

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 24, 1891.

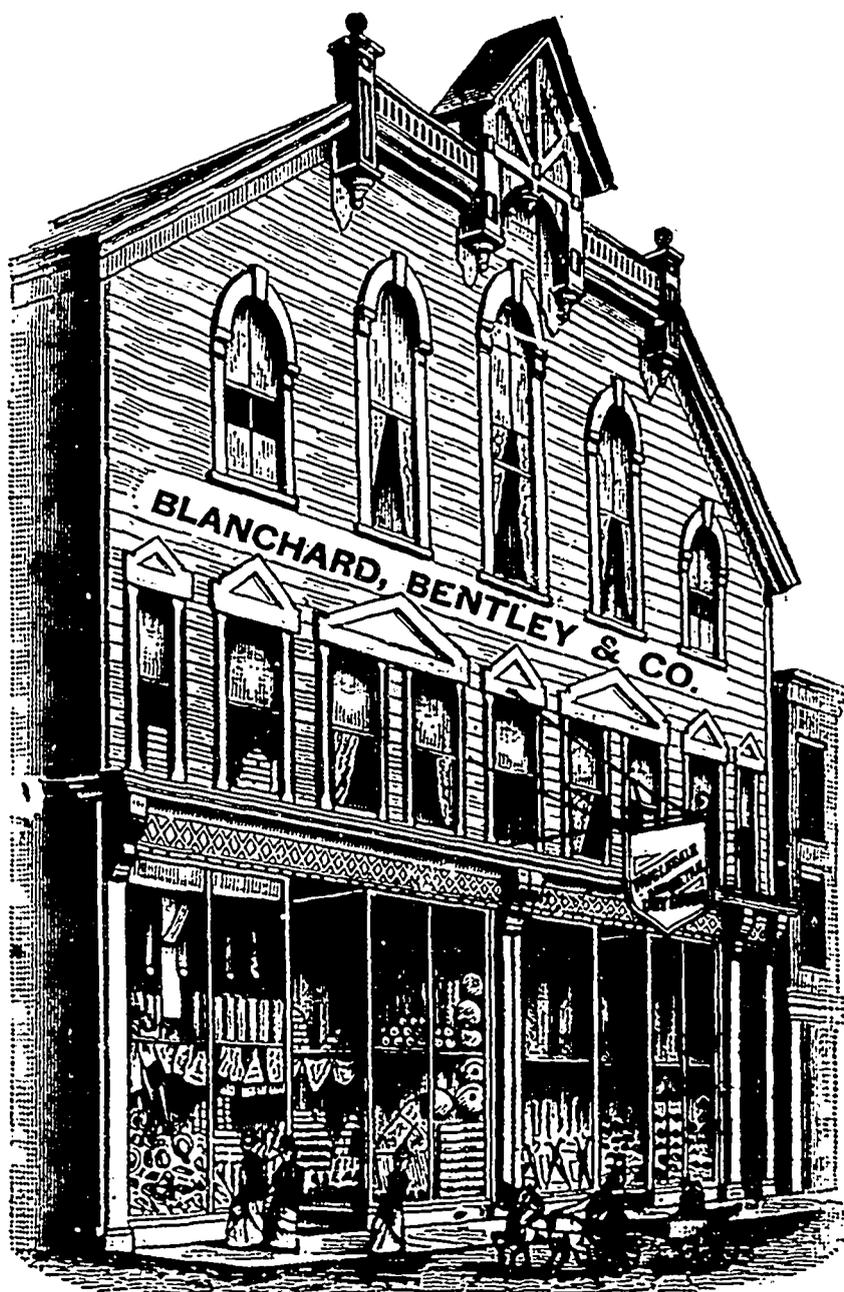
VOL. 8
No. 17

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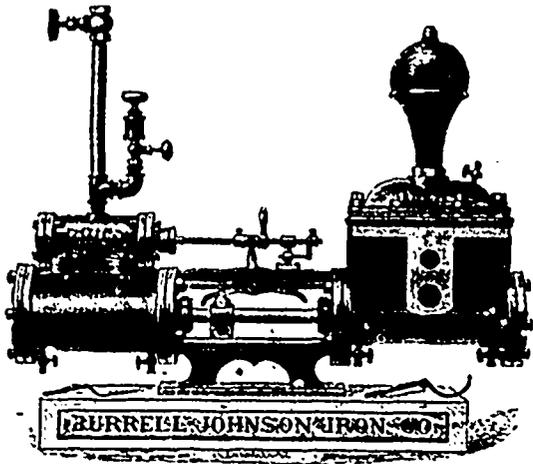
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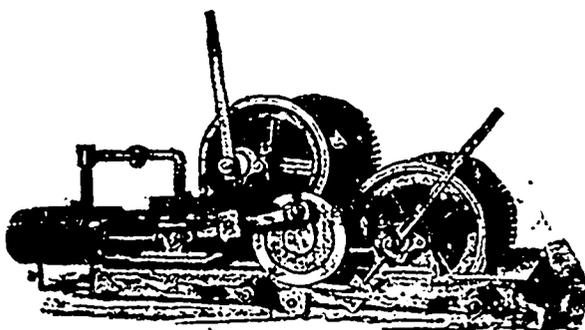
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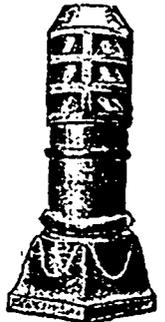
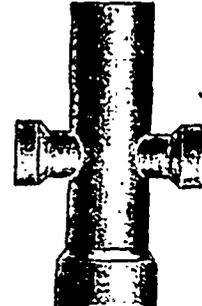
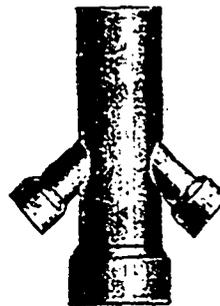
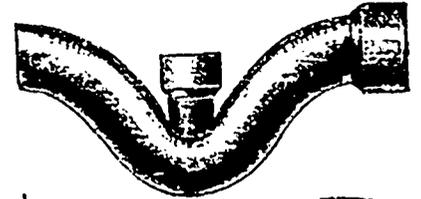
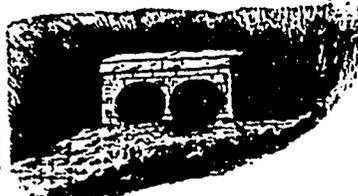
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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to this journal. Our readers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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We regret the publication of a report in our last issue that a Halifax firm was trying to obtain the services of a young lady to do type-writing, shorthand, book-keeping and playing the piano for the sum of four dollars a week. We have since been informed that the report was started as a malicious slander in order to injure that firm, and that there is no truth in the matter.

The state of affairs in Newfoundland is admirably portrayed by a cartoon which appeared in *Punch* about two weeks ago. A Newfoundland dog with a lobster clinging to his tail is cutting around in a lively manner, and John Bull looking on remarks: "If I could only get him to stand still I could soon settle the lobster." If Newfoundland would not be quite so excited the task of settling the dispute might be made considerably easier for the Imperial Government.

A few weeks ago the British Government was notified by Chancellor Caprivi that Germany would abandon Damaraland at the end of the present year unless the Germano-British Company, established to develop the country, should succeed in raising the necessary funds. There appears to be some difficulty in doing this, and the decision of Germany is doubtless a wise one from a financial point of view. South-West Africa is commercially valuable only for its mining and mineral possibilities, and as it appears all the mineral and mining rights in the country were bought up by an Englishman prior to the taking over of the country by Germany, it looks a rather hopeless task to induce capitalists to invest in the enterprise of the Germano-British Company. The Government of Cape Colony will rejoice if Germany finally retires from the country, because from the first the proximity of the Germans was feared and objected to. Germany took possession in spite of prior British claims, and the Government of Cape Colony became almost rebellious, because in its estimation the Imperial Government had not been strenuous enough in opposing German occupation. There will in consequence be but little regret if Germany evacuates, and it will remove one obstacle to the ultimate federation of the whole of South Africa south of the Zambesi River, either as a British State or as an independent republic. Portugal has claims on the east coast south of the Zambesi, and as that pugnacious country is in a decidedly ill-humor with Britain, she will make all the difficulty possible in case of the federation scheme coming to anything. After all the scrambling for territory in the Dark Continent, it would be laughable to see all the powers getting rid of their acquisitions as fast as possible, as it may turn out yet.

The militia inquiry held in this city last week by Major-General Herbert has created no little comment, and people are swift to blame without much knowledge of facts. If our information is correct, it will be found in the course of a few months that things are not what they seem, and that those who now appear most to blame will come out right in the end. Meanwhile it is decidedly unfair to lay the odium that attaches to unwarrantable proceedings on anyone.

The water supply in Toronto is so bad that all the papers are crying out against it. Situated beside an ocean of pure fresh water, the inhabitants of the Queen City are obliged to bail and filter the foul water that is piped to them before they dare use it for cooking and drinking. It would appear a very simple matter to lay a pipe a sufficient distance out into the lake to avoid the sewerage from the city, but if the Torontonians want to have things very perfect they ought to cremate or otherwise dispose of the sewerage. The Queen City must look well to its water works if it wants to retain its title.

The European war-cloud, which has held its own for some years, and become almost historical, is again booming. Should a war actually occur between Russia and France on the one side, and Germany and Austria on the other, it would be a terrible calamity. Britain might be able to remain passive in such a case, because many of the former reasons for preventing Russian encroachment on the Black Sea have in a measure disappeared; but it is more than probable that she would be drawn into the conflict. Whenever there is a fight, Britishers are pretty sure to be present, if only to see fair play.

The annual report of the Commissioners of the Legislative Library is a strong presentment of the advantages of a thoroughly equipped library. The information gleaned in a great library filters forth, through a multitude of pores, to the profit and enlightenment of a nation. In lectures, leading articles, essays, sermons, speeches, and in the debates of real and mock parliaments, the people are made partakers of the intellectual food prepared by searchers in libraries. A well stocked public library is, as the Commissioners say, "a university open to all." The most urgent need of the Legislative Library, however, seems to be inadequate accommodation. A merchant should provide a storehouse before he buys his stores.

About the best arrangement for all concerned has been arrived at in connection with the proposal to establish a reformatory for girls. On Friday afternoon last a meeting to consider the subject was held at the Home for Friendless Women on Brunswick Street. Representatives of the Women's Christian Association, who have charge of the institution, were present, and they decided to try the experiment for six months of receiving such girls as the Stipendiary Magistrate may send, the matter to be again considered at the end of that time. It is thought that very few girls will require to be sent there, but it is, as far as we can see, an excellent arrangement. The ladies of the Christian Association have done good work with the home, and probably, unless some irremediably badly inclined girls are sent there, they will not be given very much extra anxiety under the new programme.

The news that another mutiny, such as the 2nd Battalion of Grenadier Guards were exiled to Bermuda for, has broken out in the 3rd Battalion of the same regiment, is alarming, inasmuch as it shows that a spirit of rebellion is working in the forces. The account of the disturbance states that the 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the crack infantry guardsmen of England, quartered in Chelsea barracks, London, were ordered to parade in full marching order at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The men, among whom there has been much discontent for some time past, refused to obey. On being remonstrated with by several leading non-commissioned officers, four companies of the battalion finally made a sullen appearance on the parade ground, but the remaining companies refused to leave the barracks. They were then placed under arrest. The affair appears to have been premeditated, as a similar refusal to parade occurred in a part of a detachment of Guards at St. George's barracks on the same day. The mutineers give as reasons for their action, that the orders issued to parade in full marching order are unprecedented under the existing conditions. They also assert that they have been subjected to excessive and tedious drills, for which there was no cause or reason other than for the convenience of their officers, who are said to go jaunting about on pleasure trips while the privates and non-coms remain in London. Perhaps the latter are longing for a taste of the exile of their 2nd Battalion comrades in Bermuda. The good old days of

Their's not to make reply,
Their's not to reason why,
Their's but to do and die.

appears to be vanishing into the past.

Italy has enough to do to dispose of 179 members of the Mala Vita Society at present under arrest at Basi. She ought to be deeply obliged to New Orleans for disposing of a few members of the Mafia.

