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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.

Honolulu advices say that the Hawaiian Ministry refuses to resign, and Queen Liliukalani has appealed to the Supreme Court of Hawaii to oust them. Affairs otherwise are progressing quietly.

The election agony is now over. We regret being unable to give the returns this week, but as we go to press on Thursday, and we were not consulted as to the advisability of holding the elections on that day, our readers must pardon our inability to serve them as we would wish.

A German statistician says that there are 3,985 paper mills in the world, and that of the 1,904,000,000 lbs. of paper turned out annually, half is used for printing, 600,000,000 lbs. being used for newspapers alone, the consumption of which has risen 200,000,000 lbs. in the last decade. He alleges that on an average, an Englishman uses annually 11½ lbs. of paper, an American 10½, a German 8, a Frenchman 7½, an Italian or an Austrian 3½, a Spaniard 1½, a Russian 1½ and a Mexican 2.

THE CRITIC is steadily growing in favor with those who read it. Our circulation has increased to 5,800 copies a week, and we are frequently told how well appreciated are our efforts to provide a comprehensive, impartial and unbiased account of the uppermost questions of the day. This is very gratifying, especially at this time, when by keeping out of the election turbulence we have been like an oasis in a desert to those who wanted something agreeable to read. A valued subscriber said to us last week, "Well, I always liked THE CRITIC, but it is indeed refreshing to read it now," and many others have expressed the same opinion.

Every one knows that our elections, which will be of course over by the time this appears, have attracted considerable attention in the mother country, because of the issues upon which they were run, but it is not so generally known that all the colonies are interested to a large extent. Hon. Cecil Rhodes, Premier of Cape colony, who is now in London on business connected with the Portuguese boundaries as well as, it is said, having in view the forming of a South African Federation, holds that Sir John Macdonald, in the position which he has taken up, is not fighting the battle of Canada alone, but of all the colonies. The result of yesterday's battle may have some effect upon the Cape Premier's federation scheme.

The mental collapse of Sir James Fitz-James Stephen, the eminent judge who tried the Maybrick case, is much regretted by the Bench and Bar of England. For some time it has been noticed that his behavior was peculiar, but as he had always been a morose man it did not attract special attention; recently, however, his conduct has been most disconcerting, and some of the law points he has laid down have been almost farcical. He has not been removed from his position yet, nor can he be forced to resign or be removed without an address to the Crown from parliament, but this will of necessity have to be attended to shortly, as his remaining in his position is rapidly becoming a scandal. It is thought the friends of Mrs. Maybrick will make renewed efforts to obtain her liberation on the ground of mental incapacity on the part of Judge Stephen. This, however, will not avail, for the judge was perfectly sane at that time.

There is some resentment felt in South Africa against Mr. Arnold's White's proposal that some of General Booth's proteges should be introduced into the South African States. Some of the African papers state most emphatically that the scum of London is not wanted, and *Di Afrikaanse Patriot* says: "We ask are we to acquiesce, yes, actually co-operate in getting this class of people here? Are there not South Sea Islands enough on which to make an experiment? Why must Africa risk it? Australia is the loyal colony, pre-eminently, and Canada also. Let them be strengthened with this pure English blood, and let our poor country remain excused." Canada is loyal, of course, but surely that is little reason why she should be cared less for by Britain, and the experiment of sending Booth's Proteges to green fields and pastures new be turned from South Africa to this country. We rather approve of the South Sea Island suggestion; however, and we do not wonder at South African protests against such undesirable immigration as that proposed. The constant influx of the Asiatic element must prove sufficiently annoying, to judge by the voice of the press.

Count Leo Tolstoi certainly has a facility for seeing the worst side of our poor humanity. In an article on the Ethics of wine-drinking and tobacco-smoking in the *Contemporary Review* for February he says, "the real reason for the extensive use of these stimulants and narcotics is, that they stupify and deaden the conscience, and conceal from one's self its records." He proceeds to prove this by citing some horrible examples where men have taken drink deliberately in order to nerve themselves to commit crime. It is true that excessive drinking and smoking does deaden the conscience, but to our mind evil deeds are ninety-nine to one the result of this over-indulgence, and not the over-indulgence the result of a desire to commit crime as Tolstoi sees it. There are perhaps some debased men and women who resort to stimulants to deaden their consciences, but it is hard to believe that the evil is as extensive as Tolstoi's article would indicate, and Tolstoi almost convinces one against one's will too, so powerfully are his facts and arguments put forth. In spite of this though, we believe that three quarters of the intoxicating liquors drunk and the tobacco smoked is consumed by those who simply like it. It leads to a certain amount of crime it is true, and excessive drinking is the cause of more than half the misery in the world.

Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of the World" has made its appearance, and the interest with which it has been awaited is shown by the lengthy reviews given it by the critics. In England and pretty generally in America the poem has been pronounced inferior to "The Light of Asia," which had the advantage of novelty in subject and treatment. "Asia" was seized upon by many people who felt an intellectual contempt for Christianity, and who did not know exactly what they did believe or what they wanted to believe, and made a sort of sacred book; but these people will be rather upset in their calculations by Sir Edwin's latest literary achievement. "The Light of the World" is designed to show how much better is Christianity than Buddhism, although it is by no means probable that the author wrote it to prove that he was not a Buddhist. The poem, of which we have so far only read reviews, follows closely the events of the life of Christ. They are described by Mary Magdalene to one of the Magi who visited her to learn what happened after the mysterious birth which drew him and his companions from the East. Before his arrival Pontius Pilate is introduced in a brief interview with Mary, but this briefness is not a feature of the narrative as delivered to the Magus, which occupies six books and six days. The consensus of opinion is that the poem will be, although widely read, not a lasting piece of work. The Gospel story, as given by the Evangelists, is so familiar to us that to make a great success of its re-telling is a difficult matter. The reader still harks back to "the sweet story of old" so simply and so beautifully recounted in the New Testament.

Women have from time to time been elected members of the London County Council, but have been unseated and fined because the law does not permit them to act as councillors. It is gratifying to those who are on the side of progress to know that at a recent influentially-attended meeting held in the Westminster Town Hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Meath, a resolution was unanimously passed pledging support to the bill for admitting women to the membership of county councils.

The recent suicide of the Duke of Bedford has brought the fact to mind that there have been no fewer than twelve cases of suicide in the Peerage during the present century. These are Lord French, Lord Londonderry, Lord Greaves, Lord James Beresford, Lord Munster, Lord Congleton, Lord Forth, Lord Clonlarry, Lord Walsingham, Lord Delaware, Lord Lytton, and Lord Shaftesbury. Beside these, Dr. Samuel Butler, Bishop of Meath, took his own life in 1876, and the Dowager Lady Howe met a similar tragic end in the following year.

It is a pity that the visit of the Empress Frederick to Paris should have been made the occasion for journalistic outbreaks against Germany. It is true the Empress was travelling *incognito*, and that she sacrificed her *incognito* to visit the Palace of Versailles, but that such a slight pretext was seized as an excuse for re-opening old wounds, only shows that it is best to let sleeping dogs lie. The Empress got away from Paris without any personal disrespect being shown to her, but it is evident that she left none too soon. The French Cabinet solved the question of calling upon Empress Frederick by a compromise, sending the Chief of President, Carnot's Military Household, General Brugere, and M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to leave cards at the German Embassy, the Empress's *incognito* being used as an excuse for President Carnot not showing her that mark of respect. Unless Emperor William is possessed of even more temerity than he is credited with, he will not tempt providence by visiting France after the result of the feeler recently thrown out.

The British South Africa Company, which obtained its charter in October, 1889, has made in sixteen months such progress in the territory under its influence that the Directors have found it necessary to obtain authority to have a special set of postage and revenue stamps engraved for use in their own sphere. The *London Times* says these stamps have been issued, and that on the whole they are in design, execution and colouring, tasteful and appropriate. There are eleven different values—1d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., £1, £2, £5, £10. In the centre are two springboks, supporting a shield, across the middle of which are three ships, in the lower compartment is an elephant, and in the upper are two animals apparently intended for oxen. Over the shield is a lion, which may be either British or South African. The general field of the shield is covered with grain. Over all is the name of the Company, and underneath its motto, "Justice, Freedom, Commerce." The four stamps of highest value are surrounded by a scroll. Besides requiring special stamps the Company has built some hundreds of miles of railways and telegraph lines, and opened up a country believed to be rich in gold. A South African confederation will doubtless probably be effected before a great while, and these rich districts opened by the South Africa Company ought to make such a confederation very desirable.

The vice of hypocrisy is generally considered one of the meanest that afflicts humanity. Milton calls it

"The only evil that walks invisible,
Except to God alone,
By His permissive will, through Heaven and earth,"

but it appears that there is something to be said in its favor. In the *Popular Science Monthly* for March, Mr. John McElroy discourses on "Hypocrisy as a Social Elevator" as follows:—"When atrabilarious Hamlet, in his choleric interview with his mother in the cabinet, impudently advised her to

"Assume a virtue if you have it not,"

he unwittingly laid down a general conduct rule of high value to individuals and the community. Simulation of virtue, though far inferior to the real article, is still the next best thing to it, just as whitewash, though much inferior to marble, is greatly superior to dirty nakedness. It is very desirable that all men and all women should stand together on the very highest plane of goodness; but the largest proportion of them do not—probably never will. It is unreasonable to expect that the mass of humanity will be steadily aligned on the most advanced standards of morality, especially when those standards are pushed forward as rapidly as they have been in the more recent centuries. Ethics is a constantly developing science. What was a high grade of morality in the eighteenth century would be a very ordinary one to-day; just as the man who, in our colonial times, would have been regarded as neat and cleanly in his person, would seem a good deal of a sloven to-day. Then, as now, men and women assumed to be much cleaner, morally and physically, than they really were, and by sheer force of persistence and habit became really cleaner than they at first pretended to be. Persons with the bump of approbateness highly developed constantly forge to the front on lines which they think will win them the esteem of their fellows, and the latter follow with unequal steps, first showing outward respect and conformity to better ideas and practices, and then making them more or less of realities in their lives." If this be so, we ought to be models of virtue in almost every respect. There is plenty of hypocrisy going, and its effects as a social elevator ought to be more pronounced than they are.

The excitement created by Dr. Koch's lymph has somewhat subsided, but the tide of investigation having been turned towards discovering a cure for tuberculous diseases, other doctors are now bringing forth the results of their studies. Professor Liebrich, of Berlin, has experimented, it is said, with successful results, in injecting under the skin of patients afflicted with tuberculosis and other diseases, a solution of cantharidate of potash. The Professor was obliged to describe and make public these facts prematurely by Minister Von Gossler, who is giving the matter much attention. Another alleged cure for diseases of a tuberculosis nature is the transfusion of goat's blood into the patient. The goat and a few other animals are entirely free from tuberculosis, and this is the basis of the supposition that it will relieve human beings from susceptibility to such disease. Sheep also are exempt, and it is suggested that if the "cure" should prove of any value, that these animals, being used for food, would supply the necessary blood cheaply, and without sacrificing the goats. It would be strange if a new sort of passport should be instituted in these latter days, by which the blood of sheep or lambs should prove effective against the angel of death in the form of consumption and kindred diseases. Doctors Bertin, Picq and Roustan, are the exponents of this system, and are still making experiments at Cannes.

The revolution in Chili did not at first appear to be a very serious matter, and it was looked upon pretty generally as likely to be of short duration, as South American revolutions often are. Such has not been the case. Since the bombardment of Iquique with heavy loss of life and great damage to property, and the shooting in cold blood of captured officers, the revolution may well be called bloody. Two hundred women and children perished in the ruins of the sacked buildings, and had it not been for the brave action of Captain Lambton, of H. M. S. *Warspile* in landing under fire to arrange an armistice and take on board the remaining women and children of the town, the loss of life would have been much greater. The town is now in possession of the revolting fleet. It is gratifying to our national pride that a Britisher should be on the spot to look after the interests of the helpless women and children. A few weeks ago we gave an outline of the causes leading to this outbreak, so our readers ought to be posted on the subject. President Balmaceda has issued a decree calling for a Presidential election in March. It declares the members of both chambers of Congress rebels, and sentences them to deportation. The faculties for nominating and securing the election of the new President by the one in power will not in all likelihood be as great as formerly. It is to be hoped that the election will turn so as to bring the rebellion to an end.

