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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 5, 1890.

VOL. 7  
No. 49

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## THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

Remittances should be made to A. M. FRASER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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.

The case of O'Brien for libelling Prince George of Wales a few months ago was called in Montreal on the 25th ult. The case has been postponed until the next term, in March, on the grounds that witnesses essential to the defence were not in Montreal. The defendant was given an opportunity to apologize, in which case the action would be dropped, but this he refused to do. It is thought the case will never be tried. Perhaps Mr. O'Brien has had experience enough to teach him that the lively inventions of his brain, got up for the purpose of entertaining the American public, may not be all profit.

On the evening of Wednesday, 26th ult., a gathering of Provincialists was held in Tremont Temple, Boston. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, more than two thousand natives of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island being present. Though the majority were naturalized citizens of the United States, the spirit that prompted the reunion was very significant of the change that is taking place in the sentiment of Provincialists at home. As we awake to a realization that we have a country worthy of our love, as the national sentiment deepens and takes definite shape among us, our brethren who have left us begin to pride themselves on their origin, and to look back lovingly on the land of their birth. They begin to realize that they, like Scotchmen and Irishmen and Englishmen, have a fatherland, a distinction and altogether worthy object around which to let their memories and their homeward longings cling. At the gathering in Tremont Temple these sons of the Maritime Provinces, now become citizens of the United States, cheered for the Mayflower and the maple leaf, as Scottish Americans and Irish Americans shout for the thistle and shamrock. Pictures of the Queen and the Canadian emblems called forth the most loving enthusiasm, and an ardently patriotic song, with its burden of "Hurrah, hurrah for Old Acadia, Our grand old Province home," was chorused with a fervor which left no doubt that the hearts of the audience had not changed with the change in their allegiance. The Provincialists in Boston who have naturalized are a large and influential body, and have within the last two or three years been making themselves felt definitely by means of united action. In important municipal matters they vote almost as a unit, and their influence is said to be ever on the side of sane and temperate administration. The speeches and songs and pictures, on the occasion to which we refer, won all strongly Canadian or Acadian. We cannot but think

that there is a great work to be done by the organized action of Canadians who have become American citizens. Only by union, as in Boston, can they become a recognized power; but when united, they can serve as a most effective link between the States and our Dominion, and rebuke by their suffrages the present tendency of American legislators to attack Canadian interests.

It is to be hoped that the rumor that the Government will, at its next session, propose the reduction of the letter postage rate from three to two cents per ounce, will prove correct. It is apparent to the most casual observer that the change would be of immense benefit. Much correspondence now carried on by means of postal cards and matter sent as circular letters would then be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and besides this, the difference of one cent in favor of the public would cause a large additional increase in the mail, and it is probable that the revenue would be increased and not decreased by the reduction. Our present postal rates are much higher than those of Great Britain and the United States, and it will be to the credit of Canada to have them put on the same level with as little delay as possible. The ends to be served by giving the best facilities for inter-communication by mail are worthy the expenditure of public funds, but there is no reason to think that such expenditure would be involved in the wished-for reduction. If a two cent rate pays in the United States why should it not do so in Canada? We should like to know also if the doubling of the charge for drop letters in cities where they are delivered has increased the revenue from that source. People soon learn to be economical when an extra charge is tacked on to anything, and it is certain that postal cards are more extensively used for city correspondence and messages than under the old one cent rate. The Government may have learned a lesson from this experience which will result in a permanent postal reform.

The late financial crisis differs sharply in some respects from those other great upheavals which have from time to time disturbed the equilibrium of the business world. As a rule the trouble may be traced to a sort of temporary congestion in some part of the financial organism, or some severe but passing stricture in the arteries of exchange. There comes a desperate shrinkage in stocks, needed and customary loans are not forthcoming, great houses fail to meet their liabilities, and then comes a crash by which hundreds are ruined. The face of affairs is changed; but soon all flows as before, only that some heads have disappeared beneath the current, while new ones float gaily on the surface. The volume of wealth has not been changed to any appreciable degree. The crisis now under consideration, however, is unique in its origin, and is something more than a disturbance of equilibrium. The ground has opened and swallowed up a huge quantity of solid British gold, and the catastrophe is going to leave a scar across the face of the financial world. The insatiable gulf is situated in South America, about the River Plate. The Argentine Republic has swallowed up the gold, giving in return worthless securities. For much of it, moreover, even the Republic herself has nothing to show, in the shape of public works and so forth, for private hands have been plunging greedily into the public chest, and misappropriation, to use a polite term, has been the order of the day. The late President Celman, after enriching all his followers, has retired into private life from a comparatively short term of office, with a private bank account of about \$25,000,000, leaving his country, with its population of four million souls, to make the best of a total liability of no less than three billion three hundred and sixteen million dollars. Of this appalling debt considerably over two billions is foreign liability, most of it held in London, and calling for an annual payment of \$201,812,500. The fatuous simplicity of the British investors who poured their gold for the asking into a new country like Argentine, with her unstable institutions and altogether childlike ignorance of fiscal science, made disaster inevitable. It created a perfect fever of speculation, a wild boom in which all the inhabitants, from Government to gaucho, raced exultantly down into the deepest waters of debt, and Argentine "promises to pay" littered the money-markets of the civilized world. Under this condition the Argentines were happy for a season, but when the creditors abroad grew restless, and payments were demanded, and gold danced merrily up to a premium of 200 per cent, then came an unpleasantness, and blood mingled with the streams of paper money that deluged the streets of Buenos Ayres. Celman retired, and Pelligrini, a man of judgment and a sound economist, took his place as President. Pelligrini grappled honestly with the stupendous problem that confronted him; but under his firm touch the bubble burst. It is the collapsing of the atoms that we have been watching of late on the exchanges of London and New York. Of the moneys that have not been forthcoming when wanted, a great part will never be forthcoming, for, as far as the business world is concerned, they have vanished. And the end is not yet.

The London County Council have decided to clear out a large insanitary area at Bethnal Green, by utterly destroying the houses and removing the occupants to another quarter. The financial consequences of the scheme will not likely be less than \$1,500,000, but the benefit to the public health, it is hoped, will be commensurate. There is some protest against this form of expenditure, and not without reason on its side. It is held by many people that the owners of buildings and lands should be compelled to keep them in good order, and that the ratepayers should not be victimized in order to bring things to a healthy state again. But the question remains, when the mischief is done, of what the best way is to remedy matters. If public money is not to be spent for the public good, then what object can it be legitimately raised for, and for what purpose can it be profitably expended? The criminally careless owners should be fined heavily, and so help to defray the enormous expense of rehousing the tenants of the slums which are to be made clean. We should think that this sweeping reform would do something towards aiding General Booth's great scheme for improving the condition of the lower classes.

Great Britain imported during 1889 \$2,302,872 worth of poultry, alive and dead, and it would appear that a profitable market might be found there for Canadian poultry. The United States, despite the duty of three cents per pound on live and five cents per pound on dressed poultry, will not be able to get along without coming to Canada again this year as usual for their Christmas supply of turkeys, geese and chickens; but with poultry, as with eggs, it is becoming necessary for us to look for other markets, and Great Britain at once presents herself as the most likely to return good results. The questions which present themselves are:—1. Can our poultry be placed on the British market in good condition, and how? 2. Are the prices in Great Britain sufficient to warrant a fair return for consignments sent? Little is known experimentally as to whether and how poultry can be placed in good condition in Great Britain, because Canadian trade has not hitherto run in that direction, owing to having a sufficient market near at hand. The matter is now being looked into by the Government of Canada, and an experienced shipper of eggs and poultry has been sent to England for the purpose of making a thorough enquiry into the trade. His report will, if possible, be given to the public in time for the December shipments of poultry. As regards the second question, the prices of poultry, as reported by the High Commissioner in London, appear to be good, and it is further to be observed that poultry is cheapest at this season of the year, and prices will be higher about Christmas. The steamship companies are divided as to whether cold storage is necessary from November until March, but the experimental shipments now being made will solve the question. There is every reason to conclude that poultry of good quality, well placed on the market, will yield a remunerative profit.

Mr. Charleson, Inspector of Quebec Forest Reserves, recently explored the northern territory of that Province in search of timber limits. He traversed 14,000 miles, and in the course of his wanderings made the discovery that the River Ottawa rises in Lake Camachigima instead of in Grand Victoria, which was until recently supposed to be its source. The waters of Lake Camachigima flow from one end into the Ottawa, and from the other towards Hudson Bay. The mission on which the exploration party was sent was to estimate the value as an asset of the Province of Quebec, of the unleased timber lands on the tributaries of the Ottawa which are navigable for timber rafts. The facts and figures obtained by Mr. Charleson are reserved for his official report, but he has stated that there is an area of white pine lands between Grand Lake and Fort Barrie which is unequalled in the Province. There is also fine farming land along the shores of Grand Lake Victoria, and the Indians are anxious to receive seed barley and wheat to experiment with. Game is plentiful in the region about Lake Temiscamiquie, but the deer are being slaughtered and driven away by the dogs of the white hunters, who kill nearly all their game contrary to law. The great wealth of the Upper Ottawa, however, is its timber, particularly white spruce, estimate of which will shortly be published in Mr. Charleson's report to the Government of Quebec. There is about a million dollars worth of timber in the unexplored region of about 2,000 square miles. We have pointed out before the fact that here in Canada we have vast fields for adventure and exploration. There is no need for men who seek for excitement of this kind to go to Darkest Africa for it. They can find in our own Dominion and Newfoundland regions where the white man has seldom or never penetrated, and who knows what treasures may be discovered in these places.

A short time ago there was a cartoon in *Punch* representing the ghost of Kamezes II, holding himself up as a warning to his Imperial Majesty the Czar, and truly the children of Israel are in bondage in Russia, although the bondage may differ from that in which they were in Egypt three thousand years ago. There are about ten millions of Jews in Europe. Of these five millions inhabit the pale of Jewish settlement in Russia. Besides the ten Provinces of Poland the pale includes sixteen Provinces of the western frontier. It covers a territory about once and a half as large as France. It has ports upon two seas; is inhabited by Russian Christians as well as Jews, and may be considered as in every respect equal to the best parts of Russia. But even within the pale the Jew is only permitted to live under certain conditions in certain spots, and to travel by specially granted official permission. He is not allowed to own land, nor to rent it, nor to own any immovable property, nor to employ Christian labor. He is subject to the law of conscription, but may never rise to a rank higher than a private soldier. The army, the navy, the government service, medicine, law, have been, some of them absolutely, others practically, forbidden him. Commerce alone has been left open. While the rich Jew has been able to

escape by bribery from many of the vexatious applications of the laws, for the poor Jew the case has been more grievous. The prohibition to own land or to rent it has closed one great field of labor—agriculture. Every poor Jew must make his living in the towns or out of the necessities of his countrymen. But a given number of trades can evidently find employment only for a given number of tradesmen. In the petty retail trade to which his small means restricted him, the Jew dealer has had to buy a license to sell almost every separate article—tea, salt, tobacco, spirits are each separately taxed—necessarily recouping himself in the prices charged to his customers. Hence his invidiousness. Anti-Jewish riots broke out in 1881. From north, south, east and west of the territory occupied by the Jews stories came of arson, robbery, massacre and outrage. This led to an Imperial rescript which took cognizance, not of the sufferings of the Jews, but of the "sad condition of the Christian inhabitants," which had resulted in "protests as manifested in acts of violence and robbery." Since that period the laws against the Jews have been more severe, and it is now contemplated to enforce a complete code of repressive measures against that most unfortunate people.

A remarkable instance of the law's delays has just been brought to notice by the giving of judgment in a case which has been proceeding nearly 200 years in the Imperial Court of Leipsic, which is now the supreme tribunal in Germany. It is a suit which was commenced early last century by the free Hanse town of Lubeck against the government of Mecklenburg, with the object of obtaining a declaration that said town has the sole privilege of free navigation and fishery in several rivers and lakes. Lubeck's claim is founded on the charter of the Emperor Barbarossa. Lord Cockburn used to say that a Scottish lawsuit gave him the best idea of eternity, but he can have known nothing of German procedure.

