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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our vaticinations as to the doubtful results of the Brazilian revolution seem by recent accounts to be in course of being borne out. There is much trouble with the army, which seems to repent the part it took in the uprising.

An exceedingly interesting contribution has recently been made to the literature of the war of 1812—15 by Lieut.-Col. C. S. Jones commanding the 38th Battalion (Dufferin Rifles) of Brantford, Ont. Col. Jones is known to us as a very able officer whose talents are by no means confined to his military efficiency, and his account, in an essay in pamphlet form, of the action at Stony Creek, six miles from Hamilton, does justice to an event memorable in that contest. The action was fought on the 6th June, 1813. On that night 700 British and Canadian soldiers, under Col. Harvey, surprised an army of 3500 marauding United States troops, camped for the night at Stony Creek, and after an hour's engagement put them to rout. The U. S. Brigadier Generals Chandler and Winder, the first and second in command, were taken prisoners, together with upwards of 100 officers and privates. The British loss was 1 officer, 22 non-commissioned officers and men killed; 12 officers, 124 n. c. o. and men wounded, and 58 n. c. o. and men missing. The essay closes with an expression of regret that no stone has yet been erected to perpetuate the memory of this sharp and decisive action so creditable to Canadian arms.

On Sunday Mr Gladstone will have completed his eightieth year. The records of modern English statesmen abound in instances of longevity with little or no diminution of the energy required for the administration of affairs. Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, Earl Grey, who still survives at the age of 87, Sir Geo. Gray and others are notable instances that a life of continuous and arduous work in no wise tends to shorten men's days. Doubtless the living of thoroughly wholesome lives, marked by temperance, system and regularity, principle and duty, enter largely into the conditions which furnish us with such examples. Perhaps, however, of all the instances that could be cited, Mr Gladstone stands pre-eminent for surpassing vigor at his advanced age—a vigor both physical and intellectual which is indeed surprising, and which all men will desire to see prolonged for some years yet. The late Lord Derby, on whose shoulders the Premiership of Great Britain more than once rested, and who found time amidst all the requirements of his active political life to leave us, among many literary efforts, an admirable

translation of the Iliad, did not obtain quite the patriarchal age of some older statesmen, yet he was past seventy when he died.

No state of turmoil can last for ever, not even the exasperation of Irish politics. After all the surging storm that has raged in Parliament so long some signs of an abatement of the tempest seem to be visible. The incorporation of Irish reform, whatever shape it may eventually take, with practical English politics, has assumed so distinct and definite a shape that Mr. Parnell has found himself in a position to make the notable statement that "Irishmen had entered joyfully hand in hand with Englishmen, forgetting their past hostility to England, for the realization of government reform." The large number of English Liberals who follow Mr. Gladstone on the distinct line of concession to Irish desires does no doubt, in itself, to a large extent warrant Mr. Parnell's utterance, but it takes two parties either to fight or to make an alliance, and the attitude of the Home Rule members has not always been conciliatory. If Mr. Parnell, who is undoubtedly the ablest and most successful national leader Ireland has ever had, has succeeded in instilling moderation into his followers, and thus bringing them into line with, and shoulder to shoulder to, English reformers, he would, if he had succeeded in nothing else, be deserving of a high tribute of appreciation. Let us hope Mr. Parnell's utterance is the dawn of a better era.

It is now known that the pertinacious obstinacy of a single jurymen prevented all the men who were on trial for the murder of Dr. Cronin from being convicted, and saved the three who have been sentenced to life imprisonment from being hanged. The result of this singular trial is calculated to further discredit the jury system. In such a case, and in such a city as Chicago, it is evident that it is well-nigh impossible to empanel a jury that will not include one man open to sinister influences, and some alteration of the law of unanimity in juries seems to be imperatively called for. It appears that in the State of Illinois the jury has the singular power of determining the penalty, and the question almost occurs, what is the use of a judge at all under such conditions? In the Cronin case, considering the atrocity of the crime and the infamy of the association, some of whose members deliberately plotted to carry it out in all its cold-blooded and revolting details, the sentence strikes every one as a gross miscarriage of justice. So long as death is the penalty of murder, murderers ought to be hung. In this case the effect of the example would probably have been more than ordinarily beneficial, and the dissatisfaction almost universally felt is deepened by the strong doubts which are naturally prompted by the corrupt and tortuous methods so often seen to exist in the United States. Once immersed in prison and lost to the public eye, intrigues for pardon at a date more or less early will be set on foot, and no one feels any confidence that they will not be crowned with success, and four or five miscreants whose creed is assassination be again let loose on society.

1889 is fast drawing to a close. What has been accomplished in the good city of Halifax during the year? Not perhaps very much to show, but a good deal in laying broader and deeper the foundations of a more rapid advance and a solid prosperity in the near future. Several nuisances which we have endeavored to get rectified remain *in statu quo*, notably the abominable approach to and exit from the North Street Station. The streets of the city are still allowed to remain in a disgraceful state of mud after rain, and a large number of our citizens have not yet learned which is their right side of the pavements. The Allan Line still draws over the mail service, and prefers Portland to a Canadian Port. On the other hand the passing year has witnessed the successful Summer Carnival, concerning which there can be no manner of doubt that large numbers of persons, notably members of the Press of the Upper Provinces, have been imbued with different and truer views of the beauties and capabilities of our City and Province. The great work of the Dry Dock has been successfully brought to completion, a large number of new houses and business premises have been built or altered and enlarged, and the shop fronts of our principal streets present an immensely improved appearance. But the year has been chiefly distinguished by a new bold spirit of enterprise which marks the advent in commercial and soundly enterprising affairs of a new set of men, emancipated from the old slow, timid and over-cautious traditions, which in the past have done so much to retard the advancement of the Province in general and the City of Halifax in particular. Throughout the Province the progress of trade and manufacturing enterprise has been rapid and satisfactory to an unprecedented degree, and there can be little doubt that the close of the ninth decade of the century will see Nova Scotia placed on a very differing footing of importance to that which she has hitherto occupied. Let the past success stimulate every Nova Scotian to increased confidence in his native land, and to renewed efforts to place her in the position her great natural resources have marked out for her.

Some of the good folks, whose strongest aversion is to see Canada united and prosperous, add to other dismal forebodings the prediction that the Dominion can never become a nation until all its people speak one language. Even the Toronto *Globe* is moved to invite its readers to consider the case of Switzerland, in which republic three official languages are recognized: German, French and Italian. It is pointed out that Germany, France and Italy are close at hand, yet that the Germans, the Italians and the French of the different cantons have no aspiration towards the nations whose languages they speak, and that the Swiss with no language of their own have so intense a love for their own country that "when one thinks of Switzerland he thinks of patriotism, and when one thinks of patriotism he thinks of Switzerland."

It is alleged that a silver swindle of great proportions is being perpetrated at the expense of the Dominion by a shrewd combine of German-Americans, whose operations are said to find their field between Michigan and Ontario. It is asserted that large quantities of American silver have been converted into Canadian coins within the past year and circulated in those districts. They are said to contain the standard weight of silver, and to be *fac similes* of the Canadian coin. As the issues are said to be very extensive, Canadian silver will become a drug in the border States, and will be sent to Canada by the American banks for redemption, by which process it is estimated the silver operators will extract from Canada a profit of 40 per cent. on the value of the silver. The attention of the Dominion Government has been drawn to the matter.

We have had recalled to us by a short editorial in the Wolfville *Acadian* how absolutely sickening are the reiterated recriminations of papers of opposing political parties. Not a move can be made, good or bad, but it is the subject of virulent comment, and every occurrence, however wide of party signification, is made the topic of abuse by one set of journals, and of unstinted praise by another. The *Acadian* puts the grievance—for it is a crying public nuisance—so well that we are induced to quote it. "A contemporary refers to the *Acadian* as 'an independent paper,' taking the side of no political party and little part in the political discussions of the day. That hits us. We take very little part in the political discussions for the reason that they are not worth it. We do not believe the people are any better informed or happier by taking part in party bickerings. We believe the nonsensical editorials of rank party papers are doing as much as anything else to injure and hinder the advancement and prosperity of this Canada of ours."

Another United States Senator has conceived an original and comprehensive scheme. He thinks the negro problem may be solved by the United States Government taking steps to obtain a share of power in the Congo Free State, and encouraging negroes of a higher class to emigrate there, where, he imagines, they might attain a social standing not open to them in the States. Ultimately he has in view a general emigration. We apprehend there may be some obstacles to this fair-sounding programme, as there have been found to be to annexation and other grand and sweeping theories broached by members of the U. S. Senate. In the first place the wealthy blacks would very likely decline to go. In the second their civilization, which the Senator considers wasted in America, but likely to elevate the country he desires them to seek, is far more likely to deteriorate there, the examples of Hayti and Liberia being ever before us in this respect. In the third place, the emigration of the more cultivated colored people would leave to the United States a residue which the rest of the South would probably scarcely appreciate.

Committees appointed by the British Association and by the Royal Society of Canada are at present engaged in urging upon the Dominion Government the importance of making systematic observations with the object of determining the unknown currents in the coast waters of Canada. Dr. J. G. MacGregor, writing to the *Herald* on the subject, alludes to the recent wreck of H. M. S. *Lily* in close proximity to a signal station, and adverts the wealth of information available to the navigators of British waters from tide tables, recorded observations of currents, manuals of coast pilotage, etc. The same information may be obtained for the coast waters of Canada by a comparatively small expenditure, and Dr. MacGregor remarks that "it is obvious that the committees referred to should receive the support of all our shipping people in urging its importance upon the Government. The matter is being energetically taken up," Dr. MacGregor continues, "in the Upper Provinces. Boards of Trade are passing resolutions in favor of the proposals, and pressing upon their representatives in Parliament its importance. The shipping firms of Montreal have held a meeting to discuss it, and are to send a deputation to Ottawa to present a memorial in its favor to the Government. It must be noted however that what they are urging on the Government is the making of tidal and other observations in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Unless, therefore, the shipping interest of the Lower Provinces takes similar action, there is danger that the Government may think these observations less necessary in our waters and provide only for making them in the St. Lawrence. I would therefore venture to suggest that the shipping firms of all our principal ports, Halifax, St. John, Pictou, Yarmouth, etc., should follow the example of the Montreal firms by sending memorials to the Minister of Marine, and urging their representatives in Parliament to press upon the Government the importance of making provision at once for obtaining for our coast waters information as to currents similar to that provided by the Admiralty for the British Islands." The subject is of such importance that we give it the publicity our circulation affords.

It would appear that the hitch in the arrangements for the Australian auxiliary squadron must have been got over, as it is announced that five cruisers, the *Pandora*, *Pelorus*, *Persian*, *Phoenix* and *Psyche*, with two gunboats, are building in English yards. Commenting on these names, *Imperial Federation* aptly suggests that these vessels might have been more appropriately named after Australian cities, classical names being more suited to the Mediterranean than to the Pacific. This question recalls to us an idea we have long held that it is time that the Admiralty did away with a number of these old world and out of date classical names which they repeat in the nomenclature of the Navy *ad nauseam*. A few pre-eminent ones, such as Achilles, Hector, Agamemnon and some others, should always be retained, as they convey a distinct idea to every one, but the great mass of them ought to go. Besides the names of men-of-war should be selected for euphony and grandeur as well as association. On this ground so good a name as *Sarpedon* might be retained, and, as an example, Poseidon might be substituted for Neptune, Greek being almost always preferable to Latin names.

The attention of the Philanthropists who are engaged in righteous efforts for the suppression of the slave trade in Africa has recently received an impetus in another and perhaps equally important direction. The Cretan disturbances and the outrages on native Christians in Armenia have led reformers to consider the magnitude of the slave trade of Constantinople, and its peculiar obnoxiousness as being carried on in a European country and being shielded by the power of its sovereign. There are ninety regular slave dealers in Constantinople, and thirty houses where slaves are dealt in as any other sort of merchandise. The city is a head centre for the traffic, and slaves are exported to Egypt and other eastern countries where there is a demand for them. The prices for slaves are quoted in the same way as the ruling rates for any article of commercial value, just as if human beings were not the victims of the hideous trade. It is said that the institution is contrary to the law of Mahomet, whether it be so or not the consideration of the continued existence of the iniquity in Europe has led to the suggestion that the Governments of Europe should bring pressure to bear upon the Sultan to abolish it. Suggestion often leads to action and action to success, and we trust it may be so in this case, but we fear the Padijah will be found impracticable on the subject until he is compelled either to take the required measures or abandon his European Empire.

There are probably many who do not know much about the recent Delagoa Bay Railway squabble between Great Britain and Portugal. The *Militia Gazette* very successfully describes the situation, and for the benefit of the unposted we quote that journal's description, partly on account of the humorous way in which it is put.—"Some four years ago Portugal granted a charter to an Anglo-American company authorizing it to build a railroad fifty-eight miles long, connecting Delagoa, in Portuguese Africa, with the Transvaal gold fields. Fifty-four miles were completed more than a year ago, and have been open for traffic ever since; but the remaining four miles lay in an extremely difficult country, and could not be finished within the time limit contemplated by the charter. On this account the Portuguese Government declared the concession forfeited, and apparently attempted to take possession of the road without regard for the rights of the company. But this was not so easy. England took the matter seriously, and promptly arranged to send a gunboat to the point threatened. We seemed to be on the eve of a railroad war between England and Portugal. But more peaceful counsels prevailed. The gunboat frightened the Portuguese more effectively than a general freight agent could have done. This is not because a gunboat is in itself more dangerous than a general freight agent. On the contrary, we are convinced that more property has been destroyed in the last ten years by general freight agents than by gunboats. But a gunboat, armed with modern weapons of precision, usually hits what it aims at, while a general freight agent, armed with irresponsible authority, does not. We commend the study of this distinction to presidents who think of engaging in railway wars."

