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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 28, 1890.

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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.

The disclosures now being made by Mr. Tarte, editor of *La Canadien*, with respect to the part played by Mr. Thomas McGreevy, member of the House of Commons, in aiding the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., in which his brother Robert McGreevy owned a one-third interest, to secure contracts for public works by unfair means, reveal a shocking state of affairs. Mr. Tarte is publishing in *La Canadien* letters from Mr. Thomas McGreevy to his brother, plainly showing that a screw was loose somewhere. A quarrel occurred between the McGreevy brothers, hence the recriminations. A libel suit between Mr. Thomas McGreevy and Mr. Tarte was postponed from the last sitting of the Supreme Court until the spring term, when the scandal will have to be sifted to the bottom. The worst feature of the affair is that Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, is also charged with receiving money for his part in the matter. It appears that Mr. Thomas McGreevy received large sums of money for his assistance, and as the friendship between that gentleman and Sir Hector is very close, it is implied that the latter must also have shared in the consideration. Meanwhile, pending the settlement of the affair in court, or by a parliamentary commission, the judgment of individuals and the press must be suspended. Sir Hector makes no answer to the charges.

The arrival of the anxiously-looked-for steamer *Boston* at Yarmouth on Monday morning lifted a weight of care from the brains of those interested in her welfare. During the voyage much tempestuous weather was encountered, but the behaviour of the steamer all through was such as to stamp her as a splendid sea-going boat. Not the slightest damage of any kind was sustained, and the only mishap of the trip was the crushing of a man's hand while taking the anchor on the bow at St. Michael's, Azores, where they had to put in for coal when about ten days out. She left there on the 16th, and after encountering many heavy gales they arrived at Shelburne on Sunday evening, and proceeded from that port to Yarmouth, where two local brass bands turned out to welcome her. The factory whistles blew and crowds of people assembled on the wharves. The *Boston* is a very handsomely-fitted boat, with everything in the way of modern improvements. Her triple expansion engines worked splendidly coming across. In order to economize fuel the greater part of the run was made with only one boiler. This fine steamer will add greatly to the facilities for

comfortable and convenient travelling between Nova Scotia and Boston as well as increase the avenues for trade, which in spite of a hostile tariff will continue to flourish. We have not the space to spare for a description of the steamer, but will simply state that she is considered first class in every respect and very comfortable. The *Boston* will probably go on the route to morrow.

Disgrace is a terrible thing when it falls upon those in the lower ranks of life, but when a man in Parnell's position, the distinguished leader of the Home Rule party, is covered with dishonor it is many times worse. The revelations of the O'Shea divorce case have shown Mr. Parnell in a very disgraceful light, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to retain the leadership of his party. Many of the Irish Home Rule papers, while condemning the sin, are determined to stand fast by the sinner. They say that Mr. Parnell has served Ireland so long and faithfully that he may well look for generous forbearance in his hour of trial. *United Ireland* praises him for not attempting to shield himself by perjury, and points to the fact that he yielded to temptation to which many great and wise men have succumbed since and before the days of King David, and to the Coercionists' clamor for his dismissal from the Irish leadership it says:—"Ireland's answer is a sharp and decisive 'No.' Irishmen have no mission to judge his private life. Leave that to his conscience and his God, who weighs the temptation with the offence." Mr. Parnell himself is calmly carrying on his plans, and it may be possible that he will be able to defy public opinion and continue to serve his party as heretofore. It is considered probable that so soon as the period required by law shall have elapsed that Mr. Parnell will marry Mrs. O'Shea.

No book of the year has awakened deeper and more wide-spread interest than General Booth's "Darkest England, and the Way Out." It is a scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the poor, whom the author calls "the submerged tenth of the population." The distinctive features of this philanthropic mission are the founding of a city colony for the hungry of the metropolis, who will be given work in labor yards, factories, etc. In this connection will be organized the "Household Salvage Brigade," which will collect food, old clothes, newspapers, etc., to support the refuges and factories of the city colony. A farm colony is the second feature, where the graduates from the city colony will be sent. The Salvage Brigade will be used as a basis of support for this place also. Immense piggeries will be established, and the pigs will supply brush and bacon factories, bone and button works, grease and soap works, etc.; and finally General Booth proposes to found a foreign colony to be supplied from the other two. A tract of land will be secured in South Africa, and the best workers from the home colonies will be sent there. They will be obliged to pay the cost of their transportation by their future labor. After the African colony is established Canada is contemplated as a field for cultivating the transplants from London. The sum of money required by General Booth, in order to put this scheme in operation, is \$5,000,000. Many distinguished people have written encouraging letters to General Booth and promised financial aid. The Queen and the Prince of Wales have approved of it; Cannon Farrar preached a sermon on it in Westminster Abbey and made a powerful appeal in its behalf, and many clergymen and prominent men have signified their approval. The intense interest taken in the book is shown by the fact that the entire issue on October 20th was sold out within three hours, and on the 22nd the list of individual subscribers to its appeal at Salvation headquarters numbered 3,000. The deplorable condition of a large proportion of the population of large cities in England has been set forth in a manner that has touched the hearts of thousands of those who know no want. *The Review of Reviews* says it will be the most epoch-making book that the world has seen for many a long day. It has certainly created a profound sensation, and there seems no reasonable doubt that the scheme can be carried out. There is ample scope for both faith and works in its operation, which, if successful, will be indeed the realization of a glorious dream. It must be borne in mind that the book in which the scheme is unfolded is but the initial step, and that on General Booth himself will come the brunt of management. He, because of his large experience and knowledge of the lowest strata of society, is the man best calculated to deal with this great social problem. The foreign colony will be a rock on which the scheme may split, for there seems to be no disposition, on the part of Canada at least, to receive the class of people in whom General Booth is interested. There are more Pharisees than Good Samaritans among nations, as among individuals, and if we judge by the expressions of opinions in the Canadian Press, Canada has no desire to play the part of the latter. This may be wise in a worldly way, but are we not laying ourselves open to the charge that we fancy that God does not love any other people as he does us?

All the space granted for Canadian exhibits at the Jamaica exhibition has been taken up. A circular has been issued to exhibitors reminding them that they will have to cover their own marine and fire insurance.

The woman's column is coming to the front in the great army of progress. A lady, Miss Juanita Breckenridge, of Aberlin Seminary, has been asking ordination as a Congregational minister, and the case came before the Cleveland Conference at its meeting in Strongville, Ohio, on October 21st and 22nd. Miss Breckenridge had passed a very good examination, and the only objection was her sex. A majority of the committee to whom the question had been referred reported in favor of ordaining her, and the conference upheld the favorable decision by a vote of 33 to 15. The lady will shortly be qualified to undertake the charge of a congregation.

It is said that the climate of Iceland is yearly growing more severe, and that the inhabitants of the island are with each succeeding season finding it harder to make a living. Under stress of this discomfort there has lately been a heavy emigration from Iceland to the new world, some 20,000 Icelanders having left their native soil. Many of these have come to Canada, and by reason of their great intelligence and their solidity of character they make most desirable settlers for our North-West, which seems to them a paradise of fertility. As the population in 1880 was only 73,000, it will be seen that an emigration of 20,000 must mean the absolute depopulation of many districts. This must make it yet harder for the remnant, and we may expect that ere long Iceland will be left to a few fishermen and hunters of the eiderduck. It is important that the stream of Icelandic emigration be turned, if possible, to Canadian territory. We will take as many as we can get of these northern kinsfolk of ours, with their splendid and ancient literature and their disciplined wisdom in self-government.

In Ontario there is some talk, probably idle, of a ship canal between Lakes Huron and Ontario, by way of the Valley of the Trent River. This would of course delight the inhabitants of the Trent Valley, but the scheme is far less feasible, and far more expensive, both as regards prime cost and after repairs and management, than the project of a ship-railway between the same two waters. Such a railway, from the southernmost extremity of Georgian Bay, would probably be able to find a route of not more than seventy miles in length, at the outside estimate. The traffic over such a railway would be enormous, and the cost far less than that of a canal. The shipping traffic of the Great Lakes is going ahead by mighty leaps, and when the practicability of the Chignecto ship railway has been demonstrated, as it surely will, to the satisfaction of all our doubting Thomases, and when we have seen with our own eyes that ships do not necessarily fall to pieces by their own weight when lifted clear of the water, then doubtless the Georgian Bay ship-railway will come on to the carpet promptly. Chicago seems specially interested in the scheme, which would bring her, by water, four hundred miles nearer to Liverpool, and hence there is a suspicion that the enterprise would further the idea of commercial union. On this score, however, we shall be ready to take the chances, and shall doubtless welcome all the American capital that may wish to come and help us develop our resources. We shall be glad to have Chicago look our way for an outlet for her gigantic trade, and we need fear no sinister motives, even should these exist, under a project which, if practicable, would be so beneficial to ourselves.

If we may judge from the editorial column of the *Chronicle* of the 18th, an independent journal must walk very circumspectly. If its utterances are displeasing to one party, it is sure to be accused of belonging to the other party. It has been customary, since the days of Shakspeare at least, for the galled jade to wince, but we were guiltless of any expectation or desire to gail the party which our contemporary so vigorously if not always logically represents. It is absurd to expect that a non-partizan journal should forswear definite opinions on the political questions of the day. In so far as the policy of either party may conflict with what THE CRITIC advocates, this journal reserves to itself the right to censure that policy. THE CRITIC, for instance, believes in Reciprocity, but not in paying too heavy a price for Reciprocity. THE CRITIC would perhaps not go so far to obtain Reciprocity as would the *Chronicle*; and further, since THE CRITIC has no party ends to serve by pretending that Reciprocity can be had on reasonable terms, we reluctantly accept the inevitable and cease importuning for what our neighbors decline to grant us. If it would not savor too much of the *Chronicle's* discourteousness, we would suggest that if our contemporary does not know the general attitude of American politicians toward the question of Reciprocity, it must have studied American public opinion in a very one-sided fashion. Further, we might remark that our contemporary ought not to have allowed its vexation to lead it into such a curiously mistaken inference as that which it draws from our expression of opinion that "after this recasting of parties shall have accomplished itself, it will by no means follow that all the adherents of the Liberal party are in favor of annexation and extreme protection." The correct inference, however, might prove as distasteful to our contemporary, in its present mood, as that into which it has stumbled, so we refrain from volunteering our assistance. In regard to the charge that we have misrepresented the policies of the two great parties,—for according to the *Chronicle's* showing we have maligned them both,—we can only say that we cannot quite agree with our contemporary on this point. We merely endeavored to indicate what appeared to be the tendency of each party, and we certainly did not draw our conclusions from the words that happen to be just now in the mouths of party leaders. Such words are sometimes a very impenetrable disguise for the speaker's thoughts, and moreover they are subject to strange local variations. Surely the utterances of the leaders of the Liberal party during the

past two years have not been characterized by such uniformity and consistency as would justify one in relying entirely upon them for an insight into the drift of the party's policy. The sagacious leader, moreover, often refrains from a public declaration till after this drift has pretty plainly declared itself. As to the statement of our contemporary that the Liberal party "stands pledged to the remodelling of the present protective tariff in the interests of the consumer," we must acknowledge that the wording of it is anything but logically exact. The writer in the *Chronicle*, it goes without saying, is familiar with economic science, in which case he is guilty of deliberately confusing the issue, by the fallacy of grouping productive and unproductive consumers together in their relation to a protective tariff. Such a misrepresentation is culpable indeed, because it is subtle and intricate.

