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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY 25, 1889.

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On George Munro day, February 1st, the editors of the *Dalhousie Gazette* will issue a grand and enlarged number of the paper in honor of the man who has done so much for the College. Rev. J. Clark of Nictaux will contribute a poem by request.

St. John Progress, January 19th contained a portrait of the late Judge Haliburton and a sketch of his life, together with some pleasant words about his biographer, Mr. F. Blake Crofton, of Halifax, by H. Percy Scott, of Windsor, which is well worth perusal.

We learn that an arrangement has been entered into by the Union Bank of Halifax, and the Bank of Toronto for the mutual receipt of their notes at par. A short time since we noticed a similar agreement between the Halifax Banking Company and Molsons Bank. It is to be hoped the disgraceful and unnational system of discount between different Provinces is now pretty well knocked on the head.

The next Civic election will occur on the 24th of April. Under Chapter 49 of the Acts of the Local Legislature, passed at the last session, persons who acquire a vote by paying a poll-tax must pay "at least three months before such election." This time elapsed yesterday, Thursday, and up to that time an unusually small number of poll-taxes had been paid. This is a matter which will, at election time, be of considerable importance.

The electric system of operating the Street Railways in Boston is reported to be a marked success. Time has been reduced, it is said, one-half in the longer distances, and the economy accomplished is very considerable. The most important saving is in horse-flesh, to which the ordinary street-car system is fearfully destructive. The lines can also, it is claimed, be extended to greater distances at comparatively small expense. If the adoption of the new motor is so successful in Boston, there would seem to be no reason why it should not pay in Halifax.

Sir John Colomb, in an article in *Imperial Federation*, draws attention to the fact that the German Navy is to be increased at one stroke by twenty-eight vessels of war, most of them for service in any part of the world. This is in pursuance of a steady policy of aggrandisement, and, as Holland and her great colonies in the East may quite possibly become German in a short time, Capt. Colomb draws the inference that those who prefer to talk about Australian independence to aiding Imperial Federation, had better wait till Australia is prepared, single-handed, to cope with the naval war-power of the German Empire.

Sir Henry Tyler, the well known English railway magnate, proposes a settlement of the Soudan on commercial principles, by means of a large trading company, which would place a line of steamers on the Nile at a point from which they could run up to the Equatorial Provinces. The Arabs are as keen as any race for money, and the fanatical element has evidently dwindled, while there is now every reason why Great Britain should retain her hold on Suakim, which would be quickly snapped up by some other power if she were to abandon it. The idea is probably a sound one, and will, if carried out, give another instance of trade following the Flag.

A Trust has been formed by dealers in woodenware in England—presumably in London—who, with the Manufacturers Association, are, it is said, endeavoring to crush a firm known as Jno. Earley & Co. The boycotted firm intend to invoke the aid of a Grand Jury. We shall rejoice if this report is found to be correct. It is quite time that a firm stand should be made for individual rights and liberties against the crushing tyranny of combines and the execrable system of the Boycott. We trust to see this principle vindicated in Canada by some appeal, which shall produce a judicial decision similar in character to that recently evoked from a United States Court in the matter of the Sugar Trust.

Poor Mr. Phelps, who seems to have been at all times an acceptable American Minister to England, is being dragged, nolens volens, through the mire of diplomatic discourtesy and misrepresentation entailed by Mr. Bayard's necessity of justifying Mr. Cleveland and himself. It reminds us of the old saw, "One lie makes many." The position now taxes all the energy and cunning of the American diplomatists ("bullies" would be the better word,) to twist the unfortunate Lord Sackville's letter into "grave insinuations against the integrity and motives of the President of the United States." Such are the words Mr. Phelps is compelled to utter, and it is difficult to say whether they are more ludicrous or more contemptible. The whole fiasco is a thing to make gods and angels weep—if they can refrain from laughter!

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The building of the link between Annapolis and Digby is a vital necessity for Halifax, but the Windsor & Annapolis Railway should be also acquired by the Government, and the whole line consolidated. Whatever Government management might be, it could not possibly be so bad as the present stupid, irresponsible and offensive management of that disreputable line.

It has been stated that Mr. Mercier intends to introduce a bill to allow candidates disqualified by the Electoral Court the right of appeal to the Queen's Bench. An Election Court Judge is, of course, as liable to err as the Judge of any other Court, and the corrupt candidate would probably find himself no better off under an appeal than at his original trial, yet it gives him an additional chance, and those who deplore the standing scandal and disgrace of electoral corruption, will be disposed to think that what is well enough as it is might be let alone.

The accusations which have been brought against the Indian Government, of giving an immoral support to the opium-trade for revenue purposes without regard to the demoralization of China, have lost their force. It appears that China is now herself producing, at an increasing rate, a native opium, which is fast becoming preferred to the imported article, as well as being cheaper. That the use of the Chinese opium is becoming universal in China is instanced by the curious fact that it is carried about by private individuals, as a currency wherewith to meet daily requirements.

England has, it appears, intimated somewhat decisively her disapproval of the high-handed proceedings of Germany at Samoa, and her accord with the United States in that connection. It does not seem to be much thought of on this Continent, but it is doubtless well understood by the Great Powers that Great Britain practically holds the balance of power so long as she keeps from becoming embroiled with any one of them separately. If Russia and France were allied against Germany, Austria and Italy, and hostilities broke out, that side which Great Britain espoused would undoubtedly have the best of it. The encouragement to France, should Germany become too bumptious, of an English alliance, would be invaluable. Meantime it is said that the British Pacific Squadron is to be re-inforced.

The Postmaster General is evidently a reforming Minister, but we scarcely see the object of keeping money order and Savings bank offices open till 11 a.m. on public holidays. There are but five or six days universally recognized, and on at least three of those, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, and Good Friday, no one expects to transact business. Why should the clerks be done out of a portion of these holidays?

The Sarmatian arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning from Liverpool, three days over time, allowing for the usual slow rate of the Allan boats. She is said to have been detained one day at Moville. Deducting this, she managed to dawdle away two additional days on the passage, and yet reports only ordinary winter weather throughout. Is there a desire on the part of the Allan Line to depreciate the Port of Halifax?

The *Globe* and *Mail*, of Toronto, are so sore at the blow struck at disaffection and servility by Mr. Mowatt at the Toronto Board of Trade dinner, that they are unable to disguise the ranking of the wound. Mr. Mowatt stated in plain terms, what is patent to every one who is not a fool or a coward—the fact of the hostility of the United States to Canada. It is no wonder that these papers are exasperated when the Premier of Ontario declines to join them in turning the other cheek to the smiter, and fawning on them that spitefully use them. Mr. Mowatt's christianity is evidently of a different and more manly type.

Those who love Canada and are proud of it, recognize among the enemies to her nationality and autonomy, none more fatuous than Dr. Goldwin Smith—none more insidious than Mr. Erastus Wiman—none more deadly than either, unless the palm be awarded to Mr. Wiman, whose aims have a gloss of practicalness, while the Jack o' Lantern Professor, who does not know whether he is an Englishman, an American, or a Canadian, or any thing but an anti-Irishman, being steadfast only in that point which is wrong, is so puffed up with every varying blast of vain doctrine, and with the conceit of his own vaticinations, that he now scarcely counts as a factor among the elements of disintegration. The mischief done by those meddling and objectionable persons in creating false impressions in the United States of public feeling in Canada, is now however plainly discerned, and speciousness, once seen through, loses its power for evil.

The late Sir Anthony Musgrave was a Governor of such a character that his death caused such grief in Jamaica—where he had not been for five years—that the Assembly of that Island adjourned as soon as they heard the news. His death bed does not seem to have been alleviated by any consideration on the part of the amiable and polite Sir Thos. McClraith, who had managed to get at loggerheads with him, and among other things brought charges of parsimony against him. That Sir Thomas' conduct was pretty bad may be inferred from the fact that, after her husband's death, Lady Musgrave sent for the Premier, and told him that her husband had entirely forgiven him, but that she could not do so, and insisted that he should look through the accounts of the household. The books showed that the Governor had not only spent the whole of his official income, but that the expenses of his position had necessitated very considerable drafts upon the fortune of his wife. It is fortunate when a vulgar bully meets with a spirit which will not put up with bullying.

We have been long accustomed to hear of a personage—probably considered by many a half mythical creation of party spirit—described as "the Ottawa Liar." We have not hitherto paid particular attention to this (among so many) emanation of the "Father of Lies," but he is not a myth, and our notice has been attracted to the last sensational story invented by him for the better misrepresentation of Canada to United States newspapers. On a statement falsely attributed to an officer of the Military College, this mischievous rascal has vamped up a story about the Canadian Militia, embodying the utterly false assertion that "25 per cent of the men who put in their annual drill in Canada spend one half their time in the United States, and, in the event of trouble, would be found as ready to take up arms for that country as for England." The *Chronicle* justly remarks on this scoundrel:—"If the Ottawa Militia can discover the author of this lying and libellous statement they should lose no time in ducking him in a horse-pond." Is it not high time for the respectable press of Canada to make a dead set at falsehood and misrepresentation of every sort and degree?