The reports of hostilities breaking out again in the Sudan between Egyptians and the Madhists under Osman Digma have rather surprised the civilized world. Few people have taken an interest in or observed the course of events in Egypt since the rebellion of 1883, which, although quiescent for some time, has never been fully quenched. In 1882 Egypt owned the whole of Eastern Sudan, with Nubia, part of the Somali country and the coast land between Abyssinia and the Gulf of Aden, extending as far south as the Albert Nyanza, forming altogether an immense tract of about 1,000,000 square miles, with a population of 10,000,000 or 12,000,000. Now the Khedive's possessions are limited to the valley of the Nile, as high up as Akashe, above Wadi Halfa, in latitude 22 degrees N., to the Oases, the Sinai peninsula, the Land of Midian in Arabia and to Suakin, having a total area of 494,000 square miles, of which 10,328 square miles consist of arable land, and 13,363 square miles are covered with water, towns, roads, etc., the rest being a desert affording at most pasturage in a few favored localities. The last hold upon the Sudan was virtually given up when Emin Pasha, Governor of the Equatorial Province, was relieved by Henry M. Stanley in March, 1889. Suakin, on the Red Sea, and Zeila and Berbera on the Gulf of Aden, are occupied by British troops, while the Italians have been permitted to establish themselves at Massowah. The battle which took place at Tokar on February 19th should be discouraging to Osman Digma's armies, since they were defeated with great loss. However, the efforts of the dervishes to keep Egyptians out of the Provinces have never shown any signs of being abandoned, and when defeated they simply withdraw and repair their losses, and wait until the next favorable opportunity to deal a blow at the Egyptians. The interior, the home of these rebels, is by far the finest part of the country, and little wonder that Egypt would like to re-establish her authority there. The example of the training and discipline of the English and other soldiers in occupation has, no doubt, much to do with the late successful encounter of the Egyptian soldiers with the rebels, for although the latter are generally supposed to fight more like devils than men, their losses were extraordinary, almost every man of importance being killed. The leader himself, Osman Digma, however, is wise in his generation, and dispatches state that he viewed the battle from a neighboring hill and then escaped. Doubtless the adage—"He who fights and runs away, may live to fight another day," or at least the truth contained in it, occurred to him, and was acted upon. Despite the victory being upon the side of law and order, it is not probable that the advantage will be pushed at present towards the eventual re-acquisition of the Sudan. The fact is the rebels have been harassing and interrupting the trade of Suakin, making the occupation of Tokar by Egypt a necessity. Tokar is the centre of a rich oasis which supplies all the grain for the Provinces, and is also the most important point of supply for the grain trade between Suakin and Handoub and the interior. It was made a penal settlement by former Egyptian Governments, and the most abandoned criminals were sent there and employed to collect tribute from the Sudanese tribes. This, it is said, was one of the main causes of the rebellion. With an intelligent Government at Tokar, such as the present expedition is probably intended to establish, order and industry would flourish, and this unpleasant slaughtering business come to an end.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

WHO CAN TELL?

"I wonder," said sweet Marjory,
To the robin on the wall;
"I wonder why the flowers are short,
And why the trees are tall?
I wonder why the grass is green,
And why the sky is blue?"
I wonder Robin, why I'm I,
Instead of being you?

"I wonder why you birds can fly,
And I can only walk?
I wonder why you can only sing,
While I can sing, and talk?"
Oh, I wonder, I so wonder
Why the river hurries by?
I think you ought to know, Robin;
I would, if I could fly!

"I wonder," said sweet Marjory,
With a puzzled little frown,
"I wonder why the moon won't shine
Until the sun goes down?
I wonder where the stars all go
When they're not in the sky?"
I must believe you know, Robin,
For all you look so shy!

"I wonder why the snow comes?
And why the flowers die?
I wonder where the summer lives
When the wintry winds blow high?
I wonder," said sweet Marjory,
With her plump chin in her hand,
"I wonder, Robin, if we two
Shall ever understand?"

—Anne L. Hutchins, in March St. Nicholas.

Not Encouraging.—Alphonse (rapturously)—"Ah, Gertrude, I see you are alone."—"Well, yes, I was."

A Cork paper in describing an interval of peace in a stormy public meeting, said:

"For some time a great calm reigned."

"Harry," enquired the anxious wife, "what doctor shall I call?"

Send for Dr. Squinino," replied the sick husband, foolishly. "He's courting old Bullion's daughter, and old Bullion is the treasurer of the life insurance company I'm insured in."

WORDS WITHOUT THOUGHT.—The Squire; "Good morning, Miss Violet. Bunt on an errand of mercy?" Miss Violet (the rector's daughter, modestly); "Oh, no! I'm just taking a few little pies of my own make round to the cottagers."—Ariel.

Edwin (tenderly touching her tresses)—Sweet one, let me be like this lovely hair.

Angelina (tremulously)—What—dearest—What would you be?

Edwin (rapturously)—All your own.

Mr. Waffle—"Aw, Miss West, kindly allow me to escort you into the banqueting salon."

Miss West—"Pardon me, Mr. Waffle, but did you expect to walk or ride?"

Mr. Waffle (standing on her dress)—"Why, walk, of course."

Miss West—"Then please get off the train."

BY RETORT.—Mr. Edmund Yates recalls a capital retort by Byron to certain lines of his noble relative, Lord Carlisle, whom Byron detested. The first Napoleon left a snuff box to the first Lady Holland. Lord Carlisle implored her not to take it, in verses beginning:—"Lady, reject the gift, 'tis tinged with gore." Byron capped the lines by writing—

"Lady, accept the gift a homo wore,
In spite of all this elegiac stuff;
Let not four stanzas written by a bore
Prevent your ladyship from taking snuff!"

THE OBSERVATION PARTY.—An "observation party" creates considerable amusement. In a small room at one side of the parlor where the guests are a table is set on which is a tray containing from 25 to 40 or 50 small articles, such as a thimble, a pair of scissors, a bodkin, a penknife, a coffee spoon, a spool of red silk or any articles that the hostess may collect together. One by one the guests are taken in the room to inspect the tray. After all have seen it, the room is shut up and the subject is dropped. For two hours the time is taken up with games or in any way the hostess may fancy. After this each guest is given a paper and pencil and called upon to write from memory a list of the articles on the tray. Comparing notes is not allowed. The various lists are then read with the actual contents of the tray, and a prize is given for the best list and a booby prize for the worst one.

There's a good deal of guarantee business in the store keeping of to-day. It's too excessive. Or too reluctant. Half of the time it means nothing. Words—only words.

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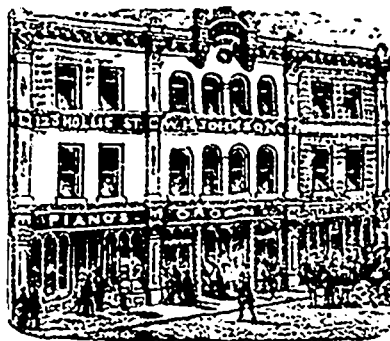
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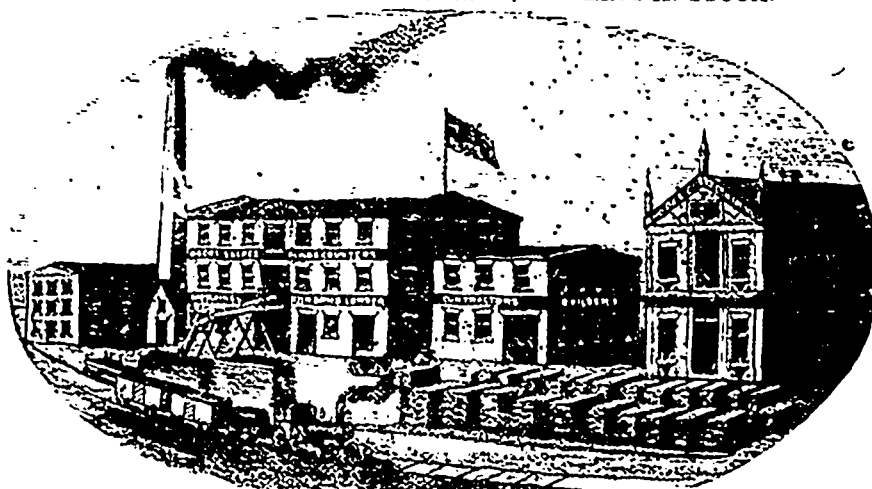
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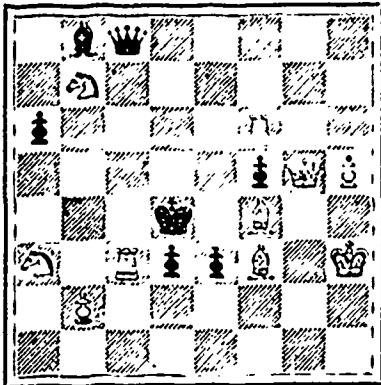
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CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 56 Q to Q2
Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 58.

From "Canadian Chess problems."
By E. B. Greenshields, Montreal
BLACK 7 pieces



WHITE 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 59.

Game played at Toronto Chess Club,
Dec. 23rd '90, between A. T.
Davidson, of Toronto, and G.
S. Deeks, of Chatham, Ont.

EVAN'S GAMBIT.

Deeks. Davidson.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 3 B to B4 | B to B1 |
| 4 P to QKt4 | B takes P |
| 5 P to QB3 | B to Q3 a |
| 6 P to Q4 | Kt to B3 |
| 7 B to KKt5 | Castles |
| 8 Castles | P to KR3 |
| 9 R to R4 | P to KKt4 |
| 10 Kt takes P b | P takes Kt |
| 11 B takes P | B to K2 |
| 12 P to B4 c | Kt takes KP |
| 13 B to KR6 | P to Q4 |
| 14 P to B5 | R to K1 |
| 15 Q to Kt4 ch | B to Kt4 |
| 16 P to KR4 | P takes B |
| 17 P takes B | Kt takes QBP |
| 18 Kt takes Kt | Q takes QP ch |
| 19 Q takes Q | P takes Q |
| 20 Kt to Q5 | R to K4 |
| 21 Kt takes BP | R to Kt1 |
| 22 P to Kt6 | R takes BP |
| 23 R takes R | B takes R |
| 24 P takes P ch | K takes P |
| 25 R to KB1 | K to Kt3 |
| 26 B to B4 | R to Q1 |
| 27 Kt to Kt5 | R to Q4 |
| 28 Kt to Q6 | P to B6 d |
| 29 Kt takes KtP | P to Q6 |
| 30 Kt to Q6 | P to Q7 |
| 31 Kt takes B | R takes Kt |
| 32 P to Kt3 | Kt to Q5 |

White resigns.

NOTES.

- a The new American defence.
b Not good as Black can easily defend himself.
c P to Q5 is the better move.
d Black's two passed Pawns are invincible with all his pieces backing them.—*The Week*.

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CITY CHIMES.

The fourth subscription concert of the Orpheus Club series was given in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening with the assistance of Mrs. C. W. Harrison, Mrs. Percy Lear, Mrs. J. McD. Taylor, Dr. Slayter, Mr. J. B. Currie and the Leipzig trio. Mrs. Harrison, who sang for the first time in Halifax, made a very favorable impression. Her two numbers were both received with great applause, and she kindly responded to the encores received. Her first song, "L'incontro" was beautifully rendered, although it was noticeable that Mrs. Harrison was suffering from the effects of a cold contracted in the train while traveling from Sackville on Monday. As an encore she sang with great sweetness and expression, "The Ivory Gate and Golden." So perfect was her articulation that not a word of the song was missed. In the encore to her second song, Mrs. Harrison also greatly pleased her listeners. Her rendition of "I will extol Thee, O Lord," was almost perfect. We hope to have an opportunity of hearing this sweet singer again before long, as we understand that a concert is in contemplation at which she will be asked to sing. Mr. J. B. Currie's song "Holy Mother" was grand, but Dr. Slayter's selection, "There is a green hill far away" was almost too holy a subject for a concert hall. The sacredness of the crucifixion should prevent its being sung even at a Lenten concert. The vocal trios and quartette were well liked. In the second trio the voices of Mrs. Lear, Mrs. Taylor and Dr. Slayter blounded admirably. The music of the Leipzig trio was more enjoyed than the usual choruses and formed an agreeable change. Many people prefer such instrumental music as this to singing, and the piano, violin and 'cello certainly make a concord of sweet sounds in the hands of Mr. Porter, Herr Klingensfeld and Herr Doering. Some of us wished for a 'cello solo, but it was not to be. Three more concerts will be given by the club this season, the dates of which will be announced later on.

One of the most amusing of election humors occurred a few days ago, when the bright young daughter of a Tory politician, not a thousand miles from Halifax, tried to make a convert and induce a man to vote for her father. She tackled him first by telling him how much good her father did, and how kind he had been to this man personally, and then said she hoped he would vote for her father. The man replied: "Miss —, I goes to no meetin's, I reads no papers, I talks no scandalism, and I see a Grit!" Such a case was evidently hopeless.