The *Commercial Bulletin*, No. 1, recently issued from the Finance Department, Ottawa, shows the growth of the Canadian export trade in eggs to have increased rapidly since 1868, the figures for that year being 1,893,872 dozens of eggs, valued at \$205,971. The increase was slow up to 1878, when 5,262,920 dozens, valued at \$646,574, were exported. In 1882 the trade had increased to 10,499,082 dozens, valued at \$1,643,709, and in 1888 the largest figure was reached, when 14,170,859 dozens, valued at \$2,122,228, were exported. Last year and this year the number was smaller, the trade having fallen off to 12,844,610 dozens, valued at \$1,755,913. These exports were made almost entirely to the United States, which afforded a ready and convenient market at fairly remunerative rates, and while there was no duty imposed no effort was made to seek markets elsewhere. Since the imposition of a duty of 5 cents per dozen it has become expedient to look about for other markets. We turn naturally to Great Britain, for while it is probable that the United States will continue to consume a considerable quantity of Canadian eggs, in spite of the duty, there will inevitably be a surplus. Canadian eggs are, by reason of peculiarities of soil, feeding and climate, superior to most and equalled by few, which is a great point in their favor. In the United States the price of eggs has been decreasing during the past few years, thus indicating that the home supply is increasing on the demand, and lowering the value of the market to Canadian exporters. The consumption of eggs in Great Britain is enormous, the total imported from all sources during 1889 being 94,325,030 dozens. Of these Germany furnished the largest proportion, 30,050,550. The Customs valuation per dozen averages 16 cents. There is keen competition, but the superior quality of Canadian eggs leaves little to fear. The figures for 1890 will no doubt be much larger, as the returns for the first nine months of the year, compared with those of the first nine months of 1889, show an increase of over five and one half million dozens. The number of eggs imported into the United States during 1889 (according to their own returns) was, from all sources, 15,918,809 dozens, valued at \$2,418,976. Of these, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island supplied 3,637,222 dozens, and Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and N. W. Territories, 11,731,864 dozens. The Customs valuation was an average of 15 cents per dozen. An analysis of the figures quoted shows:—1. That as regards the import of eggs into the United States and Great Britain, the latter country demands about six times as many as the former. 2. That the Customs valuation in Great Britain is one cent per dozen greater. 3. That the distance of Canada from Great Britain is not a bar to successful competition. And 4. That a sea voyage across the Atlantic in the cool latitudes traversed by our ocean steamships does not preclude the successful prosecution of the business. Germany and other countries collect and transmit eggs by lengthened land and sea voyages to England, and that Canada may do so with success has been demonstrated by the results attending the shipment of eggs from Montreal and Halifax since the adoption of the McKinlay tariff. It is shown that eggs may be sent across the Atlantic with perfect safety during the entire season without cold storage of any kind. The eggs are carefully stowed in the cool portion of the vessel below the water line, or between decks, where an equable temperature of about 50 degrees is maintained, and they arrive on the other side in good condition. Some of the steamers are provided with ventilators, which maintain a constant volume of cool, fresh air. The eggs are packed either in compartment boxes, or in cases with hulls, saw dust, or fine chopped straw, and if then carefully handled, the percentage of breakage is almost nil. The cases contain from 39 to 120 dozens each, and are stowed away compactly, and freights charged upon the ton measurement of 40 cubic feet of space. A movement is on foot to have all egg cases made uniform, in which case the rates of freight could be more satisfactorily arranged. These cases are not returned by the carriers, and have to be disposed of in Great Britain. It is probable that either a means of disposing of them can be arranged whereby the total cost need not be charged against the eggs carried, or that a much cheaper form of case can be made sufficiently strong to carry for one trip. A firm of case-makers in Ontario has offered to produce cases at a cost of 17 cents each, instead of 50 or 60 cents paid for cases used in the United States trade. The freights at present rule at 15 shillings sterling per ton measurement, or 13 cases to the ton and 30 dozens to the case, less than one cent per dozen. This is probably the lowest rate that can be quoted, and the cost of placing eggs upon the Boston and New York market would not on the average be less. Shipments already made have netted a favorable return, and it is demonstrated that a profitable trade can be carried on in eggs to Great Britain to an extent which is practically unlimited. As before pointed out in our columns, it is necessary to pay strict attention to size and quality in order to command the best prices in Great Britain. Two and one-half pounds to the score is the lowest weight that can be relied upon to secure a superior position in the English market, and if greater weight than this can be attained, still better results will follow. This information, which is condensed from the *Department Bulletin*, ought to prove of value to egg farmers and dealers.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE END.

Come away, your eyes are wet;  
Love's sun has set,  
Ending his happy day,  
Now let Night have her away  
Let us forget.

Come away, his lips are cold, -  
Ah, not of old  
White lids drooped o'er his eyes:  
How still that pale rose lies  
On his hair's gold!

Come away, - we may not bend  
Longer, nor spend  
Tears on his fair mute clay.  
Come, let us go our way,  
Love is at end.

MARGARETTE LIPPINCOTT.

A hen is like the British Empire--her son never sets.

"Is Deborah related to Charley Henderson?" "Yes. She is his sister by a refusal of marriage."

A MORNING CALL.—The Vicar: "And what's your name, my dear?" Child of the period: "Well—you ought to know! You kwistened me!"

A man's idea of married happiness is having a wife who will devote all her energies to secure his comfort. A woman's idea of married happiness is having a husband who will love her alone and tell her of it once in a while.

The manufacture of aluminum is slowly coming down to a practical commercial basis. The Pittsburgh Reduction Company turns out 3,000 pounds a week, and sells it for \$2 a pound. The company is behind its orders, and is increasing its plant.

The longest day of the year at New York is fifteen hours, at London sixteen and one-half, at Hamburg seventeen, at Stockholm eighteen and one half, at St. Petersburg nineteen, at Tornea, Finland, twenty-two, at Spitzbergen three and one-half months.

A SCHOOLGIRL'S APPETITE.—"You look sad, Mamie." "Yes; I found about fourteen doughnuts in the pantry and I ate them." "Didn't they agree with you?" (Dolefully)—"Tisn't that; we had three kinds of pie and ice cream for dinner, and I hadn't any room for them."

CORRESPONDENCE SPECIAL.—Knoodel, of Knoodel Court, writes to us: "Sir, I have recently come across the name 'bacteriologist.' Is it a new name for a person who writes ill of another behind his back? If so, the best remedy for the mischief he causes is a criminal action." [Our advice to Knoodel is, "Consult a Solicitor."—Ed.]

"Mamma," said the son of a member of Congress who had presented him with some pastry on condition that he share it with his brother. "What is it?" "Won't you cut this pie for us?" "Why not let your brother do it?" "Cos I can see from the way he acts that he is getting ready to gerrymander it."

Philadelphia teacher, aged thirty-eight, to Ethel Ives, aged seven: Ethel, I cannot permit you to wear a ring in school. It excites the envy of the less fortunate pupils." Ethel: "Pieathe, ma'am, ith the engagement ring Johnny Thawyer gave me." Teacher: "Ethel, you are a very bad little girl. Not content to excite the envy of your playmates, you also vex your teacher."

A precocious little rascal was noticed on Jefferson avenue in Detroit the other day making his best endeavor to ring a door bell just beyond his reach. A well known minister happened along, and, with the impulses of a good Samaritan, wanted to help the boy. "Like to ring that bell, sonny?" "Yes, sir; but I can't reach it." The divine stepped to the veranda and gave the bell a vigorous pull as he patted the interesting juvenile on the head. "Now, run like the devil!" shouted the kid, as he shot down the street at top speed. All the man could do was to laugh at this deplorable bit of worldliness and make explanation when the call was answered.

A NEW CURE FOR SNAKE-BITE.—A correspondent of the Indian papers supplies some interesting notes on some of the natural products of Ganjam. After referring to the various uses to which nux vomica is put, he states that the seeds of this fruit, from which strychnine is obtained, "if taken for two years, at the rate of one or two per diem, have the effect of rendering innocuous the bites of the most poisonous snakes, even of cobras." The correspondent does not mention whether any person has practically demonstrated the efficacy of the seeds by allowing himself to be bitten by a cobra. It is curious that the seeds from which the most deadly poison is extracted should be an antidote against the most deadly poison of the cobra.

There's a patent medicine which is not a patent medicine—paradoxical as that may sound. It's a discovery! the golden discovery of medical science! It's the medicine for you—tired, run-down, exhausted, nerve-wasted men and women; for you sufferers from diseases of skin or scalp, liver or lungs—its chance is with every one, its season always, because it aims to purify the fountain of life—the blood—upon which all such diseases depend. The medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The makers of it have enough confidence in it to sell it on trial. That is—you can get it from your druggist, and if it doesn't do what it's claimed to do, you can get your money back, every cent of it. That's what its makers call taking the risk of their words.

Tiny, little, sugar-coated granulates, are what Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are. The best Liver Pills ever invented; active, yet mild in operation; cure sick and bilious headaches. One a dose.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The revision of the Voters' Lists throughout Canada will take place next July.

John P. Chetwynd, lobster packer and commission merchant, who recently failed, has been arrested and placed in jail. The charge is said to be serious.

Diphtheria has broken out in Spring Hill. Every precaution is being taken to prevent it spreading.

J. B. Freeman, M.P.P., for North Norfolk, Ont., and Liberal whip of the House, died at Simcoe, Ont., on Saturday last, in the 56th year of his age.

Members of the Chirurgical Society, Montreal, have decided to send Drs. Ross and McConnell to Berlin immediately to study the manufacture of Koch's lymph.

Hon. Wilfred Laurier will visit the provinces next month for the purpose of addressing the Liberal party. He will be accompanied by Hon. L. H. Davies of Charlottetown and others.

Pictou had another fire on Tuesday. Campbell's tannery was burned to the ground. No insurance. It is thought to be the work of incendiaries. The tannery had not been occupied for years.

W. H. Boyce, of Fredericton, has been engaged by the N. B. Government to go to Great Britain for the purpose of inducing tenant farmers to come and settle in that Province. Mr. Boyce will probably sail by *Parisian* on December 27th.

The Christmas number of the *Dominion Illustrated* will be published early in December. It will be profusely illustrated throughout, and have a wealth of colored supplements and literary work of the highest class. Sabiston Publishing Co., Montreal.

The Nova Scotia Telephone Company has issued a new directory containing, besides the names and numbers of Halifax subscribers, the names and numbers of the subscribers in the various towns connected by its lines. The telephone has become a necessity.

Mrs. Birchall and Mrs. West Jones left for England on Monday. Mrs. Birchall has improved in health, and her sister had no fears about her being able to stand the journey. Through the courtesy of the railway and steamship companies the two ladies have been given free transportation to England.

The Allan line steamer *Brasilian* sailed from Montreal for Liverpool on Monday, and navigation for the season is now closed at the former port. The total arrivals there this year number 746, with an increased tonnage, against 695 last year. The imports this year were heavier, but the exports have decreased.

The W. & A. R. and the Yarmouth Steamship Company are giving a cheap excursion to Boston and return. Tickets for one first class passage will be issued, good from tomorrow (Saturday) to December 9th. This will give an opportunity for travellers to test the sea-going qualities of the new steamship *Boston*.

The Toronto *Empire* affirms officially that Lord Hartington's company has been awarded the contract for the fast Atlantic line. A direct line of steamers from Vancouver to Australia is also involved in the negotiations with the company, and as they already have a service between England and Australia the Canadian railway system will give them a connecting link of service around the globe.

An explosion took place in the old Sutton Mill at South Bay, near St. John, N. B. on Tuesday morning, by which six men were killed. It is thought that one of the boilers had too much water in it. The explosion was of terrific force and caused much destruction. Two of the largest boilers were thrown 200 feet from the mill. Besides the killed, several were severely injured and may not recover.

St. John has been having a police difficulty. It appears that a low den has been kept by a Mrs. Woodburn, and an officer named Weatherhead has been dismissed from the force by Chief Clark for visiting the place, and instead of breaking it up, rather encouraging it. The officer now brings suit against Chief Clark for \$5,000 damages for dismissal from the force without good and sufficient cause.

Hon. Robert Bond, of St. John's, was in Halifax on Sunday last on his way to Washington, but he gave no information as to his mission to the United States. It is believed that Sir William Whitway, premier of Newfoundland, and Augustus Harvey, his colleague, who returned home from England last week, have not much hope of the French being expelled. Nothing definite has been arrived at, but Lord Salisbury would like to reach a settlement of the question and will make every effort to that end.

Some cattlemen off the steamer *Sarnia* imbibed too freely of the ardent on Tuesday evening, and then proceeded to make things lively in Upper Water Street. A man named Sullivan, who drew a knife and revolver, was set upon by the others and received a severe beating and several cuts, probably from the knife in his own hand. He was taken to the hospital and placed in a padded cell in one of the cottages used for delirium tremens patients. From there he escaped through the window and climbed to the roof, from which he could not be induced to descend for a long time. When he finally came down he was taken to the police station for the rest of the night.

At this season of the year, when the changes in the weather are so frequent and varied, it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold. To the afflicted we recommend the Oxford Cough Syrup.

The White Squadron will proceed to the West Indies in January, and will take part in the opening of the Exposition at Kingston, Jamaica.

*The Delineator* is one of the magazines of fashion that it is a real economy to take. Ladies will be delighted with the December number. It is full of beautiful designs for gowns and cloaks, as well as much useful information for the home dressmaker. The lessons on china painting, wood carving and other fine arts, are also valuable. The price of this magazine is so moderate as to place it within the reach of all, \$1 a year. *The Delineator* Publishing Co., Toronto, Ont.

The Dominion Line steamer *Sarnia* arrived at Halifax from Liverpool on Tuesday, after a very rough voyage. She was badly damaged, and everything moveable on deck was washed away. The waves tore off the hatchways of the steward's apartment and put out the fires and smashed part of the cooking range. No one was killed, but several people were injured. The passengers praise the captain and his subordinates highly for the way they managed the ship through such terrible weather.

Mr. John Snow, practical embalmer and undertaker, thinks that he ought to be considered a public benefactor. The advantages of embalming are threefold. 1st., A complete and perfect preservation of the body. 2nd., The absence in every instance of unpleasant odor or discoloration. 3rd., Bodies can be kept for days, if necessary. Anything that can rob death of any of its horrors is a benefit, and those who have the misfortune to lose their dear ones may find some consolation in the fact that they can have the bodies so treated.

The Government has decided not to have anything to do with the proposal made to them by Mr. Eden, Land Commissioner of the Manitoba & North-Western Railway, and others, to send a number of successful Old Country settlers from the North-West to England to boom immigration. The task of distinguishing between gentlemen desirous of going home on a picnic and workers honestly aspiring to be of service to the land of their adoption as well as to the Mother Country, is one no responsible member of the Government dares undertake. The difficulty will, therefore, be transferred to the shoulders of the railway and land men who are more directly interested, and who are at present taking the matter into their most serious consideration.

