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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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

EDITORIAL NOTE.

Some ladies of high social position in New York are said to have started a society "for the advancement of propriety and frugality in dress." Among the things to be avoided are decolette dresses and sleeveless bodices.

The party war into which Mr. Parnell has plunged unhappy Ireland still continues. Briefly, it may be stated that the Nationalist party has split into two factions, one adhering to Parnell, and the other electing Mr. Justin McCarthy their leader. "The prospects for Home Rule for Ireland," says the *Express*, (Independent Conservative,) "are as dead as Queen Anne." Ireland might well ask to be saved from her friends. Mr. Parnell has dealt her a deadly blow.

Apropos of the loss of the British cruiser *Serpent*, of which we gave a brief account in a late issue of THE CRITIC, we would recall three other disasters, equally crushing, which have befallen the British navy in late years. From such calamities there are lessons to be drawn. It seems but a very few years ago that we were horrified by the news that H. M. S. *Captain*, the most powerful ironclad then afloat, had capsized in the Bay of Biscay, and carried her crew of five hundred gallant seamen to the bottom. It was the *Captain's* maiden voyage. Like the *Serpent* the *Captain* was defective in design. She was deeply distrusted by practical ship-builders, and many wise heads in the British navy had questioned her seaworthiness. In fact, like the *Serpent*, she was an experiment in naval architecture. It would seem time that the British public resented such terribly costly experiments on the part of incompetent designers, however distinguished by birth or office. England can afford to sacrifice the ships, but not the sailors. The other two disasters to which we refer are the foundering of the *Eurydice* and the disappearance of the *Atlanta*. These were old warships, in use at the time as training-ships. They were known to be unsafe, yet in them were gathered hundreds of the best of England's youths, learning to guard her homes. Surely it was culpable mismanagement that left these ships in service, and suffered them to carry a freight so priceless. Within sight of shore one day the *Eurydice* was struck by a sharp squall; she turned over in the trough of the sea, and went down with all on board. Still more appalling was the fate of the *Atlanta*. With her young crew she sailed out of port on a practice cruise, and from that day men have heard no tidings of her. We can only guess at the manner of her loss.

Now that Holland is under a Regency,—a form of government proverbially tempting to the malcontents,—it is not surprising to find the hearts of Dutchmen turning in the direction of Republicanism. The traditions of Holland are Republican. The days of her greatness were the days when she was a Republic. Not of her own will, but under pressure from her powerful neighbors, did she accept the forms of a monarchy. There is no Radicalism in the Dutch movement, which is prompted by a different spirit from that which stirs the Republican party in Portugal. It is to be imagined, however, that the Dutch Republicans will be too prudent to push their aims at the present juncture, when the accomplishment of their purpose would probably give Germany just the opportunity for which she is waiting. The Dutch Republic would, it is to be feared, very speedily find itself transformed into a portion of the German Empire.

It is highly improbable that the Indian disturbances now harassing the American Northwest will extend into the Dominion. The Crees, a warlike and intelligent tribe of our own territories, have begun the ominous rites and "ghost dances," which have been for the past few weeks stirring up their kinsfolk to the southward of the line, and instructions have been issued to officials in the Northwest to watch all our Indians closely. But the Indians are astute, and it has never been their policy to unite all the white men against them. French and English they played off the one against the other, and afterwards the English and the Americans. By tradition they are almost all friendly to the British sovereign, and with the Indians tradition is a living force. It may be urged that the craze now swaying them is a religious one, and that a frenzy of this kind is apt to rise superior to all consideration of reason. On the other hand the Indian prophet who has wrought the madness appears to be a rather prudent soul. He promises the coming of the Messiah, who will cause the ground to open and swallow up all the pale-faces, and who will at the same time restore the buffalo and renew the fruitful hunting-grounds of their forefathers. Meantime, however, he declares that it is this Messiah's will that the Indians keep at peace with the whites until all things shall be ready. So sagacious a prophet, though he is perhaps going to find it beyond his power to prevent a collision with the American forces, will doubtless look to it that his followers keep on good terms with the Canadian authorities. He is little likely to burn his ships behind him.

Every Canadian should be profoundly interested in the proposal of Monsignor Howley for the partition of Newfoundland into two Provinces, the new Province on the west coast to become a portion of the Dominion. The inhabitants of the district in question are unanimously desirous of the change, says Monsignor Howley, and in such a case the question should come at once into the region of practical politics. Whether or not such a step would be immediately advantageous to Canada is a question on which there might be conflicting opinions, but in any case Canada is bound to lend the scheme her favor and support. She would be false to her destiny, to her claims, to the aspirations of her people, if she were to hesitate in a case of this sort, because of some added responsibility or expense. The only consistent attitude for the Canadian Government towards such a proposal is one of fearless readiness to welcome those who may wish to enter our confederation. This is not a case for the weighing of reciprocal advantages, but for the prompt enunciation of a truly national and confident policy. It is the opposition of the wealthy merchants of St. John's which has hitherto kept the whole Island out of confederation, and it is apparently an aggregation of St. John's interests which throws special difficulties in the way of a settlement of the "French shore" trouble. It is the so-called French shore which is now demanding admission to the Dominion. This territory, according to the eminent authority to whom we refer, contains about 10,000 square miles,—it is nearly twice as large as Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton put together. The territory approaches within 40 miles of Canadian soil; its interests are with Canadian trade; its resources, in the form of rich agricultural lands, great mineral wealth, invaluable fisheries and fine timber, are vast, but they are only to be developed under very different auspices from those which now exert their baneful influence on the whole region. The proposed new Province would only have a population to start with of some twelve or thirteen thousand souls; but with the removal of those restrictions and hindrances which have so long warned off intending settlers, there is little room to doubt that the population would experience a great immediate increase. It is probable that the east side will oppose the scheme with bitterness, but if Canada and the west coast are both ready, and Downing Street detects in the scheme a simplification of the dispute with France, it is probable the Imperial Government will pay little heed to the wishes of the St. John's merchants. We shall wait with extreme interest the Queen's answer to the petition, which will doubtless be laid before her by the inhabitants of the west coast.

If there is one winter sport of our country that we were wont to consider firmly fixed in the affections of Canadians it is tobogganing, but even that, it seems, is to be given up. Following on the refusal of Montreal to patronize the sport, it is announced that there will be little or no tobogganing in Ottawa this winter. The two most important clubs have decided not to open slides, and one of the smaller clubs will meet shortly to discuss the question of disbanding. What the reason of this revulsion of feeling is we do not know. A very few years ago tobogganing was celebrated in song and verse as the most exhilarating, exciting sport imaginable, and now nobody wants to take part in it. It has had its day.

A recent number of the *Toronto Week* contains a sketch of the life of Archbishop O'Brien, written by the Honorable I. G. Power of Halifax. It gives a comprehensive summary of the many good works initiated and carried to completion by His Grace, and also a list of his various literary achievements, which includes a drama in blank verse, an historical romance, a didactic poem, dealing with grave philosophical and theological questions, and several purely theological works. The *Week* has already published biographies of thirty-two prominent Canadians, in which several Maritime Province men are included. Of the Nova Scotians who have figured therein we notice the names of Principal Grant, Sir J. William Dawson and Hon. W. S. Fielding. These sketches contain valuable and interesting information about prominent men, and would, doubtless, if collected and published in book form, find a place in many libraries, and be a notable addition to the history and literature of Canada.

We have been accustomed to regard Brazil as far behind her lively neighbor Argentina in the construction of railways, but the fact is that Brazil deserves a great deal more credit than she gets for this kind of enterprise. The topographical features of the country are such as to make the construction of railways a much more difficult piece of work than it is in Argentina, and it is to the credit of Brazil that not only has she completed her roads through the coast region and made gateways from the sea to the interior, but she is constructing thousands of miles of railways to the north, west and south, and this without the aid of London financiers, which Argentina so readily took advantage of, to the present distress of the money market. Brazil's great enterprises are being carried out by native capital, engineers and contractors. The Mogyana Railway is to be the great central line of the country. It has now nearly reached the capital of the State of Goyaz, and will be rapidly extended to distant Cuyaba, a thousand miles from Rio de Janeiro. After their hard beginning in railroad work the Brazilians think they are having an easy time of it, for the table-land railways do not cost more than \$25,000 a mile, as against from \$125,000 to \$160,000 per mile on the coast. It is expected that this opening of the country by the extension of railroads will be followed by large immigration, and an era of great prosperity is looked forward to.

One of the nasty things most people do very often is giving the lick that is a necessary preliminary to the sticking of an envelope or a stamp. The flavor of the mucilage or gum is not always pleasant, and in these days of microbes and bacilli might be justly considered dangerous to apply the tongue to. There are a few ways of getting rid of the operation. One is, get the most obliging person near you to do it, but this is at best a mean proceeding, and only gives temporary relief. The use of a damp sponge is feasible, and if we once got in the habit of using it we would not on any account return to the present mode. When a lick must be given, the best way is to moisten the edge of the envelope that has no gum on it, and then close the gummed flap down upon it. In the case of the stamp the same thing can be done, and more easily. Just moisten the corner of the envelope and place the stamp on the wet spot and you will be spared the nauseous flavor of the mucilage. In this connection we notice that Postmaster-General Wanamaker, of the United States, will shortly issue postage stamps with mucilage of assorted flavors, including lemon, vanilla, strawberry, pineapple and sassafras, but whether this is true, or whether an extra charge is to be made for the flavor, we know not. No such little pleasantries will be perpetrated in Canada we feel sure. If we can only manage to get the letter rate reduced to two cents we shall be satisfied.

The enquiry sent out by Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, as to the advisability of abolishing the time-honored institution of the Grand Jury, has elicited much comment. The sweeping nature of the change proposed demands the fullest discussion, and will probably receive it, for every citizen is concerned in the matter. The functions of the Grand Jury, when properly and conscientiously performed, appear to us to hold a very important place in the administration of justice, but the question now being mooted is whether or not these functions can be better discharged by some other means, and if so, what? We cannot tell what the tenor of the answers of the judges and attorney-generals may be, but it is thought that many of them are in favor of retaining the ancient institution. If the Grand Jury has outlived its usefulness, and many people think it has, it should be abolished, and some method of discharging its duties more in keeping with the spirit of the times substituted for it. The fact that in Nova Scotia there has not been a full Grand Jury of twenty-three men impanelled for some years points to the conclusion that its decadence is far advanced. We repeat that where the duties are conscientiously performed according to law we believe in the retention of the Grand Jury, but the temptation and the opportunities for neglect of duty are so great, and have been apparently so taken advantage of, that we are inclined to side with those who would consign it to the limbo of things that have passed away. The question, however, is not to be settled without serious consideration on the part of those who are best calculated to deal with the matter.

Indian Rajahs must be a drug upon the matrimonial market, if we judge by the following advertisements from an Indian paper:—"A Rajah of Bengal Province, having an estate valued 15,000,000 rs., the yearly income of which is 99,000 rs after paying the Government revenue, wishes to correspond with a respectable European young lady in the view of matrimony. (Enclose photograph, which will be returned, and address, &c.)" "A respectable native gentleman, with a large estate of 13,000,000 rs., wishes to get married to a respectable European young lady. (Enclose address and photographs, which will be returned, to the manager, &c., for submission to advertiser.) The utmost secrecy assured."

Arabi Pasha has seldom been heard of lately. The *Daily News* correspondent, however, writing on October 7, says: In consequence of the frequent representations that have been made to the British Government regarding the unsuitability of the climate of Ceylon for the Egyptian exiles, instructions were received from home last week requesting the appointment of a medical board to report on the pashas. Accordingly a board, consisting of Dr. Kynsey, (principal civil medical officer,) Brigade Surgeon Robinson and Dr. Macdonald, examined all the seven exiles. The result of this medical examination of course will not be known until the home government has received the board's report.

Major-General Ivor John Caradoc Herbert, C.B., the new Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Militia, arrived at Ottawa on the 4th inst, accompanied by his wife, Hon. Mrs. Herbert, and two children. General Herbert while in Halifax was called upon by a number of military friends, and afterwards dined with General Sir John Ross. The new Commander-in-Chief is a fine soldierly-looking man, over six feet tall and generally of a pleasing appearance. He is still under forty years of age. General Herbert is a Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, his last appointment being at St. Petersburg as military attache, an experience that will probably be useful to him now, as the climate of Russia is somewhat similar to that of Canada. The active service seen by General Herbert consists of the campaign against Arabi Pasha, during which he took part in the battle of Tel el Kebir, where he was brigade major of the first brigade in division No. 1, in honor of which he wears a medal with a clasp, and has the fourth class of the Turkish medjidie. He also took part in the Soudan expedition for the relief of Gordon in 1884, and was in the action at Abu Klea. General Herbert comes of ancient family, his lineage being traced by Burke to Herbert Fitzherbert, son and heir of Adela, a daughter of William the Conqueror. Hon. Mrs. Herbert is a daughter of Lord Londesborough. After the unpleasantness attending the departure of General Middleton and the causes that led to it, it is satisfactory to find a feeling of cordiality prevailing in favor of the new commander. He has vast opportunities for usefulness before him, and we trust that in stepping into General Middleton's shoes he may win the confidence and respect of the citizen soldiers of the Dominion.