The promised improvement in the publishing of the proceedings of the Local Legislature, by omitting the long winded and tiresome debates, and giving an official synopsis in the daily press, is one that will be warmly welcomed. THE CRITIC has always deprecated the publishing of the debates in full, and giving inquiring minds a difficult piece of work to extract the gist of the matter without spending an undue length of time over it. Owing to this difficulty many people, to whom freshness of news was not an important point, have been in the habit of reading papers published in Toronto and elsewhere, in order to see a concise telegraphic report of the doings of our legislators. Now, however, that the Government has decided to yield to the wishes of the Opposition and make the desired change, the public will be able to get the news up to date. Not only will the reading public be benefitted by not having to wade through the debates, but the increased amount of news the daily papers will be able to give by reason of the relief of pressure on their space will be highly appreciated. Usually, during the session, the news is very seriously shortened, and the public have to suffer. The matter of paying for the printing in the daily papers of the official reports was also discussed in the House, with the result that it has been decided to pay for them.

In a late number of the *Arena* Professor Alfred Russel Wallace, of evolution fame, has been writing on the subject of ghosts, under the title of "What are Phantoms and why do they appear?" After examining the evidence at some length Dr. Wallace comes to the conclusion that the apparitions which from time to time appear are indeed none other than the spirit forms of the dead. As illustrating the impossibility of the telepathic hypothesis of communication between living persons he cites the experience of Mrs. Storie, of Edinburgh, who one night saw in a dream her twin brother knocked down by a train, after which she saw a railway compartment in which sat a gentleman she knew, the Rev. Mr. Johnstone. She afterwards learnt that her brother had been run over and killed by a train at the moment of her dream, in which train Mr. Johnstone was seated. But as it was impossible for Mrs. Storie's brother to know that Mr. Johnstone was in the train, Dr. Wallace argues that this knowledge could only have been acquired after death. The Professor also tells a story of a Yorkshire vicar in New Zealand, who was saved from drowning by hearing a voice saying to him before going to bed, after arranging to be called by a boating party next morning, "Don't go with those men." "Why not?" asked the vicar. The voice answered, "You are not to go." He asked, "How can I help it? They will call me up." The voice replied, "You must bolt your door." He did so. The party rattled at his door in the morning, but as he did not stir went away. A few hours afterwards he heard that they were all drowned. From these and from other acts Dr. Wallace regards it as proved that the so called dead still live, and that some of them under special conditions and in various ways make their existence known to us. The Doctor then asks what reasonable explanation can be given of the causes and purposes of these phenomena? He admits that most of their communications are trivial and commonplace. This is because the majority of those who die are trivial and commonplace. Secondly some are condemned to haunt the places where they commit crimes as a kind of penal servitude, ever continuing to re-enact those crimes. Thirdly good and benevolent spirits wish whenever possible to give some message to their friends. Dr. Wallace's conclusion of the whole matter is that if we look upon these phenomena not as anything supernatural, but as the natural and orderly exercise of the faculties of the spiritual being for the purpose of communication with those still in the physical body, we shall find every objection answered and every difficulty disappear. But if so then why do not more benevolent spirits communicate with their relatives and friends?

The recent vote in the Imperial House of Commons against the continuance of the India opium traffic with China, will, it is hoped, result in the final abandonment of the infamous trade. Petitions, both from India and China have been largely signed, showing that the Christians of those countries are anxious to have the traffic put a stop to. Bishop John F. Hunt, in the *Chautauquan* for March, in regard to the opium trade, says:—"Anyone standing on the quay of the Hugli, at Calcutta, can frequently see a monotonous train of waggons, drawn by toiling, puffing bullocks. The progress is very slow, for the burden is heavy. The waggons are piled up with chests, all of equal size and appearance. The contents are to be inspected and then shipped to China and other countries. What are the contents? Opium and nothing else. It is England's greatest contribution to the world's wretchedness. The relation of the culture of the poppy in India to the happiness of the people is very close. The temptation is to plant the herb, for the profit from it is far greater than from any cereal. The cultivation of the poppy in Malwah results in from three to seven times the amount derived from wheat and other cereals, and sometimes from twelve to twenty times as much. The constant tendency is to put a larger average into the cultivation of the poppy. Now and then large tracts of country are visited with great famines. Experience has proved that in these very districts the poppy is most cultivated. Not enough cereals are cultivated to supply the people with food when any great freshet, drought, or other calamity befalls. Behar, the very home of the poppy-culture, for

example, was visited by three great famines in eight years. The culture of the poppy and the manufacture of opium, therefore, are co-existent with famine. In 1883 the area of territory devoted to the culture of the poppy in Bengal was 876 454 acres. Anyone can cultivate the poppy who desires; but the Government having still the monopoly, is the only purchaser. The native gets about 3s. 6d per pound. But the Government must make its profit, and so it sells the opium at 11s. a pound. The profit, therefore, instead of going into the laborer's hand, goes into the treasury of Christian India. The price of opium in India depends upon its range of price in the Chinese markets. After all expenses are paid, the annual revenue to the Government is upwards of £9,000,000 sterling, gross, and £6 000,000 sterling net." If any man or men can succeed in overturning this vast machine of mammon, a greater victory than that of Trafalgar or Waterloo will be won.

THE LINOTYPE.

The Linotype machine recently introduced into the Government printing office at Ottawa marks a revolution in the art of printing. The "art preservative of arts" has not since its invention received such an impulse as the use of the Mergenthaler Linotype machine is destined to impart. Especially in great daily newspaper offices, where the amount of matter to be set is large and the time within which it must be done limited, will the linotype work a revolution. By this machine one man does the work of four or five trained hand compositors, and with an accuracy, clearness and legibility which type can never attain. For some years these machines have been in use in the New York *Tribune* office, the Louisville *Courier Journal*, the Chicago *News*, Providence *Journal* and the Brooklyn *Standard Union*. Within a few months they have been introduced in the offices of the New York *Herald*, *Commercial Bulletin*, the Troy, N. Y., *Press* and in the Printing Bureau at Ottawa. They have also been successfully introduced in Great Britain. More than two millions of dollars have been spent in bringing the machine to their present development, and the work of improvement goes steadily on. The *Standard Union*, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says the Linotype machines have been in use in that office for five months. The operators are compositors from the cases and had to be educated from the beginning. They are paid under a provisional arrangement—\$22 per week of six days of eight hours each actual composition on the machine. They like the work and pay both better than that of the case. A case of infringement of the Mergenthaler patent recently came before United States Judge Lacombe, which was speedily settled by granting a preliminary injunction against the only competing machine which ever attempted to dispute the claims and merits of the Mergenthaler. As the decision is of interest to publishers in particular, and also gives the general reader a fair idea of what the machine accomplishes, the following extract from the judgment will not be out of place:—"The product of the combination of machinery described in the patent and thus claimed, is a line of type, cast in a solid bar, presenting on its printing edge any combination of letters and printer's marks which the operator may desire—produced automatically. By its use a great change is introduced into the printer's art, whereby the type-setting of single types is dispensed with, and the matter is set up from 'slugs' or 'bars,' each containing, not a single letter nor a single word, but any conceivable combination of words and figures. That such a change in the art is almost revolutionary, seems to be practically conceded, the defendants insisting, however, that the merit of the invention which effected it, must be shared so largely with others early in the field, that Mergenthaler can at most claim but an extremely small part of it for himself. Upon the papers, however, it appears that Mergenthaler was the first man who united in a single machine the instrumentalities which, by means of the operation of finger keys, assembled, from magazines or holders, independent disconnected matrices, each bearing a single character, carried each individual character independently, one by one to a common composing point, where they were placed in line, and were thereupon brought in contact with and closed the face of a mould, of the exact length of a predetermined line, into which mould, by a subsequent operation of the same machine, molten metal was injected and a cast taken, which cast consists of a line bar of type-metal, having on its printing edge any desired combination of characters, and which is ready, as it leaves the machine, for imposition on the form. Some of the advantages secured by the Mergenthaler machine had existed separately before, but all of them could not and did not exist until some one made the combination which lies at the foundation of that machine. When that was once made the way was open for a new departure in the printer's art. The defendants themselves, in the circular which they issue recommending their own machine to the public, enumerate, as among the benefits secured by it, the getting rid of the disadvantage due to individual type, with the dangers of 'squabbling,' the abandoning of single types as the unit without having to provide the two large cases required, when 'logotypes' are used, the avoidance of the necessity of keeping a large stock of type, the adoption of the line bar, cast automatically from assembled matrices as the unit of composition, and the securing of a 'new dress' every day. These same results, however, are all achieved by Mergenthaler's invention, which, moreover, is not a mere paper machine, but one practically operative. The patent which covers it may therefore be fairly considered a foundation patent, and its claim should be broadly construed. When thus construed, infringement seems plain." In offices where the amount of work is small and the time for accomplishing it ample, hand composing will of course hold its own for many year.

K. D. C. has proved itself | of the Age.
to be the Greatest Cure | Sample Package of the

Wonder Working K. D. C. | K. D. C. COMPANY,
sent to any Address. | New Glasgow, N. S.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE LAWYER'S LULLABY.

Be still, my child: remain in statu quo,
While I propel thy cradle to and fro.
Let no involved res inter allos
Prevail while we're consulting inter nos.

Was that a little pain in medlas res?
Too bad! too bad! We'll have no more of those,
I'll send a capias to some wise expert,
Who knows how to eject the pain and stay the hurt.

No trespasser shall come to trouble thee;
For thou dost own this house in simple fee--
And thy administrators, heirs, assigns,
To have, to hold, convey at thy designs.

Correct thy pleadings, my own baby boy,
Let there be an abatement of thy joy;
Quash every tendency to keep awake,
And verdict, costs and judgement thou shalt take.
—F. H. Coyswell, in Boston Transcript.

Jack Meadows—"I want a plain ring." Jeweller—"Would you like a filled one?" Jack Meadows—"No. Give me an empty one. I know a girl who will fill it exactly to my notion."

THIS AND THAT.—Bagley—"Bronson must have had hard work to raise the wind, if he is as slow with all his friends as he is with me." Brace—"Hard work? He's got so that he can't borrow trouble without an endorser."

ANOTHER WAY OF PUTTING IT—"Oh, That's all in your eye," remarked Miss Bleecker in reply to her Boston friend's statement. "No," replied Miss Emerson; "I do not regard it as an optical illusion."

What creatures of routine we are, to be sure! When the artist has a day to himself he spends it going around to other studios; the actor seeks recreation at the theatre, and the railway magnate can think of no better means of passing his vacation than going to a watering place.

"My dear nephew, the situation of your shop seems very good. But why did you put it in this narrow alley?" "But look uncle, how very convenient it is; directly opposite us is another drinking shop, and if anybody is kicked out of one of them, he falls directly into the other."

PRIG STICKING.—Little Prigson—"Oh! as for Grigson, he's distinctly the most objectionable little prig in all England; but his sistah's quite the nicest girl I ever met." Aunt Eliza—"Dear me! what swooping assertions! You might have had the decency just to make the traditional exception in favor of present company." Cousin Maud—"Yes; in both cases, you know."

In the spring the young maid's fancy
Lightly turns to caramels,
And the bill of her De Lancey
At the bon-bon shop now swells;
Hence De Lancey—
Poor young thing—
Doesn't fancy
Gentle spring.

A TIGHT SQUEEZE.—Bride Elect—Let's see dear, the wedding takes place at 9 and the train leaves at 12, and I've got to change my satin wedding dress for one to travel in. How can I do it?

Bridegroom Elect—Well, what will give you three hours, darling.
Bride Elect—True. But just think, I've got to be kissed by all of my old admirers.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.—Jones—It's the most curious case on record.
Brown—Tell me about it.
Jones—Well, you see, he kissed his wife in the dark, supposing it was her sister. She kissed him, supposing it was his brother. They embraced each other for ten minutes before they discovered the real state of affairs. Now they are both trying to get a divorce for kissing each other.

FAITHFUL TO FOUR.—The following inscription is copied from a tombstone now standing in the Methodist Protestant burying ground in Avondale:

Ann E.,
Wife of Jeremia Walters,
Died November 16, 1868, aged 68 years 5 months. She was a true and faithful wife to each of the following persons;
Enoch Francis,
John Sherman,
William Hasson,
J. Walters.

A PHILOSOPHICAL FAMILY.

Amelia has pimples, and sores in the head,
From humors internal her nose has grown red;
She's a boil on her neck that is big as a bell,
But in other respects she is doing quite well.

