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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 the are as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

All the parliaments in which we are immediately interested are now in session. The Provincial, the Dominion and the Imperial makers of law are all at work, and the busy man has as much as he can do to take cognizance of all that transpires. So far as the Provincial and Dominion houses are concerned our readers will find it a saving in time to read our weekly digest of the proceedings, and we will also watch the important events of the Imperial parliament in their interests.

A movement is on foot in England, inaugurated by Mr. Leslie Stephens the author, to secure the erection of a statue to James Russell Lowell in London. It has even been proposed to place the statue in Westminster Abbey, but this will most surely not carry. So far as the other project is concerned, the great popularity of Lowell during his residence in London will probably assure its success. A man of Lowell's attainments is worthy of commemoration among great Englishmen.

The people of this Dominion are not blind to the fact that reciprocity with the States is at present impractical, because the people of the United States do not want it very badly—as offered by Canada—and Canada is not ready, or able, to make such a proposition as would be sure of acceptance. The proverbial Yankee cuteness will continue to make the United States keep such a keen lookout for number one that no proposition that does not give that country the best of the bargain is likely to be entertained.

Typhus fever is a terrible disease, and it is not wonderful that the outbreak in New York is regarded with alarm. A short time ago it was announced that eighty-four cases had resulted from the landing from the infected steamer *Massalia* of a number of Italians, who carried the disease to many widely separated points, and on Tuesday the news that thirteen new cases had developed within twenty-four hours was productive of much uneasiness. The disease is true typhus, and was brought on board the *Massalia* by Russian Hebrews, who communicated it to their fellow passengers. Chicago also has five cases, but every means is being taken to stamp out the plague before it spreads.

If the rumor circulated from Ottawa a few weeks ago proves correct, and a cable between British Columbia and Yokohama is really one of the probabilities, Canada may again congratulate herself on becoming a little more

important to the Empire. The difficulties of the route between these points are said to be much less than between B. C. and Australia. An attempt is now being made in England to form a company to undertake the enterprise in conjunction with the commercial cable and the C. P. R., and it is reported that Vice President Shaughnessy, who has just returned from Japan, has made an arrangement with the Mikado's government for the use of their land lines. These signs indicate that something is being done, and that before long the east and west will be on speaking terms.

A telling example of the truth of the maxim that union is strength was recently exhibited in St. John. The teachers of the Centennial School in that city formed a club and studied together for the purpose of answering a set of questions asked by the *Dominion Illustrated*, and for which several valuable prizes were offered. The result fully justified the means. Of the twelve teachers in the school, eleven sent answers and ten won prizes, the aggregate value of which is \$913. The teachers did not, of course, make up their papers in common, but each one wrote his or her answer without communication with the others, the study being all that was done together. One of the prizes was solid cash to the amount of \$750—a dot not to be despised by anyone who works for a living. The example of these teachers is worthy of remembrance when the next good offer is made.

The anniversary of the birth day of "the Father of his Country" was celebrated in the United States on the 22nd ultimo. One of the most notable ways in which the day was signalized was the paying of a visit by the fifty-second Congress to the site of the World's Fair, Jackson Park, Chicago. In New York a flag incident occurred as a matter of course. A "blooming Britisher" saw fit to raise a Union Jack as part of his decorations in honor of the occasion, and his taste in flags did not please his neighbors. A mob was formed, and the gentleman was forcibly remonstrated with. How differently we regard such things in Canada. If the streaked and spotted banner lends itself to decorative purposes, we make it available without regard to nationality, and besides we do not cherish the unkindly feelings which would lead us to object to it. But such is life in the colonies.

Some genius has brought the fact to light that Mrs. Columbus, that is Mrs. Christopher Columbus, was the daughter of a great navigator of Lisbon named Palestello, and brought her husband a wealth of information in the form of charts, maps, important memoranda, and journals of voyaging, and suggests that in all probability this lady was responsible for the impetus which sent the great Genoa sailor in search of a new path to the Indies. It is really too bad that the women are getting the lion's share of credit for the discovery of America. It is not enough that Queen Isabella of Castile should receive the plaudits of the world for being the patroness of the Columbian expedition, but now the brave navigator himself must have his lustre dimmed by the holding up of his better half for admiration. The Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair will surely not let slip this opportunity for another exaltation of their sex as originators of everything worth doing under the sun. Of course if Mrs. C. really did think the matter over and start her husband out she deserves to be covered with glory, but the dust of four centuries lies thick on the records of the times in which Columbus sailed from Palos, and we must e'en be content to honor the man who was the pioneer of the Western Hemisphere.

There are indications in plenty that Germany is getting ready for internal dissension, and although the outbreak of unemployed and discontented on February 25th has not, so far, been followed by any dangerous display of hostility to the government, we do not know what moment an uprising may occur. The Emperor's speech at Branderburg contained, as his speeches usually do, passages offensive to many of his subjects. He hinted that it would be better for discontented persons to shake the dust of Germany from off their feet, retiring to some country where conditions suit them better. It is answered that if all the discontented were to leave the country Emperor William would be left to rule over a desert. The riot of the 25th ult. was only the effort of that class of people to awaken the interest of the Emperor in their behalf, but while the mob thundered at his gates the Kaiser calmly looked out from a window, and did not speak an encouraging word to those who wanted bread. The police subdued the excitement after a desperate hand-to-hand encounter and many arrests were made. It is evident that a serious state of affairs is brewing when a mob grows bold enough to attack the palace of the Kaiser. The storm has not yet burst over Germany, but when it does we may depend upon it that the revolt against the heavy taxation, necessary to maintain a costly standing army, and to supply the wants of a monarch who claims to rule by divine right, will be terrible. The Emperor's statement that he is leading his people to glorious days may be sadly disproved.

There is an end for the present to any anxiety over the Pamir district in central Asia. Russia has apologized to Britain for interfering with Captain Younghusband and Lieut. Davidson last summer when they were travelling there. Britain claims that the territory from which these officers were expelled was being trespassed on by Russia; but at all events it is well that an incident which threatened at one time to produce serious results should be amicably settled.

Maurice Thompson, in the *New York Independent*, argues that the affliction of insanity which has fallen upon the brilliant French writer, Guy de Maupassant, is the outcome of unclean thought, which is an explanation not without support. Mr. Thompson puts his thesis so well that we cannot do better than to quote it:—"What if we look this question squarely in the face and speak plainly for once. Is it not true that evil thinking is poisonous to the brain. When a strong imagination once fills itself with the love of abominations and begins to expend itself upon forbidden pleasures is not the brain tissue subjected to injurious strain? We know very little as yet concerning the action of the brain cells during thought production; but what we do know suggests that conscience in one form or other is the register of the effect which thought has upon what we may call the soul. The higher the nervous organization the more effective will be this reflex register. Men of lofty genius may assume to eliminate conscience, but it is assumption and nothing more; the index will move with every thought. No enlightened imagination ever gave itself over to lechery and the filth of it without suffering from the recoil when it beheld the record on the dial of conscience." If these things be true, then how careful people should be to keep their minds clear, if not for the lofty motive of endeavoring to fulfil their own highest destiny, at least for the sake of steering clear of fearful consequences.

New York's method of satisfying the ends of justice so far as "a life for a life" is concerned does not meet with the approval of a very large number of people. The electric chair experiments have caused a shudder to run through the civilized world, and it is not too much to say that unless the next executions by means of the electric fluid prove beyond a doubt instantaneous, popular opinion will revolt against the law which permits even the most deeply guilty of our fellow-men to be tortured on their short and expeditious journey to the next world. Hanging is dreadful; so is the guillotine, and the electric chair appears to be as bad as either. The recent execution of McIlvaine in New York has given rise to many expressions of horror, and from all the public can learn of the case, it appears to have been far from instantaneous or painless. We can speak or write of the penalty with comparatively little compunction, but if we were brought face to face with the actual facts, the strongest of us might feel that faint, sickly sensation which takes a man's strength from him for a time, and disgusts him with everything. We have not reached that stage where we can persuade ourselves that the death penalty would be better abolished, but we most firmly believe that chemical science can and should find out a way to make it practically painless. Every execution now-a-days is keenly criticised, and we may find before many years that old methods will have to be abandoned in favor of something better. We wish the world were good enough to make the abolishment of the death penalty feasible, but it is far from it yet, although the day may dawn when such a course will be advisable.

We once heard of a young lady who was apparently very ill with a disease affecting the nerves for many years, and who could not get out of bed to save her life. The doors of her room were padded to prevent noise, and she had every care and attention that loving friends could devise for her. It was the very luxury of invalidism, and she appeared to be hopelessly laid by. The doctors did not know exactly what was wrong, but they gave the trouble a learned name and continued to attend the invalid. The young lady had a rather hasty temper, it is said, which as it brought about her restoration to health, must be pardoned. Getting impatient with her nurse one day when she required something that was not forthcoming at once or could not be found, she arose in her wrath (literally) and got it herself. This put an end to her role of invalid, and when her parents found she was able to get up once they insisted on her doing so every day, until finally she became as active as anyone. Another case of fancied inability for exertion is worth mentioning. It was a very pretty girl, who was in fact, of delicate constitution. She visited a friend in the city, whose husband was a physician, and who took every pains to bring her back to health. This young lady was subject to convulsions, which was really excuse enough for her friends to be very careful of her. At one time she thought she was unable to walk, and had a chair in which her friend the physician used to move her from room to room. She could, however, get up, dress herself most becomingly in a pale blue wrapper, and do her hair in the most artistic style, and then settle in her chair ready to be moved by Dr. ——. By and bye the doctor went away for a trip, and her friend's brother undertook the moving business. He had a sense of the ridiculous and rather fancied that his fair burden was capable of self-locomotion, so he contrived to make the daily trip as uncomfortable for her as possible by a series of jerks that were apparently unavoidable. This brought out Miss ———'s strength in a marvellously short time, and she was soon able to walk without more assistance than a supporting arm. There is no doubt that a great deal of exaggerated sickness afflicts the world, but if proper means are taken there is no reason why it cannot be reasoned or frightened out of people.

Canadian literature is not falling off by any means, for we find another of the great Toronto dailies introducing a purely literary feature in its columns once a week. The department is titled "The Mermaid Inn" and is conducted, under the rose by Lampman, Campbell and others we believe, who sign initials to the various paragraphs. If this department were not desired and wanted by the readers of *The Globe* we would not find it there, and its presence is a sure indication of the growth of literary culture in Canada. May its shadow never grow less!

It is a fact that many of our ills are merely imaginary, and that those who have not troubles will make them. We often hear of people who think they are ill, and make everyone about them miserable with their complaints, when in reality they have nothing the matter with them, and only need some hard work to do to keep them out of mischief. Then again there are those who are all the time fretting because they have not got certain things they fancy they want or would like to have; they are dissatisfied with their condition in life, their personal appearance, their clothes, and quarrel with their bread and butter on every possible occasion. Such people are very difficult to get along with, and even though they be members in good standing in the church, they have so little Christianity of the kind the Master taught that they are almost worse than pagans. Contrast with this class the cheerful people who bear their trials philosophically and try to make the world a little better for their having lived in it. What a difference we find! The former are regarded as troublesome; unnecessary additions to the afflictions of others; nuisances to society in general; but the latter are beloved wherever known, and welcomed wherever they go. This being the case, it is strange that we do not all of us contrive to manage our wayward tempers better, and make ourselves pleasant and easy to get along with. Many do try, and some few succeed. Some one said recently that there are people who go about trying to persuade the world that they were born good; that nothing could ever tempt them to lie or steal, or even be cross when a baby cried. In such a case the physiognomy is likely to be witness whether their righteous assumptions are true or false. Happiness comes from goodness, and true goodness consists in resisting evil successfully—in other words yielding not to temptation; and we find in some few faces traces of struggles past that have left the soul and mind purer, stronger and happier for being so tried. Such people are the kindest and truest judges of the failings of others; they have experiences of human nature that enable them to see clearly what others less experienced are shut out from. So real troubles, patiently borne, seem to be fruitful of good in a variety of ways, but imaginary ills, which are made the subject of constant solicitude, are a veritable curse. Medical science can do nothing for them; but those who understand the mental infirmity which produces them, can grapple with them with hopes of success.