It is intimated in a telegraph despatch to the New York *Tribune* that when the men who were nominally to make the contracts for the Atlantic fast mail service were sent to Ottawa from London to carry out the formalities with the Dominion Government, obstacles were at once placed in the way by the existing steamship lines. The Allans were promptly there, and the Grand Trunk took a hand, pressure of all kinds was brought to bear on ministers, and just enough doubt was thrown on the project in the right financial quarters on the other side to discredit it and frighten capital, always found in the wrong place, from investing in any company that might be launched, or from affording the necessary facilities to finance the scheme in any shape. There is very little doubt that this is true, and it is only one instance of the way in which, while British capital is poured with reckless prodigality into the United States, there is so little inclination to seek investments in Canada, and so great an indifference to learn her resources. That there is, however, a growing disposition in England to know more of the Colonies is evinced by the success which is reported of the supply to the free public libraries of Great Britain by the generosity of Mr. O. V. Morgan, of the weekly edition of the Toronto *Empire*. The number of libraries which, on investigation, have been found to have taken advantage of Mr. Morgan's liberality is so satisfactory that that gentleman has decided to renew his offer for another year. On the other hand, if English newspapers would pay to the great questions of Colonial policy as much attention as they give to the petty intrigues of Queen Natalie of Servia, or to details of the *trousseau* of the Crown Princess of Greece, another source of knowledge of the Colonies would be opened to the British public.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES

LOVE AND LACE WORK.

Of course I love him. (One, two, three,
And slip the fourth.) Dear fellow! yes,
He fairly wor-bipped me. (Now look:
This time you take two stitches less.)
Quite tall, well-built; his eyes were gray-
(You pull that thread the other way.)
Two loops.) A dimple in his chin,
The sweetest hair. (My dear observe)
He was a poet. (This begins
The second row, and makes a curve.)
I'm sure you'd like to read the rhymes
He wrote me. ('Round the edge three times.)
Poor boy! His fate was very sad;
He died quite young. (Another one,
But not so tight.) It broke my heart.
(There, that is very nicely done.)
He was my first love and my last,
(Be careful, dear; don't go so fast.)
My husband! Oh, the kindest soul!
I met him (Now the pattern shows)
In Europe. We were married there;
And—oh; well you—as marriage goes.
I'm happy (Keep the thread straight,
Or it will tangle.) Such is fate!

Whether a wire is alive or dead is most easily ascertained by examining the condition of the person who has just grasped it firmly with his right hand.

Baron Budbeg has gone to Berlin to attend the Czar during his visit to that city. It seems quite possible that the fear that the printers will make the U and the E change places in his name must take much joy out of his life.

PLAUSIBLE.

When'er you step into a room
And conversation ceases,
You 'on't be wrong if you presume
You have been picked to pieces.

THEREBY HANGS NO TAIL.—From the *New York World*: "Another tailless comet has been discovered. Astronomers are astonished at the number of comets which have appeared of late destitute of their caudal appendages. Can it be that evolution is producing such strange results in the cometary world?"

The origin of the word "hurrah" has for some time been a theme of discussion in the press. A writer in *Public Opinion* expresses the conviction that "it is nothing but an enlarged form of hurr (signifying a rapid movement), and it is of purely Teutonic origin." Also that the word "hurry" is its Anglicised form.

Ocular demonstration Cyril (in the garden)—"Father! father! look out of the window!" Paterfamilias (putting out his head)—"What a nuisance you children are! What do you want now?" Cyril (with a triumphant glance at his playfellow)—"Johnnie Gray wouldn't believe you'd got no hair on the top of your head."

WHAT IT'S COMING TO.—Officer (on racing *Ocean Greyhound*)—"Captain, the wave that swept our decks a few moments ago carried off seven passengers."

Captain—"Throw their trunks and luggage overboard; that rascally *Ethiopian* is gaining on us!"

Buchanan Read, the American poet, must have been angry or very much amused when his vote to a friend, "Come and see me; I am at Barnum's"—meaning a hotel of that name in New York, at the time Barnum's Museum was running—elicited the answer: "I am sorry you are going to exhibit yourself. If you had stuck to literature you might have made your mark. What salary do you get in this show?"

A member of the Cape Legislature, addressing the House upon the Frontier Question, thus expressed himself: "Such, Mr. Speaker, was the state of insecurity upon the Eastern Frontier that I and other settlers have often gone to our daily avocations leaving our peaceful homesteads, our happy wives, our smiling children, to return in the evening to find our houses burnt over our heads, our wives widows, and our children fatherless."

The death of Shelley's son, Sir Percy Florence Shelley, has served to fill the papers once more with a mass of reminiscent literature about the poet and to emphasize afresh the fact that his reputation is growing and his personality waxing in interest, to the prejudice of all the rest of the writers of his generation. This son just dead was a portly, rubicund, cheery country squire, without a trace of genius from either the father or the mother, and the title now passes out of the poet's direct line to a cousin.

"Mistah Johnson, yu heah dat gal ob mine sing at the chaich las night?"

"I did."

"Bootiful song dat, do one she sung. It am called De Lost Chord."

"Huh! dat so? Well, you wa'n't dar."

"No, I was to hum, but she tole me she sung it."

"Yes, she did, and some one got at my woodpile while I was at de chaich. Guess I lost about a cord, too."

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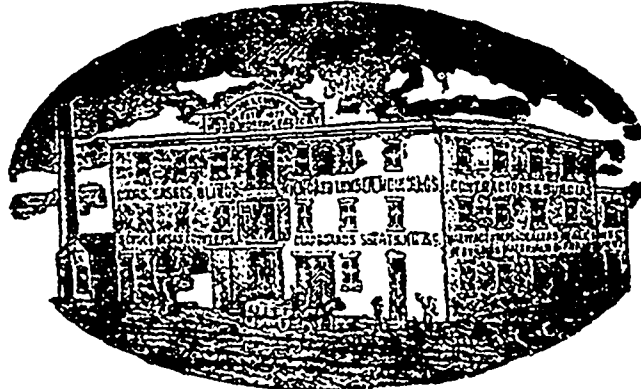
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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. Millie Fraser.

Recently we sent our accounts to subscribers, many of whom are considerably in arrears, and who must understand that we have reached the end of our tether, and now demand immediate payment. Failure to respond will oblige us to take proceedings unpleasant alike to ourselves and to those in arrears.

Manitoba temperance people claim that province will be for prohibition in two years.

Mr. Colby's majority in Stanstead, Quebec, was 1:15. Mr. Colby will shortly return to Ottawa.

The influenza epidemic has reached the United States and medical men expect it in Montreal soon.

Three sons of Lord Stanley, who are attending school in England, are spending their holidays at Rideau Hall.

Commencing next Monday the Canadian Pacific Short Line train will leave here at 7.50 o'clock, Halifax time.

A man named Kew in Toronto, convicted of criminally assaulting a little girl, has been condemned to imprisonment for life.

An interim copyright has been granted in Canada for Gilbert & Sullivan's new comic opera, "The Gondoliers, or the King of Barataria."

January 11th being Sir John A. Macdonald's seventy-fifth birthday he will be presented with an address by the citizens of Ottawa, irrespective of party.

The Liberal-Conservatives of Shelburne have unanimously nominated Charles H. Cahan and Capt. A. K. Smith to contest the county in the coming local election.

The N. S. Central regularly commenced traffic on Monday with over 40 passengers from Bridgewater to Lunenburg and a large number from Bridgewater to Middleton.

The Sydney Advocate says there is a boy residing at Mainadieu shore, who can stand on his head on the beam of a small sled and coast down a hill in that position.

A special train on the Intercolonial railway collided with a team while crossing the track near Rimouski a few days ago. Mr. and Mrs. Lavoie and their sons were pitched out, Mrs. Lavoie being killed.

The Committee which had charge of the Summer Carnival at Hamilton, Ont., is in the hole to the extent of over \$3,000. Of this amount about \$1,500 is owing to the newspapers for printing and advertising.

By an arrangement which has been made between the New Brunswick and Canadian Pacific Railway passengers from the west will not have to remain in St. John over night, but can come on to their destination.

Rev. W. A. Pratt, Pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, has accepted a call to western New York, and will close his work in this city next Sunday. He will be succeeded by Rev. Thomas B. Gregory, of Maine.

We are in receipt of the Christmas number of the Youth's Companion, together with a very handsome double card of announcement. This is a handsome publication, well illustrated and contributed to by many eminent writers. (\$1.75 per annum, Perry Mason & Co., Boston.)

The Liberal-Conservative convention which met in Halifax on Thursday evening of last week, unanimously nominated Hugh McD. Henry, Q. C., Patrick O'Mullin, and J. J. Stewart, of the Herald, as candidates in the ensuing local election. The gentlemen accepted the nominations.

The "King's Daughters" will be interested in the news from St. Louis that Roman Catholic women of that city, with the approval of their pastors, have started a society of "Daughters of the Queen." Its chief work will be to shelter homeless girls out of employment and establish a training and industrial school.

On Saturday last the jury in the McDonald case brought in the following verdict:—"The jury are of the opinion that the prisoner is guilty, with the plea of insanity." Judge King concurred in the verdict, and it has given general satisfaction to the public. It is probable he will be sent to the Criminal Insane Asylum at Kingston.

An unknown lady, dressed in black and heavily veiled, administered a horse whipping to a well known man in Ottawa on Friday last. The man realizing that "discretion is the better part of valor" took to his heels, and the woman disappeared immediately afterwards. The police were not in sight and only two or three spectators were on the scene.

Yesterday week Mr. J. Estis Wilson was presented with a handsome silver pitch and salver, accompanied by a highly appreciative address from his brethren of "Mystic" Lodge, I. O. O. F., in recognition of his valuable services in the organization of the Lodge. Mr. Wilson is to be congratulated on the deserved estimation in which he is held.

The Cumberland Leader says:—"Robert Barr, of Barr's Settlement, Nova Scotia, noticed in September that one of his cows showed signs of illness, decreasing in flesh and the amount of milk lessening. The owner did all he could, but the animal grew worse, and about two weeks ago she died. Mr. Barr made an examination of her intestines and outside the lining of the heart he found a live lizard 5½ inches in length. The heart was twice its natural size and discolored."

The closing exercises of the Halifax Business College took place last Friday evening at the college rooms. The principals treated the pupils to a bountiful supply of Christmas cheer, and a very pleasant time was spent. The pupils presented Messrs. Frazee & Whiston with an address and two handsome piano lamps, which were suitably acknowledged by the recipients.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of calendars from Messrs Rhodes, Curry & Co., from Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & A'lis, St. John, and from the Queen Insurance Co., Stephen Tobin, Esq., General Superintendent for that Company in the Maritime Provinces. These are all neat, elegant and perspicuous, the last especially large and visible.

Three Salvation Army leaders have been convicted in Parrsboro for making themselves a nuisance by marching on the sidewalks. Jas. N. Phinny, one of the defendants, paid his fine but the other two concluded to go to jail. However, they did not remain long in "durance vile." A gentleman of the town paid their fines and they were allowed once more to breathe the air of freedom.

A special cable from London to the Globe says Sir Chas. Tupper denies that there is any authority for the statement that Canada would refuse to renew the *modus vivendi* on account of the inaction of the United States government. Another cable dispatch to the same paper says the news that the Dominion government intends to modify the duty on mining machinery is received with satisfaction.

The Eastern Journal, Port Hawkesbury, says:—"The harmless insane belonging to the county Inverness, numbering twenty-one, were brought from Mount Hope Asylum, Dartmouth, by Dr. Chisholm and D. F. McDonald. They are now safely lodged in the Inverness asylum at Mabou. A great saving to the county is expected as compared with the cost in the Provincial asylum. This will be watched with considerable interest."

We are advised of an ingenious invention which, if it be found to work satisfactorily, may not improbably supersede the present method of voting by ballot. The arrangement, or machine, is such that by the touching of a knob a mark is perforated in a slip of paper opposite the candidate's name. The new invention is to ensure absolute secrecy and rapidity of voting, and when the poll is closed the returning officer unlocks the drawer and the strips of paper show at a glance, without addition, how many votes each candidate has received and in a couple of minutes the result is announced. The invention is that of a clever French Canadian, and it is quite probable it will ere long be the system of voting in Canada.

A railway is to be built from Omaha to Forest City in South Dakota.

A \$250,000 fire occurred at St. Louis on Friday last, caused by crossed electric wires.

The City of New York has been thrown into darkness by the cutting down of the dangerous electric light wires.

Mrs. Clarissa Jackson, who has just died at Goshen, N. Y., aged 77, was the sister of Noah Webster, of dictionary fame, who formerly taught school in that village.

Miss Bisland is said to have got ahead of Miss Nellie Bly in the race around the world. The prospect is good that Miss Bisland will reach New York a week ahead of Nellie Bly.