March came in like a lion on Sunday. The flakes of snow were hugh, and almost deserved to be called snowballs. At one time the snow came down so heavily that someone remarked that they must be shoveling off the sidewalks in Heaven. The nights have been exceedingly cold, but the days are almost warm, and the sidewalks—not of Heaven, but of Halifax—are very drippy in the middle of the day. An early spring would be much appreciated this year, and many people prophecy it. We have had more cold weather this winter than for many years past, and some of us are quite ready for balmy spring to arrive.

Miss Laine's second song will take place on Thursday of next week, the postponement having been necessary on account of the elections.

The Gondolier Opera Company, now in Quebec, will come to Halifax soon, as Manager Clark has been in communication with the Manager of the Company. The troupe consists of forty-three people, and their repertoire includes the Gondoliers, Amorita and Erminie. An opera season would be a treat. It is some time since we had one.

St. Patrick's Minstrels perform in the Academy of Music this evening for the benefit of the Springhill sufferers. The entertainment will be under the patronage of General Sir John Ross and Lieut. Governor Daly. A large audience should be present, for St. Patrick's Minstrels are always worth going to see and hear.

Professor MacMechan is to lecture this evening in the lecture room of Fort Massey Church on "Historic Halifax." The lecture is under the auspices of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and no doubt a pleasant evening will be spent by all who attend.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The celebration of the anniversary of the death of John Wesley was begun in Halifax on Sunday. A mass meeting was held in the Academy of Music on Monday evening.

A new steamer for the eastern shore and P. E. Island route has been purchased in Glasgow by W. A. Black, of Pickford & Black. She will be on the route when navigation opens.

The *Orontes*, the trooper bringing the Leicestershire regiment to this station from Bermuda, arrived yesterday morning. She was compelled to lie off the harbor all night.

The new Furness line steamer *Ottawa* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday after a voyage of eleven days from London. She is a fine steamer, commanded by Captain Dixon formerly of the *Damara*.

The steamer *Blue Hill* for the Yarmouth and Lockport and LaTour route has arrived at Yarmouth. She was purchased by the Yarmouth Company in Boston. Her passenger accommodation is said to be superior.

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The Springhill relief fund amounts to about \$20,000, which is only a quarter of the sum required. The cause of the explosion is still a mystery and the stories about naked lights being used have not been authenticated.

The jury in the case of Jane Harding, found dead in the house of her paramour, Christopher McGrain, at Toronto a few days ago, and for the causing of whose death McGrain was arrested, have returned a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner.

Mrs. Fuller, wife of Benjamin Fuller of Upper Water street, Halifax, died at Orillia, Ont. a few days ago, from injuries received in the railway accident on the I. C. R. Railway at St. Joseph, Quebec in December. Mrs. Fuller is the tenth victim of the disaster. The remains were brought to Halifax for interment.

The Montreal Herald says: "Among the guests at the St. Lawrence Hall is Mr. J. Malcolmson, registered, Toronto. This gentleman is the holder of the ticket that has drawn the prize of \$2500 of February drawing. He presented himself at the office of The Province of Quebec Lottery. The check was already filled up and cashed five minutes after at 'La Banque du Peuple.' Contrary to many people who refuse to have their name known to the public, he has cheerfully authorized Mr. S. E. Lefebvre, Manager of the Province of Quebec Lottery, to publish his name."

The jury in the case of the Worsted factory explosion at Quebec gave the following verdict:—"The said Arthur Tweedel and others were killed by the explosion of the centre boiler of the Quebec Worsted Company's mill, the said explosion being due to an over-pressure of steam in the said boiler, caused by the stop valve being then closed. Furthermore, that the jurors recommend the appointment, as in other places, of a competent city and district boiler inspector, one who has both theoretical and practical knowledge, and who has had experience in the manufacturing of both boilers and engines and all appliances and connections thereof."

It is said that the widow of one of the victims of the explosion has become deranged, and has had to be sent to a lunatic asylum.

How frequently thoughtless persons will not only disturb the clergyman, but also the entire congregation, hacking and coughing during Divine service. By using Oxford Cough Syrup this annoyance would be prevented.

Shebuga Jugero, the Japanese murderer, has failed in his appeal to the United States supreme court to escape the penalty of electrocution. The court has denied the writ of habeas corpus applied for by his lawyer.

The plan to remove Sitting Bull's cabin from Grand River to Chicago for exhibition during the World's Fair pleases the Indians on Standing Rock reservation, who are firmly convinced that the dead chieftain's late abode is haunted by his ghost. No Indian can be prevailed upon to go near the place, which remains entirely deserted, even Sitting Bull's two wives and children having deserted the cabin.

Five of the miners who were entombed in the slope No. 1 at Jeansville Pa. on Feb. 4th were found alive on Feb. 23rd. They were lying in various positions all huddled together in their efforts to keep warm. They were so weak that, with one exception, they could not be moved. The rest of the men could not be moved but were cared for where found. The men said the contents of their dinner pails kept them alive for six days. Then they lived on oil from their lamps and bottles. After that was exhausted they drank hard sulphurous water. This is a marvellous escape.

Quiet now reigns at Iquique, Chili. The banks have re-opened and business is being resumed.

The French artists have decided that in view of the public aversion to their taking part in the Berlin Art Exhibition they will not send any of their work to the exhibition.

An advance post of Dervishes, stationed at Abobana, has surrendered to the Egyptian forces. The friendly tribes have sent word to the Egyptian head-quarters that they will not allow Osman Digna to take refuge in their country.

In a contest with 4-ounce gloves at Nelsonville on Feb. 25th, Davie Seville knocked out Art Majesty in the 18th round. The latter died three hours afterwards. His skull was fractured. Seville and his second were arrested.

The invitation tendered by the United States Government to the French Government to take part in the Columbian Exhibition in Chicago was accepted by the Cabinet without discussion. It is said France is the first country to accept the invitation.

The British forces, under Major Smythe, have captured the stockades of the Tsawbwa of Wuntho, in Upper Burmah, killing 25 of the defenders. The Tsawbwa Palace was set on fire, looted and finally destroyed. The British loss was 13 killed or wounded. The Tsawbwa escaped.

The city of London on Feb. 26th was the scene of a most remarkable spectacle in the funeral of the Coles woman, otherwise known as "Carrot Nell," whose murder created such excitement. The woman, who could not have mustered half-a-dozen friends before the tragedy, was followed to the grave by an enormous multitude of mourners. The woman's coffin was deluged with flowers.

M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, has notified the Turf Clubs in France, that on and after March 8th betting on the Paris Mutual System will be considered a penal offence. The people of Paris are intensely agitated over the Government's action, which it is declared, will eventuate in the death of racing in France, and be one of the greatest detriments to horse breeding, which will be severely felt by the cavalry, besides encouraging a worse evil viz: secret betting.

The national Australian conference opened on Monday for the purpose of preparing a general constitution similar to that of the United States. Others prefer the constitution of the Dominion of Canada as a basis of the instrument to be formulated. There is a strong feeling, however, in favor of absolute independence, and it is said the adherents to that principle will endeavor to capture the convention.

At the Vatican it is asserted that Signor Crispi expects to return to power, and that he has approached the Holy See with the view to persuade the Papal authorities not to accord concessions to the Ministry or to the Marquis di Rudini, as the latter's Cabinet cannot last. Signor Crispi is said to have insisted that the Pope ought not to allow Catholics to support the Government at elections, and promised that if he returns to power he will make concessions to the Vatican.

The King has accepted the resignation of the Norwegian Cabinet. The political situation is extremely grave. Of the 114 members of the Storting who took part in Monday's division, in which the Conservative Ministry was defeated, the majority practically demanded that Norway shall have control of her own foreign affairs. The moderate Liberals and Radicals are sinking their differences and present a united front. If the King follows the constitutional usage by choosing a new Ministry from the majority, it will tend to the rapid repeal of the Scandinavian Union; if he appoints a Ministry to combat the majority, it will be certain to provoke a conflict which will threaten public peace and order.

CHILDREN

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Strangling.

It was unable to breathe. Realizing that a child in such a alarming condition had been possible in spite of the medicine it had taken, I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having a part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and in a short time it was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is all right and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved its life.—C. J. Woodbridge, Wortham, Texas.

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| 100 | " " 25 | 2,500 00 |
| 200 | " " 15 | 3,000 00 |
| 500 | " " 10 | 5,000 00 |
| 100 | " " 25 | 2,500 00 |
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THE TURTLE AND THE KATYDID.

"Dear Turtle," chirped the Katydid, what makes you walk so slow?
(They're sadly ungrammatical, are Katydids, you know.)

"Oh, Katydid," the Turtle cried, "why don't you change your tune?
You sing the same old silly wrangle morning, night and noon."

"Walk slowly?" asked the Turtle. "Katy, Nature made me so
And there's no place to which I wish especially to go."

"Sing other songs?" asked Katy. "Why, twas Nature made me so,
I cannot sing another; it's the only song I know."

So, both concluding Nature knew just what she meant to do,
The turtle went on crawling; Katy chirped the song she knew.

—Harry Robinson in March St. Nicholas.

THE LAST GOOD-BY.

How shall we know it is the last good-by?
The skies will not be darkened in that hour.
No sudden blight shall fall on leaf or flowers
No single bird will hush its careless cry.

And you will hold my hands, and smile or sigh
Just as before. Perchance the sudden tears
In your dear eyes will answer to my fears;
But there will come no voice of prophecy;

No voice to whisper, "Now, and not again,
Space for last words, last kisses, and last prayer,
For all the wild, unmitigated pain
Of those who, parting, clasp hands with despair.

"Who knows?" we say, but doubt and fear remain,
Would any choose to part thus unaware?

—Louise Chandler Moulton.

THROUGH FAITH.

When in the west we see the sun declining
We know some land
Beyond our sight is glorious with his shining!
On mountains grand
He streaks the mist with gold and purple splendor;
Or in the vale

He softly parts, with fingers long and slender,
The petals pale
Of flowers hiding midday the fitting shadows;
Then lies away
To light the hill-tops and the low, green meadows
With full-blown day.

He flies to where the stately river marches,
And in the spray
Of cataracts he stretches rainbow arches.
The roundelay
Of waking birds he tunes to joyous metre,
And all the while

New day is purer and full trebly sweeter
Because of night.
Thou soul, amidst the shades of sorrow faring,
Lift up thy face;

Somewhere thy brother is but duly sharing;
God knows thy place,
And in His own good-time will still thy aching,
And lead the way,
And show thee where the dawn is grandly breaking
For thy fair day.

—Catholic World.

BOOK GOSSIP.

"A Sensitive Plant," by E. & D. Gerard, is the title of a very readable and interesting novel, which forms No. 66 of Appleton's Town and Country Library. The "Sensitive Plant" is a fortunately rare type of a young lady, but the making of her acquaintance in this story may help us to understand such timid, shrinking natures, and she was very sweet withal. A designing Frenchwoman and her beautiful daughter Olympe are prominent characters, and Sir Alan Sinclair's cantankerous speeches are very amusing. The hero, if he may be so called, is Captain Cairnbeo Chichester, a typical, haughty, self-contained Englishman. No. 67 of the same series is a translation from the Spanish, by Mary J. Serrano, of Juan Valera's "Doña Luz." This is a very different style of fiction from the story mentioned above. Doña Luz wins our love, her beautiful character is unfolded to us with a charming sympathy and simplicity, and we are taken out of ourselves and into the scenes of her daily life. The characters are few, but all drawn with strength and truthfulness. The story is by no means exciting, and there is little action in it, but no reader can fail to appreciate the brilliant and effective language used, even although it has probably lost something in the translation. Doña Luz is one of the loveliest characters of fiction, and the whole work ranks high. Senor Valera is the author of several other novels, among them "Pepita Xemonos," which has been pronounced the best novel that a Spanish author has given us. D. Appleton & Company, N. Y., 50 cents.

"A Double Knot," by George Manville Fenn, is one of the latest of Lovell's Canadian Copyright Series, and it, like most of that favorite author's books, is very entertaining and interesting. Match-making aunts do duty as well as a match-making mamma this time, and the young ladies have no end of scheming done on their account. The story is very plotty, and we do not intend disclosing any part of it, so our readers will not have the enjoyment of not knowing what is coming next taken away from them. Price 30 cents; John Lovell & Son, Montreal.