The anti-tobaccoists are hard at work in the United States and in the Province of Ontario. The evil effects of the weed on immature persons cannot be denied, and so far as cleanliness and nicety are concerned, all smokers are the worse for the habit. As regards adult persons, any legislation as to their smoking would be unwarrantable, but the State has an excuse for regulating—or trying to regulate—the habits of youths in this respect. Hon. Mr. Mowat is, we believe, about to introduce a bill in the Ontario Legislature prohibiting the sale of tobacco in any form to persons under eighteen years of age, and to make it an offence for any such persons to smoke on the public streets or have tobacco in their possession. An effort is also to be made in the same direction in the Congress of the United States, more especially against the "deadly cigarette." The Ways and Means Committee of the House has been petitioned to prepare a bill invoking the paternal condemnation of the Government of the habit, and several representatives have in their hands bills which they have been petitioned to introduce providing for the suppression of cigarette manufacture by imposing an internal revenue tax of \$10 per 1000 on all imported or domestic cigarettes in the country. Personally, we are not wholly averse to the moderate use of tobacco, but we think that men who use it should not allow their selfishness to cause inconvenience to those who object to smoke. Out of doors a smoker should never allow the fumes of his cigar or pipe to blow in another's face, and in the house there should be a gentlemanly consideration shown for all the inmates or guests. If boys were not allowed to smoke until they reach the age of eighteen years, there would be fewer smoking men, and the money usually spent on such an indulgence might be devoted to better purposes—securing a library for instance. The passing of laws for the restriction of the use of tobacco may be easily done, but we doubt if they can be enforced. The fact is parents should undertake the management of such matters, and then there would be more time for lawmakers to attend to weighty matters of State. There is one place where tobacco should not be used by any gentleman, and if some of the tales we hear are true there is need for calling a halt. We refer to times where a lady's room is used for the gentlemen's cloak room at a dance or other entertainment in a private house. It frequently happens that one of the daughters of a house lends her room for this purpose, and when there is not a special department for smoking we frequently hear of men—not gentlemen—repairing to the dressing room for a smoke. This is nothing short of disgraceful, as we have heard ladies say who were obliged to sleep in a bed saturated with the guests' tobacco smoke. After a lady has done everything in her power to make the downstairs attractive, it is not very flattering to her to find her male guests retiring to enjoy a pipe or cigar and make her bedroom unfit for her to sleep in.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE WISE OWL.

The owl took his hat and his gloves one night
His sweetheart for to see,
When his daddy asked him where he went,
"On a definite object I'm intent,
To wit, to woo," said he;
"To wit, to wit, to woo!"

But he scarce had stepped outside the door,
When he could not fail to see
That the sky with clouds was all o'ercast,
The rain was falling hard and fast,
"Too wet to woo," said he,
"Too wet, too wet, to woo!"

—Harvard Lampoon.

Dynamite Superfluous.—The Czar is learning to ride a bicycle and the Nihilists are waiting—only waiting—till he takes a header.

A Hard Kicker: Sympathizing friend—How did you lose your leg? Ambitious youth (weakly)—Football. My! My! Did anybody kick you? No; I kicked at the ball and missed it.

Won't Stand Pressure.—Belle—"Don't you think a gentleman should always wear a dress suit when he makes a call on a young lady?"

Neli (doubtfully)—"Well, I don't know. If he wears a full-dress suit his shirt bosom when he gets home gives him dead away."

Dodson.—"They say poor Briggs, the teetotaler, died of hard drink." Binge—"You astonish me! How did he acquire the habit?" Dodeon—"It was very sudden. A cake of ice fell on him."

TRUTHFUL BUT NOT CONSCIENTIOUS.—Elderly Dowager—"Now, Perkins, I require your honest opinion. Don't you think this dress suits me?"

Perkins (who has been cautioned always to speak the truth, on the pain of losing her place, warily.)—"Oh yes, my lady, it suits your ladyship quite—as one might say—quite 'down to the ground!'"

"I sh'd think after you paying that newspaper feller ten dollars to write a speech agin the corporations, that you would 'a' either delivered it or got your money back."

"I did better'n that," answered the Hon. Hayes Seed. "I traded it to the president of the P. D. Q. & N. G. Railroad for an annual pass."

SERENE.—It takes a great deal to disturb the even tenor of certain well-ordered and serene minds, in illustration of which the following incident is given:—

An old lady living in a certain New England village was going down a flight of back stairs when she fell and went rolling to the very bottom of the stairs, where she burst open the door and came rolling into the kitchen.

Her servant girl, Jane, screamed in affright, and various members of the family came running into the kitchen, breathless with alarm.

Before any of them could speak a word the old lady lifted herself to a sitting position on the floor and, holding one finger up warningly and sniffing at the air, said calmly:—

"Jane, them biscuits in the oven are burning, and I know it!"

THE WIDOW WAS SHY.—"She had two lovers."

"Yes."

"She loved them both. Of course, she could only marry one."

Here the Chicago drummer paused in his yarn and we drew our chairs closer together.

He continued:

"One was a rich bachelor, the other a poor tailor."

"She married the bach?"

"Of course."

"Of course."

The man paused a moment. By and by he added:

"Years rolled by. Long years. In each 365 days of twenty-four hours each."

"The usual length of a year, sir, long or short."

"True. Well, she became a widow again. Her old lover remained true. They made up. They used to visit his tomb together. Used to water it with tears. Used to adorn it with garlands."

"Beautiful."

"One day, a week before the wedding, th. new prospective groom had a happy thought. He would please her."

"Yes."

"Yes. He went to a florist's. Beautiful pillow of roses and in purple immortelles the words:

"'He Has Found Rest at Last.'"

"What then?"

"On the spot—jilted."

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And did you expect the disease of years to disappear in a week? Put a pinch of time in every dose. You would not call the milk poor because the cream doesn't rise in an hour? If there's no water in it the cream is sure to rise. If there's a possible cure, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sure to effect it, if given a fair trial. You got the one dollar it costs back again if it don't benefit or cure you. We wish we could give you the makers' confidence. They show it by giving the money back again, in all cases not benefited, and it'd surprise you to know how few dollars are needed to keep up the refund.

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PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The formal opening of the second session of the Dominion Parliament took place on Thursday of last week and was witnessed by scores of spectators. The speech from the throne which was read by Lord Stanley may be epitomized as follows:—References are made to the good harvests and to the general prosperity of the country; to the lamented death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale; to the possible settlement by arbitration of the Behring Sea difficulty and to the meeting in Washington between the representatives of the Governments of Canada and the United States. Under the latter head much was looked for, as Canadians have been for weeks on the tiptoe of expectation, but the paragraph in the speech is far from satisfying and only in the indefinite closing clause can any cold comfort be obtained. It reads thus: "A valuable and friendly interchange of views respecting other important matters also took place." Does this mean reciprocity? Continuing, the speech refers to the civil service commission; to the report of the commission on the manufacture of beet root sugar and to the revision of the fisheries regulations in British Columbia. Among the Government measures promised are the following:—An act with respect to criminal law; an act for the redistribution of seats, the establishment of the boundaries of the territories and the amalgamation of the departments of marine and fisheries, and other measures of less importance. The address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by Mr. Northrup of East Hastings and seconded by Mr. Bain of Soulanges. Mr. Laurier criticized the speech as idealistic. The country, he said, under its present policy would never be prosperous. It was quite evident to his mind that when Canada could make her own treaties unrestricted reciprocity with the United States would be secured. Sir John Thompson regarded discrimination against the mother country as impracticable, and having faith in the policy of the government he looked for a continued growth in the prosperity of the country. Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, affirms that names struck off from the revised list of voters in London appeared on the printed lists forwarded from Ottawa and has given the Government timely notice that he intends to ask for full information with respect to the same. No session of parliament was held on Wednesday. The members have scarcely yet settled down to hard work but as it is promised that the session is to be a short one it is expected they will get well into harness within a few days. It is generally supposed that the interest of the session will centre on the Act for a redistribution of seats.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Calgary is negotiating for the building of an electric street railway.

Mr. C. B. Bullock, a well-known citizen of Halifax, died last Friday.

Lent has begun; all frivolities will accordingly give place to religious duties.

March has come in like a lion, it is to be hoped it will follow tradition and go out like a lamb.

The liabilities of the firm of C. E. Smith & Co., who assigned last week, are placed at about \$5,000.

There are eight applications for divorce before the Senate, but three or four are likely to be dropped.

Mr. A. R. Dickey will lead the temperance forces in the House of Commons instead of Mr. Jamieson.

A survey is being made for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of extending the I. C. R. into the dock yard.

The editor of the *Plain Dealer*, Moncton, has been arrested for libel on a complaint laid by Mr. Isaac Coffey.

The abnoxious I. C. R. dismissals have been recinded for the present owing to the deep feeling against the move.

The Local Legislature was opened yesterday with the usual ceremonies. The 63rd Rifles supplied the guard of honor.

Messrs. Austin & Robertson, stationery dealers, 343 St. Paul St. Montreal, have our thanks for a beautiful representation of the famous Lake of Killarney.

The *Plain Dealer* is the name of a new weekly published in Moncton, N. B., by C. B. Macdougall. It bears the startling motto, "A lamb in peace, but a tiger in war."

Stables for the Carrette Company are being built on Robie Street, nearly opposite DeWolf's carriage factory. Alderman Keefe is the contractor. It is expected that early summer will see the carettes running.

Captain Marks of the Dartmouth ferry died on Saturday last after a prolonged illness. He had been twenty-four years with the ferry, and his death at the age of 53 years, leaving a large family, is much regretted.

The Government has determined to make an example of those who adulterate food. Twenty prosecutions are to be instituted against grocers for adulterating coffee, and Halifax is one of the cities to be so honored.

Rev. N. H. Martin, who skipped from Chatham, has been heard from in Minneapolis. He claims that he was harassed by a "gang" to such an extent that life became unbearable. Who constituted the "gang" he does not indicate.

The drawing room held by his Excellency the Governor-General in the Senate chamber at Ottawa on Saturday was the most largely attended for a number of years. His Excellency and Lady Stanley arrived at 8.40, and

during the next hour over 400 ladies and gentlemen made their obeisance. There was an unusual number of fair debutantes.

D. M. Ferry & Co's beautiful illustrated and descriptive seed annual for 1892 is on the table. It is replete with information for gardeners, and most conveniently arranged for consultation. D. M. Ferry's seeds have a good name, and we can certify that those we have planted have fulfilled our expectations. The annual can be secured by addressing D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ontario.

Judgment has been delivered in the *Heather Belle-Fruct* case at Charlottetown. As both vessels were in the wrong, each must pay half of the other's loss. The total amount of damages to the *Fruitnet* was assessed at \$2,800, and the total amount to the *Heather Belle* at \$13,154.96, so the owners of the latter will, after paying half the *Fruitnet's* loss and their own costs, receive \$5,177.48.

Springhill is to have a cottage hospital, and the erection is to be begun at once. Rev. Mr. Wilson has been laboring for this object for some time, and all his friends will be glad to hear of his success. Mr. Wilson decidedly objects to the proposition that the Halifax contribution to the relief fund should be taken for any other purpose—even a hospital—and he is perfectly right. The money should be used for the purpose for which it was given.

A terrible catastrophe occurred at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, on Saturday. About 20 men of that place, the most industrious of the population, were out in the morning in search of seals. A gale came up and the boats could not return. The result was a great loss of life, probably about fifty brave fellows either being frozen or drowned, while their families watched from the shore. A rescue party the next day found a number of men on the ice.

The Quebec Royal Commission finished its labors at Quebec on the 25th ult. The existence of another letter of credit for \$6,000 with Jacques Cartier bank was proven by the cashier. A letter was given to a publisher named Dussault for a work called *Le Chercheur*. J. J. Macdonald, of the Temiscouata railway, swore that he paid \$32,000 to Pacaud to obtain the subsidy earned by the road and \$5,000 to have an order in council passed. The commission sat in Montreal on Saturday.

What a queer world this is, and what funny things people say sometimes. A "colored lady" from Preston, who doubtless arose very early in order to be in market on Saturday betimes, was observed to be taking a cat-nap while crossing on the ferry boat. A gentleman with an eye for the picturesque called the attention of another observer to the picture. "Yes," said the other, who has artistic tendencies, "it's a regular silly-hoot." A pronouncing dictionary would be in order!

It was decided at the meeting held last Friday to proceed with the establishment of a home for aged men in this city. Mr. C. C. Blackadar, of the *Acadian Recorder*, and Mr. J. Wesley Smith have each contributed \$1,000 towards the required \$10,000, and it should not be found difficult to obtain the rest of the money. Some frivolous person suggests that the old ladies and gentlemen might have a home in common, so as to be company for each other, but the proposition is frowned down with an "Oh, fie!" Quite properly too.