And pa has dyspepsia, malaria and gout,
His hands with salt-rheum are all broken out;
He is prone to rheumatics that make his legs swell,
But in other respects he is doing quite well.

And ma has night-sweats and a troublesome cough,
That all of our doctors can't seem to drive off;
She wakes every night and coughs quite a spell,
But in other respects she is doing quite well.

There is nothing like philosophy to help one bear the ills of life, but in the case of this family what it most needed is a good supply of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It would cleanse Amelia's bad blood, cure pa's ailment, and check ma's cough. The "Golden Medical Discovery," by its action on the liver, cleanses the system of impurities. It cures humors, ulcers, boils, scrofula, salt-rheum, oryisipelas, and all kinds of sores and swellings. The only guaranteed blood-purifier.

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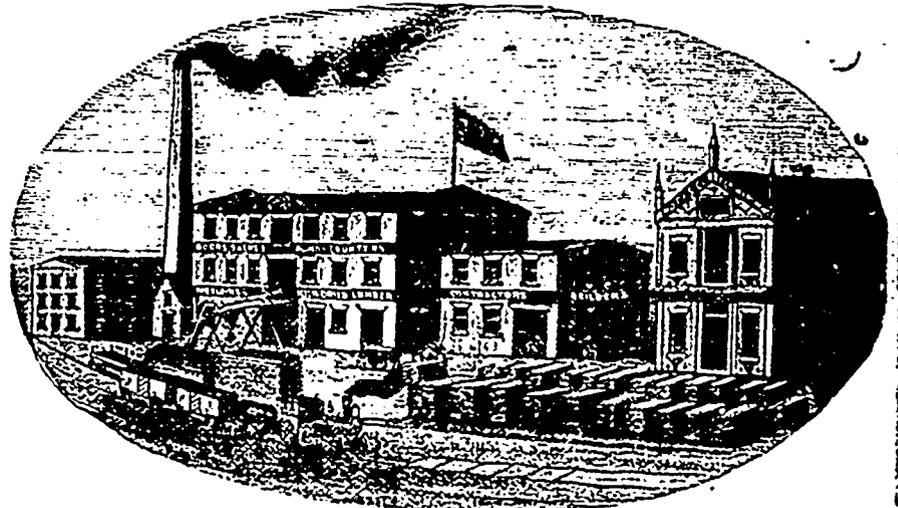
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Send for Estimates.

stationed in Halifax to trace the ultimate destination of any considerable number of those intending to cross the line. It will not be possible to prevent immigrants landed in Canada reaching the United States, the Collector says, without a closer supervision of trains from Canada than has heretofore been made at Portland.

It is currently reported in London that conferences have taken place between the delegates from Newfoundland and Lord Salisbury and Lord Knutsford, and have been of a satisfactory nature to all concerned. They are leading the way to a practical and definitive agreement. The Newfoundland delegates are understood to have submitted proposals at the conferences to the representatives of the British Government, which tended to greatly diminish the state of the tension which existed in the relations between the colony and the British Government. These proposals, according to the report, while demanding the total abandonment of Lord Knutsford's coercion bill, show that the delegates realize that as matters stand this can only be done in the event of the adoption of an alternative means, insuring the faithful performance of the obligations existing between France and England. It was found impossible to accede to the demand made by the delegates for the abandonment of the arbitration proposals. It is believed that the differences existing between Canada and Newfoundland have also been adjusted.

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"For several months I was troubled with scrofulous eruptions over the whole body. My appetite was bad, and my system so prostrated that I was unable to work. After trying several remedies in vain, I resolved to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and did so with such good effect that less than one bottle

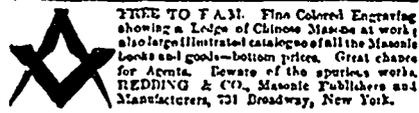
Restored My Health

and strength. The rapidity of the cure astonished me, as I expected the process to be long and tedious."—Frederico N. de Fernandes, Villa Nova de Gaya, Portugal.

"For many years I was a sufferer from scrofula, until about three years ago, when I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, since which the disease has entirely disappeared. A little child of mine, who was troubled with the same complaint, has also been cured by this medicine."—H. Brandt, Avoca, Nebr.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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Net Assets over 1,000,000
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Increases for the year 1890 over the year 1889 are:

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If you have any Pains or Aches, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Head or Tooth Ache, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Chillsains, Lame Back, Swellings, Corns, etc., use EUREKA OIL. It will cure you.
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Diseases of Women, arising from a low state of vitality, Weak Nerves and Impure Blood, use the BLOOD PURIFIER.
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MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1891.
January 14, February 11, March 11, April 8,
May 13, June 10, July 8, August 12, September 9, October 14, November 11, December 9.

ELEVENTH MONTHLY DRAWING MAY 13.
3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.
Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

TICKET, - - - - \$1.00
11 TICKETS FOR - - \$10.00

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes.

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|---------------|--------|-------------|
| 1 Prize worth | 15,000 | \$15,000 00 |
| 1 " " | 5,000 | 5,000 00 |
| 1 " " | 2,500 | 2,500 00 |
| 1 " " | 1,250 | 1,250 00 |
| 2 Prizes " | 500 | 1,000 00 |
| 5 " " | 250 | 1,250 00 |
| 25 " " | 50 | 1,250 00 |
| 100 " " | 25 | 2,500 00 |
| 200 " " | 15 | 3,000 00 |
| 500 " " | 10 | 5,000 00 |
| 100 " " | 25 | 2,500 00 |
| 100 " " | 15 | 1,500 00 |
| 100 " " | 10 | 1,000 00 |
| 999 " " | 5 | 4,995 00 |
| 999 " " | 5 | 4,995 00 |

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S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,
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APRIL.

A requiem is in our ears,
Old Winter dies in fields and meads;
March's mood hath turned to tears,—
April's come again!

Tears that yield to laughing hours,
Rainbows glint through falling showers;
Presage sweet of Juno's bright bowers,—
April's sun and rain.

Robins pipe to sleeping buds,
Wooing them to doff their hoods—
Closet worn through winter's floods—
Now that April's here.

Tardy call to flow'ret one!
Arbutus shy betimes hath blown,
Clinging to the snow-clad stone,—
April's messenger!

Linnet's notes are in the wild,
Tender plaints come from the fold,
Ploughshares turn the gleaming mould,—
Truly, April's come!

Pine trees blend their murmurous tune,
Sea-waves thunder on the dune,
Old Earth sings her Easter rune,—
April's welcome home!
—Charles Morse, in the Young Canadian.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

NOTES AND COMMENTS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Let me have audience for a word or two.
—As you Like it. Act. V. Scene 2.

In glancing over the editorial note in your last issue upon the subject of dancing I notice you quote the well-known phrase from *L'Allegro*,—"trip the light fantastic toe," and then inquire if Milton approved of dancing? Certainly we find nothing that would indicate such disapprobation in the poet's earlier works—such as the poem just referred to and *Comus*, nor do I remember meeting with anything in his maturer writings that could be construed into a specific condemnation of that particular form of amusement. It is true that in *Il Penseroso* he bids depart those "vain deluding joys" enumerated in *L'Allegro*, but every reader knows that these two poems are but the antiphonal divisions of one complete presentation of the continually interchanging moods of mirth and melancholy in the minds of men; and, on the one hand, one has just as much reason to say that the poet overtly encourages indulgence in merry-making and revelry, as to contend, on the other hand, that he especially condemns them. Indeed it is a mistake very commonly entertained to believe that Milton viewed the panorama of life through the inverted telescope of the Puritans. His mind was two colossal in its proportions to be hedged in by the *termini angusti* of their fanatical creed. One meets with passage after passage in his works which, if they read them, must have caused those uncouth sectaries to hold up their hands in pious horror. He apostrophizes the Muses and many other entities in the pagan pantheon in his lyric pieces. He inserts a splendid panegyric on the moral worth of heathen Athens in the middle of *Paradise Regained*. He finds it possible to praise Shakespeare, whom the Puritans would consign to the nethermost pit together with all play-writers and play-goers. He reveals himself as an Arian in *Paradise Lost*; and one can imagine hardly anything more opposed to Puritan tenets than the views he expresses in his *Treatise on Christian Doctrine* in respect of marriage and the observation of the Sabbath. Last, but not by any means least in the eyes of the English Calvinists, he was devotedly attached to music, being a player of no small ability upon the organ—which they did not scruple to call a direct invention of the Prince of Darkness. These facts would seem to show that the great scion of English liberty was no such narrow bigot as to condemn the time-honored amusement of dancing when practised within the decorous precincts of refined society.

Let me quote Macaulay's statement of Milton's relations with the Puritans in support of the views I have here advanced: "He was not a Puritan. He was not a free-thinker. He was not a Royalist. In his character the noblest qualities of every party were combined in harmonious union. Like the Puritans he kept his mind continually fixed on an Almighty Judge and an eternal reward. And hence he acquired their contempt of external circumstances, their fortitude, their tranquillity, their inflexible resolution. But not the coolest sceptic or the most profane scoffer was more perfectly free from the contagion of their frantic delusions, their savage manners, their ludicrous jargon, their scorn of science, and their aversion to pleasure. There was none who had a stronger sense of the value of literature, a finer relish for every elegant amusement, or a more chivalrous delicacy of honor and love."

A delegation from the Bench of the Montreal District, consisting of Chief Justice Sir Francis Johnson and Justices Jette and Wurtele, interviewed the Minister of Justice a short time ago on the subject of increasing the salaries of the Superior Court Judges in that district. Whether the Government will act on their suggestions or not will not be known until the Speech from the Throne is in the hands of the public; but it is to be desired that some measure looking to the increase of judicial salaries throughout the Dominion will be passed during the approaching session. The ridiculously small remuneration paid to our judges is a reproach to a country so far in the van of national progress as Canada is to-day, and is a frequent subject of wondering criticism at the hands of English and American writers. No such parsimonious policy with respect to the judiciary has been followed in the other great self-governing colonies of Great Britain. In Victoria the salary of the Chief Justice is \$17,500, and

the Puisne Judges \$15,000 each. In New South Wales the Chief Justice's stipend is the same as in Victoria, and the assistant judges receive \$13,000. In Cape Colony the Chief Justice gets \$10,000, while his associates get from \$7,500 to \$8,750, according to the extent of the duties they are called upon to perform. In India the Chief Justice of the High Court gets about 5,000 rupees (gold) per year, and his subordinates 3,750 rupees. In the Straits settlements the Chief Justice has \$12,000 a year, and the other Judges \$8,400. In Canada, as your readers know, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court only receives \$8,000, while the associate judges have only \$7,000 each. In the Provinces the judicial salaries are quite as inadequate. Now there is really no reason for this disparity between the salaries paid in Canada and in the other colonies I have mentioned. In fact, there is every reason to urge for the ratio being the other way. In no other portion of the Empire are duties requiring greater legal skill and research reposed in the judiciary than in this Dominion. The B. N. A. Act has established two separate and independent sovereignties,—the Federal and Provincial, each having within its territorial limits distinct and enumerated powers framed with a view to prevent the one from trespassing upon the exclusive legislative functions of the other. With a constitution so delicately balanced, the pendulum of legislation on the one hand or the other is prone to swing within the precincts of disputed territory. The judges are, therefore, called upon in such cases to adjust the limits of the two sovereignties in respect of the subject-matter of conflicting legislation, a duty involving the gravest responsibility, and not to be approached without misgiving by the most sagacious legal mind. When we consider that it is from among those who have reached the top-most rung of the professional ladder that our judges are sought to be chosen, and that they must forego, by their acceptance of the office, the handsome emoluments of an extensive practice, we cannot but be convinced that they are entitled not only to an adequate but a liberal rate of remuneration. Indeed, the way we treat our judges now almost equals the parsimony exhibited by the Athenians towards their Dicasts, judicial officers to whom they allowed the magnificent stipend of 3 *oboli* per day. Regarding this as a rather heavy expenditure for the administration of justice, the frugal souls who guarded the Athenian exchequer employed every possible means to prevent the sitting of the courts, so that the State might not be compelled to expend so much money on the wages of the Dicasts!

