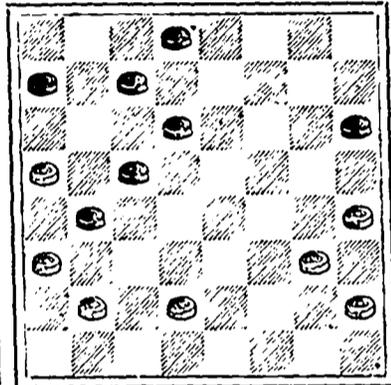
a At this point the following play was sent by a friend, demonstrating that Smith might have won the game:— 30 25 24 8 24 19 20 16 18-27 3-12 15-24 6-10 19 16 b-31 24 28 19 25 22 12-19 1-10-15 2-7 w. wins.

VAR. I.

2-7, 13 9, 6-13, 20 16 w. wins. b This move brings us to the following position which we present as Problem 109, and request our readers to show how Barker could have forced a draw therefrom:—

PROBLEM 109.

Black men 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 14, 17.



White men 13, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28. Black to play and draw.

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

CHESS.

All communications for this department should be addressed - CHESS EDITOR CRITIC, Halifax, N. S.

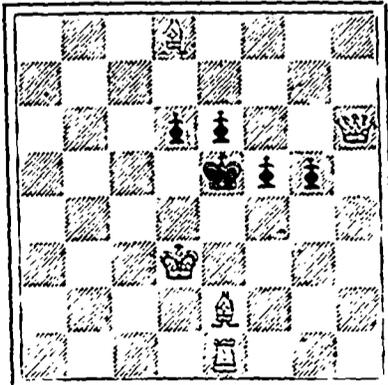
The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Chess—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Solution to Problem No. 75.—Q. to Kt8. Solved by Mrs. H. Moseley and J. W. Wallace.

PROBLEM No. 77.

By Jos J. C. Wainwright, Boston. BLACK—5 pieces.



WHITE—5 pieces. Mates in two moves.

GAME No. 60.

Played in the first round of the sixth American Chess Congress, and looked upon as a possible winner of the fifty dollar prize for the most brilliant game of the tourney:—

WHITE Blackburne. BLACK Showalter. 1 P to Q4 P to Q4 2 P to Q B4 P to K3 3 Kt to K B3 Kt to K B3 4 Kt to Q B3 P to QB4 5 B to Kt5 P takes QP 6 Q takes P Kt to B3 7 Q to R4 P to Q5 8 Castles P to K4 9 P to K3 B to QB4 10 P takes P P takes P 11 Kt to Q5 Q to R4 12 B takes Kt P takes B 13 Kt takes P cb K to B sq 14 R to K sq B to K3 15 R takes B P takes R

and white announced mate in six moves, although as he afterward jocosely remarked, "mate can be given in four, but I thought it would please the ladies better to say six. I once announced mate in eighteen moves in one of my blindfold exhibitions, although I knew I could do it in five!" —New York Herald.

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