The by elections during the past week have been a series of Conservative victories. East Simcoe, which last year elected a Liberal by a majority of 204 votes, has this year elected Bennett the Conservative candidate by a majority of 36 votes, after some uncertainty it has been decided that Hon. John Carling is elected in London; Quebec West has elected John Hearn, Con., by a majority of 380 votes; the astounding announcement is made that the Conservatives have carried Two Mountains, but this does not mean that a remarkable feat of strength has been performed; it means that Girouard has been elected by a majority of 555 votes, and in Vaudreuil also the Conservative candidate has been returned.

Some of the Prince Edward Island members and Senators had a rather exciting experience on their way to Ottawa. They left Georgetown, P. E. I., on the Government steamer "Stanley," on Saturday evening, but when they reached the entrance to Pictou Harbor the vessel became wedged in the ice and could not be released. The passengers remained on board until early Monday morning, when, rather than lose their train for the West, the Parliamentary delegation determined to foot it, and accordingly they walked ashore on the ice for about a mile. Of course it was impossible for them to secure their baggage under such circumstances. Grips were all that could be carried and they arrived in Ottawa without their trunks. Luckily, the weather was not cold and the travellers did not suffer, except from the inconvenience.

John D. Rockefeller has given another \$1,000,000 to the Chicago University. This makes his total contributions \$2,600,000, which is solely for an endowment fund.

The Supreme Court has decided in favor of the United States in Sayward "Behring Sea" case. Application for a writ of prohibition against the Alaska court was denied.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, on behalf of the British Government, and Secretary Blaine for the United States, on Monday signed a treaty of arbitration of the Behring Sea sea seal fisheries troubles. The treaty is still subject to the action of Parliament and the United States Senate.

Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, of Dwight, has concluded a contract with the United States Government to put his remedies and treatment for the cure of the liquor and opium habits in all of the national and military and naval hospitals of America. He has also made a contract with Mr. J. S. Vickers of London, England, representing a group of capitalists, for the sole rights of the Keeley gold remedies for the cure of the diseases of intemperance.

and opium in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It is stated that the English syndicate have a capitalized stock of £1,000,000.

Information reached Wall Street last week from Washington to the effect that Great Britain will positively join the United States, Germany and France in calling an international bi-metallic money conference on condition that British representatives will not pledge their Government in advance to abide the decision of the conference.

James Edmund Collins, author of the "Life and Times of Sir John Macdonald under the Marquis of Lorne," died at St. Vincent's hospital, New York, on Friday of kidney disease. Mr. Collins was born in Newfoundland, and his literary attainments reflected credit on his country. His death at the early age of thirty-six years is much to be regretted.

Lippincott's for March opens with the stirring story of "A Soldier's Secret" told as only Capt. Chas. King, U. S. A., has the power to tell it. The interesting journalistic series throws a new light on "The Newspaper Man as a Confidant." The much discussed topic of the greatest possible speed of trains is dealt with by a competent railway authority in "One Hundred Miles an Hour." "Pomphero" the before unnoticed hero of the corner grocery is amusingly introduced by Lillia A. North. An article that will attract many lovers of the curious in literature is the detailed and critical review of "Ibsen's Earlier Work." Harry P. Mawson contributes a masterly and well illustrated article on "Rebuilding the Navy." The theatres of New York are well attended to. The poems of the number are all in the minor strain, but the closing pages are full of pointed fact, pithy anecdote and mirth-provoking drawings.

The Greek Cabinet has resigned.

Famine prevails in Northern Hungary.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone returned to London from France on Monday.

It is said that Prince George is to have the title Duke of Kent bestowed upon him.

Bishop Oxendue, late Primate of the Anglican Church in Canada, died at Biarritz on the 22nd ult.

Mr. Edward D. C. Cobain, M. P. for East Belfast, has been expelled from the House of Commons.

Labor disturbances in Berlin, Vienna and elsewhere continue. Hunger has its grim hand on the people.

Sir Provo Wallis' funeral took place at Funtington on February 18th, without ostentatious parade of any kind.

The indications are increasing that the present administration in Britain will not last very long. Mr. Balfour does not make much of a leader in the Commons.

Gen. Roberts, commander-in-chief of the British Indian army, has been elevated to the peerage, and gazetted as Baron Roberts of Candahar and the city of Waterford.

The exclusion of M. Constans from the new French cabinet is the dominant feature in the political situation. He has a large and powerful following, however, which is likely to prove troublesome to the new industry.

It is reported a body of English troops returning from India will be disembarked at Cairo, and that there will be other changes in the army of occupation, increasing the strength of the British forces. Everything points to a continuance of English occupation.

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A despatch from Oporto says at least 3000 lives were lost by the terrific storm of Saturday. The victims were mostly fishermen. Whole fleets of boats were taken by surprise, swept out to sea and sunk with all on board.

A despatch from Malta states that the naval court martial convened to try Hon. Maurice Bourke, captain of the *Victoria*, flag-ship of the British Mediterranean squadron, stranded near Platea, Greece, at the end of January, find the charge against Capt. Bourke partly proved as he took the ship in dangerous proximity to an ill defined shoal. The court severely reprimanded Capt. Bourke, admonishing him to be more careful in future.

Pattner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil still retains and justifies the good opinion of the best medical practitioners. Its virtues are attested by thousands of its patrons every where.

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 107.

FOURTH GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Stonitz. | Tschigorin. |
| White. | Black. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | Q Kt to B3 |
| 3 B to Kt5 | Kt to B3 |
| 4 P to Q3 | P to Q3 |
| 5 P to B3 | P to Kt3 |
| 6 Q Kt to Q2 | B to Kt2 |
| 7 Kt to B sq | Castles |
| 8 B to R4 a | Kt to Q2 |
| 9 Kt to K3 b | Kt to B4 |
| 10 B to B2 | Kt to K3 |
| 11 P to KR4 | Kt to K2 c |
| 12 P to R5 | P to Q4 |
| 13 RP tks P | BP tks P2 |
| 14 P tks P | Kt tks P |
| 15 Kt tks Kt | Q tks Kt |
| 16 B to Kt3 | Q to B3 |
| 17 Q to K2 | B to Q2 |
| 18 B to R3 e | K to R sq |
| 19 Castles QR | QR to K sq |
| 20 Q to B sq g | P to QR4 h |
| 21 P to Q4 | P tks P i |
| 22 Kt tks P | B tks Kt j |
| 23 R tks B | Kt tks R k |
| 24 R tks P ch l | |

NOTES BY W. STEINITZ.

a With the view of maintaining the B eventually for a K side attack, and in order to be able to play Q to K2 without being liable to exchange this strong piece. If, for instance, 8, Q to K2, B to Q2; 9, B to R4, Kt to Q5, 10, P tks Kt, B tks B; 11, P tks P, P tks P; 12, Kt tks P, B to Kt4 with a strong attack, though a P behind.

b P to KR4 was probably premature now, as black could answer P to KR3 followed by P to KKt4 in case white's RP advanced further.

c If now 11...P to KR3; 12, P to R5, P to K Kt4; 13, Kt to B5 followed soon by P to Q4 with an excellent attack.

d We believe RP tks P, followed by R to Ksq, making room for the K, was a better defence.

e Much better than 18. B to Q2, P to QR4; 19, P to R4, Q to Kt 3, etc. The actual move is also a preparation for the coming attack with the Q. P.

f Black's game is very difficult to defend, but we think that R to B2 followed by B to Rsq offered better chances of resistance.

g More attacking than defending, as will be seen shortly.

h Kt to B5, with the view of closing the adverse open R file by Kt to R4, was now imperative.

i If 21, Kt to B5, white would stop the advance of white's QR P by P to Ql4 before proceeding with his centre attack.

j The Q had no good move, and if 22, Kt tks Kt, 23, R tks P ch, and mate follows in a few moves.

k This is disastrous, but there was hardly a satisfactory defence, as white threatened Q to Q3, or eventually Q to Q sq, in case black advances P to K R4.

l A rare surprise, which forces mate in seven moves.

m If K retreats to the R file white mates in two by B tks R disc ch.—*Gazette*.

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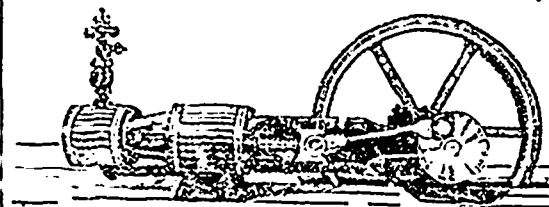
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

SONG ECHOES.

A PANSY BLOSSOM.

Only a pansy blossom
 Lying upon the floor,
 But the baby hands that cull'd it
 Will never cull any more.

Only a pansy blossom,
 But it holds such memories sweet,
 The ripple of childish laughter,
 And the patter of childish feet.

Only a pansy blossom,
 On a mound where grasses wave,
 And another kneels broken-hearted
 Beside the baby's grave.

ROBIN ADAIR.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

GOOD-BYE.

Lines of white on a sullen sea,
 Clouds drift onward silently,
 Mine be the sorrow, but go thou free—
 Swallows fly swift o'er the windy sky,
 I stand by the sea while the foam flakes fly,
 Good-bye, my love, good-bye, good-bye!

Surging waves on a wild gray sea—
 What is my anguish, love, to thee?
 Pleasure for you and the pain for me.
 Why do we linger my heart and I?
 Just to utter one broken cry
 Good-bye forever, sweetheart, good-bye.

Time flies on remorselessly,
 And shadows are rising twixt you and me,
 Strangers forever we two must be—
 One last kiss and we part, my sweet,
 Hands and lips no more shall meet,
 While the waves on the shores of time shall beat

Oh, the lines of white on the harbor bar,
 Gleam on the stormy sea afar,
 Like the fading light of a morning star—
 But my heart is filled with a wild regret,
 And my eyes with bitter tears are wet,
 Ah! better had we two never met!

An echo comes faintly across the sea,
 Over the lonely waves to me,
 "Good-bye, my love, good-bye to thee."
 The wind moans low and the waves run high,
 And a broken heart returns the cry,
 "Good-bye forever, good-bye, good-bye!"

ROBIN ADAIR

BOOK GOSSIP.

"The Little Minister," by J. M. Barrie, author of "Window in Thrums," "When a Man's Single," etc. John Lovell & Son, Montreal. This is an intensely interesting Scotch story, which with its accurate description of village life in Thrums, the vivid character drawing and the quaint dialect, will assuredly please its readers. The principal characters of the story are Gavin Dishart, "the little minister" and "Babbie," a gypsy who has been educated by Lord Rintonl to whom she is engaged to be married. The romance of the little minister and this girl possesses a weirdness which while fascinating is hardly satisfactory, as the story ends very abruptly, and too much is left to the reader's imagination. It is said that this story appeared during 1891 in *Good Words*, and that the present edition has had the three concluding chapters left out, a most unsatisfactory proceeding.

"The Dog in Health and in Disease," by Wesley Mills, M. A., M. D., D. V. S.—We congratulate our fellow countryman on the success of his present effort, for he has prepared a book which does both himself and Canada the utmost credit. We have seen numerous general treatises on the subject, but none have pleased us more than the one now before us, which, it can be easily seen, is written by a scientific man who has the good of the dog at heart, and is not merely the production of an ordinary veterinarian in whom no one has confidence. Dr. Mills has endeavored as far as possible to avoid narrow specialized views, and while the book is rather untechnical in language yet it is thoroughly scientific and erudite at the base, as we might expect to find the writing of a professor of human physiology in McGill University, who is likewise the author of works on comparative physiology and kindred subjects. We are glad to note the sensibility displayed in his unwillingness to sacrifice *everything* to "breadiness;" what he wants is a good constitutional animal, and not a mere curiosity. A dog, he further considers, should be psychologically excellent, a quality on which he lays some stress and in which admirable opinion we quite agree. When defining the various breeds the author usually refers to their characters, (docility, temper, etc.,) which is a great help to those who intend to purchase a canine companion. In short, his book treats clearly of the dog's origin, history, varieties, breeding, education and general management both in health and disease. It is illustrated with thirty-eight full-page cuts and one colored plate, together with other illustrations throughout the text. The engraving of the clumber spaniel is not up to the mark and should have been replaced by another, and surely that of the beagle shows too much "throatiness." There is hardly enough on training to suit our mind, but we suppose it cannot be expected to have such elaborate treatises as the old "Kunopædia" within the covers of a book of general information. It seems pertinent to suggest that in an untechnical work medical formulas should be given in language more intelligible to the public than that which is found in the pharmacopœia. Dr. Mills in treating of distemper, that bane of dog life,

considers that there is no specific for the disease. We, however, have known of cures often effected by a very simple vomitory: the animal is cornered as usual and a handful of dry salt thrown into the throat. That which the brute throws off is enough to poison the blood of any animal. This is at least worthy a trial. The book on the whole is one which should be of great use to all who own one or more dogs, and we are particularly glad that a Canadian is the author of such an ambitious and meritorious work. That Appleton has brought it out, is sufficient guarantee of its typographical appearance. D. Appleton & Co., New York; cloth, 8 vo., 407 pp.; price \$2.25.