Mr. Erastus Wiman is deeply agitated by the uncompromising language of Mr. Mowatt in describing the United States as "hostile" to Canada, and joins his organs, the *Toronto Globe* and *Mail*, in bowling the manly outspokenness of the Ontario Premier. What is the use of mincing matters and being mealy-mouthed? It is not the more violent and blatant tail-twisters alone who sign invitations to Mr. Murray to lecture on Canada, and applaud his aggressive utterances to the echo. That requisition was signed by the Governor of Massachusetts, and endorsed by a large number of the more intelligent and influential of the citizens of Boston. Senators and Congressmen, not of the most violent types, join the chorus, and Secretary Whitney demonstrates how the States would conquer Canada, an insult to a foreign power which only Great Britain in her anxiety for the peace of Canada would pass over. Fancy a German Minister sketching out a programme for the conquest of Algeria, or Italy for that of Corsica, or France for the forcible resumption of Alsace and Lorraine, or Count Herbert Bismarck propounding a plan for the acquisition of Australia! No. However desirous the European nations may be of opportunities of aggression, they at least observe some sort of international decency until the opportunity arises.

We are glad to find that the Central American States are inclined to enter a spirited protest against the assumption of the United States to dictate their policy to other independent American countries. It is justly pointed out that the Central American Republics effected their own freedom from European dominion, and are absolutely free and sovereign States. United States patronage as to the Panama canal therefore amounts to an infringement of their national rights. If the French Government should evince a tendency to undue interference, which is provided against, the Colombian Government alone has the right of protesting in the first instance, and it would only be in response to a direct appeal from that Government, that any other country could assume the right of interposition. United States politicians of the Edmunds type will perhaps bye-and-bye be taught that the other countries of America are quite able to look after their own affairs, and have no intention of enlisting Uncle Sam as the general bully.

If it be sometimes hinted that a certain clique of our young Canadian poets and their kin have developed some little tendency towards the functions of a mutual admiration society, the fault is venial. If all the little world of culture of Canada admire them, it is not much wonder if they admire themselves and each other. And though it is the poetical temperament which, first and foremost, moves our regard, there are other points about them quite as important. For instance, they are, without exception, loyal and patriotic. *King's College Record* for December contains an appreciative sketch of Mr. W. Bliss Carman, by Mr. G. Bliss Roberts, and in it occurs the following passage:—"From both parents Mr. Carman has inherited an unmixed strain of Loyalist blood—the cause, though not the reason, of his belief in those patriotic sentiments which have the development of Canadian nationality most at heart, and which hold any idea of annexation to the United States in particular and vigorous detestation." Such is, we believe, the universal feeling of the universities and colleges throughout Canada, and such is the preaching of the clergy of all creeds.

A Liberal contemporary considers that "under wise management the N. W. should by this time have contained at least half a million population"; whereas it credits Manitoba and the Territories with "only about 40,000 more than they contained in 1878." This it considers very lamentable. Supposing (which we do not) that "about 40,000" is a reliable estimate, nothing is said about the population which accrued between 1870 and 1878. The Colony of West Australia had, a year ago, been sixty years getting up a population of 42,000, and South Australia, better known and thought of from the first, and with great resources, had only in fifty years attained 318,000. We do not believe any one knows what population came into the N. W. between 1870 and 1878, but if it were estimated at 20,000 only, and if 40,000 came in in the next ten years, it would not be so bad a showing. But we do not give the slightest credence to these figures, and we believe there will be no reliable data before the census of 1891. We have now only a few years to wait for that, and we shall be very much surprised if the population be not then found to be considerably in excess of reasonable expectation, and certainly in excess of the anticipations of those who seem to have a strange delight in belittling every evidence of national progress.

We observed, not long ago, that the newest colonies were apt to be the most bumptious. Manitoba seems to have sobered down a little, but the rampancy of Queensland is phenomenal. Her Premier, Sir Thos. McClraith, seems to devote himself entirely to the pastime of keeping things in hot water, and to be ably seconded by a Mr. Morehead, who happened to be acting Premier during an indisposition of the actual chief. This gentleman, whose language is characterised by the *Sydney Morning Herald*, as "that of a bully, rather than a Minister," warned the Chief Justice that "if the Bench dared to come in conflict with the will of Parliament, it would not be Parliament which would come off second best." This was apropos of the trial of an election petition, in which the Chief Justice fell foul of the Speaker. The next dignified pastime was the removal of the Commanding Officer of the Colonial Naval Force from his own quarter-deck by a posse of policemen. The officer's term had nearly expired, and he had been granted leave for the remainder of his period, but it would appear that the Queensland Parliamentary rowdies were unable to resist the temptation of some opportunity to distinguish themselves by a vulgar scandal. The Queensland Legislature and the American Congress seem to be tarred with the same brush.

Even in the matter of newspaper falsehood, Canada is far from occupying as low a plane as the United States, but, when we come to graver ethical questions, the superiority of Canadian morals is even yet more conspicuous. Prominent for comparison is that of Divorce. Everybody knows how rare an occurrence is a divorce suit among us, but what is the case in the States? The ratio of divorces to marriage stands in the different states by official reports as follows:—Connecticut one divorce in every eleven marriages; Massachusetts one in 28; California one in 7; Chicago one in 8; Indiana one in 11; Denver one in 4; Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine, and Ohio, are described in the authority from which we quote, in reference to an increasing ratio, as having "gone on the same descending scale with all too eager feet." What a picture of the demoralization of unchastity! We do not adopt the tone of religious papers on this matter, but there is much force in the utterance of an American clergyman on the subject:—"We are outlawing divine law by our human law, and at the very point where every interest of the family and every interest of the State should plead for stay of the irreverent and challenging legislation, lost God give us over to a riot of lust, and this fairest heritage left us of Eden become a moral cesspool."

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A Canadian house will issue shortly, in a limited edition of seventy-five copies, numbered, and printed on large vellum paper, a three part epy in commemoration of Matthew Arnold, by Mr Bliss Carman. The divisions of the trilogy are entitled (1) "Death in April," (2) "Midsummer Land," and (3) "Autumn Guard"; and each is preceded and followed by a lyric interlude. From advance sheets we make the following selection, being the introductory lyric of the first part :

STIR.

A stir on the brink of evening,
A tint in the warm gray sky,
The sound of loosened rivers ;
And spring goes by.

A stir at the rim of winter,
A wing on the crisp midnight ;
A herald from dusk to gloaming
In Northward flight.

A stir in the dawn re-arousing
The wild undeparted unrest,
To forth in the spring time and follow
The infinite quest.

At stir of the golden April
By Indian-willow and stream,
The sap goes upward with morning
And death is a dream.

There is one paradox about Halford, General Harrison's private secretary. The "half" of his name is four-sevenths of it.

Winks—So you married a divorced woman whose husband is still living. Don't you hate him? Jinks—Well, I felt that way at first, but now I'm beginning to sort o' sympathize with him.

A chilly evening. Unwelcome Suitor—"That's a lovely song! It always carries me away." She—"If I had known how much pleasure it could give us both, I should have sung it earlier in the evening."

"How many hours are there in a day" enquired the school-ma'am of Johnny Stubbins in the geography class. "Ten, ma'am," said Johnny, whose father belongs to a union; "but there'll only be eight after 1890."

The wife of a staunch Vermont Democrat had an excellent opportunity to punish her little boy the other day, but she didn't do it. She asked him: "Willie, why do you always make faces at Mr. R—, when he goes by?" "'Tause, ma," was the defiant reply, "'tause he's a Republican and a sinner."

A reward of merit—Bank teller: "Will you take it as a presumption, madam, if I offer you these few roses?" Miss Caramella Goldust: "I don't know you, sir!" Bank teller: "I am aware of that; but you are the only woman in the history of this bank who ever endorsed a check on the right end!"

A musical entertainment given in a city in the United States was sharply criticised by a competent hand. The musical director undertook to reply, and in doing so, said the music was better than the editor of the paper in which the criticism appeared, could have produced. The editorial rejoinder was crushing: "Our correspondent's statement is true, but irrelevant. All the grocers in Raleigh could not together produce one egg; but there is not a grocer of them who is not a better judge of eggs than any hen in Wake County."

"Store packed butter is all right," said Mrs. Slick, "when it is properly tubbed, but there's not one store-keeper in ten that understands packin' butter and that's why we house-keepers have such a time of it, a pickin' of our butter. I've known the time when I've tasted a least forty tubs in a mornin', and what with the butter being too fresh, too salt, oily, rancid, or being amalgamated with furren matter that wasn't butter anyhow, a body's taste would be so corrupted that verdi gris might have tasted sweetish. Samplin' butter's a poor job anyhow."