P. T. Barnum is very ill.

Four young men of Pittsburg intend setting off to explore Africa in emulation of Stanley. They think that Stanley overrated the difficulties.

According to latest returns, the U. S. House of representatives will be made up of 89 republicans and 242 democrats and farmers' alliance men.

Benjamin Penhallow Shillaber, ("Mrs. Partington") died on Tuesday at his home, Chelsea, aged 76, of heart disease. He leaves four children.

In the case of Jugiro, the Japanese under sentence of death by electricity, the supreme court of the United States affirmed the decision of the New York court that Jugiro be executed by electricity.

An Indian uprising is feared in the Indian country of the United States. Buffalo Bill warns people against Sitting Bull. "Of all bad Indians," he says, "Sitting Bull is the worst." If the Indians make any trouble it is likely that an old opinion that there is no good Indian but a dead Indian will revive.

The Christmas edition of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* is one hundred thousand copies. The order, as originally given to the printers, was for 85,000 copies, but while on the press it was thought advisable to increase the number to 100,000. It contains a feature never before attempted by any magazine, consisting of 123 cartoons from the brush of Dan Beard, the now famous artist, who did such wonderful illustrations in Mark Twain's book, "The Yankee at the Court of King Arthur." The frontispieces of the *Cosmopolitan* have of late become noted for their beauty, some of them having as much as four printings. That for Christmas, while in but two printings, is not behind anything that has preceded it in artistic merit. An excellently illustrated article is one on teapots, by Eliza Ruhamsh Scidmore. Literary Boston is treated with numerous portraits, and an article which comes with the ninetieth birthday of Von Moltke, sketches the life of the great Field Marshal in an interesting way, and is by Gen. James Grant Wilson. Elizabeth Bisland has one of her charming articles. The Christmas issue contains 228 illustrations, nearly double the number that have ever appeared in any illustrated magazine.

Twenty thousand deaths from cholera have occurred in Japan recently.

Floods in Germany and Austria have done much damage. Several people were drowned.

The young Archduchess Antoinette, of Austria, aged 16, will be subjected to the Koch lymph treatment soon. She is consumptive.

The Princess Victoria of Prussia, sister of the Emperor, was married to Prince Adolphe, of Schaumburg-Lippe, on the 19th of the month.

The small-pox is spreading throughout St. Petersburg, and the hospitals are already overcrowded. Ten per cent. of those attacked died from the disease.

The British steamer *Calypso* foundered at Sand Gate, two miles south-west of Falkstone, after a collision on Sunday. It is believed no lives were lost.

A quarter of a million dollars has already been subscribed towards General Booth's plan of campaign against the forces of wickedness and poverty in England.

Mr. Gladstone has written to Mr. Morley, stating that in spite of the splendid service rendered by Parnell to his country, his continuance at the present moment in the leadership would be productive of consequences disastrous in the highest degree to the cause of Ireland, and would place many hearty and effective friends of the Irish cause in a position of great embarrassment, and render his (Gladstone's) retention of the leadership of the Liberal party almost a nullity.

King William III, of Holland, died at 6 o'clock on Sunday, and his daughter, Queen Wilhemina, reigns in his stead. Queen Emma has become Regent. The late King, with all his faults, did much to benefit his country and his people retain a grateful remembrance of him. By this death the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg becomes separated from the Crown of Holland and passes into the hands of Duke Adolf William, son of Duke William of Nassau. The young Queen is only nine years of age.

Miss Jane Cobden, who was elected and acted as a member of the London County Council, has been treated very ungraciously by Sir Walter Delonza. That gentleman brought an action against Miss Cobden for the penalties for acting as a member of the London County Council while she was disqualified in so acting. It has been established that a woman has no right to so act. Judgement was given against the defendant in the sum of £25 for each offence, making in all a total of £125 and costs. An appeal may be made.

The Imperial Parliament re-assembled on Tuesday. The Queen's speech dealt with Portuguese matters, which are still unsettled, and stated that negotiations have been commenced in respect of the Newfoundland Fisheries Question. The condition of Ireland was referred to, and Her Majesty expressed regret that the potato crop had failed, and trusted that the measures of her Government may mitigate the evil and prevent the probability of its return. Compulsory education has of recent years imposed heavy burdens upon the poorer people, and measures are to be taken to alleviate them. Several other matters of importance were also dealt with, and Parliament has some hard work before it.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.	
<b>SUGARS.</b>	
Cut Loaf.....	8
Granulated.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Circle A.....	6 1/4
White Extra C.....	6
Standard.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Extra Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
<b>TEA.</b>	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
Fair.....	20 to 23
Good.....	25 to 29
Choice.....	31 to 33
Extra Choice.....	36 to 36
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Barbadoes.....	35 to 36
Demerara.....	31 to 38
Diamond N.....	48
Porto Rico.....	35 to 36
Cienfuegos.....	33
Trinidad.....	33 to 34
Antigua.....	33 to 34
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
Bright.....	42 to 58
<b>Biscuits.</b>	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2
Soda.....	6 1/2
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.00 to 5.00
Gravensteins.....	3.50 to 5.00
Oranges, new Jamaica.....	6.50
Lemons, per case.....	8.00
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	8.00
Onions, American, per lb.....	3 1/2
Canadian.....	2 1/2 to 2 3/4
Dates, boxes.....	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7 to 8
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	12
small boxes.....	11 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	none
Pineapples, per doz.....	none
Bananas, per bunch.....	1.50 to 2.50

FISH FROM VESSELS.	
<b>MACKEREL—</b>	
Extra.....	21.00 to 25.00
No. 1.....	22.00 to 24.00
2 large.....	20.00 to 22.00
3.....	18.00 to 19.00
2 large.....	17.00 to 18.00
3.....	16.00 to 17.00
Small.....	7.50
<b>HERRING.</b>	
No. 1, Shore July.....	4.50 to 4.75
No. 1, August, Round.....	3.75 to 3.00
September.....	3.75 to 3.00
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	none
Bay of Islands, Split.....	2.25 to 2.50
Round.....	none
ALWIVES, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25
<b>COUFIN.</b>	
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.50
Bank.....	4.00 to 4.25
Bay.....	4.00 to 4.25
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00
HADDOCK, per ql.....	2.75 to 3.00
HARK.....	2.00 to 2.25
POISK.....	2.00 to 2.50
COLLOCK.....	1.50
HARK SOUNDS, per lb.....	12 1/2
COB OIL A.....	25

BREADSTUFFS.	
There has been a slight easing off in prices with a quiet business doing.	
We reduce quotations about five cents on flour, but there is no change in cornmeal or oatmeal.	
<b>FLOUR.</b>	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.25 to 6.35
High Grade Patents.....	5.35 to 5.45
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.10 to 5.15
Straight Grade.....	5.00 to 5.15
Superior Extras.....	4.80 to 4.90
Good Seconds.....	4.50 to 4.60
Graham Flour.....	4.60 to 5.00
Oatmeal.....	5.00 to 5.10
Rolled.....	5.15 to 5.30
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.25 to 3.35
Rolled Wheat.....	5.0
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	20.00 to 21.50
Shorts.....	23.00 to 25.00
Middlings.....	26.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn, including bags.....	32.00 to 33.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulse.....	31.00 to 32.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.60 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	52 to 53
P. E. I. Oats.....	51 to 52
Hay per ton.....	12.00 to 13.00

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

PROVISIONS.	
Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
Am. Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	17.00 to 17.50
American, clear.....	18.00 to 19.00
P. E. I. Mess.....	17.00 to 17.50
P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
Prime Mess.....	12.00 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	none
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE.	
Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
in Small Tubs.....	20 to 22
Good, in large tubs, new.....	18 to 20
old.....	7 to 10
Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Township, new.....	20 to 22
Western.....	16 to 17
old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	10
Antigonish.....	10 1/2

The Use Of

Harsh, drastic purgatives to relieve constiveness is a dangerous practice, and more liable to fasten the disease on the patient than to cure it. What is needed is a medicine that, in effectually opening the bowels, corrects the costive habit and establishes a natural daily action. Such an aperient is found in

Ayer's Pills,

which, while thorough in action, strengthen as well as stimulate the bowels and excretory organs.

"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels became regular and natural in their movements. I am now in excellent health."

—Wm. H. DeLauncett, Dorset, Ont.  
"When I feel the need of a cathartic, I take Ayer's Pills, and find them to be more

Effective

than any other pill I ever took."—Mrs. B. C. Grubb, Burwellville, Va.

"For years I have been subject to constipation and nervous headaches, caused by derangement of the liver. After taking various remedies, I have become convinced that Ayer's Pills are the best. They have never failed to relieve my bilious attacks in a short time; and I am sure my system retains its tone longer after the use of these Pills, than has been the case with any other medicine I have tried."—H. S. Sledge, Welmar, Texas.

Ayer's Pills,

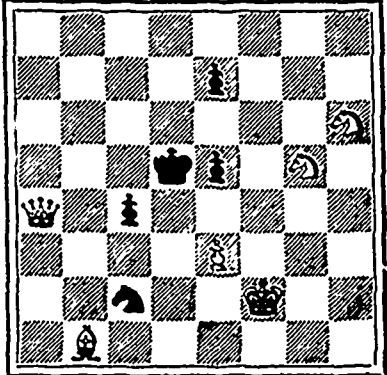
PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine

**Chipman Brothers,**  
HALIFAX.  
**WHOLESALE HARDWARE,**  
**NAILS, IRON, STEEL,**  
**PAINT OILS, GLASS, &c.**  
AT LOWEST PRICES.

**CHESS.**  
Solution of Problem No. 43.—B to KB5. Solved by C. W. L.  
**GAME NO. 46.**  
Game played at Toronto Chess Club, October 29th, 1890, by A. T. Davison, of Toronto, and W. A. Brown, of Markdale, Ont.  
**IRREGULAR OPENING.**  
**WHITE.** W. A. Brown.  
1 P to K4  
2 Kt to KB3  
3 P to QB4  
4 Kt to QB3  
5 B to K2  
6 P to Q3  
7 B to K3  
**BLACK.** A. T. Davison.  
P to K4  
Kt to QB3  
B to B4  
KKt to K2  
Castles  
P to KR3  
B takes B

- 8 P takes B
  - 9 Castles
  - 10 Kt to Q5
  - 11 R to QB
  - 12 Q to Q2
  - 13 KP takes Kt
  - 14 Kt to R4
  - 15 P to KKt3
  - 16 Kt to Kt2
  - 17 R to KB2
  - 18 QR to KB
  - 19 P to K4
  - 20 Q to B3
  - 21 P to KR4
  - 22 Kt takes P
  - 23 P to KKt4
  - 24 R to Kt2
  - 25 Kt to B5
  - 26 KP takes B
  - 27 P to Q4
  - 28 Q takes P
  - 29 Q takes Q
  - 30 R to B4
  - 31 K to R2
  - 32 K to R3
  - 33 K to R4
  - 34 B to B3
  - 35 B to K2
  - 36 P to Kt4
  - 37 R to B3
  - 38 R from Kt2 to Kt3
  - 39 P to R4
  - 40 R to B f
- P to B4
  - P to Q3
  - B to K3
  - B to B2
  - Kt takes Kt
  - Kt to K2
  - Q to Q2
  - P to KKt4
  - B to Kt3 b
  - K to R2
  - R to B2
  - P to B5
  - Kt to KKt1
  - P takes RP c
  - R to Kt2
  - Kt to B3
  - Q to K2
  - B takes Kt
  - QR to KKt1
  - P takes P
  - Q to K6 +
  - P takes Q
  - R to K1
  - K to Kt1
  - K to B2
  - K to Kt4
  - Kt to Q2
  - K to B3
  - K to K4
  - K to Q5
  - Kt to B3
  - R to K5
  - R to R4 mate

PROBLEM No. 45.  
By Mrs. W. J. Baird, London.  
BLACK 5 pieces.



**WHITE 6 pieces.**  
White to play and mate in 2 moves.  
**NOTES.**  
a Not good. An obstructive move.  
b Black has now a promising game.  
c If P takes KtP Black's position would have been much broken up.  
d This is bad and comprises what little position White had. Q to K's 1 would have been better.  
e White by these three last moves of the King walks bravely to his fate.  
f Overlooking the mates K to R3 or R to Kt2 would have been better.—  
*The Week.*

**SOUTH-END**  
**Door, Sash & Moulding Factory & Planing Mills,**  
81 & 83 PLEASANT STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.  
**E. GIBSON & SONS,** - - - Proprietors.  
Doors, Sashes, Frames, Mouldings, Planing, Tongue and Grooving, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Band Sawing, Etc., Etc.,  
And every description of work usually done in a first-class Factory. Estimates furnished for every description of work. Every facility for loading direct from the wharf. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. TELEPHONE NO. 130.