A new indictment for conspiracy to bribe Cronin jurors has been returned by the grand jury against John E. Graham, A. L. Manks, Fred W. Smith, Mark Salomon, Jeremiah O'Donnell, Thomas Kavanaugh and Joseph Konen.

O'Sullivan, one of the convicted Cronin murderers, is said to be dying of consumption, and a confession is not improbable. He appears to be suffering from remorse, and on Wednesday week as the gaoler was passing his cell he heard him exclaim: "I cannot face my God with this load on my mind."

The Jews are said to be rapidly increasing in numbers, wealth and influence in New York. Four new synagogues were recently opened within the space of ten days, and the city now has forty seven of these places of worship, which is a larger number than can be found in any other city in the world. The Hebrew population has doubled in ten years. Some trades they almost entirely control.

The ban has been removed from the offensive hand organ in New York, but certain restrictions are to be imposed on the street musicians. A license must be procured which will cost \$1 per annum and the number of licenses will be limited to 300. This, coupled with rules about places and times, when and where they are not to perform will make their presence bearable to those sensitive people who object to them.

The plans of the ice palace for 1890, at St. Paul, Minn., have been accepted and construction will be begun as soon as there is ice enough in the Mississippi. The castle will be 360 feet long, and will vary in width from 48 to 200 feet. There will be one central tower 54 feet square, and rising in the air to the height of 150 feet. Seven smaller towers will be erected at different angles, their height ranging from 40 to 80 feet.

Malietoa has been proclaimed King of Samoa, and formally recognized by the Consuls.

The baby King of Spain is the thirteenth of his name, which fact makes his mother feel nervous about him.

The Emperor of Germany has been so ill as to be compelled to keep his bed. The trouble was catarrh with fever which provoked a recurrence of his ear complaint.

The trial of the Earl of Euston's libel suit has been postponed for a session.

The influenza is spreading in Europe. All the principal cities are affected, and in Brussels the schools have been closed. The disease has spread to all the Government offices and a number of the officials are prostrated.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has been invested with the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. There was a grand ceremony in the presence of an immense durbar. The English ships fired salutes and were dressed with flags.

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 very short time my health began to improve, and
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THE BIRDS' CHRISTMAS.

In the distant land of Denmark,
 At the holy Christmas time,
 There's a custom so poetic
 That it's worthy better rhyme:
 'Mong the peasants poor and humble,
 Who our dear Lord's birthday keep
 As a day of thankful gladness,
 With a joy that lieth deep;
 While the grass and tender herbage
 Hidden are beneath the snow,
 And the rudest blasts of Winter
 With sharp, icy coldness blow,
 Brightly deck they little gift-trees,
 Glittering with their gilded fruit--
 Tapers, nuts, and waxen angels
 Pendant from each dark-green shoot;
 And while thus they show each other,
 By these tokens of their love,
 How they value beyond praising
 The great gift of God above;
 They forget not humbler creatures,
 Who their gladness cannot share,
 E'en the little birds of Heaven
 Twitting in the Wintry air:
 High against the wall are mounted
 Outhrilled cats bound on a pole,
 Where the snow-birds feast upon them,
 Ever thine their Christmas dole,
 And I think the little snow birds
 Must repay them by their mirth--
 Singing sweeter song of Spring-time,
 Making glad the barren earth.

HELEN HAYS.

LETTER TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl:—What a curious arrangement it is that one's wife
 always desert one just when they are of all things needed most. It is not
 in human nature always to school one's self into passive obedience to one's
 better judgment, but unquestionably one can do much toward educating her
 nerves so that they will not play her false at the most inopportune times. The
 other day, for instance, Patty Merton, who lives opposite us, scared herself
 and us nearly into fits by rushing in screaming that Bertie had cut his hand
 off. Even if he had, anybody old enough to be a mother should have known
 that was not the time to give up to hysterics. A small cut often bleeds pro-
 fusely, and as it turned out happily, Bertie's hand was not off. He had cut
 one finger pretty badly, that is deeply, and between his natural alarm and his
 mother's shrieks the poor little fellow was frightened nearly out of his senses.
 When Patty came back to a reasoning state she said she should not have
 been so terrified if she had had the faintest idea what should be done, and
 she declared she would learn then and there.

In cases of serious wounds of course the wisest thing is to have profes-
 sional help, but in every family there are mishaps from time to time that are
 often very painful, but can be as well treated by the unprofessional as by the
 professional hand, supposing one knows what to do, and how to do it. Then,
 too, one is often a long way from doctors. No one ever remembers a recipe
 from reading it, as I dare say I have confided to you before, but it bears repeat-
 ing. However you can have a scrap-book of tried and true remedies along
 with your little medicine chest in a safe corner, and then you cannot be taken
 at much disadvantage.

A wound with clean edges, made with a sharp cutting instrument, heals
 most readily. First stop the bleeding by laying several pieces of linen wet
 in cold water over the wound after the edges have been pressed together, and
 apply a bandage with moderate tightness. Often laying on just the folds
 of cloth, keeping them wet and cool with water and ice, will stop the bleed-
 ing very quickly. When this has been done, wash the cut clean with a
 small sponge or bit of linen, squeezing the water on, not mopping the sur-
 face. Dry lightly, and having pressed the opposite edges of the cut together
 hold them in place by putting narrow strips of surgeon's plaster at right
 angles across the wound. Do not cover it, but leave spaces between the
 strips, over these put cold water dressings, layers of linen, or lint, wet in
 cold water, and secure with a light, loose bandage. In cases of cuts that
 have ragged edges, omit the plaster, and dress simply with cold water dress-
 ing, keeping them wet, after washing clean as suggested above. The common
 court plaster is of no use in dressing cuts. Often it is poisonous, and in
 any event it will not adhere when it is kept wet. Keep a piece of the best
 plaster on hand. Lint is very useful, but soft, thin linen in layers will
 answer. The injured member, arm, or leg or whatever, should be kept quiet,
 and not allowed, if the cut is at all serious, out of a horizontal position. This
 does not begin, as you see, to go outside the narrowest limits,—but knowing
 how to stop bleeding, and how to "do up" cut fingers and hands, and so
 on, will save much pain and confusion in the household, especially where
 there are children.

If you are looking for a splendid example of what a woman can do in
 the world there is Amelia B. Edwards, L.L.D., Ph. D., L.H. D., who is
 on a lecturing tour in this country now. In the famous Sorosis club in New
 York recently they were discussing whether it were best to develop all one's
 faculties, or develop some one at the expense of the others. The general
 opinion seemed to be that no one ever accomplished much in more than one
 direction, but one of our clever Boston women, "Jean Kincaid," whose
 pen you admire so much, happened to be present, and reversed their opin-
 ions by citing Dr. Edwards, with degrees several times from leading colleges
 for her original scientific researches, a woman who has won fame as well as
 a name as a journalist, a novelist, critic, lecturer, and greatest of all as an
 Egyptologist, beside being a poet, and an artist and a musician of no mean
 ability. "The most learned woman in the world." I said "Oh, she is sure
 to be disagreeable," but, my dear, I lost my heart to her the first time I saw
 her. She is so charming a woman, so unaffectedly charming. Her lectures
 here in Boston were delightful, both for what she said, and the way in which

she said it. We know more about Egyptian art and letters from Dr. Edward's six lectures than we should ever have found out unassisted in a lifetime. Our woman's press association gave a large reception and breakfast to Miss Edwards while she was in Boston, at which we had a delightful gathering of about two hundred of the literary and social lights of the city, an altogether enjoyable affair. More than all that one finds in her books and lectures I believe Miss Edwards' chiefest inspiration to lie in her refined womanhood, that has never in any degree been dissipated or roughened through her contact with the world. Could there be a better argument in favor of "the higher education" of women than the indolence of the world to this brilliant woman? An English woman, my dear, so you are doubly proud of her, of course.

A dancing gown for Elone! And she cannot have a great variety, and her complexion is a trifle too flushed. (Improve her complexion by careful diet, bathing and exercise.) Well, I should make a full, plain skirt and a low necked and sleeveless bodice of black satin *du chesse*. Over this have full skirts and a draped bodice of large polka dotted tulle in black. The tulle can be gathered to the throat and wrists, or arranged merely over the satin bodice leaving the neck and arm uncovered, as you prefer. Put sprays of green wheat across the bodice diagonally from one shoulder, and use them with loops of leaf green velvet ribbon upon the skirt. Sprays of artificial flowers, grass and leaves veiled by tulle and net are much used upon evening dresses. Decolleté dresses are worn, and I think them extremely pretty where the wearer has a fine throat and arms, but it is not considered in good taste to make the dresses ever than the gowns worn by beauties in our grandmother's times, such as you see in the portraits of those days. Bouquets are "out"; no one carries more than a small cluster of long-stemmed roses for a "posy." Gloves when one has nice arms reach only over the elbow, leaving the arms uncovered between there and the pull or strap below the shoulders. And there is some such finish in all the new gowns. Single straps over the shoulders and nothing more are thought to be vulgar.

The *India Times* publishes some curiously interesting information upon the occupations of native Indian women. It avers that 36,000,000 women are engaged in classified work, of whom in round numbers 18,000 are government officers, 94,000 are ministers, priests, church and temple officers, 75,000 physicians, surgeons and druggists, 3,000 authors, 600 artists, 19,000 musicians, 4,000 teachers, 127 "scientific persons," 40,000 actresses, 124,000 mercantile women, and ten lawyers. This looks what it is not, a paradise for "strong minded" women. Many of the occupations showing the largest numbers employed unfortunately ask not for brains but for strong hands, and weak mental sensibilities if not capabilities.

How many good resolutions are you making? A happy New Year to you and yours!

Yours devotedly,

Boston.

DINAH STURGIS.

AN EXCITING BULL FIGHT.

A well known and reliable citizen of Missouri tells the following story of a desperate encounter that occurred on the crest of a knob in his neighborhood between a couple of enraged bulls, in which both were killed. The animals had wandered to these heights, and, upon sighting each other, at once engaged in a duel to the death.

In speaking of the incident Mr. Moore said: "Being interested in the study of geology, I happened to be on the knob at the time, and was startled about four o'clock in the afternoon by a fearful bellowing. Looking some distance ahead, I saw the animals advancing toward each other with their noses on the ground, turning this way and that and casting dust into the air with their forefeet. When only a few yards apart they suddenly leaped to the attack with a frightful noise and began to gore each other with terrible energy. Above the fierce and noisy trampling could be heard the grinding of their interlocked horns and the violent snoring of brutal rage. The breeze blew aside the dust and revealed the tigerish character of the onset, as with wide-set limbs and tails curling in the air, they charged again, stabbing with their pointed horns. Tiny streams of blood shot down their necks and sides, while their distended nostrils emitted a reddish foam. The prodigious strength of these magnificent animals thus brought into violent activity afforded a spectacle both tumultuous and thrilling. The exertion of the encounter, added to the pain of each newly inflicted wound, inflamed their combative spirit to the pitch of tempestuous fury. One of the bulls, following up a temporary advantage, plunged his horns into the chest of his antagonist, and, with a quick upward jerk of the head, ripped open the flesh to a depth of several inches, while from this gaping wound jets of arterial blood began to spurt. In a towering passion and with gleaming eyeballs, charging furiously upon his adversary, the wounded bull drove his horns into its abdomen, making a horrible opening, through which the entrails gushed. The impetuous and stormy nature of the contest had carried the combatants to the verge of the cliff, but, blind with deadly fury, they saw no danger. Each mortally wounded and weakening momentarily from profuse loss of blood waged the battle with that fiendish desperation shown only in wounded animals. The situation now resolved itself into the grim condition of the death struggle. With lowered heads they backed away a few yards, defiant, implacable, and again collided with a force that seemed to split their very skulls. This terrific shock staggered the bull with the chest wound and forced his eyeballs from their sockets. He suddenly plunged forward to his knees on the brink of the precipice and remained in a quivering stupor, with his open mouth burrowing in the dust. The other, uttering and covered with blood, but still terrible in his weakness, charged heavily upon his kneeling and senseless foe, struck him in the flank with the force of a ponderous projectile and hurled him headlong over the precipice. The

body executed a somersault in mid air, fell with a noisy crash through the tree-tops upon the rocks below, where it was subsequently preyed upon by vultures. The remaining bull seemed to realize in a stupid way the danger to which he himself was exposed. He drew back from the brink over which his hideous muzzle had been momentarily thrust, and with his entrails trailing on the ground, staggered a little distance off, fell prone, rolled over on his side, shivered a moment, and then lay still in death. The battle lasted an hour, and in point of sanguinary details and tragic horror has no parallel within the limits of my recollection."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

We have received a very neat circular issued by Knight & Co. descriptive of their holiday stock. Judging from it they should receive a large share of patronage in Christmas presents. We found on visiting their store that their circular scarcely did justice to the excellent variety of stock displayed. We wish them a very successful season's trade.

Mr McLellan's woollen mill at Willow Grove, St. John, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss was about \$10,000.—*Miramichi Advance*.

The only milk condensing factory in the Dominion is located at Truro, in this Province. It puts up one million, one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds of milk yearly.—*Liverpool Advance*.

NOVA SCOTIA SHIPBUILDING.—The new schooner at Granville Ferry is to be launched the last of this week. Her lower masts are in and the work of rigging is being pushed rapidly forward.