The secret of success in raising and selling poultry, as in most other things, is to aim at having the best. We gave a few hints as to breeds suitable for table use, or as egg-producers, in *THE CRITIC* a few weeks ago, and if this first point is observed, and the fowls well fed and properly dressed for marketing, there can be no doubt that a superior article will be produced and bring the highest price attainable. Disputes have often arisen as to whether poultry should be drawn for market. Some dealers say that poultry keeps better if undrawn—it certainly looks better, but most people will agree with us that the most delicate flavored fowls are those which have all the entrails removed soon after killing. The crop especially should not be permitted to remain in the bird, as food in it may taint the meat. Of course fowls should be starved for a day before killing, as the flavor is much better when they are so treated. The custom of removing the feathers by scalding is a most pernicious one, and injures the quality and flavor of the meat more than anything else. Hand-picked fowls will bring a higher price than those that have been soured in scalding water, with the result that the skin is half cooked and the disagreeable flavor of feathers allowed to penetrate the flesh. In brief, to put superior poultry upon the market there are four things to be observed.—First, secure a good breed; second, feed well; third, starve them a day before killing; and fourth, let the process of dressing for market be carefully attended to with scrupulous nicety. The latter should be done immediately, or as soon as possible after killing. Feathers should be picked by hand; entrails should be removed and the gizzard, liver and heart replaced in the bird; leave no traces of blood on any part, and see that the bird is clean, dry and perfectly cold before packing. If warmth or moisture remains the inevitable result will be mustiness in a very short time, and the flavor will be ruined. Careful attention to the foregoing directions will insure a place at the top of the market.

In a late number of the *University Monthly*, the organ of the University of New Brunswick, we find an article by Mr. W. F. Ganong, Assistant Professor at Harvard, which seems to us full of valuable suggestions. Mr. Ganong proposes a system of what we might call co-operative union between the colleges of the Maritime Provinces. This scheme would mean a sort of Maritime University Confederation, without any of those features which have made the various consolidation and amalgamation schemes distasteful to most of our colleges. Mr. Ganong suggests that, without any changes of situation, government, or tradition, there should be established a uniformity of standards that would permit of a ready transference of students from our college to another, as is the case in German Universities. No college would relinquish any portion of its privileges or authority, but instead of each striving, with inefficient means, to outstrip its rivals, each would aim to supplement the defects of its sister institutions. Each college would strive to develop a specialty,—over and above the particular denominational work of such as are sectarian. Thus Dalhousie might aim to make herself peculiarly eminent in physics, or jurisprudence, King's in engineering or classics, Acadia in mathematics or economics, the University of New Brunswick in Philosophy or English. The subjects, of course, are divided thus merely as an illustration, and with no reference to real or imagined leanings on the part of the colleges named. Under an arrangement like the above, a student who, after graduating in arts at Acadia, was desirous of taking a post-graduate course in physics or in classics, instead of going away to Harvard would go to Dalhousie or to King's. No one of our colleges is rich enough to emulate the great Universities in all departments of learning. But each might effectively emulate the great Universities in some one department, giving a good pass course in all branches, and facilities for advanced specialization in one branch. This would lend our scattered institutions the rank and effectiveness of a powerful Maritime University, and would keep our young men at home. At the same time, no vested rights or privileges would be disturbed. Mr. Ganong's idea seems worthy of careful consideration on the part of our educationists.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES:

AFTER THE BALL.

A cloud of lace,  
And a pale, sweet face  
She is tired, she has danced too much:  
'Tis dawn light lies  
On her dreamy eyes,  
With a pitiful, tender touch.  
In the chill, soft air  
Of the morning fair,  
We wait for our equipage—  
Yet why should the smile  
On her face, the while,  
Seem mingled with grief and rage?  
Perhaps Love's pain  
Maketh pleasure vain  
Ah! no—her poor heart is torn  
With a deeper woe,  
For her little toe  
Is aching beneath its corn.

Pittsburg Dispatch

The worst thing about the woman who says "I told you so" is that she generally tells the truth.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.—Tangle—Do you know how it feels to be kicked by a mule?

Bronson—No—and I hope you don't want to show me.

It is an interesting fact that in Columbia, where potatoes form the chief food of the people, the greater the altitude at which the vegetable is grown the less it is liable to disease, and 9,000 feet above the sea it grows in a perfectly healthy state.

NATURE IS RESTING.—Not an island has been heaved up or sunk from sight in the Pacific Ocean for the last 34 years, and geologists predict that within 50 years a convulsion of nature will sink the whole of New Zealand 50 feet below the surface of the sea.

Quill tooth picks come from Franco. The largest factory in the world is near Paris, where there is an annual product of 20,000,000 quills. The factory was started to make quill pens, but when these went out of general use it was converted into a tooth pick mill.

Banby—But why have you thrown Charlie overboard?

Maude—I couldn't marry a man with a broken nose, you know.

Banby—Ah! I wonder how he got his nose broken, poor fellow?

Maude—Oh, I struck him playing tennis!

The biggest edible oysters in the world are found at Port Lincoln, in South Australia. They are sometimes more than a foot across the shell, and the oyster fits the shell so well he does not leave much margin. It is also said that their flavor and delicacy are proverbial.

It is said that the German Emperor has presented four ear-trumpets used by Beethoven to the Beethoven House at Bonn. They were made by Maelzel, of metronome fame, in 1814, and still have attached to them the ribbons with which the great composer tied them on.

An act of kindness, a word of sympathy, may render the whole line of life different from what it would otherwise have been. There are crises in many a life when the course it shall take for weal or woe depends on a slight influence—almost a single word. How careful then should we be that our influence may at all times be in the right direction!

Miss Dorothy Dean, a favorite London actress, has started a new fashion that is very laudable. After her performance at the theatre she drives to the Charing Cross Hospital with the quantities of flowers she has received during the evening, and leaves them to be distributed among the different sufferers the following morning. This is an idea worthy of adoption.

Novada has what are termed "travelling stones." They are described as being perfectly round, about as large as a walnut and of an ivory nature. When distributed about on the floor, table or other level surface within two or three feet of each other, they at once begin to move toward each other until they meet in a common centre and there lie huddled in a bunch. They are largely composed of magnetic iron ore.

THE PHONOGRAPH IN MEXICO.—The Mexican Post Office authorities have taken up the phonograph and placed it at the disposal of the public at a charge of six to twelve centimes the 1,000 words. The intending user, having paid the fee, speaks into the machine, after which the cylinder is packed in a case and forwarded to the person addressed, who receives, besides, from the post office, a phonograph which repeats the message, and is then returned to the office. As a large proportion of Mexicans have not yet solved the mystery of reading and writing this method of corresponding is found very serviceable.

HOME WITHOUT A MOTHER.

The room's in disorder  
The cats on the table,  
The flower-stand upset, and the mischief to pay:  
And Johnny is screaming  
As loud as he's able.

For nothing goes right when mamma's away.

What a scene of discomfort and confusion home would be if mamma did not return. If your wife is slowly breaking down, from a combination of domestic cares and female disorders, make it your first business to restore her health. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is without a peer as a remedy for feeble and debilitated women, and is the only medicine for the class of maladies known as female diseases which is sold under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. It is a positive cure for the most complicated cases of womb troubles.

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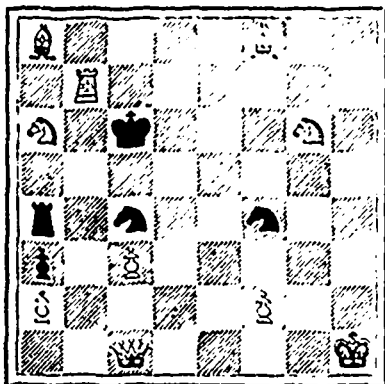
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CHESS.

Solutions of Problems Nos 44 and 45.—R to K4; Kt to K4. Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 46. By G. Heathcote, of Manchester, Eng. (First prize in Two-mover Tourney.) No. 3, of the Wesley College Quarterly. From Montreal Gazette. BLACK 5 pieces.



WHITE 10 pieces. White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 47.

The following bright game was played in the pending correspondence-match between Dublin and Belfast:—KING'S BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

- WHITE. Mr. J. S. Lytie Belfast. BLACK. Mr. F. J. Jones. Kingstown. 1 P to K4 P to K4 2 P to KB4 P takes P 3 B to B4 Q to R5 ch 4 K to B sq Kt to QB3 5 P to Q4 P to Q3 6 Kt to KB3 Q to R4 7 QB takes P B to Kt5 8 P to B3 Kt to B3 9 QKt to Q2 B to K2 10 Q to R4 Castles KR 11 K to B2 P to QR3 12 B to Q3 B to Q2 13 Q to B2 Kt to Kt5 ch 14 K to K2 P to B4 15 B to B4 ch K to R sq 16 P to KR3 Kt to B3 17 P to KKt4 P takes P 18 P takes P Q takes P

The game has reached a most interesting phase.

White's best move, as he afterwards discovered, was now 19 BK3, but infatuated with the prospect of winning the Black Queen, he overlooks the beautiful play at his opponent's command.

- 19 R to R4 Q to Kt7 ch 20 K to Q3

The Q's square should have been the best retreat under the circumstance.

- 20 Kt takes KP!

This was the beautiful coup overlooked

- 21 R to R2 Q to Kt; 22 K to K3 R takes B

Another fine coup

- 23 R to K Kt sq B to Kt5!

More brilliance

- 24 K takes R B to Kt4 ch

More still

- 25 K takes Q B

If instead Kt takes B, Black would have announced mate in five moves, thus:—1 Q takes Kt ch, K takes Kt; 2 R K sq ch, B to K6; 3 B takes B ch, K to Q3; 4 R to K6 ch, K to B4; 5 Q to K.4 mate

- 25 B takes Kt dis ch

- 26 K to R3 Q to B4 ch 27 K to Kt2 Q to Kt5 ch 28 K to R sq Q takes Kt ch 29 Q to R Kt2

Interposing the other Rook would have left on mate in two by Kt to B7 ch, and Q to R6 mate

- 29 R to K B sq

Threatening mate in three

- 30 R to R4

Had White played R to Kt sq, Black could respond Kt to Kt6 ch, K to Kt sq, B to K6 ch, and mates in two

- 30 R to B5

- 31 Resigns

For if R takes R, B takes R, K to Kt sq, B to K6 ch, K to R sq, Q to R6 ch, R to R2, Kt mates.

A sparkling specimen of correspondence play.—Quebec Chronicle.

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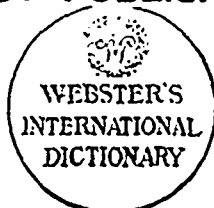
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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. Milne Fraser.

Mr. F. G. Kenny is ill with diphtheria.

Sir John Macdonald has been ill with a severe cold, but is now reported better.

Dartmouth had a midnight blaze on Tuesday. An old house and a new house and shop were burned down.

The old City Building will probably be removed before long and an open square left. This will increase the value of property in the vicinity.

The National Education Association of the United States has agreed to hold its next annual conference in Toronto, lasting from July 10th to 17th inclusive

The Hon. Wilfred Laurier and Hon. L. H. Davies will be in Halifax and address a meeting in the Academy of Music on the evening of the 18th inst.

Major General Herbert, the new Commander of the Canadian Militia, and family arrived at Halifax by the mail steamer last Sunday. They left for Ottawa on Monday.

Monday's storm was felt very severely all over the Province, and many shipping disasters are reported. Many produce laden vessels are ice bound in P. E. Island, and will probably be obliged to remain there all winter.

A boy was discharged from the Springhill mines a short time ago, and as a result there was a strike of all the boys on Monday morning. It collapsed in less than two days and work is going on again. The boy's character is said to be bad.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley lectured in Toronto on Friday last. There was no great crush, and some seats were vacant. The Ontario Society of Artists presented Mrs. Stanley with a handsome morocco-covered portfolio album, filled with beautifully-executed photographs. The fair recipient received it smilingly and made a pretty speech in reply.

A man and his wife who were on their honeymoon trip met with cold reception in the S. S. Halifax, on Sunday last. They unfortunately stepped off the wharf into the dock and got a ducking. Two cabmen, who were on the wharf, Henry Ryerson and Thos. Stacey, bravely jumped in and supported Mr. and Mrs. Burke until a boat came to their rescue. All were safely landed, and the lady soon recovered.

The ferry steamer Dartmouth ran into Power's wharf during the 9.30 trip from Dartmouth on Monday last. The steering gear broke, and owing to the high wind the steamer was hard to control. She returned to Dartmouth, and the passengers made a virtue of necessity and waited patiently until the old reliable Mic-Mac came and conveyed them to Halifax. No damage beyond the loosening of a few planks on the wharf was done.

The steamer Halifax, so deservedly popular on the route between this port and Boston, will be dispatched to the West Indies about the first of February, and will make a round trip, calling at Bermuda, Jamaica, Havana, etc., staying at Jamaica for about six days, in order to give the tourists an opportunity to visit the exposition. This excursion will likely be taken advantage of by many people. Only a limited number of passengers can be booked.