"Just let me say," said Mrs. Slick "as president of the middle-aged church committee of the ladies tea meetin' society, that if you are arter money you've got to attract the men, and if it's a good time you want to get up why you must attract the men, or it will prove a failure. What attracts the men? Why meat's what does it. Sit a man down to coffee and pie and sponge cake and he'll not show up again, but just give him a good tuck out on meats and he's sure to be on hand next time, and bring his chum with him. Meats are the attractive force to unpetticoated mortals, and we women-folk who have to use our wits to keep the church out of debt ought to recollect the attractibilities of meats, and act accordin'."

"Wouldn't I just like to be an alderman," said Mrs. Slick, "I'd ask the Mayor to appoint a committy of the council to inquire into the rumpus that is a goin' on in our Halifax streets all night long. I mean the noise on the wiers. At first I thought it was the hum of people talkin' on the telephone but they tell me it's the lectricity that makes the noise. I'd just like to know whether decent folk are to be kept awake all night by the ghostly moanin' that goes on now? Why its enough to scare a body to death. What with its moanin' and groanin' and sighin', it gives you the blues and that's a fact, and if the city officers don't stop it quick you'll have half the folks crazy before the winter's over. The Mayor should appoint a royal commiss- ion to look into the matter right straight."

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SHIRTS, HO!

When Lazarus lay at the gate quite alone,
Bewailing his sores, rags and dirt,
Fine linen was dear, and white muslin unknown,
And no one could spare him a shirt.

But things in our day are better by far,
And we live in more genial times,
For we, notwithstanding the rumors of war,
Are giving fine shirts for Ten Dimes

Of choicest material, and value most rare,
With fine work from wristband to collar,
And the best in the land such a garment might wear,
Though the price of it's ONLY A DOLLAR

Fine white shirts for a dollar ***
I heard some folk holler
Or was it the voice of the scoller?
No—but Clayton & Sons
Are the ONLY ones
In the city who make this great offer!

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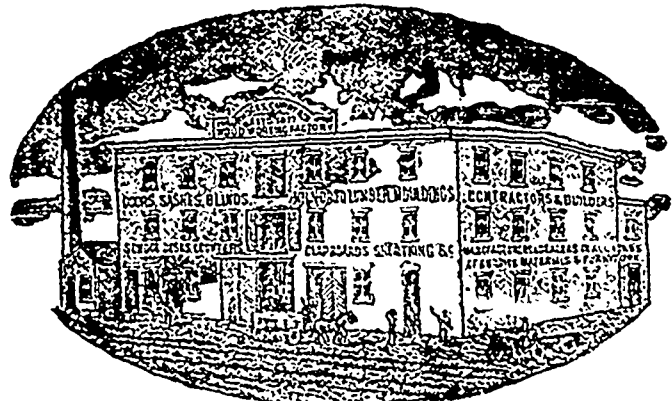
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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. M. Fraser.

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 15. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send *The Critic* to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with seventy-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

Sussex, N. B., is to have a model dairy.

Spring Hill has a modern Steam Laundry.

The Halifax delegation on the Short Line question arrived in Ottawa on the 22nd inst.

Frederick Scarfe has been nominated for the office of Warden of Dartmouth.

A new post office has been opened at Nictaux west, with G. D. Morse as postmaster.

Over \$225,000 was expended in building operations at the Sault Ste. Marie last year.

The first performance by the amateur dramatic club will take place on the 7th of February.

The evening star has been "a thing of beauty and joy" for the last two weeks in the western heavens.

The people of Amherst held a meeting last week and decided to have an exhibition there next autumn.

A maple tree at Spring Hill was tapped last week, with the result that three pints of sap were taken from it.

Sanford Fleming, C. M. G., has been elected chancellor of Queen's University for the fourth successive time.

Moncton is having its houses numbered, Main Street is nearly finished, and the figures are said to be very attractive.

Curling is having a remarkable boom in Ottawa, 100 members joining the Midian skating and curling club in three weeks.

It is said that Lady MacDonald is learning type-writing, and, in consequence, this accomplishment will soon become fashionable.

Rev. W. B. King will be inducted as rector of St. Luke's on Sunday next, the Bishop will preach, and the choir will be added to for the occasion.

The coming session of parliament is to be a short one, and it is confidently anticipated that prorogation will take place before Good Friday, April 19th.

The Londonderry Arc-Light and Iron Enterprise is the latest journalistic venture, and is published at Acadia mines every Friday. We wish our new contemporary every success.

A number of farmers in Quebec are to petition the Grand Trunk Railway to construct a skeleton bridge on each side of the Victoria bridge, for the passage of vehicles.

The market looked quite business-like on Saturday morning last, considering the time of year. Eggs were selling at twenty-five cents a dozen, and there was a good supply of them.

The Orpheus Club's performance of "The Bohemian Girl" will take place in the Academy of Music on February 21st and 22nd, when lovers of good music may expect to enjoy themselves.

A span 127 feet in length of the new bridge now in course of construction over the mouth of Bear River, Digby, was carried away by the wind on the 21st inst. The loss is in the vicinity of \$5000.

When the Dominion Parliament opens at Ottawa, the address in reply to the speech from the throne will be moved by Mr. R. S. White, and seconded by Mr. Dickie, M. P. for Cumberland.

An old landmark is being torn down in Amherst, the first drug store, established there fifty years ago by Dr. Charles Tupper—is to give place to a building to be erected by G. D. Hewson, Oxford.

There were 4648 bushels of stone broken at the stone shed during the week ending on the 19th inst., giving employment to 75 men. Contributions to the funds of the Poors Association are much needed.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association was held in Wolfville on the 23rd and 24th insts. Professor Saunders, chief director of the Government experimental farms, addressed the meetings.

A boy in Charlottetown was killed instantly one day last week by a cow trampling on him. He was playing in the road way and seeing the cow coming started to run, but tripped and fell with the result stated.

Hon. William Ross, collector of customs, has been obliged to resign his position, in consequence of his allowing the American schooner *Batson* to tranship her cargo of fresh fish in Halifax Harbor about December 7th.

The annual meeting of the Maritime Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, was held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Tuesday. The report of the committee on farm management, was read by General Laurie, and discussed by Messrs. George and Chipman.

A rumor prevails in Quebec that the Northern Pacific are at the back of the application to the legislature for power to build a road from a point on the Ottawa river direct to Quebec and complete communication to Gaspé, and that another is to be built from the Ottawa to Sault Ste. Marie. It is said that the sudden action of the company has been prompted by the decision of the federal government to establish a fast line of steamers between Quebec and Liverpool.

The annual meeting of the Amalgamated Trades' Union was held in Mechanics Hall on Tuesday evening. A delegation from the School of Art and Design was present, and urged the advisability of the members of the Union attending the school.

A private musical recital took place last Friday evening at the conservatory of music, Pleasant street. All the performers were members of the teaching staff, and by the way in which the programme was rendered delighted the audience of about 200 who were present.

The city cab drivers and livery stables keepers held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon, when a society was organized, and a committee appointed to wait upon the agents of the different steamship lines, with a view to securing better accommodation for hackmen while waiting the arrival of steamers.

In noticing *The Gripsack* last week, we omitted to record its enlargement to 80 pages, and the "Express Shippers Guide," a new and valuable addition embodied in it. We also notice a map of New Brunswick, which is of value just now, as showing the Short Line route in the plainest manner.

The Parrsboro people have invited the members of the summer school of science, which lately met in Halifax, to make that town their next meeting place. Parrsboro and places in its vicinity are replete with interest for all scientists and geologists, and a place could not be selected surrounded with greater natural advantages.

Lieut. Stanley, whose marriage with the daughter of the Duke of Manchester on the 5th inst. was the most fashionable event in London in recent years, will arrive in Canada with his bride about the beginning of February, and accompany the Governor-General to the Montreal Carnival, as will also the Hon. Victor Stanley, now in England.

We are, after all, it seems, to have the old Bellerophon as flag ship for another commission; her new crew are to be sent out in the Himalaya to Bermuda. Vice Admiral Watson and Staff were to leave England for Bermuda on the 5th January. The *Wrangler*, one of the old, small gun-boats, is to be relieved by the *Partridge*, 755 tons, 1200 horse power.

The work of setting up the voters' list for the whole Dominion has been completed in the Government printing office. It has taken sixty-five men ten months to do. The lists make 6,700 large folio pages, and contain over one million names. The type weighs over seventy-five tons. The matter will be kept standing so as to be always ready for revision.

Principal Grant of Queen's College, Kingston, has returned from his tour round the world, and was welcomed with enthusiasm by the students and professors of Queens. The Principal is an ardent Imperial Federationist and his experience abroad has only strengthened his convictions, that the bonds between Canada and the mother country should be strengthened.

Moncton congregations are annoyed by the way in which young men crowd around the church doors as the people are coming out, and complaints have been made of insulting remarks. One of the pastors has announced the fact that if he finds out the names of the offenders he will give them a little free advertising and also introduce them to the police magistrate.