From the press of Walter Scott, London, comes a "Life of W. M. Thackeray," by H. Merivale and F. T. Marzials, being one of the great writer series, edited by Prof. Eric S. Robinson, M. A. It is well written, and, we should judge, truthful. The little tribute to the memory of Thackeray is most lovingly expressed, and shows him to us in a tender light. No one can read his books and not desire to know something more of the man himself. Here is the opportunity for all his admirers, and they may surely be reckoned by the thousands, to learn to love him better. Although Thackeray died just a quarter of a century ago, he was the contemporary of

Mr. Gladstone and Disraeli, but evidently he had not the hold upon life that the Grand Old Man has. We can highly recommend this life of Thackeray, there is nothing dry or stupid about it. Price 1s. and 2s. 6d.

We have also received from Walter Scott, Darwin's theory of the structure and distribution of coral reefs, edited with an introduction by Joseph W. Williams, which will prove a valuable aid to study to those who may be interested in the different theories advanced upon this subject. Price 1s.

The charming personality of the Princess of Wales in public has won her hosts of warm friends, but in *The Ladies' Home Journal* for March Lady Elizabeth Hilray, her almost constant attendant and a very intimate friend, gives us a glimpse at the Princess in her private life—a sweet woman and a sterling wife and mother, worthy of all the admiration which is bestowed upon her. The article is richly illustrated, and will attract as wide attention as will Mrs. P. T. Barnum's discussion "Moths of Modern Marriages," which appears in the same number. Quite as interesting in their way are the delightful portrait sketch of Mrs. Gladstone, by a bright American girl who recently spent a day with her, and the excellent articles by Mrs. Jenness Miller and Miss Hooper on dressmaking as a profession. George W. Cable's second paper on teaching the Bible, and crisp contributions from Anna Katharine Green, Marshall P. Wilder and Hezekiah Butterworth are some of the salient features of a number which has not a weak spot anywhere. Issued at one dollar a year by the Curtis Publishing Company, 433 and 435 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

It is not difficult to see the reason for *St. Nicholas's* growing subscription list, if one will but examine the pages of the successive numbers with the eye of a child-reader. From the picture of cozy comfort which Mr. J. H. Dolph has furnished for a frontispiece to the naive idea contained in the last bit of verse, "Her Little Shetland Shawl," there is nothing that an intelligent boy or girl cannot understand and appreciate, and yet all the contents are unhackneyed and, in the best sense of the word, artistic. The serials by J. T. Trowbridge and Noah Brooks are sturdy and healthful, as are the illustrations to them by Henry Sandham and W. A. Rogers respectively. "Effie visit to Cloudland" will be welcomed by parents who wish to find stories to read to their insatiable audiences, and the same purpose may be served by "Huz and Buz," by Laura E. Richards, by "Pauline and the Policeman," and by Oliver Herford's characteristic drama "Good-Bye; a Woodland Episode." Older children have not been slighted in spite of the profuse provision for their juniors. They will appreciate "Caesar and Pompey;" "A Polar Bear for a Jailer," by Edmund Collins; "Out of Childhood," by Helon Thayer Hutcheson; Mr. Welles's interesting account of his "Autograph Book;" Miss Elizabeth Bisland's "Alligators' Funeral;" "The Midnight Sun;" the second part of little Miss Ellsworth's "Dairy in the East;" and the pleasant English story, "Rhoda's Visit." The best test of the value of *St. Nicholas* is to take a copy home with you, leave it with the children who can read, and after a reasonable time call upon them for their verdict as to whether regular visits of the periodical would fill an aching void. But as a quick test, open this number at random and read a page anywhere.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for March is a particularly interesting and valuable number. The frontispiece is a portrait of Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchell, who has been called "the Nestor of American science," together with a sketch of his life. The cultivation of Sisal in the Bahamas, illustrated by J. I. Northup, will be one of the first articles to be read. Last summer Sir Ambrose Shea, Governor of the Bahamas, was in Halifax, and succeeded in creating a great interest in this industry. "Greeting by Gesture," by Garrick Mallery, is concluded, and the "Development of American Industries since Columbus" is continued, this the fourth article being devoted to iron working with machine tools, splendidly illustrated. Space forbids our mentioning the many other articles of special and general interest, for the table of contents is an extensive one. The editor's table, popular miscellany and notes are full of interesting matter treated in a popular manner. New York, D. Appleton & Company. Single number 50 cents; yearly subscription \$5.00.

The March *Cosmopolitan* exhibits a table of contents made up to cover the widest possible field. It opens with an exquisite frontispiece, a reproduction of a painting by Seifert of Munich, purchased by the *Cosmopolitan* for use in this way. There is given first a light article treating of the French stage and illustrated in a way that gives an excellent idea of some noted French beauties. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Crugar writes of the slovenly dressing of Americans, and no one is better qualified to review the subject thoroughly. A departure in magazine work is the long expected autobiography of Frederick Villiers, the famous war correspondent. A striking short story of thrilling adventure "How I Shot My First Elephant," by MacMahon Challinor, and "Labor Unions and Strikes in Ancient Rome," an illustrated article by Dr. G. A. Danziger, are among the best things in the March *Cosmopolitan*. The regular departments of Current Events and Social Problems, by Murat Halstead and Edward Everett Hale, respectively, and the brief essays of Brander Matthews on purely literary subjects, are becoming a prominent feature of the *Cosmopolitan*. Mr. Matthews treats of "Certain Recent Volumes of Verse" in the March number.—(*Cosmopolitan Publishing Co., Madison Square, New York, 25 cents a copy.*)

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

HORSESHOES OF COMPRESSED PAPER have been introduced into the artillery and cavalry of the German army. The shoe is made of sheets of parchment paper cemented with a preparation of turpentine, Spanish white, lac, and boiled linseed oil. The separate layers are stamped out, cemented, and consolidated by a hydraulic press. When dry the shoe is rasped to fit.—*English Mechanic.*

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COMMERCIAL.

We have no change to note in the general condition of trade, but, now that the elections are over, it is to be expected that closer attention will be paid to business, and there is every reason to anticipate that a fully average turnover of goods will be accomplished this spring.

Heavy failures of large business firms continue to occur in Montreal and Toronto, and business there, and in the sections whence those cities draw their home supplies, seems to be badly demoralised. Very vicious mercantile methods appear to have prevailed to a frightful extent there and the natural result is following. Banks have far too freely discounted purely accommodation paper right and left for people who were, to say the least, known to be shady, long credits have been granted, especially in dry goods, and even then the rule has been to ask for and obtain renewals, in too many cases men without capital or experience have gone into the business of manufacturing and, aided by the facilities offered for borrowing money on easy terms, have staggered on for several years until they are now being compelled to face their naturally angry creditors. It is to be hoped that when the present storm passes it will leave business there on a far better basis than it has been for a number of years, and that the hard lesson now being taught will not be thrown away. Happily our business men have conducted their affairs on a more conservative basis and we believe that they—both wholesale men and retailers—almost without exception, are staunch and safe. We in the Maritime Provinces will not be affected to any appreciable extent by the financial troubles of Ontario and Quebec.

Weekly Financial Review of Henry Clews & Co., New York, February 28, 1891.—“The causes that have depressed the Stock Market for the last three weeks still continue in force. The disposition to defer speculation until after the adjournment of Congress is general and the volume of transactions has fallen to about one third the average amount. How far the inactivity is really due to postponement till the close of Congress, and how far to other causes, must be left for events to determine; but it is quite possible that the reason ostensibly assigned for the deferment of transactions is made to do service for other influences. February is usually a dull month; and whatever improvement the adjournment of Congress may bring is likely to be more or less counteracted by the hardening of the money market that usually occurs in March and culminates in the first week of April. While, therefore, the market is likely to exhibit more spirit after the fourth of March, yet it is not unlikely that we may have to wait until the beginning of April for any really active and well-sustained movement in stocks; after which we may expect three or four months of uninterrupted ease in money, with a fair chance for recovery in the prices of securities.

The steadiness with which prices have been maintained during the prevailing excessive dullness is a symptom that deserves attention. It implies the comparative absence of weak spots in the market and the prevalence of a confidence which the “bears” find it prudent to respect. It evidences a sound state of affairs and the expectation of, sooner or later, a higher range of values.

In my judgment, the unusually depressing influences affecting the market for the last five months have predisposed Wall Street to very fully, perhaps excessively, discount the unfavorable factors in the railroad situation; whilst the most favorable factors seem not to have received the full consideration they merit. The railway interest appears to have touched its lowest point of depression about the period of the late panic. Competition and Granger legislation and agitation had then done their worst and the injury arising from the corn crop was estimated at its maximum; and those factors were taken at their full value when the panic level of prices was reached. Since that time, important changes beneficially affecting the railroads have occurred. There can be no doubt that the expenses of operating and management have been reduced under the pressure to which the roads have been subject. That pressure has also discouraged the construction of new roads, with the effect of correspondingly checking the most reckless form of competition. From the same cause, the construction of branches by existing roads has been placed under check, with the result of lessening the diversion of earnings from dividend account to construction account. The fierce aggressions of Granger legislation have reached their climax, and the blind popular sentiment that has demanded such legislation is now beginning to discover that to cripple the public carriers is to obstruct the channels of trade and of industrial development. A break in the ranks of the Farmers' Alliance is threatened by the large element of wage-earners, who find that repression of the railroads means the discharge of employes and the reduction of wages. The higher courts, even in the Granger States, are beginning to teach legislators that laws which do not afford a fair compensation to the common carrier are in the nature of unconstitutional confiscation—a position which had been already affirmed by the United States Supreme Court. These facts very plainly indicate that a point has been reached at which legislative oppression of the railroads is beginning to give place to a juster policy. The Western Railroad Association is also a factor from which some good results may be reasonably expected. It is at least calculated to put a check on competition and to reduce the costs of management over a very large mileage of road; how far it may secure an advance in rates remains to be seen; but, notwithstanding the disclaimers of any purpose to raise freight charges, it seems difficult to justify the creation of such a powerful organization if it is not intended to advance rate tariffs which are admitted to be ruinously low. It therefore seems probably that rates on through freight may be advanced at an early day on the roads of the Western Association. Another element calculated to affect railroad investments favorably is the failure of the free-coinage

scheme under circumstances which forshadow its early dismissal from public attention as a political issue. As that issue stands to-day, it affords little real reason for apprehension of any departure from the gold standard of values in the United States; and when this fact comes to be duly appreciated in Europe, it can hardly fail to raise American investments in the estimation of foreign investors and relieve the New York market of its present surplus of stocks. The foregoing may be reckoned as among the conditions conducive to a future improvement in securities, the anticipation of which is the main cause of the under-tone of strength which the market now exhibits.

The sum of \$600,000 of gold has been exported; but the present supply of sterling exchange is against the probability of shipments being continued.

Although the surplus bank reserve is likely to be diminished to some extent each week hereafter until after the first week in April, still there will not be sufficient cause for apprehension in connection with the money situation. The rates of money will most likely advance as we approach the period above named to 6 per cent on call temporarily, but the stringency which usually comes at that period is not likely to visit Wall Street this year, so that money as a factor will continue to be in favor of rather than against the stock market for some time ahead. I recommend, therefore, buying the lively marketable stocks on the concessious and realizing fair profits when obtainable for the month of March.”

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

| | Week Prev. week. | | Weeks corresponding to | | Failures for the year to date. | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------|------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|
| | Feb. 27. | 1890. | 1890 | Feb. 27. | 1891 | 1890 | 1889 | 1888 |
| United States..... | 219 | 243 | 190 | 243 | 2522 | 2543 | 2727 | 2317 |
| Canada..... | 43 | 52 | 34 | 47 | 426 | 390 | 398 | 362 |

DRY GOODS.—No forward business is doing in this line just now, as about all the travellers have returned home from their first spring trips and will not go out again for a week or two. They, however, predict a good trade on their second trips. On both cotton and woollen goods prices are firm all around. Mill agents are coming round to the wholesale houses showing samples and soliciting orders for fall goods, but apparently they have as yet called very few. During the past week remittances have come in very poorly and city collections have been disappointing, having fallen off somewhat.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—Very few changes have occurred in the past week in this branch of trade, for business has been small and inconsiderable in all lines, buyers generally maintaining their attitude of caution. The pig iron market appears lifeless. In bar iron a fair business is mentioned, but at shaded figures. In tin plate the quieter feeling before noted continues. In metals there has been no particular change in this market, ingot tin being steady, while copper has met with a little more enquiry, and holders have been able to secure in some instances improved values. In general hardware the market is dull, the only movement being a few lines of shelf goods. In London an advance has been made of 2s. 6d. in copper, 3d. in Scotch warrants, 1½d. in No. 3 Middlesborough, and 2s. 6d. in soft Spanish lead. Tin is the only metal showing a decline, being 2s. 6d. lower than it was a week ago.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market shows no change, business being of a steady, jobbing kind, while values rule firm. A fair business has been done in city strong bakers for local requirements. The market on the whole has a firm tendency on a moderately fair amount of business. Millers in the west have advanced their prices 50c. to 60c. per bbl. on the plea of an alleged scarcity of good grain, but it is not believed generally that this plea is sound, because Ontario is known to have harvested a crop fully up to the average in quantity and of excellent quality. It is true that the Manitoba crop last year was small and inferior, but that has nearly all been already marketed, and it is known that the Ontario farmers have agreed between them to hold back what they have in order to force an advance all along the line. In England wheat is strong and corn firm. The continental demand there is also strong, and offers of higher prices have been cabled for Canadian wheat. In New York wheat has advanced ½c. to ¾c. In Chicago an advance of ½c. was accomplished. Corn there has been barely active and higher.