John P. Chetwynd has been arrested on the serious charge of defrauding the Customs by means of forged invoices, and his case is being investigated before Suspendiary Mottou. It is alleged that Mr. Chetwynd has been for some time passing invoices purporting to be signed as correct by A. J. Towers, of Boston, which were in reality made out on blank forms in Chetwynd's office, Towers' signature being a forgery, and that by this means he has been able to defraud the Customs of considerable amounts.

On Saturday last the Annapolis train had on board the Rev. Mr. Brown, who is temporarily in charge of the Episcopal Church at Middleton. Mr. G. M. King, a divinity student at Wolfville, on entering the train moved the Rev. gentleman's valise and sat down without noticing the fact that the clergyman's cap was on the seat. Mr. Brown immediately gave the young man a pair of black eyes and generally battered him to pieces. The passengers were very indignant, and it is probable that Mr. Brown will be hauled over the coals for his unchristian behaviour.

Our Homes is a new 32-page magazine, issued monthly by Our Homes Publishing Co., Brockville, Ont. The magazine will be devoted to building, house-decoration, house-furnishing, house-keeping, and choice fiction. An especially valuable feature is the publication of original architectural drawings with specifications for the construction of homes for workingmen and people of moderate means. The magazine is handsomely printed, on good paper, and should meet with success. To increase their list of subscribers, the publishers announce an error contest, in which cash prizes aggregating \$3,050 will be given to the parties discovering the largest number of mistakes (wrongly spelled words) in their December issue. A copy of Our Homes, and the rules for the competition, will be sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents in stamps, by addressing Our Homes Publishing Co., Brockville, Ont.

The docket for this quarter's term of the supreme court of providence, R. I., shows 200 cases in which marriage has been a failure, that being the number of divorce petitions to be heard.

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

Washington, Dec. 2. The Woman's National Industrial league of America has sent Hon. W. E. Gladstone a copy of resolutions unanimously adopted, endorsing and approving of his course in requesting Parnell to retire from the leadership of the Irish party. The resolutions will also be sent to Parnell.

It looks as if an Indian war may break out at any minute in the United States. The Messiah craze has possession of the people, and they are ready to fight. The poor savages must suffer greatly from cold and hunger, and the Government of the United States should see to it that they are taken care of. How can we blame savages for fighting those who have killed their buffalo and destroyed their means of obtaining food.

The French Government will not allow the importation into France of Prof. Koch's lymph. The refusal of the customs officials on the frontier to admit the lymph sent to M. Pasteur by Prof. Koch was based on the ground that the importation of medicines the composition of which is not known is illegal, a law prohibiting such imports being in existence.

A Berlin despatch says:—"Since the Parnell developments have shattered Mr Gladstone's chances of a return to power, a report has arisen and is credited in diplomatic circles, that Lord Salisbury has accepted the invitation of the Emperor to come to Berlin. The invitation is of long standing, and its acceptance is believed to imply a meeting with Signor Crispi and Count Kalnoky and a more open adhesion by the English Government to the policy of the Dreibund. The extinction of Mr. Gladstone is the most grateful news that Emperor William and his circle have ever heard from England."

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

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Are prices low? That they are.  
Is sight helped? That it is.

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(Graduate of New York Optical College.)  
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The well known favorite Steamer NEPTUNE will leave Mulgrave for Sydney via St. Peter's Canal and East Bay on arrival of the train, DAILY, RETURNING same night, in time for Morning Train.

The beautiful Steamer MAGNOLIA will run on the Lake between WHYCOMAGH & LITTLE BRAS D'OR via BADDECK, as usual.

Tickets can be purchased at the Ticket Offices of the I. C. Railway, and all information given at office of

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"One of my children had croup. The case was attended by our physician, and was supposed to be well under control. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it

**Strangling.**

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

For colds, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and the early stages of consumption, take

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,**  
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July 9, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 12, December 10.

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3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740. Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

TICKET, - - - - \$1.00

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|                       |                      |       |             |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------|-------------|
| 1                     | Prize worth \$15,000 | ..... | \$15,000 00 |
| 1                     | "                    | 5,000 | 5,000 00    |
| 1                     | "                    | 2,500 | 2,500 00    |
| 1                     | "                    | 1,250 | 1,250 00    |
| 2                     | Prizes               | 50    | 1,000 00    |
| 5                     | "                    | 250   | 1,250 00    |
| 25                    | "                    | 50    | 1,250 00    |
| 100                   | "                    | 25    | 2,500 00    |
| 200                   | "                    | 15    | 3,000 00    |
| 500                   | "                    | 10    | 5,000 00    |
| APPROXIMATION PRIZES. |                      |       |             |
| 100                   | "                    | 25    | 2,500 00    |
| 100                   | "                    | 15    | 1,500 00    |
| 100                   | "                    | 10    | 1,000 00    |
| 100                   | "                    | 5     | 4,325 00    |
| 100                   | "                    | 5     | 4,325 00    |

3134 Prizes worth..... \$52,740 00  
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,  
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A CONVICT'S POEM.

While we are far from approving of maudlin sympathy with criminals and convicts, we have much pleasure in giving the following extract from a letter together with the verses written by a convict who is now in Sing Sing Prison, New York:—

"How happy I am to tell you *one more for Christ*. One more has accepted Jesus as his personal Saviour. The good news was brought by a brother, with a request I should write him a letter. I did so cheerfully, and his reply puts the matter beyond doubt. It is apparently so little we can do, just pray and lend a book, but the results come. Since I wrote you last, death has broken our circle of 'king's sons,' one has laid down his cross to receive his crown. The Father needed his son at court, and he went to be with Jesus. He died trusting. It was solemnizing to know that one of us had been called away, but we were glad that he had been so ready to obey the summons."

The following verses were in the letter, written by the same man:—

"Slowly the light is dying, for the day is on the wane,  
And soon to-day will have passed away, with its pleasure and its pain:  
And I sit in my cell and wonder, if the years that are to be,  
Will bear on their wings, any golden things, for a saddened man like me.

Will the noisy glee of the children, or the smile of a loving wife,  
For which I yearn, evermore return, in my reconstructed life?  
Shall my struggles be availing, for a higher life than this?  
If God's love but roll, on my troubled soul, it shall bathe in a sea of bliss.

Shall I seek for the gold that'll perish, or the earthly joys that grow dim?  
No, my trouble and care, and griefs He'll bear, if I simply trust in Him,  
And the years that are past in solitude, won't be solitude after all!  
For by faith I see, He died for me, and has listened to my call.

And my sins 'that were red like crimson,' are white as the driven snow,  
And He'll be my friend, to my journey's end, with a friendship sweet to know,  
For the loving elder Brother, who has all our sorrows borne,  
Has a word of cheer, and is ever near, to the contrite hearts that mourn.

Oh! Blessed Saviour Jesus, who wert lowly, meek and mild;  
May I e'er in Thee, my pattern see, our Father's Holy Child.  
Oh! keep my feet from straying, may my soul be stayed on Thee,  
Till I cast my crown, in rapture down, at Thy feet on the glassy sea.

FOOL'S GOLD.

The day is dull and weary is the night:  
The skies are blank and gray.  
It seems Joy left me by the way,  
Because I chose to chase thy bright  
And shining face, thy beckoning light,  
O God! Joy turned from me, for aye!  
When I had won thee, too, straightway  
Love also fled from me affright;  
And false Intrigue came in her place.  
Though Youth may reckon as it will,  
'Tis Love alone Joy's cup may fill,  
And at the end of my long race  
I wear the fool's cap, hold his mace  
And ring the bell that keeps his til.

THE TRUE GOLD.

O golden were the days  
When first I knew thee, Golden Rod;  
When first I saw thy gold plumes nod,  
Along the woodland ways.  
The "new ground" then was all ablaze  
With autumn leaves. The moccasin pod,  
Its brown seed scattered where I trod,  
And all the tangled thicket's maze  
Was gleaming with thy yellow gold.  
Ah! thy bright gold, O golden flower,  
The brilliant sunlight's golden dower,  
And all the memories they enfold,  
Are life's rich treasures—its true gold—  
Its royal tribute to Love's power.  
—Richard Little, in *Commercial Gazette*.

BOOK GOSSIP.

We are often applied to by young writers, or persons aspiring to become writers, for information as to paths that may lead to literary success. The best answer that we can find time to make is rarely complete or satisfactory, for the question is rendered difficult by a host of complications. Now, however, we congratulate ourselves in being able to direct the inquirer to a spot where the desired information is to be gained. We have before us two compact and practical little books by Eleanour Kirk, of 786 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The titles are respectively, "Information for Authors," and "Periodicals that Pay Contributors." To the neophyte these books are simply indispensable, and even to the experienced writer they will prove so valuable that we are tempted to regard them as a necessary portion of the author's stock-in-trade. The price, which we believe to be \$1 00 or thereabouts for each work, is nothing in comparison with the practical utility of the books—to say nothing of the saving to ourselves. The information that we can give but piecemeal and at hap-hazard is here supplied authoritatively and fully.

Lovell's Canadian Copyright Series, published by John Lovell & Son, 23 and 25 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal, furnishes the best of fiction at a moderate price. "Lady Maude's Mania," by Geo. Manville Fenn, is a bright, rather humorous story in which the most contriving of contriving *manmas* makes her best efforts to marry her charming young daughter to a rich old mummy with a title. The story unfolds the manner in which the old girl was circumvented, and Lady Maude is made happy with her young lover. "Alas!" by Rhoda Broughton, is a different sort of story, but none the less interesting. It introduces you to a couple of very pleasant young men and several other people of more or less importance, but the centre of interest is Elizabeth Le Marchant, a lovely lady of twenty-six years of age, who has a story which has blighted her life. She had been "off the rails" at one time, but she is altogether lovable and sweet. The secret is kept until

the last page, where we leave Elizabeth in a not altogether unhappy frame of mind. The price of these books, 30c., puts them within the reach of all.

"Over the Teacups," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, and "A Ward of the Golden Gate," by Bret Harte, have just been published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. The title of the first is suggestive of pleasant conversation, and we all know that "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-table" has plenty to say that is worth hearing. From the time when he refers to the probability of an idiotic area existing in people's brains, corresponding to the blind spot in the eye, to the last talk where he tells us that an occasional evening call is all that can be expected of him now that the teacups are cleared away, the book is full of brightness and tenderness. Some of the poems with which it is garnished have a right good flavor, and the several cups on the table have each a peculiar interest. As is well known, the contents of the volume have appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* during the past two years and a half, but the book will be none the less welcome for that. Bound in green, with gilt top, the volume is as pretty as need be, and would make an acceptable gift to any bookish person at the coming festive season. The price is \$1.50.

"A Ward of the Golden Gate" is, as its name implies, a California story, and when once taken up, not to be put down until finished. A woman of notorious character, who repeats the error of her way, wishes to save her child from the disgrace of her parentage. She accordingly arranges with the Mayor of San Francisco, and a fine old timer named Colonel Pendleton, together with a young clerk, who was called in to make a third, and commits her child to them as a sacred trust. She transfers her entire fortune to them in trust for her little girl, who is never to know who her mother was. What the keeping of this trust involved, and the fate of Miss Yesba Buena (as she was named,) was, the story will unfold. The price of the book is \$1.25.

A dip into juvenile literature is good for "grown ups" at times, and brings back to remembrance the days that are gone, when children were not so well provided for in this line. Victor Hugo calls this "the woman's century," and he might have added that it is the children's century as well, for never before in the world's history has so much thought been paid to children—their schools, their books, their pictures, and their toys. Childhood, as we understand it, is a recent discovery.

Up to the time of the issue of the *St. Nicholas Magazine* seventeen years ago, literature and children's magazines were almost contradictory terms, but the new periodical started out with the idea that nothing was too good for children; the result has been a juvenile magazine genuine with conscientious purpose,—the greatest writers contributing to it, with the best artists and engravers helping to beautify it,—and everything turned to the key-note of youth.

It has been the special aim of *St. Nicholas* to supplant unhealthy literature with stories of a living and healthful interest. In the seventeen years of its life *St. Nicholas* has not only elevated the children, but it has also elevated the tone of contemporary children's literature as well. Many of its stories, like Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy," have become classic. It is not too much to say that almost every notable young people's story now produced in America first seeks the light in the pages of that magazine.

The year 1891 will prove once more that "no household where there are children is complete without *St. Nicholas*." J. T. Trowbridge, Noah Brooks, Charles Dudley Warner and many well-known writers are to contribute during this coming year. One cannot put the spirit of *St. Nicholas* into a prospectus, but the publishers are glad to send a full announcement of the features for 1891, and a single sample copy to the address of any person mentioning this notice. The magazine costs \$3.00 a year. Address: The Century Co., 33 East 17th St., New York.