**JOHN F. KELLY,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURER OF  
**Harness, Collars, Horse Boots, Horse Clothing, &c.**  
ALSO—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
Saddlery Hardware, Patent Leathers, Harness Leathers, Harness Makers' Supplies, &c.  
**33 and 35 BUCKINGHAM ST., - HALIFAX.**

# LEITH HOUSE.

Established 1818.

## KELLEY & GLASSEY,

SUCCESSORS TO ALEX. McLEOD & Co.

### Wine and Spirit Merchants,

HALIFAX, N. S.

## MACKINTOSH & McINNIS,

BUILDERS, LUMBER DEALERS ETC.,

MACKINTOSH & McINNIS' WHARF,

LOWER WATER STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.,

Keep constantly on hand all kinds of

LUMBER, TIMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash. CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR WOOD & BRICK BUILDINGS

## THOMAS REARDON,

IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS,  
VARNISHES, WHITE LEADS,

GLASS,  
WALL PAPERS & DECORATIONS

PICTURE AND ROOM MOULDINGS,  
WINDOW SHADES,

Winsor & Newton's ARTISTS' MATERIALS

A New and Large Assortment of

Photogravures, Artotypes, Steel Engravings  
Chromos, Oil Paintings, &c.

SIGN WRITING, GLASS EMBOSING,  
PICTURE FRAMING, &c.

40 to 44 BARRINGTON ST.

For Coughs and Colds,  
Catarrh, Influenza,

Bronchitis, Asthma,  
Consumption, Scrofulous

and all Wasting Diseases,

USE

### PUTTNER'S EMULSION

of COD LIVER OIL,

WITH

HYPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

For all diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, as  
MENTAL ANXIETY, GENERAL DEBILITY, IM-  
PROVERISHED BLOOD, Etc., it is highly recom-  
mended by the Medical Profession.

St. Andrews N. B., 4th Oct., 1889.

MESSES. BROWN BROS. & Co.  
Being very much reduced by sickness and almost  
given up for a dead man, I commenced taking your  
PUTTNER'S EMULSION. After taking it a  
very short time my health began to improve, and  
the longer I used it the better my health became.  
After being laid aside for nearly a year, I last sum-  
mer performed the hardest summer's work I ever  
did, having often to go with only one meal a day  
I attribute the saving of my life to PUTTNER'S  
EMULSION.

EMERY E. MURPHY,  
Livery Stable Keeper

## BRICKS!

### THE MIRAMICHI STEAM BRICK WORKS,

Being now fitted up with new and improved  
machinery, will manufacture over 2,500,000  
Bricks this season. They are shipped  
hard and well proportioned. Good Wharfing  
facilities. Send for prices to

G. A. & H. S. FLETT.

NELSON, N. B.

### Shortest and Best Route to Boston.

— AND —  
All Points in the United States.

#### "S.S. HALIFAX,"

S. ROWLAND HILL, Commander, sails from  
Noble's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday  
Morning at 8 o'clock, a. m., and from  
Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every  
Saturday at noon.

This New Steel Clyde Built Steamer is the  
finest and Fastest Passenger Steamship  
between Boston and Nova Scotia, and is

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

#### S.S. "CARROLL,"

CAPT. GEO. H. BROWN, sails from Halifax  
every SATURDAY at 4 o'clock, p. m. and  
from Lewis' Wharf, Boston; every  
WEDNESDAY at noon.

This Steamer is well known in the Boston  
trade, and has been thoroughly overhauled  
and repainted for the summer traffic.

Passengers arriving Tuesday and Friday  
Evenings can go directly onboard steamers  
without extra charge.

Through Tickets for sale and Baggage  
checked through from all Stations on the  
Intercolonial Railway, at the Offices of the  
Steamers in Halifax, and at 34 Atlantic  
Avenue, Boston.

## THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.  
For public purposes, such as Educational Estab-  
lishment and large Hall for the St. John  
Baptist Society of Montreal.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890.

From the Month of July.  
July 9, August 13, September 10, October 3,  
November 12, December 10.

SIXTH MONTHLY DRAWING DEC. 10, '90.

3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.  
Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

TICKET, . . . . . \$1.00

11 TICKETS FOR . . . . . \$10.00

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

#### List of Prizes.

1 Prize worth \$15,000	\$15,000 00
1 " " 5,000	5,000 00
1 " " 2,500	2,500 00
1 " " 1,250	1,250 00
2 Prizes " 1,000	1,000 00
5 " " 250	1,250 00
25 " " 50	1,250 00
100 " " 25	2,500 00
500 " " 15	3,000 00
1000 " " 10	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 " " 25	2,500 00
100 " " 15	1,500 00
100 " " 10	1,000 00
999 " " 5	4,995 00
999 " " 3	2,997 00

3134 Prizes worth \$52,740 00  
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,  
81 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

### THE LITTLE WHITE KING.

The king in his carriage is riding by,  
The little white king so fair;  
Robed in ermine and crowned with gold—  
Daintiest raiment his soft limbs enfold—  
Claiming obeisance of young and of old  
With right imperial air.

The king in his carriage is riding by,  
The little white king so sweet;  
And his loyal subjects linger to trace  
The winsome smile on the baby face,  
While humbly they sue for his royal grace,  
Who holds the world at his feet.

Make room, make room for the little white king,  
The little white king so dear;  
For we hear with his passing a flash of wings,  
A far-off thrilling of sweet harp strings,  
And our hearts up-lift to holier things,  
While heaven itself seems near.

—Faith Fulton, in Toronto Empire.

### MARJORIE.

Marjorie, under the hawthorn tree,  
Sits and dreams on a summer day,  
Liste to the robin, blythe and free,  
Thrilling his song on a blossoming spray.  
Dainty and sweet as the flowers of spring,  
Happier she, than the birds, I ween,  
Dreaming of joys the years will bring—  
Life is beginning at sweet sixteen!

Marjorie, under the hawthorn tree,  
Keeping a tryst in the moonlight pale,  
Listening, while Someone eagerly  
Whispered a story—the old, old tale,  
Marjorie's eyes, like the violet blue,  
Smile through her tears as the tale is done,  
Doubts she not that each word is true  
Life is joyous at twenty-one.

Marjorie, under the hawthorn tree,  
Waits in vain at the trysting place;  
Waits while the shadow silently  
Deepens and grows on her pale, sad face.  
Gone are the summer's fruits and flowers,  
Naught is left but the myrry and rue;  
Lonely she waits through the weary hours—  
Life is bitter at twenty-two.

Marjorie, under the hawthorn tree,  
Sweetly sleeps till the judgment day;  
Over her grave fall tenderly,  
Snow-white leaves from the blossoming spray.  
Near her the robin, blythe and free,  
Warbles his roundelay o'er and o'er;  
Naught can awaken sweet Marjorie—  
Life is over at twenty-four!

—Alice Huntingdon, in Toronto Empire.

### BOOK GOSSIP.

"VOICES AND UNDERTONES," in song and poem, by William P. McKenzie, is a volume of pure, tuneful and wholesome verse. The author published a charming little work, entitled "A Song of Trust," about three years ago, which gave a promise of which the present volume is partly a fulfilment. Yet more may confidently be expected from this young singer. His lofty inspiration is shown in the opening poems, spoken "In His Name," and his song of The Drawing is a bright forecast, from which we give one verse:—

"Let us help emancipation and the time of mercy, when  
'Mong the rulers in our councils shall be mothers of us men,—  
Open harem and zenana; where the shadows overbrood  
Woman held plaything or captive, teach that God sends equal good,  
Equal freedom, equal honor, by the right of Human-hood."

In "Undertones" we catch here and there echoes of Browning; in the following poem they are distinctly audible:—

#### EXPOSTULATION.

Call it "duty,"  
So wilt not come?  
Fading is beauty,  
Lips will grow dumb.  
Youth comes but one time,  
Joy in it, Dear;  
Now is thy sun-time,  
Blossoms are here.

Spring smiles in gladness,  
Why, Love, delay,  
'Till in dim sadness  
Thou seekest lost May?

"To spring-woods heaving  
Showers may drip!"  
Youth hath for wasting  
Warmth at the lip

Braving the showers  
Fear thou no chill:  
Sunlight and flowers  
Follow "I will."

Prudence cold-hearted  
Shivering at fire,  
Would keep us parted,  
Quench out desire.

There, be together,  
Head bowed with head—  
Autumn's chill weather,  
Youth's passion dead.

Grand-dame hath kindness,  
Wise for the past;  
Wiser is blindness,  
Love first and last!

All the poems in this book are worth reading, there is a noble, sweet or

pretty idea onshrined in every one of them. Space, or want of it, forbids our giving any further extracts. The book is attractively bound and well printed. Published by Messrs. Hart & Company, Montreal, and Equity Publishing Co., New York. Messrs. Hart & Company are also bringing out a book of poems of Wilfred S. Skeats, entitled "The Song of the Exile, Visions and Miscellaneous Poems," as well as the promised volume of verse by "Soranus," Mrs. S. Frances Harrison. The latter, especially, will receive a cordial reception from lovers of Canadian verse.

From the publishing house of Leo & Shepard, Boston, comes a little volume dealing with a most interesting epoch in American Colonial history. "THE TAKING OF LOUISBURG," by Samuel Adams Drake, recounts the causes which led up to this event, describes the geographical and topographical features of the country surrounding the stronghold, both as it was and is, and tells in an entertaining style the story of the siege. It is the second volume of the series of "Decisive Events in American History." Illustrated with maps and cuts. Leo & Shepard, Boston, and Charles T. Dillingham, New York.

"THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD." What is it? Those who do not know had better at once read the 13th Chapter of I Corinthians, and then Henry Drummond's little book. It tells what all toil-worn, earth-stained souls need to have to sweeten and refine their lives and cause a fragrance and odour of sanctity to breathe from them to others. "The Greatest Thing in the World!" If we could all have it the millennium would dawn at once. The book itself is the report of an address delivered to students at Northfield, Mass., and has been published in several foreign languages. The edition published by James Pott & Co., 14 and 16 Astor Place, N. Y., is the only authorized one. It will do any one good to read it, and all who have read "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" know that Henry Drummond's work is thoughtful, powerful and convincing.

People who read the books of the day will observe that not only is Canadian literature making rapid growth, in quantity and quality alike, in the face of very heavy odds, but the attention of foreign writers is turning to Canadian subjects. For novelist, poet and historian Canada has many rich fields yet unworked. Canadian subjects seem to have brought good luck to such outside writers as have adopted them. The great names of Longfellow and Parkman will at once occur to the reader in support of our claim. It has also been the fortune of Mrs. Catherwood to write her very best on a Canadian theme. We refer, of course, to the delightful "Romance of Dollard," which perpetuates one of the most heroic episodes in Canadian story. Latest comes Mr. W. H. H. Murray, so well known as "Adirondack Murray," with a series of Canadian Idylls. Two of these, "Mamelous" and "Ungava," come to us in one volume from a Boston house; and the concluding Idyll, to be called "Mistassini," is well under way. The two tales before us are altogether unique in American literature. They are finished to perfection, in a quaint but clear and colorful style, and their subject matter and setting are entirely new. The scenes are laid on the Saguenay, in the interior of Labrador, and beside the terrific and icy tides of Ungava Bay. The tales, which are in sequel, are filled with mystery and daring romance, accompanied by a vivid naturalism that makes credible the strangest fictions of the romancer's brain. In the notes scattered lavishly through the volume there is enough of curious and suggestive learning to equip a score of imitators.

The London *Truth* has a way of showing off shams and exposing toadys that is refreshing. It says:—"A contemporary eulogizes Princess Beatrice's translation from the German of 'Adventures of Count Albert of Erbach,' as 'remarkably intelligent, and it quite catches the spirit of the author.' The value of this paenegyric may be estimated from the fact that the book has not yet been published! I hear that Princess Beatrice has been 'advised' respecting her work by Sir Theodore Martin." Of course criticizing a Royal author is delicate work, but it is almost as much of a *faux pas* to praise before the event as to pick out faults afterwards.

Talking of books reminds us of a good story told about Thackeray. It is from Mr. B. ale's reminiscences, which are published under the title of "The Light of Other days." The occasion was a dinner at "Our Club," at which, among other literary celebrities, Thackeray was present, and Angus B. Reach, the novelist, who insisted upon his patronymic being read "Reeack," not Reach:—"This reading was always strongly opposed and condemned by Thackeray. Some allusion was made to the disputed point. Evidence in favor of the author's view of his own name was cited and allowed to prevail. Near him, among the desert, there chanced to be a dish of fruit. 'Mr. Angus B. Reeack,' said Thackeray, across the table, 'I'll trouble you for a peesack.'"

#### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The International Brick and Tile Company, Limited, of Bridgetown N. S., expect to do a large business next spring. Their brick is very highly spoken of by those who have used them. They are said to be the finest common brick yet made in the Province. The Company was late in getting to work this season, and so did not have as large a quantity of brick to dispose of as they otherwise would have had.

The Londonderry iron company are pushing forward their work of prospecting for ore with some vigor. The hills round about are being ransacked. On the hill slope just west of the old charcoal furnace they are driving two drifts into the side of the mountain, and building an incline to load the ore on the cars beneath. A new and more modern style of blasting furnace is being erected for reducing the ore somewhat before it goes to the blast furnace. It will be about 65 feet to the top, and will be heated with gas. It is hoped that the new improvements will greatly help in the manufacture of iron.—*Herald*.