E. N. Everett, Gilbert's Cove, Digby Co., has nearly ready for launching a schooner of 235 tons register building under American Lloyds. She will be named the *Alert*, to class 11 years, and has been sold to Messrs. Morris & Co., Boston.

Mr North of Hantsport has another vessel in frame since the *Loodiana* was launched. It is said he has three to build. Messrs. Churchill have not launched a vessel for three years, but have repaired a number since. They now talk of building a barkentine, and will launch a tow boat and freight steamer in 1890. Mr Keith's new four-masted barkentine *Eusenada* is here finishing up; she is a fine model, strongly built, and is the admiration of all beholders.—*St. John Sun*.

The gray cotton manufacturers held a meeting in Montreal recently. A report read showed the business to be uncommonly good; little stock remaining over and no time lost. It was proposed to shorten the time of dating to 60 days from invoice instead of three months. This was laid over till the next meeting, as also the proposition to increase the price of the lower grades of goods a cent and a half per pound.

Some 13 tons of candy for the Xmas trade was shipped to St. John by St. Stephen Confectioneries last week.—*Chignecto Post*.

The timber cut in New Brunswick promises to be large this year. Mr. David Richards proposes hauling about three millions into the Restigouche. The Messrs. Beveridge will put five millions into the Tobique. Mr. John A. Morrison, of Fredericton, has a crew this year at the head of the St. John. Messrs. Welch and Lynch will put between four and five millions each into the Miramichi. Mr. Gibson's cut will be fully up to the average, and Mr. William Richards will put his usual seven or eight millions into the Southwest Miramichi. Mr. Robert Connor's supply beyond the Temiscouata lakes is unlimited.—*Chignecto Post*.

A BOOMING BUSINESS—Mr. Jas. Bennet, of Windsor N. S., has orders for 5,000 bbls. of calcined plaster—a sufficient quantity to keep his mill running all winter. The article he manufactures is proving very satisfactory.

"Ungar's" Steam Laundry, of St. John, N. B., which is noted for its satisfactory work, has bought out the "Lone Star" Laundry on Granville St., and will no doubt give as much satisfaction in Halifax as in its original location.

A chesse factory is shortly to be built at Hopewell, N. S.—*Maritime Sentinel*.

The Dominion Wire Manufacturing Company, Montreal, have just received at their works at Lachine, near that city, twenty carloads of machinery intended for the manufacture of gimlet pointed screws, in which industry they are about to engage extensively. It is expected that these works will be in operation about the beginning of the coming year; and that their output of screws will be about 25,000 gross per day.

The Canada Switch Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000; headquarters at Montreal. The objects of the company are to manufacture and sell railway switches and parts therefore and connected therewith.

The Central Bridge Works, Peterboro, Ont., of which W. H. Law is proprietor, have recently been enlarged by the addition of several large new buildings, the main one being "L" shaped, the sides 150 and 148 feet long respectively and 80 feet wide.

CITY CHIMES.

Among the many costly and elegant gifts presented to Mr. and Mrs. Merlin on the occasion of their marriage was an elegant mantel clock given by the Grafton Street Church Choir, each of the high contracting parties having been old and popular members of that highly efficient musical association.

The first concert given by the Orpheus Club this season was a marked success. The chorus work being for the most part admirable, displaying as it did careful training and attentive practice. In No. 1 the voices were well balanced. No. 2 was equally effective. No. 4, which is a charming composition was not up to the mark owing to the volume of tone of the altos being greater than was necessary. No. 8, the chorus for male voices was well rendered, and Dr. Slayter did full justice to the part assigned him. No. 10 displayed in a special manner the excellent training of the club, the piano and crescendo passages being rendered almost faultlessly. Nos. 3 and 9, which were rendered by Miss Laino displayed artistic work, and that lady may be assured that among her list of admirers are some who can fully appreciate vocal talent of her standard. No. 7 by Mrs. Hagarty, was sung with much feeling and was appreciated by the audience. Herr Klingensfeld took charge of No. 4, and did it in his own excellent style. Taken all in all the concert was one of the best ever given by the club, and the public will look forward with pleasure to the other concerts which are to follow. Mr. C. H. Porter, the able and genial conductor, has gone for a short trip to visit his home in Bridgeport, Conn.

On Sunday night the "beautiful" began to fall in a way that seemed to indicate a fair prospect of sleighing for Christmas, but the hope proved delusive, like many another, and on Monday morning all was alush again. Among those whose devotions may be supposed to take the shape of very sincere and earnest petitions for a white mantle for mother earth may no doubt be reckoned the hotel keepers of Bedford and other resorts of the customary winter drives. If Mr. Morrison of the "Bedford" be among the pious petitioners we heartily wish him a favorable dispensation. Bedford and the Halifax people who resort thither have sustained some loss in the departure of Beech of the Bellevue, but it has fortunately been fully made up for by the advent of Morrison. Mr. Morrison has the advantage of a larger house which, now that he is becoming settled, is replete with comforts, enhanced by the excellent style in which his tables are laid, and in which his dinners and other meals are cooked and served. Mr. Morrison's genial reputation when lessee of the Myrtle House at Digby is wide-spread, and those who have visited the Bedford entertain no doubt of its being sustained. We sincerely wish Mr. Morrison a good sleighing season this winter to give him the start he so well merits. A more pleasant resort it would be difficult to imagine.

The McDowell Dramatic Company has received valuable reinforcements in the persons of Miss Fanny Reeves (Mrs. McDowell), Mr. Hight and Mr. Sterner who opened at the Academy of Music on Monday evening in the "School for Scandal." A splendid audience was present who greeted Mrs. McDowell with a tremendous storm of applause when she first made her appearance on the stage in the character of Lady Teazle. The part of Sir Peter Teazle was capably played by Mr. Hight, while Crabtree received full justice in the hands of Mr. Sterner. Mr. McDowell took the part of Charles Surface, and played it well, notwithstanding the anxiety attendant on the first night of a new play, which he must have felt. The other characters were well taken, and as a whole the performance may be considered the most finished which the company have given here during a long and successful season. Mrs. McDowell as Lady Teazle was splendid and in the scenes with Sir Peter left little to be desired. The play gives an excellent opportunity for the display of dress, which is always attractive to the ladies. Without the strength added to the Company by the recent arrivals Sheridan's charming comedy could hardly have been presented. The scenery was not quite up to the mark, in fact it was unfit for such a play. The "School for Scandal" was repeated on Tuesday evening and will be given again to-morrow at the matinee. "Our Boys" was given on Christmas day at both matinee and evening performances. The matinee was attended principally by children, there was a fair sprinkling of ladies and gentlemen. The first two acts of "Our Boys" went smoothly, but in the last act the voice of the prompter was heard rather too frequently. Miss Fannie Reeves as Mary Melrose was charming, and Miss Morgan as Violet was very attractive. Mr. McDowell's Talbot was good, as also the Charles of Mr. Gibson, but Mr. Sterner as Middewick pleased the audience immensely. Mr. Hight as Sir Geoffrey was excellent. The two prizes, a girl's hand sleigh and a boy's sharp shooter were won respectively by Miss Emily Angrove, daughter of Capt. Angrove, and Master James M. Hamm of Dartmouth. "Our Boys" drew a crowded house again on Christmas night. "Pique" was given last night and will be repeated to-night and to-morrow.

Much has been said at different times about the careless way in which women carry their purses and watches. No doubt much that has been said is true, but the following article recommends itself to our judgment for the reason that both money and watch may get lost together, however, we give it for what it is worth, as some of our lady friends may like to adopt the plan:—"It is a lamentable fact that but one woman in ten can reach her pocket to put her purse in it. Sometimes it is deposited in the seat of the car; sometimes it is left on the counter of a shop; again it is so carefully put away at home that several weeks are devoted to its search, and it is at last discovered in one of Charley's coats that he has put away to go to the cleaner's. Where do you keep your watch? Hanging at the side, forgotten

at home, or tucked in some mysterious way in the bosom of your frock just so you can't get at it without unbuttoning the bodice and causing a blush to come upon the face of the messenger boy? Be wise in your generation and make a syndicate, a combine of watch and purse. They are very fetching to look at, and the little watch peeping out from the corner of your purse is a constant reminder to you that time is money. You will clutch your purse with greater vigor when you know it contains your time framed in small diamonds in it; then, too, you will not be likely to let it go, as you will want every woman who has not got the combination to see how lucky you are." A better plan we think would be for women to insist upon having plenty of sensible pockets in their gowns, and if they make a determined effort they will get them. Women have as good a right to pockets as men have, although the latter have enjoyed a monopoly so long that it would seem strange for the weaker sex to be put on a level with the lords of creation in this respect.

Very swell and very elaborate are the Christmas dinners now prepared by the leading hotels of Halifax, indeed so marked a feature in hotel management have these become that many who are cut off from their home circles are glad to avail themselves of the bountiful hospitality of the hotel proprietors. The Messrs. Hesselain's spread at the Halifax hotel on Wednesday included, in addition to a long list of salads, all the delicacies that could be obtained, and one and all of the five score of guests who sat around the Hesselain's board, pronounced the bill of fare all that could be desired and the cooking perfection.

Christmas in Halifax passed over very quietly. We had the poorest sort of weather that could be mixed, and the streets became so slippery during the latter part of the afternoon as to make walking a dangerous amusement. The several churches were well attended at the morning services, and the various attractions in the afternoon and evening were well patronized. All the charitable institutions were kindly remembered by those philanthropic people who make it their duty to see that the poor and needy are made happy at this festive season. The Exhibition Rink was opened both afternoon and evening. The ice was good, and the 66th band furnished music. A large number of skaters were present in the afternoon. An enjoyable entertainment was given at the Sailor's Home, where sixty-two sea-faring men took tea and listened to the concert which followed. The prisoners at Rockhead had a jolly good Christmas dinner, and the aldermen in charge of the various city institutions did all in their power to make the inmates happy

COMMERCIAL.

The weather continues to be unsatisfactory, in that it has largely retarded the progress of trade and the delivery of goods ordered. Retailers have done a very good business in all lines, but we doubt whether the aggregate will come up this season to the average for the past few years.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—M. F. Eager, whol. druggist, Halifax, assigned, N. H. Brightman, baker, Amherst, assigned to J. R. Learnay and W. T. Pipes in trust for benefit of creditors; Geo. E. Forsyth & Co., wholesale grocers, Halifax, Geo. E. Forsyth consent to Eliza Forsyth, his wife, to do business in her own name; Jas. A. Freeman, general store, Kempt, consent to Heresa Freeman, his wife, to do business in her own name.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Dec. 20.	week	1883	1887	1886	1889	1888	1887	1872
United States...	330	370	335	267	312	11353	10082	9494	10213
Canada.....	38	23	40	34	19	1578	1679	1279	1158

DRY GOODS.—Another dull week has passed in the wholesale dry goods trade, owing to the protracted spell of unusually mild weather, which has proved very serious to country trade and rendered collections slow. In consequence remittances have been very unsatisfactory and no improvement can now be expected till after the turn of the year. Cottons are quiet, the only feature of any note being a new arrangement made by the mills in the Upper Provinces for the export of grey cotton to China. Woollen goods are dull and unchanged, even the sorting trade being at almost a stand still. Most wholesale houses have ordered their travellers home, as many country firms refuse to order their spring goods.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The situation in iron and steel of all grades continues very firm. Most holders, however, have every confidence in the market and are not offering, as they feel certain that higher prices will rule later on when buyers find themselves compelled to replenish their stocks. Bar iron is steady. Tin plates are not changed, though it is believed that prices would be shaded for large lots. Canada plates are firm with prices tending upward. In metals the strength reported last week has been well sustained, copper being firm.

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market has continued quiet, a steady jobbing business being transacted. The tone is steady on the whole and figures are practically unchanged. Beerbohm's cable reports "cargoes off coast—wheat firm, corn quiet. Liverpool spot wheat and corn firmer. French country markets firm." The Chicago wheat market was stronger and advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. In New York wheat advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. In St. Louis and Toledo wheat was firm and oats have remained unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Loc. provisions have been quiet with nothing of interest to report and very little business doing. Dressed hogs were quiet and easy, owing to the prevalence of unfavorable weather. Lard in Liverpool declined 3d., while pork, bacon and tallow were unchanged. There has been no change worthy of note in the Chicago provision market. The hog market there was firm and advanced 5¢. The cattle market was fairly active and steady.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet except in one specialty—choice butter—for this the demand is eager, and holders are pretty independent. Indeed it is quite probable that in some cases really fancy lots would not be parted with except at sellers' prices, as operators seem to have every faith in the future of this article. Owing to this and the quiet feeling in medium grade business has been mostly of a jobbing character.

CHEESE—The cheese market continues uninteresting, and nothing but quietness is spoken of everywhere. A further decline of 6d. in the public cable has naturally occasioned some comment and has given the trade something to talk about. The tone of the market in Canada is about the same, and it is certain that holders have not materially shifted their position from the ground that they have occupied all through the fall.