PROVISIONS.—There is not an active trade doing in provisions, but dealers are well satisfied with the movement, which is very good for the year. There has been no change in the English market, but prices are very firm. The *Dundee Courier*, speaking for a people who are making strenuous efforts to secure the large portion of the Canadian cattle trade, and making creditable arrangements for the shodding of the cattle on arrival, has an excellent article calling attention to the “sentimental gammon” of the present controversy, and urging Canadians to bestir themselves before their rights are legislated away by the extermination of the Atlantic trade. “Our farmers,” it says, “can buy stock from Canada more cheaply and feed them for sale than if the animals were home-bred, thus enabling them to utilize their grazings and cope with the low prices of the dead meat market.” This is the common-sense way of looking at the matter, and this view it is which will save the trade from extinction at the hands of faddists. The Chicago hog market was strong and advanced 5c. The cattle and sheep markets there were steady. In Montreal the dressed hog market has been quiet and dull, holders not showing any anxiety to push sales. A report thence says: “that the jobbers are in need of hogs is proven by their persistent endeavors to cry the market down, one provision dealer to day (Feb. 26) claiming he could buy all he wanted at \$5.50 to \$5.75. Notwithstanding the assertions of this and other dealers, however, we quote the markets steady at \$5.85 to \$6 in car lots.”

BUTTER.—This market is unchanged. Finest creamery is in good enquiry for table purposes, and full figures are paid for it to the exclusion of other grades which are dull in the absence of any other outlet. A cor-

respondent in London says:—"The improvement in butter I noted last week as likely to occur has come sooner than was anticipated, and the market wears a healthy aspect now, though it cannot be said that prices have appreciably firmed up. Native sorts are not in great show, and arrivals from abroad are on a lighter scale, owing to the commencement of the Lent season with its accompanying demand for oleaginous compounds, and next week will probably see a livelier market. The butter per the *Austral* has been placed at about recent rates, and some freshly arrived New Zealand has also gone off well, it being the view of buyers that the end of Antipodean shipments has been reached. This, however, I do not believe to be the case, from letters by this week's mail from Sydney, which speak of further shipments as likely; but it is probable there is not much more to come thence this season. Cork butter, however, has continued its downward progression, and though demand is more lively for American and Canadian, and in the former a certain amount of business has been put through, it is only at the recent decline, while Canadian has experienced another drop, and is quoted 75s. to 95s. per cwt. for first, with good to fine ruling at 62s. 6d. to 75s."

CHEESE.—The market is quiet with but little or no stock offering. Consequently cheese is very strong and prices are very firm. The cable rate remains the same as last week, 53s., but private advices are stronger and buoyant. A letter from England thus depicts the position:—"Cheese has also been a better market, and progress on the up line has not been checked, the business in English makes of low grade having received a fillip by reason of the lessening stocks of American and Canadian, which are in active request, a really good trade being put through in both superior and lower prices, quotations ruling at 52s. to 53s. for white, and 53s. to 54s. for colored. Dutch is scarce and the price firm, but packages from New Zealand are beginning to arrive in quantity, and will take the place of Gould, the present quotation for New Zealand being from 50s. up to 56 per 112 pounds."

FRUIT.—The apple market is fair but stocks are getting low. Choice varieties are in earnest request and fetching high figures. Very cheering accounts of sales of stock ex S. S. *Polynesian* at Liverpool have been received. 306 bbls No 1 and 405 of No 2, comprising in all 63 varieties of fruit sold at figures that netted an average of \$5.01 per bbl in the west. Private advices state that the London market is bare of apples. We think that holders of this fruit in Nova Scotia are making a mistake in hanging on so long. We know that several thousand bbls are so held in this province which, if they were in London would realize specially good prices, but other fruits from the south of Europe and from Algeria will soon be going into the market and apples will not then receive as favorable attention as they would now. Oranges are in fair demand and the market is steady. The demand for lemons is rather quiet but is considered fair for the season. There is nothing doing in dried fruits, but raisins and currants are both very firm.

TEA AND COFFEE.—This market is about bare of Japan teas, especially those of low grades. In blacks there is very little to report, the advance in England having precluded further sales on English account, as buyers here refuse to follow the advance there. Hysons and gunpowders are in limited supply, and prices are firm. Coffee remains very firm, and there is nothing to report locally. A few days ago an order was cabled from Montreal to Jamaica, but in reply coffee there was stated to have advanced 2s. The Java crop is about one-third short this year, and everything points to higher prices. The Boston *Herald*, in its market report, says:—"It is mentioned that the world's visible supply of coffee is now about 600,000 bags, while on this supply the trade of the country is doing a business of at least 175,000 bags a week, and probably over 200,000 bags. At the very best this is not above five weeks' supply of coffee to draw from, and it is plain that, unless the supply is constantly augmented by liberal receipts, there must be a pinch that will force up prices or stop the use of coffee."

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Sugar is very quiet, and little is doing in the article, though prices are unchanged. Of the Montreal market for molasses the *Trade Bulletin* says:—"No sales have yet been made of new crop molasses, as buyers are as yet in the dark as to the effect which the McKinley tariff will have upon the Canadian market, some dealers being of opinion that we shall see prices down as low as 25c. per gallon in this market during the coming season. New York houses have already corresponded with a Montreal firm asking its terms for handling West India molasses, which shows that American firms expect to supply this market, as they do not anticipate a demand for it in their own market. At the best, the situation in molasses is considerably mixed."

FISH OILS.—Montreal, March 4.—"There has been a good speculative demand for cod oil, and in sympathy with advances in England, the States and Newfoundland, prices have advanced. About 750 barrels have been sold in the past fortnight, starting at 35c. and advancing to 35½c., 36c. and 36½c., about 200 barrels having netted the outside figures during this week. In steam refined seal oil we hear of sale of a round lot at 47½c. but no more is to be got at that figure, and we quote 50c. to 51c." Gloucester, Mass., March 4.—"Cod oil, 27c. to 30c. per gallon; medicine oil, 60c.; blackfish oil, 55c.; Menhaden oil, 23c.; livers 30c. per bucket."

FISH.—The local fish market continues dull and develops no new features to note. The receipts of dried and pickled fish are exceedingly small, and very little is being shipped abroad. Most of our along shore fishermen are making very fair catches on Querro and other adjacent banks, and what they capture is brought to this city, where it is packed in ice and forwarded to Montreal, Toronto, etc., where the demand is good and remunerative prices obtained. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, March 4.—"There has been a good demand for Labrador herring, and stocks are now all out of first hands. Quotations at present are purely nominal at \$4.25 to \$4.50 for Labrador, Cape Breton \$5, and French Shore at \$3.50 to \$3.75. In green cod the market has been firm and higher, sales having been made at \$8 to \$8.75. A few drums sold at \$8.50. No. 1 are about out of

the market, last sales being made at \$7 to \$7.35. B. C. salmon scarce. Newfoundland salmon \$14 to \$15 per barrel; sea trout \$7 to \$8. There is a good steady Lenten demand, boneless cod coming to grow in public favor. We quote boneless cod 7 cts. to 8 cts., and boneless fish 4½ cts. to 6 cts. per lb. Yarmouth blasters \$1.25 per 100. Finnan Haddies 7½c. to 8½c. per lb." Gloucester, Mass., March 4.—"New Georges codfish at \$6.50 a qtl. for large, and small at \$6; Bank \$5.50 for large, and \$5 for small; Shore \$3, and \$4.75 for large and small. Dry Bank \$6, medium \$5.25. French codfish \$6 per qtl.; Phillips Beach codfish \$7 per qtl.; cured cusk at \$4.50 per qtl.; hake \$2.75; haddock \$3.50; heavy salted pollock \$2.25, and English-cured do. \$2.75 per qtl.; Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; medium split \$5.75; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$6; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$4.50; round Eastport \$4; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3.50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$11; tongues \$10; allowives \$3.50; trout \$12; Halifax salmon \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16." Barbados, F. B. 7.—"The market is moderately supplied. Sales ex S. S. *Bermuda* to New York—50 large at \$24, 190 medium at \$21, 150 medium at \$20, 12 haddock at \$17.58. Lotting rates ex store at \$20 to \$21 for medium. The schr *Pass By* from St. John's arrived with 500 casks, 84 drums, 43 boxes, 74 halves cod, &c. Pickled fish in request. None at market." Port of Spain, Trinidad, Feb. 11th.—"The *Onyx*, from Yarmouth, and *Josephine*, from Liverpool, comprise the arrivals during the fortnight. The former cargo we succeeded in selling at \$21 and \$23 for medium and large fish in drums respectively, \$5.50 boxes and \$14 haddock, but thus far we have been unable to elicit an offer for the assortment per *Josephine*, which is still afloat. Dealers are at present supplied, but as our Lenten season has commenced, we look for an improved consumption that we hope will prevent any further decline. We have some medium Newfoundland ex *Maida* on hand, which we are now selling at \$19 to \$20 as in quantity. Split herring are saleable at \$3.50, and salmon at \$18 tierces and \$14 barrels, a good enquiry for pickled fish of all descriptions having sprung up."

PITTSNER'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil still retains and justifies the good opinion of the best medical practitioners. Its virtues are attested by thousands of its patrons everywhere.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

| GROCERIES. | | BREADSTUFFS. | |
|----------------------------------|----------|---|----------------|
| SUGARS. | | All higher. Flour up 10c. more on the week. Corn and cornmeal both higher—meal 10c. to 15c. up. Oats 5c. higher. Oatmeal 25c. a bbl. up. No hope for cheaper oatmeal this season, and but little prospects of cheaper flour, as the Millers say that wheat is really getting very scarce, and prices are running gradually up. There has been a very heavy export of Canadian wheat and flour this season. We advance our prices from 10c. to 15c. all round. | |
| Cut Leaf..... | 8½ | FLOUR. | |
| Granulated..... | 6½ to 6¾ | Manitoba Highest Grade Patents | 6.25 to 6.75 |
| Circle A..... | 6¼ | High Grade Patents..... | 5.35 to 5.50 |
| White Extra C..... | 6 | Good 90 per cent. Patents..... | 5.20 to 5.35 |
| Standard..... | 5½ to 5¾ | Straight Grade..... | 5.00 to 5.10 |
| Extra Yellow C..... | 5½ to 5¾ | Superior Extras..... | 4.90 to 5.00 |
| Yellow C..... | 5¼ to 5½ | Good Seconds..... | 4.55 to 4.65 |
| TEA. | | Graham Flour..... | 5.00 to 5.25 |
| Coucou, Common..... | 17 to 19 | Oatmeal..... | 5.25 to 5.40 |
| " Fair..... | 20 to 23 | " Rolled..... | 5.40 to 5.50 |
| " Good..... | 25 to 29 | Kiln Dried Cornmeal..... | 3.30 to 3.40 |
| " Choice..... | 31 to 35 | " In Bond..... | 3.00 |
| " Extra Choice..... | 38 to 36 | Roll'd Wheat..... | 5.10 |
| Oolong, Choice..... | 37 to 39 | Wheat Bran, per ton..... | 21.50 to 22.50 |
| MOLASSES. | | Shorts..... | 23.00 to 24.00 |
| Barbados..... | 35 to 36 | Middlings..... | 25.00 to 27.00 |
| Demerara..... | 35 to 38 | Cracked Corn " including bags..... | 31.00 to 35.00 |
| Diamond N..... | 48 | Ground Oil Cake, per ton..... | 35.00 |
| Puerto Rico..... | 31 to 35 | Moulce..... | 31.00 to 32.00 |
| Cienfuegos..... | 31 to 31 | Split Peas..... | 3.75 to 4.00 |
| Trinidad..... | 32 to 33 | White Beans, per bushel..... | 1.60 to 2.00 |
| Antigua..... | 32 to 33 | Pot Barley, per barrel..... | 3.90 to 4.10 |
| Tobacco, Black..... | 38 to 44 | Canadian Oats, choice quality..... | 60 |
| " Bright..... | 42 to 58 | Hay per ton..... | 10.50 to 12.00 |
| BISCUITS. | | J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S. | |
| Pilot Bread..... | 3.15 | | |
| Boston and Thin Family..... | 6½ | | |
| Soda..... | 6½ | | |
| do in lb. boxes, 50 to case..... | 7½ | | |
| Fancy..... | 8 to 15 | | |