The Indian situation in the United States is critical. It appears that for over a year the religious craze that has taken hold of the Indians has been going on. They seem to have, like the Jews of old, a belief in a Messiah, who will restore to them their supremacy and bring back the buffaloes. With this belief, in which there is much pathos, they are keeping up a religious dance, and declare that they will shoot the soldiers if they attempt to stop them. "Torn Billy," one of the minor chiefs, says: "We do not want to fight, but this is our church; it is just the same as the white man's church, except that we don't pass around the hat." The Indians are cold and hungry, and it is little wonder that they become hostile. Once the most prosperous of all the tribes, the Sioux and Cheyennes, which are at the head of the present trouble, can now scarcely get a living. Corralled in reservations, the scanty rations they receive from the Government do not suffice them, and as there are no more buffaloes for them to hunt, they suffer with hunger. The Indians certainly committed terrible outrages during the last outbreak, and their inhumanity to white prisoners is well known; but, looking at affairs from the Indian point of view, we can scarcely wonder at it. Before the whites killed the buffaloes and took possession of the red man's home he lived in savage luxury, that is, he had plenty to eat and skins to make tepees of. When after the white man came in and possessed the land, and hunger and want overtook the former owners, it was but natural that they should resent it as their savage instincts dictated. Now that trouble is again imminent, the horrors of the last war are brought back to mind. It is to be hoped that another outbreak may mercifully be prevented, for the results would be serious to the white settlers. Many of the Indians have retreated to the Bad Lands, a region little known by the whites, but which the Indians know how to utilize as a place of hiding from which they may sally forth to make war. So far nothing serious has occurred, but the ghost dances are being kept up. These dances are exhausting exercises, but if the Indians survive the exertion the dances will at least assist in keeping them warm. Settlers are fleeing to the towns and cities for safety. The Indians are well armed and have quantities of ammunition, so that they will be dangerous foes to meet. The Sioux are about 43,000 strong, out of a total Indian population of about a quarter of a million, and they are the bravest and most determined of all. One pathetic thing about the Messiah craze is that the Indians say if they die now they will escape the winter, and will not be cold or hungry, and in the spring there will be a resurrection of all the Indian dead. Surely a people who can have such a pure and simple faith might be made something more of than they are at present. If the Indians are treated well they will give little trouble.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

When music, heavenly maid, was young,
She was a lovely creature;
Simplicity in what she sung
Was her most charming feature.

But, woman-like, as years came on,
She sighted for decorations,
Her truest grace is almost gone—
'Tis no exaggeration.

With symphonies, and fugues and such,
She's bloused in gorgeous splendor;
We sigh in vain, though ne'er so much
For that maid, fair and tender.

Washington Post.

A WASTED LESSON.—Nell (inculcating generosity)—“Supposing your chicken should lay a nice egg, Tommy: would you give it to me?”
Tommy—“No; I'd sell it to Barnum. That chick's a rooster.”

“That was a great shame,” said Mrs. Smart, looking up from her paper. And in reply to an interrogation point in her husband's gaze, she explained: “The Browning mill near Arcadia has been destroyed by lightning—and it did turn out most wonderful poetry.”

The use of gentian is recommended as a cure for blushing. But a careful investigation fails to disclose any general need for such a specific. If some beneficent herb could be discovered which will cure the disease of not blushing, it might be found to be of great use in political and financial circles.

AN EXPENSIVE AGE.—Father (looking over the paper)—“More bad news! A hitherto unknown frog pond has been discovered in Central Africa.” Mother—“What is that to us?” Father—“What is that to us? It means that every one of our eight children will have to have a new and revised edition of Highprice's Geography.”

The value of an old newspaper was well illustrated the other day in New York. It was necessary in a law-suit to secure a copy of the New York Herald, which was issued about two years ago. The law firm sought for a long time before they could find a copy of the required date, but finally succeeded in obtaining it at a cost of \$1.10. And this for a two-cent newspaper only two years old.

There is a man in our town and he is wondrous wise; when'er he writes the printer man he dotteth all his i's. And when he's dotted all of them, with great sang froid and ease, he punctuates each paragraph and crosses all his t's. Upon oneside alone he writes and never rolls his leaves, and from the man of ink a smile and mark “insert” receives. And when a question he doth ask, (taught wisely he hath been,) he doth the goodly penny stamp for postage back put in.

Professor Simon Newcomb doesn't like to be drawn away from scientific research by social dissipation, and on the occasions when he is thus drawn away he is apt to express his dissatisfaction with refreshing frankness. Thus the Detroit Free Press relates that toward the close of a reception at his house a lady, who had enjoyed the affair greatly, approached the host and asked him with much enthusiasm: “How often do you have these delightful reunions, professor?” No polite provarication delayed the reply: “Thank God, madam, but once a year.”

“Now, the best thing you can do,” said the Judge to an old negro who had applied for a divorce, “is to go home and behave yourself.” “Yes, sah.” “I do not see why you should not get along all right.” “Yes, sah.” “We all have to make sacrifices.” “Yes, sah, so I heah 'em say, but mighty few men hister put up wid sich er wifo ez I's got. I kin stan' do common ruu o' wimmen, but dat pusson, j-dge, is rank pizen. W'y, sah, if she wuz er sleep an' wuster dream dat I wuz enjoyin' mysof, she'd wako hersef up an' see dat do enjoyment was stopped right dar. She liko ter died some time ergo. Wuz mighty in hopes dat I wuz gwino ter lose her, but when she found dat I wuz pleased blame ef she didn't turn ober an' git well. She's a bud 'oman, sah.”

Statistics are sweet things, and full of startling surprises. Like the Frenchman in “Killaloe,” “you never know what they'll be up to next.” Here, for instance, is a “statement showing the decrease in price in the United States of many articles within the past ten years largely consumed by the agricultural community.” And among these “many articles” “largely consumed” are “mowing machines, barb fence-wire, horseshoes, forks, wire-cloth, slop-buckets, wheel barrows and putty.” No wonder dyspepsia is the national disease in America. Fancy “consuming” French staples, pie-plates (though they sound almost edible), and putty!!! The ostrich is supposed to be capable of digesting such delicacies as broken bottles and tennypenny nails, but that voracious fowl is evidently not “in it” with the “agricultural community” of America.

It was Ben Johnson, we believe, who, when asked Mallock's question, “Is life worth living?” replied, “That depends on the liver.” And Ben Johnson doubtless saw the double point to the pun. The liver active—quick—life rosy, everything bright, mountains of trouble melt like mountains of snow. The liver sluggish—life dull, everything blue, molehills of worry rise into mountains of anxiety, and as a result—ick headache, dizziness, constipation. Two ways are open. Cure permanently, or relieve temporarily. Take a pill and suffer, or take a pill and get well. Shock the system by an overdose, or coax it by a mild, pleasant way.

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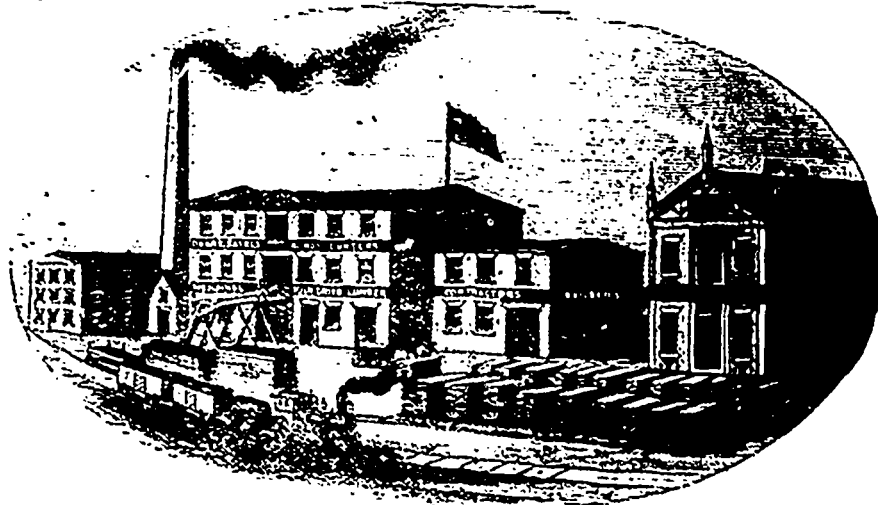
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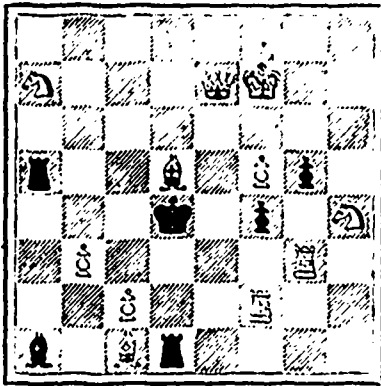
CHESSE.

Solution of Problem No 46 -- Q to K B sq. Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 47.

By B. W. Lamothe. 3rd prize Brownson's Chess Journal Tourney.

BLACK 6 pieces.



WHITE 11 pieces.
Mate in two moves.

GAME NO. 48.

The following game occurred between Tarrasch and Blackburne, the first and second prize winners in the Manchester International Tournament:

RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE. Tarrasch.	BLACK. Blackburne.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 Kt to K B3	Kt to Q B3
3 B to Kt5	P to Q3 a
4 P to Q4	P takes P
5 Kt takes P	B to Q2
6 Kt to Q B3	K to B3
7 Castles	B to K2
8 P to Q K3	Castles
9 B to Kt2 b	Kt to K sq
10 Kt to Q5	Kt takes Kt
11 B takes R	Q takes B
12 Q takes Kt	B to Q sq c
13 Q R to Q sq	Q to K3
14 Q to Q3	P to Q B3
15 Kt to K3	P to B3
16 Kt to B5	B to B2
17 K R to K sq	R to Q sq
18 P to Q B4	R to B2
19 Q to R3	K to R sq d
20 Kt to R6	Q takes Q e
21 Kt takes R ch	K to Kt sq
22 P takes Q	K takes Kt
23 P to B4	K to K3
24 K to Kt2	P to K Kt 3
25 K to B3	Kt to Kt2
26 R to K2	K to B2
27 K R to Q2	R to K sq
28 B to R3	P to Q B4
29 B to Kt 2	Kt to K3
30 P to K R4	P to Q R3
31 R to Kt2	P to Q Kt4
32 B to B3	P to h5
33 B to Kt2	P to Q R4
34 Q R to K Kt sq	P to Q4
35 B P takes P	Kt takes P
36 R to Q2	B to Q3
37 R (Q2) to Q sq	P to R5
38 B to B sq	Kt to R4 f
39 R (Kt sq) to K sq	R to Q R sq
40 R to K2	P takes P
41 P takes P	R to R8
42 R (Q sq) to K sq	Kt to Kt2
43 B to B4	R takes R
44 R takes R	K to K2
45 R to Q R sq	B takes B
46 K takes B	Kt to K sq
47 R to R7 ch	K to Q3
48 R to R6 ch	K to Q2
49 P to K5	P takes P ch
50 K takes P	Kt to B2
51 R to Q B6	Kt to Kt4
52 R takes B P	Kt to B6
53 R to R6	Kt to K7
54 R to K7 ch	K to B sq
55 P to Q6	Resigns.

a A defence recently recommended by Steinitz.
 b With excellent judgment preparing to develop the bishop on a very strong square.
 c Black could not move his queen before doing this, otherwise white could play Kt takes P.
 d This enables white to win the exchange. It is probable that black preferred to suffer this loss rather than be subjected to the dangerous attack that was imminent.
 e If R to K2 white plays Q takes Q and Kt to B7 ch, &c.
 f The knight being now out of play white's game is practically won, and the end is only a matter of time. *London Post.*

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The second meeting of the Institute of Science was held in the Provincial Building on Monday evening.

The Rev. S. F. Huestis, of the Methodist Book Room, has our thanks for a very pretty folding calendar for 1891.

Mr. A. M. Belding, of the St. John Sun, has gone to Toronto to take a position on the staff of the *Dominion Illustrated*.

Charles A. Moore, of Digby, shot himself during a fit of delirium tremens on Tuesday. He leaves a wife and three children.