According to *L'Electeur* the trouble between General Herbert and the Minister of Militia arose out of the action of a sergeant of the Royal School of Infantry at Quebec in using a political medium to obtain from the minister larger quarters because he had taken unto himself a wife. *L'Electeur* says that the General, during his recent inspection of the corps, sharply rebuked the sergeant for his breach of military etiquette and contemptuously referred to his political intercessors as "halfpenny civilians." It was no doubt very irritating to the gallant General to discover this lapse from established military methods, but if he had contemplated for one moment the direful need for increased domestic accommodation that seizes upon a French-Canadian when he enters into the connubial state I am sure he would not have berated the poor chap or his sympathetic friends so roundly.

Mr. R. J. Devlin, the Sparks street hatter and "the wittiest advertiser in Canada," has been awarded the parchment testimonial of the Royal Humane Society for saving a lad from drowning in the canal in November last. Mr. Devlin was walking along the Dufferin Bridge when he heard the boy's cries, and notwithstanding the icy coldness of the water—not to mention its dirt—boldly plunged in and held the boy above water until other help arrived.

The Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company claim that they will be able to overcome all obstacles to the successful operation of their cars in the winter by means of the new gearless motor being manufactured for them by the Westinghouse Electric company of Philadelphia. This motor is known as the "Slow Speed Iron-clad," and by no means its least merit is its simplicity. The gear wheels, so objectionable in the old motor, have been discarded in the new invention, and the armature revolutions which were at the rate of 1000 to 1500 in the former have been reduced to 150 in the latter. There are only three points attached to the new motor,—the armature fixed to the axle, and the cast iron covering of two pieces. This covering protects the armature from rust or dampness, and makes it possible, so its inventors claim, to run the cars through snow or wet weather without damage to the mechanism or burning out the motor.

Ottawa.

DIXIE.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE AT THE THACKERAYS'.

One of the most notable persons who ever came into our old bow-windowed drawing-room in Young Street is a guest never to be forgotten by me, a tiny, delicate little person, whose small hand nevertheless grasped a mighty lever which set all the literary world of that day vibrating. I can still see the scene quite plainly!—the hot summer evening, the open windows, the carriage driving to the door as we all sat silent and expectant; my father, who rarely waited, waiting with us; our governess and my sister and I all in a row, and prepared for the great event.

We saw the carriage stop, and out of it sprang the active, well-knit figure of young Mr. George Smith, who was bringing Miss Brontë to see our father. My father, who had been walking up and down the room, goes out into the hall to meet his guests, and then after a moment's delay the door opens wide, and the two gentlemen came in, leading a tiny, delicate, serious, little lady, pale, with fair straight hair and steady eyes. She may be a little over thirty; she is dressed in a little *barège* dress with a pattern of faint green moss. She enters in mittens, in silence, in seriousness; our hearts are beating with wild excitement. This then is the authoress, the unknown power whose books have set all London talking, reading, specu-

lating; some people even say our father wrote the books—the wonderful books. To say that we little girls had been given "Jane Eyre" to read scarcely represents the facts of the case; to say that we had taken it without leave, read bits here and read bits there, been carried away by an undreamed-of and hitherto unimagined whirlwind into things, times, places, all utterly absorbing and at the same time absolutely unintelligible to us, would more accurately describe our states of mind on that summer's evening as we look at Jane Eyre—the great Jane Eyre—the tiny little lady. The moment is so breathless that dinner comes as a relief to the solemnity of the occasion, and we all smile as my father stoops to offer his arm, for, genius though she may be, Miss Brontë can barely reach his elbow.

My own personal expressions are that she is somewhat grave and stern, specially to forward little girls who wish to chatter; Mr. George Smith has since told me how she afterwards remarked upon my father's wonderful forbearance and gentleness with our uncalled-for incursions into the conversation. She sat gazing at him with kindling eyes of interest; lighting up with a sort of illumination every now and then as she answered him. I can see her bending forward over the table, not eating, but listening to what he said as he carved the dish before him.

I think it must have been on this very occasion that my father invited some of his friends in the evening to meeting Miss Brontë—for everybody was interested and anxious to see her. Mrs. Crowe, the reciter of ghost stories, was there. Mrs. Brookfield, Mrs. Carlyle, Mr. Carlyle himself was there, so I am told, railing at the appearance of cockneys upon Scotch mountain sides; there were also too many Americans for his taste, "but the Americans were as God compared to the cockneys," says the philosopher. Besides the Carlyles there were Mrs. Elliott and Miss Perry, Mrs. Proctor and her daughter, most of my father's habitual friends and companions. In the recent life of Lord Houghton I was amused to see a note quoted in which Lord Houghton also was convened. Would that he had been present!—perhaps the party would have gone off better.

It was a gloomy and a silent evening. Everyone waited for the brilliant conversation which never began at all. Miss Brontë retired to the sofa in the study, and murmured a low word now and then to our kind governess, Miss Truelock. The room looked very dark, the lamp began to smoke a little, the conversation grew dimmer and more dim, the ladies sat round still expectant, my father was too much perturbed by the gloom and silence to be able to cope with it at all. Mrs. Brookfield, who was in the doorway by the study, near the corner in which Miss Brontë was sitting, leant forward with a little commonplace, since brilliance was not to be the order of the evening. "Do you like London, Miss Brontë?" she said; another silence, a pause, then Miss Brontë answers "Yes and No" very gravely, and there the conversation drops. My sister and I were much too young to be bored in those days; alarmed, impressed we might be, but not yet bored. A party was a party, a lioness was a lioness; and—shall I confess it?—at that time an extra dish of biscuits was enough to mark the evening. We felt all the importance of the occasion; tea spread in the dining room, ladies in the drawing-room; we roamed about inconveniently, no doubt, and excitedly, and in one of my excursions crossing the hall I was surprised to see my father opening the front door with his hat on. He put his fingers to his lips, walked out into the darkness, and shut the door quietly behind him.

When I went back to the drawing-room again, the ladies asked me where he was. I vaguely answered that I thought he was coming back. I was puzzled at the time, nor was it all made clear to me till long years afterwards, when one day Mrs. Proctor asked me if I knew what had happened once when my father had invited a party to meet Jane Eyre at his house. It was one of the dullest evenings she had ever spent in her life, she said. And then with a good deal of humor she described the situation, the ladies who had all come expecting so much delightful conversation, and the gloom and the constraint, and how finally, overwhelmed by the situation, my father had quietly left the room, left the house, and gone off to his club. The ladies waited, wondered, and finally departed also, and as we were going up to bed with our candles after everybody was gone, I remember two pretty Miss L's, in shiny silk dresses, arriving, full of expectation. . . . We still said we thought our father would soon be back, but the Miss L's declined to wait for the chance, laughed and drove away again almost immediately.—Mrs. Ritchie, in *Macmillan's Magazine*.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

L. P. Britt, Murray street, New York, manufactures a safety bit called Britt's Automatic Safety Bit, which is an absolute safe-guard against horses running away, and an immediate cure for bolters, pullers, hard-mouthed and vicious horses. It is absolutely harmless, and is considered the greatest invention of the age, for the control and subjugation of the horse. It is highly approved by competent authorities.

The Pulp Mill at Mill Village is now running night and day, giving employment to twenty-five men. Mr. J. Hughes, of Halifax, is manager.

MABOU GYPSUM WORKS.—A correspondent to the Antigonish Casket writes that the Mabou Gypsum Company intend to go into the mining and shipping of plaster there next summer with vigor. A contract has been awarded for the building of a wharf for the company at the plaster works. A crushing mill and a large building for storing the goods are also to be erected there.—*North Sydney Herald*.

A new steam sawmill is being erected by Messrs. Miller & Hall. It is the intention of the proprietors to put in a planer and many other machines to turn out wood manufactures.—*Bridgewater Enterprise*.

COMMERCIAL.

Little actual change has transpired since our last review. Still, though we have no particular features to note, business is moving along well enough. Of course, as always, some complaints are made but they do not refer to anything serious in the situation. Contradictory reports as to payments are made, but, on comparing them, it seems that there is money enough in the country if it can only be brought out—that is if bank statements can be accepted as a criterion.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW of Henry Claws & Co., New York, April 18, 1891. "During the past week the Stock Market has retained the improvement noted in my last advice, so far as respects activity and speculative spirit; but it has been somewhat irregular as to prices. As usual in the beginning of a campaign, there has been a hitch in getting the forces into line and some confusing shifting of positions.

The check to the advance movement has come mainly from three distinct sources. (1) From some cause not understood, a large amount of Northern Pacific stock has come on the market from inside as well as outside sources, which has not only caused weakness in that important group of securities, but has disturbed confidence in the stability of other issues. (2) In the next place, owing to reports of fresh financial complications in Brazil, and to a consequent effort to accumulate gold at the Berlin Reichsbank, and partly also to war rumors in Europe, the exports of specie at this port have been continued, nor does the end of the outflow seem to be yet clearly within sight. These exports,—amounting to about ten millions within the past month,—are beginning to have their effect upon the local money market, and especially upon time loans, and disturb the calculations based upon an expected easy loan for the Spring and Summer months, which was quite an important factor in starting the upward movement. (3) Events have occurred calculated to disturb whatever hopes may have been entertained as to the efficacy of the Western Traffic Association as a means of regulating railroad competition. For two successive days, the regular meeting of the Advisory Board was unable to get a quorum, and had to adjourn with an earnest, not to say menacing, appeal to the members to assemble at the earliest possible day. This significant seeming slight of the objects of the Association is the more important because it comes from such roads as the Missouri Pacific (the chief promoter of the organization), the Union Pacific (of kindred personnel to the Mo. P), and the Southern Pacific. So far, there is no satisfactory explanation of this unexpected hitch in the workings of the organization; and as hopes of good results from the Association were cherished in some quarters, these suggestions of its possible demise have caused some discouragement. In other quarters, however, there is little wonder, as it had been regarded as only a temporary expedient, and so intrinsically weak as to afford little promise of long life. It is not unlikely however, that the failure of the Meeting to organize may ultimately prove more conducive to harmony in the Association than a meeting would have been, as the questions to have been raised were of a very delicate nature, and it may be possible to deal with them more successfully at a later date than it would be at present. Present judgments on this circumstance might therefore be premature; especially as Mr. Gould is understood to have expressed his willingness to meet the Advisory Board at a later date.

The foregoing have been the main considerations tending to arrest the upward movement in prices. They seem, however, to have already had their full effect, and the market exhibits a solid undertone of hope. There are substantial factors tending to offset these influences. It is taken for granted that the exports of gold are not likely to go much further, especially as the Berlin bankers promptly countermand their orders for specie when the rates of exchange deprive shipments of a profit, which shows that those banks are not under any special pressure for specie. The hardening tendency in money is regarded as only transient and likely to be followed by free shipments of currency from the interior to this centre. The improvement in the business of the roads in the Granger section is construed as a hopeful symptom, and has caused free buying in securities of that class; and the statements of railroad earnings for March show a continued moderate gain upon the exceptionally large business of last year, which is something better than was expected at an earlier date. The really important factor in the situation, however, concerns the prospects of the grain crops. Not only is the acreage of winter wheat large, but its condition, according to official reports, is much above the average, and the current weather is favorable to the development of the plant. The prospect of poor crops in Europe has induced a planting of spring wheat on this side the Atlantic, which promises to surpass all precedent in acreage, and the weather is favorable to sowing it under excellent conditions, while the same remark applies to other crops. Up to the present stage of the season, therefore, we have the promise not only of good grain freights for the railroads but of a profitable harvest for the farmers and a corresponding improvement in general business. The marked revival in the iron trade is construed as a favorable symptom as to the general state of trade. The latest news from Brazil contradicts the unfavorable reports above referred to as having helped to disturb confidence in the earlier part of the week, and gives assurances as to the position of affairs at Buenos Ayres, which are calculated to produce a better feeling at Berlin and other European centres. The advance in the Bank of England rate of discount to 3½ per cent. appears to have been due to the tendency of gold to drift towards Berlin, and to the Bank having lost £600,000 of gold during the week. The change, however, had been expected here and therefore had no marked effect on the market, the more so as London quotations for Americans were strong. Yesterday, London was a buyer of stocks, especially of Missouri, Kansas and Texas securities, based upon the favorable report of the Company's business."