The March number of *St. Nicholas* contains a novel and useful sketch by John M. Ellicott, of the Navy, describing how a landing is made through the heavy surf of the Pacific Ocean. Boy readers may here learn how to avoid the dangers of an upset when caught in a small boat during a squall. The article is illustrated by Taber from photographs, one of them showing the sailors after an upsetting of their surf-boat. Joaquin Miller contributes a poem, "Artesia of Tulare," telling in vigorous style the good fortune of a Scotch shepherd evicted from his ranch. Children in the Eastern cities may learn from the story here told of the value of water in an arid district. Arthur Howlett Coates throws some needed light on the construction and use of "The Boomerang," by the Australian blacks; and his directions are so plain that there seems no reason why Young America should not make boomerangs for itself. J. G. Francis, creator of the famous "Astro Fragments," which have caused smiles and laughter innumerable, after a regretted absence from the pages of the magazine, heralds his reappearance by a jingle and drawing of "The Genial Grimalkin," who was always so amusing that his family's continual smiling gave their cheeks a "permanent puff." That there is a bit of genuinely fine engraving of an unbackneyed subject for a frontispiece goes without saying, and that there are so many pieces and pictures worthy of notice that they cannot be noticed is also a foregone conclusion when *St. Nicholas* is concerned; but it may be permissible to mention the four serials and to call attention to their high excellence and novelty in style and plot. It would be a queer boy or girl who could not find several morsels to especially enjoy in the rich feast summarized in the closely-printed table of contents, containing over thirty separate items of pictures, verse and prose.

A revised edition of Herbert Spencer's "Social Statics," the book which has created such a stir among social reformers, will be issued shortly by D. Appleton & Co., simultaneously with its publication in England. Having been much annoyed by the persistent quotation from this work, in the face of repeated warnings, of views which he had abandoned, and by the misquotation of others which he still holds, Mr. Spencer some ten years ago stopped the sale of the book in England and prohibited its translation. But the rapid spread of communitist theories gave new life to these misrepresentations; hence Mr. Spencer decided to delay no longer a statement of his mature opinions on the rights of individuals and the duty of the state. The volume includes also "The Man versus the State," a series of essays on political tendencies heretofore published separately. Mr. Spencer has secured an American copyright for his new volume.

A translation of the new book by the famous Egyptologist, G. Maspéro, entitled *Life in Ancient Egypt and Assyria*, is also to be published by the Appletons. In this fascinating work the author gives a vivid picture of actual life in its various phases among the two most civilized nations which flourished before the Greeks. Of this book the *London Academy* says: "It fills a real gap. It is fortunate that this new way of treating the materials supplied by the papyri, the cuneiform tablets, and the monumental remains of Egypt and Assyria was not earlier attempted by another hand, for who could have treated that material with the ease, the mastery, and the vivacity of M. Maspéro?"

Worthington Co., 747 Broadway, New York, announce for immediate publication as No. 24 in their International Library, Conscience, by Hector Malot, translated by Lita Angelica Rice—fully illustrated. This fine study by one of the leading French novelists, whose books are well known for the high moral tone that prevails in them, is considered by the author one of his best works. It is a careful and consistent delineation of character, the hero being a young Auvergnat who goes up to Paris and becomes a doctor. His devotion to his profession, his love for a beautiful girl, his trials and temptations, and his faith in his own strength, are depicted with the author's customary skill and vigor. Price, half rox., \$1.25; paper 75 cents.

"The Wild Rose of Gross-Stauffen," by Natalie Von Eschstruth, translated by Elsie L. Lathrop, is a charming German story. A young girl, a regular country wild rose, is the heroine. Her life in the country is refreshingly natural, and one sympathizes deeply with her when she first appears at a court ball in the costume of her grandmother. The happy ending, where she is enabled to heap coals of fire on her recalcitrant lover's head as a return for his being ashamed of her outlandish appearance, and the wedding, is very satisfactory. There is scarcely need to comment on the get-up of the volume, since it is published by Worthington Co., 747 Broadway, N. Y. Price 75 cents.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. have worked all their hands full time through the winter entirely on ordered work. They shut down for a few days making necessary repairs to machinery, but started up again on Monday with everything in first-class order and several new machines added to the large number already in use. In order to meet all the wants of their customers in the building line they have purchased eight thousand acres of timber lands together with the saw mills and all the plant of the late W. M. Fullerton. They have two million feet of logs at the mill near Athol Station, and

after April 1st will be prepared to fill all orders for dimension timber and lumber, also laths, shingles, etc., at very short notice.

Messrs. Clayton & Sons, wholesale clothiers, Halifax, N. S., employ in their cutting department and factory 150 hands. This is the largest number of people employed in any one factory, for the manufacture of ready-made clothing, in the Dominion of Canada. There is no factory either in Montreal, Toronto or Hamilton that employ so many, or have as much modern machinery as the Messrs. Clayton & Sons have for the manufacture of clothing. The number employed stated above is exclusive of a very large number of outside workers who are employed at their homes.

The Robb Engineering Co. are setting up one of their new Automatic engines "Robb-Armstrong" pattern for the Canada Electric Co. here. This is the fifth of these engines placed in electric lighting stations during the past three or four months. The first went to the Chamber Electric Co., Truro, and has been running night and day since the first of November. The second and third which went to the Sydney and Sackville Electric Stations have been running regularly every evening, without showing the slightest defect or wear, and are considered, by the engineers in charge, marvels of perfection in every way. The fourth was started at Digby a few weeks ago, and Mr. Smith, proprietor of the electric light plant there, writes that he is delighted with the engines. Each one of these engines is driven from a "Monarch Economic" boiler, thus completing a steam power plant which gives the highest rate of economy in fuel that can be obtained from non compound engines. The Electric Company here now have in use three engines and three Monarch boilers giving them a total of over two hundred horse power, which with new dynamos now in course of construction will greatly increase their lighting capacity.—*Amherst Press*.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.—Messrs. J. A. Humphrey & Son, manufacturers of homespun, tweeds, flannels, unions, yarns, etc., Moncton, N. B., in response to our request for information for our industrial department, have sent us what speaks louder than words for the prosperity of their business—a handsome piece of cloth of their own manufacture. It is of a useful dark brown color, of heather effect, and suitable not only for gentlemen's wear, but would also make very handsome tailor-made dresses for ladies. The Messrs. Humphreys have our thanks for their thoughtfulness; the cloth shall be duly tested in wear, and it looks as if it would last a long time, being all wool and a yard wide, not to mention its close, even texture and fine finish, all of which add in making it a credit to the manufacturers. Patriotic Canadians should never permit themselves to be without one suit of home manufactured cloth, and the ladies should see to it that their wardrobe contains a strong serviceable gown of the same. The fashion is favorable to this style of garment, and it is so sensible that few ladies can get along without cloth gowns. Even in the summer they are indispensable, for they are just the thing, worn with a blouse, for roughing it at picnics, boating excursions, holiday trips, etc. We congratulate Messrs. J. A. Humphrey & Son on the excellence of the goods they turn out, and wish their business every success.

Mr. Patten, of Oxford, is having the metal work for 200 potato ploughs manufactured by Crossman & Laws of Amherst.

The Lunenburg Iron Co. have now a number of stoves on hand. Their "Our Own" and "Fishermen's Range" will soon be placed on the market. The factory has now 10 hands steadily employed.

Mr. Frank Powers of Lunenburg has just invented a cheap way for heating rooms by hot-water. It is the newest and cheapest known and can be seen in full operation at his place of business on Water street.

Lee's Wood Working Factory at Amherst was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday, the 17th. Nothing was saved, all efforts to save the books and papers in the office being in vain. Loss \$20,000. There was \$2,000 insurance on stock outside the building, but nothing on the mill or machinery. The house of Thomas Forne, a teamster, was also burned to the ground with all its contents.

The St. Croix Soap M'fg Co. are putting in a new soap boiler larger than any they now have in use. It is 12 feet high and 12 feet in diameter, with a capacity of 40,000 pounds.

Huntley & Epps have been doing some tall work with their rotary saw mill in their woods at Lakeland, near Parrsboro. They sawed 140,000 feet of lumber week before last—an average of 23,333 feet a day. The largest day's work was 27,000 feet.

R. P. Soley & Co., of Lower Economy, have a rotary mill in their woods, sawing laths, boards and deals, to be hauled two miles to a place of shipment at Carr's Brook. This firm has two hundred M. feet of deals at D. P. Soley's shipyard, Lower Economy.

For years had dyspepsia of the worst kind; great pain and distress after eating; eat so bad could neither eat or sleep; consulted several of the best physicians; got medicine from each; only gave temporary relief; then discovered the great value of K. D. C.; took it a short time; result—complete restoration to health.

W. P. KING, Insurance Agent, Truro, N. S.

COMMERCIAL.

An improved activity is observable in certain lines, and this appears to be extending over wider ranges of trade. The tone of business shows a decided improvement, not only in Halifax, but over the whole Dominion. As current prices in almost every line are at an unusually low point, there can be no doubt that an increased demand will produce an advance in prices generally in the very near future.

Though remittances are hardly what they should be, wholesale dealers do not appear to be at all surprised thereat or uneasy at the renewals which are being asked, and which are, as a rule, for short periods only. Money still continues scarce in business circles, but as the volume of trade expands payments must become more prompt, and the stringency will gradually pass away.

We are pleased to note that our trade with the West Indies is steadily growing, as is evinced by the fact that, besides the two Cunard steamers that were secured by Messrs. Pickford & Black about two years ago and put on that route, they have recently purchased the *Duart Castle* and the *Taymouth Castle*, and intend putting them in that trade. The former will sail from this port about the 10th instant, and will be followed by her sister ship afterwards. It is gratifying to learn that plenty of freightage is offered to all the steamers engaged in these routes. The fact that the day of the old "fish-boxes" has passed is not regrettable so long as the trade does not fall off. The swifter and more regular passages made by vessels propelled by steam, and therefore not so much dependent on wind and weather as are sailing craft, and their greater individual carrying capacity, naturally gives them the preference with live merchants.

We transcribe the following from an exchange because it contains an evident truth that deserves to be considered by business men:—"Selling goods at cost, is a sign we often run across, not only in our own, but other cities. Doubtless those merchants have an idea that all customers are 'blasted fools.' Still it matters not to them so long as they can get a sufficient number of the 'blasted fools' to give them a thriving business. No man can sell goods at cost and stay in business, and he knows it. If he sells an inferior for a superior article he is a liar, and such a man should be frowned down by every respectable man in the place. But all merchants are not as bad as this. They want to attract trade and to do so resort to methods that are not honorable, and convey to the public a false impression, and the man who will deceive the public in business matters will do the same things with his friends, his family, his state and his country. A merchant when he buys a lot of goods has the undoubted right to sell these goods at any price he sees fit, provided the manufacturer has not stipulated with him that he shall not sell them for less than the established retail price. But take a case where no stipulation is made, but a well established retail price. Say it is a dollar article. The merchant advertises it for 68 cents, just what it cost him. Now, what has he gained by it? Nothing, except to deprive not only himself of profit, but his brother merchant as well. It's a dog-in-the-manger policy. There is business enough in the city for merchants that will give them a fair living profit, and the man that is such a consummate hog as to want it all and resort to these despicable methods to get it, wants to be forced by the other merchants combining and giving him so much of his own medicine as will make him not only sick, but kill him. Severe remedies are needed in severe cases, and this is one of the cases. Whatever article such a man puts up, drop under him two cents. The loss divided among all the combination will be trifling compared with the man's loss who first started such a foolish thing."

The writer happened in a retail house one rainy day, and business was slack, but the enterprising proprietor and clerk were busy figuring on bills, says a contemporary:—"I thought," said the proprietor, "I would see what I could make by discounting some bills that I have received in this morning's mail, and I find that I will make exactly \$6.75 sending out checks for these bills this morning, and that is more than I could make net by waiting on customers for several hours. In fact, I am making more this morning by its being rainy than I would if it had been pleasant." And there is not a merchant who could not save money by discounting his bills as they come.