Among the literary events of the days the publication of Sir Walter Scott's journal is not the least. The interest taken in a man's (or a woman's) book nearly always extends to their selves. Those who read the fascinating stories, which are more than mere stories too, want to know the conditions under which they were written, and to be brought into closer connection and sympathy with the writer. Thus the journal of the author of Waverley and Ivanhoe, nearly sixty years after his death, will be read wherever the English language is known. No personality in the literary history of the century possesses more interest than that of Sir Walter Scott, and the fresh light cast upon it by the publication will be eagerly welcomed. The journal was, of course, utilized by the author's son-in-law Lockhart in the preparation of his famous life of Scott, but it was used so sparingly that the best of it may be said to be reserved for the last.

A Society of Canadian Literature has been formed in Montreal for the purpose of examination of our national literature, both English and French; the acquirement and diffusion of a knowledge of our best poetry, romance, historic works and other writings; the provision of a centre for local literary life and for the introduction of visiting litterateurs, and the encouragement of all proper literary works and movements throughout the country. Montreal, situated in the midst of a country rich in historic associations, and exhibiting to the student and the literary man two diverse forms of civilization, should be an excellent field for such a society.

Lady Macdonald has promised an article on a trip to the Rocky Mountains to the *Ladies' Home Journal*, of Philadelphia. This will be the first contribution from Lady Macdonald's pen to an American magazine. Those who read her clever articles in *Murray's Magazine* a few years ago know that Lady Macdonald writes well, and that the forthcoming article will be interesting.

The Methodist Book and Publishing House has just started a new paper for young people, with the suggestive name of *Onward*. The price is sixty cents a year. Rev. Dr. Winthrow, Toronto, is the editor.

Messrs. Hart & Company's address is 31 and 33 King Street West, Toronto, not Montreal, as erroneously stated last week.

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## CITY CHIMES.

Winter has arrived with unusual promptness this year. Sunday was mild, but portended a storm, which came the next morning. Floods of rain, then sleet, then cold unmistakable snow, with a high wind to aid in making it disagreeable. Those who went to their places of business in the morning without having exercised due foresight in the matter of warm clothing, returned at night in a very chilled condition. There is skating on some of the ponds, and if the frost holds for a few days longer the Dartmouth lakes will be available for the graceful and invigorating exercise. The best skating of the season usually comes before Christmas, and although the days are shorter than in January and February, there is plenty of time for a good deal of travelling between lunch time and night-fall.

The fashion in head gear this winter is the reverse of sensible. All the new hats are small and low in the crown, affording a minimum amount of protection, while the broad brim does little but catch the wind. Some of them are becoming, but that is a trifle compared with the desideratum of warmth and comfort. Last winter's turbans and toques were more nobly planned and sensible women will continue to wear them. Poor little birds are extensively used for trimming. Many of the feather ornaments are made up from the plumage of domestic fowls, and rooster feathers adorn the heads of many women who fondly imagine they are wearing birds of paradise. The use of feathers of this kind does little harm, but the trouble is that the fashion is thereby encouraged, and the little birds fall victims to the reigning mode.

Gray lamb is one of the most becoming of the fashionable furs. Nothing can be prettier than to see a bright face looking out from the shelter of a high storm collar. Colorless people should, however, avoid gray fur. It does not suit their style.

The city has been much worked up over the proceedings of the Law and Order League during the last week or two, and the achievement of Mr. Potter, of the Sailor's Home, in getting intoxicated upon a quart of table beer, which he took inwardly four times in an hour, has created no little amusement among the neutral portion of the community. We must express our contempt for the methods employed (by those who doubtless are sincere in their endeavors to lessen the evil of intemperance,) to bring offenders to justice. Their sense of right and justice must be very much warped when they can violate the Scripture rule, that we must not do evil that good may come, in order to secure their ends. It is a despicable, contemptible method, and how any man who employs it can over afterwards respect himself is a mystery. There may be some fun for men who like the plan to get drunk, in order to convict a man of illegal selling, but suggest to them that they try the same game with other and less enticing sins, and see then what opinion they have of the morality of their method!

The serious illness of Bishop Courtney is causing much anxiety to his friends. For nearly a fortnight the Bishop has been confined to his bed, and it is thought it will be some time before he will be able to be about again. He will probably have to seek a warmer climate so soon as he is able to travel. Mrs. Courtney has our sympathy in her trial. Prayers were offered in the churches last Sunday for the Bishop's recovery.

The opening entertainment of the Y. M. C. A. winter course took place in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening. This commendable change from the well-known upper chamber may have had something to do with drawing such a large audience. The musical and literary programme was much enjoyed, Mrs. Campbell's Scotch songs and Miss Waddell's recitations being particularly fine. Association Hall is to be fitted up as a gymnasium, and the entertainments will be held in Orpheus Hall.

The North British Society celebrated the Festival of St. Andrew by a *Conversazione* on Monday evening last. The guests were numerous and the decorations of the building elaborate. The musical part of the programme was most beautifully rendered, the voices of Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Taylor, and Messrs Crawford and Ward blending harmoniously. Mrs. Campbell's and Mr. Crawford's solos were warmly received and enthusiastically encored. Miss Jennie McGarry gave two readings, the first being a solemn description by an old Scotchman of his first visit to the theatre, this was rendered in a most pleasing style and was much appreciated by all present. After an hour spent in conversation, and discussing light refreshments, the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" brought a very pleasant evening to a close. Mr. Geo. Campbell, the President, and Mrs. Campbell acted as host and hostess.

## COMMERCIAL.

Trade has been very quiet during the past week in most wholesale branches, but it is expected to improve if the cold weather, which suddenly set in on Monday last, proves to be permanent. If it does, travel over the snow on the country roads will be immensely facilitated, and the transportation and delivery of goods between different points made far easier and more prompt. The city retail trade is beginning to get brisker, and will doubtless improve up to the holidays. Money is still very stringent, and high rates of interest are obtainable on spot capital, and this scarcity of funds causes considerable inconvenience among our wholesale merchants. Remittances are fair in some lines, but on the whole a spirit of disappointment exists, which we fear will have to be endured till after the advent of the New Year.

Although a marked improvement has taken place in the foreign financial position, the trouble appears to be by no means over, if we may judge by the following despatch from London:—"The Argentine Government proposes the imposition of an income tax and the payment of all customs duties in gold as a means of decreasing the State expenses. The committee of holders of Argentine securities has begun to investigate the condition of affairs, and it is reported that they find them almost hopelessly entangled. It is also said that the Government has practised deception." Another despatch says that the Argentine securities are flat on rumors of difficulties among some of the financial institutions in Buenos Ayres, and that a revolution is threatened in some of the provinces. There can be no doubt that the difficulties of Baring Bros. were precipitated directly by the serious financial disturbances in the Argentine Republic, and it was feared a few days ago that the fresh outbreak of the monetary panic in Buenos Ayres would renew the uneasiness in London. It was reported on Wednesday of last week that the premium on gold had advanced to 250 in Buenos Ayres, against 175 about a month ago, and if the rumor is true it shows a most alarming state of affairs in the Republic, and if as alleged the Government has been practising deceit, and covering up the full extent of the late disastrous results of over speculation in the extension of the Republic's national schemes, the worst has yet to be revealed regarding the South American muddle. The continuation of this unsatisfactory state of affairs tends to create distrust in the great centres of finance, and causes capitalists everywhere to call in their loans. The New York *Evening Post* has the following on the monetary situation:—

"For several days past the rates of exchange have been advancing, and with the half a cent more advance made this afternoon the rates are now  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cts. on the £ higher than a week ago, and the demand rate is now within half a cent on the pound of the gold exporting rate. But the money market is still in such an abnormal condition that it is impossible to say whether gold would be exported even if the rate for exchange goes above the usual gold-exporting figure. In the last month a total of \$5,300,000 of specie has been transferred through the United States sub-treasuries from San Francisco to New York. It is known that this has all been drawn out in gold certificates, chiefly by the private banking firms and individuals who are correspondents of the San Francisco banks, but not members of the New York Clearing House. This influx of specie has not in any way been reflected in the specie in the New York banks, as it naturally would be if this money went into the banks at all, because they count gold certificates as specie in the making up of their reserves. On the contrary, the average of specie in the New York banks for the week to November 22 was stated at \$73,905,300, as compared with \$78,358,800 for the week ending October 25, a decrease of \$4,358,500. The movement of specie to the South would possibly account for over \$3,000,000 of this loss, but inquiry is naturally suggested as to what became of the \$5,300,000 drawn out of the Treasury. It is known that for some time persons going to Europe have taken United States Treasury gold certificates instead of bills of exchange for travelling purposes. They find that these certificates circulate about as freely as Bank of England notes in many parts of Europe. This known fact makes it a reasonable suggestion that in the emergencies of the last few weeks much larger amounts of gold certificate have gone abroad than ever before, and that this may have helped to keep the rates of exchange down, and to at least defer the export of gold. For the purpose of bank reserves the United States Treasury gold certificates are just as good as the metal itself, because the actual amount of the gold itself is held against every certificate issued. The certificate is to all intents merely a warehouse receipt for the metal which is deliverable on demand, and in the present scarcity of gold in Europe it is not impossible that they might temporarily be regarded as such.

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

|                   | Week     |             | Weeks corresponding to |      |      | Failures for the year to date |       |      |      |
|-------------------|----------|-------------|------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------|-------|------|------|
|                   | Nov. 28. | Prev. week. | Nov. 28                | 1888 | 1887 | 1880                          | 1889  | 1888 | 1887 |
| United States.... | 233      | 245         | 265                    | 261  | 235  | 9180                          | 10372 | 9166 | 8739 |
| Canada.....       | 36       | 48          | 36                     | 31   | 29   | 1489                          | 1482  | 1566 | 1175 |

**Dry Goods.**—The arrival of cold weather has had the effect of stimulating the city trade considerably, and winter goods are commencing to move more freely. Travellers out on late sorting and early spring trips are sending in only small orders, but they report stocks breaking up and hope for better things later when good snow roads will bring the farmers to market. Prices are fairly maintained, and in flannellettes and cottonades an advance is reported. In England prices are firm for all lines except those made specially for the United States market.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—The iron market rules unchanged. Advices from Great Britain still note an unsettled feeling in the speculation branch, but this is due to monetary disturbances, as all advices agree that stocks in makers' hands are very light, in fact only two brands are known to be in anything like quantity. In addition to this recent advices state that the furnaces will remain out of blast until the commencement of the new year. It cannot be denied, therefore, that these conditions point to firm prices, and the general expectation is in accordance. In other lines there is nothing to note.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The local flour market has been unchanged, and the movement small and unimportant. The tone is fairly steady and prices are unchanged. In England wheat and corn are quiet but firm. Weather there and on the continent hard frost. French country markets a turn dearer. Wheat and corn in the United States are without change.

**PROVISIONS.**—Nothing worthy of note is doing in this line. In Chicago pork has been firm, but transactions were small. There have been some slight fluctuations in prices, leaving figures, however, at our present writing substantially as they were at our last report.

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**—Conditions are unchanged with buyers and sellers, still, apart as regards business on any considerable scale, it cannot be said

that the cheese market presents any pronounced change, although there seems to be somewhat more animation. This may, however, be set down to a desire to sound the position rather than a disposition to do business.

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**—There is very little raw sugar now in Canada. The refineries report a fair trade, money at steady prices. Molasses continues very quiet, there being no business of any importance, reported, and prices have been a shade easier this week. This is not due, however, to any weakening in the position, but more with the object of developing a trade.

**TEA.**—A fair business has been doing in Japan teas during the week. Blacks are holding their own here, but are considerably firmer in the English markets.

**FISH OILS.**—Montreal, December 2—“Newfoundland cod oil is quoted at 36c. to 37c., although sale of a 100 bbl lot is reported at prices below the inside figure. Halifax oil is quiet and little doing, quotation 34c. to 36c. for round lots. Steam refined seal oil is steady at 51c. Cod liver oil is quiet but steady at 50c. to 55c. for Newfoundland and at 80c. to 85c. for Norway.” Gloucester, Mass., December 2—“Cod oil 27 to 30 cts. per gal.; medicine oil 60 cts.; blackfish oil 55 cts.; menhaden oil 23 cts.; livors 30 cts. per bucket.”