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Apples, per bbl. N. S..... | 2.00 to 4.50 |
| Oranges, Valencia, per case..... | 4.25 |
| Lemons, per case..... | 4.75 |
| Cocoanuts, new, per 100..... | 5.00 |
| Onions, American, per lb..... | 3 |
| " Canadian..... | 3½ |
| Dates, boxes, new..... | 7 |
| Raisins, Valencia, new..... | 7 to 7½ |
| Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb, new..... | 12 |
| " small boxes..... | 11 to 13 |
| Prunes, Stewing, boxes..... | 10 |
| Grapes, per keg..... | 10.00 |

FISH FROM VESSELS

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| MACKEREL— | |
| Extra..... | 15.00 to 16.00 |
| No. 1..... | 11.00 to 14.00 |
| " 1 large..... | 13.00 to 13.50 |
| " 2..... | 12.00 to 12.20 |
| " 3 large..... | 12.00 to 12.10 |
| " 3..... | 12.00 to 12.50 |
| Small..... | 7.00 to 7.50 |
| HERRING. | |
| No. 1 Shore July..... | 4.50 to 4.75 |
| No. 1, August, Round..... | 2.75 to 3.00 |
| September..... | 2.75 to 3.00 |
| Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl..... | none |
| Bay of Islands, Split..... | 2.25 to 2.50 |
| Round..... | none |
| ALEWIVES, per bbl..... | 3.00 to 3.25 |
| COURTSHIP. | |
| Hard Shore..... | 4.00 to 4.25 |
| Bank..... | 4.00 to 4.25 |
| Hay..... | 4.00 to 4.25 |
| SALMON, No. 1..... | 18.00 to 19.00 |
| HADDOCK, per qtl..... | 2.75 to 3.00 |
| HAKE..... | 2.00 to 2.25 |
| PINK..... | 2.00 to 2.50 |
| COLLOCK..... | 1.50 |
| HACK SOUNDS, per lb..... | 12½ |
| COD OIL A..... | 38 |

BUTTER AND CHEESE

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints..... | 20 |
| " " in Small Tubs..... | 20 to 25 |
| " Good, in large tubs, new..... | 18 to 20 |
| " " old..... | 7 to 14 |
| " Store Packed & oversalted..... | 10 to 10 |
| Canadian Township, new..... | 18 to 22 |
| " Western..... | 18 to 20 |
| " old..... | 7 to 10 |
| Cheese, Canadian..... | 10 |
| " Antigonish..... | 10 |

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..... | 16.00 to 16.50 |
| " American, clear..... | 16.50 to 17.00 |
| " P. E. I. Mess..... | 15.50 to 16.00 |
| " P. E. I. Thin Mess..... | 14.50 to 15.00 |
| " Prime Mess..... | 11.50 to 12.00 |
| Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island..... | 12 |
| " American..... | 11 to 12 |
| Hams, P. E. I., green..... | none |
| " Bacon are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily. | |

JOHN MALLISON'S CHARGE.

(Continued.)

The girl did not meet his eyes. She stood back to the light, but even so John Mallison could mark the pretty confusion to which she was a prey. With swift alternations the sweet carnine tide ebbed and flowed over cheeks and low, broad brow.

"I have a letter which I very much wish you to read, Mr. Mallison. It is important. That is why I ventured to intrude."

"Please do not use that word, Marcia."

"Oh, but it is intrusion. You are busy; but—"

"I am never too busy to receive you, I beg you to believe. Do not let us, however, discuss that. Your letter is of more interest. Will it be a surprise if I say that I know what are its contents?"

He did not move towards the fluttering billet. Mechanically Marcia drew it back.

"I did not know that you had heard," she said.

"But it is so."

"And are you willing?"

"You wish it, Marcia?"

"Yes, certainly."

"Then I agree."

But not a word of congratulation would come from his lips. He was well assured that he must seem cold, even unkind; but for once he was helpless. He had consented. That must suffice. It would be an untruth to say that he was glad, and though even with the dull ache at his own heart he did wish Marcia happiness, he could not frame the conventional phrases and tell her so.

It was a curious situation, and perhaps the man's relief was the greater when, with a faint, but unmistakeably impatient "Thank you," Marcia vanished.

Across to a cabinet standing between two sets of book-shelves John Mallison walked. He opened it, touched a spring, and returned to his seat with a packet and sundry papers. It was the mysterious budget his ward had brought to him from Paul Golding unopened, and with it was the communication which indicated his (John Mallison's) duty.

"My daughter is now on the eve of her nineteenth birthday, and I do not think it is altogether fatherly partiality which sees womanliness as well as some degree of winsomeness in Marcia. Suitors may possibly appear. If the girl seems likely to make a mistaken choice, I beg of you, John, to warn her as from me, and to use your best influence to save her from disastrous folly. But if it should be different, and you are able to approve a suggested union, you may in my name ratify Marcia's decision. I trust you wholly. Once Marcia is engaged—if it comes to that—open, read, and destroy the packet she brings and of which I have written above. What is in it you may lock up in your own breast or divulge to my girl, as you judge best. Here again I confide thoroughly in your discretion."

In the previous part of the letter a very plain hint had been given that the writer preferred that the riddle should remain unsolved until the occurrence of the event so evidently regarded as inscribed on the tablets of futurity, and John Mallison had obeyed. Now the season of disclosure had come.

He took the packet up and toyed with it, thinking. He lived over again the past six months. They had been amongst the happiest he had ever known. Sardonicly he smiled at the recollection of his dismal prophecies of domestic upheaval. Instead of wrecking his peace and making chaos of the orderly habits of the house, Marcia had soothed him wonderfully by her gentle ways and always timely words in hours of weariness, and had subscribed without one protest to the laws so arbitrarily framed for one privileged being's convenience. As if to heap coals of fire upon his guilty head she had dozens of times been of practical use to him in his chosen pursuits, wading through great tomes in search of references, verifying quotations, or even correcting first proofs. She had begged as a boon to be set to work, and after once yielding it was not easy to deny her. He thought, too, with a stern, sad expression on his face, of the love that had budded and blossomed unawares. How weak he had been! He had often said to acquaintances who rallied him on his persistent bachelorhood that vanity and he had little in common.

Idle words! A vain, vain love had mastered him, and never again could he turn the edge of the jest so deftly. Why had not his mother warned him? She must have seen the malady running its course. If it was her wish, having regard to her own white hair (he sighed here), that he should be married and settled, still she must know that Marcia would scarcely accept him, even if he made the girl an offer. His age, his sober ways, his devotion to musty antiquities, his lack of courtly grace and of the tongue of compliment, were obstacles the existence of which any observer must recognise.

But no gain could accrue from these pensive meditations: they were best brushed aside. One duty was with him now, and he would fulfil it. The contents of the sealed packet waited inspection.

He stripped off the outer covering, and was immediately confronted with a fresh bewilderment. The address beneath was:

"To Sir Owen Vaughan, Holm Manor, Holm, Brakeshire," and in the margin was written:

"Delivered by the hand of the daughter of Adeline Vaughan and Paul Calthrop Golding."

As by a flash of light that was almost blinding in its intensity, John Mallison saw at once to the heart of the mystery. He knew that his friend's marriage had been a runaway match, though, as he was not taken

into confidence—the affair was too hasty for that—he had prosecuted no particular enquires. And he had supposed from the silence on the subject which was maintained even in the correspondence concerning Marcia, that the wife's rank was decidedly inferior to the husband's. This fancy had prevented him from putting questions to Marcia. From what the girl had casually stated it was evident that she knew little.

But Paul Golding, when sketching in this woodland shire under his artist name of Calthorpe—in youth he had affected painting—had wooed and won, not a village belle of whose birth and breeding he was afterwards loth from motives of conventional prudence to speak, but a flower which had blossomed amidst an environment of wealth and culture. The result had been a breach in the ranks of a proud family.

Was it an appeal on the child's behalf which was spread open on John Mallison's desk. This was what he expected at the outset to find. And again he was mistaken.

"Circumstances have defeated me, and to their cogent force I yield—not to you," said the second paragraph bluntly. At least there was no trace of cringing in this way of addressing an offended father-in-law. It was hard to acquit the writer of brutal incivility.

"You resented my wife's choice, and you tried to coerce her into a hateful union with a man she did not care for. If you had been less harsh, she—my lost Adeline—would have been wholly frank with you, and you would have known in good time that she married, not Paul Calthorpe, but Paul Calthorpe Golding. However, my present purpose is not to write reproaches, but to state facts. The time came when you would have let bygones be bygones. I read an advertisement in a London newspaper which said as much and asked for news. But Adeline was dead then, and I did not answer for two reasons. First, I had vowed to have no dealings whatever with you. Next I dreaded that you would seek to get my child away from me to Holm. You see I was still selfish to the core. But business has gone badly with me, and I am in straits. On this I do not dwell, but I send my girl to England, and to you. It seems the only thing I can do, and I do not doubt that for her mother's sake you will be kind to her."

A curt document, with pain and pride vibrating in every rugged sentence. And it had never reached its destination, because the alternative which the writer so greatly preferred had proved the reverse of a false hope.

It was for John Mallison to decide if Marcia should know at once how curiously the strands were crossing and recrossing in the warp and woof of her young life. Her lover was her cousin then; the eldest son of her mother's only brother.

"Sir Owen ought to be enlightened. That is the first step," John Mallison murmured aloud. He got up and found a time table. There was a train from Westford for Holm at eleven. He would go by it and obtain an interview with Sir Owen without an hour's unnecessary delay. He left a message intimating that his return was uncertain, and climbed the hill to the station.

It was a journey of eight miles to Holm, and he knew Sir Owen Vaughan but slightly. Austin was in Westford so frequently because the Rector was his old tutor, and the Rector's son were his most esteemed friends. It was through the Rev. Cyril Marchant that the young man had made Marcia's acquaintance.

The first person that John Mallison met at Holm Manor was the wooer who seemed to have scored such an easy triumph. He was an undersized young man, with stubby red hair, shambling gait, and a round, homely face that uniformly expressed stolid good-humour and nothing else. Nobody had ever seen the play of intellectual illumination on those features. "A good fellow, but dreadfully commonplace," was the verdict even of the Marchants. And he was to be Marcia's husband! A hard, steely gleam was in the eye John Mallison sent, as if in search of a sign of genius that would justify the sacrifice, over the prosperous person of Sir Owen's heir.

"Why Mallison! last man I was looking for. Brought Miss Golding with you? No such luck, I suppose."

"No. Miss Golding does not even know that I am here."

That chilly reply made an end of any fancy which Austin Vaughan might have harboured that Marcia's guardian came with words of direct good cheer.

"Can I see Sir Owen?" the visitor asked, before the disappointed suitor had recovered from the cold *douche*.

"Yes, I believe so. Come this way."

John Mallison followed his guide into the Manor library.

CHAPTER IV.

A decrepit old man sat reading the *Times* in an armchair beside a roaring fire. He rose as the door opened. The gold-rimmed glasses were required to determine the personality of the intruder. The flame of life was clearly burning low in the socket in the case of Sir Owen Vaughan. Many of his intimates said that he had never been the same since his son Owen—Austin's father—had perished in a railway accident six years before.

"Mr. John Mallison, sir; I do not think you are strangers," Austin said.

In another second he was gone.

"Not quite strangers, but nearly so. I am much afraid that I know Mr. Mallison better as a writer and an archaeologist of note than as a comparatively near county neighbour," Sir Owen said, with old-fashioned courtesy.

"You flatter me too much, Sir Owen," said John Mallison. "But in all probability you are less surprised to see me this morning than you would be if aware of my precise business."

"Indeed. You are, I believe, the friend and guardian of a young lady who—to speak quite plainly—has made a conquest of my grandson."

"You have correctly defined my relationship to Miss Marcia Golding. But although I understand that Mr. Austin Vaughan has honoured my ward by the offer of his hand, and this, moreover, with your sanction, yet my errand is only partially and in the second place concerned with Marcia's matrimonial prospects. Will you try to brace yourself against what may be agitating news, Sir Owen? You had a daughter?"

The withered form visibly trembled. A passion of hopeless yearning broke into the sudden, stifled wail:

"Adeline! I doted on Adeline!"

But there was a quick change.

"What have you to tell me of my daughter?" the old man asked in imperious accents.