Lord Stanley is offering two silver cups for competition to the curling clubs, one for stone-playing clubs, and the other for iron-playing ones. All the clubs in Canada compete by nominating their best rinks to play on their own ice for points, under the supervision of an umpire. The two clubs whose rinks make the highest scores will go to Ottawa to play off against each other.

A very handsome cup is on exhibition in M. S. Brown & Co.'s window, to be offered by the Halifax Curling Club for competition at the coming bonspiel. It is in the form of a full sized curling stone, of polished silver, with a belt of satin relief, and ebony handle, the tap is of rustie silver, and the spigot in the form of a thistle. The winning club will be fortunate to obtain such a handsome trophy.

We have received a notice of the publication next month of "An Introduction to the Poetry of Robt Browning," by W. J. Alexander, Ph. D., Munro Professor of English Language and Literature, of Dalhousie College. It is very satisfactory to find such a work emanating from a Dalhousie Professor, and we have no doubt it will be found to have a distinct value. (Ginn & Co., 7, 9, 13, Tremont Place, Boston)

All sorts and conditions of men and women, pushed and crowded each other to get a sight of the mortal remains of Charles McKiernan, of Montreal, better known as Joe Beef. The crowd which followed the body to the cemetery was one of the largest ever seen on such an occasion, and the streets and windows along the route of the procession were packed with those curious to see the last of this strange character.

The ice palace at Montreal has progressed under difficulties, the mild weather caused the ice to melt, and in consequence a large portion of the walls collapsed one day last week. The loss on it is not less than \$1,000. One American gentleman offered \$500 for the use of a large house for carnival week, at that rate it would pay householders to take lodgings for a week and let their houses. The carnival opens on the 4th. of February.

On Saturday last the death occurred of paymaster Daniel Wilson, of the 66th P. L. F. He was a Balaclava hero, and one of the remaining few who took part in the charge of the Light Brigade. He served all through the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny, being present at the relief of Lucknow and other actions. Deceased was an Englishman by birth and entered the army at the age of ten, and served thirty years. He was 58 years of age.

Out of more than one hundred competitors of both sexes for the \$800 cash prize scholarships at Cornell University, four women were successful.

The Mausoleum which encloses the body of Mrs. Jay Gould is said to have cost \$80,000, and the lot on which it is built cost \$50,000. Mr. Gould has gone south for his health, the constant attendance at his wife's bedside having almost prostrated him.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn when Beecher was pastor, used to receive \$68,000 a year from pew rents, but its income is now reduced to \$20,000. People will go to church to hear a celebrated preacher who could not be induced to go for any other consideration.

A new bridge at Bridgeport, Conn., has just been tried in a novel manner, i. e. by a dozen of Mr. Barnum's elephants. It was attempted to pass them over in a single file, but they persisted in huddling together like a flock of sheep. Their aggregate weight was 35 tons, but there was also a great weight of spectators.

A company has been formed to establish a direct ocean steam line between St. Louis, the West Indies and South America, to avoid the expense of re-shipment of goods at New Orleans. An entirely new class of steamer, having double hulls and a drop keel between them, is to be built to navigate the shallow waters of the Mississippi.

The *Floral Guide* (James Vick, Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y.) is a beautifully illustrated floral manual of nearly 100 pages. The engravings of choicest flowers are numberless, and the descriptions of them interesting to the most superficial lover of flowers; but the gem of the book is a large colored representation of a new red and white-striped rose, (Vick's caprice,) which must be a charming variety.

Rumours are afloat of mismanagement of the affairs of the Smithsonian Institute. It is alleged that tons and tons of public documents intended for exchange with foreign scientific associations, have been deliberately sold to Washington junk dealers, and the proceeds converted to private uses. In addition, it is stated that a certain high official has converted cheques belonging to others into cash and failed to properly account for the same.

The Boston shipowners have discovered that it is much cheaper to have their cargoes carried by Norwegian ships than to run their own. It is said that real American ships are decreasing in number every year, and that the carrying is nearly all done for them by foreigners. The days have gone by when it was necessary to enter a Boston lad, while still at school, as a candidate in half a dozen shipowners' offices, in order to ensure his getting a place in one by the time he was ready.

Flowers and bunting will not be spared at the Inauguration ball in the big pension building at Washington on March 4th. The flowers to be used will cost \$5000, and the president-elect and his attendant satellites are to be showered with them ad libitum. A flock of canary birds and paraquets will also be let loose on them, which no doubt the spectators will enjoy more than the president. A ship of state and other floral devices will also be hung from ceiling and walls, and the musicians will be stationed in a Japanese pagoda of tropical plants.

An earthquake destroyed 300 houses in Sarhat Valley, Smyrna, on the 21st inst.

Sydney, Australia, will soon have the largest organ in the world. It will cost \$75,000.

Mr. Daniel Sheehy, M. P. for South Galway, has been arrested at Glasgow, for violating the Crimes Act.

The marriage of the Emperor of China will have to be postponed in consequence of the fire which has devastated a large portion of Peking.

President Legitime has, it is reported, been made to pay \$7,000 for a crew to place the seized steamer *Haytien Republic* in the Port of New York.

The *Statist* estimates that G. T. R. accounts will show a surplus of £20,000, after providing interest on guaranteed stock for the year. All Canadian stocks, including C. P. R., are looking up well.

On condition of the payment of one year's back rent, the Earl of Lucan has offered the tenants on his estates at Castlebar, Co. Mayo, a release from all other arrears, extending, it would appear, to eleven years back.

The *Paris Temps* says that a London firm has offered £3,000,000(?) for a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of the famous Chartreuse Liqueur, but a Papal Legate reminds the Monks that the Carthusian Statutes forbid trading.

Mr. Phelps, the American minister in London, was entertained at a public banquet on the 16th. The attendance was very numerous and distinguished. Mr. Phelps remarked that the only complaint he had to bring against England was that the people had made it more difficult for him to say good-bye than to perform any other duty he had to do in his position.

Horrible stories come from Hayti of Cannibalism, and Vaudouism, which is almost as revolting. The priests of Vaudaux are called Papalois, and over one-half of the people are under their control. Some of them are satisfied with the offerings on the altar of a goat or turkey, but others demand the sacrifice of a "goat without horns," which is a human being.

King Mwanga of Uganda, who has lately been deposed, was a monster of cruelty. His brother Kiwega has been crowned king, and by appointing Christians to many of the principal offices incurred the hatred of the bulk of the people. A general hunt of Christians has taken place and many have been killed. Uganda is in the eastern part of central Africa, and has an area of 30,000 square miles and a population of 5000,000.

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to Nicolson, 30 St. John St., Montreal.

CHESS.

All communications for this department should be addressed— CHIEF EDITOR, Windsor, N. S.

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

Solution to Problem No. 63.—Q to B sq.

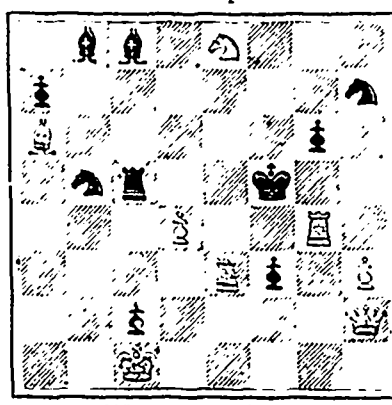
Received from Mrs. H. Mosoley, J. W. Wallace and J. Downey.

Mrs. H. Mosoley, Dartmouth, winner of 1st prize in last year's competition, writes of it: "It has exceeded my expectations. I am more than pleased with it. A book with upwards of a thousand pages is, to use your own words, well worth winning."

The winner of 2nd prize (J. W. Wallace, Esq., Wolfville) writes of it: "It is very fine, and THE CRITIC has my sincere thanks. I had never before attempted to solve problems."

Solutions to Problems Nos. 64 and 65, will be given next week.

PROBLEM No. 66.
Second prize in the *Yenowes News* Tourney, by Haud E. Bettman, Cincinnati.
BLACK—10 pieces.