Last Thursday's gale added a large number to the list of wrecks. The weather so far this winter has been tempestuous, and shipping has suffered considerably.

The Ladies' Bazaar, a Canadian fashion magazine of considerable merit, for December is before us. The subscription price is sixty cents a year. 4 Adelaide St., East, Toronto.

It is proposed by several Canadian militia officers to present Sir Fred. Middleton with an enlarged photograph of the surrender of Poundmaker to him at Battleford in 1885.

The new steamer *Boston* of the Yarmouth line, made her first trip from Yarmouth to Boston in 16 hours. She is said to be a splendid ship and the company are to be congratulated upon their acquisition.

Ross and McKay, informers in liquor cases, have been arrested for conspiracy, and after a preliminary examination before William B. McDonald, J. P., have been committed to the Supreme Court for trial.

The steamer *Miranda* experienced terrible weather on her last trip from Newfoundland. It was feared at times that she would founder. Oil was used successfully in calming the sea. The steamer arrived here on Tuesday.

An explosion occurred on the steamer *Newfield* when off Chebogue Point, near Yarmouth, on Tuesday, by which one man William Rae was instantly killed, and six others injured, one of which has since died. Up to the time of going to press no details of the accident have been received. The cause is a mystery.

A Montreal despatch says: Another step towards the completion of the scheme for amalgamating the cotton mills in Canada under one management will be taken 12th December, when the shareholders of the Hochelaga Cotton Manufacturing Co. will consider the advisability of selling their assets and properties to the proposed Dominion Cotton Mills Company.

The rink is not to pass a season of innocuous disquietude after all. Mr. H. B. Clarke has decided to open it to-morrow if the out of door skating should be spoiled by rain or snow, but if not he will defer the opening until Christmas day. The private afternoons and evenings are as follows: Monday and Friday afternoons, and Wednesday morning and evening.

A man, known by several names, among them being Marshall F. Gilroy and A. C. Stewart, committed suicide by taking laudanum a few days ago. He had robbed an aged lady in the States of thousands of dollars, and was living with his wife at Hubbard's Cove, in Lunenburg. He feared arrest, so he and his wife both took the poison and lay down in the woods to die together. The man is dead, but the woman will recover.

The coroner's jury in re the South Bay mill explosion at St. John, returned a verdict on Wednesday afternoon as follows: "That Henry Baird came to his death from a wound received in the boiler explosion, and that boiler No. 2 was short of water and overheated, this causing the explosion. The jury recommend to the government that the inspection of mill boilers be compulsory." The jury were locked up from 1.10 until 3.30.

The mass meeting of Irishmen in Montreal on Monday was attended by two hundred and fifty. The following resolution was adopted unanimously: That this meeting agrees with Cardinal Manning who says Parnell should be deposed only on political grounds, and this meeting avers there is no political grounds upon which to demand the deposition of Parnell from leadership of the Irish people. The motion was cabled to Parnell.

The *Canadian Almanac* for 1891, published by the Copp, Clark Co., Limited, Toronto, is before us. This is the 44th year of publication of the *Almanac*. It contains full lists of clergy, physicians, municipalities, educational institutions, societies of all kinds, banks, &c. besides the tariff of customs, and a complete list of post offices, together with astronomical, statistical, governmental and other information indispensable to business and professional men.

In some of the villages along both shores below Quebec, whiskey smuggling is almost the sole industry followed. It is said one or two local capitalists embark in a venture of this kind, keep the matter secret and get every family in the place to invest a few dollars. Smugglers are chuckling over a clever trick played upon the Montreal officers last week. They had a barge with 16 casks which they wanted to land in Montreal. To divert the attention of the officers, they sent information that the stuff would be landed three miles below the city. The officers devoted most of their attention to this point and the barge passed unquestioned, and unloaded the casks in broad daylight just opposite the customs house.

Henry M. Stanley lectured at Chickering Hall, New York, on the 3rd inst., and for the first time told the full story of the loss of the rear-guard.

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

To be always surprisingly good and on special occasions to be ever so much better, seems to be a characteristic of *The Youth's Companion*. Its regular weekly issues are almost perfect, but the souvenir numbers, including the double Christmas number just received, are among the most attractive of the many holiday publications.

The sensation created by the wealth of scenic splendor, world of novel effects, hosts of startling features, marvelous lions and legion of players lavished on the grand dramatic pageant, "Claudius Nero" continues unabated at Niblo's, New York. Not since the early sixties, when the whole populace of the big city was attracted to the theatre by the never-to-be forgotten "Black Crook," has the theatre been favored with such audiences as are now nightly held within its historic walls.

The holiday number of the *Cosmopolitan* is out. It is in every respect interesting, and the illustrations need no further recommendation than to say that they are up to the usual standard of that magazine. The article on Field Marshal Von Moltke will be read with interest, as that distinguished veteran soldier is one of the lions of the day. Murat Halstead and Edward Everett Hall hold forth respectively on current events and social problems. New York, Fifth Ave., Broadway and 25th Street. \$2.40 a year.

The January *Season* just received, and the contents for this first issue for the new year warrant the prediction that *The Season* will in future outdo its former issues. It has excelled all other publications in giving original designs, both in garments for ladies and children, and in the great variety of art work of every description. This number contains three colored plates, one for evening gowns and one exclusively for children. Yearly price, \$3.50. Single copies, 30 cents. The International News Company, 83 and 85 Duane Street, New York.

Mr. Charles Marvin, the author, is dead.

Ex Queen Natalie, of Servia, has presented to the Skuptschina a statement concerning the difference between herself and ex-King Milan, her divorced husband.

A marriage is announced between the second daughter of the King of Greece and the Czarewitch of Russia. The arrangement is to be officially announced next year.

Dr. Cussell, senior pathologist at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, claims he has discovered the cancer parasite, which, he maintains, he has traced to a fungus of the yeast type. He is still pursuing his experiments.

The Duke of Veragua, the only living lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus and ex Minister of the Interior of Spain, is very ill and will probably live only a short time. He is President of the Columbus Association.

The priests on the Achill Islands, Ireland, have appealed to Balfour for aid for 400 families who are reduced to distress by the failure of the potato crop there. They are compelled to eat diseased potatoes to keep from starvation.

Mr. Balfour, chief Secretary for Ireland, has ordered a man-of-war to convey ten loads of meat to relieve the distress which prevails among the inhabitants of Clare Island and Innisturk, arising from the failure of the potato crop.

Emin Pasha has written from Tabora that he intends to make that place his central station and that he will leave a garrison of 150 troops there. He also states that he will found four large commercial stations and several smaller ones on Lake Tanganyika and elsewhere.

The McKinley Bill has had a disastrous effect on the ship building industry of the Clyde. New ocean greyhounds which it was expected would be ordered by the leading lines in the New York trade are now not likely to be, as the number of steamers has been reduced owing to the great falling off in freights, directly caused by the new tariff.

The Irish Land Purchase Bill at its second reading was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, who reminded the house that as particular circumstances prevented the presence of the Irish members, it would be a great mistake to pass a land bill that was opposed to their desires and convictions. The want of Irish authority went to the root of the whole matter, and impelled every true friend of Ireland to oppose the bill.

Advices from Capetown state that on Nov. 8 the Portuguese seized Mutaca Kraal and hauled down the British flag, hoisting the Portuguese ensign in its place. A detachment of the British South African Company's police subsequently surprised the Portuguese, drove them out of the place and captured two of the Portuguese leaders. The prisoners were conveyed to Fort Salisbury. The police replaced the British flag.

At the Canada Club dinner in London, Wednesday night, Dec. 3rd, before an eminent company, Lieut. Stairs was presented by Sir Charles Tupper, on behalf of the corporation and citizens of Halifax, with a handsome plate, in recognition of his services in Africa. Lieut. Stairs, in replying, said he desired to defend Stanley at a time when so many turned against him. He cordially thanked his fellow citizens for their gift.

Colonel Chailli-Long, the Franco-American chief of General Gordon's staff during the Sudan campaign of 1874, ridicules Stanley's early statements regarding the conversion to Christianity of the King of Uganda. He calls Stanley's forest dwarf incidents absurd, and the rescue of Emin Pasha a philanthropic masquerade, and generally questions the truth of Stanley's account of his journey. Colonel Long predicts that Stanley will be found to have been guilty of imposture and disloyalty, and challenges an answer to his assertions.

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which the disease has entirely disappeared.
A little child of mine, who was troubled with
the same complaint, has also been cured by
this medicine." — H. Brandt, Avoca, Nebr.

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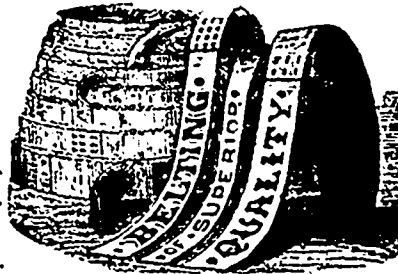
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HYPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,

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THE LITTLE BELL IN THE HEART.

My heart keeps knocking all the day!
What does it mean? What would it say?
My heart keeps knocking all the night!
Child, hast thou thought of this right?
So long it has knocked, now loud, now low:
Hast thou thought what it means by knocking so?

My child, 'tis a lively little bell,
The dear God's gift, who loves thee well,
On the door of the soul by Him 'tis hung,
And by His hand it still is wrung;
And he stands without and waits to see
Whether within He will welcome be;
And still keeps knocking, in hopes to win,
The welcome answer, "Come in! come in!"

So knocks thy heart now, day by day,
And when its strokes have died away,
And all its knockings on earth are o'er,
It will knock itself at heaven's door,
And stand without, and wait and see
Whether within it will welcome be,
And hear Him say: "Come, dearest guest!
I found in thy bosom a holy rest.
As thou hast done, be it done to thee:
Come into the joys of eternity!"

From the German.

HER SOUL'S GRACE.

The rosebush reddens with a deeper dye,
And yields a richer perfume to the air;
Its leafy clusters hang in curves more fair
When she, my lady, passes sweetly by,
Is it the magic beauty of her eye
Or her lips' smile of peace beyond compare
That makes the loveliest work of nature wear
Beauty too great for poet's rhapsody?
Nor eye, nor lip, nor any part of her
We may divine; nor yet that wondrous voice,
Whereat the song-birds listen and rejoice
From trembling twigs, and all afraid to stir,
Nay—it is none of these prepares the spell,
But her soul's grace performs the miracle.

E. G. G.

THE FASCINATION OF SNAKES.

Two young officers had arranged, on the brigade holiday, to go into the jungle for sport, hoping to bag big game. They started early, unaccompanied by beaters—always a mistake. They arrived at the jungle, six miles distant from camp, in about two hours, and separated; one dived into the jungle, the other and younger of the two followed a path or cart-track. After walking on for a time without meeting any game, he was surprised at seeing a cobra in the path, moving towards him. Never having seen one before, he was afraid to fire at it, so he came to a standstill, hoping the cobra would pass into the jungle. But no! stealthily and steadily it moved towards him. He retreated a few steps, facing the snake, but still it advanced; he then turned and quickly retraced his steps for a few yards; still the cobra continued its onward progress, as if following him. Hereupon, an abject terror seized him; throwing away his gun, he ran till he arrived back in camp, breathless and exhausted. The intense fear and excitement, as well as the exposure to the burning sun, all told on the poor fellow. He became raving mad; no medical skill could save him, and he died in terror, believing the cobra was killing him.

It is easy to say, though somewhat difficult to act up to, but the best plan when facing a snake is to be self-possessed. The first impulse on seeing a snake is to hurry out of the way; but it is a fact worth knowing and remembering, that wild beasts and reptiles will, as a rule, turn and flee from human beings. If injured, of course they will turn upon you and strike; and then woe to your humanity, unless you have good weapons and can use them well! I have seen hundreds of cobras in my garden, and my approach caused them to slink away into the grass; but my advice is, Don't irritate them, for if they show fight, it is a matter of life or death for one of the two. I was walking once by the seaside, carrying a gun, with the hope of shooting rabbits. The shore was covered with a thick weed which had its roots in the sandy soil, and made it rather difficult to progress; the leaves of the weed were of a thick, fleshy nature, a favorite food of rabbits. Tramping along, with my gun under my arm, I became aware all at once of a huge black cobra springing out of a hole, and in a defiant manner disputing my way. He was about three yards from me, and I was, therefore, out of reach of his stroke. I remained perfectly motionless and hesitated to fire lest I should wound him, for then he might have the advantage of me, from the peculiar character of the ground: so, as I said, I stood perfectly still. For two or three minutes we looked at one another, the cobra swaying himself to and fro with a slight hiss. Then, with a parting hiss, he shut up his hood and disappeared into the hole. I made a detour and passed on safely, feeling that, under the circumstances, the wisest course had been "to let well"—or the snake—"alone."