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## CHIMES.

This week is the last of the Lytell engagement at the Academy of Music "Harbor Lights" was presented on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings in first rate style. The new scenes were much admired. The attraction last night was "The World," which will be repeated this and tomorrow evenings.

A test of fire engines was made near the post office on Monday afternoon in the presence of several fire wardens. No. 1 and No. 4 engines were attached to hydrants and the hose stretched along Bedford Row and up Cheapside to opposite the main doors of the post office. One inch nozzles were used. The test showed that No. 1 engine, which has been in use for upwards of twenty-five years, did just as efficient work as No. 4, which is little more than two years old. The side walks as well as the middle of the streets in the vicinity were afterwards in a very dangerous condition from ice, but no accidents occurred and the next morning was mild and the ice melted.

The approach of Christmas is impressed upon us by the appearance of the shops. Already they are beginning to put on their festive aspect, and one is tempted to buy things just because they are so pretty, whether they need them or not.

We have had too much of very wet and penetrating rain recently for any kind of out of door exercise to be enjoyable. There is no place like home.

The "King's Daughters," of Dartmouth, opened their bazaar in Christ's Church school house yesterday afternoon, continuing this afternoon and evening. The ladies have been working hard for this event for a long time, and deserve a liberal patronage. The order is undenominational, and the proceeds of the sale will be devoted to supplying poor people with necessaries during the winter.

A Scottish concert will be given this evening by the choir of Chalmers' Church. Instead of the works of Burns, as at former concerts, the period for a time before the landing of the "Pretender" to Culloden's fatal field will be illustrated in song. "An evening with Prince Charlie and the '45" will no doubt draw a large audience, especially when such well known vocalists as Mr. S. Crawford and Miss Lizzie Mackenzie are numbered among the soloists. Mr. Raimy, of Pine Hill, will give the connecting readings.

Next Sunday will be St. Andrew's day, and the members of the North British Society will attend St. Andrew's Church in the evening to hear the Rev. D. M. Gordon preach. On Monday evening a conversazione will be held in Masonic Hall. Mrs. G. S. Campbell will be hostess, and the affair promises to be brilliant. Nearly the whole building will be thrown open, and a splendid programme of Scottish music has been arranged. The annual dinner of the Society has been abandoned this year in honor of the conversazione.

The opening concert of the Orpheus Club's season took place in Orpheus Hall on Thursday of last week, and was, as is always the case, listened to by a large, fashionable and critical audience. The programme was a mixed one, consisting of solos, duets, choruses and orchestral pieces. Much of the music was of a dreamy, slumberous quality, soft, sweet and soothing. All the choruses by the Club and Ladies' Auxiliary except the last were of this type. The audience was sparing of applause until Herr Doering's cello solo, accompanied by Frau Marianna Doering-Brauer, awoke the people to the fact that they were hearing something very good, and a vociferous encore was the result. Mrs. Taylor sang "Master Windows" with fine feeling, and in response to an encore gave a bright little song which highly pleased the audience. Mrs. Campbell's solo "Lascia Ch'io Pianga" also elicited a recall, when she gave "Come Ye by Athole" in a soul stirring manner, which made one wish that Mrs. Campbell would always sing Scotch songs. Mr. Gillis rendered his songs "Once Again" and "Contrasts" well, but we liked him better in the duet, "Evening Song," with Mrs. Taylor. "Laddie," a duet by Mrs. Campbell and Dr. Slayter was also pretty. Of the two numbers given by the new orchestra, the selection from Faust was the finest and the orchestra acquitted itself splendidly. In the closing chorus, "The Magic of Spring," the Club, Ladies' Auxiliary and orchestra all joined in and made sweet harmony. A number of new voices have been added to the ranks of the choristers and the Club generally appears to be in a flourishing condition. The new chairs are a tight fit and the rows are placed too closely together for comfort, or rather it is indeed solid comfort when once the audience is seated. But this is a trifle, and people will have to do what a child advised her mother to do when trying on a tight dress, and "sweat in." At any rate the chairs are better than the pews, and we must be thankful for small favors.

## COMMERCIAL.

The "quiet spell" in trade still continues, and the actual movement in all lines is in considerable.

The present indications are that lumbering operations will, if the season proves favorable, be carried on more energetically and on a larger scale than ever before in all of the Nova Scotian forest sections. Already preliminary preparations are well forwarded, and many gangs are now in the woods mak-

ing camps and otherwise getting ready for the winter's work. A general review of the whole business field shows that the situation is satisfactory and the feeling at present is hopeful enough. The recent financial disturbances, though they have not had any effect on the general position in Canada, tend to create a cautious spirit which is no great drawback in the long run. Money is tight, but this cannot now affect the country position to any material extent as, owing to the special conditions that prevailed during the fall, the great bulk of the produce has already been marketed.

According to the New York *Bulletin's* tables the fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of October proved gratifyingly light in comparison with the record of the same month last year. The following table shows a most welcome decrease from previous years:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.
January .....	\$16,040,000	\$ 6,398,700	\$ 9,179,300
February .....	11,213,500	12,800,000	7,387,025
March .....	9,918,100	10,912,000	8,466,300
April .....	11,326,350	16,987,000	8,285,520
May .....	9,188,500	9,915,300	8,838,100
June .....	9,594,400	7,755,000	5,655,000
July.....	10,608,470	11,020,500	14,723,500
August.....	10,226,000	11,153,850	9,009,100
September .....	10,624,700	9,735,000	6,943,700
October .....	5,945,500	8,366,600	7,279,500

Total..... \$104,595,520 \$104,562,850 \$ 85,767,045

To afford an approximate idea of the vastness of English enterprises in South America, we may state that according to the "Investors' Monthly Manual," London, England, the highest total value of South American & South African investments during the past year was \$1,455,000,000, which on Oct. 31st was reduced to \$1,165,000,000, showing a shrinkage of about \$290,000,000. This tremendous annihilation of values has since the 31st of October been increased to over \$400,000,000. The great surprise therefore is that those giants of finance, the Baring Bros., who dealt in these loans and securities, stood the strain as long as they did. The effacement of this enormous amount of capital within about three months, is bound to pierce the vitals of more victims than the Barings, although the evidence thereof may not come to the surface for some time. Nearly every line of staple merchandise has been affected by the astounding obliteration of capital that has taken place on both sides of the Atlantic, breadstuffs, iron, sugar, cotton, having been depressed and their values depreciated by the revolutionary changes that have been brought about by undue speculation in stocks and other ventures, along with the scarcity of money which this state of things invariably occasions.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date			
	Nov. 21.	week.	Nov. 21.	Nov. 21.	Nov. 21.	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States.....	245	200	259	253	153	8947	10107	8902	8704
Canada.....	38	46	34	14	18	1453	1446	1532	1146

**DRY GOODS.**—The movement in this branch of trade is limited to a light movement in an odd way with nothing special to mention. The sorting-up trips have on the whole been fair, while first trips with special lines of spring samples are also fairly encouraging. Travellers are now commencing their general trips, and reports from some already out are favorable. One favorable feature is light stocks, as dealers have been operating very cautiously of late. This is sufficiently indicated by the results of the sorting-up trips, which further diminished stocks in wholesalers' hands. The city trade has been fair, though recent unfavorable weather has been against it. The position generally is firm as regards prices, and firmness is reported in cottons and woollens at primary centres.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—There is practically nothing going in the heavy metal business at present. No transactions are reported here. Warrants in Glasgow have come down by the run having fallen off 1s. 5d. on one day in the early part of the week under review, and further since then. This would indicate extensive liquidation by "bull" operators. There has been a heavy fall in ingot tin in London, Straits falling 70s. in two days. Tin plates are active and are moving out well at steady prices. Pig lead is steady and lead pipe firm at the recent advance. Iron pipe has an easier feeling. In fact all lines are just about the same and no change is anticipated before the turn of the year.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The local flour market continues to run quiet and presents no noteworthy feature. The feeling is unchanged and though the reaction in the West had some effect on the talk it had but little in actuality. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat and corn in Liverpool, off coast and on passage rather firmer. Weather in England warm for the season. The Chicago market has had a weak tone throughout, but prices are about the same as at our last report. In New York wheat declined 3c. to 1½c., corn and oats were weak, but transactions in both were very small at unchanged prices.

**PROVISIONS.**—In the local market a good demand for pork has been passing, dealers reporting a fairly free movement, particularly in packed short cuts. There has been a fair pack of short cut, but unfortunately, on account of the high price of grain the farmer is marketing his hogs in rather poor condition, and in consequence the short cut packed this season throughout Canada will be much thinner than usual. The same state of affairs exists also in the States. Prices have been reduced in order that the new pack may compete with the heavier pack in stock. The only change in the Liverpool provision market has been a decline of 9d. in lard. The Chicago provision market continues to drop. Pork declined another 10c. to 12½c. Lard showed a decline of 2½c. to 5c. The cattle markets were steady.

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**—Fine late-made table butter has found patrons at steady prices, but anything off in color or flavor is difficult to move.

Cheese is very quiet. Increasing quantities are coming into commission houses, which shows that there is no scarcity in the country.

SUGAR.—The sugar market is in about the same position that it was last week. There is a good, steady trade doing at the refineries, and while buyers are not investing largely they are buying often. Referring to the progress of the sugar crop, a Cuban journal says:—"A cause that will bear heavily against the early opening of the campaign is the difficulty under which the majority of the planters have, and are still laboring, to raise funds in order to complete their last arrangements, merchants, owing to the uncertainty of the future course of the market, and speculators, who have as yet been able to dispose only of a small part of their old stocks, are quite reluctant for the present to enter into new transactions." Mr. Licht's report of Oct. 18, 1890, gives the following estimate of the European beet sugar production of the 1890-91 campaign, as follows:—

	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Germany.....	1,250,000	1,264,000	990,604	959,166
Austria.....	780,000	753,078	523,242	428,616
France.....	800,000	787,989	466,767	392,824
Russia.....	530,000	466,000	526,387	441,342
Belgium.....	200,000	229,480	145,804	140,742
Holland.....	50,000	55,813	46,040	39,280
Other countries.....	75,000	80,000	87,000	79,980

Together.....3,685,000 3,627,967 2,785,844 2,481,950  
Since the above estimate was made, Mr. Licht has increased it by 25,000 tons, making the total crop of beet sugar for 1890-1, 3,710,000 tons, against 3,627,000 tons for the year previous, showing an increase of 83,000 tons. The total crop of cane sugar is estimated at 2,328,000 tons, against 2,254,000 tons last year, so that it is expected the production of cane and beet sugar combined will show an excess of about 175,000 tons over that of last year. The natural conclusion is that with low prices a largely increased consumption must be experienced during the coming season. Cable advices from London report a dull and lower market for both cane and beet, Java being quoted easier at 14s. 10d., and refining at 13s. 6d. Beet is quoted at 12s. 6d., November and December delivery.

MOLASSES.—The molasses market is quiet but continues firm. The stock in Montreal is now practically in three hands, the largest holders being the Boston firm. No more of their purchases has been sent across the line, and no one seems to know if more will be.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The local tea market continues quiet. Blacks, especially low grades, worth from 5½d. to 7d. are very firm in England. The coffee market rules easier, and consumers are buying more freely, retailers' stocks being about exhausted. Alstons, Scott & Co., Colombo, write as follows:—"Plantation Coffee—The quantity on offer is very limited. Small sales have been made at prices ranging from 65.50 rs. to 67.50 rs. per cwt. f. o. b. Garden Parchment—Sales at 12.50 rs. to 12.75 rs. per bushel. Native Coffee—About 100 cwts. have changed hands at 5½ rs. per cwt. f. o. b. Cinnamon—Our market is somewhat firmer, and contracts to the extent of about 200 bales have been made at 29c. per pound first cost, dealers usual assortment."

FISH OILS.—Our correspondent at Montreal reports under date of the 25th.—"Newfoundland cod oil is steady at 37 to 39c. as to quantity. Halifax oil is very slow of sale and quotations range from 35c to 36c in round lots. Steam refined seal oil is firmer with sales at 51c. Cod liver oil is quiet but steady at 50c to 55c for Newfoundland and at 80c to 85c for Norway." The report from Gloucester, Mass., under the same date is as follows:—"Cod oil 27 to 30 cts. per gal.; medicine oil 60cts.; blackfish oil 55 cts.; monhaden oil 23 cts.; livers 30 cts. per bucket."