DRY GOODS.—Trade since our last has continued to be active and orders from travellers, though later than usual, are very satisfactory as many leading buyers have deferred purchasing. This is a step in the right direction which, if followed up generally, would do away with the early sending out of samples, and goods would be bought more seasonably. Prices all around continue to be very firm and certain lines of staples—notably checked shirtings—are held firmly to orders already booked and no orders for future delivery are accepted at prevailing prices. The tendency all round is for higher figures for Canadian goods in the coming fall. City trade is fairly busy, and all are preparing to show spring goods. Remittances are fair but indications point to a much better state of things in March and April, especially if the mild weather continues.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The iron and metal markets continue still to be very dull in Great Britain, the United States and Canada. Warrants have dropped down to 40s. and local prices are easier. In fact pig iron is weak and unsettled at present and business from spot is restricted to supplying actual consumptive requirements. Bar iron is, locally, quiet with nothing particular doing. Tin and terno plates are quiet and unchanged and there has been nothing doing on spot on which to base a quotation. On the other side there has been no particular change during the past week. Stocks of tin plate increased slightly at shipping points in Great Britain during February. New York advices say that, notwithstanding heavier exports of copper from this side and no increase in the visible European supply during the first two weeks of February, prices are off a fraction. It is a buyers' market. The *Iron Age* says:—"Manufacturers of staple goods are satisfied now with very small profits. The contracts taken for large

quantities to be delivered months ahead, and in some places covering an entire year, at prices which would seem to barely realize cost, show that manufacturers are disposed to forego all chances of an upward turn in values. Offers are known to have been made by manufacturers of their entire year's output at a slight advance over cost, based upon an inspection of their books. An instance has come under our observation in which a manufacturer controlling his own raw material has offered another concern in the same line his surplus production of raw material at actual cost for a fixed time, based upon an examination of the cost sheets by a disinterested party. Concern No. 2 had been figuring on an addition to the works covering this point, but the scheme was quickly abandoned on receipt of such an offer. This condition of affairs indicates almost a revolution. Matters have been slapping for it for a long time, but only within the past few months has their full force been felt, the requirements of the country are now more than met in almost every line of production, and it will take a very heavy increase in consumption to bring the demand up to anything like the supply. Manufacturers are losing hope that this will soon occur, hence their willingness to take such contracts as are above set forth."

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market has ruled rather duller, the demand from outside points having ceased. Values, however, remain fairly steady, although good round orders would no doubt lead to some shading. Boerbohm's cable quotes wheat as steadier and firmly held and corn firmer but nothing doing. French Country markets quieter. In Chicago wheat has been dull with a very nervous market fluctuating within a very narrow range. Continued warmer weather and large receipts at Minneapolis caused a weak feeling. Corn was more active and irregular. The early feeling was stronger under favorable seaboard advices resulting in an advance which brought out such large offerings that the market broke. The cash situation showed no material change, the demand continuing active at full quotations. In New York wheat declined about $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. At St. Louis, Toledo, Duluth and Milwaukee wheat was steady.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market is quiet and without any particular change. The enquiry for pork is fair, but stocks are still light and prices very firm. The Liverpool provision markets have been quiet to dullness and prices, though nominally unchanged, have a downward tendency. In Chicago pork lost 15c. to 20c. while the hog market was 5c. to 10c. higher. The cattle and sheep markets were steady and strong though little business was actually accomplished.

BUTTER.—The local situation in butter is unchanged. Little or no new butter is coming forward to market at present, and all that is presented is readily taken up at top prices. Dealers say that there is no money in handling it now, as producers ask as much as retailers can get for the article. Old and inferior grades of butter are in good supply, and on account of their cheaper prices meet the wants of many. A report from Montreal is as follows:—"The unexpectedly large stock of creamery which is actually on hand has been fully confirmed during the week; but as the stock of really fine dairy goods is not very large and will soon be worked off, the chance for the sale of creamery is very good. Still the stock of all classes is sufficiently large to show that it will not be entirely worked off before the new season commences, especially if the spring turns out to be as early as present appearances would seem to indicate. There have been some sales of Kamouraska for the lower ports on p.t. Prices are about the same as last week; creamery being 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢., dairy, Eastern Townships, 19c. to 20c. for round lots; Western dairy 16c. to 18c. Receipts of roll continue to be fairly liberal, and prices are unchanged, Western in barrels selling at 16c., smaller lots bringing 17c. to 18c.; Morrisburg of fine quality baskets fetches 19c. to 20c." A correspondent writing from London, G. B., says:—"The butter market is cooling. Buyers are beginning to breathe a bit after their recent excitement, and while they hold off sellers are bound to concede and concede until values have reached a level ridiculous to think of a short while back. The Australian game has been played a little too fast. Receivers here have had some, and with continued enormous arrivals a surfeited trade has called "hold, enough," and agents have had to descend to lower depths. From 92s. to 112s. is the range for Colonials that erstwhile sold at from 108s. up to 130s., while even at the former outside rate there is no eagerness, and the bulk of the business done is below the 100s. limit. New Zealand means to ply us beyond the time fixed by Victorian shippers for the conclusion of their season; but as only three Australian cargoes are due to arrive to close their share of the business, holders do not fear that the further drop of 4s. this week will be followed up. The Danes talk of sending up rates again, but this will hardly pay so late on into the season when supplies are expected to increase, and they must leave Hamburg alone to play the upward game, and make no sales. Dutch advances, but the import is insignificant, and with increased necessities to meet on spot, it is not unlikely that Holland may drop out of our markets ere long, production not much more than sufficing now for home wants. Italian has somewhat taken the gilt off the New Zealand deceptions, and is selling well in the North as an alternative to high-priced Antipodean and Danish produce. Canadians wishing to make a trade in Hull have not got an easy task before them, though it is worth trying to make markets wherever practicable. In regard to butter, which, among other articles of produce of interest to Canada, I have been making inquiries about there, Messrs. Wood Brothers of Hull tell me they have not much faith in much of a trade springing up between Canada and that part of England. Eggs from the Dominion arriving there have not been a success, though poultry has been markedly so, one receiver only getting one-tenth of what he had bought, but reaping satisfaction from those he did receive. But in butter they think Canadians will have a lot of prejudice to fight against, the style of package being the chief thing against them. It seems rather strange that the covering, rather than the goods themselves, should weigh so seriously in the adverse balance; but so it is, and the prejudices will have to be met. Dealers in Hull are

WAS SHE BEAUTIFUL?

Mrs. Vane raised her eyes from her book and looked long and steadily at the two young women near her. One of these was looking out of the window; the other was intent upon frilling a dainty bit of lace around the neck of her jaunty jacket.

"Hester," said Mrs. Vane to the one at the window, "why don't you frill some lace around the neck of your morning jacket, as Gertrude does? Why don't you ornament your hair with some of the fashionable pins? And why don't you have blue bows up the front of your gown?"

"Gertrude was made to—wear lace and blue bows and I was not; and I am only following out my destiny in rechewing both," Hester said without turning.

"Hester," continued Mrs. Vane, "why do you despise the accessories of the feminine toilet? Why don't you avail yourself of the means at your hand and make the best of the gifts you have? You don't seem to know the power that lies in a bunch of blue ribbon or a cataract of lace stuck through here and there with silver pins. You're not a beautiful woman Hester, and, for that matter, neither is Gertrude. Upon the whole, I think your face has some finer points of attraction than hers. Your hair is pretty, and your eyes—"

Hester turned slowly around and smiled at the lady. "Spare me the enumeration of my charms," she said, "and let me assure you that I do not despise the accessories of the female toilet; on the contrary, they fill me with respect, admiration and awe. I feel their influence also. I admit the charm that lies in a cataract of lace, a cascade of ribbon—especially with silver pins judiciously disposed here and there. But I am not made for them. They are too difficult for me; I can not attain unto them. Gertrude can tie a ribbon at her throat with no more effort or thought than I would give to tying my shoestring. She can pin a rose on the bosom of her gown and look lovely and be happy. The ribbon would make me conscious of itself all the time; and as for the rose I should be very unhappy with a rose on the bosom of my gown."

"But Gertrude makes herself look prettier than you do, and Gertrude is really no better looking than you are," persisted Mrs. Vane. "She knows what to do with herself, from the toe on her slipper to the bang on her forehead, and the result is very satisfactory. I really wish, my dear Hester, that you would cultivate a little of this wonderful something; you might be an attractive-looking woman if you would only make a little effort."

"I'm glad to see Gertrude array herself in beauty," Hester said, "and I'm not sure but I would do the same if I knew just how; but I haven't the secret, and, to tell you the truth, I'm not sure that the end would compensate for the pains. I'm joined to my idols; let me alone." Then suddenly she continued, as though some other spirit had passed through her lips: "Why should I care to be an 'attractive looking woman,' anyway? Why should I not accept the verdict of my mirror without clamor or rebellion? Why not let Gertrude have the roses and the ribbons—she cares for them, and I don't."

"But you ought to care for them; it isn't natural that one so young—"

"And so fair," interrupted Hester.

"That one so young as you, I say, should be so wholly indifferent to personal adornment."

Gertrude held the jacket up with both hands and eyed it critically. Then, as if satisfied with its appearance, she laid it down, and turned to Mrs. Vane.

"Aunt Kate," she said, "please let Hester alone. She's made that way and she can't help it any more than I can help liking frills and laces. And besides, I think this disregard for the accessories is very becoming to her. Any ordinary woman can wear ribbon bows and silver pins, it is only the extraordinary one who can dispense with them. I really do not think Hester would look any better this minute for any accessory; that could be suggested; and I'll tell you a truth, in strict confidence. I'd be glad if I could look as well as she does in a straight gray gown without a touch of color upon it. True, I like the ribbons and the laces and the flowers. I suspect I shall go through life wearing just as many of the first as I can, and gathering just as many of the roses as bloom in my path. I'll try and not take any from anybody else's garden. There's one thing I can be sure of, and that is that Hester won't take any from mine."

Hester turned smilingly to her cousin as she replied:

"No, my dear, I think so far as I am concerned you will never miss a rose out of your path."

Perhaps a mile and a half from the residence of Mrs. Vane stood a large, handsome house, set in the midst of beautiful grounds. This was the home of Nathaniel Heyward, whose mother lived with him.

She had been a leader in society in her day; but that day had passed, and she wisely understood the fact. Her son cared nothing for the gay world; his mother, his books, and his profession made his life for him. So it was that only a very few enjoyed the hospitalities of Heyward Place, though by name it was known far and near.

Mother and son sat at their dainty breakfast-table that same morning, he with his eyes upon his paper, she with her eyes upon him. He looked up and met her glance.

"Admiring me, mother? Well, it's only fair that you should: I admire you, greatly. Here," and taking a few pansies from the large bowl of flowers in the center of the table he reached them to her, "pin these on your gown, then you will quite satisfy my eyes."

"You will make your mother foolish in her old age," she replied. "I am too old to wear flowers, they belong to youth."

"A woman is never too old to wear flowers and a white dress," he re-

sponded, "and, if you please, we will not hear anything more about old age. The dear old card is not so very young, but she is exceedingly beautiful; and I am glad through and through that she is. I suppose it's rather foolish for a man to care so much for the outward and visible beauty as I do—but I must not forget, I expect Howard Bailey on the noon train."

On that evening the two men sat talking and Bailey asked concerning the society of the town.

"Really," answered Heyward, "I know very little about it. I've seen a few pretty women and a large number of plain ones, and a few elegant young gentlemen; but you know I am not a society man."

"Haven't happened to meet Mrs. Vane and her two nieces then, I suppose?"

"No, I think not. Who are they?"

"They're from the East. Mrs. Vane is a widow with a fair income. Hester Ingraham and Gertrude Harding are cousins to each other, and her nieces. I believe they are both blessed with what someone calls 'the blessed enough.' I'd like to meet them again."

"What are they like?"

"Miss Harding is one of those young ladies who without being pretty produce the effect of being so. She understands dress, and never makes a mistake in color, style or fabric. She revels in the good and fair and beautiful things. I've seen her take a handful of roses and kiss them,—and there was no gush or affection about it, for she did not know that anyone saw her. She is one of the sort who enjoy everything,—a banquet in marble halls or a dance on the green."

"I perceive; she has what people call 'a large, many-sided nature'—I believe that's the term. Now the other."