Some years ago when in England I spent a day at the "Zoo," and chanced to be in the reptile house at the snakes' feeding time. My attention was particularly arrested by a snake (not of the cobra species) which had a fine rock pigeon put into its cage for its meal. I determined to wait and witness the whole process—which lasted fully half an hour—from beginning to end. The snake was coiled round the branch of a tree inside the cage, and the pigeon was pecking away at some grain placed before it. In a few minutes the snake uncoiled itself from the branch, and placed itself immediately facing the pigeon, which, as if heedless of its presence, continued to eat the grain. But as the moments passed it was evident that the pigeon knew what was in store for it! Whichever way it turned, at once the snake's face was in front of it, raised about six or eight inches from

the ground, its long sharp tongue darting out and a low suppressed hiss being audible.

Presently the poor bird's head and wings drooped altogether; it ceased to eat, and became as if paralysed. Then, with lightning rapidity, the snake made a spring and coiled itself two or three times round the pigeon. Harder, tighter, closer grew the pressure, till the victim was crushed to death. When the snake was assured of this it uncoiled itself, and the bird lay dead before it. Then followed a curious process of licking the body over with mucus, and after what appeared to be a somewhat painful effort, the pigeon disappeared, and, from the protuberance, its position could easily be defined in the belly of the snake. The latter, having glutted itself, resumed its former position round the branch of the tree, and there rest d and slept till the process of digestion was over, when it would be ready for another meal.—*Argosy*.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Shelburne has an industry in prospect that bids fair to assume large proportions. The *Halifax Chronicle* gives the following interesting statements' the result of a conversation with Mr. C. O. Foss with respect to it.

Between 1830 and 1840 some persons in Shelburne started to quarry granite, and shipped several cargoes to different parts of the United States, some going as far as Washington, where a number of buildings were constructed of Shelburne granite. At that time there was little or no tariff. Later on some granite was sent to Halifax and a couple of buildings were built with it, notably, T. & E. Kenny's handsome structure at the corner of George and Granville Street. Last summer, when the matter of paving the streets of Halifax came up and the city engineer reported that stone paving was the most suitable for the city, and later when the board of works advertised for tenders for 16,000 square yards of granite paving blocks, Mr. Henry Sorette, in the interests of the Shelburne granite quarry, was empowered to tender to supply the blocks at the rate of \$1.75 per square yard. Before the tender was made, however, Mr. Foss went to Boston and New York to examine the different kinds of street paving used there. He found that the Concord, N. H., granite blocks were by far the best and most satisfactory, and he then went to Concord and examined the granite quarries, where thousands and thousands of paving blocks were being cut for shipment to New York. He discovered by careful inspection that there was no material difference between the Shelburne and the Concord quarries, and from a sample of the former left in New York the result was an immediate enquiry for 700 tons of the Shelburne product in one contract.

So far the tenders have been signed by Mr. Sorette, but behind him are Messrs. C. O. Foss and F. B. Wade, of Bridgewater, and if circumstances warrant a joint stock company will be formed to prosecute the scheme.

After being satisfied of the high grade of the granite the above mentioned gentlemen secured the release from the Church of England glebe property at Hart's Point of a piece of land $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long on the coast and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, which is practically covered with bolder and ledge granite.

It is claimed for the Shelburne granite that it is extremely hard, it contains absolutely no deleterious matter, nothing to cause it to turn dark or cause streaks. It is very fine grain, the different constituent parts being most evenly and prettily distributed.

If the company secure a number of the contracts they have tendered for they will strip the quarry and will then be in a position to quarry building and monumental stone unequalled anywhere. The supply is practically limitless and a very large industry may possibly grow up in Shelburne granite quarrying.

FORT LAWRENCE DOCK.—The Marine Railway is still booming all along the line. At the Fort Lawrence Dock the work of excavation still goes on. The masonry for the hydraulic lifts as also the walls of the dock are beginning to assume large proportions. A line of rails has already been laid from the dock to a point about a mile above Long Lake, much freight has already passed over that portion of the road. The other line will be commenced early in the spring, in the meantime the work will be pushed forward vigorously, and it is expected much will be accomplished during the winter.—*Moncton Transcript*.

The evaporators (two) at Annapolis will shut down for this season on 1st December. Owing to scarcity of apples they are prevented from running into January as was intended, and as in ordinary seasons they will do on apples. Their capacity is over 1,000 bushels a day, using 100,000 bushels apples. Too large a quantity of apples that should have gone into the evaporators (this season) have been put up with apples for the English market. It is a significant fact that the districts that have furnished the least apples for the evaporators have turned out the most objectionable lots of apples for shipment. These evaporators will open in our country a large and almost unlimited market for some varieties of our small fruits—such as cherries, raspberries and blackberries—for the cultivation of which our soil cannot be surpassed in America. In some districts over the border portions of 20 to 30 acres of the farm are devoted to raising raspberries alone, for which they find a ready cash market at remunerative prices at their doors for evaporation. The best markets for these evaporated small fruits as well as apples, are in Great Britain and Europe, making us independent of the United States market, which must be ours too as soon as the protection walls are levelled. Let your motto be continents for Canada, and not as now Canada for monopolists.—*Kentville New Star*.

DEAL SHIPMENTS.—During the deal-shipping season of the current year, forty two vessels, aggregating 35,258 tons, have cleared from the port of Parraboro, taking 42,566,186 feet of deals.—*Leader*.

DAVID ROCHE, HOUSE, SHIP AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

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The Best Agencies, the Freshest and Largest Stock in the City.

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WHOLESALE,

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.

Ask your dealers for the Old Reliable, the
Amherst Goods.

WE ARE ALSO THE LEADING RUBBER HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES.

CITY CHIMES.

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held in the committee room of the House of Assembly on Tuesday evening; Dr. Allison presided. Sir Adams Archibald, who was unable to be present, sent a paper on the progress and work of the Society, which was read by the Secretary. At the next meeting Senator Power will read a paper on Richard John Uniacke.

Hollis Street is now illuminated in fine style by a row of electric lights supplied by the Halifax Illuminating and Motor Company. They extend from the Queen Building to the Queen Hotel, and make that part of Hollis Street as brilliant as any one can desire. This will enable people who are obliged to extend their shopping hours after night-fall to do so with greater comfort than heretofore, as well as being a boon to the general public.

Not quite two weeks to Christmas! How time flies! The shop windows are very attractive, and what with cold weather and the yearly-recurring question of "what would be a suitable present for a gentleman," we begin to think the festive season must be upon us in reality. As to presents for gentlemen, of course it is much nicer when a girl wants to give an acceptable present for her to think it out for herself. It adds much to the value of a gift in the eyes of the recipient for it to be not only the work of the hands, but also of the brain. There is no reason, however, why one should not give or take a good idea occasionally, and by working it out according to one's own fancy make it distinctively individual. Let the gift be of your own dainty work, and if the design originates in your own pretty head it will be all the better. Be sure it is something that will be useful as well as pretty, and it will not fail to be appreciated.

This season promises to be a musical one. There will be more Orpheus concerts than usual, and in addition to these Miss Louise Laine proposes to give song recitals in Orpheus Hall during the winter. This favorite songstress will have the co-operation of Herr Doering and Frau Marianna Doering Brauer, Mr. Porter and Herr Klugensfeld. The three recitals will be under the distinguished patronage of General Sir John Ross and Lieut.-Governor Daly. The music-loving public will not be slow to take advantage of these evenings. The first recital will take place early in January.

Our Society, the new weekly paper devoted to you and me and the post, made its bow to the public early last Saturday morning. In make up it somewhat resembles THE CRITIC, but is not quite so large. It is filled with interesting society chit-chat and will very probably fill a long-felt want in Halifax. The editors expect to enlarge the paper as soon as possible and make it deeply interesting to their readers. Dartmouth, Charlottetown, Windsor, Pictou, and Yarmouth are represented in its columns, which will enable people in different parts of the Province to obtain news of what their acquaintances and friends are doing. We wish the new venture success.

Invitations are out for a children's fancy dress party at Cambridge House on the 30th. Mrs. Leigh's former entertainments of this kind have been so successful that not only the children, but the big brothers and sisters who have been fortunate enough to be bidden are eagerly looking forward to a good time on next Tuesday fortnight. The dance will without doubt be a pretty sight, as owing to Miss Ghiska's good offices the "light fantastic toe" is tripped quite as gracefully by the little folk as by their seniors.

Last Friday evening the Academy of Music was filled with a fashionable audience, the occasion being a complimentary benefit to Mr. Tyrone Power. The play was "Daddy Hardacre," in which Miss Grant took the leading part.

"The Mariner's Return" and "Bombastes Furioso" formed the bill at the Academy of Music on Monday night. The performance was given by St. Mary's Y. M. T. A. & B. Society in good style, and was witnessed by a large audience.

The Y. M. C. A. winter programme is as follows:—Dec. 16. Lecture—Rev. Dyon Hague, M.A., "Some Sights in London." Jan. 13. Lecture—A. H. McKay, B. A., B. Sc., "Electricity," (with experiments.) Feb. 10. Lecture—Arch. McMechan, B. A., Ph. D., "A Young Man's Influence." March 10. Lecture—Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General, "Politics Considered as a Fine Art." March 24. Lecture—Mr. E. D. King, Q.C., "Among the Hebrides and Highlands of Scotland." April 7. Literary and Musical.

The ice on the First Dartmouth Lake and on Maynard's Lake was splendid on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The rain on Sunday put it out of condition for that day. Many people from Halifax went over on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and enjoyed the first skating of the season.

COMMERCIAL.

Nothing has occurred during the week under consideration to alter the general conditions of trade, which continue to be steady, and a very fair volume of business has been accomplished.

The cold snap that set in on the 1st inst. still holds out, and the thermometer has hovered about the zero point and bids fair to remain there for some time. Scores of coasting vessels lying in this harbor are now taking freights at lower rates, as they are anxious to start for home before their

respective harbors freeze up for the winter. Already ice is reported to be forming in many of the outports, and it will not be long here before the rivers, lakes, harbors, etc., will be sealed for about five months. In the meanwhile goods, provisions and supplies of all kinds must be forwarded to the several consumptive points by land. The roads throughout the provinces are generally in an excellent condition, and only a good fall of snow is now needed to produce upon the various landscapes in all parts of the province innumerable sleighs whisking in every direction either containing travellers or pleasure-seekers or heavily laden with manufactured goods going from, and country produce, fish, etc., on the way to the metropolis. The woodsman's axe will swing merrily in the forest. The prospects for a heavy business being done this year are, therefore, very encouraging. The city retail trade is steadily improving and will in all probability show increased activity up to the holidays. Remittances are variously reported, but on the whole a spirit of disappointment is manifested—not more so however perhaps than is customary at this season of the year. Business men generally like to find a balance to their credit as possible in cash either in their own hands or in those of their bankers at the close of the year, and therefore will not make payments that can be postponed before that important date.

The Argentine Conference in London made considerable progress on Tuesday, but the great divergence of the English and foreign members of the committee on the nature of the relief to be suggested to the government resulted in the withdrawal of Herr Hauseman and Colan Danver, the French delegate. The split in the committee depressed Argentine securities. The English delegates continued the discussion and arrived at a unanimous decision which was imparted to the Governor of the bank. They oppose any concession to the Government of the Argentine Republic involving preference. The committee advise the funding of the coupons of the national and external bonds of the Republic for three years, during which time the greatest possible amount of the inflated currency will be withdrawn and burned. This will give breathing time and will prevent a stoppage on the payment of interest. The proposed new funding bonds will be secured by the customs receipts. It is expected that their value will be immediately within ten per cent. of par. The committee concluded that if each exchange were only at par or even at a moderate premium the Argentine Government could be pronounced solvent. The *Times* thinks the above will reassure holders of Argentine securities, and says it is not too much to hope that with time and prudent management, the Argentine Republic may yet have a prosperous career.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Dec. 5.	Week Prev.	Dec. 5	Dec. 5	Dec. 5	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States	321	233	281	273	238	9501	10453	9139	8977
Canada	27	36	35	35	29	1516	1517	1601	1204

DRY GOODS.—Business in wholesale circles is quiet, but the recent cold snap has caused quite an influx of sorting orders for heavy goods, such as flannels, blankets, men's woollen under-wear, etc. The cotton mills are still diversifying their products in order to compete with English goods. One of the latest new lines turned out by the Montreal Cotton Company is red sateen, which is acknowledged by foreign agents to be equal to the imported article. In cotton goods there has been an advance in linings besides the rise already reported.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The market for pig iron on spot is exceedingly dull although there is not much change in values which have an easy tone in sympathy with the demoralized condition of the British and American markets. Late cable advices from Glasgow show a marked decline in the prices of warrants, which are quoted as low as 46s 11d., which is the lowest point touched for a long time and a drop of 19s. from top prices. In metals both ingot copper and tin are easier and lower.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour in the local market moves along quietly with nothing striking to note. There is a quiet but steady jobbing business doing in small lots with now and then odd sales, making business fairly satisfactory while the tone is steady. Deerebom's cable reports wheat dull and corn quiet. French country markets firm. The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says:—English wheats are firm. In London prices average stationary, but in some of the provincial markets values have advanced 6s. Foreign wheats are weak on large arrivals of Russian and Indian. Oats, beans and peas are firm. There is a good enquiry for fine American corn at 26s. Round corn is held for 24s. 3d. At to-day's market a small business was done in wheats. Prices were steady. American flour was in good request and prices were very firm. Fiat corn was 1s. and round corn 6d. better. Oats rose 3d. Rye, beans and peas showed a fractional advance. In the United States' markets breadstuffs have been very quiet and without change.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market remains quiet without any change in prices. Very little is doing. In Liverpool there was no change in provisions. In Chicago the provision market continued quiet. Pork declined 30c. and hogs 5c.