FISH.—The local market remains unchanged. Small quantities of cured and pickled fish of the various kinds are in daily receipt, but there are not enough coming in to affect prices or to perceptibly increase the stocks on hand. Irish mackerel are now coming to the front. At first, owing to the imperfect methods of curing which prevailed on the other side, the fish were of very poor quality, and hardly fit for commercial purposes. But to remedy this evil several Boston men visited the Irish coast and instructed the fishermen in the art of curing, that the fish exported by them might be suitable for American trade. This was a step taken in the right direction, for the quality of Irish fish has steadily improved from that day to this, and they have become the chief mainstay of the American market. The quality of Norwegian fish is excellent, and they are given the preference by the trade over all other mackerel. Of late these fish have been received in such large quantities in New York and Boston as to induce holders to lower their prices on Prince Edward Island fish, which are the finest quality of mackerel caught in American waters. A number of American vessels are fitting for the Newfoundland frozen herring fishery, and the fleet promises to be the largest in the history of this fishery. Although there is a duty of three quarters of a cent per pound on all fresh fish not used for bait, it is believed the U. S. Customs department will construe the law so as to exempt all fish brought in American vessels. Our outside advices are as below:—  
Montreal, November 25.—"There is a better demand, but still not so brisk as holders would like. Dealers are buying cautiously for fear another dispensation for Lent, like that of last year, should be announced, and although the Archbishop of Quebec has officially stated that there will not be, unless "la grippe" again makes its appearance, holders are very cautious in their purchases on this account. Stocks are light, and all the herring in the market are held by one firm. Very little cod is here, but more is arriving, and if the weather be moderate on the Atlantic coast further supplies will be received from Halifax. Prices show no change from last week's rates. Malpeques and Narrows oysters have sold at \$4 to \$5 per bbl., and we hear of nothing less than \$4 for good stock. Supplies have been scarce owing to con-

tinued stormy weather on the coast. Bulk are quoted at \$1.80 to \$2 for selected, and standard at \$1.40 per gallon. The American beds appear to have been largely fished out, as the oysters coming from the States are small, much smaller than last year. Prompt and wise action on the part of the Canadian Government is wanted more than ever, and might lead to valuable results. The Canadian beds have been neglected long enough. Labrador herrings have sold at \$5.40 to \$5.50 per bbl., about 1,000 bbls. selling at those figures for shipment to Western points, including Chicago and Milwaukee. Shore herring, which are almost as good as Labradore, have changed hands at \$5.25 to \$5.35. The Newfoundland Inspector has been here, and has just returned with a full report, and he intends to have things pretty well perfect next season, having seen the wants of this market. Dry cod is steady at \$5 per 112 lbs., and green cod is scarce and firm at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl. of 200 lbs. Sea trout \$8 to \$8.50 per bbl., and Newfoundland salmon \$14 per bbl. and \$21 to \$22 per tierce. All kinds of fresh fish appear to be scarce and high-priced. Fresh haddock and cod have sold at 5c. to 7c. per lb. The receipts of British Columbia salmon have stopped. The smoked fish market is quiet. We quote Yarmouth bloater \$1.25 per box of 60, and St. John \$1.25 per 100. Boneless cod 7c. to 8c. per lb., and boneless fish 5c. New finnan haddies 7½c. to 8c. per lb." Gloucester, Mass., November 25.—"We quote new Georges codfish at \$5.75 and \$5.87 a qtl. for large, and small at \$4.75 to \$5; Bank \$5 for large and \$4.50 for small; Shore \$5.50 and \$4.50 for large and small. Flemish Cap \$5.50 Dry Bank \$5.75, medium \$5.50. French codfish \$6 per qtl. Phillips Beach codfish \$7 per qtl. Cured cusk at \$4 per qtl.; hake \$2.25; haddock \$3.25; heavy salted pollock \$2.25, and English-cured do. \$2.75 per qtl. Boneless and prepared fish 4½c. to 5c. per lb. for hake, haddock and cusk, and 5½c. to 9c. for codfish, as to style and quality. Smoked halibut 6c. to 10c. per lb.; smoked salmon 18c per lb.; haddock 6c. per lb. Medium herring 14c. per box; tucks 14c; lengthwise 13c; No. 1's 12c.; bloaters 75c; canned trout \$1.50; fresh halibut \$2.20; salmon \$1.50; lobsters \$2.25; clams \$1; mackerel \$3.25; herring 85c; American sardines, quarter oils, \$3.87½, half oils \$6; three-quarter mustards \$3.75; spiced \$4.25 and \$5.50; clam and fish chowder \$2. Canned mackerel are in so small offering as to be entirely nominal in price. Canned salt mackerel are in small offering at \$6.50 and \$7 per doz for 5 lb. cans in cases. Labrador herring \$6.50 bbl.; med. split \$5; Nfld. do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do \$3.50; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$9.50; tongues \$8; alewives \$3.50; trout \$13; California salmon \$15; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16"

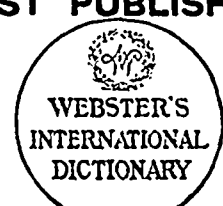
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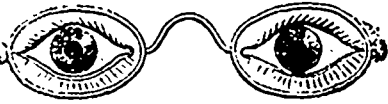
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# INCOGNITO.

OR, IS SHE FAIR FOR ME?

(Concluded.)

His studio was filled with memory sketches of Ellice in every mood and manner. Turn which way he would his eyes met the fair young face whose sweetness and purity seemed to him now the mockery of a fiend. He went round the room, turning one after other, these taunting likenesses to the wall. But in the excited state of his imagination this device rather aggravated than lessened his misery. To prolong this torture was impossible. The unhappy artist snatched up his hat again and went out.

Delgardie was in one of those desperate moods incidental to the crossing of a great passion, when action and movement are an imperious necessity, and the maddened spirit seems to chase the body before it. He walked on and on for hours without noticing where he was going, till thirst compelled him to stop at a roadside public-house and get a draught of ale. Even there he did not ask where he was, but as soon as he had drained his measure resumed his reckless walk.

However, heat and exhaustion, added to the soporific influence of the beer on his empty stomach, brought him to a pause at last. If there had not been a stile into some fields handy, and a shady place under a tree close to it, he would have thrown himself down under the hedge like a worn-out tramp. Happily none of the regular brotherhood perceived his presence; or he might have been lightened of his purse and watch during the heavy sleep into which he straightway sank.

It was evening when Delgardie awoke. When he had gathered up his wits and looked about him he came to the conclusion that he must be far on the way to Oakham; for right in front, at no great distance, was the high railway bank which he knew traversed the valley of the Dove between Bailsaw and the assize town of Butland. These places were only six or seven miles apart, so by keeping along the railway he was bound to reach one of them before night.

From the open fields, through which he had found a footway, the high embankment that traverses the south of Butland in a straight line was distinctly traceable for many miles; and across the landscape from the west came stealing presently what looked like a serpent of fire vomited by the sun, whose red edge still rested on the horizon. Although too out of heart to feel any interest in the phenomenal appearance of the approaching train Delgardie's eyes naturally and mechanically followed its movements.

Gazing thus idly till it was within perhaps a third of a mile of him, and he could see the bright reflections from its lighted carriages passing swiftly over the meadows in shadow below, he experienced a sudden thrill of horror. The engine had all at once disappeared, and the next instant two of the carriages plunging after it down the steep bank fell with a horrid crash into the roadway which skirted the embankment at that point. During the moment of awful silence which followed that precipitate plunge the spectator of the fell catastrophe stood petrified with horror; but shrieks and cries borne to his ears on the still evening air soon roused him from the brief torpor to ultra consciousness.

The first impulse of a sensitive nature over-strung was to turn away from the climax to all the shocks suffered in the short space of twenty-four hours. But Delgardie had too much manliness to yield to the promptings of an effeminate egotism; and moved with pity for the accumulated misery lying hidden from his sight on the other side of the embankment he forced his weary legs into a run and arrived on the scene of the accident in less than ten minutes. The footway through the fields took him back to the road he had quitted, which passed under an arch that tunnelled the embankment; and it was only on reaching the other side that Delgardie perceived that he was close to a considerable village, many of whose inhabitants were already busy on this heartrending scene of destruction and death.

The scene of ruin, agony and death which met his eyes as he emerged from the archway shut out thought or feeling for anything else. He was looking about to lend his assistance wherever it might be most needed, when a voice that sounded familiar called out:

"Help here, some one, for the love of Heaven!"

Delgardie turned quickly and recognized—the "general!"

That was no time for parleying or idle wonder. Promptly, and without a word of recognition passing on either side, the artist set himself to help the "general." Under a pile of shattered timber which had once been a Pullman car a man was lying. The "general" had been attracted to the spot by hearing a feeble groan, and his call for assistance was responded to by another man beside Delgardie. This person volunteered the fact that he was a gentleman's servant, and that "his master was somewhere in the smash." But the poor wretch under the shattered carriage was too buried to be recognizable. Before his deliverers could get him out the injured man ceased to stir or groan.

"Lend a light here, mate," called the gentleman's man to one of the railway company's servants who was passing with a bull's eye; and this person complying the black confused mass was suddenly illuminated.

"Heaven help him, he's dead; that's about what he is!" exclaimed the man with the lantern. "He's got the broken draw bar jammed down in his throat."

The three assistants bent forward to look over the railway official's shoulder, and a cry broke simultaneously from the lips of each. "Lord! it's Sir Joyce!" burst out the valet.

"Darlington!" ejaculated the "general."

"The man of the nut-wood!" gasped Delgardie.

Then from the gashed and purple face of the dead the eyes of each

turned on the other. The valet being the least affected person spoke first. "Beg pardon, gentlemen, you knew my master?" he inquired.

Delgardie remained silent.

"I am sorry to say I did," answered the "general," solemnly. "What was he doing here?"

"After the young lady, sir. Being acquainted with him you'll know she was took away on the quiet after the divorce, and he's never been able to find her—thank goodness!—up to yesterday."

\* \* \* \* \*

The artist started out of his attitude of listening expectancy.

"Where is she now?" he interjected.

"In safety," was the "general's" response.

Delgardie devoured him with his eyes.

Were the dead man and the living rivals for Ellice Mornington's favor? The horror of that suggestion, coming upon all the other horrors, mental and physical, which he had recently gone through, was too much for his exhausted system and starved stomach. The ground under his feet grew strangely unsteady; men and things around him began to reel; and then suddenly it grew dark.

\* \* \* \* \*

When the light returned he was lying on a sofa in a good sized, but simply furnished room, entirely strange to him, and, so far as he could see, he was alone. He rubbed his eyes and pinched his arm to convince himself of his own identity, and then pulled himself up to a sitting posture.

"Where am I?" he muttered, just above his breath.

"With friends," responded a low voice. But, low as it was, it electrified Delgardie. He jerked his head around and saw the woman he had been breaking his heart about quietly sitting behind the high scroll end of the sofa.

"Ellice?" he gasped, the formality of a title going down before the rush of glad emotion.

"You must not excite yourself," said the young lady gently. "You were taken ill after that fearful accident, and the 'general' had you brought here—to one of his convalescent homes."

The interrogatory torrent which surged to Delgardie's lips was not permitted to pass them; for at this juncture a woman, who looked like a hospital matron, and whom Ellice had secretly rung for on seeing her patient revive, entered the room with some jelly and a basin of beef tea.

The artist found himself compelled to attack these comestibles, and when he had once begun was surprised to find how much he was in need of them. Before he had emptied his bowl of soup the "general" and Mrs. Mornington came into the room. Both looked as if something momentous had happened to them; but the old lady's face in particular had a restfulness that was new to it.

"Of course you received the telegram I despatched to you this afternoon, Mr. Delgardie," began the "general;" "though your discovery that it came from Dovedale seems almost like *clairvoyance*."

"I have seen no telegram. It was only ten o'clock when I left Stamford. I—I—came here for—a walk," faltered Delgardie, rather at a loss to explain his erratic conduct.

"A walk!" repeated his hearers together; and Ellice exclaimed, "we thought you were in the accident that killed my father."

"Your father!" gasped the stupified artist. "Was—was—!"

"Sir Joyce Darlington was the husband of my daughter and the father of Ellice," interposed the old lady with dignity. He behaved in such a way as to drive his wife to the refuge of an obscure lodging, where she died four years ago; and from that time to this it had been my continual object to preserve my granddaughter from falling into her father's hands. If you are acquainted with the outlines of the Darlington and Danby divorce case, as you can scarcely fail to be, there is no need for me to tell you why I was willing to resign everything sooner than sacrifice my child to such a father."

"So Miss Mornington is Miss Darlington after all!" murmured the astounded painter, to whom this discovery came as the key to a mystery which had worried him ever since he found out that Mrs. Mornington was Ellice's maternal grandmother.

"The concealment of Ellice's true name was only one among many measures which her security forced me to adopt," responded Mrs. Mornington. "But without the aid of our dear and faithful friend, the Honourable Ashley Broadbent, who has even identified himself with our incognito to the extent of allowing us to call him by his pet name of 'General,' given him long ago by my late husband, because of his talent for organization—I really cannot say how we should have managed to exist."

"You know, my dear friend, I count on Miss Darlington making up my losses at *bezique* by extra liberality towards my *Home*," responded the old philanthropist, grasping Mrs. Mornington's tremulous palm with one hand, and with the other caressing the fair head of Ellice.

Meanwhile Delgardie sat like a man in a dream.

"Can't you forgive us for running away without giving you any explanation?" gently inquired Ellice, who assigned the changing expression of the artist's face to the workings of wounded feeling. Delgardie looked up. She had offered him an outlet for his overflowing remorse and love. A transforming smile broke over his face as he exclaimed—"What a sullen fellow you must think me! But in fact it is the happiness of finding you that stupified me. After been so inhumanly abandoned, I could not believe that fortune had reprieved me. You were cruel—cruel—but I forgive you on condition that next time you run away we go together."