White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 47.
GIUOCO PIANO.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| A. Guest. | J. Mortimer. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 3 B to B4 | B to B4 |
| 4 Kt to B3 | Kt to B3 |
| 5 P to Q3 | P to Q3 |
| 6 B to K3 | B to Kt3 |
| 7 P to KR3 | Kt to R4 |
| 8 B to Kt5 ch | P to B3 |
| 9 B to R4 | B takes B |
| 10 P takes B | P to Kt4 |
| 11 B to Kt3 | Kt takes B |
| 12 RP takes Kt | Castles |
| 13 Castles | Q to B2 |
| 14 Q to K sq | P to KR3 |
| 15 Q to Kt3 | Kt to R2 |
| 16 Kt to KR4 | K to R sq |
| 17 R to B2 | B to K3 |
| 18 QR to KB sq | R to KKt sq |
| 19 R takes P | B takes R |
| 20 R takes B | Q takes R |
| 21 Kt to Kt6 ch | Q takes Kt |
| 22 Q takes Q | QR to Q sq |
| 23 Kt to K2 | KR to B sq |
| 24 Kt to Kt3 | R to B3 |
| 25 Q to Kt4 | P to Kt3 |
| 26 Q to R4 | P to R4 |
| 27 Kt to B sq | QR to KB sq |
| 28 Kt to Q2 | K to Kt2 |
| 29 Kt to B3 | K to R3 |
| 30 Q to Kt3 | P to Kt4 |
| 31 P to Q4 | P to R5 |
| 32 Q to Kt4 | P takes P |
| 33 Kt takes P | R to B8 ch |

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| 34 K to R2 | Kt to B3 |
| 35 Kt to B5 ch | K to Kt3 |
| 36 Kt takes P ch | K to R3 |
| 37 Kt to B5 ch | K to Kt3 |
| 38 Q to K2 | R to R8 |
| 39 Q to Q3 | P to Q4 |
| 40 P takes P | P takes P |
| 41 Kt to R4 double ch | |
- After a few more moves Black resigned.

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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

EVENTS AND COMMENTS.

The history of the famous "Preoper-Doyle trials" will present some strange features in criminal law, especially in a medico-legal point of view. One medical man was placed on the stand as an "expert" in firearms and gunshot wounds, and the cross examination revealed the fact that he had only the experience of three or four gunshot wounds. He was also unable to explain the difference between a "choko-bore" and a "rifle," or a "smooth-bore" and a "rifle." In fact he admitted that he had very little knowledge in firearms, and that his knowledge of gunshot wounds and guns was derived from "science." In other words his knowledge of medicine, surgery and collateral branches, gave him all the information about gunshot wounds and guns that he, as an "expert," possessed. This testimony was not received. Another medical witness was shown to have had great experience in firearms—having received two or three gunshot wounds himself, participated in a number of great battles in the Civil War in America, together with having, as a surgeon, attended about one thousand cases of gunshot wounds. Although it would seem that this witness was largely acquainted with projectiles, yet he did not claim to be an "expert," nor had he any knowledge of any medical or surgical "science," whereby the exact distance could be ascertained from the muzzle of a gun to the person on which a certain gunshot wound might be inflicted. It appeared from his testimony that different circumstances connected with firearms would make it very difficult to make an exact statement as to the distance from the muzzle of the gun to the object fired at. If the art of projectiles keeps on progressing as it has since the American war; this "mooted question" will continue to be a difficult problem. It is not a hard matter to tell the distance that a gun will carry for effective execution, but how far Peter Doyle was from the muzzle of the gun that inflicted the mortal wound, will perhaps never be precisely determined.

Some of our Canadian politicians should ponder well on the fraud and corruption that was practised in the United States in their last Presidential election before advocating Annexation to "Uncle Sam's" heavily mortgaged farm. It appears from reliable sources that votes were as openly bought and sold as merchandise, in the last contest for the Presidential chair.

The day is fast approaching when "Whiskey rings," "trusts" and "combinations" will plunge that country into another revolution. Sacrilegious hands are laid on the mechanism of a "free ballot" and a "fair count"—fraudulent election returns are sworn to, and no means taken to punish the offenders. It seems that the monopolists, under their "protection policy," have grown so rich out of the tax or tariff wrung from the people, that they can afford to purchase a "seat" for their President regardless of consequences or costs. The people seem powerless in the matter; and are rapidly drifting into the strong arm of a centralized despotism, whose mainspring is money, which is said to be "the root of all evil." The landmarks of their old "constitution" are fast being obliterated by the plowshare of fraud and corruption in their elections. Security and order can never exist in a country where the ballot-box is the merest farce. Let me say to "Continental-unity-Murray," that, without a speedy change in the state of the political affairs of the United States, the fate of all Republican institutions of all ages will overtake this much boasted "land of the free and home of the brave."

There seems to have been a "tempest in a teapot" in Hayti, resulting from the seizure by that fickle government of a steamer called the "Haytien Republic." Admiral Luce of the U. S. Navy, under orders from his government, proceeded with the *Galena* and *Yantic* to Port-au-Prince, the seat of the troubles, and demanded of Legitimé, the newly elected President, the surrender of the vessel. Under the fear of a threatened bombardment of the city, President Legitimé reluctantly complied with the demand of the United States authorities, and the prize was turned over to its owners under a salute of twenty-one guns. If the description of Hayti as given by some of the newspaper correspondents is correct, it would be better for the government of that country to be in the hands of a more intelligent class of people. It is the same old story that has followed the African race since the days of Moses. The Negroes are incapable of self government. They must either have a master, or a leader, or become Anthropophagists. They are a mystery—I might say a parody on the human race. The wisdom and learning of the ancient Egyptians kindled no light for them—the seeds of Christianity have always perished in the soil of Africa. In his native land the Negro has never risen from his savage state. A few generations passed in slavery in Christian lands only prepare him after being liberated to become a follower and not a leader in any of the arts of civilization. Hayti was preëminently better off under the French Government, than under her present rule of Negro Mobocracy.

VETERAN.

THE ART SCHOOL.

Comparatively few people, outside of those connected with it or in attendance at the classes, know what an amount of valuable work is being done by the Victoria School of Art and Design. THE CRITIC, having such a large circulation throughout the country, appears to be the best medium for letting those interested in art outside the city know of the advantages offered by this institution.

Some people have said that we ought to have our sidewalks and streets improved before going in for art schools, but, with all respect to these mistaken persons, I hold the opinion that the training given to the rising generation in this school will, in the near future, result in appreciable improvement in our city, and wherever the young men and women, who

attend its courses may botake themselves, the knowledge they have gained will be of lasting benefit. Rome was not built in a day, and we cannot expect our rather dingy though picturesque city to brighten up too suddenly.

The practical and industrial branches taught in the school are of course the most important, and these classes are taught in the evening so that young men and women, whose occupations or limited means prevent their attending the day classes, may receive a thorough training free. This winter 98 pupils are in attendance at these classes, 8 of them being ladies, and several quite young boys, any who are old enough to behave themselves being received as pupils. The new features of the school, wood carving and modelling in clay, are very interesting, besides being useful and remunerative employments. The modelling in clay takes us back to our childhood's days, when we made mud pies and various other messes, much to the detriment of our clothing, but of course proving that we possessed the germs of artistic talent even at that early age. But this same "messing in mud" has the most educative influence of all branches of art, training as it does the eye to learn the whole form from every point, and the hand to produce it again at will. There are morning, afternoon and evening classes devoted to this subject, and the cost of materials is almost nothing, the school providing the clay, and the tools required being inexpensive, the hands do most of the work, and I must not forget to mention that a large pinafore or fib is considered becoming to masculine beauty when engaged in this work.

The mechanical class is divided into junior and senior divisions, where 29 young men are taught drafting twice a week, and our future mechanics and engineers are thoroughly grounded in this most important branch of their craft. The work of this class with others was exhibited at the "Worlds Fayre" last summer, and was much admired for its neatness and finish. The architectural class now numbers 18, also divided into junior and senior sections, and it will no doubt before long make an improvement in the class of buildings put up. Freehand drawing, model drawing, perspective and monochrome painting are also taught in the evening, the classes all being well attended, and open free to ladies as well as to men and boys. The fine arts receive attention in the day time, but many of the industrial branches are also taught. Illustrating and etching are eliciting much interest, and those who do this work can see the effect at once, for the school has a printing press where as many copies as are wanted can be struck off. The number of pupils attending the day classes is 80, and these pay for their instruction, many pupils coming from the country specially for the course. There is a class at half-past four on Thursday for teachers, which is taken advantage of by several of them, but it would be gratifying if the class were larger.

Practical designing is a branch of art that should find many votaries, as a good living can be made by any person with a moderate amount of inventive faculty in designing for industrial purposes. The children's class on Saturday afternoon has been very successful, there being 21 now in attendance doing creditable work. The Monday lectures at twenty minutes to five are free to all the classes, and no one can fail to benefit by the Head Master's pleasant chats on art-subjects. The rooms at present used for the purposes of the school are not everything that can be desired, but it is hoped that before long a suitable building may be found in a central situation, which will better accommodate the increasing number of pupils. There need be very little fear of the free classes being crowded with pupils who have not a taste for the work they undertake, for if any such join, they speedily get tired and drop out, leaving those who really want to work to persevere, and reward the teacher's patience by their improvement in what ever branch they may be studying. Now any sensible person can see that all these young people cannot be educated in either the fine arts or the practical branches without making a great improvement in all work with which they may be connected, nor can they be educated without a considerable expenditure of money. Many of our philanthropic citizens have already contributed largely to the funds, but there are many who could well spare a few hundreds of dollars to this worthy object. The ladies and gentlemen who originated the idea of this school are deserving of much credit for the way in which it has been carried out, and the interest they continue to take in it. There are some who decry the whole thing, and say that Halifax is too small for it, and that such an institution should be self-supporting, but happily they are few in number, and they do not affect the usefulness of the school in any degree. As one who is enjoying the privilege of attending some of the classes, I would urge that those who wish to employ their spare time profitably, should join one or more of the classes, the terms are moderate, and the very best instruction given. Mr. Harvey, the Head Master, will be glad to give any information as to terms and other matters.