BUTTER.—The butter market rules unchanged with a good demand in a jobbing way for fine collections suitable for grocers' trade. These move out readily. Outside of this trade the market rules quiet, but values are generally steady.

CHEESE.—The market remains about the same, and the position, generally speaking, is still more or less indefinite. With the exception of an odd transaction that we have noted now and then no business can be cited as having been actually put through of late. Orders, however, as already noted are very firm in their views.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—In this market sugar keeps very quiet with sales confined to a strictly hand-to-mouth business. Montreal refineries are selling at 6½c. per lb., but for a large quantity that figure might be shaded. Yellows are quoted at the refineries there at 5c. to 5½c. Nothing is doing

in molasses here. The sale is reported at Montreal of 200 puncheons imported from New York at 33½c. at four months. The Montreal Trade Bulletin remarks:—"A new feature in the molasses deal is the importation of 200 puncheons of Barbadoes molasses from New York, the sale of which was made on this market a few days ago at 33½c. four months, and we quote 33½c. to 36½c. as to quantity. This is quite a surprise to most of the men in the trade who were expecting Barbadoes molasses to move in just an opposite direction, namely, from Canada to the United States; still they may take that course after all, although at the moment things do not favor such a movement." The New York Commercial Bulletin says:—"With scarcely any foreign stock here and the domestic not in favor, the position of old goods affords basis for only a narrow and unimportant market, with prices doubtful. Trade in new crop domestic, however, is fairly under way for the season and doing reasonably well. The prospective magnitude of the crop and the certainty that the bulk of it will be hurried along is an opposing factor to any very full rates, but consumption is wide enough now to maintain a fair demand, and buyers take the market as they find it when new wants arise. There has been quite a good movement of domestic to-day, and we also learn of 234 puncheons Barbadoes at 24c. long price for Canada."

TEA is very quiet here just now, and what little is doing is confined to supplying the regular consumptive demand. It is a pretty difficult matter to hunt up any new business of consequence in the tea trade, the only sale we heard of in Japan since our last report was a lot of 100 pkgs of good drawing tea at 15½c. per lb. In blacks and greens there is a very limited business passing. We quote Japan at 12½c. up to 21½c. for common to fine. The New York Commercial Bulletin says:—"Complaints may still be heard from the selling side of the market, but mainly where there are holdings wholly or in part speculative, owners apparently wanting rapid culmination of strengthening factors. As a rule, however, the trade, accepting the idea of a market now turned toward a healthier general condition, are content that the improvement should work out naturally and in solid lasting form. Advices from abroad are looked upon as supporting so far as cost of goods and their movement is concerned, and the desirable stock here, especially if Japan and Oolong, are well located for good control. No first-hand sales made public to-day."

COFFEE.—"There is little or nothing to chronicle this week in this article, buyers will not buy at present price, and holders will not sell under them. The receipts at Rio continue small, and at Santos large. The States trade position is as follows:—Stock at Rio 147,000 bags, same time last year 144,000 bags, total visible supply 328,039 bags, last year same date 416,247 bags. Crop receipts up to Nov. 27, 1,179,000 bags, last year same date 861,000 bags. There has been some little movement in coffee in Montreal since our last issue, some Maracaibo and Jamaica having been sold to Western houses, and a lot of Jamaica having changed hands in this city. Orders, however, are not going forward for coffee, as with the approach of January everyone wants to get their stock down as low as possible. There is a scarcity of coffee at Maracaibo, and no consignments are expected for about a month yet from that place."

FISH OILS.—Montreal advises under date of 9th inst.—Several large lots of Newfoundland cod oil were placed last week at 36c., but to-day holders are firm at 38c. for round lots, and 39c. to 40c. for smaller quantities. One firm has bought up about 1,100 to 1,500 bbls. of late, and as he has a pretty strong backer, it is said that any one who wants cod oil after this will have to pay for it. A quiet business has transpired in steam refined seal oil, prices remaining firm at 51c. for round quantities up to 52c. and 52½c. for smaller lots. Cod liver oil is in very limited request, but prices are steady at 50c. to 55c. for Newfoundland, and 80c. to 85c. for Norway. Some Newfoundland cod oil is being put up after the same style as Norway, and appears to be giving good satisfaction." Gloucester, Mass., Dec. 9th.—"Cod oil 27 to 30 cts. per gal.; medicine oil 60 cts.; blackfish oil 55 cts.; menhaden oil 23 cts.; livers 30 cts. per bucket."

FISH.—The fishing season having closed, and both external and internal demand being extremely slow, no business has been accomplished during the week in this line. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal Dec. 9th.—"The past week has been a very quiet one, business being limited to small jobbing sales at about former prices. Labrador herring have been placed at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl. in small lots, and shore herring at \$4.75 to \$5 as to quality. In green and dried cod business is small owing to scarcity of supplies. Green cod is firm at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl. A few cars are offered from Halifax at f. o. b. prices which would cost \$5.25 to \$5.50, laid down here. Dry cod is firm at \$5.25 to \$5.50, last sales being reported at the inside figure. As there is so little to be had prices possess a purely nominal status. Sea trout remains quiet at \$8 to \$9 per bbl. Newfoundland salmon is quoted at \$14 per bbl. and at \$21 per tierce. The market for fresh fish is quiet, and prices of cod and haddock keep high. Yarmouth bladders are unchanged at \$1.25 per 100. The demand continues good for boneless cod at 7c. to 8c. per lb. and boneless fish 5c. Finnan haddies 7½c. to 8c. per lb." Gloucester Mass., Dec. 9th.—"We quote New Georges codfish at \$5.87 to \$6 a qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Bank \$5.00 for large and \$4.50 for small; Shore \$5.50 and \$4.50 for large and small. Flemish Cap \$5.50. Dry Bank \$5.75, medium \$5.50. French codfish \$6 per qtl. Phillips Beach codfish \$7 per qtl.; cured cusk at 4.00 per qtl; hake, \$2.25; haddock, \$3.25; heavy salted pollock, \$2.25, and English-cured do. \$2.75 per qtl.; Labrador herring \$6.50 bbl.; medium split \$5.00; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$3.50; round Eastport. \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut head \$3; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$11.00; tongues \$10.00; mallow \$3.50; trout \$14.00; California salmon \$15.00; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16. Halibut fins \$15; shad \$12; Port of Spain, Trinidad,—Nov. 19th.—"The S. S. Loanda brought a small

shipment of Yarmouth Curo, which we sold at \$29.00 Drums Extra Large, \$26.00 Medium, and \$18.00 Haddock. Since then we have placed the Lockeport Cargo per Josephine at \$24.00 Tierces, \$6.75 Boxes and \$14.00 Haddock, and have now on offer the Cargo per Florence M Smith, which arrived yesterday from Lunenburg. The Advance from same part is now on the way from Barbados, but as stocks are at present ample, we shall probably despatch her elsewhere. Both Mackerel and Herring are saleable."

THE NEW TARIFF on Eggs.—Some one has advised the Canadian egg raisers to get the eggs from their hens when they command high prices in Boston and New York; and then they won't feel that extra five cents a dozen which the new tariff imposes.

We think we hear them reply, "well that's pretty poor comfort when the hens and pullets too instead of laying are simply standing around looking and asking for more corn." Please keep in mind if you feed them much corn you won't get an egg, that is a certain fact.

If we could only get an egg a day or even every other day at this season we would soon get rich, says many a party who keeps hens. John T. Porter, of Swathmore, Pa., offers hints to such that they might profitably try.

He writes I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass. "In the contest which began on the 1st. of January last I began under many difficulties. I had never used Sheridan's Condition Powder and was pretty much out of conceit with any food or powder to make hens lay. My hen house was not well heated, but for all that I determined to give the matter a full vote and a fair count. I soon saw increase enough to encourage the use of Sheridan's Condition Powder, prize or no prize. The result proved I was the sixteenth winner. I kept on using the Powder about three times each week after the contest, and find that during the first 23 days of this month my 22 black Minorca Hens did what I should have presumed an impossibility. I will make affidavit that under the influence of your Powder, the product was 17 eggs. Now I am fully aware that this means nearly 21 eggs per hen in 23 days; but these are the facts never the less and facts which would have made me the first prize winner could it have occurred during the contest. I challenge the world to excel it and am willing to enter the list with any who will agree for a prize of \$200.00 and to use a given quantity per hen of your incomparable Powder. I would not be without it though it cost five dollars per lb." I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., will send free to any one keeping hens, full particulars of this year's premium offers on request.

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

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		CODFISH.	
SUGARS.		Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.50
Cut Leaf	8	Bank	4.00 to 4.25
Granulated.....	6½ to 6¾	Bay	4.00 to 4.20
Circle A	6½	SALMON, No. 1	18.00 to 19.00
White Extra C.....	6	HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.75 to 3.00
Standard.....	5½ to 5¾	HAKE	2.00 to 2.25
Extra Yellow C.....	5½ to 5¾	PISK	2.00 to 1.50
Yellow C.....	5½ to 5¾	COLLOCK	1.50
TEA.		HAKE SOUND, per lb.	12½
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19	COD OIL A.....	25
" Fair.....	20 to 23		
" Good.....	25 to 29		
" Choice.....	31 to 33		
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38		
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39		
MOLASSES.			
Barbadoes	35 to 38		
Demerara.....	34 to 38		
Diamond N.....	48		
Porto Rico.....	35 to 36		
Cienfuegos.....	33		
Trinidad.....	33 to 34		
Antigua.....	33 to 34		
Tobacco, Black.....	28 to 44		
" Bright	42 to 58		
BISCUITS.			
Pilot Bread	3.15		
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½		
Soda.....	6½		
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½		
Faucy	8 to 15		
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.			
Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.60 to 5.00		
" Greenstein.....	3.50 to 5.00		
Oranges, new Jamaica.....	7.00		
Lemons, per case.....	8.00		
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	5.00		
Onions, American, per lb.....	3½		
" Canadian	2¼ to 2½		
Dates, boxes, new.....	6		
Raisins, Valencia.....	7 to 8		
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	12		
" small boxes.....	11 to 13		
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	none		
Pineapples, per doz.....	2.50		
Bananas, per bunch.....	2.50		
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.			
FISH FROM VESSELS.			
MACKEREL.—			
Extra	21.00 to 26.00		
No. 1.....	22.00 to 24.00		
" 2 large.....	20.00 to 22.00		
" 2.....	18.00 to 19.00		
" 3 large.....	17.00 to 18.00		
" 3.....	16.00 to 17.00		
Small.....	7.50		
HERRING.—			
No. 1 Shore July.....	4.50 to 4.75		
No. 1, August, Round.....	2.75 to 3.00		
" September.....	2.75 to 3.00		
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	none		
Bay of Islands, Split.....	2.25 to 2.50		
" Round.....	none		
ALWIGS, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25		

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR.

Manitoba Highest Grade Patents	6.25 to 6.35
High Grade Patents	6.35 to 6.50
Good 90 per cent Patents.....	6.10 to 6.15
Straight Grade.....	5.90 to 6.05
Superior Extras.....	4.80 to 4.95
Good Seconds.....	4.50 to 4.60
Graham Flour.....	4.60 to 5.00
Oatmeal.....	5.00 to 5.10
" Rolled.....	5.15 to 5.30
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.25 to 3.35
Rolled Wheat.....	5.0
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	20.00 to 21.50
Shorts	23.00 to 25.00
Middlings	28.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn	32.00 to 33.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulse	31.00 to 32.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.60 to 2.00
Pot barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	52 to 53
P. E. I. Oats.....	51 to 52
Hay per ton.....	12.00 to 13.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.00 to 13.00
" Am. Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	17.00 to 17.50
" American, clear.....	18.00 to 19.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
" Prime Mess.....	12.00 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	none

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

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" Western.....	18 to 10
" old.....	7 to 12
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	10
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OLIVE.