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

| | Week Prev. | | Weeks corresponding to | | | Failures for the year to date. | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|
| | 1891 | 1890 | 1890 | 1889 | 1888 | 1891 | 1890 | 1889 | 1888 |
| United States..... | 166 | 178 | 166 | 191 | 181 | 3892 | 3831 | 4064 | 3543 |
| Canada..... | 39 | 37 | 29 | 32 | 30 | 672 | 637 | 620 | 636 |

DRY GOODS.—The weather during the week has been unfavorable to the city retail trade, and this is reflected in wholesale business, while the jobbing demand for spring goods is quiet. Stocks in the hands of wholesalers are considered very light, which, if true, is a good thing. The trade is more generally characterized by a cautious feeling than has been the case for a long time past. The large houses are keeping a stricter eye to their customers' accounts, and bankers are scrutinizing the notes presented to them more carefully than ever before. This cautious feeling has extended to the retail shopkeeper, and travellers who have been out with fall samples of new lines of English woollens report that the better class of country retail dealers seem determined not to anticipate their wants. This looks like a taking in of sail all around, and may be preliminary to a weeding out of the trade and a reduction of credits to more satisfactory limits. In the staple lines a fairly satisfactory business is passing, and on the advent of a more spring-like and genial temperature an improvement is anticipated.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron market shows no change. In fact there is no animation to note of a general character. Some business is reported to be doing in the way of forward delivery, but it has not assumed an important character as yet. It will be chiefly in the cheaper grades that Scotch makers will be able to compete with American pig. Buyers are holding off until the new stock is thrown on the market, but this is exactly where the shoe is likely to pinch, for iron porters are also holding off; and if matters continue as they are at present much longer, somebody is "going to be left." Bar iron shows no change. Copper and tin are quiet. Latest London advices are that tin has advanced 10s.; No. 3 Middlesborough 3d.; and Scotch warrants 6d. The declines have been 5s. 6d. in copper and 2s. 6d. in old Spanish lead.

BREADSTUFFS.—There is no change in the position of flour, and business is moving along at firm prices as regards city trade. Oatmeal and cornmeal have not changed, and prices are firmly held. Bearbohm cables wheat and corn prices firm, but nothing doing. In Chicago wheat advanced 3c. per bushel, reaching \$1.08½ per bushel. The reasons for this advance were Bradstreet's report of a reduction of stock on both coasts for the week of 1,970,000 bushels, and of clearances from New York and Baltimore aggregating 200,000. A report that France is about to reduce the duty on imported wheat was circulated, and had a strengthening effect on the market. At one time the market was wild and excited, but a last reports the quotation stood substantially as above. Corn also was strong, active and much higher. There has been no actual change in the situation for cash corn, except that receipts were lighter and enquiry more vigorous. This caused free covering of shorts by all parties, and under this demand prices rapidly advanced fully 3c. to 72½c. for May. Oats gained 1c. Throughout offerings were light, and purchases of all grains were made with difficulty and at irregular prices. In New York wheat advanced 2½c. to 2¾c.; in St. Louis ¼c. to 1c.; and at Toledo 1½c. to 2¾c.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market remains quiet, the movement being still confined to a small jobbing business. Prices in the Liverpool provision markets have not been altered. In Chicago provisions were only moderately active, advancing gradually to a firm close in sympathy with grain. Much property bought for May was changed to July. The hog market there was slow, and 5c. to 10c. lower. The cattle market was strong and that for sheep easy.

BUTTER.—This market moves along on a firm basis as far as fresh butter is concerned, and there is a steady business at our quotations. Still holders are letting their daily receipts of new butter go more freely, as they know that a decline of 2c. or 3c. may set in at any moment. A London advice says:—"The market for butter has been the most active of the markets this week, owing to the scarcity of Normandy and Brittany, for which long prices are asked, and which tends to make the run go on Danish, the official quotation for which has been lowered a further 5 kroner. Italian and Dutch have been cleared as soon as arrived at higher rates. Altogether, the market has been very firm, but with milder weather in sight this tone must be lost, and prices must sag unless French still keeps in small supply."

CHEESE.—There is little to note in relation to this article and we have nothing additional to report from the country. The New York Commercial Bulletin of the 5th instant reports:—"Advices from central New York report the cheese factories as slow in starting, while those at work are turning out a comparatively small quantity of stock." From London, G. B., we have the following report:—"A steady business has been put through in English cheese at old prices, with a tendency to advance; but though there has been a good inquiry for Gondas at 52s. to 56s., with Edams up to 64s., a fall is expected next week in the Dutch article. From Liverpool, Manchester, the North and from provincial centres, reports confirmatory of London rate come as to the demand for Canadian cheese which is still advancing, with a good business put through, and stocks diminishing. 60s. is now the quotation for best parcels of September, though some journals persist in quoting 58s., and for lower grades there is an active demand. Parties here inform me that advices they have received from the other side report that the scarcity that now prevails will induce factorymen to open much earlier than usual, and large supplies of fodder cheese are spoken of. It is to be hoped that the circular which the produce exchange here has forwarded to Canada about the cheese trade and the advice they give will be taken to heart and attentively studied by factorymen in the Dominion, who, at the same time that they are gratified by the allusion to the growth of the trade in the last fifteen years, are warned against marketing too soon,

MARJORIE DURANT.

(Continued.)

"Yes, I will do it," he said, rousing himself after a while. "Why should I not? I've grown fond of the young fellow, he has done me good, given me another interest in life besides my dinner, and—yes, he is wonderfully like his mother. It will make two, if not three people happy, besides making you and me quits, James Borthwick. You came between me and the woman I was to have married; now I take your son, and that squares the matter. It is not often a man gets a chance of doing a generous action and gratifying his own craving for revenge at the same time," he finished with a cynical chuckle.

Three days later Hugh was on his way to Daybridge as fast as the night-express could take him. In a little over a year he was going back triumphant to claim the girl he loved, for the position he was henceforth to occupy would give him the coveted income and something considerable to spare. He had been going to spend his holiday with Dr. Gresham, but although it was several days earlier than he was expected he had not written to him; he wanted to tell his news by word of mouth, to show Mr. Sothern's letter, and to enjoy his friend's surprise.

The whole of the night spent in the train passed like a rose coloured dream, with Marjorie's surprise, Marjorie's delight running through it all.

How would she take it? What would she say? Hugh pictured the scene over and over again in a dozen different ways. He would go to the office after he had breakfasted, and then, armed with Mr. Durant's permission, he would go to the house and see Mrs. Durant and Marjorie. He hoped the other girls would not be in the room when he was announced, for it was embarrassing to face so many when his head was so full of one.

Then he went over again every time he had seen that one, from the first meeting to the last, what she had said on this occasion, how she had looked on that. Each meeting had been like a link in a chain forged by fate. Fate had seemed to delight in throwing them together, to manage affairs so that they were constantly meeting without any design of their own.

As Borthwick had anticipated, Dr. Gresham was at breakfast when he arrived, and, excited as Hugh was, he could not help being struck by his friend's manner.

"Borthwick!" he cried, starting to his feet, and then, instead of holding out his hand, he stared at him with a look of astonishment and vexation which Hugh could not understand.

"You don't mind me coming a little before my time—do you?" he asked. "I have such news I was obliged to come."

"My dear boy, how did you know—who could have told you?" asked the doctor, grasping his hand warmly enough now. "My letter will only just have reached your lodgings."

"Your letter! You know of it then, and my news will be no surprise after all."

"Yes, I met her father yesterday, and he told me. I wrote to you at once, thinking you would be glad to know in time to prevent you coming. Hugh, take it quietly; you can't alter it now, and she has done it of her own free will; no one has coerced her. I have seen it coming for weeks past."

"Her? Who? Done what? What do you mean?" said Hugh stupidly, with a chill sensation of coming sorrow creeping over him.

"Why, I mean Marjorie Durant never really cared about you, or she would not be going to marry Laurence Damer."

"Marjorie going to marry Laurence Damer!" echoed Hugh, and then after a pause, during which the doctor watched him anxiously, he added:

"You need not fear, I shall take it quietly. But that was not my news."

And taking Mr. Sothern's letter from his pocket, he handed it to Dr. Gresham.

"Look," he said, with a harsh laugh. "Fortune gives me the means to win my wife with one hand, while with the other she pushes her from me for ever."

CHAPTER III.

The year which followed was an eventful one in Daybridge, and the gossips were kept fully employed.

First a few months after Hugh's visit to Dr. Gresham, Mr. Borthwick died, unreconciled to his son, whom he cut off without even the proverbial shilling, by leaving a nice little fortune to various local charities.

Now a complete change of opinion took place, and, from the Mayor and the leading clergy down to the hospital porter, James Borthwick was spoken of as "our late esteemed townsman," "our respected fellow townsman," and so on.

If anyone like Dr. Gresham remarked that he saw nothing estimable in a man ignoring the claims of his own son in favor of people who had never a good word for him when he was living, he was only met by a look of pained surprise, which sent the doctor off chuckling at the adaptability of human nature to the cant of the hour.

Hugh, who was in America, could not have arrived in time for his father's funeral, and as there was no business to settle in which he was concerned, there was no reason for his return.

Scarcely had people time to recover from this small excitement when another of a very different nature afforded them food for both talk and reflection for a long while.

One morning Daybridge awoke to the startling discovery that it had become famous through a serious robbery. A large number of negotiable

bonds and valuable securities had disappeared simultaneously with that highly-respected solicitor, George Durant. Moreover, the bonds were never recovered, nor was Mr. Durant ever caught. His family was overwhelmed with shame and grief. Some were ready to accuse Mrs. Durant of a previous knowledge of her husband's crime, and to hint that she was only waiting a fitting opportunity to join him; but soon things came to light which proved her to be a more injured woman than was at first supposed.

This theory disposed of, people began to feel sorry for Mrs. Durant and her daughters.

The home was broken up, and the family scattered in all directions, relations taking one or two, according to their means and inclinations. Mrs. Durant and the youngest girl went to a brother of the former, Marjorie alone electing to stay at Daybridge and fight her own battle with the world.

She was no better off than the others, for no sooner was the news of her father's disgrace known, than Mr. Damer broke off his engagement with scant feeling and less ceremony.

As this was stale news now, and more than a year had elapsed since Mr. Durant's flight before Hugh Borthwick again visited Daybridge. Mr. Sothern had been very kind, and had shown a gentleness and consideration for him in his disappointment which surprised Hugh, who had not the key to it. Hugh fought his trouble pluckily, but it left its mark upon him. Mr. Sothern contrived to send him to America on business, and hard work and travel together had, he thought, quite cured him. Now he had come on a long-promised visit to Dr. Gresham before getting back into harness.

He was much altered the doctor thought as he looked at him where he sat opposite, much as they had sat nearly three years before discussing Hugh's prospects.

"And now for all the news," said the younger man as he lit a cigar.

"News! I think I have kept you posted up as to most of the changes which have taken place. News is as scarce and gossip as plentiful as ever."

"I was bitterly sorry I could not see my father before he died, but the end was so sudden—"

"And if you had been here he would not have seen you," interrupted his host. "I did what I could, and you have nothing to reproach yourself with. You know how he received your advances when—the last time you were here," concluded the doctor hurriedly.

"Yes," Hugh answered composedly; "when I brought you some unexpected news and was met by some equally unexpected. Now tell me what has become of the Durants."

"Cured, by Jove!" thought the doctor, while aloud he said:

"All are dispersed among relations except Marjorie, and she is still in the town."

"I wonder Mr. Damer did not take his wife away from a place which must be full of unpleasant associations. Money could be no object to him."

Dr. Gresham looked at Hugh quietly and said:

"Did I not tell you that directly her father's peccadilloes were discovered Mr. Damer threw Marjorie over?"

"The confounded cad!" exclaimed Hugh, puffing furiously at his cigar. "But what is she doing here?"

Dr. Gresham amended his former mental note by prefixing the word "not."

"She is earning her own living by teaching. People behaved very well, much better than I expected. Perhaps there is a shade of conscious superiority, a tinge of patronage which it would be more graceful to leave out when dealing with Miss Durant, but on the whole the women behaved well, and disposed me to think there is more kindness in the world than I expected."

Hugh was silent for a few moments, then he said:

"She cannot live on what she earns by teaching."

"Oh, yes, she can, and does. Poor little girl! I used to tease her about studying so hard, but it is a good thing she did, as things have turned out. Borthwick," continued the doctor, laying down his pipe, and speaking impressively, "I must own I was entirely mistaken in my estimate of Marjorie Durant. In fact we neither of us understood her; that was reserved for that sharp little Theo Durell. When the trouble came, the one who stood the firmest was butterfly Marjorie. She arranged everything, settled where her mother and sisters were to go, and then, rather than add to their heavy burden, decided to remain here. I never saw a girl so altered, so strong and helpful when the need came. I happened to be there when Damer's letter came breaking off the engagement."