ONE OF THE PUPILS.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Mr. Aaron Sinfield, the well-known builder and contractor, is putting five new boilers in the basements of the new wings to the Victoria General Hospital. The work will be finished in about three weeks.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. have completed the outside of the new barn at the experimental farm station, Nappan, and are now finishing the interior. Work is also in progress on the farm house. The superintendant's residence will not be commenced 'till next spring.

Messrs. P. & J. O'Mullin, proprietors of the Foylo Brewery, situated at 16 to 22 Artz Lane, Halifax, are having their premises equipped with the Ball system of Electric Light. A 12 arc dynamo making 1200 to 1400 revolutions per minute and running 7 arc lights of 2000 candle power each, and 40 incandescent lights of 20 candle power each, generates the current. Messrs.

O'Mullin have extended their promises lately and greatly increased their facilities for turning out their celebrated makes of India Pale Ales and Brown Stout. Their Kraizer, Table, and other temperance beers continue to command a large sale.

Mr. J. S. McKay's Gymnasium, the well-known "Hall of Health" on Doyle St., is unquestionably what it claims to be, the largest and best equipped gymnasium in the Maritime Provinces. It was established in 1869, and Mr. McKay has always been careful to keep it up to the times. It is a large and well ventilated hall, lighted at present by gas, but Mr. McKay intends shortly adopting the Incandescent light.

The walls are lined with singleticks, foils, dumbbells, indian clubs etc., while the larger appliances such as parallel and horizontal bars, vaulting horse etc. are placed in convenient positions.

The gymnasium is also supplied with baths and dressing rooms comfortably warmed.

The pupils are in their respective classes according to age. Most of the principal athletes of Halifax have been under Mr. McKay's tuition, and Tracey, the champion amateur half-mile runner of America, and Boulton, also of running fame, received their physical education from him, and are still members of the gymnasium.

The importance of the development of the physical capabilities is becoming daily more generally understood, and is more and more recognized as an antidote to the enervating effect of sedentary occupations. Accordingly a number of middle aged business men now attend the gymnasium as well as the younger and growing athletes, and receive the benefit of Mr. McKay's careful examination, and judicious allotment to them of appropriate exercises.

The St. Croix Woollen Manufacturing Co., (Limited) employ eleven to thirteen hands and put out about twenty-five hundred yards per month. The favorable outlook is enhanced by keen competition. Their cloths are greatly improved in finish, and compare quite favorably with any in the market. They have recently added a warehouse and office on the opposite side of the main road from the factory, which, because of the absence of noise, adds pleasure to improvement in the transaction of business. This factory has been in operation for about 17 years, and is pleasantly placed on the St. Croix river just at the head of the tide, in the pretty village of St. Croix, which is one mile from Newport station, on the W. & A. Railway, 7 miles from Windsor, and 39 miles from Halifax N. S.

In the manufacture of furniture, Canada is surpassed by no country in the world; and among those engaged in this industry, Messrs. A. Stephen & Son give way to none, their goods having secured for them a wide and lasting popularity. The business was founded some thirty-five years ago by Mr. A. Stephen. It was afterwards known as A. Stephen & Son, and has been steadily progressive. The building occupied as show and warerooms, is situated at 101 and 103 Barrington St. and 32 to 38 Prince St., a substantial four story building, the appearance of which has lately been greatly enhanced by heavy plate glass windows and richly decorated front, converting the window spaces into a spacious show rooms, furnished and decorated in the most approved taste. In the sales rooms are displayed a stock of unusual magnitude and wonderfully complete assortment. The products of this establishment extend from the plainest kitchen fittings, to the costliest drawing-room furniture. Everything is made from carefully selected and seasoned material. We have had the privilege of going through the factory on Grafton St. and under the guidance of Mr. D. W. Lawson, their energetic and experienced foreman, made an inspection of the premises. On the ground floor are the engine and boiler, the former of 15 horse power, and the latter of 20 horse power. Here all the cutting of the lumber is done preparatory to its being sent to the machines on the next flat. To this we are conducted by a convenient flight of stairs, and find ourselves in a spacious and well lighted room, where wood-working machinery of every kind is in motion. This work-room is well lighted and heated by steam, as is the rest of the building, and every attention is paid to the comfort of the workmen. Here the lumber sawed on the ground floor is received and passed to the various machines in turn, and begins to take definite shape for the purpose for which it is designed. The cabinet-making department, to which we are next conducted, is also well lighted, and here what is known as the bench work is performed, the different parts being fitted and glued together. Passing from this department we find ourselves in the wareroom, where furniture is stored until ready for the painter and varnisher.

The paint shop is situated in an extensive adjacent building, connected with the main building by a bridge which traverses the lumber yard, and here the work is either painted or finished in the natural colors of the wood. The flat below is used for kiln-drying lumber, where a large and well selected assortment of cabinet-making woods is constantly kept in stock. Below this the dry house, where the wood is stored preparatory to its being sent to the kiln-room, is heated by the exhaust steam from the engine passing through a number of large pipes and coils. This greatly facilitates the drying process. This room opens on the lumber yard, so that the lumber passes immediately from the yard to the dry house. Everything being done in rotation from the wood in the rough to the finished article, and so arranged that nothing requires to be handled twice.

Great improvements and alterations have recently been made in the interior of the building. The machinery is of the newest and latest patterns, and has been fitted up, and the pipe laying, &c., done by W. W. Howell & Co., of Lower Water St. As a further proof of the energy of this firm, the incandescent electric light will shortly be added, a step in the right direction, where so much combustible material is stored.

The upholstery is done at the warerooms on Barrington St., where the

finishing touches are added, and the whole work subjected to a rigid inspection before passing to the purchaser. The firm is composed of Alexander Stephen, Edwin A. Wilson and James Reeves. These gentlemen are all natives of Nova Scotia and highly esteemed citizens of Halifax. They give employment to about fifty hands all told, exclusive of the office and counting house. The trade of this house is very extensive, and includes large wholesale transactions, as well as a flourishing retail trade, goods being shipped to all parts of the Maritime Provinces. In addition to the furniture business proper, mattresses, bedding, pails, brooms, blinds, childrens' carriages, carpets, oil cloth, &c, are also dealt in, and, taken altogether, this enterprise is one of the industrial successes of this city.

CITY CHIMES.

Jay Hunt and his company of comedians have left us, having furnished the public with two weeks of amusement, and deservedly winning golden opinions of their talents and management. Last Saturday night the farewell performance of the troupe was patronized by Sir John Ross and staff. The orchestra chairs were well filled, a great many more society people being present than are often to be seen in the Academy on Saturday evenings. The galleries were crowded and enthusiastic in their applause. Altogether, Manager Clark, as well as the actors, had good reason to be pleased with the successful engagement.

The preparations for the Montreal Carnival are progressing favorably, and a number of Halifax people (embracing individuals who have both leisure and money,) are betaking themselves to those scenes of pleasure. What a pity we too could not have a carnival of our own! Once in the Exhibition Rink there was a feeble attempt at an ice erection, that was long ago, and we have lived on the memory of it. Up to the last few days ice was a scarce commodity.

If this state of things continues tobogganing will soon be a forgotten art. How sad. In the good old times when we had our rightful share of snow, the toboggan was a by no means to be despised implement in love's warfare, and many a couple now fast bound in the ties of matrimony have recollections of "spoony" days with the festive toboggan, and "Collins' Hill" as a background. But even as I write there are signs of change that may put a new face on matters that depend on the "beautiful."

Wednesday and Thursday evenings Sir John Ross entertained a number of guests at Maplewood with private theatricals. Two pieces were performed "Delicate Ground," a comedy adapted from the French, and "Atchi." In the former the cast was as follows:—Pauline, Mrs. Nesbit; Alphonse, Mr. Parsons; Citizen Sangfroid, Mr. Marshall; and in the latter, Lady Mayduke, Mrs. Tobin; Emily Hargrave, Miss Phelan; Sir Martin Mayduke, Capt. Boileau; Lord Fickleton, Major Bagot; Larkins, Mr. Moore, R. A. Both evenings were extremely pleasant, after the theatricals a little dancing was partaken of by the guests, and the actors and actresses received the compliments they so well deserved.