Whilst he was saying this he managed to obtain possession of Ellice's hand and, instead of repulsing him, the little fingers clung round his own, and the sweet shy eyes for one brief instant met his.

\* \* \* \* \*

"There, my dear lady, I told you your perplexities would end that way," said the philanthropist cheerily to Mrs. Mornington, who sat smiling through her tears at the ecstatic lovers.

"Even had justice not cut short the career of Darlington, marriage would have been a royal road to freedom for his daughter, and I knew that was what Mr. Delgardie wanted directly he began to grow jealous of me."

"He wanted another thing which he may have now, may he not, grand-mama?" said radiant Ellice.

"If it be not derogatory to the dignity of Miss Darlington the heiress," insinuated the painter.

"Surely not after the duchess you baited us with," retorted the elder lady, shaking her white head at him.

So Ellice Darlington sat for Mr. Delgardie's 'Orphan,' and the next summer she went with her husband to look at their picture in the Paris salon. It made a great sensation, but not a greater sensation than the original made when she appeared in London society the succeeding winter.

## BEWARE OF THE COUNTRY!

### CHAPTER I.

In this beautiful England of ours you could find few prettier villages than Lulington in Blankshire. Seen from a distance it looked very much like one of the little hamlets in Birket Foster's pictures—surrounded with great trees, from the midst of which the church spire pointed upward. It was far enough away from the railway to have retained all the charm of old fashion; delightfully out of the world, and sufficiently removed from the "madding crowd" to satisfy the most retiring. There were but few houses in the place, and none of them of any pretension; the largest was the inn, the Blue Fox, with an appearance about it, with its overhauling upper storey, thatched roof and projecting bays, of enjoying an intimate acquaintance with the eighteenth century.

Though I say there was no house of any size actually within the village, there was an edifice within a quarter of a mile or so, the dignity of which would suffer severely if no mention were to be made of it. This was the Hall, a fine old Elizabethan building lying half buried in trees in great solitude. If you had asked in the village who lived there your ignorance would have astounded the rustic mind. You would be answered, with just a tinge of reproach in the tone, "Squire Nettley," or "Mr. Lionel Nettley," followed by some additional remark as "which the Nettleys have had the manor for generations," implying a grieved surprise at your lack of education.

It is in summer that Lulington looks its best; that goes without saying—the country always does; and, indeed, it seems to me that a rural winter is intolerably dreary.

It was because the place was so quiet, and simple, and refreshingly green (it was almost covered with the verdure of early summer) that Eustace Carlton, having lighted upon this out-of-the-world spot almost by chance, had decided to spend a holiday amidst such charming rusticity. He had been ill; his eyes were tired with much reading and overwork; and he was glad to obey his doctor's orders and leave town for a thorough change and a complete rest.

Behold then Mr. Carlton installed as the guest of old John Blufton, landlord of the Blue Fox. Old John was not sorry to entertain a gentleman who paid regularly and gave no trouble. Visitors were rare enough at Lulington I can assure you.

Carlton was in the position—happy or not let each reader settle for himself—which comparatively few of his fellows enjoy; he had no relations that he knew of; he was unmarried; he was without encumbrance in any shape or form; he had enough money to live upon. He worked at his profession—that of a barrister—because he liked it; if he had chosen to be idle—why, he might have been without any fear of poverty. Now, just because when he was at work he went at it as though his life depended on it, now in enforced idleness he gave himself up completely to the *role of flaneur*. It is an agreeable and rather dangerous *role*. He had come down to the place in order to do nothing, and he did it in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

The weather was brilliant, and he was out all day, coming in to his six o'clock dinner with no mere town appetite. At this meal it was the custom of old John, the landlord, who had been butler in a good family once on a time, who knew how things should be done, and who observed all necessary etiquette with an edifying punctiliousness—old John, I say, would wait upon his guest, and at such times, when encouraged by Carlton to do so, would unbend from his attitude of respectful silent attention, and discuss local matters with a fine gravity. Of course Carlton had seen the Hall, and naturally he wanted to know who lived there, and all about it.

"The Nettleys live there; fine old family, but uncommon proud people, especially Miss Hen."

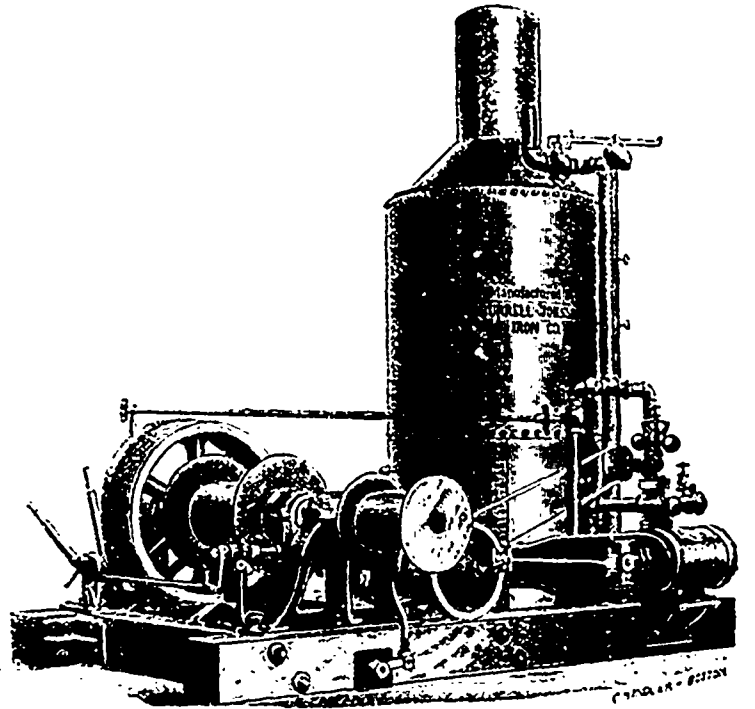
"Oh," said Carlton, when he had grasped that old John had spoken of the lady by the aspirated initial, "Miss Nettley is proud, is she?"

And then he asked more questions, and learnt that old Mr. Nettley and his daughter constituted the household at the Hall; that the daughter walked about a great deal attended by a large collie dog; that Mr. Nettley was nearly always indoors laid up with the gout; would not see anyone; would not have visitors at the house; and that it must be rather dull for the lady.

(To be Continued.)

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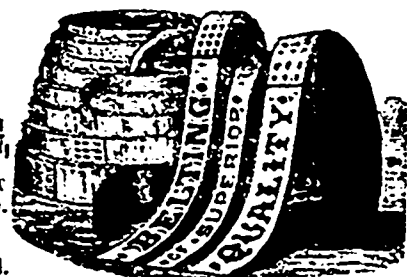
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**MINING.***Items From Our Travelling Correspondent.*

**BEAVER DAM.**—About 5 miles off the "Sheet Harbor Road," at a distance of some 12 or 15 miles from Sheet Harbor, is the unproclaimed mining district of Beaver Dam. It is now, probably, about 20 or 25 years since gold was first discovered in this district; but as yet no great amount of work has been done, and the mineral resources still remain comparatively undeveloped. Since the time of the discovery different Co.'s have successively operated at the mines of this section, but their working was limited in extent, and was attended by no important results. One of the leading concerns operating here during the earlier days was an English Company. This company erected a 15 stamp water mill, and expended a considerable amount of money, but abandoned their property after running for a short time. The next working of any importance, which we will mention, was by Mr. Yeadon, who began operations about five years ago. This gentleman, besides putting up a 4 stamp water mill, sank a great many shafts upon the property, and took out considerable quantities of ore, all of which has been crushed. He also did some good work in the way of draining; but taken on the whole, Beaver Dam has gained nothing by its past working, as the operations have not been vigorous or systematic enough to satisfactorily test the mines in regard to their real value. After working his property for about three years, Mr. Yeadon sold out in January of last year to the Beaver Dam Mining Company. This Company has not been doing any great amount of mining, but has given particular attention to testing the leads, both as to value and extent. About a year ago, Mr. Turnbull, who also manages the Empress Mine at Renfrew, succeeded the former agent of the company, and took charge of the affairs. Under his direction the work of testing has been continued, and as the results have been satisfactory, arrangements are now being made for carrying on operations on such a scale as may be justified by circumstances. Heretofore the crushing has all been done at the 4-stamp water mill erected by Mr. Yeadon; but this mill crushes so little ore and wastes so much gold, whilst being situated about half a mile from the mine, that it has been condemned as being inefficient and too expensive, and another mill is now in course of construction. The site of the mine is a slightly elevated clearing in the woods, bordering upon and extending into a swamp. There are on the property a great number of shafts from which ore has been taken, but very little tunnelling has been done. The mining operations of the present company have been confined to one main shaft, which has been sunk perpendicularly to the depth of 83 feet; cross-cuts from this shaft, to the distance of 40 feet south and 62 feet north, show about 31 leads, varying in width all the way from 1½ inches to 4 feet. They are now opening up slopes, driving levels and getting the mine in order for working. The pumping is done by a 4 inch plunger pump run by steam. Tests of the ore taken out give 11 dwt. per ton from clear quartz for about 16 feet down; below that depth the ore is of lower grade, but of such a large body that it is expected to pay well for the working. The leads which run nearly east and west dip towards the north, and have an average width of about 8 or 9 inches. Part of the surface plant consists of a large building, situated over the main shaft, serving the purpose of a shaft house, smithy, engine house and saw mill, all in one. In this building is a small steam engine, which furnishes power for pumping, hoisting and running the saw mill. This engine is not powerful enough to do the work properly, and so will be thrown into disuse as soon as the new crusher is completed, for then the new 50 horse-power engine, which will run the crusher, will also run the other machinery and gear. The saw mill is fitted up with all the necessary machinery, so that all the building material for the new crusher is sawed there, a proceeding by which a great deal of expense is saved. This new mill, which is situated right upon the property at a distance of about 100 feet from the main shaft, is a large 3-story building with one end so constructed that it may be taken bodily away should it prove necessary to increase the plant. Adjoining the mill is a large ell, which serves the purpose of boiler and engine house. They are putting in only ten stamps now, but the thoughtful provision of an adjustable end to the building admits of increasing the capacity to at least 40 stamps. The machinery is all of the latest improved, and this mill, which is after the Homestake pattern, will, when completed, be one of the best equipped in the country. The ore will be run by steam power in a self-dumping skip to the deck, broken there, and dumped into the bins, whence it will be run in self-dumping cars up the inclined track to the top of the mill; from there it will be carried into the batteries by self-feeders. It is also proposed to put in a concentrating plant for extracting the metal from the tailings. The Cornish Buddel machine is the one to be used.

Mr. Turnbull, who has a large experience in mining in different countries, appears to have every confidence in his ability to make the mine pay. He says he does not pity the great majority of capitalists who lose their money in gold mining, for all they want is for some one to tell them a very big lie, and make it appear very plausible and they are ready to invest. When a person, who has a property that, with careful management, will pay a fair dividend, goes to them, and represents his mine for what it is worth, they refuse to have anything to do with it; they want to have something wonderfully rich; they want to make money too fast, and as a consequence they speculate rashly and frequently lose more than they gain. And so it is; that, as a rule, the better class of capitalists do not invest in any of these bonanzas: they leave them for the gamblers, and thus find, as is always the case when the stakes are large, that the play is in the hands of some one sharper than themselves. It may be set down as a rule, that when a man has a property that will pay a fair dividend—and very few Nova Scotia gold mines will do more than that—he is content to represent it as it is. When the property is worthless, then it is that unscrupulous speculators get hold of

it, and boom it up as something grand; and then it is that capitalists need to be careful how they invest.

**WHITENURN**—Capt. W. J. Smart of the *Rossignol* (formerly Cushing) mine is in the city. The Editor of the *Gold Hunter* has recently visited the mine and gives a full description of the new crusher and of the property which we somewhat condense. "We were first shown the new improvements that are being made to transmit the power for the purpose of doing the hoisting, pumping and traming the ore from the mine. For this purpose a very high tower-like building has been erected with very solid and heavy timber. Next we were shown through the mill. We first entered by the ore floor, where we could see the process of feeding by hand, there being no rock-breaker nor automatic feeders. The mill consists of ten stamps, weighing 750 pounds each, and dropping when we were there at the rate of fifty drops per minute, and at that rate were crushing fifteen tons per day. We especially noticed the fine appearance of the plates, and from the test made for our benefit of the tailings have never seen a better result. We then went up on the cam floor, which was in perfect order, there being no grease, and everything very clean, neat and nice. After looking over the whole, we must say that it is one of the most perfect mills for its size, and does the greatest amount of work with the least apparent exertion, ever examined by us. The mill when running at a speed of sixty-five drops per minute crushes readily two tons to the stamp per day, and when running at its full capacity of seventy five drops to the minute crushes two tons and a half to the stamp per day, without risk in the loss of gold."