"The cur could not face her, then?"

"No, he wrote. Well, she read the letter with no more show of emotion than if it had been a boot bill, then handed it to her mother, and after she had read it tossed it into the fire. Not a sign by which one could detect her feelings, but when I was going away she came to the door with me, and as she shook hands she said quietly: 'I am paid back in my own coin. Now Fate has done all she can, and I can face the future with the knowledge that I have drained the cup of sorrow, shame, and humiliation to the dregs, which is a satisfaction in its way, for being in the dust I cannot go any lower.'"

"Where does she live? Who looks after her?"

"Miss Durell and her mother carried her off to live with them. I am very glad, for in spite of her courage the poor child's heart must have broken had she been left to herself in cheap lodgings."

"Theo Durell was always what boys call a regular brick," said Hugh absently.

Dr. Gresham did not answer. For some reason he seemed unwilling

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to discuss Miss Durell, and when he spoke again it was about something else, and the conversation drifted into other channels.

The following day Hugh remembered that courtesy demanded that he should call on Mrs. Durell, and having ascertained in a round-about fashion from the doctor what time he would be certain to avoid meeting Miss Durant, he started in the afternoon to pay his visit. Partly to his disappointment, and partly to his relief, Mrs. Durell and her daughter were not at home, so he turned towards the common for a walk.

The day was cold, and there was threatened rain in the wind, and he walked briskly on, more with the idea of killing his afternoon than for any inducement which the weather offered. Unconsciously he found himself going over the same ground he had trodden the day of his quarrel with his father, when Dr. Gresham had picked him up and taken him home with him.

His thoughts got into the old track, and he was only shaken out of it by the rain, which began to come down in earnest. Three years ago he had been a hot-headed lad, careless of both fog and rain, but to day he was a man with all a man's hatred of discomfort. Close by was a small enclosure where a few shrubs and sickly trees struggled hard for an existence in spite of the wind; and in this place Hugh remembered was an arbour which would afford shelter until the worst of the storm was over.

He entered the gate, which closed behind him with a sullen clang, and tacking carefully to avoid getting his umbrella blown inside out, he hurried to the place of shelter. Arriving there, he backed in while he put down his umbrella, and then turning round he found himself face to face with Marjorie.

The girl shrank back as if she feared him, then flushed a deep red, which faded, leaving her very pale.

Hugh was first to recover his self-possession. He had been thinking of her, and so was in a measure prepared, while she did not know he was in the town. She hoped he would take no notice of her, would look as though he had never seen her before in his life, anything rather than speak; at least, she thought she hoped so, but Hugh took off his hat and held out his hand in the most matter-of-fact manner.

"How do you do, Miss Durant?" he said.

So far Marjorie felt relieved; at least, he was not going to be disagreeable, and it would have been unpleasant to have been cut, however richly she deserved it; but poor Marjorie had become sadly sensitive since her father's flight. Nevertheless, she could think of nothing more brilliant to say than to repeat his question in a voice which shook a little in spite of her effort to steady it.

"Horrid weather, isn't it?" Hugh rattled on, to give her time to recover. "But then it generally is horrid weather in Draybridge. I don't think this will last long; it's only a smart shower."

"No, it is too heavy to last," she said nervously.

If it had not been for the shrinking figure at his side Hugh could have laughed at the idea of two people who were to have been all in all to each other, finding nothing better to say than idiotic nonsense about the weather. But nearly every other subject contained an element of risk, for what could he say which he was absolutely sure would not hurt her. The past was out of the question; even an enquiry after her mother and sisters would remind her of her lost home: and to speak of the present showed his knowledge of the cause of her altered circumstances.

"How are Mrs. and Miss Durell?" he asked, when the silence became too painful to be borne any longer.

"They are both well, thank you."

"I called this afternoon, but they were out."

"They will be sorry to have missed you. I think the rain is leaving off now, and I can get home without taking much harm. Good-bye."

"Stop," said Hugh; "you have no umbrella."

"No, it was so fine when I left home," she said, almost apologetically.

Like lightning, the same thought flashed into their minds. "The same careless Marjorie!" almost rose to his lips, for they both remembered the time when he used to scold her for this very thing, and generally provide himself with one to lend her.

A grim smile crossed his face. He had resolved to avoid this girl, but again fate had been too strong for him. It had not only thrown her into his path, but had placed him in a position which recalled the old tie between them, whether they would or not.

"It is not so bad as it was, but it does not mean to clear up to-day," said Hugh with decision. "You must let me take you home," and before she had time to object, Marjorie found herself walking through the rain, with Hugh's umbrella held carefully over her, and her hand tucked through his arm.

Their walk was of necessity a silent one, but both were so busy with their own thoughts that the silence was not noticed:

Marjorie was pondering over the change in him; it was the same man and yet another. He had been a nice-looking lad, but now he had grown into a handsome man. He was bronzed with exposure, and his figure had become more firm and manly. Anywhere his appearance would have won admiration. While she was noting the change in him, he was stealing furtive glances at her, and telling himself that she had never loved him, but had given her heart to the man who turned from her in the hour of need. Hugh knew now that he was not cured, that she had always lain buried in his heart, and he longed to take her in his arms and tell her she should face the world no more, but must give him the right to love and shield her from its wild weather.

He took her to the Durells' door, then, with a civil message to them, and a commonplace "good-bye" to herself, he left her.

(To be continued.)

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

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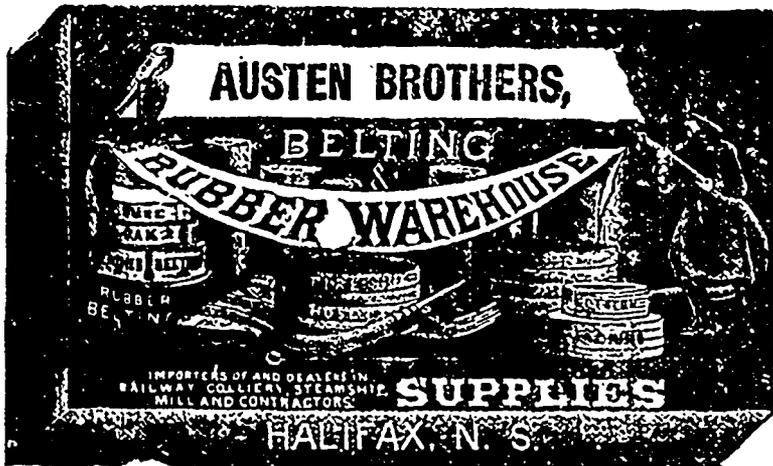
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MINING.

The year 1891 promises to be a notable one in the mining annals of Nova Scotia. In coal mining the outlook is unusually promising, the contracts already entered into by the Pictou, Cape Breton and Cumberland County mines being largely in excess of last year. The increased output has stimulated the business, and a number of abandoned collieries have been opened up and new seams are being developed in several places. In iron there is a largely increased interest, and with the erection of the new smelting works of the New Glasgow Iron Coal and Railway Company the output of pig iron will become an important item. The Steel Works at New Glasgow and the Londonderry Company are doing a large and profitable business, the latter concern under the able management of Mr. Leckie securing all the available ore that they can obtain. Still the iron mining business is only in its infancy, and the large deposits of high grade ores in Cape Breton, Antigonish, Guysboro and other localities still remain unworked. When a market is assured for the product these will be rapidly developed, and the possibilities of the magnitude of the business to be attained are almost beyond calculation. Should iron ship building be started here, and where is there a more suitable locality, the desired market will be assured and Nova Scotia will rival old Scotia in building steel and iron ships?

Copper has not received very much attention, but at Coxheath there is now a proved mine of great value, and this year the known copper deposits in Antigonish and Margaretsville, Annapolis County, are likely to be thoroughly investigated.

Manganese mining has languished of late years, but there is plenty of the ore of the best quality at Tonny Capo, and also very large quantities in Cape Breton, at Onslow near Truro, and other localities. These are now receiving the attention of capitalists, and will be largely worked the coming summer.

In gold the outlook is most encouraging. The old districts are giving increased returns and new finds are daily reported.

At Rawdon there is a valuable Antimony mine now opened, and there are indications that the ore exists in large quantities in the surrounding territory. The Hants Central Railroad when completed will pass in close proximity to the mine, and give the necessary means of transportation to reach the ore market cheaply. There is therefore every possibility that the mine will soon be worked to its full capacity.

In the Stewiacke Valley there are deposits of lead, silver and gold bearing ores of immense value, and the completion of the Stewiacke Valley and Lansdowne Railway will bring them into the market.

Quarries, which are a branch of mining, are proving very profitable investments. The plaster quarries near Windsor yearly yield a very large output, and now that rival quarries are being opened up in Cape Breton the total amount shipped this year should be greatly increased.

The free stone quarries near Wallace are doing a large and profitable business, new granite quarries are being opened up and the limestone and marble quarries operated by the Bras d'Or Lime Company and the Bras d'Or Marble Company are proving as valuable as was anticipated.

The success met with on all sides by those investing in mines has stimulated the search for the precious and valuable minerals, and it is reported that tin and nickel have been discovered. The report still lacks confirmation, but there is the probability that this year it will be established that both these minerals exist in paying quantities, and the great mineral wealth of this wonderful little peninsula still further demonstrated.

SALMON RIVER.—The new crusher on the Dufferin mine is now at work, and the last returns are the best reported for some time.

KILLAG.—This mine has so far failed to come up to the expectations of its purchasers, but we hope that for the future the returns will be more satisfactory.

BEAVER DAM.—The work here, so ably managed by Mr. Turnbull, is giving entire satisfaction, and that the mine is a good one is now proved beyond question.

MOOSELANDS.—The work done on the Mooseland Mining Co's property, although performed in the unfavorable weather of the winter and spring, has proved the existence of valuable gold bearing beds. Mr. Stenshorn is to be congratulated on his success.

CAPE BRETON.—Little or nothing was done last season to develop the value of the gold leads discovered by Mr. John McMillan. Still the holders of the areas seem determined not to part with them but keep them renewed. What is wanted here is the judicious expenditure of capital, as the district is a most promising one.

MILLERSGATE.—When winter closed up operations in the district there were a number of properties that were looking exceedingly promising, and now that the weather is becoming propitious for prospecting we shall look for good reports.

KINGS COUNTY.—The excitement still continues over the discovery of gold in the conglomerates near Wolfville. Mr. Alex. Stevens of Port Williams was the discoverer, and conductor Lo Cain of the Windsor and Annapolis is an interested party. The New Star says; "the stone in which the gold deposits are found is a sort of red sandstone and is familiarly known in the vicinity as 'Wickwire' stone. It has been quite extensively used as building stone in the vicinity, and is said to be the same sort as that found at Gay's River." Following this discovery comes the finding of gold in quartz leads some distance further up the Horton Mountain. We saw the samples and they were well sprinkled with coarse gold. There are three or four leads and the one the samples were taken from was four inches in thickness. The ground has been covered by Messrs. Wm. Lane, Wiltshire, DeWinter and Jones, and we are informed that the course of the leads is north and south, comparing with the leads at Central Rawdon.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Mr. C. F. Sherman, Manager of the Gould Concentration Works, Waverley, is associated with Mr. Johns in the areas taken up at Wallace River, and fully confirms the value of the sands as determined by tests showing from \$800 to \$1000 per ton in gold, as reported in our last issue. The sands, of which there are millions of tons, can be dug out at small expense, contains no quartz or gritty substances, and makes an excellent polishing material. That they should prove to be so rich in gold is something astonishing.

GOLDENVILLE.—A good deal of prospecting has been done since the spring commenced. The ground is still very wet, and until it dries off there will not be very much mining done. A promising looking lead has been cut on the "Sherbrooke and New York" areas, it shows a good deal of gold, and the tributaries are at present occupied getting out a test.

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.—Everything is going well at Fifteen Mile Stream. The company intend putting in two more batteries to handle the quartz from the belt east of their present workings. The "Hudson" mine is pumped out and the ore locks very well. We expect a boom out here this summer.