It was a very unhappy young face that looked out of the window of a house in a quiet London square. One might almost fancy, looking at Olive Deening's pathetic eyes, that something dreadful had happened, but really the child was too young to know the meaning of real sorrow, and probably when it did come she would not look half so sad. She was only a little tired that afternoon, a little out of heart over things in general. She would like to go out and see the world, like other girls of her age, in place of working hard as she did all day, giving and taking painting lessons, helping her mother to keep house, running up and down after the boarders, remembering everyone's whims and crotchets.

Mrs. Deering would not like to be described as keeping a boarding-house, but she was glad to take a few nice people who were privately recommended to her into her pretty house.

She was an officer's daughter, an officer's widow. When her husband died in India, leaving her with a very small income and a baby girl of three years old, she had taken the child home and brought her up in a little old-world Normandy town, where living was cheap, and her education could be had for almost nothing.

Then, when the girl was nineteen, they had come to London. Olive wanted to study at South Kensington, to see England. She was tired of foreign life.

"Our people were all English, mother dear," she had said, and so they had come home; but now, after a lapse of a year, Mrs. Deering was not sure she had done wisely.

In times gone by she had had friends in London. But it was a quarter of a century since she had gone out to her father in India, and she found great changes everywhere.

The friends of her youth were most of them scattered, or dead, or changed.

Still there were just a few here and there who remembered her, and who were ready enough with help and advice.

If she were to take a nice house in a pleasant, open neighborhood she might easily get some nice people to live with her. They would do their best for her; and they had been as good as their word.

Mrs. Deering, for all her soft, gentle ways, was a first-rate manager. She and Olive in their long residence abroad had picked up many pretty things, and the roomy, comfortable house in the Square was never empty.

But it all wanted a great deal of thinking and planning, of downright hard work, and to Mrs. Deering, so long accustomed to foreign prices, London seemed to run away with money.

In this second year of her tenancy rent and taxes, gas and coals, began to haunt her. It distressed her too that her pretty Olive was not able to go out to make suitable friends.

The girl was very pretty. If she had her chances like other girls, could see and be seen, she would marry well. And where is the mother who would not like to see her daughter marry well?

And this morning's post has brought an invitation for Olive to a Mrs. Mannsell's. Mr. Mannsell was an artist of some repute, and with a great deal of money independently of his profession.

His wife was a gay, good-natured woman, very fond of young people in general and of Olive in particular. And Olive enjoyed going there, the house was so full of pretty things, the atmosphere so free from any anxious thought of ways and means; but—and this it is that has brought the sorrowful look to the girl's pretty face, crowning all her other troubles—she has no frock to go in, no money to buy one.

She is but a girl, and she has few pleasures; we must not be hard on her for taking such a trifle as this to heart. In ten years' time she will probably wonder at herself for having fretted over it, but to-day it is a very real trouble.

And she has borne it so well—before her mother has declared that she does not particularly care about going at all, that she will be just as happy at home. It is only now in the afternoon, when she has a few minutes' breathing time before Mrs. Hamilton and Miss Perry come in for their tea, and when she ought to be writing her refusal to Mrs. Mannsell, that she has broken down.

It is hard, very hard, that for want of a few shillings she must say "No" to this bit of pleasure.

Miss Churchill will be there, of course, beautifully dressed as usual, and looking lovely; but Olive thinks privately that if she were dressed like Constance she would not look amiss. If she could only manage any way! Even while she was composing her letter to Mrs. Mannsell, she was at the same time wondering how much would make a dress; so many yards at so much.

"I could make it myself, I am sure; but, heigho! what is the use of thinking?"

It was a chilly May evening, the outlook into the little square was rather dismal. There were few passers-by; an organ was grinding out a waltz tune at the corner, an "old clo'" man, bag on back, was going his rounds, as he did every day at this hour. He was by this time as familiar a figure to Olive Deering as the lamp-post opposite. And this afternoon she took somehow a particular interest in him.

"I wonder—I wonder," she said aloud, and then her face brightened, and she clapped her hands. "The very thing!" she cried.

"Mother, dear, may I?"

It was half an hour later, and Olive was on her knees on the rug by her mother, the firelight catching reflections in her dark hair and blue eyes.

"Dear child, of course I should be only too glad you had the pleasure, but I don't like the idea, darling."

"Oh, mother, Jane would come with me. It would be all right. Mother, dear, do let me?"

And, of course, her mother kissed the pleading face, and promised she should do as she liked.

"You grow so like that picture of your grandmother, Olive," she said with a little sigh. "I often wish your father could see you; he thought so much of his mother."

"And she died when he was quite a boy."

"Yes, poor thing! I am afraid she had rather a sad life; she married your grandfather against her father's wish, and he disowned her."

"Poor grandmother! I wonder what has become of all her people."

"I don't know. I never heard much about them; your father did not like talking of them. He was very indignant at the way his mother had been treated."

"No wonder. Poor, dear grandmother! No; I shall never want to see any of her people, even if they are alive."

A little narrow street, a short-cut between two great thoroughfares; a street with many second hand shops, books, old furniture, old silver and china. Two young men coming arm in arm along the narrow pavement.

One tall, thin, fair, just a little trace of languid affectation in appearance and manner. The other broadly built and big, with a cheer, open face and honest eyes, a country gentleman every inch of him.

"What a queer, dismal street, Arthur," he says. "I don't know that I should walk across here at night from choice."

"Oh, it's all right; I pick up all sorts of things here for my studio; armour and costumes, and one thing or another. Now, there, I call that a lovely bit of color."

Arthur Faithful pulled up his friend before a shop with costumes on one side, old silver and china on the other.

"Where?" said Lawrence Waldron, staring vacantly before him.

"Where! My dear fellow, have you absolutely no artistic sense? Why, that yellow brocade, to be sure; it is simply perfect; you don't see such stuff nowadays," and Mr. Faithful put on his eyeglasses the better to admire it.

"You mean that old yellow frock hanging up in the corner. Well, I daresay if I were to see it on a woman," admitted Lawrence dubiously, "I might admire it."

"I must have it," declared Arthur excitedly. "It is a splendid piece of color."

Mr. Waldron shrugged his shoulders good-temperedly, as he followed his friend into the stuffy little shop. He could not understand Arthur's crazes. It seemed to him rather ridiculous for a man to be interested in brocades, and ribbons, and laces.

But nevertheless he was very fond of Arthur, and willing to gratify his whims.

"That brocade, sir?"

Mr. Faithful was evidently a well-known customer, the old man behind the counter greeted him with such effusion.

"It's a splendid piece of stuff, sir."

It was a dress in the fashion of fifty years before, so narrow in the skirt that you might almost wonder how anyone could get into it, with a low bodice and a waist under the armpits. Lovely stuff certainly, as thick as a board, with rich orange-colored flowers raised on a pale yellow ground. There was something very touching about this quaint little bit of finery, that no doubt had become a beauty long ago, hanging up now in this dirty little shop.

"Now, where did you get this, Marks?"

"Pretty, ain't it, sir? You'd almost wonder at anyone with taste parting with it."

"Oh, everyone is not like you and me," laughed Arthur. "Here's my friend, Mr. Waldron, would have passed by without noticing it."

"Indeed, sir," said the old man, with a bow towards Lawrence; "some gentlemen are like that. As to where I got it, Mr. Faithful, it's not my place to speak of my customers, but it's no harm to say I got it along with a bundle of other things—ordinary wear—from a young lady, a real lady, and a handsome one too, but wanting money, as I should say."

"By Jove! that's a common complaint these hard times," said Arthur, standing in another position so as to let a different light fall on the yellow frock. "I hope you gave her a decent price."

"Well, sir, I think I did what was fair. I'm pretty fair always."

"What are you asking for it?"

"Well, to you, sir—" He named a sum that seemed to Lawrence Waldron, although he was a rich man, an absurdity for what he called, in his own mind, "an old rag;" but Arthur seemed quite satisfied.

"Very well, I'll take it myself, if you'll make it up."

"I'm so pleased to get this; it's just what I wanted," he said when they got out in the street. "You'll see what a picture I'll make of it."

"I wonder if he gave that girl half he asked you."

"Not he."

"And yet he calls himself fair."

"Yes, he's fair enough; but what would you have? He's got to make his profit."

"Well, it seems to me a monstrous thing for a girl—a lady, as he says—to go to a place like that selling her things."

"Oh, lots of girls do it; a governess or something of that sort," said Arthur lightly.

He was not a young gentleman particularly interested in poor girls. He liked women of the world with artistic gowns and dainty surroundings.

"You are coming to the Mannsells' to-night, Lawrence?"

"I shall be very glad."

"They are delightful people. Their house is always a treat to go to, and they generally have some pretty women."

"What about that girl, that heiress you used to write to me about?"

"Miss Churchill?" The young fellow's face flushed a little. "Oh, she's there still; you'll see her to-night; but, my dear fellow, she would not look at me; she says I'm a trifle. She's horribly in earnest herself. She's always off to the East end taking conkey classes, or night schools, or something of that sort. She takes me with her sometimes to all sorts of unsavory places, and she is disgusted with me because I cannot pretend to like them. Modern women are gone crazy, I think, about these sort of things."

Mr. Waldron laughed.

"I should think she was a fine girl. I'll see you married to her yet, Arthur."

"I don't think so." Arthur shrugged his shoulders. "She has a fine scorn of me. Now you are just the sort of fellow she would fancy; a model country gentleman, always sensible and in earnest. She'll be delighted with your building and draining, and so on. Oh, you'd be an excellent couple. That lovely old house of yours ought to have a stately lady like Constance Churchill to reign over it. Yes, I prophesy that is how things will fall out. It is not for nothing we are going to this party to-night."

Mrs. Mannsell had a delicious old house at Chelsea—a house all brown-stained floors and latticed windows. There was a garden-room with a flight of steps leading out on to a pretty sloping grass-plot, in the midst of which there was a lilac bush, which, this sweet May evening, was absolutely bending with fragrant bloom. The drawing-room was upstairs, a long room running all the length of the house, with pannelled walls, with low, cushioned window-seats, with tall, moon-faced daisies and palms everywhere.

Mrs. Mannsell's parties were very popular. She knew the right sort of people to get together, and she never had too many. Arthur Faithful said she might always be counted on to have pretty woman, and that young gentleman considered himself no mean judge of beauty.

He and his friend were a little late this evening. They had got talking over old college days and had forgotten the time, and when they reached Chelsea the rooms were already full.

A tall girl in grey silk, with peeps of blush color about it, was playing the violin. A handsome girl, though a little cold-looking, with large, clear eyes, and a stately head crowned with fair plaits.

"There," whispered Arthur, "is Constance Churchill."

Mr. Waldron looked at her critically. In spite of his friend's talk he was convinced he was in love with this girl, and he was obliged to confess he showed his taste.

And then Mrs. Mannsell came hurrying to meet them. Arthur Faithful was a great pet of hers. He advised her about her draperies and her gowns; told her where to get the little artistic trifles for her house her soul delighted in; and in return she laid herself out to get him well established in life, inviting pretty girls and rich girls to meet him, talking to him like a mother as to what he ought to do.

As the three stood together waiting for the music to cease, Mr. Waldron looked about him, admiring the harmonious coloring of the pretty room, the picturesque dresses of the woman. This kind of thing was rather new to him. He did not come up to town much, and society about the Court was a very different thing to Mrs. Mannsell's artistic set. And then, all at once his attention was caught by a girl sitting with her back to a stand of palms; a girl in a white frock, with yellow roses at her waist and in the crown of black braids round her pretty head.

And he heard Arthur say:

"Who is she? Where does she come from? Dear Mrs. Mannsell, you have surpassed yourself this time."

"She is a Miss Deering—Miss Olive Deering. Yes, she is very pretty, and I am very fond of her; but Arthur, you must not admire her too much."

"Why not?"

"Because she is not for such as you; her face is her fortune literally. There, Constance has finished playing; go and talk to her."

"I would much rather stay with you. Miss Churchill is so severe on poor humanity; she looks upon me as a piece of useless frivolity."

"It is very good of her to take any interest in you at all."

"Of course."

Arthur Faithful shrugged his shoulders, but he went, and Lawrence, watching him across the room, certainly thought Miss Churchill received him coldly.

But he had not much time to look at them, for Mrs. Mannsell was bringing him over to the girl in the white frock.