"Miss Ingraham doesn't delude anybody into thinking she is pretty. She is very small and delicately formed—somebody once called her 'spidery'; she is dark, with soft hair that never 'fluffs' as other hair does; she never wears bright colors—always gray or black, or sometimes white; never wears any of the frills and furbelows that other girls do. I've seen her in a room full of women where every blessed one of them had flowers in their hands or on their gowns, and not a leaf or blossom did she wear. Her dress was some gray gauze stuff, and she had a diamond on her bosom and another in her hair. Somehow she made me think of a soft gray cloud with stars shining through."

"Bailey, Bailey, let me warn you: that young woman is wiser than her sisters, or else—forgive me!—you are unwiser than you should be at your age. She may not be pretty—but the young woman who can make herself look like—what did you say?—a star-set cloud, while the women around her look like—women, has what answers for wisdom."

"She is a fine singer, too," continued Bailey, "with a voice of such volume that you wonder where on earth it comes from, she is so tiny. I wish you could hear her sing, Heyward."

"Thank you. We will try and arrange that you shall hear her sing. I've been out of the social life of the place so long that I shall have to ask my mother to do a little planning."

The next morning a heavy shower came up just as Nathaniel and his friend were about starting for a drive. The rain came down in sheets, the wind blew violently. While the men stood looking from the window they saw a light carriage flying along the road, and a moment later drive rapidly under the covered driveway. In another minute three frightened and damp women were ushered into Mrs. Heyward's morning-room, and proved to be Mrs. Vane and her nieces.

"We are not water-soaked," said Mrs. Vane, "for it looked so threatening when we started that Henry placed extra wraps and robes in the carriages; but I was afraid the horse might become unmanageable, and so persuaded my braver nieces into seeking shelter."

They had a pleasant half-hour, then the skies cleared. As they stood on the veranda Mr. Heyward noticed that Hester's eyes, looking out over the broad grounds, rested on a glowing bed of late geraniums.

"I am sorry," he said, "that I can not offer you some flowers; but they are drenched with rain, poor things!"

"I like flowers only in the garden or field," said Hester; "and I was just thinking how glad the geraniums looked."

"You like them, I am sure," he said, turning to Gertrude.

"Yes; always and everywhere," she replied; "and yours are very beautiful."

"My garden and conservatory are the pride of my heart and the delight of my eyes," he answered.

Making their adieux, Mrs. Vane said: "We expect a few friends tomorrow evening and a little music; we would be happy to see you both; I trust it will not take a storm to bring you to our door."

"Indeed it will need a storm to keep me, at least, from your door," frankly asserted Bailey.

"Well," said he to Heyward, as they turned back to the house, "what do you think of my descriptive powers?"

"I don't think much of them, Bailey. You were right in one thing, however, Miss Ingraham doesn't delude anyone into thinking she is pretty. But you didn't tell me anything about her quakerish, straightforward sincerity of speech, that comes into your face like the spray of the sea. I think Miss Harding the most pleasing; you need not fear any rivalry, so far as I am concerned."

When Heyward went into Mrs. Vane's parlor the next evening he carried a bunch of roses.

"I have brought these for you, Miss Ingraham," he said.

She looked coldly at him out of her big gray eyes, and answered, "You have made a mistake. I told you that I did not like flowers."

"But that was yesterday."

"Give them to Gertrude; she told you that she liked them."
 "Yesterday," he repeated. Then he walked to the window and tossed them out.
 Hester's eyes blazed as she said, "What a wicked thing to do! I would no more do that than I'd take the life of a butterfly enjoying the sunshine!"
 "I'm going to bring you flowers every day, Miss Ingraham, until you are converted to the fact that they are made for your pleasure and your adornment."
 "You can do as you please about that," she said coldly. "I shall not wear flowers, though I love them, I am sure, far better than most women do."

Then she was called to sing, and giving him a look in which he read thorough disapprobation of himself she turned away. She sang beautifully. It was the one thing she loved best in the world, the one thing she rejoiced in most.

Such pleasant weeks as followed. Some time every day found the men at Mrs. Vane's house. Every day since the first evening Heyward had brought roses to Hester; every day she had declined to wear them.

Sometimes in these weeks she had looked in the glass and wondered how it would seem to have her hair arranged in the fluffiness that was so becoming to the other girls; once or twice she essayed arranging it as Gertrude arranged hers and she saw with half-pleasure, half pain, that she looked prettier than before; and once, looking all around to be sure that no one saw her, she laid a scarlet geranium against the gray of her silk gown.

"I know what they would say if I wore flowers now," she said. "I will not—I will not! I know what he would say and I will die before he shall say that—unless—" Then, in a rage at herself, she cried out, "Oh! how can a woman be such a fool! I've wondered a thousand times. I wonder more than ever now." She held her face close up to the truthful mirror. "Look, Hester Ingraham, look at yourself; admire the gray eyes that are lifelessness itself, except this moment when there seems to be a devil in each one; see the ash-colored complexion and the straight hair and the faint eyebrows; the mouth—well, the mouth is not bad, look at the strong jaw that is most unbeautiful in a woman; and the little bit of a body—I heard the man that called it 'spidery,' though he did not know. There is one thing, Hester, that might redeem you from utter plainness, one, and one only; and the chances are about one to a thousand that it will ever come to you."

Then she opened a drawer and took out a withered branch of roses and kissed them in a sort of shame and despair. Smiling in scorn at her weakness, she continued, "I don't see but I'm likely to turn into the regulation love-lorn young woman. I believe they take withered flowers out of hidden places and weep over them, but I haven't reached the tears yet."

The season was drawing to its close. There was to be a last ball, and Mrs. Vane and Gertrude sat in their parlor waiting for Hester—for Hester, who, in her own room was bending over a little box in which lay a single superb red rose, a flower the most perfect of its rare kind. She took the note that came with it, and read:

"Hester, beloved, this is the flower I have never offered to any woman. It is the rose of love. Will you wear it to-night for my sake?
 Yours,
 NATHANIEL HEYWARD.

Heyward looked in early upon the dancers; he hardly thought he would find her there; then he strolled into the long parlor, and there, at the farther end he saw her standing with her back towards him, and beside her a tall man in uniform, whom he had met the last time he was at Mrs. Vane's.

He noticed the soft, straight fall of the gray gown with its drapery of lace that shimmered with a silvery light; he even noticed how perfectly it fitted the delicate figure. He was a calm man, and yet—it seemed as though the music would madden him, as though the scent of the flowers that burdened the air would stiffen him. Would she never turn around so that he could see?

Just then some one, a young man he slightly knew, said, "Everybody is looking at her to-night. And, don't you know, I think she's the prettiest girl here; that is, not pretty you know, but with something about her, don't you know?"

Still at the far end of the room she stood, with her face away from him. He would not go to her; he must see first—perhaps he would not go to her at all.

Then the officer bent low and spoke to her, and she took his arm, and they turned; and there in the soft, silvery grey lace, cool as the frost, glowed the red rose.

He did not know how, but very soon they stood where the moonlight fell softly upon them. Others paced the veranda, but he only knew she was beside him. Like any other woman she wanted to know when he first began to love her.

"I do not know, I think I have always loved you; and when you declined my flowers, that first day, I think I had a hope spring up within me that I would one day offer you one that you would wear."

"It is the first rose I ever wore on my heart," she said. "It is the one I have waited for."

The next morning Mrs. Vane mused: "So that is the reason Hester looked so beautiful last night. It seems, after all, that she has scored the success of the season, without the accessories of the toilet that Gertrude and I have had such faith in. Well, well! I could have sworn it would be Gertrude."

Gertrude, in the solitude of her room was saying to herself: "After all it was a little presumptuous in me to say that Hester would never win the fair

things of life away from me. It was her birthright, and not mine, after all,—this rose I would have died to wear. But they will never know."

Mrs. Heyward said, "I like Miss Ingraham, and I'm glad you love her; but you so demand the outward and visible beauties that I am surprised, for Miss Ingraham is plain."

"Do you think so?" he asked. "She is very pretty to me. She has—"
 "Let me read something to you: it will explain our blindness and your clearer vision, perhaps," said his mother.

Mrs. Hayward read:

"To careless eyes she is not fair,
 This verdict careless lips declare,
 And question why, against the charm
 Of beauty, vivid, rich and warm,
 The face they deem so cold and dull,
 To him should be so beautiful.

"Are they too dull to see aright?
 Hath he a quicker, keener sight?
 Or is it that indifference
 Than love hath clearer, truer sense?
 Now are they right or wrong? now say,
 Doth he behold her face, or they?"

"Her eyes into his own eyes shine
 With strange illumining; a sign
 Is on her brow, a pallid spot,
 Unto his gaze alone confessed.
 On him in gravely gracious mood
 She smiles her soul's beatitude.

"This is the face she turns to him.
 Oh, say not, 'tis a lover's whim
 That finds it fair; nor are they dull
 Who say she is not beautiful.
 For, strangest of all mysteries,
 They never see the face he sees,
 The face no artist's skill can limn,
 The love-fair face she turns to him."

When a month later Nathaniel Heyward kissed the lips of his wife he whispered tenderly, "My sweet little Quaker, my snow-pure darling with heart of fire, my fond dove, my Beauty!"—*Carlotta Perry in Demorest's Magazine.*



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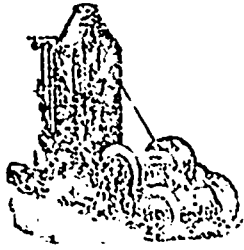
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MINING.

MINERAL EXHIBIT FOR WORLD'S FAIR.—The Local Parliament is now in session and we trust that some action may be taken to secure space for a mineral exhibit at the coming World's Fair at Chicago. Mr. Lucius J. Boyd, mining and civil engineer, has with commendable energy and zeal taken the matter in hand and has already been assured of the hearty co-operation of a number of leading mine managers who will send him specimens from their mines which he will arrange and classify for the exhibition. Mr. Boyd is an enthusiastic collector and as his whole heart is in the work the results of his efforts will be an exhibit that will be a credit to the Province.

His plans are well matured and one novel and interesting feature worthy of special notice is a proposed model of the Waverloy, Montague and some other gold districts not yet determined on.

It will be an exact fac simile of each district arranged to scale, showing the undulations of the surface, the crusher buildings and all the other surface plants including the pumping gear, hoisting from shafts and all the works in actual operation. By raising the top, the model being made in sections, the interiors of the mines will be disclosed showing the various shafts, crosscuts, levels, drifts, etc., with all the geological peculiarities, the faults, structure of veins, method of ore extraction, in short an exact fac-simile of all the underground workings with the miners at work. The model will be made of a composition invented by Mr. Boyd and will be fully thirty feet long and proportionally wide. It will be bordered by specimens of the quartz and rock from the different shafts and drifts so ingeniously arranged that the parts of the mine from which they came may be seen at a glance. Such a model would be certain to attract the attention of every one and would place the Nova Scotia exhibit in such a favorable light that immense good to the mineral interests of the Province would certainly ensue.

The construction of this model and the making of the mineral collection will entail considerable outlay and this Mr. Boyd should not be allowed to pay out of his own pocket. Would it not be a graceful and wise act on the part of the Government to vote a liberal sum to pay the expenses incurred and give Mr. Boyd the advantage of Government support and maintenance in carrying out his well prepared plans?

Inspector Gilpin and the other officers of the department have their time fully occupied with the regular duties of their respective offices and it is not fair to impose upon them the additional duties of making a mineral collection.

This being the case and Mr. Boyd having already made considerable progress in his collection it seems the part of wisdom to authorize him to act for the Government.

GOLD RIVER.—Amos A. Hisler is now the owner of the Neptune Mine, having bought in the property at Sheriff's sale on February 18th last under a judgment he had obtained against the company.

The property consists of 23 acres and is well equipped with a ten stamp mill—manufactured by Matheson, provided with rock breaker, self feeders, &c., &c. Also hoisting gear, pumping machinery and tools. There is also a substantial mill building—office, manager's house and other buildings.

On the property there are several leads and Mr. Hisler has pumped out the shaft on the Captain, a vein averaging from 15 to 18 inches in thickness. The shaft is sunk to a depth of 185 feet and a ton and a half of rock taken from the bottom was rich in gold, some specimens shown us being well peppered with coarse gold.

In building a tramway for 350 feet Mr. Hisler removed 75 tons of surface stuff which he crushed in the mill, the product being 4oz. 8dwts. of gold, thus proving that the surface is valuable.