Amateur acting has received great additional strength in the person of Mr. Marshall of the W. Riding Regt., whose acting is admirable. Capt. Boileau, and Mr. Parsons and Mr. Moore are also very good. On Mrs. Tobin's always natural and graceful acting it is unnecessary to dilate, and she was well supported by Miss Phelan, whose laugh is pleasant to hear. Of Mrs. Nesbit it covers the ground to say that her acting is only enhanced by her charming personality. What a Marie-Antoinette, Mary Stuart or Maria Theresa, she would make!

The performance of the Halifax Amateur Dramatic Club is postponed until the sixth or seventh of February. A couple of weeks later the "Bohemian Girl" will be put on the stage by the Orpheus Club.

Every one well knows the old story of the lady, gentleman and little girl in the conservatory, and the people in the room overhearing the youngster say in loud tones "Capt. kiss me too." Whereupon the older girl with much presence of mind immediately corrected, "you should say *twice*, not two, Ethel." A somewhat similar occurrence took place lately while Jay Hunt's Comedy Company was here. A young lady and gentleman were as they thought alone for a moment, he with the impressiveness of youth and affection leaned forward and said fervently "my own girl." The "girl" addressed perceiving his speech overheard, quickly replied, "No, My Best Girl" was what it was called," and yet they say women are the inferior sex.

It was amusing in the Academy on the "patronage night" to see, while the play "My Best Girl," was being acted, the various amateur performers who played in the little comedy "Checkmate," that from which "My Best Girl" is adapted. They were nearly all in the stalls and seemed to enjoy the burlesque immensely. Amateurs are always hampered by that terrible old woman Mrs. Grundy to a certain degree, and if "Checkmate" did not go down with the gallery to the extent that the revised edition did, it was not to be helped, and comparisons, we all know, are odious. CHIPS.

COMMERCIAL.

The wholesale trade of the past week has continued to be quiet, though it must be admitted that signs of improvement multiply in all departments.

The unseasonable weather has been greatly adverse to active trade, but, on the whole, business is resuming its accustomed channels, and the future outlook is quite encouraging.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin is inclined to be rather pessimistic as to the business transactions of the year 1888. It says:—"News from the West conveys the information that the balance sheets for 1888 of many of the large wholesale houses in Toronto are sadly disappointing in their results, and the refrain is, 'something will have to be done.' Nor does the balance on the wrong side apply to Toronto houses alone, as few even in our own city can claim to have increased the amount at credit of capital account from 1st January, 1888. What are the causes of these disappointments? Firstly, large and increasing expenses, much beyond what the majority of businesses can stand. Secondly, heavy interest charges, commissions, and depreciation. Thirdly, losses by bad debts, caused by forcing trade much beyond legitimate bounds. Every effort is made to secure a large 'turn over,' and in many cases ambition takes the place of discretion. The number of meetings of creditors held in the Insolvency Court on Wednesday last was far in excess of any one day heretofore, which goes to prove that trade at present is not over profitable, and our warnings in past issues are turning out correct. Business must assume a much healthier basis before increased profits can be looked for." Our western friends have evidently not yet learned the business "golden rule," to make haste slowly. The rush and rivalry attendant on modern trade in new countries too often cause people doing business to make sales even to doubtful parties, rather than to hold goods over and allow others to total up bigger sales than theirs. A contemporary truly remarks, in dealing with this phase of affairs:—"Two clay pipes, crossing each other at about right angles, surmounting a tea chest in the windows of new country stores are sufficient in the present age of break-neck competition to attract commercial travellers by the dozen, ay, by the score, ready to sell the new traders whatever they may require." Down here by the sea we have learned by experience to be more conservative, and to at least know something of the standing, habits, and possible resources of those seeking credit before parting with our goods to them.

The St. John Sun reports that:—"On Monday the liquidators of the Maritime bank commenced the payment of the second dividend of 30 cents to noteholders. The first dividend of 50 cents was paid in October and the last dividend of 20 cents will be paid in a few months. It is expected there will be a small balance left after redeeming the notes of the defunct bank, but it will be so small that the depositors can entertain little hope of receiving any benefit of consequence."

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures:

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Jan. 18.	Prev. week.	1888	1887	1886	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States..	358	337	308	325	394	981	913	1,007	1,027
Canada.....	47	28	42	32	30	97	92	73	70

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week.—Joshua Beardsley, G. S., Harborville, assigned to Chas. V. Cook in trust for benefit of creditors; J. S. McDonald, Book & Stationery, Springhill, partially burnt out; Irwin & Sons, Drugs, Halifax, John F. & W. D. Irwin co-partnership registered January 14th, 1889; John Stanford, Mills, Chester, admitted Harry Stanford partner as J. & H. Stanford; Dakin & Oakes, Blacksmiths, composed of F. H. Dakin and E. P. Oakes; J. B. Naylor & Son, Plumbers, etc., Halifax, sold out kitchen furnishings to John W. Naylor.

DRY GOODS.—Travellers are now nearly all on the road, and from the meagre reports at hand, it would appear that they are doing fairly well, and considering the untoward and unseasonable weather that has prevailed, a very fair volume of business has been accomplished. Mill prices for cotton goods have continued to advance steadily, owing, it is said, to an increased demand from wholesale houses. Woollen goods are meeting with a very fair demand, orders being chiefly for the trade of next fall. At a meeting of cotton goods manufacturers held in Montreal on Monday last it was decided to advance prices 10 to 15 per cent all along the line. Our manufacturers are now turning out very fine seersuckers, gingham, etc., and feel strong enough to bring their prices up to nearly those of imported goods of the same qualities.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The volume of business in pig iron has been quite limited since the opening of the year. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled easier and 3d. lower at 42s. 11d. No. 3 foundry iron is quoted in Middlesborough at 33s. 9d. Spot tin in London is cabled at 2s. 6d., easier at £98. Chili bars declined 7s. 6d to £77. 10s., Spanish lead £13 2s. 6d.

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market has ruled quiet and steady. The demand has been slow and business continues dull because buyers have been holding off as they have ample supplies on hand for present needs. Beer-bohn's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat, the market seems to be improving; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment—wheat a turn dearer; corn slow. California wheat off coast and promptly to be shipped 39s. In Liverpool California wheat is dull at 7s. 8½d. January, 7s. 8½d. February and March, 7s. 9d. April, 7s. 9½d. May and June. Mixed maize at Liverpool firm at 4s. 4½d. January; 4s. 0½d. May and June. French country markets dull. Wheat in Paris slow. Flour steady at 37s. 9d. Spot wheat at Antwerp unchanged." The tone of the Chicago wheat market has been firm, and prices have steadily improved and trading was fairly active. Late quotations were 96½c. January; \$1.01½ May; 92½c. July. Corn was also stronger and was quoted at 34½c. January, 37c. May and July. Oats improved slight to 24½c. January; 27½c. May and July. The *Market Lane Express* in its weekly review of the grain trade, says:—"The wheat markets are slow for January, though firmness is preserved. A pause has occurred in farmer's deliveries. The retail inquiry has improved. An advance of 6d. to 1s. has occasionally been quoted. The cargo trade is scarcely

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encouraging, but a certain freshening of the Continent demand prevents a gloomy week's record. The holders of Indian, Russian, and South American wheats are firmer than holders of California. The finest grades of London makes of flour have fallen to wheat terms, having maintained 40s. in the autumn, when wheat was declining. They are now quoted at 36s. Ordinary makes are unchanged. At to-day's market the open weather and good reserves told heavily against the Mark Lane breadstuffs' trade. London is now the focus of the depression in the British grain trade owing to the exceedingly heavy arrivals of Russian wheat. Most samples of British and foreign wheat were reduced 1s. American prices are still too high for business, but the recent decline in New York looks as though the United States instead of the United Kingdom was about to give way. Ordinary sorts of flour were 6d. cheaper, with less inquiry. Corn was steady. At the close flour and wheat regained their steadiness somewhat, but better sorts alone were saleable. Oats were steadier. Corn was slacker." It is estimated that the consumption of flour and wheat in the United Kingdom during the past week exceeded the farmer's deliveries of native wheat and the importation of foreign flour and wheat by a quantity equivalent to 364,067 bushels of wheat; consequently the supply in the United Kingdom has decreased to that extent. The amount of wheat and flour now in transit to Europe with the visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, is equivalent to 59,178,541 bushels of wheat, against 56,200,132 bushels one year ago, and of corn, 14,738,242, against 10,009,490 bushels.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market was fairly active and steady with a larger volume of business doing. The demand for pork has been fair and the sale of a number of small lots has been reported. The feeling in lard was weaker and prices are somewhat shaded. In the Liverpool provision market the feeling was weaker and prices were lower all around, except on pork, which was steady at 73s. 9d.; lard declined 6d. to 37s. 6d.; bacon fell off 6d. to 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d., and tallow broke 9d. to 33s. 6d. In the Chicago market the feeling was stronger and pork moved up to \$12.82½ January and February, and \$13.15 May.