Somehow Olive had got her frock and come to the party, and she was enjoying herself thoroughly. She had had a glimpse of herself in one of the long mirrors, and had thought with a little blush that she looked—well, nice. And everyone had been kind to her, and this big young man was very pleasant. And so the girl's lovely blue eyes darkened, and the color grew brighter in her fair cheeks.

Arthur Faithful looking at her across the room pronounced her "divine," and told Miss Churchill so.

"She is lovely, and as nice as she is pretty," said that lady calmly. "You had better come and be introduced to her," and she brought him across the room.

Arthur had not quite meant that, but he found it agreeable enough to sink into a low chair beside Miss Deering, and who was to tell, as Constance Churchill moved quietly away, a stately figure in sweeping silvery robes, that her heart was aching sorely under that fair, smiling, indifferent face.

Certainly not Arthur Faithful, whose eyes followed her for a moment.

(To be Continued.)

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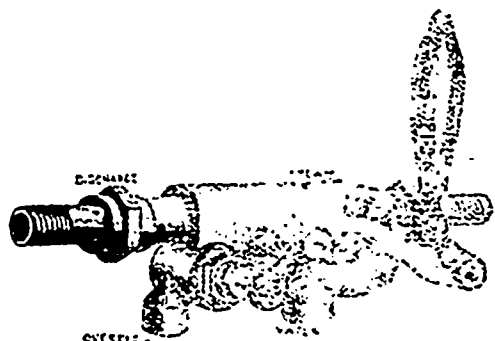
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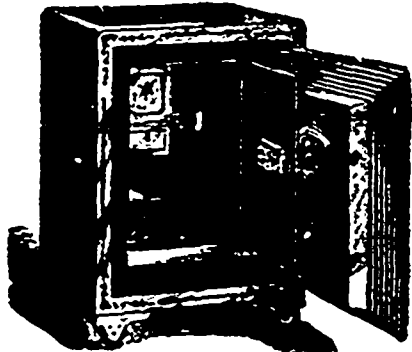
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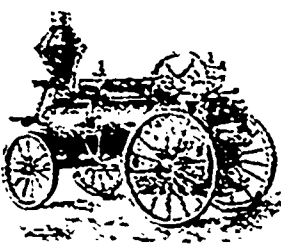
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MINING.

Items From Our Travelling Correspondent. TANGIER—Concluded.

At present there are only about 10 men at work gold mining at Tangier. Five of these are tributors, who are working upon the "Dunbrack" lead on the "Strawberry Hill" property; the others are working in the employ of Messrs Murphy and Burton on their property, formerly known as the "Kent." These gentlemen (Murphy & Burton) have been doing considerable prospecting for the last two years. Last winter they discovered about 50 ft. to the south of the old Levy lead, a 10 inch lead giving ore valued at 12 dwt. per ton. They are now working a lead about 10 ft. further to the south than that just mentioned. This lead, which was discovered by tributors, is from 5 to 8 inches wide, and 7 tons of ore taken out by the tributors gave an average yield of 1 oz. 16 dwt. There is one shaft house over a shaft of about 30 ft. in depth. This same lead was opened to the eastward some 20 or more years ago. Mr. Murphy is putting ten stamps into the Essex Co's mill, where his crushing will be done. It is to be hoped that he will make the mine pay, which he probably will, as he is a practical miner of great experience and can work a property on a small scale to good advantage.

Mr. S. J. Ritchie, President of the Central Ontario Railway, and a large proprietor of the nickel and iron mines in the Sudbury district, not content with securing his properties on terms that should yield him and his associates enormous returns, has turned his covetous eye on the Dominion Treasury, and in a letter to Sir John MacDonal, dated November 10th last, asks that his railway and proposed smelting works be heavily subsidised in order to secure the reduction and manufacture of the raw materials in Canada. His proposal is, as stated by the *Canadian Manufacturer*, "first, that the Government aid in the completion of the Central Ontario road from Coe Hill to Sudbury, the bonus to be of the usual amount, £6 000 a mile, and secondly that a guarantee of three per cent. be given on the stock of the steel plant." Some 240 miles of railway have still to be built, so that the subsidy asked for amounts to the snug sum of nearly \$1,500,000, while the guarantee of three per cent. on a proposed capital of \$5,000,000 for the mining and reduction works equals \$150,000 a year.

It is hinted that Mr. Ritchie is supported by the Standard Oil Company, one of the richest and most grasping trusts in the world, and his scheme is so evidently an attempt to secure a monopoly of the nickel mining industry that we feel it will never receive the serious attention of the Government, or be brought up in Parliament, as on its face it bears its own condemnation.

The nickel district is reported by Mr Archibald Blue, Chief of the Statistical Department of the Ontario Government, to extend over an area of several hundred square miles. Works are at present erected for the treatment of the ore by the Canadian Copper Company of Ohio, the Hussey Vivian Company of Swansea, Wales, and the Dominion Copper Company of Canada. Besides these, Mr. Krupp, of the celebrated Krupp Works of Germany, has been quietly investigating the district with a view to investment, and Thomas E. Edison, the great inventor, has secured through his expert, Mr. Sam G. Burn, large tracts of nickel lands and proposes to separate the metals by a simple and inexpensive process discovered by himself. These facts are proof sufficient that the great mineral wealth of the district has already attracted large capitalists, and that all the money needed to develop the mines and erect smelting and manufacturing works will be forthcoming from private sources as it is required.

The Government at present fosters the manufacture of steel and iron in the Dominion by the tariff and bonus system inaugurated, advantages that are open to every one, and Mr. Ritchie in asking for special favors is simply requesting the Government to aid in the promotion of a monopoly that would be at variance with the best interests of the country. This being clearly the case the Government should have no hesitation in promptly rejecting the proposals.

WINE HARBOR, GUYSDOWN CO.—Things are going ahead here. Mr. McNaughton's mill is nearly finished. He is at present crushing in the Edwards mill. The Napier Mining Company are pumping out the old Moore pit. They will be at work in the bottom some time next week. This pit gave some very good returns and there is every hope that it may do as well in the future as it has done in the past. Mr. Cameron is forming a company to work the Romkey lead at Barasois.

BROOKFIELD, COLCHESTER COUNTY—Mr. G. J. Goodhue, of Chicago, has been continuing his investigations into the value of the conglomerate deposits near Brookfield, and is having special tests of the rock made at the Hardman mill at Oldham under his direct supervision. If the yield comes up to his expectation it is probable that a mill will soon be put up on the property. At Pembroke the work of prospecting has been suspended on account of the cold weather, but a mill may be put up at Burnside this winter. By panning sights of gold are freely obtained, as many as forty to sixty per pan, but as the gold is very fine it may prove difficult to save by the usual mill process.

PALGRAVE GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Mr. Fisher, the manager of this company, is the possessor of a unique document, being a warrant from the Government to enter upon Hurricane Point and Island and to remove any buildings that may be erected thereon.

GAY'S RIVER—The 50 stamp mill now being built for the Coldstream Mining Company by the Truro Foundry and Machine Company is nearing completion, being now ready to receive the motors. It should be finished by the end of the year.

GOLDENVILLE.—There is not much doing here just at present. Mr. A. D. Williams and company are working on the old Rockville property with encouraging results. Some tributing is being done on the Striker lead on the "Chicago" property and the last quartz crushed yielded 17 dwts. per ton. Mr. J. H. McDonald is at work to the west of the Mayflower. His lead shows some nice gold.

KILLAG.—In our article on the sale of the Killag mine in the last issue of THE CRITIC we failed to give the size of the property, which is a very large one, extending 3,150 feet along the course of the lead by 1,500 feet across the metals. The large quantity of very rich drift that has been found on the property makes it almost a certainty that other, and perhaps more valuable leads than the one discovered yet remain to be found, and the great extent of the property gives room for the formation of several companies to thoroughly work it.

To the Editor of the Critic.—

In referring to the sale of the Killag mining property in your last issue, you were evidently misinformed on some points, as the amount expended by the previous owners (the Halifax Co.) was over twelve thousand dollars instead of two thousand dollars as reported. And it was only for want of means that we very reluctantly were obliged to stop the work of prospecting, finding as we had rich drift (extending fully two thousand feet on the property) of some 6 or 7 different lodes varying from 3 to 30 inches in thickness. Some of these drift boulders were rich enough to yield more than 20 ounces of gold to the ton, and I do not consider Mr. Stuart has found the richest lode in that district by any means. Yours truly,

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ANTIMONY.—The Hants Journal of the 26th of November contained a notice of the sale of Mr. John Sim's interest in the Rawden Antimony Mine. The property is evidently a very valuable one, being well developed and equipped, and capitalists looking for a good investment would do well to enquire into the merits of this mine. We hope to be able to give more details in regard to the property in a future issue.

PLEASANT RIVER.—A valuable lead is reported to have been discovered on the Pleasant River Mining Company's property. The vein is said to be four feet in thickness and well charged with the yellow metal.

In referring we presume to the above find, the *Bridgewater Enterprise* comments as follows:—"The new lead is a true fissure with a substantial four ft. working belt. This is simply a lead carrying gold and quartz, not quartz and gold, as is usual in most cases of mining. A hasty test from some ore experimented on gives a showing of from \$50 to \$2,000.00 per ton. A number of experts, strangers and visitors and last, but not least, the most prominent of our local gold mining men, pronounced this latest addition to the wealth of Lunenburg County second to no mine as yet discovered in Nova Scotia. In connection with this immense find several other well defined leads have been discovered showing iron, copper and galena on this property. We certainly feel bound to congratulate General Wilson on his investments made among us Blueoses. We note the General possesses not only the vim and shrewdness of the genuine business American, but carries with him the refinement and culture of a gentleman. We may add a gentleman who has faith enough in our County to make some big investments in other matters outside of gold and silver that will in short develop, if ourselves."

BROOKFIELD.—An exchange reports that the gold mine at Brookfield, Queens County, formerly owned by John McGuire and others, has been sold to an American Company, who intend working it. Judging from its past record the purchasers have secured a fine property.

The number of companies receiving or applying for letters patent under the N. S. Joint Stock Co's Act with the object of carrying on mining is significant of the growth of the business, as the following list will show:—Letters patent have been granted to the "Napier Mining Company, Ltd." which proposes to purchase, develop, work and sell gold mines. The capital of the company is \$120,000, and the incorporators are W. J. Fraser, of Halifax, R. P. Fraser, of Pictou, Frederick Taylor, of Lowell, Mass., J. E. Hardman, of Oidham, and E. W. Newcomb, of Hanfax.

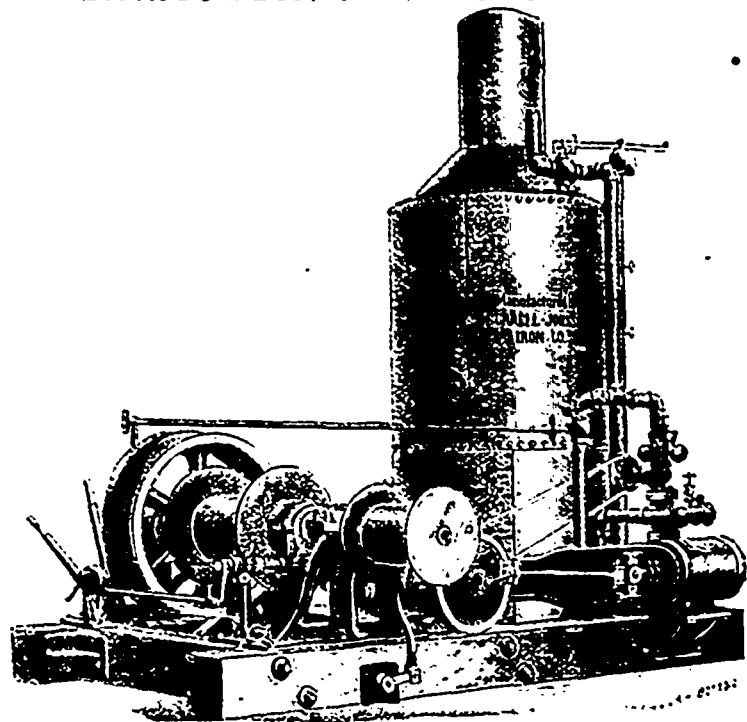
Letters patent have also been granted to the "North Star Mining Co., Ltd." with power to do a general mining and smelting business. The capital of the company is \$40,000, and the incorporators are H. K. Fisher, of Isaac's Harbor, R. Macdonald, W. G. Brookfield, W. H. Johnson and W. M. Cameron, of Halifax, G. Whittaker, of Mason, New Hampshire, and G. W. Churchill, of Hantsport.