FRUIT—The only noteworthy feature in the Canada fruit market has been a decided activity in currants. These have fractionally advanced and considerable business has been done. No changes have occurred in other dried fruits, raisins being steady at quotations. The following is a report from Liverpool on the market for Canadian and American apples for week ending 7th December, 1889:—The bulk of the arrivals this week have been Canadian, many parcels having come via New York. Taken all round the condition has been poor, as a glance at the catalogues will show. Anything sound and tight we quote 1s. to 1s. 6d. per bbl. better, but slack and out of condition have only been sold with difficulty, and in many cases at a sacrifice. Maine Baldwins have sold up to 19s, but on the other hand there is lot of inferior apples under this brand, which only brought from 12s to 13s per barrel. Boston continue to show up soft and wasty, and sell at from 11s. to 17s. We anticipate that the present demand will continue until the holidays, after which we would see higher prices, if the arrivals are small. We quote apples:—Canadian—Baldwins, 17s. to 20s; Greenings, 16s. to 18s 6d.; Spies, 17s. to 18s. 6d.; Russots, 18s. to 21s 6d.; Canada Reds, 18s to 20s; Phoenix, 19s to 21s; Kings, 23s. to 25s; Lion Davies, 17s. to 19s.; sundries, 16s. to 18s. American—Baldwins (Maine) 13s. to 19s.; Baldwins (Boston), 11s. to 17s.; Spies, 13s. to 16s.; Russots 14s. to 18s.; Kings, 20s to 24s."

SUGAR—The sugar market still shows strength and a fair business has been done all round. Cane sugar was cabled in London weak and lower at 14s 9d for Java and 13s for fair refining. Beet has also sold down to 11s. 7½d. but at the decline is steady. Stocks in the four principal sugar ports in the United States are 176,000 tons against 153,000 tons a year ago.

MOLASSES here is very quiet, holders and buyers being apart in their views, but some activity has developed at Montreal, where the sale is reported of about 800 puncheons of Barbadoes—chiefly for Quebec account—at prices ranging from 43½c to 44c. Smaller quantities are there quoted at 45c to 47c. The recent bad failure of Messrs. Tiffin Bros. of Montreal has caused the market to lapse into a depressed condition, owing to the fact that the firm holds a considerable quantity that will have to be realized on.

TEA—The tea market has been dull during the week and little or no business has been transacted. In London teas are very low as English houses are anxious to reduce stocks and in consequence are offering them very cheaply.

COFFEE has been quiet with not much doing. We have not heard of any transactions having taken place. Quotations have not varied and only a small and sluggish jobbing and retail trade is in progress.

FISH OILS—Our Montreal report is as follows:—Newfoundland Gaspe cod oil, 33c. to 35c, and Halifax at 13c. Steam refined seal oil has been brought up by one firm at 46c. to 47c., and is now held at 50c. to 52c.; cod liver oil dull; Newfoundland 55c. to 60c."

FISH—The local market has remained in the same quiescent state that we have had to report for some weeks past. Receipts of bunk cod are an average but little of other kinds have come to hand. There is no outside demand at present and the state of the American and West Indian markets will not warrant speculative shipments, especially that at this season of the year return cargoes cannot be obtained at remunerative rates. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, December 23—"The fish market has shown very little activity during the past week, in fact business has been at a standstill so far as the wholesale trade is concerned, and few, if any round lots have changed hands. On the other hand, a fair jobbing business has been transacted, there being a moderate demand for small parcels. Some round lots of Labrador herrings have been offered as low as \$3.50 in store, but it was stated that the quality of the fish was poor. In a small way sales have been made at \$4 to \$4 25. Cape Breton herrings have sold at \$5 to \$5 25. No. 1 green cod have changed hands in small lots at \$5 50, but round lots could be bought at lower figures. B. C. salmon have sold at \$11 25, and Newfoundland do at \$14 to \$15 in a jobbing way. There has been an active demand for finnan haddies, and the turn over has been large in a jobbing way at 7c. to 7½c. per lb. The receipts of fresh fish have been larger, but the demand is limited owing to the mild weather. Haddock and cod have sold at 3½c. to 4c. per lb., smelts at 5c., tommy-cods at \$1 75 per barrel, and herring at \$1 75 per 100." Gloucester, Mass., December 23—"We quote New Georges codfish firm at \$6 00 a qtl. for large, with some lots held at \$6 25, and small at \$4 75; Bank \$4 50 to \$5 00 for large and \$4 00 for small; late caught hand line Western Bank \$5 50; Shore \$5 and \$4 for large and small; cured cusk at \$3 25 to \$3 50 per qtl., hake, \$2 25; haddock \$3 25; heavy salted pollock, \$2 25, and English-cured do. \$3 per qtl. Labrador herring \$5 75 bbl.; medium split \$5; extra No. 1 do. \$7 50; Newfoundland do \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$5; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4 25; round do., \$3 50; round Eastport, \$3 25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6 00; halibut heads \$3 50; sounds \$13; tongues and sounds \$11; longues \$10 00; alewives \$4 00; trout \$1, California salmon \$17; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$20."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants, and can therefore be depended upon as accurate up to the time of going to press.

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	7½ to 7¾
Granulated.....	6½
Circle A.....	6¼
White Extra C.....	5½ to 5¾
Extra Yellow C.....	5½ to 5¾
Yellow C.....	5½ to 5¾
TEA.	
Congo, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Colong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	4½
Demerara.....	40 to 44
Diamond N.....	48
Porto Rico.....	40 to 42
Cienfuegos.....	38
Trinidad.....	39 to 40
Antigua.....	38 to 39
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
FRUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Boston and Thin Family.....	6½
Soda.....	6½
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

There has been an advance in the rates of freight of 5 cents per bbl., and as an evidence of the tone of the market West, millers are contending for and obtaining the advance. Manitoba reports a scarcity of wheat and certainly prices are from 7 cts. to 10 cts. a bushel higher. The Ontario crop is maintained to be less than last year. It looks as though we should buy more or less of our supplies from the United States before the new crop season. Cornmeal and oatmeal are unchanged, we therefore make no change in our quotations.

FLOUR.	
High Grade Patents.....	5.00 to 5.15
Good 90 per cent Patents.....	4.65 to 4.70
Straight Grade.....	4.41 to 4.43
Superior Extras.....	4.30 to 4.45
Good Seconds.....	4.10 to 4.15
Graham Flour.....	4.00 to 4.25
American Supr. Extras, in bond.....	4.15 to 4.25
American 90 per cent in bond.....	4.50 to 4.60
American Patents, Pillsbury's Best.....	6.40
Oatmeal.....	4.00 to 4.10
" Rolled.....	4.10 to 4.25
Cornmeal, duty paid.....	2.70 to 2.80
Cornmeal, in bond, Boston.....	2.10 to 2.15
Relief Wheat.....	5.70
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	15.00 to 15.25
Shorts.....	18.50 to 19.00
Middlings.....	20.00 to 22.00
Cracked Corn " including bags.....	27.00 to 27.50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulte.....	28.50
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.75 to 1.85
Pot Harley, per barrel.....	4.30 to 4.50
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	38 to 40
P. E. I. Oats.....	38 to 40
Hay per ton.....	11.50

The above quotations are carefully prepared by a reliable Wholesale House, and can be depended upon as correct.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	10.25 to 10.50
" Am. Plate.....	10.75 to 11.25
" Ex. Plate.....	11.50 to 11.75
Pork, Mess, American.....	15.00 to 15.50
" American, clear.....	15.50 to 16.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	14.50 to 15.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	13.50 to 14.00
" Prime Mess.....	11.00 to 11.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	11 to 12
" American.....	12 to 13
" Cases.....	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I. green.....	8 to 9
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra.....	15.00
No. 1.....	14.00
" 2 large.....	13.00
" 2.....	11.50
" 3 large.....	12.00
" 3.....	12.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	4.50 to 5.00
No. 1 August, Round.....	2.50
" September.....	2.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split.....	none
" Round.....	none
ALWIVES, per bbl.....	2.50 to 3.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.40
Bank.....	3.25 to 3.50
Bay.....	3.50 to 3.75
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.25
HAKE.....	2.00
CUSK.....	1.50
POLLOCK.....	1.50
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	12½
COD OIL A.....	23 to 25

The above are prepared by a reliable firm of West India Merchants.

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound.....	15 to 16
Geese, each.....	60 to 75
Ducks, per pair.....	70 to 80
Chickens.....	50 to 70

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers, best quality, per 100 lbs. alive.....	4.25 to 4.50
Oxen.....	3.50 to 4.00
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights.....	3.00 to 3.50
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs.....	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs.....	2.50 to 3.50

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).....	5.25 to 6.00
Tail Cans.....	4.80 to 5.00
Flat.....	6.50 to 7.00
Newfoundland Flat Cans.....	6.50 to 7.00

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS

Apples, Cravensteins.....	4.50
Apples, No 1, per bbl.....	2.10 to 3.50
Oranges, Jamaica, per bbl., repacked.....	7.00
Lemons, per case.....	5.50
Cocoons, new, per 100.....	5.00
Onions, New American, per lb.....	2½ to 2¾c.
Dates, boxes, new.....	6½ to 7
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7
Figs, Elme, 6 lb boxes per lb.....	11
" small boxes.....	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new.....	5½ to 6
Bananas, per bunch.....	1.75 to 2.5
Cranberries, per bbl.....	8.50

The above quotations are furnished by C. H. Harvey, 10 & 12 Sackville St

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" " in Small Tubs.....	22 to 25
" Good, in large tubs.....	20
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	14
Canadian Township.....	19 to 20
" Western.....	17
Cheese, Canadian.....	10
" Antigonish.....	10½

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer in Butter and Cheese.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 22
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1.....	5
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	5½
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	4½
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	4
Cow Hides, No 1.....	4
No 3 Hides, each.....	25
Calf Skins.....	10 15
" Deacons, each.....	15 0 15
Lambskins.....	15 0 15
Tallow.....	3

The above quotations are furnished by WM. F. FOSTER, dealer in Wool and Hides, Connors' Wharf.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 10.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do, do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do, do.....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	8.00 to 9.25
" do, do.....	1.00 to 1.20
" spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.25
Laths, per m.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Softwood.....	2.25

A DISGRACE TO HER FAMILY.

(Continued.)

So saying, he smiled gently but sadly at the little mud-stained figure by his side. The discovery of Geraldine's unworthiness had produced a painful impression on his mind which he could not shake off.

Maggie looked up at him with her clear eyes, through which the soul within seemed to shine.

"I think you will find her," she said hopefully. "At any rate you deserve to."

The singular honesty and tenderness of her expression went to his heart, and her belief in him was quite touching. Could it be that he had made a mistake, and that all women were not equally false and frivolous? Her little plain face appeared glorified by a halo of sweetness, kindness and good-temper. He felt, somehow, that she was more lovable than Geraldine, capable of a truer, holier passion.

"Good God!" he muttered, under his breath; surely she is not a story-teller also. If so, I shall never believe in any feminine thing again. Aha! a good idea. I will put her to the test."

"By-the bye," he said, with well assumed carelessness, "your sister Geraldine has been showing me over your stable. That new horse of hers is an uncommonly good looking one."

"He is indeed," answered Maggie, "and if only he turns out well, he will prove a most extraordinary bargain."

"The 'if' implies a doubt."

"Are you ever without one where a new horse is concerned?"

He laughed.

"How have you contrived to pick up so much worldly wisdom at your tender age, child?"

"Jack has taught me a good deal, and Baines. Baines is our coachman, but to tell you the honest truth, I don't know nearly as much about horses as people seem to imagine. I'm a regular fraud."

"I hope not. I should be greatly disappointed to find your words true, for I have formed a totally different estimate of you. But fraud or no fraud, I suppose you know what's worth buying for this country, and what's not. Therefore, I want to ask your advice on a certain point."

"My advice is good for very little, but I will give it willingly if it can be of any use to you."

"Is that a bargain?"

"Yes, if you like to consider it so."

"Very well then. Your sister Geraldine wishes to sell me her old horse, Paragon. Now tell me frankly; are you of opinion that he will carry me to hounds?"

Maggie turned away her head so that he could not see her face. She was infinitely pained and distressed by her sister's conduct. Yet how could she betray her? If she told Captain Falconer the truth, namely, that Geraldine was trying to take advantage of his being a stranger, in order to get rid of a useless, infirm old horse she no longer cared to ride, what would he think of her? All chance of his marrying Geraldine would be at an end. And if it came to Geraldine's ears that she—Maggie—had been the mischief maker, what a traitor she would be dubbed by the whole family.

"Well," said Captain Falconer, after a long pause, during which he sought, but in vain, to obtain a glimpse of his companion's face, why don't you answer my question, Maggie? I place every confidence in your opinion, and am waiting to hear it."

"I——" she began hoarsely, then breaking off, added, "Oh! Captain Falconer, please don't ask me for my opinion. I have none."

"You can scarcely expect me to believe that."

"You must. I can't help it."

"Well, let me put matters in another way. Here is a very handsome old horse whose only fault is his age. Your sister offers him to me for the absurdly low sum of thirty pounds. I say absurdly, because Miss Geraldine assures me he is sound both in wind and limb——"

"Did Geraldine say that?" interrupted Maggie. "Are you quite sure?"

"Yes, quite. The fact was impressed upon my mind by her repeating it twice."

Maggie groaned. Oh, what duplicity! What shameful, wicked falsehood. It made her blush to be of the same kind and kin—to own the same father and the same mother. To reveal Geraldine's treachery, however, was impossible, and yet her whole nature rose in revolt against the deception practised.

And all the time she felt Captain Falconer's eyes fixed upon her as if they were seeking to read her thought. Her throat seemed to grow dry; the words came slowly and with difficulty.