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

| District. | Mill. | Tons Qtz. Crushed. | Ozs. Gold. |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Sherbrooke..... | Miners' dump..... | 12 | 1 1/4 |
| do. | Goldenville..... | 71 | 26 3/4 |
| Salmon River..... | Dufferin..... | 500 | 285 |
| Caribou, Moose River..... | Moose River G. M. Co..... | 13 1/2 | 3 3/4 |
| do. | Herbert Dixon..... | 45 | 79 |
| do. | Damas Touquoy, q'z. & surface stuff..... | 227 | 65 1/2 |
| Unisacke..... | Plouffe..... | 118 | 17 |
| S. Unisacke..... | Withrow..... | 55 | 30 |
| do. | Eastville..... | 5 | 41 |
| Lake Catcha..... | Oxford..... | 299 | 58 1/2 |
| Whiteburn..... | Queens Co. Mining Co..... | 155 | 151 1/2 |
| 15 Mile Stream..... | New Egerton..... | 380 | 243 |
| Gay's River..... | Coldstream Mining Co..... | 210 | 17 3/4 |
| Killag..... | Killag..... | 20 | 23 |
| East Rawdon..... | Rawdon Mining Co..... | 20 | 5 3/4 |

Many years ago the Parrsboro district was looked upon as a place in which, sooner or later, valuable mineral deposits would be discovered. Years ago, when the mine craze attacked the province of Nova Scotia, such men as J. S. Hickman, R. B. Bygge, E. N. Sharp, the late Dr. N. Tupper, the present Judge Morse, with other persons well known in mining circles, paid a good deal of attention to this part of the county. In a way, and to a certain extent, their searches were not in vain, but they hardly reaped the reward of their labors. Coal in small quantities and copper leads, not large enough to pay for developing, were found, but to later times and younger men was left the legacy of discovering, even in the immediate vicinity of the town of Parrsboro, a mineral deposit which proved to be a source of wealth to its owners. For many months Messrs. J. H. Gillespie, Jesse Tipping and others, with untiring endeavor and commendable zeal, searched for mineral ore: and while they were as willing to discover a gold mine as a copper lead, last November their searches were rewarded by striking a seam of coal which promises good results. Situated about 10 miles from Parrsboro village, on the road leading to Port Greville, they struck a vein of coal which ranges from three feet to three feet six inches in depth, and the surroundings indicate coal in abundance and free of breakage. For greater particularity as to location I might add that the mine is situated on the property of Thomas Kirkpatrick, a few years ago a county councillor, and so well known as "Lime Kiln Tom." Very careful tests have been made of this coal, and it has been decided that it is second to none yet found, in Nova Scotia. While containing all the beneficial substances found in coal has a large combination of greasy and oily matter, not usually found, which makes it more valuable. The fact that another out crop of six feet has been recently discovered in the immediate vicinity goes to prove that—while money is scarce—minerals are plenty in Parrsboro.—*Leader.*

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

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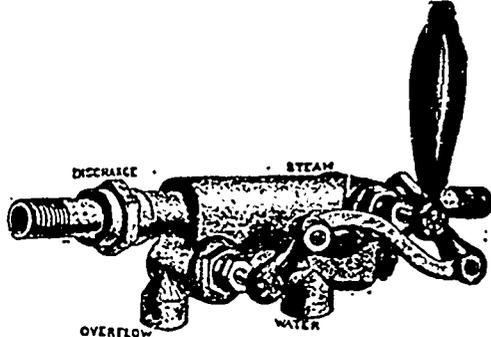
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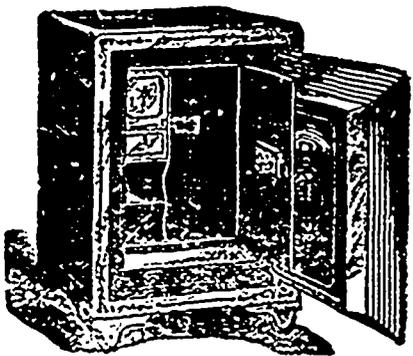
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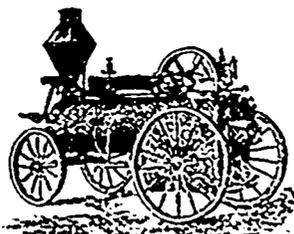
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MINING.

TITLES TO MINING PROPERTY IN NOVA SCOTIA.

By B. C. Wilson, Waverley, N. S.

One of the most important considerations in connection with the mining industry in Nova Scotia is the validity and permanence of the titles; and this applies to both the land or surface privileges and the mineral right, which by our laws are held separate and distinct.

The days of individual effort in mining, and the investing of labor only instead of capital have passed, or at least are rapidly passing away, and the absorption of the smaller holdings by capitalists and associated companies into larger properties is taking its place, and the investing of large amounts in initial outlay for plant and development, which increased depth of workings and consequent larger operations render necessary, brings the value of the titles very prominently to the front.

According to our laws, the minerals, with few exceptions, are vested in the Crown, and the land, or a major part of it, having passed out of the Crown, and being held by individuals in fee simple, it is evident that the claims of the miner and the land-owner must frequently clash.

When gold was discovered in the Province, and licenses to work were issued by the Government, this difficulty was recognized and met by the Government buying up the grounds in the proclaimed gold districts, or "re-vesting," as it was termed, and the Government recouped itself by charging applicants for mining leases the relative amounts paid per acre for these grounds, in addition to the \$2 per acre mineral charge, thus granting a mining lease with soil right for twenty-one years.

This, though it involved an initial outlay of from \$8 to \$10 per area, was eminently satisfactory to the miner, as the validity of his title was assured.

This method was pursued at Tangier, Sherbrooke, Waverley, Ovens, and other places; but later on the re-vesting method was deemed injudicious, and the law of "arbitration" between the several lessees of mining lots and the owner of the land, was substituted.

This system still prevails, and while its advocates claim it works comparatively well, it is undeniable that in many instances it is alike unsatisfactory to the miner and land-owner, and has resulted in much friction and litigation, and as the principle of that law and its results develop and become known, that friction and litigation will increase.

So long as the mining locations are confined to uncultivated or "wild land" the solution is comparatively mutual and easy, but when they encroach upon cultivated land grounds, or, as in some cases into the gardens and even dwellings of the bona fides land-owner, very naturally the spirit of resistance is aroused, and whether legally, judiciously or otherwise, instances are not wanting of great acrimony and almost armed persistence in opposing the presence of the miner, and the constitutionality of our Statutes may yet have to be referred to the Privy Council of England for adjudication as to whether a person can be ousted from his legally acquired estate, and be obliged to take such remuneration as a committee of arbitration may award him, particularly as the individual may be an unwilling partner—or even refuse to be a partner at all in such arbitration.

The State reserves to itself the right to acquire any lands required for national or public welfare—as for instance for defence or public buildings, for highways and railways, but in this case our Statute provides for an arbitrary use and occupancy of one man's property for another man's convenience or profit.

Recently our Local Government have seemed to take the ground that in granting a mining license, they are simply giving a quit claim deed to a prospective but undefined property, something on the principle they sometimes dispose of cattle on the western prairies—"sell them running and let the purchaser catch them if he can." But the result of such an irresponsible course cannot but result disastrously alike to the individual and the Province. Let it once be known abroad that a Government title to a gold mine is only a purchased law suit, and how much foreign capital will find its way to the Nova Scotia mines? In short, it is an untenable position which the Government cannot afford to hide behind, and it is only a question of time, perhaps, when our legislature may have to face the question of how far they are responsible for having granted a mining lease to a person who has not brought evidence of having made his peace with the owner of the land, and having taken his money and granted such lease, how far they are committed to put him in possession of his property instead of leaving him to fight out a tedious and expensive law suit—of which there are instances at present existing.

In the matter of the grounds before referred to, which were bought up by, or re-vested in the Government (and on which the applicants paid for the ground as well as for the mining privilege), it is pertinent to remark that when these leases lapsed by expiration of term they were renewed at \$2.00 per area for mining lease, nothing being said about the ground, the inference being that the title being in the Government, the soil conditions would remain as formerly, that is reserved exclusively to the use of the holder of the mining lease; in fact to my personal knowledge the mines officials gave this verbal assurance in certain cases.

In the year 1885, however, an act of the Local Legislature (somewhat ambiguously expressed) enacts that "All such re-vested lands shall be considered and dealt with as Crown Lands," which practically puts these grounds in the market at forty cents an acre to the first applicant, and being so granted it follows that the miner is at the mercy of the land owner and has no right there which such owner need respect, and individuals would not long be wanting who would take up such re-vested lands on speculation, and already applications with that view have been filed.

(To be Continued.)

DR.

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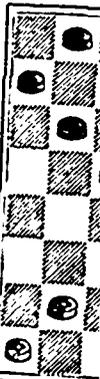
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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND.

The tournament to decide the championship of England, which has been vacant since the death of James Smith, of Spennymoor, in February last, and open to all English draught players, commenced on Monday, the 30th of March, at the Polytechnic Institute, Regent Street, London. Sixteen players entered the lists hailing from all quarters of England. The players were paired by ballot, and it was agreed that each tie should be decided by the best of six games, the losers retiring each round. The competitors were as below and paired as follows:

Christie, of Sunderland, vs. Horsfall, of Halifax; Dunne, of Warrington, vs. Butler, of London; McLay, of London, vs. Granger, of London; Kear, of Bristol, vs. Jordan, London; Richmond, of Marsden, vs. Battie, of Liverpool; Moriarty, of London, vs. Bradley, of Hull; Gardner, of Leeds, vs. Teschleit, of London; Freeman, of London, vs. Lewis, of London.

At the commencement of play Richmond, Battie and Gardner were looked upon as the probable winners, and the two former being paired in the first round they attracted general attention.

The decisive game between them was as follows:

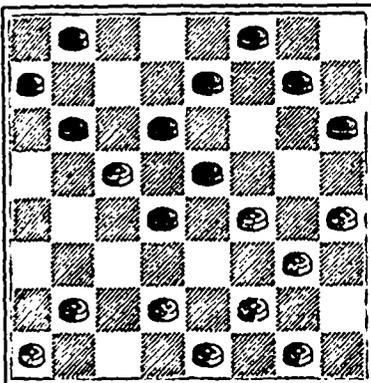
GAME 101—"WHITE DYKE."

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 11-15 | 10-17 | 11-15 | 6-10 |
| 22 17 | 21 14 | 26 23 | |
| 8-11 | 4-8 | 6-9 | |
| 17 14 | 24 20 | 30 26 | |
| 9-18 | 15-18 | 2-6 | |
| 23 14 | 28 24 | 23 19 | |

This play brought about the following position, which we present as

PROBLEM NO. 217.

Black men 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18.



White men 14, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32.
White to play and win.

SOLUTION.

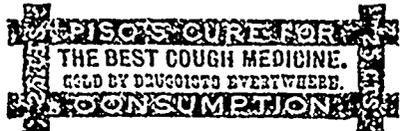
Problem No 215--The position was: Black men 1, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, king 32; white men 13, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 30, 31. White to play. What result?

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 31 27 | 23 16 | 30 23 | 2 7 |
| 5-9 | 12-19 | 18-27 | 10-14 |
| 23 19 | 7 3 | 14 9 | 17 10 |
| 32-16 | 8-12 | 6-10 | 1-5 |
| 26 23 | 3 8 | 21 17 | 7 16 |
| 10-15 | 14-18 | 27-32 | 12-19 |
| 17 10 | 22 17 | 9 6 | drawn. |
| 9-14 | 19-23 | 32-28 | |
| 10 7 | 17 14 | 6 2 | |
| 16-19 | 23-26 | 28-24 | |

We have failed to find a black win, but if there is one would be obliged to

any of our readers to point it out to us.—[Ed.]

Mr. McGill, of Yarmouth, is the only one who sent us the above play.



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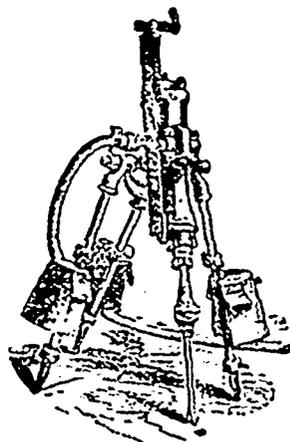
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CITY CHIMES.