Notice of application for incorporation has been given by the "Canadian Smelting and Refining Company," which proposes to do a general mining and smelting business, purchase ores for treatment, etc., etc. The proposed capital is \$100,000, the chief place of business Yarmouth, and the incorporators are E. K. Spinney, E. S. Williams, S. B. Murray, A. M. Perrin, E. F. Clements, G. E. Lavers and J. R. Wyman, of Yarmouth, and H. H. Brown, of Glasgow, Scotland.

The Gould Mining, Milling and Reduction Co., of Waverly, in conjunction with their concentration and chlorination works, have established a very complete laboratory for the treating by fire assay, or the wet process, any kind of ores. This fills a long-felt want in the Province, and their enterprising merits liberal patronage. For further particulars we refer our readers to their advertisement elsewhere in THE CRITIC.

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HOW TO BE A HAPPY WIFE.

As we look about on our circle of acquaintances we are convinced that marriage is not always the ideal state the novelist would have us think. We are surrounded by mystery. Strange to say, all rules fail. The woman we admire as accomplished and beautiful does not seem to have any stronger hold upon her husband than her plain, common-place sister. The competent house wife whose table is a joy to both eye and palate, eats quite as many husbandless meals as does her slovenly neighbor.

Age does not solve the problem. Many young men have been ridiculously happy with elderly wives in spite of Shakespeare's declaration "Then let thy love be younger than thyself, or thy affection cannot hold the vent."

"An old man's darling" has been a slave, and a young man's slave a treasured darling; while the boy and girl of equal years, who played together, as husband and wife quarrel badly.

What is the secret of the difficulty? I believe it is rooted in the disposition on the part of many girls to regard marriage as a transforming and reforming institution. "Fred will stop drinking when we are married," his little fiancée tells her friends; or, "Ned will not go so often to the Club when he has a home of his own;" or, "Charlie's mother does not understand him, and so he appears cross at times."

There are very few marriage made men. Matrimony does not make or mend the disposition. If Fred will not reform for the sake of his own manhood, no wife can save him. If Fauny does not like tobacco smoke it would be safer for her not to marry the man who loves a good cigar. If Ned's sharp speeches caused his sweetheart many tears, they will blister his wife's cheeks. In spite of what moralists say in regard to studying the man you marry, I believe more trouble is caused by girls not studying themselves. They are more often self-decided than the victims of any plot on the part of their lovers. They expect too much, idealize too much, and clothe their suitors with attributes they never claimed to possess.

First, then, I would say to the girl who sees upon the horizon, like the prophet of old, the gathering cloud of a man's hand, "Go shut the door of your chamber" and have a good talk with yourself. Are you an ambitious girl, fond of dainty gowns and social prominence? Then hesitate before you marry a young man on a small salary. Would it be fair to him to reproach him in the future because you cannot have the flesh pots of Egypt? You know he is true and honest and will give you what he can. But will he be able to give you enough? Your marrying him will not transform him into a millionaire. If luxury is necessary to your happiness it will be a risk to marry a man with no luxuries to give you.

If self investigation develops the fact that you are very sensitive to criticism, why should you expect to be happy with a man whose grammar is defective, and whose peculiarities of manner excite unfavorable comment. You can never be both a wife and a school mistress. The avocations do not harmonize. Every one, since the days of Achilles, have had their vulnerable spot. What may not irritate another, is, because of your individual weakness, particularly galling to you. Thing of this when choosing a husband, for the man you marry is the man you must live with.

It is one thing to entertain an immaculately-attired caller who brings bonbons in one hand and roses, and quite another to see him off guard with his brothers and sisters in his environment, not the one your parents' culture and success have given you. He does not seem like a stranger in your home, and yet you might never be anything but an alien in his.

You say he will have to adopt your family and friends, and let his own go, and so in time he will think just as you do about domestic and social matters. Granted that he is willing, although very few men are, and you graft him into your family tree, you will find out, when too late, that the graft to all time partakes of the nature of the stock from which it sprung. If your prospective father-in-law is the type of man you detest, ask yourself if it is all impossible that his son may develop the same characteristics when he has reached the same age?

No one realizes the power of association and home training until they are brought in close relations with people who have been educated according to entirely different standards. Your mother is your model, and, in most cases your husband's mother will be his; now if these two authorities represent two widely differing classes of society, are not the chances of domestic harmony lessened? It is an experiment, too, for a girl, country born and bred, to marry a man in a large city; and many a wife, in a beautiful farm house, has been hungry all her days for the bustle of crowded streets.

A homely old proverb says: "For the want of company, welcome trumpery." The girl who accepts Ned because no one else has asked her and she does not want to be the only old maid in the family, turns her marriage into a makeshift. She is conscious at times that she deserves a better fate, but her friends have teased her about him, and almost before she knows it she is his, by the appropriation of public opinion. When she is a few years older and has come to herself she will marvel that she could deliberately work her own undoing. She finds that she needs one of two things; a man strong of will and intellect, able to keep pace with mental development; or liberty to live her life unhampered. She has instead a good natured boyish soul, who is a clog socially, and to whom study of any kind is an infinite weariness; and yet he is just exactly the same as when she married him. She has changed, not he; and as she looks back she knows that she stifled the voice that was trying to warn her. If she had only been content to wait the unfoldings of time and not taken her fate in her own hands. She has wronged two, herself and the man she married, who is not in the least to blame.

A girl who acts the part of wooer is likely to be a miserable wife. It is human nature to lightly value what is lightly won. Thackeray says that, "Any one can marry any man if she makes up her mind to do it." Yet

it is one thing to snare a bird, and another to make him sing in his cage. If it was hard work to capture her husband it will be much harder to keep him.

Happiness is contagious. The contented wife is apt to have a contented husband. The girl who is more anxious to be worthy of love than to have many lovers, will find that "love will come."

I fancy I hear someone say; "If girls analyze so closely, how few will marry!" To which I answer, And how many will be saved from the sad fate of the victims of the giant of old, who sang—

"We're in and we can't get out.
Sorrow as much as we may!"

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GEO. FORBES, Shubenacadie.—Your letter received with thanks. Wyllie is again to the front as usual. Will be glad to see you when you come to town again.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 195—The position was: black men 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, king 26; white men 13, 15, 21, 25, 32, king 10; white to play and win. We have received but one solution to the above, (J. T. B., Halifax,) and as we would like fuller solutions showing a variety of play, we ask him and others interested to try it again. We, therefore, defer publishing the solution till next week.

GAME NO 82—"BRISTOL."

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

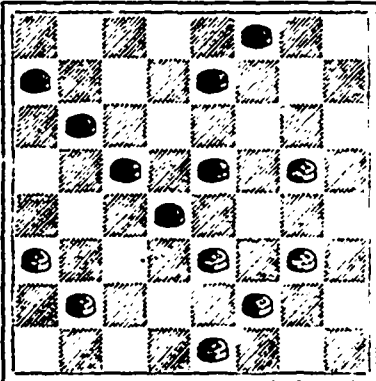
a See note in last week's game at this point.

b Here 31 26 draws. However, moving according to the text brings us to the position below, which we present as

PROBLEM No. 197.

By James Wyllie, Champion of the World.

Black men 3, 5, 7, 9, 14, 15, 18.



White men 16, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 31.
Black to play and win.

The above is a very neat problem, but we think that all players who have studied checkers for twelve months should be able to solve it. Let the boys try it, and send a host of post card solutions to Mr. Forsyth, No. 36 Grafton Street.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS.



Send for free illustrated catalogue, showing testimonials from thousands who have saved from 5 to 10 cords daily. It saws down trees, folds like a pocket knife, weighs only 11 lbs., easily carried on shoulder, the man can saw 9 cords timber with it that a man with a cross-cut saw, 30 lbs in time. We also make larger sized machine to carry 2 foot saw. No duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. First order secures the agency. FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 303 to 311 So. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

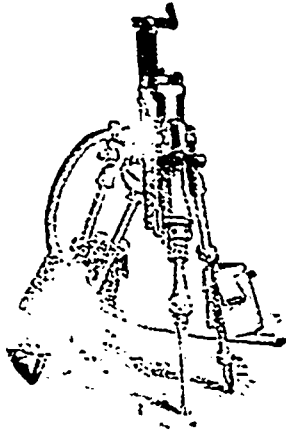
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At 2 o'clock, p.m.

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Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$5,000	5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
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1000 do do do do.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

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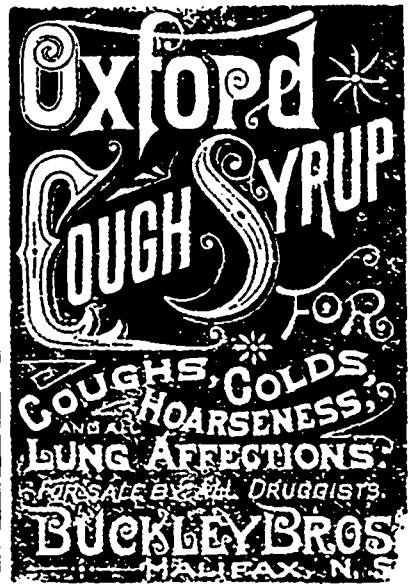
If you have any Pains or Aches, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Head or Tooth Ache, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Chills, Lame Back, Swellings, etc., use EUREKA OIL. It will cure you.

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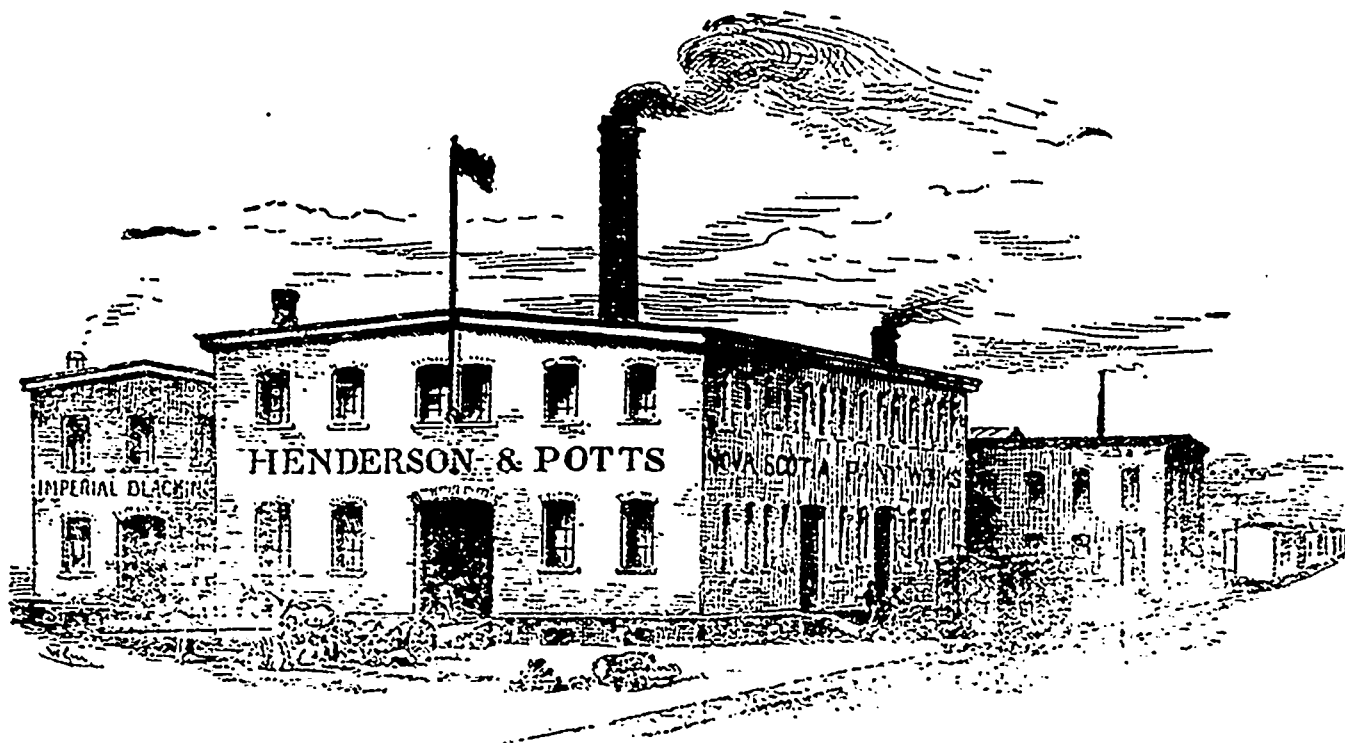
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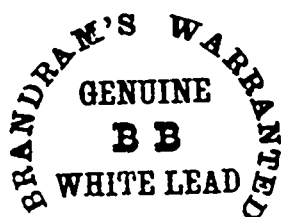
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