"Very little, Sir Owen, and at the same time very much. She married an old school and college comrade of mine, and—he has lost his wife. His name is Paul Calthorpe Golding. My ward Marcia is his child, and consequently your granddaughter."

It took a full hour before the truth and its many-sided import were thoroughly comprehended by the head of the house of Vaughan. But when John Mallison went back to Corner Cottage he felt that his mission had been a very blessed one. If the sharp prick of sorrow had—as was inevitable—accompanied the intimation of Mrs. Golding's de- cease, even this was better than the wearing grief of suspense. And all the old barriers of pride and resentment were broken down. Sir Owen was determined not merely to acknowledge Marcia, but also to seek a reconciliation with her father.

Austin was not to be seen when the interview had ended. No one knew where he had gone.

"Mr. Austin looked into the post-bag, which came maybe ten minutes ago, and then he walked away into the park," said the butler, of whom enquiries were made. John Mallison was indisposed to await the truant's return. Doubtless Marcia had sent him the momentous word which had resolved all his doubts, and he wished to be alone with his joy. On the whole it was just as well that the startling intelligence of the cousinship should be made known by Sir Owen himself to his grandson.

"Where is Marcia, mother?"

Something in the tone caused Mrs. Mallison to look up with an access of curiosity.

"In her room packing, I believe," she answered dryly.

"Packing!" he echoed incredulously.

It was his turn to experience a shock.

"Yes. Is that very unreasonable, John, when you have given her leave so readily to forsake you?"

"I don't understand. She wished it. I put the question. But how is this necessary? Packing! Why should she go elsewhere yet? She does not yet dream of the change the discovery will make, surely. Marcia is a mystery!"

"Say rather that my son is. Certainly I am quite as puzzled by your words as you are by mine. Oh, but I think I have it."

A singular smile lit up Mrs. Mallison's face.

"Then would you kindly explain?"

"It has been a game of cross-purposes. You supposed that Marcia referred to Mr. Austin Vaughan's proposal, as if any girl would come to you in the manner Marcia did if that was the burden on her mind. The idea is absurd! And you asked her if she was prepared to accept Mr. Vaughan in the event of obtaining your consent. You understood that her reply was in the affirmative. From beginning to end you were wrong. Marcia has sent to Austin Vaughan the same answer that she sent to Hugh Herrick."

"No!"

The exclamation was involuntary.

"The message she brought to you was from her father, and she was very much surprised because you seemed to know all about it. Paul Golding has returned to Cape Town, not, as I conjecture, having retrieved his fortunes by his mining adventures. He wrote a few hasty lines to catch the mail, suggesting that Marcia should rejoin him, going out by the earliest possible boat; and coldly, briefly, deliberately, you agreed, as if Marcia had indeed been the incubus she styles herself."

John Mallison's countenance changed and changed again as he listened. Relief—vivid as sunshine breaking from November clouds—wonder, chagrin, discontent, were each successively present at those points in the story which gave them warrant. Hurriedly he capped this revelation with his own narrative.

"Quite unwittingly Paul's wishes and directions have been set aside and rendered of no avail through my mistake," he said; "and the new chapter which has been opened must go on. Sir Owen Vaughan will not be content to let Marcia slip quietly away like the merest stranger whose advent or departure is no personal concern."

"I should think not."

"Marcia must be told."

"And then?"

"She must please herself, I suppose, about going or staying."

"If she does return at once to Cape Town shall you be pleased, John?"

There was a curious pause. Then John Mallison met his mother's eyes without finching.

"It cannot be," he said slowly and hopelessly.

She understood his meaning as surely as he had interpreted here.

(To be continued.)

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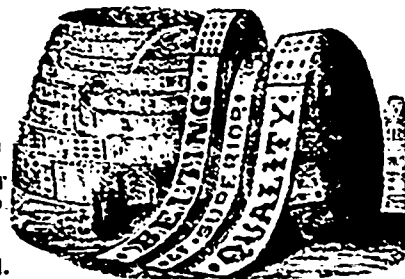
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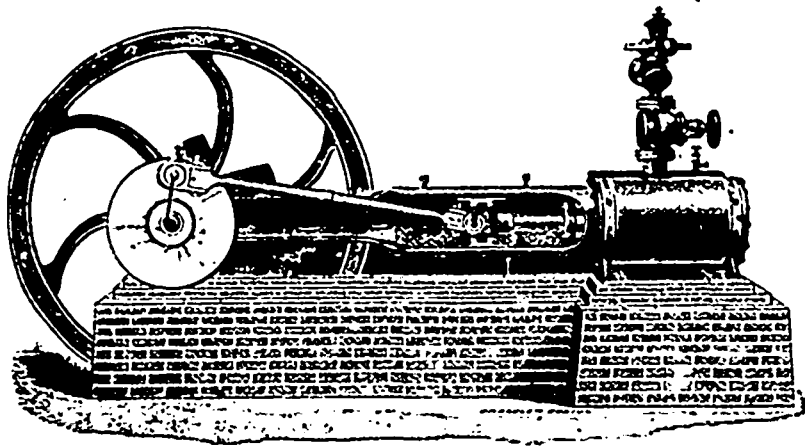
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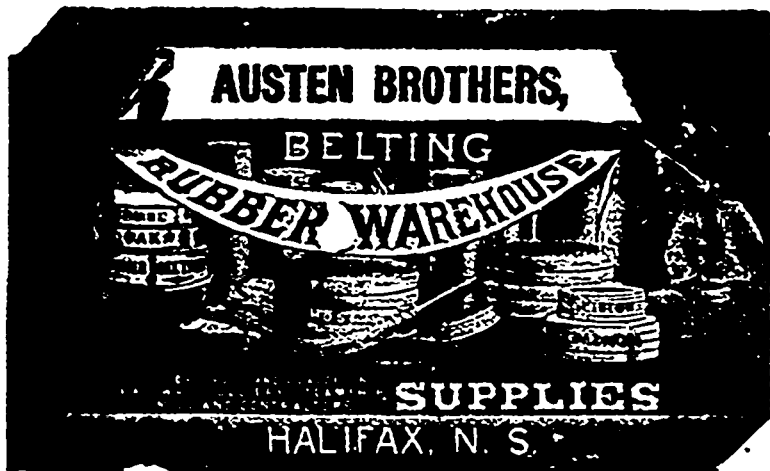
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MINING.

The mining outlook for 1891 is not an encouraging one for the Eastern mining districts. The once productive Sherbrooke district is virtually abandoned, Isaac's Harbor is involved in a law suit which seems interminable, and, according to all accounts, Salmon River Mine is about to cause another suit. The "Crow's Nest," Cochrano Hill, Ecum Secum and Moose Head are unworked, and the only districts east of Sheet Harbor which are doing anything at present are Fifteen Mile Stream and Wine Harbor. In the Sherbrooke district only ten men are to work. The mills are closed until spring, and though there are reports afloat that several properties will be worked on a large scale in the summer, no definite arrangements have been made yet.

LAKE CATCHA.—John Anderson is about putting up a five stamp mill on his areas near the Oxford Mine, and will increase to ten as the development warrants.

The Mooselands Gold Mining Company, Ltd., have been pushing mining operations, under the able management of Mr. J. G. Stenshorn, and are now down forty-three feet on a ten inch lead, which looks remarkably well. They are putting up a splendid hoisting and pumping plant, the steel boiler being built by Patterson, of Halifax, and the hoisting engine of the most approved pattern by Howell, who also supplies the steam pumps. Considering that the work has all been done during the severe winter months, the progress is remarkable, and augurs well for the final success of the Company.

The *British American Citizen*, in its issue of February 21st last, has a full page article on Nova Scotia, devoting most of the space to our mineral resources. A well-executed cut of Churce's mineral map of Nova Scotia on a small scale serves to illustrate the article in a most telling way, and is accompanied by the condensed description of the minerals of the Province, which is printed on the map. The enterprise of the *Citizen* in laying before its readers such full and authentic information is most commendable, and should secure it a large circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

GOLD.—Georgetown, Demerara, 23th January, 1891,—Exports to 27th inst., 303 czs., valued at \$5,310, as against 2,652 ozs., valued at \$48,583 for same date last year. Shipment per out-going R. M. Steamer, 757 ozs., valued at \$13,644.

Work in the Foord pit is proceeding fairly. The trouble in the Fan shaft is overcome. The shaft will be properly walled off in a few days. Three balances are being driven, two north and one south. It will take two or three months to complete them. Some of the workmen are not the best in the world. The iron man remains in *status quo*. There are three horses already employed in the mine.—*The Journal*.

A QUACK ADVERTISEMENT.—Think of it—gold so plentiful on Deep creek that even the ducks use it to grind the slugs and other aqueous edibles that make their bill of fare. Last week, Agent Waugh, at Uintah, found a small nugget of gold in the gizzard of a duck which had come from Deep creek. There is no mistake about it for our informant said he had Agent Waugh for his authority. It seems that Waugh some time since bought some tame ducks of a man named Lebrum, of Cow creek, a small tributary of Deep creek, and it was from one of these ducks that the nugget was taken. We have been told by an old prospector that he had found gold in nearly all the creeks of the country, but not enough to pay for working it. Would it not be wonderful if after all gold should be found in paying quantities, and that this duck who masticated his food with gold nuggets should be one of the pioneer placer diggers of Deep creek.—*Uintah Utah Papoose*.

CANADIAN ASBESTOS.—Among the rich natural resources of Canada, its mineral wealth is such as to place it in the first rank. There is hardly a mineral of ordinary use and which is indispensable for the requirements of modern civilization, but may be found plentifully and of good quality in some part of the Dominion. And not only are the commonly-used metals and minerals ready to our hands, but we are exceptionally endowed with some of the rarer mineral substances of great value. Notably is this the case with regard to asbestos, that strange mineral fibre gifted with the property of resisting heat and flame. Canada shares with Italy the advantage of their being the two countries that supply the world with this rock cotton with its marvellous and useful properties. The magnitude and value of the output may be realized from the fact that the comparatively few Canadian mines now worked yield about 4,000 tons yearly, and much of it is worth \$80, \$100 or even \$120 a ton. Yet the mines are very far from being developed, and the output could be very largely increased with the constantly increasing demands as the new users are discovered or the old ones are better appreciated. The locality in which the asbestos occurs is restricted; it is found in veins in the serpentine of the pre-Cambrian formation, the "altered Quebec group," by Sir William Logan. All the mines at present worked are situated in the two counties of Megantic and Beauce in the Province of Quebec, though veins are known to exist in the other counties of the same province, and discoveries may not improbably be made in parts of New Brunswick where there is the same geological formation. Besides being very productive these veins contain asbestos which is not excelled for purity and quality by any in the world. Much of it when crushed out is a pure white, flexible, silky fibre, well fitted to be spun and wove for the more delicate fabrics for which it is used. Large works in England and the United States are supplied from these Canadian mines. The uses to which the asbestos is

put are almost endless, whenever a flexible material is needed that will resist flames or acids, act as a non conductor, or can be purified by heat. Perhaps it is still most largely used either in its textile form or in that of a cement formed from the coarse kinds, as a covering for boilers, steam pipes, etc. The loose fibre is employed as packing for pistons and steam joints, to close the breach of heavy guns, for filtering, and as lint for wounds, in those uses being at once cleansed by heat. Spun and wove it forms unflammable theatre curtains, fire balloons, firemen's clothing, ropes for hot places, and a variety of other objects. Pulped it becomes paper and board, from the imperishable page of a register, through the graduations of lining and sheathing material, to the stout shelving for a costly library. And as a cement it is used for many purposes where a non-conductor of heat or protection against fire is required. These are only a few out of innumerable applications that are being constantly invented.

FIRST RATE.—We were reliably informed on Thursday that the prospects for the Parker-Douglas Mine, Molega, are brightening every day, and that the further they go down the richer the quartz is looking. The ore is now being mined and crushed for a little over \$4 per ton. Give Rorey a fair chance and he'll succeed, every time.—*Gold Hunter.*

SIMPLY MONSTROUS.

[From the Sunday Globe, Boston, Mass., Oct. 19, 1886.]