The Orpheus Concert of last week was an exceedingly enjoyable one, and was listened to by the usual large audience. Miss Louise Laine appeared to be quite recovered from her recent illness, and was in splendid voice. Her rendering of the aria from Sampson "Let the Bright Seraphim" was finely finished, but a trumpet obligato is a risky experiment, and when the voice and instrument are not in perfect accord, the effect produced is something like ice water running down one's back. The group of songs, No. 8, was much more pleasing to the audience. No. 10, "Fair Ellen," scored the greatest success of the evening, and the tide that flows in the veins of Scotchmen was stirred by the strains of "The Campbells are Coming." All the resources of the Orpheus Club were utilized in this effort; Miss Laine and Mr. Gillis taking the solo parts, the Club and Ladies' Auxiliary, the choruses, and the orchestra doing splendid work. Lengthy as the piece was, the audience desired a repeat, but did not get it. Among the other numbers on the programme, the Waltz "Treasure," by Strauss, played by the orchestra, and the part song "Lullaby of Life" by the Club and Ladies' Auxiliary, are most worthy of praise. The latter was one of the best choruses we ever heard at an Orpheus concert, the shading and expression being particularly good. Herr Klingenfeld with his violin succeeded, as he nearly always does, in eliciting an enthusiastic encore, to which he kindly responded. This was the fifth, but not, as we saw stated somewhere, the last of the Orpheus Club's concerts for this season. If we remember rightly seven concerts were promised for this season, so there are still two to come. We hope Herr Doering will be booked for a 'cello solo at the next one. It is so long since we have had the pleasure of hearing him draw sweet melody from his big fiddle that we are getting quite impatient.

Have you a dime bank? They are quite the thing. You can only put ten cent pieces into them and they will not open until fifty pieces have been deposited. Then it opens itself and you have five dollars to put to some good purpose. They can be carried easily in the pocket and are quite a novelty.

Some of our Halifax girls may appreciate what an American paper has to say about the supremacy of married ladies, but we are sure most of our bright lassies can hold their own even when they are, so to speak, almost swamped with lively young matrons. The paper in question says:—"Some time and in some fashion the young unwedded woman will be called upon to make a decided stand against the invasion of the matron upon her special province. There is scarcely place left now for the sole of her slipper between the schoolroom and strip of carpet before the matrimonial altar. She is simply driven into a corner, and told to marry at once, or lay down her passport into realms of social gaiety.

This arrogance of the married woman concerning her monopoly of society amusements is more intolerable than trade union tyrannies. She won't hear to having unpaired belles brought into competition with her attractions. If they choose to chime it must be with a conjugal clapper, and not as merry, independent tinklers, ringing a distracted little tune of unmated friskiness.

Girls are still permitted to have debuts, but even on those great occasions the young matron steps in, and by right of double blessedness takes all the cakes and ale. The shy sweet miss is left to cut a poor figure, indeed. And so on, from first to last. The married woman opens the ball, leads the german, occupies the opera boxes, demands all the dinner invitations, fills the victoria, receives at the tea, thereby squeezing the girl into such a small corner no one is ever able to find her behind madam's overcrowded engagement book."

One of the guests at Mrs. John Duffus' dance on Monday evening dropped a nice handkerchief which she values highly, and was unable to find it. If any lady by mistake carried it off she will confer a great favor by returning it to Mrs. Duffus, who will restore it to the owner.

"Modern Mariner" would be pleased if we or some of our many readers would furnish him the whole of a poem, entitled "The Sailor's Death-bed," and the name of the author, or if time and space are valuable with them, let him know where he can find it. The first verse is:

"At evening, when the sun was low,
And the wooded shores grew dark;
And the stars were winking, one by one,
In the heavens; and the anchor'd barque
Lay, like an albatross asleep,
In the cloudless wilds of the twilight deep."

The season of Grau's Opera Company in this city has come to an end. "The Chimes of Normandy" and "Olivette" have been well patronized, and last night a large audience was present, on the occasion of Mountjoy Walker's benefit, when a triple bill was presented. All things considered, we have been very well entertained for the past three weeks, and we rarely hear sweeter singing than Miss Laurens', or watch more graceful movements than those of Miss Marie Bell. There were faults in plenty in the Company if one chose to look for them, but in Halifax we can scarcely expect perfection, and when a thing is enjoyable enough to draw good houses nightly for nearly four weeks, severe or unkindly criticism is superfluous. We are very glad indeed to go to see and hear when operas are put on in no worse style than those we have recently seen and heard.

Here surely is something like a miracle! John A. Dawson, Esq., Ex-M. P. of Pictou, N. S., writes:—"I was troubled with Dyspepsia of the very worst kind for twenty years. K. D. C. cured me completely. It is worth its weight in gold. Will give information to any one who will write me."

The ladies of the Seamen's Friend Society have issued cards for an "At Home" this evening at the Sailor's Home from 8 to 10 o'clock. A pleasant time is in store for all who intend being present.

The benefit concert tendered to Prof. S. Porter by the Orpheus Club is to take place on Tuesday evening next, the 28th. A bumper house should be given this energetic musician.

Moving is a fashionable diversion just now. It will continue in vogue for a few weeks only. House cleaning is also receiving the assiduous attention of careful house-keepers.

The dress materials and other articles of female adornment are very pretty this spring. All the shops are gay with them, and shopping may be looked upon as a delightful prerogative.

The convocation of Dalhousie College and University took place yesterday at 3 o'clock in the Academy of Music. A large number of people were present.

Yesterday was St. George's day. Roses and laurel leaves were in demand.

The Lyric Quartette, whose merits are well known in Halifax, as well as in several towns of the Province, gave a concert at the Church of England Institute last evening. Mrs. F. J. Tremaine and Mr. Herbert Logan, pianist, assisted. The concert was the closing one of the Institute winter course.

The sessional dinners at Government House are much enjoyed by the prominent men of Halifax, as well as by members of the upper and lower houses. They take place on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

Attorney-General Longley entertained a number of gentlemen at dinner on Monday evening.

The assault-at arms to be given at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next has been carefully prepared for by the 63rd Rifles. Sergt. Instructor Kelly is a splendid swordsman, and will give an exhibition of sword feats. The band of the regiment will be in attendance, and a fine entertainment is promised.

We must record our regret that the nameless Nova Scotian correspondent of the *Dominion Illustrated* felt badly (at first) that we disapproved of some of her items; but as that lady wrote a good deal about some people we know very well, in fact, our dear and dear relations, and in doing so made several mistakes of greater or less importance, we did not feel that our criticism (though a little one,) was altogether uncalled for. We did not, however, mean to be unkind, as our friend might have been sure of, considering we endorsed her remarks on dress reform so strongly, and gave them a circulation of between five and six thousand over what they would otherwise have had. We trust this misunderstanding (though a little one) will speedily vanish. We are large enough—in some ways at least—to smile at our friend's interpretations!

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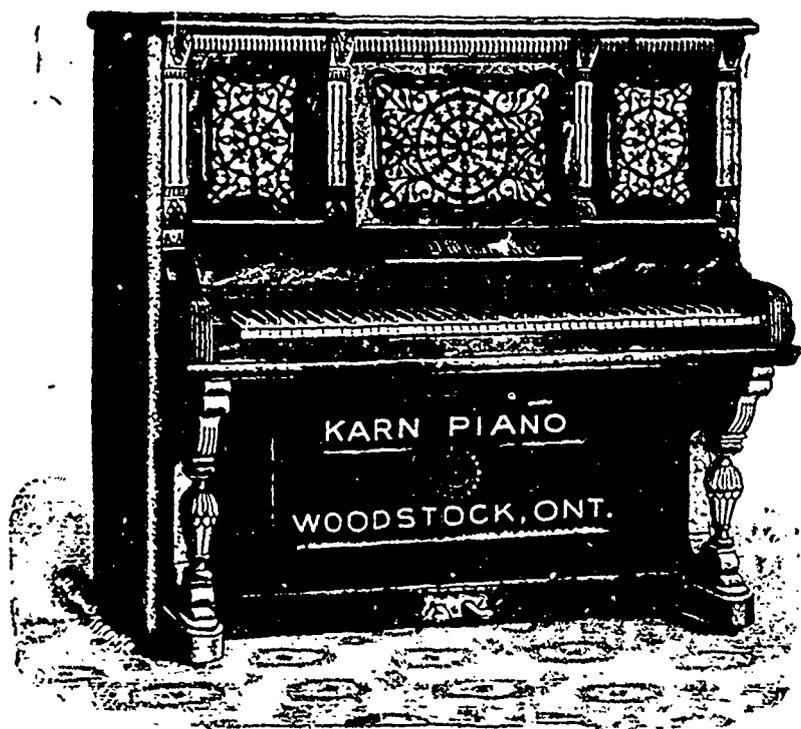
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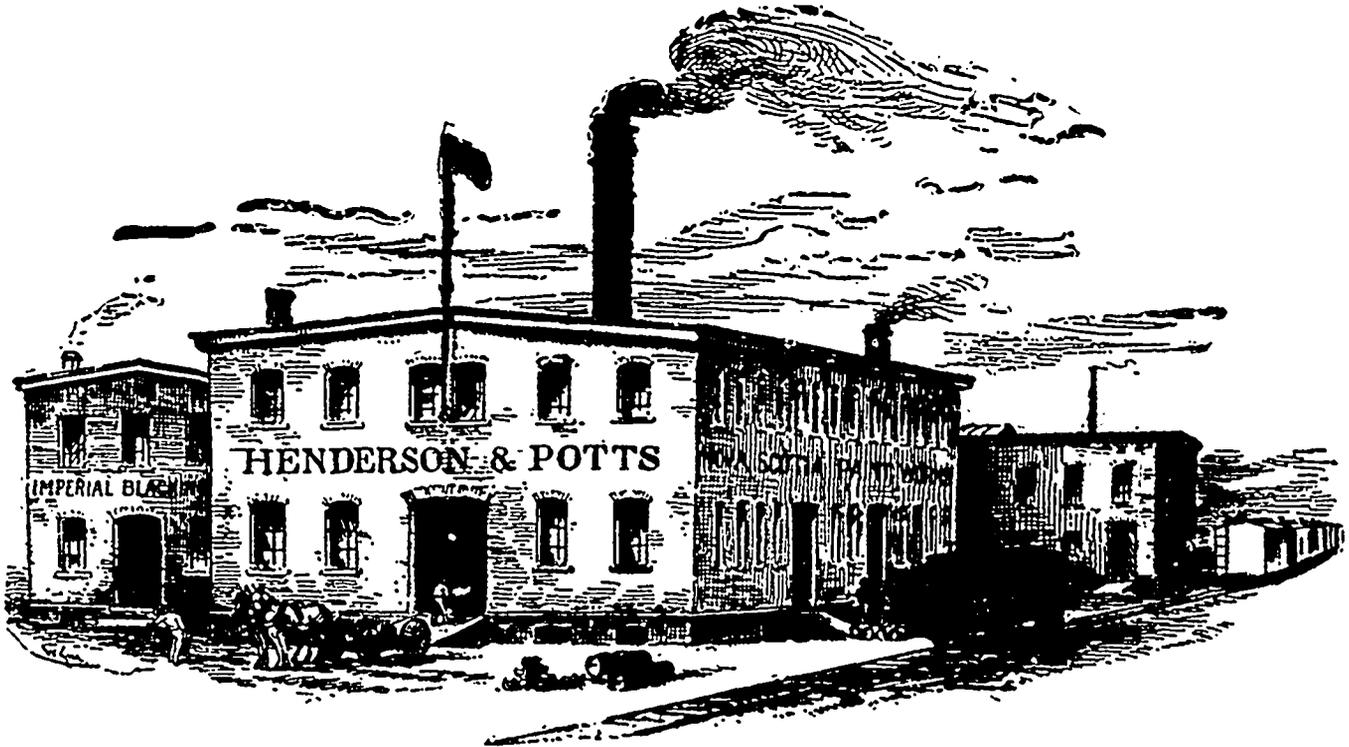
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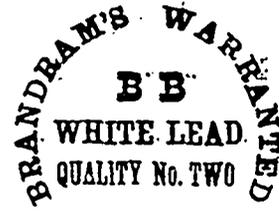
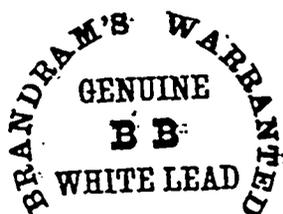
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