**FISH.**—The fishing season of 1890 is about finished and most of the vessels engaged therein have gone home. The catch of mackerel has yearly and very largely decreased since 1887, until this year it is only one sixth of what it was in that year. Herring have also been in small catch this season. In this market nothing is doing in any kind of fish for reasons already noted. West India and other foreign markets are dull and unchanged. Statistics of the salt mackerel supply for the past five years reveal a remarkable change, not only as regards the American supply, but the extent to which Europe has been drawn upon and the comparatively small proportions to which the trade has been forced down by light catch and high prices. Not longer ago than the season of 1885 no less than 330,000 bbls. of mackerel from American waters were taken and cured. Of that quantity, the greater portion was marketed before the following year's catch began to come in. Besides the American supply there were imported about 38,000 bbls., making a total supply of 368,000 bbls. Since 1885 the American catch has steadily fallen off until, as a result of the fishing to date, a total of but a little over 15,000 bbls. is on record. Up to within a year's time the foreign sources of supply did nothing in the direction of making up the deficiency. In 1886 and 1887 nearly 50,000 bbls. were imported each year, but the supply of foreign fell off to 28,000 bbls. in 1888, and was only 8,600 barrels more in excess of that amount in 1889. Thus far this year 70,645 barrels have been drawn from foreign sources, and, coupled with the American catch, this has served to bring the total supply up to 85,716 bbls., against 53,847 bbls. in 1889 and 69,930 bbls. in 1888. At the close of the last two seasons very little supply was left over, and, although there have been nearly 32,000 bbls. more on the market this year than last and 16,709 barrels more than in 1888, the amount carried over at the present time is comparatively small. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Dec. 2nd, “Labrador herrings are firm with sales at \$5.40 to \$5.50 per bbl., Shore herrings have changed hands at \$5.25 to \$5.35. Dry cod is steady at \$5 per 112 lbs., and green cod is firm at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl. of 200 lbs., one lot of 300 bbls. selling at \$5.25. Sea trout in light request but steady at \$8 to \$8.50 per bbl., and Newfoundland salmon \$14 per bbl. and \$21 to \$22 per tierce. Small receipts tend to keep up the market. Prices are firm and steady, fresh haddock and cod 5c to 7c. per lb. The market for dried fish is quiet and drooping. Yarmouth bloomers are unchanged at \$1.25 per 100. There is a good demand for boneless cod, which is quoted at 7c. to 8c. per lb. and boneless fish 5c. New finnan haddies 7½c. to 8c. per lb.” Gloucester, Mass., December 2nd,—We quote New Georges codfish at \$5.75 and \$5.78 a qtl. for large, and small at \$4.75 to \$5; Bank \$5 for large and \$4.50 for small; Shore \$5.50 and \$4.50 for large and small. Flemish Cap \$5.50 Dry Bank \$5.75, medium \$5.50. French codfish \$6 per qtl. Phillips Beach codfish \$7 per qtl. We quote cured cusk at \$4 per qtl; hako, \$2.25; haddock, \$3.25; heavy salted pollock, \$2.25, and English-cured do. \$2.75 per qtl. Boneless and prepared fish 4½ to 5½ cts. per lb. for hako, haddock and cusk, and 5½ to 9 cts. for codfish, as to style and quality. Smoked halibut 6 to 10 cts. per lb; smoked salmon 13 cts. per lb; haddock 6 cts. per lb. Medium herring 14 cts. per box; tucks 14 cts.; lengthwise 13 cts.; No. 1s 12 cts.; bloomers 75 cts.; canned trout \$1.50; fresh halibut \$2.20; salmon \$1.50; lobsters \$2.25; clams \$1; mackerel \$3.25; herring 85 cts.; American sardines, quarter oils, \$3.87½, half oils, \$6; three quarter mustards, \$3.75; spiced \$4.25 and \$5.50; clam and fish chowder, \$2. Canned mackerel are in so small offering as to be entirely nominal in price. Canned salt mackerel are in small offering at \$6.50 and \$7 per doz. for 5 lb. cans in cases. Labrador herring \$6.50 bbl.; med. split \$5; Nfld. do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$3.50; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$11; tongues and sounds \$9.50; tongues \$8.00; alewives \$3.50; trout \$13.00; California Salmon \$15.00; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16.00; Clam bait \$7; slivers \$4; halibut fins \$15; shad \$12.

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**MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.**

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

**GROCERIES.**

**SUGARS.**  
 Cut Loaf ..... 8  
 Granulated..... 6½ to 6¾  
 Circle A..... 6½  
 White Extra C..... 6  
 Standard..... 5½ to 5¾  
 Extra Yellow C..... 5½ to 5¾  
 Yellow C..... 5½ to 5¾

**TEA.**  
 Congou, Common..... 17 to 19  
 " Fair..... 20 to 23  
 " Good..... 25 to 27  
 " Choice..... 31 to 33  
 " Extra Choice..... 35 to 37  
 Oolong, Choice..... 37 to 39

**MOLASSES.**  
 Barbadoes .. 35 to 37  
 Demerara..... 34 to 36  
 Diamond N..... 45  
 Porto Rico..... 35 to 36  
 Cienfuegos..... 33  
 Trinidad..... 33 to 34  
 Antigua..... 33 to 34  
 Tobacco, Black..... 38 to 44  
 " Bright..... 42 to 58

**BISCUITS.**  
 Pilot Bread..... 3.15  
 Boston and Thin Family..... 6½  
 Soda..... 6½  
 do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case..... 7½  
 Fancy..... 8 to 15

**HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.**

Apples, per bbl., N. S..... 2.60 to 5.00  
 " Gravensteins..... 3.50 to 5.00  
 Oranges, new Jamaica..... 6.50  
 Lemons, per case..... 8.00  
 Cocoanuts, new, per 100..... 5.00  
 Onions, American, per lb..... 2½ to 3½  
 " Canadian..... 2½ to 3½  
 Dates, boxes..... 5½ to 6  
 Raisins, Valencia, new..... 7 to 8  
 Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb, new..... 12  
 " small boxes..... 11 to 13  
 Prunes, Stewing, boxes..... none  
 Pineapples, per doz..... none  
 Bananas, per bunch..... 1.50 to 2.50

C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.

**FISH FROM VESSELS.**

**MACKEREL.**  
 Extra..... 21.00 to 26.00  
 No. 1..... 23.00 to 24.00  
 " 2 large..... 20.00 to 22.10  
 " 2..... 18.00 to 19.00  
 " 3 large..... 17.00 to 18.00  
 " 3..... 16.00 to 17.00  
 Small..... 7.50

**HERRING.**  
 No. 1 Shore July..... 4.50 to 4.75  
 No. 1, August, Round..... 2.75 to 3.00  
 " September..... 2.75 to 3.00  
 Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl..... none  
 Bay of Islands, Split..... 2.25 to 2.50  
 " Round..... none  
 ALWIVES, per bbl..... 3.00 to 3.25

**CODFISH.**  
 Hard Shore..... 4.25 to 4.50  
 Bank..... 4.00 to 4.25  
 Bay..... 4.00 to 4.25  
 SALMON, No. 1..... 18.00 to 19.00  
 HADDOCK, per qtl..... 2.75 to 3.00  
 HAKE..... 2.00 to 2.25  
 PASK..... 2.00 to 1.50  
 CLOLOCK..... 1.50  
 HAKE SOUNDS, per lb..... 12½  
 COD, OIL A..... 35

**BREADSTUFFS.**

There is little more to be said touching the market than was reported in our last. Prices remain steady with an occasional slight drag, and business on the whole is very quiet for this season of the year.  
 Oatmeal is firm with oats.  
 Cornmeal remains unchanged.  
 Mill feeds are running up a little, and about a dollar a ton, and shorts about fifty cents.

**LOUR.**  
 Manitoba Highest Grade Patents 6.25 to 6.25  
 High Grade Patents..... 5.35 to 5.50  
 Good 90 per cent. Patents..... 5.10 to 5.13  
 Straight Grade..... 5.00 to 5.05  
 Superior Extras..... 4.80 to 4.90  
 Good Seconds..... 4.50 to 4.60  
 Graham Flour..... 4.60 to 5.00  
 Oatmeal..... 5.00 to 5.10  
 " Rolled..... 5.15 to 5.30  
 Kilm Dried Cornmeal..... 3.25 to 3.35  
 Rolled Wheat..... 5.10  
 Wheat Bran, per ton..... 20.00 to 21.50  
 Shorts..... 23.00 to 25.00  
 Middlings "..... 26.00 to 28.00  
 Cracked Corn " including bags 32.00 to 33.00  
 Ground Oil Cake, per ton, "..... 35.00  
 Moulce..... 31.00 to 32.00  
 Split Peas..... 3.75 to 4.00  
 White Beans, per bushel..... 1.60 to 2.00  
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 Canadian Oats, choice quality..... 62 to 63  
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 " in Small Tubs..... 22 to 27  
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 " old..... 7 to 12  
 Cheese, Canadian, new..... 19  
 " Antigonish..... 19½

# BEWARE OF THE COUNTRY!

(Concluded.)

Now, if you are an ardent young fellow of some five or six and twenty, whose affections are still free and whose heart is still whole, it is impossible to hear that any day in your rambles you may meet with a very pretty girl—for that she was pretty old John declared with great warmth, though, again, "uncommon 'aughty"—it is impossible to hear this, I say, without a degree of pleasurable excitement. Carlton knew plenty of pretty girls in London; he was a good match, and he had been pursued—pursued is a strong word, but there is no other for it—by sundry mammas with views in which sundry "darling girls" coincided. Well, he had escaped all the snares laid for him; and he enjoyed the ease of his bachelor life; but, as you may imagine, he had no objection to entering upon a little game on his own account.

It would have interested Carlton still more if he could have known that mutual enquiries were being made; that he himself was at that very moment the subject of conversation between Miss Laura Nettley and her maid.

Miss Laura Nettley was in every respect a "superior" young woman. She knew the meaning of "higher education"; she played the violin—she rather scoffed at the piano; she sang not only in English but in three or four other languages also; nor were her attainments confined to the arts; political economy and logic were both favorite studies; in short, this young lady was a paragon, and a remarkable pretty paragon. She was no bluestocking in appearance; her face was not pale, nor of a particularly intellectual cast; neither did she wear a *pince nez*. On the contrary, Miss Laura had a fresh young face—she was between nineteen and twenty—clear, dark eyes, large and expressive; a great wealth of gold brown hair falling about a head which was held up with something of an air: a trifling downward curve of the lip, and the somewhat scornful nostril of the tip-tilted nose; these were features which made up a very agreeable whole—even the supercilious expression somehow added to the charm.

Miss Laura, in spite of her many attainments, found things dull sometimes. What few friends she had lived at too great a distance to be often seen; and her father had a deep rooted objection to visitors; they disturbed his quiet and made his gout worse. Miss Laura was feeling particularly dull just now; there are times when even political economy ceases to interest. The lady's maid had brought news from the village of a London gentleman who was staying at The Blue Fox. The presence of a stranger in such a small community as that of Lullington is soon known; any one of my readers may, if he wish, speedily become famous by visiting a place of sufficient smallness. Miss Laura was secretly interested to hear of the new arrival, but you may be sure that she did not allow her maid to perceive this.

Lizzie—that was the damsel's name—had herself seen Mr. Carlton, and gave a glowing account of his appearance.

"A most handsome man he is, miss, and quite the air of the gentleman," she concluded.

"There, that is quite enough," yawned Miss Laura, when she found there was no more news of the new-comer. "What does it matter who is staying in the village, and whether Mr.—what's his name? Carlton?—walks through the park every day or not?"

## CHAPTER II.

On a fine a June morning as anyone could wish to see Carlton started out on one of his daily walks. He was something of a botanist, and collected specimens on his rambles; he had a great handful of flowers now before he had been walking for half an hour. The sun was rather hot, and he turned off the path and entered a wood where the shade and coolness were delightful. He sat down upon a fallen tree trunk and began to arrange his specimens. He had carefully selected from the bunch he held those flowers which he wished to keep, and had placed them beside him, when suddenly a great dog burst in upon him through the bushes and jumped over the tree, scattering the specimens in all directions.

Almost at the same moment Carlton was aware that a slight girlish figure clad in a dark green dress had emerged from among the trees and was standing before him. The lady called the dog off sharply, and then apologized.

"I am sorry Don was so unruly; I saw him sweep all your flowers off," and Miss Nettley stooped to pick up the fallen specimens.

"Pray don't trouble to do that," cried Carlton; "the flowers are of no consequence whatever."

He was entranced by the charming picture of this green-clad maiden with the lustrous eyes and brown hair. This, he thought, must be the proud Miss Nettley; there could not be a doubt of it.

"Speaks like an educated man," thought Miss Laura on her side.

"Some of these flowers are worth picking up, though," she said, and held out a few of them as she spoke with such a pleasant smile that there was a good feeling established between them at once.

Carlton, with a secret wonder that anyone should ever have called this girl proud, began talking about the country, and the delights of it to a town-bred man.