"You ask—me what I—do not know. My—my sister has ridden the horse, not I. It stands to reason that she knows more about him than I do."

There! it was out, and she wished the earth would open and swallow her up so that she might hide her deadly shame, for she knew by intuition that he did not believe her. Some subtle thought reading existed between these two.

Keith Falconer's face dropped. He had not expected this ambiguous reply. From her lips at least he thought to have heard the truth. She was not attractive in the ordinary sense of the word, but she had attracted him, because up to this moment he had believed implicitly in her honesty. There was nothing more to be said.

"Am I to understand that I had better buy the horse?"

"You—you must please yourself, Captain Falconer. You have seen Paragon, and heard what Geraldine said."

He put out his hand abruptly, and said: "Good-bye! It was idiotic of me to have asked for your advice. I might have remembered that you were sisters. Birds of a feather always flock together, as the old saying goes."

His altered tone and look, which clearly showed his displeasure, made the salt tears rush to Maggie's eyes. She hastily took out her pocket-handkerchief, and as she did so a letter dropped to the ground.

"Oh! my letter," she cried. "I have forgotten to post it. How stupid of me, and the mail goes this evening."

He picked it up, and as he did so, saw the big unformed, school-girlish hand in which the address was written.

"Is it to your brother?" he asked, coldly."

"Yes; oh! yes; and I promised Jack I would write every time I got a chance. And now he won't get the letter unless I walk all the way back into Foxington."

"I will post it for you," he said, but there was no warmth in his voice, and his eyes looked with cold displeasure upon her. She felt the difference and tried to shrink into nothing. He did not trust her any longer. He had discovered she was unworthy of his regard, and she could not blame him. She could only suffer in silence. But it was hard, very hard to bear, and the worst of it was she liked him, and respected him all the more for resenting her conduct. A man possessing a blunted sense of honour might have passed it over. What a high bred, chivalrous gentleman he looked as he stood for a second and gazed sternly at her. Wild words rose to her lips, but they died away. A flood of bitterness turned her heart to stone. Ah! well. It was better so—better so. The pang would have been infinitely sharper later on. She had sense enough to know that. This was but the fitting punishment of her miserable presumption.

He scarcely pressed the little, timid hand tendered so shyly and tentatively. Thus they parted, and as he strode hastily away, in the direction of Foxington, he muttered to himself:

"Aye, they are sisters. One fibs with assurance, whilst the younger does it badly, and changes colour. There is nothing to choose between them really. They are true to their false, deceitful sex. And yet what honest eyes that child has! One could swear they were as truthful as the day. Heigh, ho! Maggie," and he sighed heavily, "in helping me to get rid of my last illusion you little know what an uncommonly bad turn you have done me."

The object of his thoughts walked dejectedly home. She had prided herself all her life on never telling a story, and now if she had not actually uttered one she had acquiesced in deceit. She was ill at ease; angry with herself and dissatisfied with Geraldine.

Ought she to have revealed the true position of affairs, and so exposed her sister? Was she bound to tell the truth at all hazards, regardless of consequences?

This was a question which she found it impossible to answer. There seemed so much to be said on either side.

Captain Falconer's distant farewell pierced like a sharp knife into her tender heart. It was horrible to feel she had displeased him, and lost his good opinion, just when they were beginning to be such friends. And she could never explain matters, never—unless Geraldine confessed her share in this most unlucky business, and that was a very forlorn chance. Nevertheless, Maggie resolved to try it.

CHAPTER IX.

"I LIKE SOMEONE ELSE BETTER."

That night, as Geraldine was undressing, she was startled by hearing a loud tap at her door.

"Who's there?" she called out somewhat tartly.

"It's me, Maggie," answered a voice, prelude to the entry of its owner.

"Oh! it's you, is it! And pray what on earth do you want at this hour of the night? It's getting on for eleven o'clock, and you ought to have been in bed ever so long ago."

In reply Maggie seated herself on the hearth-rug before the fire, and tried to fan the dying embers into a blaze. Geraldine watched this operation irritably. It portended a tolerably long stay, and she wanted to retire to rest.

"Well!" she said, "can't you speak?"

Maggie drew up her knees, rested her arms upon them, and looked uncertainly at her sister.

"I hope you won't be angry with me," she began nervously, "but I wish to talk to you about Paragon."

"What of him? Is he ill?"

"Oh! dear no, but," gathering courage as she went on, "I happened to meet Captain Falconer walking along the Foxington Road, after he had paid his visit here, and he mentioned that you were very anxious for him to buy Paragon."

"He need not have used the words 'very anxious.' I flatter myself I displayed no unladylike anxiety on the subject. Nevertheless, I certainly wanted to get rid of the horse."

"It is true then!" Maggie exclaimed with a sigh. "I did so hope it wasn't."

"Perfectly; though I really can't see what business it is of yours."

Captain Falconer told me that you had assured him Paragon was sound both in wind and in limb. Oh, Geraldine, how could you tell such a story!" And she looked her sister full in the face with a pair of reproachful eyes.

Geraldine flushed an angry red. It was an unpleasant surprise to find he had repeated her words. She had not taken this into calculation. And Maggie was always such a fool about these sort of things, and had not an atom of discretion.

"Now look here," she said, "advancing towards her with a resolute mein, "I'm not going to stand any lecturing about honesty and so forth from you. So the sooner you understand the fact the better. It's not your place to preach to me, or to instruct me as to what I am, and what I am not to do. I only asked Captain Falconer a screw price for Paragon. He is quite sharp enough to know that, without your taking upon yourself to explain what the horse's exact infirmity is. If he and I are content, there is nothing more to be said."

"I don't agree with you," returned Maggie stoutly. "You are trying to get rid of a worthless old animal under false pretences, and you know that as well as I do."

"Fiddle-de-dee. I know nothing of the sort. May I ask if it is Captain Falconer's blue eyes and handsome face that have made you turn so straight-faced all of a sudden?"

Maggie blushed scarlet, but said in a steady voice:

"You should have confessed openly that Paragon was gone in the wind, instead of leaving Captain Falconer under the impression that the horse was sound."

"Now, is it likely, Maggie? Do people ever volunteer those sort of statements when they have an animal for sale? I really gave you credit for a little more worldly wisdom."

"What is the use of worldly wisdom, when the very first time Captain Falconer rides Paragon he will find you out?"

"That's my affair," returned Geraldine, lightly. "I've no doubt I shall be able to smooth him over."

"Even if you do, your insincerity will remain the same, and—and," added Maggie, with tears in her voice, "you have made me tell him a story, and now he thinks we are both bad."

"Rubbish! What do you mean by both bad?"

"Captain Falconer evidently doubted your word, for he asked me as a favour to tell him if Paragon were really sound," explained Maggie.

Geraldine changed color. This put a new and a much more awkward complexion on matters. She was sharp enough to know that if Maggie had spoken the truth she could not but be greatly damaged in the gentleman's estimation. But then she had never reckoned on his asking questions of a third party behind her back, and felt most indignant at the proceeding.

"I call it awfully shabby of Captain Falconer, cross questioning a child like you," she said, a trifle uneasily. "May I ask what reply you made?"

"I said that you knew better than I. If I had answered frankly, I should have betrayed you, and then I was afraid he would not like you any more."

Geraldine cast down her blue eyes, and heaved a great sigh of relief. She went up to Maggie, and patted her on the back in a cordial and approving fashion.

"After all," she said, "you are not such a bad little thing in your way, and whatever your faults may be nobody can accuse you of being a sneak."

Maggie coloured up with pleasure on hearing this somewhat qualified praise. She got so few kind words from this pretty sister of hers that she valued them beyond their worth.

"Geraldine, dear," she said, looking up into the other's face, "you are so beautiful, and I am sure Captain Falconer admires you very much, as indeed, how could he help doing? but—take my advice. Don't attempt to deceive him. He's not the kind of man to forgive a woman when he finds her out in telling him stories. It's not too late yet to put matters right, and he would like you all the better for behaving straightforwardly."

For an instant Geraldine hesitated as she looked into the depths of the pleading eyes raised to her own. Then her lower nature conquered the better instincts roused by Maggie's speech.

"Nonsense," she said sharply. "You cannot possibly know anything about Captain Falconer, one way or the other. As I said before, do leave me to manage my own affairs. And now for goodness' sake go to bed, for I'm catching my death of cold standing here listening to you."

"You won't tell the truth, Geraldine! Have you quite made up your mind?"

"Yes. Why should I? It's not my place to volunteer information, any more than it is yours to dictate to your elder sister. Good-night, parson."

"Good-night," answered Maggie, recognizing the futility of her efforts, and turning away sorrowfully. She could not understand Geraldine. It seemed to her extraordinary that her sister's discernment of character should be so slight as to prevent her from seeing how entirely against her own best interests she was acting.

"She thinks he will forgive her, but I know he won't," mused Maggie. "His whole face changed this afternoon when I told that abominable fib, and oh! how I wish now that I had never done it. But one thing I have quite made up my mind about, Geraldine or no Geraldine, he shall not be imposed upon."

The only difficulty after arriving at this determination, was how to put it into execution. She was still reluctant to betray her sister, for, however much she might and did condemn her conduct, she realized that she was not the proper person to reveal its iniquity. That the consequences would prove far more serious than the mere non-selling of Paragon Maggie felt convinced. It seemed to her that Geraldine's fate hung in the balance. Her powers of prescience had grown curiously sharpened.

(To be Continued.)

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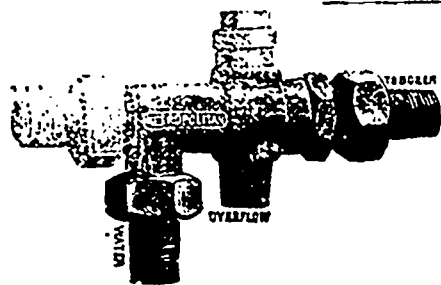
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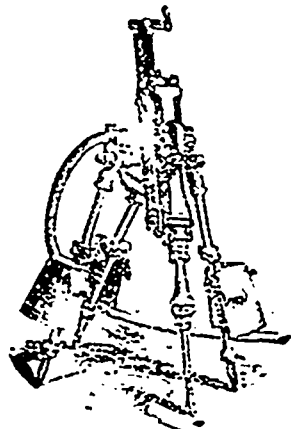
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MINING.

As this is our last issue for the year 1889 we take occasion to wish our mining friends a very Happy New Year. The best resolve that all interested in the mining business could make at this, the appropriate time for making resolutions, would be a determination on the part of all to forget the animosities that seem to have been engendered during the past year, and which, as is painfully apparent, have set a number of mining men at logger-heads. In union there is strength, and it is time that old quarrels were patched up, and that mining men instead of being painfully divided as at present should unite and work solidly for the good of the cause. Every mining man interested in the welfare of the Province and in his own success should begin the New Year with a determination to "bury the hatchet."

From careful estimates the yield of gold for 1889 will not exceed 35000 ounces or about \$500,000. This will be a substantial increase over last year, when the total yield was 22407 ozs. 10 dwts. 8 grains.

MILLIPSIGATE DISTRICT.—Captain John Walters, one of the owners of the Walters-Aulenbaugh cross, which have proved so rich, has just returned from London, where he has made arrangements with a powerful syndicate to furnish the working capital to thoroughly develop the mine. He has returned home to lay the proposition before his co-owners, and if they accept the terms an English Company, with Capt. Walters as manager, will at once begin operations. The leads so far opened up on this property have proved very rich, and are evidently true fissure veins. They have been opened in several places on this and adjoining properties, and everywhere the precious metal has been found. Joseph Zinck has secured the areas formerly worked by the Gorman Company of Duluth, and a short distance east of the old workings has struck a fine gold bearing vein. To the west of these areas Mr. Zinck has opened a 24 inch lead on the Fralick property. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 20 feet and rich quartz obtained all the way down. Our informant states that the quartz here obtained fairly bristles with gold. Dr. Cowie owns large interests in the best properties in the district, and Mr. Haywood, the Messrs. Owen, and other well-known mining men and capitalists hold large blocks of areas. All that is required to make this district one of the best in the Province is working capital, judiciously expended in the hands of competent managers. Capt. Walters has paved the way to obtain this, and if he receives the support of his partners Millipsigate will soon be the scene of the most extensive gold mining operations in the Province. The samples taken by Captain Walters to London were very rich and caused considerable excitement. Had they come from South Africa he was assured that he could in a few hours have obtained hundreds of thousands of pounds for the mine, but South Africa is just now all the rage in England, while Nova Scotia mines are at a decided discount, so that Capt. Walters should be congratulated on his success in the face of the adverse feeling against the mines of this Province. No one, who has not been in London, can form an idea of the strong feeling that exists there against investing here. This feeling is partly justified by the injudicious investments made in times past, but is intensified by the hostile attitude of former Nova Scotians who now reside in London, and do not hesitate to disparage our mineral resources. Testimony from such a source is very hurtful, as it no doubt is honestly given by those who really do not understand the great undeveloped mineral wealth of Nova Scotia.

MONTAGUE DISTRICT.—The prospects of this district are of the brightest, and the coming returns will prove that the great value of the Annand and Ross properties has in no wise been overestimated.

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.—There seems to be a boom in the shares of the Fgerton Gold Mining Co., quite a lot of which it is reported have recently changed hands at a good figure.

RAWDON UNITED Co.—Considerable work is being done on the area belonging to this company, which is now managed by Mr. Conrady.