The Gold River district has always been supposed to be a rich one, but operations so far have not resulted as profitably as anticipated. We trust that Mr. Hisler will meet with success and thus prove that mismanagement has been the cause of previous failures.

The Molega Mine raised some quartz last week that beat anything yet shown in this County both in width of lead and richness in gold. We predict that the best of Molega has not yet been raised to the surface. The last brick from this mine weighed 190 ounces.

Mr. Ballou of the Boston Gold Mining Co., who has been on a visit to Boston the last few weeks, is expected home in a few days. The mine is looking well, and is keeping up its general good record.

On dit, that some of our many good mining properties are about changing hands. This may mean another mill for Molega.

Mr. Alfred Thompson, formerly with J. C. Pattner & Co., paid us a flying visit this week.

We are pleased to note that Mr. Roderick McLeod, the present manager of the North Brockfield Mine, is again amongst us. He seems to have enjoyed his trip to the United States.—*Gr'd Hunter.*

The old Broad Cove coal areas have been sold to a Boston syndicate who propose to open up in May.

Parties interested in different properties at Mabou are arranging to build 12 miles of railway from the Broad Cove mines to Mabou Harbor where they propose to ship coal.

Mr. James Hudson, Superintendent has got the slope of the 8 ft. seam of the Mabou Gypsum Co's coal mine in some 300 ft on the seam and has ten cutters at work. The quality of the coal is equal to any yet found in Nova Scotia.—*Journal and News.*

Over 90 carloads of iron ore passed over the W. & A. Railway on their way to Londonderry, during the month of January 1892.

SERIOUS DYNAMITE EXPLOSION AT BOMBAY.

(From the Times of India of Jan. 2.)

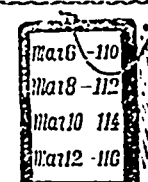
Shortly after daybreak on Monday the inhabitants of Bombay and its surroundings were startled by the report of an explosion, the extreme loudness of which at once made it apparent that something of an unusually serious nature had occurred on the island. In Bombay, where blasting operations are so constantly carried on, it becomes accustomed to loud reports of this description, but that evening of Monday morning was so severe as to immediately dispel any idea of it having been so casual. The scene of the explosion was Antop Hill, in the district of Matoonga, about 1/2 mile to the east of the Coorla Road, and some 100 or 500 yards away from the Matoonga Lepor Asylum. The hill in question rises some 70 ft. or more from the road level, and was many years ago set apart for magazines for the storage of dynamite and other high explosives, and judging from what happened on Monday there cannot be the least doubt that it is one of the very best sites that could have been allotted for such a purpose. On the summit of the hill, and at the foot of it on the east side, there are several strongly-built godowns of dimensions varying from about 30 ft. by 8 ft. to 8 ft. by 8 ft., while on the south-east side was one of some 36 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, and 10 ft. high, and it was in this that the explosion occurred. The last mentioned shed and one or two of the others belonged to Messrs Gahagan and Co. The other buildings round about it are for the most part built of similar materials. At the time of the accident the shed contained nearly 10 tons of dynamite and blasting gelatine, packed in wooden boxes, each of which contained 50 lbs of the respective explosives, done up in small tins, each holding 5 lbs. The other shed belonging to Messrs Gahagan is situated more on the summit of the hill, about 20 yards away from this one, and it was kept for the storage of detonators. Near the latter is also a fine godown of some 30 ft. by 8 ft. belonging to Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and at the time of the explosion it contained between 400 and 500 boxes of dynamite, while the other sheds on the top and foot of the hill were stored with detonators and large quantities of other explosive materials. All the sheds were most carefully guarded, those of Messrs Gahagan being in charge of one native watchman, while two men were constantly on the spot to look after Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co's property. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when Messrs. Gahagan's man went his usual round, the sheds were secure, and there was nothing at all to indicate the least likelihood of anything wrong happening. Just before sunrise, or at about a quarter past six, however, the watchman, whose name is Dhondoo Ramjee, made a second round, and was alarmed to find smoke issuing from one of the ventilators of the shed on the south-east side of the hill in which the 10 tons of dynamite were stored. He immediately apprised the other watchmen of the fact, and it was suggested that buckets of water should be brought, but the uselessness of this was pointed out, and the three men hastened away down the hill to the roadway. The wisdom of this course was soon demonstrated, for barely had they reached the bottom of the hill when the report of a terrific explosion rent the air, and large fragments of masonry and broken timbers were scattered far and wide, dense volumes of smoke filling the atmosphere, the ground appearing, for the space of a few moments, to vibrate as if with the shock of an earthquake. A visit to the scene of the explosion revealed a most serious state of things. Of the shed in which the explosion occurred there was very little to indicate that it had ever existed. The foundation had been completely uprooted, leaving only a deep gap in the side of the hill where the shed had stood. As soon as information of the occurrence reached Mr. George Gahagan, of Messrs. Gahagan and Co., and Mr. Greaves, of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., they repaired to Antop Hill and surveyed the damage, and made all possible enquiries as to the probable cause of it; but so far nothing has been arrived at to account for the explosion. Mr. Gahagan on being interviewed by a representative of this journal, said: "I cannot account for the explosion; it is certainly a mystery. The building in which it occurred was opened about six days ago—that is, on the 22nd inst.—when 10 cases, each containing 50 lbs. of dynamite, were taken out of it and sent up-country, and that the material was good is pretty evident from the fact that the firm to which they were despatched has since sent down another order, but it was not carried out, as we could not get a license from the police authorities for the removal of the dynamite during the holidays. The shed had not been opened since the last order was carried out, and the keys of it have been in my safe ever since, as have the keys of the other godown in which the detonators are stored. As far as can be ascertained, none of the detonators are missing. If fire had been thrown amongst the dynamite, it would simply have burnt in the same manner as would damp gunpowder. As to the damage done I estimate it roughly at about 30,000 rupees." Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, minutely inspected the scene of the explosion, and his officers have closely questioned the watchmen, but up to the present nothing has been discovered to throw any light on the cause of the explosion. We understand, however, that it is probable that Mr. John Harris, one of the representatives of the Nobel Co., who is at present in Calcutta, will, when he returns to Bombay, go into the matter, and it is possible that with his expert knowledge he may be able to elucidate the mystery in which the whole affair is enveloped. As already stated, the damage sustained by the Rhenish Co. is set down at about 30,000 rupees, but that suffered by the other company is confined to the injury done to their sheds, and this, it is stated, can be repaired at a cost of two or three hundred rupees.

Commenting on the above explosion *The Mining World and Engineering Record*, of London, says editorially:—"From the account, which we reprint elsewhere, of the late explosion of dynamite and blasting-gelatine at Bombay, it appears probable that the cause of the accident was spontaneous combustion. Similar explosions are on record as have taken place at Kimberly

in 1884, and at Aden in 1888. It is undoubtedly the fact that nitro-glycerine compounds are subject to decomposition in hot climates. When the decomposition takes place, heat is evolved, which eventually reaches a degree sufficient to cause explosion of the whole mass. Evidently, therefore, great care should be exercised in the storage of such compounds in countries like India or South Africa, and they should be inspected and tested constantly to ascertain whether decomposition has set in. But it follows that moving these explosives in hot weather must be attended by special risks, and we understand that in India no railway will carry dynamite or blasting gelatine between the months of March and September. It is said that in view of the accident referred to above, the Bombay Government will now altogether prohibit the carriage of nitro-glycerine compounds by railway. If so, there should be a great field open to the newer high explosives of the dual class, such as toulurite, which do not contain nitro-glycerine, and are not susceptible to variations of temperature."

From this it would appear that dynamite or other compounds of nitro-glycerine are liable to spontaneous combustion if exposed to extreme heat. Here the danger is from freezing, but it would now appear that extreme heat is as much to be feared as cold, and the conclusion to be drawn is that dynamite or other compounds containing nitro-glycerine are extremely dangerous to handle.

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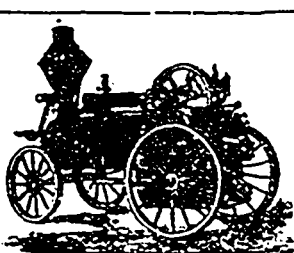
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GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., L. L. D.
Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland.

MINING.

DOWN THE EAST SLOPE.

THE SCENE OF THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF FEB'y, '91.

From *Stellarton Journal and News.*

(Concluded.)

We retrace our steps. There is much coal still on this level. Between No. 2 and No. 5 balances there is a block 200 ft. by 1,000 ft., which was left as a dump wall. This will soon be taken out. There is a level lower than the 1900 called the 2000 feet level. The coal from there is hoisted by a slant, not connected with main slope, to the 1900 feet level. This slant is worked by a rope connected with the surface through a borehole. Through a tunnel some 150 feet long called McPherson's tunnel, Matthew McPherson & Co. having driven it, we pass in to the West slope seam which underlies the East seam. The thickness of the strata dividing the two seams is 150 feet. It is curious that the thickness of the strata between many seams in the Province is 150 feet. The level we travel is the 1900 feet level West slope seam operated from the East slope. It is driven about the same distance as the one overhead, which we have just left. About half way in the West slope sinking is reached. From the level to the bottom of the sinking is 1000 feet. The coal from the sinking is hoisted by rope through borehole from the surface, the coal going out by East slope. From the level up, the slope has been driven 700 feet less a barrier of 40 feet. When this barrier is taken away the West slope will be exposed, and the removal of the barrier will give a length to the West slope of 3,000 feet, instead of 1,300 feet as at present. Having traversed the 1,900 foot levels of the East and West slopes, we concluded that a fair morning's work had been done.

The pit, so far as could be judged from the short visit, is in excellent condition. The quantity of gas encountered is trifling, and when found by the examiners it is removed before the men are allowed to enter. The ventilating current is supplied by a home-made 20 foot force fan. The quantity of air constantly in circulation averages 80,000 feet. The mine at the furthest points is a little dusty, but occasionally a stream of water is let down the chute from the upper lift. In the East slope the coal is improving, less stone being met with. While Manager McInnis supervises all, the East slope is under the immediate charge of Mr. Wm. Conway, a tried and experienced man. That he knows his work is evident from the condition of the mine and from the number of boxes of coal hoisted daily. He ought to be familiar with the East slope, for he gave it life. His assistant is Mr. Joseph Campbell, a young man of great promise, who owes much to the P. W. A.

One of the most difficult tasks of the management is to keep the work well ahead, so as to supply new places when the old are worked out. This is no light matter at a colliery where the output is large. If the market comes to hand and no accidents occur, the collieries have facilities for an output during '92 of half a million tons.

For the past few weeks there has been a good deal of broken time, but from this out it is believed work will be steadier. The number of miners employed in the three slopes is 492 with 213 loaders. Of boys the number is 140; shiftmen 14, and of horses 65. There is a small army of major and minor officials. The distribution of this force is as follows:—

	Miners.	Loaders.	Boys.	Horses.
North.....	208	80	63	24
East.....	118	58	40	18
West.....	166	75	37	23

The North slope hoists 1,000, the East 900 and the West 800 boxes per day.

As a result of Messrs. McInnis and Halls' visit to the United States it has been resolved by the company to introduce the tail rope system of haulage in the North slope. The system will be in operation, it is expected, in two or three months. It will after that time be introduced in East slope.

GOLD MINING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

H. T. Harding, of Truro, has taken out 190 gold areas in Martin's Cove, Cape Porcupine, Guysborough, and John Annand, Jr., has taken out a block at Wellington.

Gold mining continues to boom in Northern Queens Co. The *Gold Hunter* says:—Quite close to the old Molega company's mill a new shaft has been sunk on the rabbit lead, from which 25 tons of quartz yielded 75 ounces of gold this week. Other shafts on the same lead are yielding nearly as good ore. Mr. Wade knew what the lead yielded further east at this depth, and so when he got through the soil in the lead he said, "We struck it, and struck it good." Now he has 1,500 tons of ore in sight, and enough to keep the mill running for three years, which will likely yield three ounces to the ton. The north lead is working in good shape, and never did so well. The Parker and Douglas mine is working favorably. The shaft on the Fraser lead has been sunk to the 100 foot level, showing pay ore the whole depth. A large force will now be placed on this lead to work it for all it is worth. Some rich nuggets were also taken out this week. The property now looks more encouraging than for a year past. The Boston Gold Mining Co. are taking out very rich ore. Last month the yield was 365 ounces, and this month may give a like result. This week the mill is testing a few tons from the side boulder lead. Adjoining this mine is the Fish block, and the rich leads discovered on the Boston mine run through this property. At present Charles E. McLeod is taking out ore from the nine boulder lead, which at the place they are sinking is in two leads 9 and 4 inches wide, all showing gold. Adjoining this property is the Nelson block, where Mr. McLeod is also taking out quartz, which he will shortly have tested. The

Caledonia mine is having some prospecting done in some of the leads, which will be tested. The location of Molega without the usual attractions of gold, overlooking the picturesque Port Lock and Molega lakes, is one of the most charming in the Province, and none should overlook a visit to Molega. —*Truro Guardian.*

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FRANK FOSHAY, Bridgewater.— Yours of the 25th February received with pleasure. Am glad to note that, though you have not recently favored us with solutions, you still follow the game with interest. Will reply to your query shortly.