Miss Laura confessed with a sigh that it was very pleasant indeed in summer; but it was not always so lovely as he saw it now—in June. In fact, by starting with a few commonplace remarks, the two were soon talking together as easily as possible.

Suddenly Miss Laura looked up rather shyly.

"This is not quite proper, you know, is it?" she said; "ought we not to exchange paste-boards?"

Carlton had his card-case out in a twinkling; the interchange was effected with mock ceremony, and the conversation proceeded as happily as ever. Time passes quickly when one is interested, and when Miss Laura looked at her watch she pretended a vast surprise at the lateness of the hour; said she must go at once, and held out her hand to Carlton as she spoke. What a warm little handshake it was! He could feel the thrill of it long after the goddess had departed, and he was left alone.

Here was a diversion at last! Of course they would meet again; he felt sure of it; had they not both almost said as much? Carlton was already quite enough in love to feel that he should merely exist until the next interview.

And Miss Nettley; what was she thinking of? To do that young lady justice, she was considerably ashamed of herself. If she had not been actually flirting with this stranger she had pretended to a great friendliness for him. He seemed quite a gentleman, she thought, and the meeting was a welcome change in the monotony of her life. No one would know of the acquaintance besides themselves. Mr. Carlton would, no doubt, be leaving Lullington before very long. They would then cease to know one another, and there would be no harm done. That she might possibly lose her heart to this stranger she did not for one moment imagine; she looked upon it as a condescension on her part to speak to him at all. That Carlton also might possibly consider matters in a more serious light hardly crossed her mind. She would know how to check any awkward intrusiveness on his part, she was sure.

The next day there was another meeting, and after that another and another, until each day brought its appointed time and place, and each succeeding interview between Carlton and Miss Nettley was more cordial and confidential than the last. Carlton, on his side, was now so thoroughly in love as to feel that without that daily delight of intercourse with Miss Nettley he must certainly have died of very *ennui*, and, indeed, when one day it rained so hard that she failed to put in an appearance—although it was quite unreasonable to expect her to do so—he nearly had a fever, and was so surly to old John at the inn, that that worthy wondered what could have happened to his guest, usually so polite and good-tempered.

Carlton felt, too, that the lady could not be indifferent to him, or surely she would never have encouraged him as she did, smiling at him so brightly when they met, and conversing in tones of such tender accent. No word of love, as he knew well enough, was ever spoken between them. Their present friendship was pleasant of itself, too pleasant that anything should be introduced to embarrass their mutual cordial freedom of manner. Thus the days wore quickly away. To Carlton the summer brightness had never seemed so charming, so full of life and freshness. He felt that he was beginning to live now for the first time; with but one drawback he was perfectly happy. He felt a trifle uneasy at the underhand way in which his friendship with Miss Nettley was continued. He hated any kind of deception, and he had tried to introduce the subject of the squire to Miss Nettley's notice. That young lady, however, steadily refused to take any hints as to an introduction to her father. She was having a very pleasant time with her new friend; but as for falling in love with him, or continuing the acquaintanceship after Mr. Carlton had left Lullington, such a proposition was too absurd to be seriously considered.

The crisis came at last, as it was bound to come.

The young couple had been rambling lazily through the wood-path after a more than ordinarily confidential talk, when they came upon the fallen tree where Don (now grown to be a great friend to Carlton) had so unceremoniously begun the acquaintance.

By common consent the two young folks sat down there. It was a pleasant spot; the shade was very agreeable; the humming of insects among the trees was the only sound to be heard in this solitude. There was silence for a time, then Carlton began in a rather trembling voice:

"Do you remember our first meeting here, Miss Nettley?"

Of course Miss Nettley remembered it well enough, but at Carlton's tone she felt what was coming, and became perfectly frigid, determined to check any impertinence. She said nothing.

"I think," her companion went on, "I think it has been the very happiest time in my life—these last few weeks. My holiday is over; I must go back to London to-morrow."

"Indeed!" in the iciest of tones.

"My dear Miss Nettley," he exclaimed impetuously, "I cannot go away with a mere good-bye; I must know my fate before I leave you."

"What do you mean?" said mademoiselle, rising up very proudly.

"Why cannot you say good-bye?"

Stung by the coldness of her tone, Carlton started to his feet and let his love speak in one great passionate outburst; how he had loved her from the hour of their first meeting; how every moment when she had been absent from him he had thought unceasingly of her; and a vast deal more besides to the same purpose.

As he grew more excited he tried to seize her hand, but Miss Nettley drew it away sharply.

"Mr. Carlton," she began in freezing tones, and looking him straight in the face without the least appearance of emotion. "Mr. Carlton, I am perfectly astounded. You have presumed, sir, upon an acquaintance which ought never to have been begun. You must be aware that the difference in our social positions alone renders a marriage quite out of the question. Do you know that the Nettleys"—with an absurd toss of the head here—"are the best family in the country? And you—" She stopped, not quite knowing what to say next.

"Yes," said Carlton bitterly, determined to spare his own pride as much as possible, and now even cooler than the lady, so great had been the unexpected shock of words, "what am I, to aspire to such eminence? I have been a fool like many another man before me. However, the harm



is soon mended; there is now not the slightest likelihood that we shall ever see one another again. I regret very much that I should have seemed impertinent. Good morning, Miss Nettley."

He raised his hat, received a stiff bow in response, and was gone.

The little scene had happened so quickly that he could hardly believe it had not been all a dream. But half an hour ago he and his lady-love had been conversing like the oldest and best of friends. Now they were friends no longer, but something very like enemies. He cursed his folly again and again that he had been so precipitate, for, however angry he might be at the contempt with which his proposal had been treated, he felt with an irrepressible pang that he still loved the girl as fondly as ever. He had pride enough, however, not to linger after his curt dismissal. He left for London early the next morning.

And will it be believed that Miss Laura Nettley, member of the "best family in the country," went home in a shocking bad temper, though with all outward composure; that Lizzie, the maid, had a bad time of it that day, and that even the old Squire wondered what had happened to disturb his usually good-humoured and lively daughter?

It must also be stated that Miss Laura had a hearty fit of crying when she went to bed, and that she felt exceedingly miserable. The fact is that Miss Laura had made a discovery. She had never stopped to think whither she and Carlton were drifting the last few weeks, and the sudden declaration of love had thrown her off her guard and exposed the weakest side of her character. That she had merely meant to amuse herself with Carlton in the first instance is true enough; but it is also true that she had begun, in spite of herself, to like him exceedingly well; nay—why should we mince matters?—she was really almost as much in love with him as he with her. She had not till now suspected this, she would have denied that it was so but yesterday. What a mystery is the feminine mind!

Well, it was all over now. How miserably small, she reflected, that speech of hers about her family had been. She had no idea that such a contemptible thought could be in her mind; she had spoken as though Mr. Carlton had not been a gentleman. She would do anything now to make him believe that she really admired him. Was it not he who had wished for an introduction to her friends—to her father? If she could only set herself right with him she would be content, even if she never saw him afterwards. But it was all too late now, the mischief was done.

It seemed officious of Lizzie to announce that Mr. Carlton had left The Blue Fox—"been called to London on a sudden," the landlord said, and very sorry to part with such a good lodger.

And now the dull life at Lullington Hall returned, and by contrast with the pleasant weeks which were just gone seemed to one young lady more dreamy than ever. To take walks alone now was intolerably solitary; a dog was all very well, but—Then Mr. Carlton was such a brilliant talker, and seemed to know so much about everything; and he had been so ready, too, to listen to her, and this young lady flattered herself upon her conversation a good deal—it had all been delightful.

Thus it would seem that here were two people in love with each other; but, unhappily, Carlton thought that the lady scorned his addresses, and his pride was wounded too deeply for any further word to come from him, and Miss Nettley felt that she must be despised in his eyes. How could he, she said to herself—how could he continue to respect her?

CHAPTER III.

The long summer, as it has a trick of doing, came to an end. Carlton, in London, was trying by dint of hard work to drive away all thought of his love; trying to forget, and succeeding as well, or as ill, as such people generally do. Miss Nettley was trying to forget too; to go back to the old life before she had known Carlton. Her studies became a weariness to the flesh; even her beloved violin failed to bring her comfort. The one tormenting thought that gave her no peace was that she had humiliated herself before Mr. Carlton, and she longed in her very pride to re-establish herself with him. At last she made a resolution; she would at least write and beg pardon for her rudeness. She had Carlton's card with his London address upon it. It had been kept with the greatest care I promise you. It cost a great struggle before the proud Miss Nettley could force herself to this apology, but at last it was done, and the letter was despatched. It is not good to triumph over the humiliation of one's friends, and I shall not give the letter here. There was nothing in it to be ashamed of; it was a simple expression of her feelings. She had been wrong and asked forgiveness.

But if no actual words of love were spoken in the letter, there was in it such a tender tone of regret and regard for Carlton as sent that gentleman into a very seventh heaven of joy and excitement. Where now was his resentment, his *amour propre*? He dashed off in a cab to the station, and in an hour's time was well on his way to Lullington.

The last stage of his journey was to ride atop of a lumbering old omnibus. Carlton's impatience would not brook the slow progress as Lullington was neared. He got down, and, sending his bag to the inn, struck across the fields. With the sight of old scenes and their associations all his love returned upon him a thousandfold. He fell into an exquisite day-dream as he walked.

His meditations were suddenly sent flying to the winds; Laura's dog was springing round him, uttering sharp barks of glad welcome, and here—oh, joy of joys!—advancing shyly to meet him was his divinity herself, with a rosy blush suffusing her charming face, and with a half-faltering timid manner so different from the proud carriage of three months back.

"I am glad to see you," she was beginning softly, but with such a light of love shining in the brown eyes that Carlton, crying out, "my darling, my darling!" caught her to his breast.

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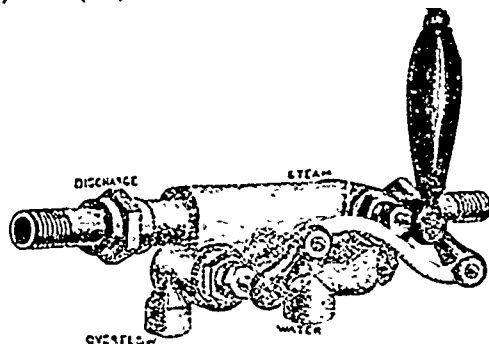
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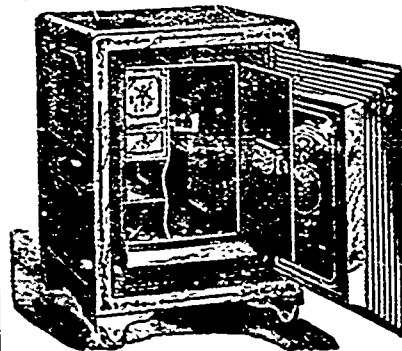
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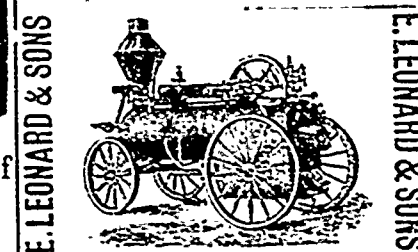
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## MINING.

Items From Our Travelling Correspondent.