Twenty years ago not one in a million of Canadians would have known the name of Kakabeka Falls, or whereabouts they were situated. Thousands now know that they are a few miles up the Kaministiquia River on which is situated the Hudson's Bay post of Fort William, three or four miles from Port Arthur. These falls are stupendous, and some of the boats of Wolseley's expedition of 1870 were portaged past them with infinite labor and difficulty. It is now proposed to utilize their immense power for motive purposes. It is stated that American capitalists have the enterprise in hand that the necessary land and capital have been secured, and that work will at once be begun by gangs working day and night in putting in the necessary tunnel along the bank of the river for utilizing the water power. This is expected to prove a great boon to the mining district. Instead of prospectors investing their money in erecting mills they can ship their ores, both low and high grade, to the concentrating and smelting works at the falls, and with the product go ahead with future developments. It will make possible for men with limited capital to enter actively into mining operations and is bound to give a great impetus to mineral development throughout the entire district. A blast furnace, pulp mill, flouring mills and other industries will follow the erection of the smelting works. Work on the new hotel will be commenced early next year, and will be completed by the 1st of June. A large number of dwelling houses, as well as other buildings suitable for business places, will be erected as soon as the snow leaves the ground. In the meantime engineers are laying out the town site, timber being cleared off and streets laid out. In fact, everything in connection

with the work will be pushed forward with the utmost speed, and next year the long neglected and great Kakabeka Falls on Kaministiquia River will be a scene of bustle and activity. The promoters of the mammoth scheme are thoroughly enterprising and energetic men, and neither money nor effort will be spared in making the undertaking a triumphant success.

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines' Office for the Month of November:—

District.	Mill.	Qtz. Crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Sherbrooke	Dump, Wellington and Gold Hill	26	4
Sherbrooke	Miners	36½	4½
*Sherbrooke	Aberdeen	48	9½
Salmon River	Dufferin	800	149½
Oldham	Oldham G. M. Co.	117	148
Cariboo	Moose River G. M. Co.	175½	19½
† do.	Touquoy	390	50½
S. Uniacke	Withrow	20	81½
S. Uniacke	Eastville	9	19½
Lake Catcha	Oxford	67	165½
Brookfield	Philadelphia G. M. Co.	140	89
Wine Harbor	New "El Dorado"	73	38½
Molega	Molega M. Co.	255	301½
Ecum Secum	Eureka	11	11½
Elmsdale	Elmsdale G. M. Co. } Sept., Oct., Nov. }	41½	½
Cariboo	H. Dixon		62½
Uniacke	Phoenix	232	31½
Whiteburn	McGuire & Co.	30	150
"	Whiteburn	153	197½
15 Mile Stream	Egerton	215	120½
Stormont	Rockland	272	138½
Tangier	Brunswick	55	12½
Renfrew	Empress	110	23
Montague	Rose	35	156
Molega	Philadelphia Co.	141	50½
*Sand and surface stuff.	†Surface stuff.		

THE NEW COAL FIELD.—Investigation of the new coal field discovered by Mr. Greener in North Sydney develops the undoubted value and richness of the deposits. The coal has been assayed by the eminent expert Hine, of Liverpool, England, and found to contain 76.87 per cent. of fixed carbon. Other tests of it in England showed that it was equal to any of the Newcastle coals, superior to that of Lancashire and equal to most of the Welsh. Seam No. 4, it is found, contains no sulphur, which makes it specially valuable for coke. The proximity to the surface, a depth of only three feet, will make the development very easy. The following are the official analyses of the deposit as given by Messrs. Bowman and Tate.

DEAR SIR.—I have analysed the two samples of coal marked 3 and 4 received from you on 4th inst., with the following result:

	No. 3.	No. 4.
Ash	7.65	2.06
Volatile matter	34.39	30.16
Fixed carbon	54.50	60.32
Water	3.46	7.46
Sulphur	4.08	0.84

Ash of No. 3, red pulverulent.
" " 4, yellowish grey do.

Yours truly,
Messrs. Roberts, Simpson & Co., Halifax. **MAYNARD BOWMAN.**

Comparisons of analyses of coals by Tate and Bowman. The former has given the gross volatile matter without deducting water; also the gross carbon without deducting ash:

No. 3, Tate

	Tate.	Bowman.
Ash, 7.41	7.41	7.65
Vol. matter, 38.10 less water	33.90	34.39
Carbon, 61.90 less ash	54.49	54.50
Water, 4.20	4.20	3.46
Sulphur	3.72	4.08

No. 4.

	Tate.	Bowman.
Ash, 6.00	6.00	2.06
Vol. matter, 37.85, water	32.97	30.16
Carbon, 62.15, ash	56.15	60.32
Water, 4.88	4.88	7.46
Sulphur	3.39	0.84

—Island Reporter.

Hugh Fletcher Esq. R. G., Chief of the Dominion geological survey staff now engaged in the survey of this Province, is in Halifax. Next season's work will be begun in Colchester County and the survey will be pushed with Mr. Fletcher's well known energy. We trust that the plans of the work already completed will be made on the scale of one mile to the inch and not altered to five as proposed.

F. W. Christie member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, is so well and favorably known throughout the Province as an engineer and surveyor that we need say nothing in his favor, and so simply call attention to his professional card in our advertising columns.

We also desire to call attention to the card of Messrs. Burn & Norrie, prospectors,

John W. Gabriel,

17 BUCKINGHAM ST.

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DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED

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(LIMITED)

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PUMPING MACHINERY

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IRON PIPES AND FITTING, &c.

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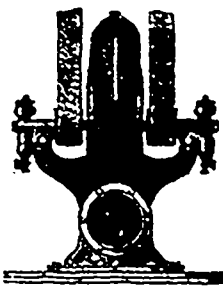
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DRILL STEEL,

PICKS,

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Examinations and Reports on Mines carefully made and prepared.

The treatment of refractory ores a specialty.

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SHEET HARBOR, N. S.

Cable Address,
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E. MAXWELL & SON'S,

Ladies & Gents Tailoring Establishment,

68 Granville St.,

2 DOORS SOUTH OF Y. M. C. A.

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FARMER'S ALMANACK,
For 1890.**

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—BY—

A. & W. Mackinlay.

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Life Assurance Co.
OF TORONTO.
GUARANTEE FUND \$300,000.**

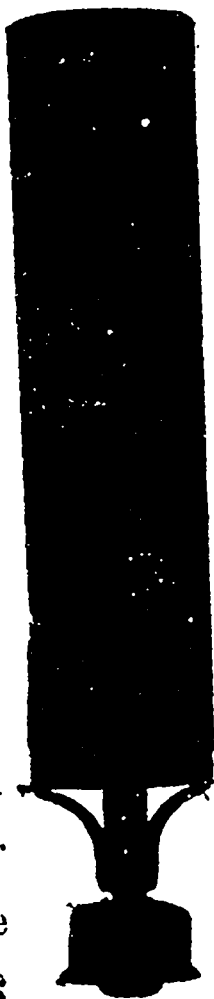
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This Burner
50 per cent. of
white light and
heat. The light
there is no flick-
light to read by.
lease these
per month per
them in repair.
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monstration
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saves at least
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J. ESTES WILSON, Superintendent.

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FURNITURE, CURTAINS,
CARPETS,**

Oilcloth, Linoleum, Hearth Rugs,
Mats, Matting, Blankets, Quilts,
Counterpanes, Comfortables, &c.

Our is a large and complete collection, embracing all that is known in GOOD FURNITURE and all its belongings. Not alone the most expensive, but those we have the finest in abundance, but all the moderate priced kinds, cheap as they can be sold by anybody.

Our Styles are Fully Up to the Times in Every Department, and Workmanship Not Exceeded by Any. Come and See Us or Write for any Information Required.

**A. STEPHEN & SON,
House Furnishers,
101 AND 103 BARRINGTON ST., HALIFAX, N. S.**

**THE ENCHANTED LADY OF THE
MOUNTAIN CASTLE.**

Once there was a young peasant girl who was the handsomest maiden in all the country round, but she was wretchedly poor in everything except good blood. Her cheeks were as red as two peonies, and one day when she cut her hand with the sickle it seemed as if the blood would never stop flowing. Fortunately the shepherd's house was not far off, and the shepherd was at home. He was a man who understood more about the art of healing than ten city doctors. He repeated a charm, and, as an extra precaution, stuck a plaster over the wound. Then it stopped bleeding, and of course it was the charm that did it. Three days afterward the beautiful girl took her apron to the brook to wash out the drops of blood which had fallen on it. The water came down from a wooded hill, which was crowned with an old ruined castle, and not far from its source formed a wide, deep basin, on whose shores grew willows and alder bushes. The maiden knelt down by the edge of the water and began to work without looking up. But after a while she chanced to raise her eyes, and to her astonishment she saw that she was not alone. Opposite her, on the other side of the brook, knelt a beautiful, pale woman, dressed in pure white, who was also trying to wash some blood-stained linen. But as often as she took the garment out of the stream, the drops rolled off as from the feathers of a swan; the cloth remained dry, and the stains as bright a crimson as before. The maiden looked with amazement at the strange washerwoman, and scarcely dared to breathe. At last the pale lady saw that her work was useless. Sadly she looked at the bloody garment, and said half aloud:

"My veil I have washed for three hundred years,
But as bloody as ever it still appears."

Then the maiden was seized with terror; she jumped up and ran in wild haste away from the uncanny washerwoman and back to the village. In the village lived an old wise-woman who could give advice about all sorts of things. After the Angelus, the young girl went to her and told her what had happened.

"That was the enchanted lady of the mountain-castle," said the old woman, and then she related what she knew of her history. "Many years ago a knight lived up there in the castle, and he had a wife who was beautiful beyond all compare, but likewise proud and vain. And because she prized beauty above everything else, she had recourse to witchcraft, and committed a horrible deed. When her little child was born she stabbed it through the heart and bathed herself in the warm blood. By this means she expected to win eternal youth and imperishable beauty. As the penalty for her crime she finds no rest in the grave, but has to wander about in the ruins of the old castle. The huntsmen and wood cutters often see her there as she goes about wailing and wringing her hands. The long veil which floats down from her head is dotted with red pinks; in reality they are drops of blood. And when the day on which she committed the horrible crime comes around, she goes down to the water in the forest to wash the blood-stains from her veil, but she never has succeeded and never will. They say besides that she guards a treasure, which lies buried in the old castle, and who knows, my child, but it might have fallen to your lot, if you had held your ground?"

The young girl listened to the old woman with awe. But in spite of her fear she ventured the next day to go to the brook again, where the ghostly washerwoman had appeared to her, but the pale lady did not come. Indeed the old woman spoke truly when she said the enchanted one appeared by the water only on the anniversary of her evil deed. So the girl took notice of the exact day and hour and waited patiently a whole year long. When the year had passed away and the day had come back again, the courageous maiden went with a bundle of washing on her head to the place where the spell-bound lady of the castle had appeared. She took the precaution to hide a little wooden cross in her bodice as a charm against evil spirits. But the nearer she came to the brook, the more her footsteps faltered, and her heart beat louder and louder, and when she really saw the enchanted washerwoman by the edge of the water, she came very near turning back. But the pale lady gave her a look so inexpressibly sad, that the young girl overcame her fears and lingered.

"My veil I have washed for three hundred years,
But as bloody as ever it still appears."

murmured the unhappy woman, and she rubbed and rinsed the bloody linen while she groaned and sighed. Then the young girl took heart and said: "In the name of the Lord, give me the cloth!" The pale lady looked up with delight and handed the veil to the maiden. And lo, beneath the hands of the virgin, the red stains disappeared, and the linen became as white and clean as newly fallen snow. The bright tears rolled down the pale face of the spell-bound lady; she took the proffered veil and beckoned to the maiden with her white hand. Like a will-o'-the-wisp she glided over the ground, swerving now to the right, now the left among the fir trees. From time to time she turned her head to see whether the maiden was following her. She had grasped her little cross and walked bravely behind her weird leader, who went toward the ruined castle. In an underground vault, whose roof had fallen in, the pale lady checked her footsteps and pointed to a stone, which was set into the floor. The maiden raised the stone with her strong arm, but the next moment she started back with horror. In the hole stood a kettle filled with gold pieces and costly ornaments, but on the top of it lay a dead child with a bloody wound in its breast. The young girl was about to run away, but when she saw how the pale lady wrung her hands in deep distress, she remained where she was, and laid the wooden cross she carried in her hand on the dead child's breast. Then the lady in white folded her hands and kept her head low. She grew paler and paler

like a dream at the crowing of the morn-heralding cock, and finally the misty form faded from sight. When the young girl turned her eyes again toward the hole, the dead child had disappeared, the cross lay on the precious kettle, the yellow gold shone and glistened in the sunlight, which came through the broken wall. Without any further fears of apparitions, she carried her treasure trove safely home, and in the eyes of the young men became three times as beautiful as before.

OUR COSY CORNER.