OLIVER MCGILL, Yarmouth.— Your solutions to recent problems are O. K. Am pleased to note that our positions interest you.

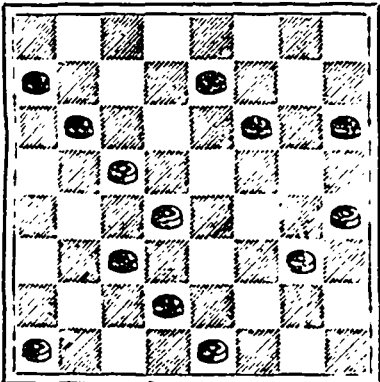
SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 264.—The position was: black men 10, 15, 21, kings 14, 17; white men 20, 30, kings 4, 7, 24; black to move and win. 21—25 15—19 14—18 18—11 30 21 24 6 21 14 b. wins

We are always pleased to receive criticisms—indeed they come far too seldom to meet our wishes. The following is from Mr. F. B. Lynch, of Shubenscadie.—“Mr Editor:—In your notes on Game 158 you give 19—23, 28 24, 23—26, 18 15, for a black win. Now, instead of 18 15, play 9 6, 2—9, 24 19. What then?” We regard the query as of sufficient interest to introduce it as our problem this week. The position was reached as follows:—black men 2, 5 7, 11 12, 19, 22; white men 9, 14, 18, 20 28, 29, 31; black to play. 19—23 28 24, 23—26, 9 6, 2—9, and this leaves

PROBLEM 266

By T. B Lynch, Shubenscadie. Black men 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 22, 26.



White men 14, 18, 20, 24, 29, 31. White to play. What result? The above is an interesting position. Who will be the first to give us a correct solution?

GAME No. 157.

“Second Double Corner.”

Played between Messrs. J. Settle and Eloy Clark, of Liverpool, as reported in the *Weekly Mercury* of Feb. 13.

11—15	15—24	11—16	11—25
24 19	28 19	21 17	30 14
15—24	4—8	16—0	13—17
28 19	22 18	a-31 27	10 7
8—11	8—11	2—7	3—10
22 18	18 9	b-23 18	14 7
9—14	6—13	7—11	17—21
18 9	29 25	17 14	26 23
5—14	11—15	10—17	21—25

25	22	27	24	19	10	24	19
11—15	7—11	12—16	25—30				
32	28	25	22	18	15	19	12

drawn.

a Up to this point the game is the same as the 14th game Freeman vs. Baker match, 1899, where 17 14 was played: 31 27 was advanced by Mr. W. Smith, of Warragar, to win for white. But his analysis, published in the *Melbourne Times*, Australia, is very faulty, in several places admitting of B wins.

b Corrects “Hill’s Synopsis.” Game 44, var. 1, note a, where 30 25 is played and left as a white win, but continue 7—11, 25 21, 10—14, 17 10, 11—16, 21 17, 15—18, black wins as shown by Bradt of Wisconsin.

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The old settlers of Prince Edward Island should use their influence with the young men who intend emigrating to keep them within the Dominion, where they are offered better advantages than in the United States and do not lose their nationality.

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JAMES JACK, St. John, N. B.

CITY CHIMES.

The presentation of the popular play "School" at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening last by an amateur theatrical club drew a large house, which was well deserved. The plot was easily followed, and as the acting was good and the play well put on, a thoroughly enjoyable evening was passed. Among the ladies the part of Mrs. Sutcliffe taken by Mrs. G. Morrow is deserving of special mention. Mrs. Morrow was costumed according to a bygone generation and in her acting she displayed at once quiet dignity and intensity of feeling. Like Dr. Sutcliffe we too fell violently in love with Bella. The part of this charity scholar who afterwards became Lady Beaufray was charmingly taken by Miss Roberts, whose natural unaffected manner added not a few to her score of admirers. The part of Naomi Tighe, the school girl heiress, was taken in a spirited manner by Mrs. W. Tobin who is unquestionably one of our very best Halifax amateurs. Capt. Vowell of the Leicestershire Regiment, who represented Lord Beaufray, was far and away one of the best amateur performers we have ever heard, and it is evident that this gentleman has a pronounced talent for theatricals. Mr. Krux, the assistant master, was so horribly real that the audience almost forgot that the part was being taken by such a popular young man as Mr. L. Fuller. Beau Farintosh, Capt. Duffus, R. A., did some excellent acting which was thoroughly appreciated. Dr. Sutcliffe and Jack Poyntz may have been heard to advantage in the front seats, but the greater portion of the audience either missed what these gentlemen had to say or had to listen in painfully constrained positions. Our Academy is a good sized building and amateurs who wish to be heard should remember the fact. The young ladies who acted as pupils were Miss Anna Stairs, Miss Grace Uniacke, Miss Clara Nagle, Miss Hattie Albro, Miss May Farrell and Miss Kate Kenny. These ladies were very prettily attired, although a very amateur effect was produced by the dress skirts falling to their full length behind while in front they were raised several inches. According to our mannish ideas skirts should never be built this way. The young ladies had their hair very beautifully and naturally dressed, the tallest being conspicuous for the wealth and beauty of her tresses. The time between the acts was unnecessarily long, but as the Leicestershire band discoursed remarkably bright and taking music the minutes flew quickly by. Taken all in all the performance was one of the best ever produced by amateurs upon the Academy boards, and we heartily congratulate those interested upon the success of their efforts.

The reception to have been held last evening by the President and Officers of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England Institute was postponed on account of the storm. The ladies had spared no pains to ensure the success of their undertaking and the enjoyment of the many friends they expected to partake of their hospitality on this occasion.

A large audience assembled in the lecture room of St. Andrew's Church on Tuesday evening to enjoy the readings by Rev. James Carruthers, of Charlottetown. This gentleman is a successful elocutionist, and on this occasion delighted his many hearers with his pleasing renditions of the pieces selected. The programme also contained several musical numbers, all of which were well given, and added not a little to the enjoyment of the entertainment. Mr. Carruthers has this week completed a course of instruction in elocution at Pine Hill Theological College which cannot fail to be of great advantage to the students in attendance.

The third concert of the Orpheus Club was held on Thursday evening of last week and was unanimously pronounced a success. The audience was large and every available seat in the Hall was occupied. The programme consisted of fourteen numbers, each of which was rendered in a most satisfactory manner. The Orchestra of the Club did its work well, and fully merited the hearty applause which expressed the approbation of the audience. The Club and Ladies Auxiliary are to be congratulated on the excellent rendition of their selections. Encores were frequent and enthusiastic, and the whole entertainment may be characterized as a genuine musical treat. Mr. J. B. Currie's song "Love Me Beloved," was very pleasing, and Mr. D. C. Gillis earned an encore for "Star of My Heart." Mrs. H. B. Hegarty was greeted with much warmth, and in "Because of Thee" fully sustained her reputation as a favorite with Halifax music-lovers. Her response to the encore in "Let Me Dream Again," charmed her many admirers. Mrs. J. McD. Taylor's effective voice was heard to advantage in "The Cloister Gate." Miss Madeleine Homer sang magnificently and rendered the heroic part of "Fair Ellen" with pleasing effect. Herr Doring gave a Cello Solo, accompanied by Frau Marianne Doring Brauer, and was most vigorously encored. This third concert was undoubtedly a success, and the Orpheus Club, Ladies Auxiliary and Orchestra, each and all, may feel justly proud of the artistic manner in which the several numbers of the programme were rendered. One little complaint we must make, however, of the management of these popular concerts. Could not the door at the entrance to the hall be opened wider than is at present customary, in order that the undignified scramble for admission might be avoided. Ladies and gentlemen do not appreciate the "hard work" necessary to gain an entrance in time to secure a desirable seat, and an onlooker is forcibly impressed by the rude confusion of the scene, and is prone to wonder if the select four hundred of Halifax is particularly goodnatured that this state of affairs is countenanced, or if it implicitly believes in the maxim that anything worth having is worth striving for. It has been suggested that part of the Orpheus Hall be reserved, a suggestion, we think, worthy of serious consideration; but if it be possible to widen the entrance to the Hall, we think the improvement would be appreciated by all patrons of the subscription concerts.

A cold wave rolled over our city on Saturday last, and those who during

the balmy days that preceded it had fondly imagined that "gentle spring" was going to glide in at once experienced a rude shock. Cold, piercing winds and a drifting snow storm have forced us to realize that although we have had an unusually mild season the characteristics of wild March have not changed, and we are evidently not to be spared the usual severities. The ice at the rink is good and the skaters are making the most of the present advantages. There are few signs of spring as yet, but in all probability 'twill not be long before the organ grinder and the travelling piano appear on the scene to charm our ears with sweet melodies, which though not as welcome as "the flowers that bloom in the spring tra la" are unfaillingly the sure forerunners.

The young people connected with the Sunbeam Mission Band of Grafton Street Methodist Church gave a good concert in their school room on Tuesday evening. The programme included vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc., and an address by the pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Moore. Refreshments were for sale and the young folks who so creditably managed the entertainment are deserving of commendation.

The ladies are beginning to plan their new spring gowns, and the opening of new goods is eagerly awaited. The buyers for our large dry goods houses have gone "home," and the show days are not far distant. Meanwhile the fashion magazines are much in demand and are closely studied by the fair ones in order that the most appropriate designs may be selected in readiness for the days when the dressmaker takes possession. The long basques and jackets do not appear frequently in the latest books, and the many to whom this style was most unbecoming may therefore rejoice. Blouse waists are still in favor, but are made in such elaborate manner that the first idea of an unceremonious attire seems to have been lost. However, these blouses combine elegance and ease, are very becoming to slender girlish figures and as well are decidedly economical. One feature of the spring fashions to be severely frowned down is the demi-train on the skirts. How many of our ladies are going to stand firm in a resolve to be old-fashioned rather than allow their dainty gowns to be used as street-sweepers. Fashion's a merciless tyrant, and it is pitiful to see so many following in the footsteps of the martyr to style who makes her plaint thusly:—

"If I only had the courage to endure the scornful smiles
Of my fellow female creatures, I would cling to olden styles,
But my newest gowns I'm making with a hateful, horrid 'dip,'
Over which some luckless mortal will (some day) be sure to trip."

It is to be sincerely hoped that when our fair ones in Halifax think of the dusty streets of our beloved city they will reason wisely and refuse to adopt the prevailing mode of wearing trailing street dresses.

The popular Professor Zera Simon has this week opened a coffee-house at the corner of Argyle and Jacob Streets and is prepared to cater to the public in a most efficient manner. The premises have been thoroughly fitted up to suit the requirements of the Professor's new business, and the ingenuity displayed in the arrangement of the rooms is worthy of note. The lunch room is tastefully furnished, and every comfort is afforded patrons. Professor Simon assures us that he is prepared to supply a large number of delicious dishes new to Halifaxian palates and sure to delight the most refined and epicurean tastes. His oyster stews and clam chowders he claims will rival any yet produced in the city and his "popper-pot" is said to be a most savory edible. Hot and cold lunches and dinners may be obtained at any hour of the twenty-four, for Zera proposes to keep open all night and is determined to make his restaurant a valuable addition to the city. Tea, coffee and milk will always be on hand, but positively no liquors or the so called "temperate drinks" are to be sold in this establishment. All the breads and cakes are made in Zera's own kitchen (which by the way is situated at the top of the building and is a model of cleanliness and convenience), and cannot fail to please as soon as sampled. We feel quite sure Professor Simon's efforts to provide our citizens with a first-class coffee-house will be appreciated by the public and that this appreciation will be practically demonstrated. Among the many delicacies offered is real Virginia sugar-cured ham, a rare treat for Nova Scotians to enjoy. The Professor's prices are moderate and we trust he may be accorded the patronage he merits.

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