TANGIER.—Tangier is one of the oldest and most extensively worked gold districts in Nova Scotia, and is, undoubtedly, the widest known by reputation. Mining people generally are well acquainted with the history of the mines in this district, while with the general public the name "Tangier" is sufficient to turn their thoughts upon gold and gold mining. For many years it was the seat of important operations, and was regarded as the head centre of the gold interests of the Province. During the palmy days of the district, when gold was plentifully obtained, and the excitement of speculation was rife among capitalists, many companies were organized for working the mines, and a great deal of work was done. Mills were erected on different properties over a large section of the country, many leads were opened up and worked, thus affording employment for hundreds of men. In accordance with the demand for laborers in the mines there was a large influx of population from all parts of the country. To provide living accommodation many boarding houses and shanties had to be built; so that all influences working together tended to promote great general business activity. All was bustle and excitement, the stages were loaded with passengers, the hotels were crowded, the streets, at times of the day, thronged with men going to and from their work, and the mines and mills were running night and day in full blast. Had this state of things continued Tangier would have soon become a town of some importance, but it was not to be, the fever of the excitement began to die away. In spite of the richness of the leads many of the companies were losing money, and in course of time their properties were abandoned. Large numbers of men thrown out of employment were forced to leave the place. The tide had turned and a reaction had set in. The population began gradually drifting away, the business of the stores and hotels fell off, many boarding houses and shanties became deserted or were torn down, and the general aspect was decidedly discouraging. From time to time new companies would spring up, urged on by glowing prospects, and then there would be a partial revival, but after a short period of unsuccessful working the old story would be repeated; the mines would be closed down, and the outlook would be more gloomy than ever. The above is in substance a brief history of Tangier, where formerly all was bustle and rapid growth; to-day it is silent gloom and decay; with two single exceptions, which will be mentioned hereafter, there is no mining done there at present. The surface is disagreeably marked with slimy water, filled shafts and huge piles of dump. The sites of the mines are rendered desolate by weather-beaten and tumbledown shaft houses and other buildings, whilst in two or three cases are to be seen, lying idle, great gloomy-looking mills—evidences of needless and ill-advised expenditure. Still, in spite of all the apparently positive evidences to the contrary, there are many competent men—men of wide practical experience in mining, and with a thorough knowledge of the district, who confidently assert that the gold leads of Tangier are not yet nearly exhausted, and it only requires plenty of well directed capital in order that the mines may be profitably worked. If the opinion of these people be correct, then it may pertinently be asked:—1. How is it that so many of these mines have been abandoned? 2. That so much money has been lost in working them? 3. That capitalists are not willing to risk their money in further operations? The answers to these questions are very simple. 1. These mines have been abandoned because money was lost in working them. 2. Money was lost in working them because they were under incompetent management. 3. Capitalists are not willing to risk their money in working these mines because they take warning from the failure of others who have gone before. Now it is an established axiom that there is never a result without a cause, and so it is here. Questions 1 and 3 are results; the cause is to be found in number 2, which is itself a result. As questions 1 and 3 imply simple self-evident facts, and depend upon 2, no more need be said about them, but 2 is not so clear, while being the cause of the others, it is itself a result, and what we now desire is to show how it is an unnecessary result and therefore an unnecessary cause. Now, as a rule, the gold of Tangier is very coarse, it is gold that can be seen in the quartz, and it is well known that in the past working comparatively little of the gold seen in the quartz has been seen by the mine owners. It has been stolen by dishonest miners. The loss in this way is known to have been very serious. Now let this difficulty be overcome, either by the employment of strictly honest men or by close inspection, and one of the causes for the mines not paying will be eliminated. Another cause for the mines not paying when working—a cause much more important than that just given, for it includes that in it—is found in what we would term incompetent management.

Now, in dealing with this question of management, we will have to take a brief review of the way in which the working has been done. In the best days of Tangier, some of the Companies made a great deal of money. They worked rich leads, and went to only a little depth, say 100 feet, at that depth the ore was so poor as not to pay for working. After taking out the best of the ore near the surface these smaller Companies would perhaps sell out to some large concern, which would send a staff of engineers and agents to look after their interest and work the property. These agents, when they came, would laugh at the puny efforts of the tributers and small companies, and propose to carry on operations on a grand scale. They would scoff at the idea of only working at such shallow depths, and would declare their intention of going down, confident that the gold would come in again as rich as ever. Perhaps they were right in this belief. A great many practical men believe that such is the case; but be that as it may, no one yet ever had the pluck to try it at Tangier. They would put up big surface plants, fine mills and offices, keep a big crowd on deck and a few men below, spend fortunes above ground and a few thousands under it, and expect those few

thousands (the actual outlay made in procuring the gold) to produce enough to pay the whole expenditure. As has been done in other parts of the Province as well as here, instead of putting their capital underground for the purpose of production, and then making a surface outlay commensurate with that production; they begin by spending large amounts in unproductive outlay, so that the capitalist becomes discouraged at the prospect and refuses to go further in the matter. Why, there are properties in this Province where \$50,000 or \$60,000 have been spent in erecting mills, etc., and perhaps \$10,000 or \$15,000 in mining. The result can be easily estimated, viz:— abandonment and loss, whereas, had the expenditure been reversed, they would be working to-day and paying fair dividends in the bargain.

(To be Continued.)

**KILLAG.**—We are glad to record the sale of the Killag Mining Companies property at Killag. The price paid has not been definitely ascertained but we understand that it is in the vicinity of \$50,000. The purchasers are a syndicate of Boston and Philadelphia capitalists, and they are, it is needless to add, well pleased at securing such a valuable mine. The sale is worthy of more than a passing notice as Killag has a most interesting history, and although we have in previous issues referred to the property, the present seems a fitting opportunity to again draw attention to the skill and perseverance with which it has been prospected; the success finally rewarding the owners, being valuable evidence that plenty of *back bone* in gold mining is a necessary qualification. But the facts speak for themselves, and the best way to illustrate what has been achieved is to give a condensed sketch of the work done at Killag since the first discovery of gold.

It is now some twenty two years since Mr. Leopold Burkner, a gentleman who had been operating quite extensively in the gold mines of the Province, encouraged by the rich drift found at Killag, commenced operations there. After spending large sums of money and much time in prospecting, and after having portaged six miles through the woods the machinery for a crusher, he with many regrets had to abandon the district without discovering the lead. After Mr. Burkner's departure spasmodic efforts were made by various parties at different times to follow the rich drift up to its source, but without success.

About ten years ago a company of eight, chiefly Halifax men, sent out two prospectors who worked for three years in the vicinity of the property and found very rich drift, but their efforts to discover the lead proved fruitless and the company, after spending some \$2,000 in prospecting, finally discontinued work, but retained possession of the leases.

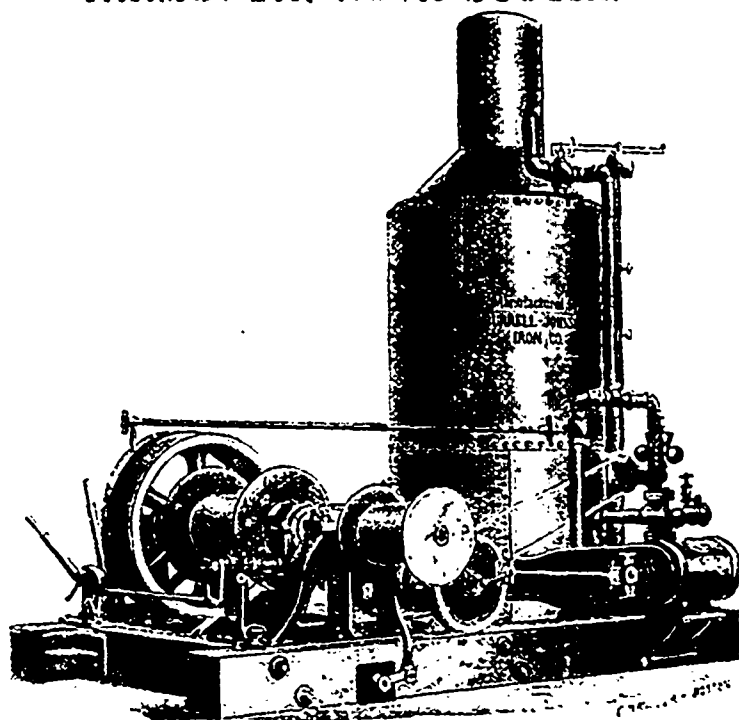
George W. Stuart, so well known in connection with the discovery of the Rose Lead at Montague, a discovery by the way which put new life into gold mining in Nova Scotia, appeared on the scene some seven years ago, and secured the property from the owners of the leases for it is understood about \$8,000.

He went to work with characteristic energy, and from early spring until the frosts drove him out of the woods year after year continued his operations. The first four years all supplies and tools required in his mining operations had to be carried or portaged in over a rough road. Then, fully convinced of the eventual success of his efforts, he interviewed the Government, who very considerably gave him a special grant of \$750 to go towards building a road into the mine. This was no small undertaking, as three good bridges, one over the main West River of Sweet Harbor, and two over the Killag River, were required; but, supplementing the Government grant with his own cash, Mr. Stuart soon completed a good road into the mine at a cost that was astonishingly low. He was now able to transport machinery into the district, and immediately set about sinking a shaft in the centre of a large swamp, where he had determined a rich lead was to be found. The work of sinking this shaft through the great depth of surface to the bed rock, impeded by water and quicksands, was very difficult, and necessitated the construction of coffer-dams or caissons. By their protection the bed rock was finally reached at a depth of 25 ft., and the shaft sunk down in the rock for 25 feet. From the bottom of the shaft a cross cut north through the rock was driven and sixty feet to the north of the coffer-dam shaft the long-looked-for lead was finally discovered. A substantial steam plant, consisting of hoisting gear, pump, &c., was erected on the lead, two shafts were sunk to a depth of 20 feet, 60 feet apart, and connected by a drift. Forty tons of quartz (still uncrushed) were obtained from these operations, variously estimated by practical men to be good for from 2½ to 5 ozs. gold per ton, the lead proving 10 inches in thickness. Three years ago John H. Anderson, the discoverer of the Lake Catcha District, where are located the Oxford Mine and other valuable gold properties, joined Mr. Stuart in the undertaking, purchasing a quarter interest, and has since cordially co-operated in the search for the lead.

One of the eight parties previously referred to was Mr. W. A. Harris, of Windsor Junction, who had faith in the property, but still more faith in Mr. Stuart's ability to eventually make the district a success. He has tenaciously held on to his eighth interest, and is now rewarded by a corresponding share in the profits. The other owners are understood to be J. M. Pitblado and Daniel Hattie, well-known Nova Scotians, now residing in California, who each own 5ths, leaving Mr. Stuart a half owner in the property. We take pleasure in recording the success of Mr. Stuart's efforts at Killag, as pessimists have been loud in their assertions that he would never find the lead. In the face of obstacles that to nine men out of ten would have proved insurmountable, he has steadily persevered, and his success is an assurance that gold mining in Nova Scotia, when pursued with good judgment and vigor, is bound to yield substantial returns. It should encourage others to aid in prospecting and developing our rich gold districts, and if it accomplishes this, Mr. Stuart in pocketing a liberal reward will also have the pleasure of knowing that he has materially aided in advancing the mining interests of his native Province.

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  - WIRE ROPE**—for Hoisting and Transmission
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- ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.**

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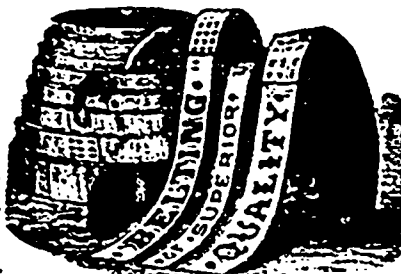
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Are prepared to Supply the Trade with  
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MOSELEY'S COPPER PAINT, for Wooden Ships.  
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This remedy Absolutely Cures the most obstinate cases, when all other treatments have failed. They do not injure Digestion, but impart New Life, Strength and Energy in a quick & harmless manner.

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  - Biscuit,
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

NEW YORK LETTER.

My Dear Editor,—In accordance with my promise to you, here is my budget of chit-chat from New York. Do not expect that I shall always write of persons and things that will particularly interest you,—oftimes will I write of fashions and flounces, of bric-a-brac and bijouterie,—which things are ever detestable to the masculine mind. Here, in the heart of things, as it were, the difficulty is to know which of the hundreds of interesting incidents which occur daily, and which of the many charming visions that one has, to report and photograph for you.

I interviewed Succi, the fatter, a day or two ago, and was much interested in the little man. As I looked at him I could scarcely believe it possible (though he was somewhat thin and cadaverous-looking,) that he had been for a fortnight without food. He is most animated, and interested in all that goes on; he invite' me to talk to him in French, as my knowledge of Italian and his power of conversation in English were alike limited. We had quite a pleasant talk; he showed me a little opium pipe, very slender and long, made of metal, which George Francis Train had given him; he says that Train comes to see him every day, and is very friendly. The authorities would not allow me to shake hands with Succi; they are ever on the alert for fear some food may be conveyed to him. The little Italian loves a crowd, he becomes depressed as soon as he is left alone; society has to be his food just now. It made me quite hungry to look at him, and imagine what his feelings must be. I made my way to a restaurant on leaving the presence of the science-baffling fatter and ate a good supper. I wonder whether he can possibly finish the forty-five days that he has set' himself. I must see him again towards the end of the time, if he has not died meanwhile.

I saw a rather funny cartoon the other day anent the much talked-of and justly-abused McKinley Tariff Bill. The first picture represents McKinley as a ring-master, with whip held up, and a large ball marked Tariff Bill at his feet. The Democratic party, as a trained donkey, dances obediently in front of him with dropped jaw and submissive expression. In picture No. 2 there is a change of scene. The hitherto docile animal has become resentful, and while the ring master is adjusting a new cracker to his whip the donkey gives a sudden kick, and away go ball and master out of the arena. I am surprised that a government could even make trial of such a universally obnoxious law; the general opinion is that the Republican party have signed their own death-warrant, and that this selfish and one-sided bill will not long be law.