A handsome and comfortable sofa may be made from a cot bedstead— one of those cots which have long, springy slats and which cost about \$1.50 or \$2. Three or four inches must be sawn off the legs to have it of a proper height. After this is done take some cretonne or chintz (in fact any kind of furniture covering), and make a box-pleated valance to go all around the cot, except at the back which is against the wall. Tack this on, leaving something at the top to lay over. The valance must touch the floor, and is to be neatly hemmed around the bottom. Then take a thin mattress— an ordinary flock mattress will serve— and cover it with the material used for the valance, tucking it with a long needle just where the mattress is tufted; put a little button covered with the material in each tuft. Make a piping of the same to go around the sides of the mattress, and then lay it upon the cot. Cover two large, square pillows, or three smaller ones, according to the size of the cot. These will be supported by the wall. When all is finished an exceedingly pretty sofa or divan will be the result.

Leather as a garniture is again receiving attention, and occasionally when very carefully applied, it makes a very pretty trimming that possesses the charm of novelty. To an artistic eye, however, leather is entirely out of place on a young lady's gown. It is used only upon rough cloth, brown and white frieze being most adaptable to it. When this fabric is selected the skirt is plain and full, the bodice a paletot shape, and the collar, cuffs, belt and buttons of leather in its natural color. While these decorations look odd, they can lay no claim to beauty or becomingness, for they are not neat and give a stiff air to the entire gown. They are, moreover, quite expensive, so there is little to induce a tasteful woman to pass by all the pretty garnitures with which the shops abound and choose these.

Black trimming is fashionable on evening wraps when a fur decoration is desired. It is most effective on deep garnet, emerald pistache, army blue, golden brown and old rose. When a wrap is trimmed with feathers, it should have at the throat ties of broad black ribbon, which should be so long that when knotted the loops shall be of generous size and the ends reach to the edge of the skirt. On Conn-mara cloaks of coarse plaid these ties are also liked, and they should be of the color most prominent in the plaid. The hood will be lined with either velvet or plush, but not with silk. The soft fabrics seem warmer and certainly present a rich effect that is very desirable.

FURS IN DRESS.—Cold or not, the winter of 1889 and 1890 is bound to be a furry one, and in fact furs have become more popular during the last few years, until now women are not satisfied with outside wraps of it, but dresses for evening and afternoon wear come in for their share of the furry trimming. Indeed, there is no material that is more becoming to women generally, and a child or woman, well dressed, and with suitable furs, is a picture of comfort. The most expensive fur, Russian sable, beside which sealskin becomes insignificant, can be worn only by the few, but fortunately for those who have not the heaviest pocket books, there are other kinds that delight the hearts of old and young, and they can be had in snow white or jet black.

Velvet sleeves, that at first seemed a little clumsy, have made their way into the favor of dressy women, and appear on coats and dolmans, ulsters and gowns for indoor and outdoor wear.

One of the newest things in sofa cushions, and quite the prettiest among many new and pretty ones, is round in shape and about eighteen inches in diameter. The cushion is first covered with blue China silk of a delicate shade. All round the edge a bias piece, six inches wide, is slightly full on. The cushion is now ready for the outer coverings. These are of a delicate shade of yellow chamois, done in Roman embroidery or cut-work. The silks used are judiciously shaded browns, yellows and olives, which blend into a whole as beautiful as a dream. The chamois is scalloped and buttonhole-stitched round the edge in small pointed scallops, and laced across the padded piece with gold and blue cords. In order to keep the chamois true, it should be basted on a piece of the stiff, coarse linen used by tailors for lining cuffs and collars to coats. This is one of the last uses to which the chamois has been put for decorative purposes.

The short open jackets variously known as the zouave, Eton or hussar are more popular than ever; and, although they are now called by different names, such as Brighton, Henley or Ryde, their shapes remain unchanged, and the same materials are chosen for them as formerly.

White lamb's wool is frequently used to trim gray house gowns for morning wear, and to border children's wraps. It is not costly and is seasonable and very effective.

Moonstones, cats' eyes and tigers' eyes continue to please the fancy of the jewel-loving woman, and they make pretty and inexpensive gifts to one's feminine friends.

Mitting should be washed with strong salt water and a clean cloth, and do it, if possible, at midday, to insure quick drying, which prevents discoloration.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE EASTERN ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 HEAD OFFICE.

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The above Company is now ready for business, and will be pleased to receive proposals for insurance against loss or damage by FIRE and LIGHTNING on all classes of property at equitable rates.

D. C. EDWARDS,

Secretary.

Halifax, N. S., September 20th, 1889.

Iron, Iron, Iron.

SUMMERLEE, }
 MIDDLESBORO, }
 LONDONDERRY, } PIQ.

English Best Refined Bars,
 English Refined Bars.
 Londonderry Best Refined Bars,
 Londonderry Refined Bars.
 ACADIA BOLT,
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 Sheet and Hoop Iron,
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THE
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ALWAYS LEADS

IN THE

Amount, Variety and Beauty

OF

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

This year our goods are nicer, and the prices lower than ever before.

Hattie & Mylius.

1889-FALL AND WINTER-1890.

COLEMAN & Co.

have completed their full stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

INCLUDING

Gents Satin & Stiff Felt Hats,
 From the leading London Houses.

American & English Soft Felt Hats
 in All Colors. Also,

Youths', Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps
 in great variety.

CLERICAL HATS A SPECIALTY.

Our Stock of FURS have been personally selected in LONDON and MONTREAL, and we are now showing the finest of articles in the following lines at fair prices:—

LADIES' ALASKA SEAL NEWMARKETS,
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(ALL LONDON DYED.)

Also, Ladies' Jackets in Baltic Seal & Astrachan
 A large stock of Bear Boas, Fox-Tail Boas, &c.,
 Shoulder Capes, Collars, Muffs, Gloves, &c.

Our Fur Lined Russian Cloaks
 Are the latest Styles in shape and material, and
 all made to order.

GENT'S FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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 FURS ALTERED AND REPAIRED.

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PICTURE FRAMING at

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 COLONIZATION
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Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle
 Established in 1881, under the Act of Quebec,
 32 Vict., Chap. 36 for the Benefit of
 the Diocesan Societies of Colo-
 nization of the Province
 of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 29th Monthly Drawing will take place

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18th, 1889.

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.

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
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

2307 Prizes worth\$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a
 commission of 10 per cent.
 Winners' names not published unless specially
 authorized.

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY
 OF EVERY MONTH.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary.

OFFICES—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA.

CHESS.

The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Chess—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required.

Mrs. Moseley has the thanks of the Chess Editor for the beautiful Xmas card so kindly sent.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE. TOURNEY

Americans won 27 games.
Canadians " 15 "
Games drawn 10
" To play 8

Total 60

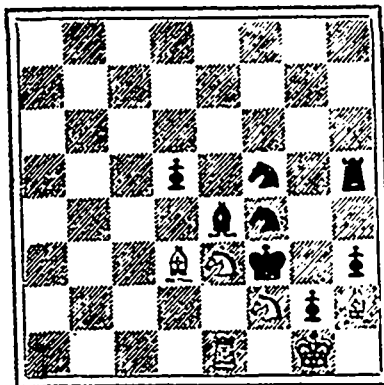
Col. Noyes of Halifax draws with Mr. W. Haller of St. Louis.

Solution of problem No. 110, R to Q4. Solved by C. W. L., Mrs. Moseley and J. W. Wallace. "A very fine problem" J. W. W.

No solutions were received for problem No. 109, and on examination we find the problem defective; although passed by a contemporary as correctly solved by Q to K Kt4.

PROBLEM No 112.

By J. H. Graham, N. Y. From the Montreal Gazette BLACK 8 pieces.



WHITE 6 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves

GAME No. 93.

Played in the International Correspondence match between Mr. J. Bemrose, Montreal, and Mr. C. Nugent, New York.

ROY LOPEZ

- WHITE BLACK
Mr. J. Bemrose. Mr. C. Nugent.
1 P to K4 P to K4
2 Kt to KB3 Kt to QB3
3 B to Kt5 P to QR3
4 B to R4 Kt to B3
5 P to Q3 P to Q3
6 P to B3 P to QKt4
7 B to B2 B to K2
8 QKt to Q2 Castles
9 Kt to KB P to Q4
10 Q to K2 P takes P
11 P takes P B to K3
12 B to Kt5 (a) B to B5
13 Q to Q2 B takes Kt
14 R takes B (b) Q to B
15 B takes Kt R to Q
16 Q to K2 B takes B
17 Kt to Q2 P to Kt5
18 Kt to Kt3 P takes P
19 P takes P B to Kt4
20 R to Q R takes R
21 Q takes R Q to K3
22 Q to Q5 Q to Q3
23 K to K2 R to Q
24 R to Q Q to R3
25 Q to B4 Q to R4 ch
26 K to K R takes R ch
27 B takes R Q to Kt3 (c)
28 B to R5 Q takes B

- 29 Q takes Kt P to Kt3
30 P to KR3 (d) Q to R5
31 K to K2 K to Kt2
32 P to QR4 B to B3
33 P to R5 (e) Q to R4 ch
34 K to K Q to Kt4
35 Q takes RP Q takes KtP
36 Kt to Q2 Q takes RP
37 Q to B4 B to R5
38 Kt to K2 Q to B
39 P to R6 Q to QR
40 Kt to Kt3 (f) Q to B
41 Kt to B5 Q to Kt5 ch
42 K to Q2 Q to B5 ch
43 K to B2 Q takes BP ch
44 K to Kt3 Q to Kt8
45 K to R4 P to QB3
46 Kt to Kt3 Q to Kt3
47 Kt to Q4 B to B7
48 Kt takes P Q to B2
49 Q to Q5 P to R4
50 Q takes KP ch Q takes Q
51 Kt takes Q P to Kt4
52 Kt to R3 P to Kt5
53 Kt to Q4 B takes Kt
54 P takes B P to Kt6
55 P to R7 P to Kt7
56 P Queens P Queens
57 Q to Q5

Drawn Game.

NOTES.

a We should prefer Kt to K3.
b White being unable to Castle with advantage, might have done well to exchange Queens.

c Black now proposed a draw which White declined, considering that his next move would give him an advantage.

d Mr. Bemrose remarks; Mr. Nugent thinks that 9 Q to K8 ch forcing an exchange of Queens would win; but after 30 Q to K8 ch, 30 K to Kt3; 31 Q tks P ch, 31 B to B3; 32 Q tks Q, 32 B tks P ch, 33 K to K2 I think the black Q B P can be forced down or exchanged for the Kt."

Our opinion is that White had good chances of a win, suppose 34 K to Q3, 34 B to K4; 35 Kt to B5 35 P to Q R4; 36 P to QR4. 36 B takes P; 37 Kt to Kt3, 37 B to Kt3; 38 P to B4, 38 B to Kt3; 39 K to B4 &c; any other variations would, we think, bring about the same result, the black King being too far from the scene of action. Mr. Bemrose thinks, however that he missed the following—30 Q tks R P. 30 Q tks R P 31 Q to R8 ch, 31 K to Kt2; 32 P to Kt3, 32 Q ch, 33 K moves, and the black Queen is out of play.

e Kt to Q2 looks tempting at this juncture protecting the centre Pawn, and giving freedom to his Queen, for if 33—Q to Kt4; 34 Q tks RP; 34 Q tks P; 35 Q to Q3, 35 B to R5; 36 Q to B3, 36 Q to Kt8; 37 Kt to B &c. The whole of the ending however is very difficult for both players, and they appear to have given it great study and care.

f If 40 Q to Kt5, 40 Q to R2.—Gazette.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Checkers—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. BROOKS, Dartmouth.—Your solution to problem 123 pleases us very much. It opens up new lines entirely unthought of. Your work on the solution has been done hurriedly, and we would like you to revise

it and give us the result of your further studies.

Shubenscadie is the only other place from which we have received a solution to this problem. We recommend Mr. Forbes to resume the investigation, the position being worthy of further study.

Under the circumstances, and wishing to give all interested an opportunity to study it out—where are Antigonish and Yarmouth?—we withhold the solution for another week. The position in this problem is as follows:—Black men 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 19; white men 13, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32; black to play and win. We consider this a first-class position, and we believe that few players will find a certain black win without devoting many hours of study to it.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 146.—The position was: Black men 1, 2, 11, 12, 16, 20, 24; white men 9, 13, 21, 23, 27, 31, 32; white to play. What result?

Table with 3 columns of numbers representing game results for Problem 146.

VARIATION.

1-6, 17 14, 24-28, 23 18 white wins.

GAME XLI.—BRISTOL.

A game recently played in London, contributed with corrections by Sergt. W. Muir.

Table with 3 columns of numbers representing game results for Game XLI.

*The losing move.

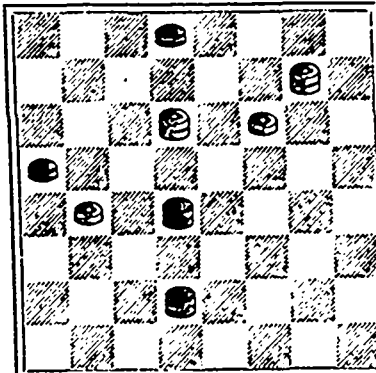
a There is some nice play here. If 31 26, 15,—19, 16 12, 18,—22 I think that white's game is lost, let him play as he will.

b Here black played 5—10 resulting in a draw.

PROBLEM No. 148.

By J. Valentine in the Aberdeen Free Press.

Black men 2, 13, kings 18, 26.



White men 11, 17, kings 8, 10. White to play and win.

We request all players who desire the continuance of the checker department of THE CRITIC to send us a solution of this problem, or at least a postcard expressing their interest in the column.

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