"Jimmy Cricket h'aint that a big 'un' was the exclamation heard from some youngsters on Boylston St. a few afternoons since, as the writer strolled conversing with a gentleman near the Albany railroad bridge, not far from the junction of West Chester Park and Boylston street. The cause of the boys' surprise was found to be an announcement upon the local bill-board, lately erected for a famous theatrical company opposite from where we were standing. A few minutes' observation convinced us that the boys were not the only persons attracted to this enormous spread of matter. The board is the very largest in the world and the amount of paper used to cover it would make the fortune of every Italian Count rag-picker upon the streets of Boston. Laborers stopped work, horse cars stopped, pedestrians halted in wonderment, as Mr. J. W. Black, Boston's old, well known photographer focused his famous thousand dollar, wide angled lens upon the great bill board to obtain by the sun's mysterious chemical touch an enduring photograph of the statements and familiar legends thereon. Among the chief was the following: "It holds the fort while Old Jed Prouty is away!" "Every mother should have it in the house for Autumn colds, soreness, lameness in body or limb." "Think of it, John on's Anodyne Liniment unlike any other was originated by an old family physician in 1810;" "Without real merit, could it have survived for eighty years?" These in bold letters some of which nearly six feet tall, proved to be what astonished the boys. This big sign demonstrates one point clearly; the courage and persistence requisite to be successful advertisers, like I. S. Johnson & Co., the proprietors of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; nothing daunts them. But after all, it is their forcible, persistent, courageous style of advertising which has made them successful, until they are now classed among the foremost advertisers of the day.

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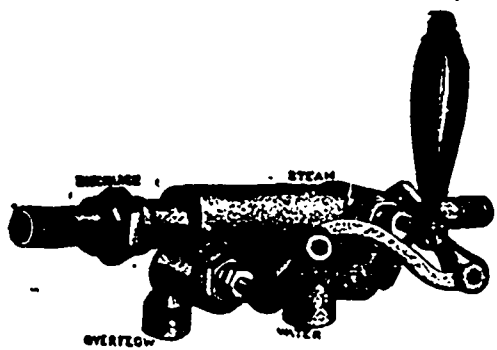
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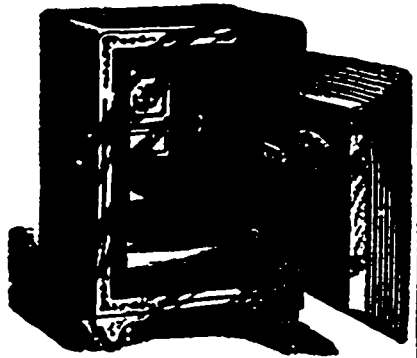
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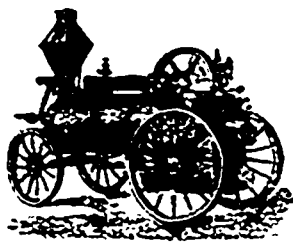
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MINING.

THE PRACTICAL CHLORINATION OF GOLD ORES AND THE PRECIPITATION OF GOLD FROM SOLUTION.

Referring to the several valuable communications recently published in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* on this subject, allow me to contribute my quota, the record of actual, successful working experience on a large scale.

The chief objection to a plant of 50 tons or more capacity in 24 hours for the Plattner process is its enormous size and the length of time it requires to complete a single operation. Therefore, the problem the engineer has to solve when he attempts to handle low-grade ores that will not concentrate, is to find a process that will handle his ores in large quantities quickly, cheaply, and with as little interruption as possible. It may, therefore, be of interest to some of the profession to hear of one solution of this problem that has been demonstrated beyond a doubt.

In the reduction works of which this article treats in particular the ore is crushed dry in Blake and Gates crushers and two sets of Krom rolls, roasted in Bruckner furnaces of three tons capacity, and chlorinated in barrels of three and four tons capacity.

Crushing.—The first thing to be considered in treating an ore, is to crush it properly; to do this, a series of experiments has to be made to ascertain how coarse the ore may be to give the best result in the after-treatment, with reference to economy, large capacity, and best extraction. The pulp for the best leaching must be in granular condition, and carry as small a percentage of dust or slimes as possible. For this purpose rolls properly managed are especially well adapted.

A few lessons from experience with rolls may not be out of place here. The chief point is to have enough of them to make the reduction in size of particles passed through them, gradual. Two sets are sufficient, but three will do better. The ore should come to the coarse rolls not coarser than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch mesh, and these rolls should be set about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch apart. The middle rolls are set about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or less apart, and the fine rolls about as far apart as the size to which the ore has to be crushed. If only two sets are used, the coarse are set a little closer than with three, and the fine remain the same.

The springs should be set up so tight that they will not give to the hardest pieces of ore, but will allow a piece of steel or iron to pass through without throwing the belts. The periphery speed of the rolls should be about the same as, or a little faster than, the falling speed of the ore, and the ore should be fed in an even sheet across the surface of the roll; little trouble will then be experienced in keeping the surfaces true, and in producing a granular pulp carrying but a small percentage of dust. If rolls were made of larger diameter and narrower, the result would be a still more gradual reduction, and possibly a greater capacity. I have used those of 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches (1 meter) diameter and 12 and 15 inches face.

Roasting.—The roasting of the ore is one of the most important operations in its influence on the success of chlorination, but as the characteristics of each ore must be studied, none but general rules can be laid down as to how roasting should be done. It is absolutely necessary that the ore be roasted as nearly dead-sweet as possible.

Chlorination.—The chlorination barrel in the works of which I have charge is made also the washing and leaching vessel this is done by placing a supporting diaphragm, for a filtering medium, to form the chord of an arc of the circle of the barrel. The diaphragm, or filter as it is called, is made up of plates, corrugated similar to the ordinary filter-press plate, and perforated with holes every 4 or 6 inches square. These plates are supported on segments which are bolted to the shell; on top of the corrugated plates is placed the filtering medium, an open-woven asbestos cloth. It is about as coarse as the ordinary gunysack, but the warp and woof are of much heavier thread. Over this is placed an open grating, and the whole is held in place by cross pieces, the ends of which rest under straps bolted to the inside shell; in this way, while the whole is rigidly held in place, it is very easily and quickly removed when the changing of the asbestos cloth becomes necessary.

Two valves on each end of the barrel above and below the filter are for the inlet and outlet of the wash water and solution respectively.

The barrel is charged by first filling the space under the filter with water, which at the same time is allowed to pass through the filtering medium and wash it; then the required quantity of water is put in above the filter. There are now two methods of charging the pulp and the chemicals, lime chloride and sulphuric acid. In one, the lime is so placed in the ore charge in the hopper over the barrel that it goes in with the ore and is completely buried with it; the acid can then be added with very little danger of generating any gas before the plate on the charging hole can be put on and securely fastened. The other way, which seems to be still better, is to pour the acid first into the water, through which it sinks in a mass to the bottom and does not mix; the ore is then let in, and the lime added the last. The chances of generating any gas are much less than in the first method. I have seen the barrel charged in this way remain open for from five to ten minutes after charging without generating gas; but it has been demonstrated that on the first revolution of the barrel the gas is immediately liberated, and creates considerable pressure. After the chlorination is complete the barrel is stopped, so that the filter assumes a horizontal position; the hose is attached to one of the outlet pipes and conducts the solution to the reservoir tank.

A hose is also attached to the inlet pipe, and water is pumped in under pressure, and the leaching commences.

(To be continued.)

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. Muir, Preston, Eng.—Your letter and clippings received; many thanks. Will write again soon.

NEWS, NOTES.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF SCOTLAND.—A match has been arranged for the championship of Scotland and £100 a side between Messrs. Bryden, of Glasgow, and Ferrie, of Coat Bridge. Play to commence May 2.

BARKER VS REED.—A renewal of negotiations for a match between Barker and Reed is in progress. There is a little hitch in the matter of expenses, Barker's proposition being for \$100, while Reed declines to give more than \$50. There is, however, reason to believe that a match will be specially arranged.—*Woonsocket Reporter.*

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 208.—The position was: Black men 3, 8, king 31; white men 13, 15, king 10; black to play and draw.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 31—27 | 24—20 | 8—11 | 16—11 |
| 10 6 | 10 7 | 15 8 | 12 8 |
| 27—24 | 3—10 | 20—16 | 11—7 |
| 15 10 | 6 15 | 8 4 | drawn. |

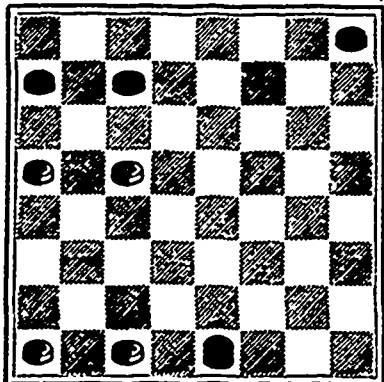
GAME 94 — "Double Corner."

Being the first in a match of twenty games played between Sergt. W. Muir and our checker editor. Play commenced May 2, 1890, Mr. Forsyth having the blacks.

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

PROBLEM No. 210.

An end game by W. Forsyth. Black men 4, 5, 6, king 31.



White men 13, 14, 29, 30.

Black to play and win.

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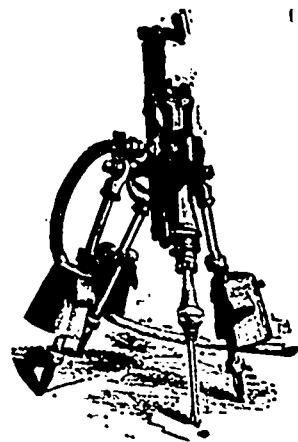
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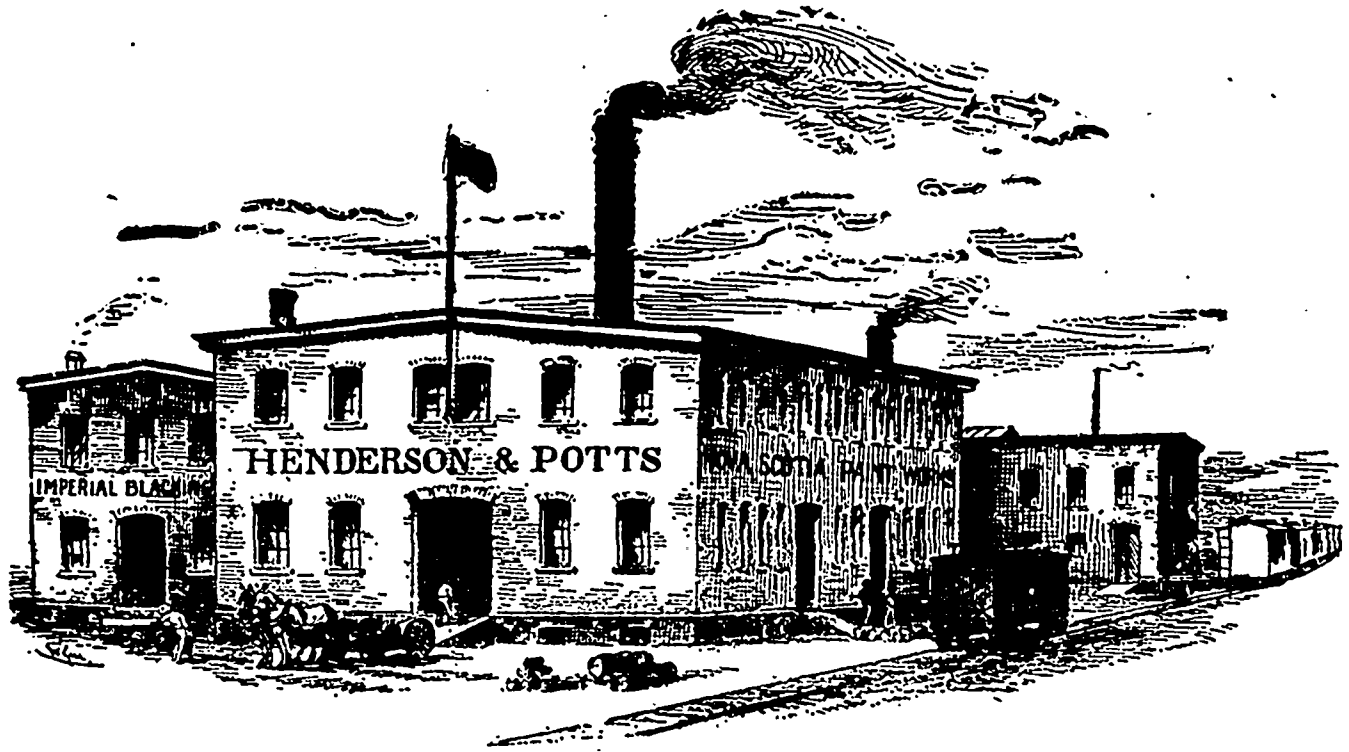
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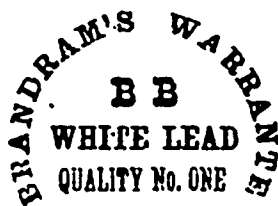
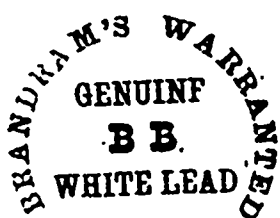
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