There is much to please theatre-goers just now; next week I will tell you something of the plays that are now on the boards. I do not know just when Bernhardt is to begin her New York season, but when she comes I shall be among the first to see her, though my purse should hold but the \$1 50 with which to pay my entrance fee. Bernhardt is one of the wonderful characters of the century. Through all her vagaries she is a very woman still, as is seen by her devotion to her worthless husband, whose death she mourned as wives rarely mourn better men. She never lost a chance for an advertisement. I think the story of her interview with M—— of the *Figaro* and its consequences deserves repetition. France was startled one day to hear that Bernhardt had become insane. "No," said the critics and journalists, "we have been deceived too often, we will not believe this story." M—— of the *Figaro* was especially firm in his decision. He was prevailed upon, however, to visit her; she kept him waiting in her boudoir for some time, then bounded in the room like some wild animal, and leaped against the mantel, hair unkempt, features distorted and unintelligent, fingers trembling, eyes wandering. She only mumbled to herself when he spoke to her, and lay on the floor at last, staring into the fire, babbling. Next day the *Figaro* came out with a great lamentation over Bernhardt. She had had her faults, but it would be long ere we looked upon her like again. This was Bernhardt's moment; within a few hours a card from her was in every newspaper in the city. She was not insane, she could not imagine how such a story had arisen, her head had never been clearer, as she hoped to prove to the public by her production of ———, which she would open the following week.

The fashion in fur capes this winter is most accommodating, any and every kind of fur is the fashion. Bring out your old mink muffs and wear them proudly, they are quite the thing. You must trim your hat with fur, Persian lamb or astrakhan are fashionable. A small astrakhan toque is becoming to almost anyone, blonde or brunette; black, feather-trimmed beaver hats are also very much worn. Gold slippers are all the rage for evening wear; if you want a nice cheap pair, take a pair of last year's black kid slippers, buy a package of gold dust, a bottle of prepared varnish, and a paint brush; mix well and apply; the effect is all that could be desired. Crowd your drawing-room with bric-a-brac, you cannot have too much in it. It is a fashionable thing to have a rug, Indian shawl, or crazy quilt thrown over the drawing-room sofa. Bureaus are old-fashioned, a cheffonier is the thing now, with a tripod glass or cheval mirror aside. I will give my lady friends more of the fashions next time. Meanwhile I am,

Yours, &c.,  
PHYLIS.

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

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

**SOLUTION.**

**PROBLEM 194.**—The position was: black kings 6, 10, 15; white men 14, 17, king 7. White to play and draw. The only solution received up to the time of writing was the following, by J. T. B., City:—

1-7 3 11-2 2-2-7 7-10  
15-11 3 8 17 13 8 11  
14 7  
drawn.

We give the following variation to show how easily white might have lost.

**VAR. I.**

7 2 2 9 14 7 22-6  
15-18 18-22  
b. wins.

**VAR. II.**

6-10 8 11 10-7 11 16  
drawn.

**VAR. III.**

6-9 2-6 9-5 7 11  
8 11 11 7  
drawn.

**GAME No. 81—BRISTOL.**

The first move gives the title to the opening, and is considered a strong opening move. Over 2,000 variations have been published on this opening alone.

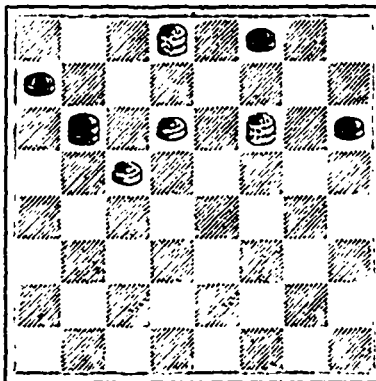
11-16 3-8 15-24 31-27  
a-24 20 32 27 28 19 6 2  
b-16-19 1-5 7-11 10-14  
13 16 25 22 14 9 2 6  
12-19 14-18 5-21 14-17  
c-22 18j 22 17 26 17 6 9  
d-9-14 18-22 6-10 17-21  
18 9 17 14 31 27 9 14  
5-14 10-17 1-21-25 27-32  
25 22 21 14 13 9 19 15  
8-11 k 8-12 25-30 11-18  
22 17 26 17 17 13 14 23  
4-8 19-23 30-26 32-28  
29 25 27 18 9 6 24 19  
11-15 15-22 2-9 28-24  
g-27 24 30 26 13 6 19 15

8-11 11-15 26-31 24-19  
h-17 13 24 19 27 24 drawn.  
a One of the strongest replies; Anderson gave no other.  
b Best to avoid a cramped game by 8-11, 28 24, etc. It is always a good plan to keep command of this square; also its opposite 14 when playing the white.  
c Better than 27 23 or 27 24, as the man on 19 cannot be won.  
d To maintain an open position; 10-14 leads to a complex game, while 8-12 or 9-13 are weak because played to the side of the board.  
e To keep the man off 16, and ready to back up 11 15 if 27 24 is played  
f This is not now considered as strong as 27 23.  
g Now if 27 23, black gets the best game by 19-24, 28 19, 15-24, 32 28, 6-9, 28 19, 9-13, etc., and though a man up, the draw is difficult for white.  
h Now if 32 27, black plays 19-23, 26 19, 14-18, 17 14, 10-17, 21 14, 18-23, 19 10, 6-15, 27 18, 15-29, and black wins as Mugridge once trapped the great Wyllie.  
i Loses, but 27-23 leads to an easy draw.  
j The last two moves are compulsory, for 15-18 loses, and 21 17 loses.  
k This now forms a position which has had a great deal of attention at the hands of the critics (6-9 wins off-hand.)  
l A novice might think: "I'll block him by 2-6." But he would answer with 27 23, and if 11-15, 17 14, etc., and white completely turns the tables by winning the game.  
The above game is taken from a small but valuable book, entitled

"Hill's Synopsis of Draught Openings," written by Mr. James Hill, a recognized authority on the game, and copyrighted and published simultaneously in Great Britain and the United States. We advise all our readers who wish to become proficient in checkers to secure this small work, and to put its contents away—not in their drawers but in their memories. If they do this some one will soon wish to wrest from Mr. Forsyth the championship of the Maritime Provinces, which he has so long held. It may be ordered from any stationer, and will cost but 25c.

**PROBLEM 196**

From the *Scottish American Journal*  
Black men 3, 5, 12, king 9



White men 10, 14, 20, kings 2, 11.  
White to play and win.

The above is very neat but not difficult. We invite all interested in checkers to send us solutions. We are counting the post-cards received containing solutions to problems published during the last few weeks, in order to ascertain how many take

enough interest in this column to pay one cent for a post card. If we find that the numbers are too few to authorize us in keeping it up we shall certainly discontinue at the end of the current year.

**NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.**

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 Colonization of the Province  
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**CLASS D**

The 1st Monthly Drawing will take place  
On **WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17th, 1890.**  
At 2 o'clock, p.m.

**PRIZES VALUE, \$55,000.**

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  |
| 1 Real Estate worth.....     | 500     | 2,000  |
| 10 Real Estates worth.....   | 300     | 3,000  |
| 30 Furniture Sets worth..... | 100     | 6,000  |
| 60 Furniture Sets worth..... | 100     | 6,000  |
| 200 Gold Watches worth.....  | 50      | 10,000 |

**APPROXIMATE LOTS.**

|                               |    |        |
|-------------------------------|----|--------|
| 100 Silver Watches worth..... | 25 | 2,500  |
| 100 do do do do.....          | 15 | 1,500  |
| 100 do do do do.....          | 10 | 1,000  |
| 1000 do do do do.....         | 10 | 10,000 |
| 1000 Toilet Sets.....         | 5  | 5,000  |

2607 Prizes worth.....\$55,000.

**TICKETS, \$1. 11 TICKETS FOR \$10.**

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.**

OFFICE—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA.  
A. A. AUDET, Secretary.

# A State of Siege



How many people there are who regard the coming of

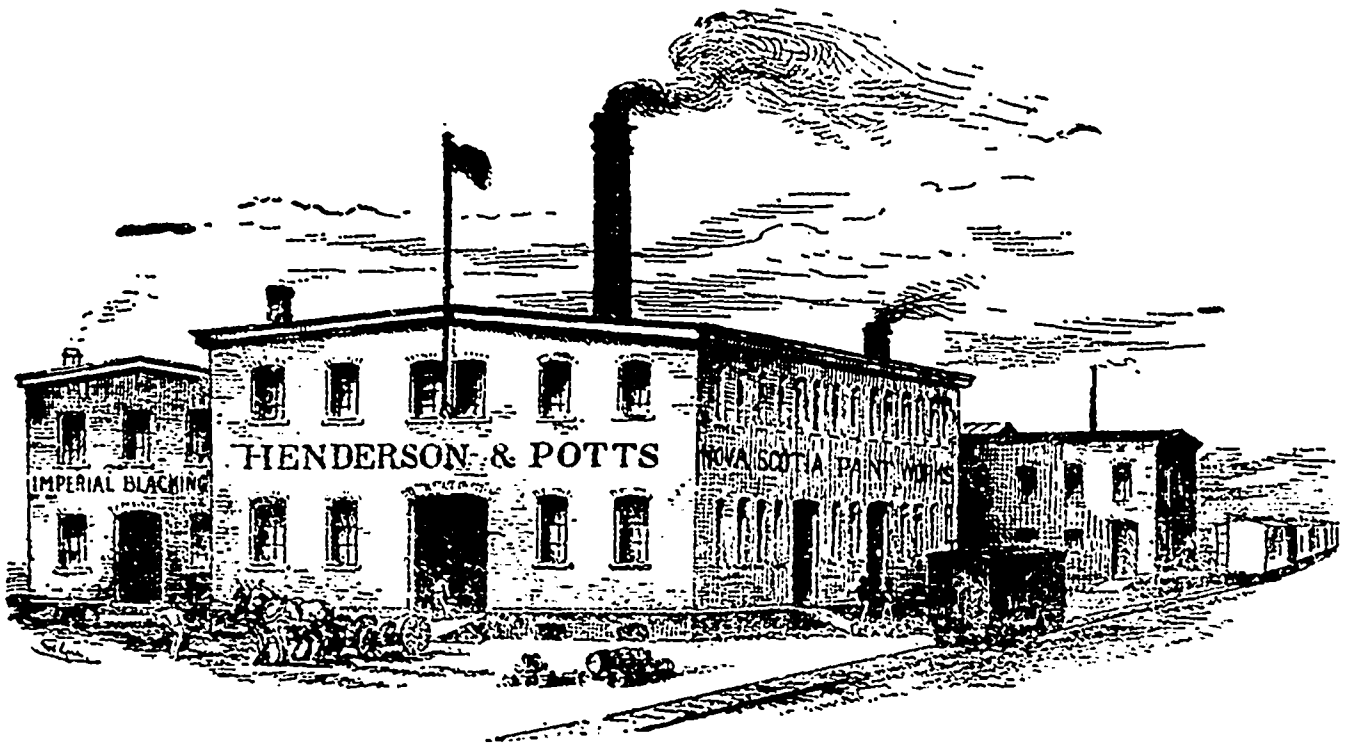
winter as a constant state of siege. It seems as if the elements sat down outside the walls of health and now and again, led by the north wind and his attendant blasts, broke over the ramparts, spreading colds, pneumonia and death. Who knows when the next storm may come and what its effects upon your constitution may be? The fortifications of health must be made strong. **SCOTT'S EMULSION** of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will aid you to hold out against Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anemic and Wasting Diseases, until the siege is raised. *It prevents wasting in children.* **Palatable as Milk.**

**SPECIAL.**—Scott's Emulsion is non-secret, and is prescribed by the Medical Profession all over the world, because its ingredients are scientifically combined in such a manner as to greatly increase their remedial value.

**CAUTION.**—Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmon-colored wrappers. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Manufacturing Chemists, New York, and Belleville. All Druggists.



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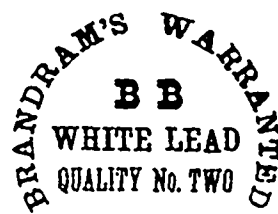
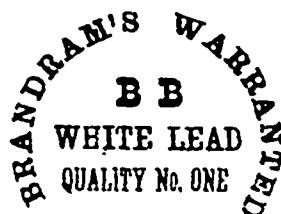
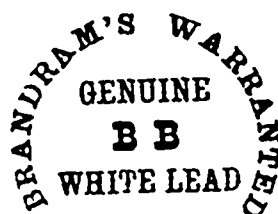
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