John McMillan and other parties, who have erected buildings over the shafts of the Palgrave Gold Mining Co. at Isaacs Harbor, have been sued by the latter Company, who claim damages to the amount of \$25,000.

**LIGHTING SYDNEY MINES.**—The *Amherst Gazette* says that the Canada Electric Co. has just been awarded a contract for lighting the coal mines near North Sydney with the incandescent system. The company is to put in 25 lights, some of which will be 800 feet underground. This is a new departure in coal mining and will be a great improvement on the old methods, affording absolute safety from fire damp, and giving the miners a much better light to work by than formerly. Sydney Mines therefore will be the first mine lighted with electricity in Nova Scotia. The same company has the lighting of North Sydney. The building is now being built up for that purpose.

Not in the history of the Cape Breton coal mines will the output be so great as this year. Indeed, the present facilities a tour various collieries does not appear to be sufficient to cope with the demand. With the consumption increasing year by year, as a result of the industries springing up all over the Dominion, the demand must increase, and the question is: What are our mining companies doing to meet this demand? It is true there are many coal areas undeveloped, and some are being opened up, but if the demand keeps on increasing as it has during the past few years, the various collieries will not be able to meet the demand.—*North Sydney Herald*.

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

District	Mill	Qtz. crushed.	Ozs. Gold
Sherbrooke	Goldenville	91	15½
"	Miners	78	23
Salmon River	Dufferin	475	103
Waverley	Wallace Mill	3	16
"	Lake View	1000	97½
"	Windsor Junction	140	7½
Cariboo	Moose River Co.	106½	29½
"	Damas Touquoy	444	45½
Uniacke	Phoenix	150	19½
East Rawdon	Rawdon Mill	212	60
15 Mile Stream	Egerton Co.	350	408
Renfrew	Free Claims	20½	10½
Wine Harbor	Napier Mill	654	16
† Central Rawdon	Central Rawdon	130	164
Montague	Annands	102	151½
"	Sept. return do	106	149½
Gold or Scraggy Lake	Gold mortared by Thos Baker		5½
* Surface soil and dump	364 tons		
Quartz	80 "		
† Surface soil	100 tons		
Quartz	30 "		

**CONGLOMERATES.**—The Stewiacke Valley conglomerates still continue to be an exciting subject amongst mining men. Mr. G. A. Goodhue of Chicago, a well known mining engineer who had previously visited the district, has returned from the States, and has again been looking over the properties in company with some of our most enterprising mining men.

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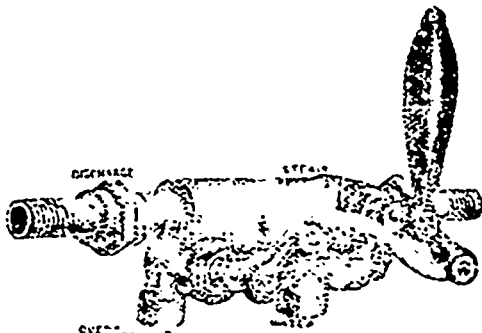
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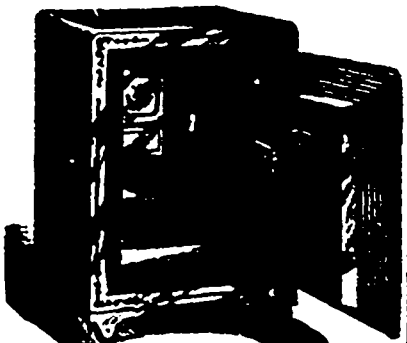
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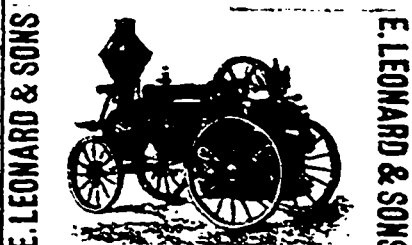
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### A NICKLE PLATED SUCCESS.

For the past year or two I have been an interested but silent as the grave reader of the opinions of great men, women, editors, or lawyers, doctors and thieves, as to whether marriage is a failure or not, and I have been surprised because no one has taken up the cudgels in defence of matrimony, the rock of salvation for the world. What does marriage mean? It means home, and home means the laughter of children, the smiles of women, the fragrance of flowers, the light of the hearthstone—a light that outshines the stars of Heaven.

Marriage is a nickle plated, everlasting success, and I can prove it. I knew a woman whose husband was fat, black, and 40; had stubby hands and always wore a paper collar too big for him, and "pants" too short, and yet his wife told me in a burst of confidence one day that she thought he was "real stylish." And I knew a young man who married a girl who was red headed, slab sided, as thin as a rail, and who overshadowed him as a beapole does a clothespin, and yet he actually described her to me before I saw her as "fair and most divinely tall."

And I was personally acquainted with a woman who was just exactly as homely as they make them, and her leading abomination was her walk. She seemed to be lurching all over, and sort of unjointed and then jointed up again as she meandered around. Boys ridiculed her, girls giggled as she passed by, and men stood off and swore about her as she went down the street, and yet positively her husband has been heard to say that "Sarrah Jane wasn't much a beauty, but she did have a nice, easy, careless gait."

Can you call any system a failure that makes people happy and contented with their possessions, that obliterates defects and offences, and reveals charms, attractions and beauties that under other circumstances you couldn't see with a telescope? Not much! The world is chuck full and running over with people like those described above, and in consideration of that fact I can but say, "Oh, love! where is thy sting? Oh! divorce, where is thy victory?"

Human nature may be a failure. I can't deny that, marriage is a howling success, and has done more for human nature, the bad material it has had to work with, than any condition or system that was ever invented. Away back when Adam was a young man—now I know Adam is a rather ancient subject, but you need not elevate your eyebrows in contempt, for you'll be ancient yourself some day—he found himself in the world one day—he did not know how and I don't know, do you? And the world was young and beautiful; the first flush and bloom was on the mountains and valleys, the flowers wondered at their own fragrance, the birds were thrilled by the sweetness of their songs, the waves broke into little ripples of delight at their own liquid beauty, and the stars of Heaven and the unfaded blue were above his head, and yet he wasn't satisfied.

One morning he was standing idly in the blushing dawn while the sparkling dew of novelty, innocence and variety lay thick around him, wondering why the days were so long and why there were so many of them, when suddenly out from under the swinging vines and the swaying foliage Eve came forth and passed lightly by. Adam saw that her cheeks were red and her eyes were bright, and he, too, went on; but he did not forget her, and he came early next morning and lingered near the path she had trod, and she came again.

Adam saw that her arms were white and rounded and her step was light, and he whistled a soft low whistle, with a sort of Oh won't you stay a moment cadence in the music, and Eve looked up, and I think right then he plucked a flower and offered it to her, and of course, she did not know what it all meant, but she glanced at the rose and then at him, and saw he was tall and strong and beautiful—and she began to understand; reaching out her hand she took the flower, and then for the first time in the world a woman smiled and blushed, and I suspect it was at that moment that the "morning stars first sung together."

After a while, in some primitive way, they were married, with love for high priest and the stars for witnesses, and made them a home—something that every man and woman strives, plans and works for, because there is no place on earth like it.

Marriage may be a failure in a few individual cases, where, for instance, a man swears everything black and blue on account of a piece of beefsteak or a cup of coffee, or where a woman opens her mouth, and in the short space of ten seconds makes a man's life a howling wilderness or sandy desert because she can't have everything she wants and have it right away. But marriage as a system is a nickel-plated, anti-monopoly, everlasting success.

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**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

**SOLUTION.**

**PROBLEM 193.**—To this problem we have received but one correct solution, and that was from Mr. George O. Forbes, Shubenacadie. The position was:—Black men 14, 15, king 16; white men 8, 22, 23; black to play and win.

16—12 8 3 24—27 16 19  
23 19 12—8 12 16 31—26  
15—24 3 12 27—31 b. wins.

**GAME No. 80—"Cross."**

Played last week between George O. Forbes and our Checker Editor.

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

a. Had Mr. Forbes played 11—15, which was a rather likely move, he would have lost as follows:—19 16, 12—19, 13 9, 6—22, 25 14, and white wins.

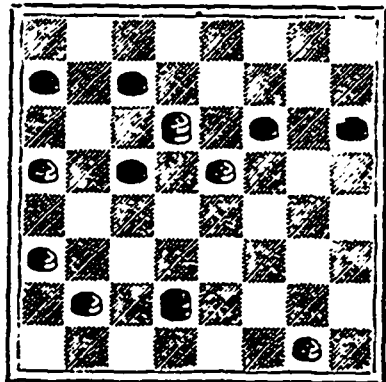
b. In looking over the game Mr Hamilton proposed the following variation at this point. It is, we think, well worthy of examination:—23—26 30 23, 15—19, etc

c. 25 22 at this point looked a win for white, but it is only a "Will o' the Wisp," as black would have continued with 18—25, 29 22, 23 26, 30 23, 15—19, 23 7, 3—26, and won.

**PROBLEM 195.**

**Selected.**

Black men—5, 6, 11, 12, 14, kg. 26.



White men 13, 15, 21, 25, 32, kg. 10.  
White to play and win.

We look upon the above as a very fine problem, and again request solutions from all checkerists.

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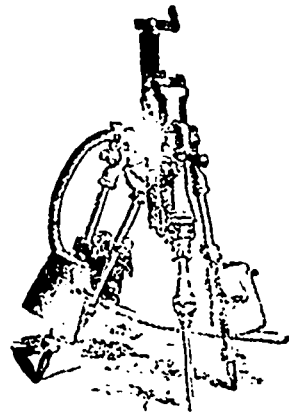
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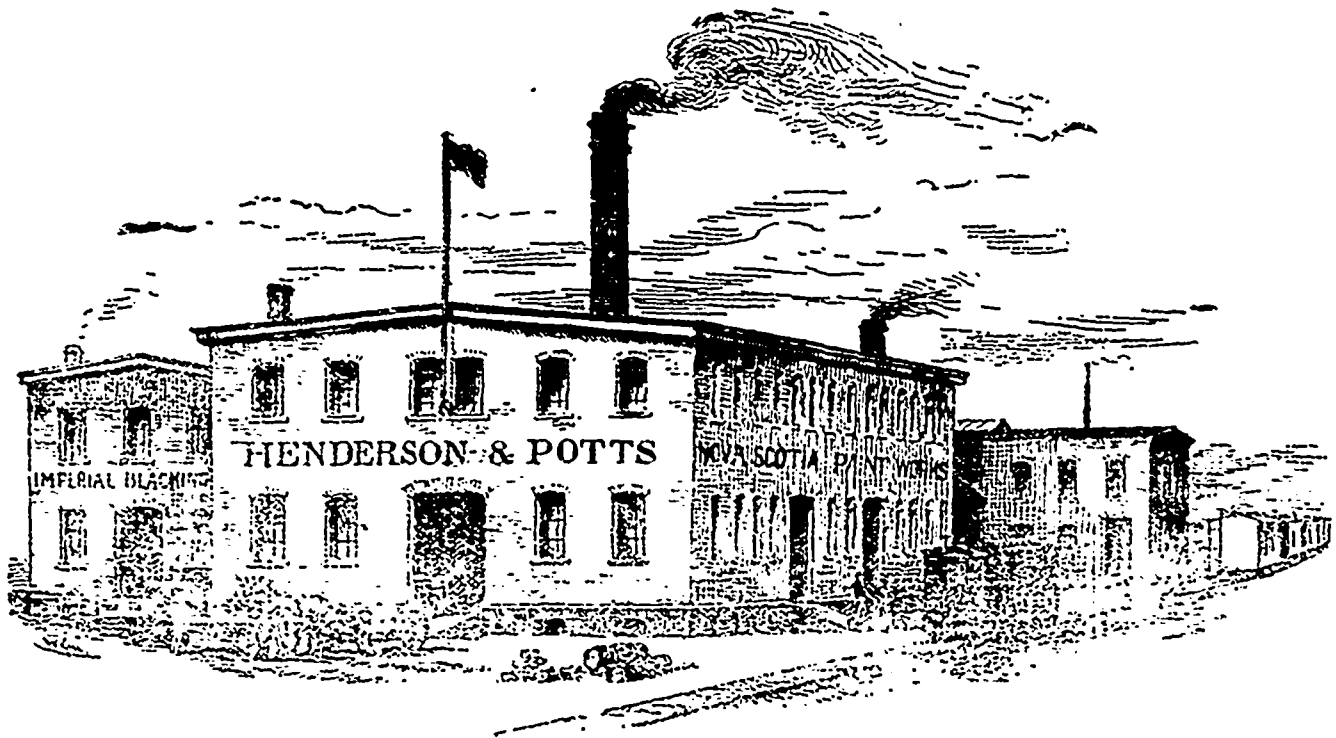
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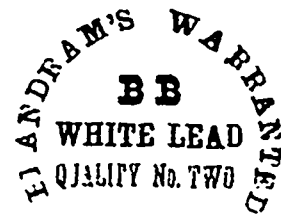
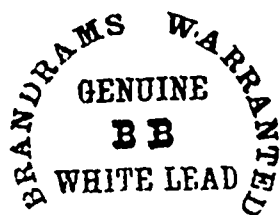
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