BUTTER.—No change has occurred in the butter market, but it is stated that the receipts have of late exceeded the distribution. Stocks on hand are not particularly large, but as there is just now no export demand, the market has a dull appearance.

CHEESE.—The enquiry for cheese has been fair, but owing to the stiffness of holders actual business has been limited. Cable advices have been firm. It is stated on good authority that not only is the aggregate of stock at the leading centres less than it was last year, but the supplies throughout the country are lighter to a considerable extent.

TEA AND COFFEE have been quiet, and it seems that holders are quite content at the present to retain their stocks without trying to push sales. They believe strongly in the expected advance in prices as a matter of the near future.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—A fair volume of business has been transacted in sugar, and the market may be fairly characterised as rather active, but weaker. Prices have been shaded during the week on both granulated and yellows.

FISH OILS.—A Montreal advice reads:—"The sale of a round lot of Newfoundland cod oil has just transpired at 38c., with sales of smaller lots at 40c. Halifax cod oil is quoted at 36c. Cod liver oil is quiet but steady at 65c. to 70c. for Newfoundland, and at 85c. to 90c. for Norway. In steam refined seal oil a firm market is reported at 48c. to 50c., according to size of lot, and pale seal oil is steady at 42½c. to 45c. as to sample.

FISH.—Our fish markets have remained very dull, and practically nothing is doing. In the absence of any outside demand, of course this commodity must be hard to sell, and no encouragement is offered for along-shore fishers to market their catch. The quantities held in first hands are reported and believed to be quite small. The stock in this city is about a fair average as to quantity and quality. Hard cured codfish are somewhat scarce, and command full quotations whenever offered. The continued mild and wet weather has had a retarding effect on fish movements. Still, quite respectable amounts of fish have gone forward during the past week to various points in the West Indies both by steamers via New York and by sailing vessels direct. A revival in the fish trade here is expected confidently before long. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, January 22.—"Stocks here are lighter than usual for most kinds of salt fish for this season of the year. Labrador herring are in good demand and sales have been made at \$5.25 to \$5.50, the latter figure for choice Labrador. In Halifax the principal holder there asks \$5, which would cost \$5.70 first cost laid down here. Dry cod has been placed in this market at \$4.50 to \$4.75, some inferior fish selling at \$4.25. Green cod is quiet at \$5 for No. 1 ordinary, \$5.25 for No. 1 large, and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for large draft. Salmon is said to be wanted for Boston, sales of Newfoundland being made in that market at \$25 to \$27 per tierce for No. 1. Here Newfoundland salmon is quoted at \$13.50 to \$14 per bbl. for No. 1 and British Columbia at \$12.50 to \$13. Sea trout is quoted at \$10 to \$11 per bbl." Gloucester, Mass., 22nd January.—"Last sales of Shore codfish \$3 per cwt.; haddock \$1.35. Last fare sale of Bank halibut 9c. per lb. through; last sale of Georges 17c. and 11c. for white and gray. We quote Georges codfish at \$5 per qtl. for large, and small at \$4.25. Bank \$3.75 to \$4 for large, and \$3.75 for small. Shore \$4.50 and \$4.12½ for large and small. Dry Bank \$4.75 and \$4.50. Newfoundland codfish \$6 to \$6.25. Cured cusk at \$3.50 per qtl.; hake \$2.37½ to \$2.62½; haddock \$3.25; heavy salted pollock \$2.50; and English cured do. \$3 per qtl. Labrador herring \$7 bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5.50 to \$6; Nova Scotia do. \$6; Eastport \$5; round Shore \$4; pickled codfish \$5.50; haddock \$4.50; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$10; tongues \$8; alewives \$5; trout \$15." Havanna, January 22 (by cable via New York):—"Codfish \$6.75 per 100 lbs; haddock \$5.75 per do; hake \$3.75 per do."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items and their prices, including SUGARS, TEA, MOLASSES, BISCUITS, and various oils and flours.

BREADSTUFFS.

There are no changes to note. We are not making any changes in our quotations, although markets are rather weak on the whole. Millers seem somewhat anxious to sell; corresponding anxiety on the part of holders here.

Table listing various flour and breadstuff items and their prices, including Graham Flour, Patent high grades, and various types of flour.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various meat and provision items and their prices, including Beef, Pork, Lard, and Hams.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing various fish items and their prices, including MACKEREL, HERRING, ALBACORE, CODFISH, SALMON, HADDOCK, POLLOCK, and HAKE.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table listing lobster items and their prices, including Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing) and Flat Cans.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Table listing various lumber items and their prices, including Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and Shingles.

The above quotations are prepared by a reliable firm in this line

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing various butter and cheese items and their prices, including Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints and Canadian Township.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing various wool and hide items and their prices, including Wool—clean washed, Salted Hides, and Ox Hides.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruit items and their prices, including Apples, Oranges, Lemons, and various nuts and dates.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing various poultry items and their prices, including Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Chickens.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table listing various live stock items and their prices, including Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, and Wethers.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

JESSICA'S CHOICE.

(Continued.)

That evening Jessica made a conquest of Lord Gerald Chalkley, a younger son of the Marquis of Croydon. It was not long before he sought to ally his blue blood with Mrs. Thorndyke's yellow gold; but, though his boots were flawless, his gardenias the largest to be had at any price, and his hats made by the Prince's hatter, he was gently dismissed by the American lady, for whom he had no charms. But this is not a part of our story.

From the evening of the dinner Jessica began to be known. She was never a professional beauty, her photographs did not adorn the shop-windows of Mayfair, she did not dine at Marlborough house, neither did "H. R. H." insist upon meeting her. She did not kiss her majesty's hand, nor fight for invitations to the houses of "all the best people." But she *did* go to dinners, operas, and plays. She *did* attire herself exquisitely. She had many a happy hour in and near London, and, crowning joy, she saw George Carroll nearly every day.

How proud she was of him! He was at his best in London. He was so well got up that he looked really handsome. He was so clever that the kindly English winced with surprise at his witticisms, as if a streak of American lightning had passed before them. Every one seemed to like him and to invite him to their houses. Jessica saw that money cannot give everything. George's social position was far above hers, and she recognized the fact; but it was not for this that she loved him. She loved him . . . because she loved him! Not a good reason, yet it seemed cogent enough to her.

As to George, he basked in his happiness, and weakly forgot that it might not last. He asked Beauty one day what had become of Paul Lorrimer, and her answer convinced him that there was nothing between the cousins.

Poor Paul! He sank into the power of Countess Irma, and actually married her. He was maddened by the thought of what he had lost, and she was clever enough to see that an assumed and unexpecting gentleness might still subdue him. And so it was. What their life was, who can tell? Whether or not they had any happiness, whether the men who had tempted Paul ever restored their stolen gains to the object for which they had been intended, does not belong to these pages.

Lily Hilton was married in the last week of June. The wedding was necessarily a small one, as the Hiltons had very few friends in London. But the weather was fine, and the bride was happy, and all passed off well. There was no mistake possible about the nature of Waldemar's feelings. His love was disinterested, and, now that Jessica was certain of this, she presented her sister not only with her wedding-outfit, but with twenty thousand pounds.

"At this rate," said she to herself, "I shall soon be poor enough to suit even George!"

After the excitement and tears of the wedding, Mrs. Hilton and Mrs. Thorndyke were glad to escape from London, where the void left by Lily's departure was painfully felt, to a delightful house in Surrey, to which they had been invited by an American lady living in England. Of course George Carroll was of the party. He was beginning to feel that his happiness could not last forever, and he actually had so little conceit, and was so robbed of his usual powers of penetration, that he did not know that Jessica loved him.

He made up his mind to fly from temptation, as he had once before done with only partial success.

She, on the other hand, was in a prolonged fever of anxiety and impatience, and resolved to find out at all hazards what his feelings were towards her.

CHAPTER XIX.

In this frame of mind they met at their hostess' tea-table. When the social rite of tea-drinking and cake-eating was finished, George suggested a stroll in the garden. They stepped out on to the velvet lawn, and walked between beds of glowing midsummer flowers to a seat at some distance under a spreading birch-tree.

"I am tired," said Mrs. Thorndyke. "Let us rest here."

There was something almost petulant in her tone. George glanced at her quickly.

"Tired already?" he said. "You have been doing too much."

"Yes," she assented, more gently, "I think I have."

"But you have enjoyed England, haven't you?" asked George, in a conversational company-tone which drove Jessica frantic.

"Immensely," she said dryly.

She sat down on the bench under the beech-tree, and leaned her hand against the smooth trunk behind her. George threw himself on the ground at her feet.

"One learns so much here simply by observation," he said, looking a long way off and picking absently at a little flower which grew near his hand.

"That is true of every country," said Mrs. Thorndyke, wearily.

"Yes, but we Americans think we know so much about the manners and customs of English people, until we come over. Now, I have seen a newly rich lady in New York afraid to introduce her guests to one another, because 'the best English people don't introduce a w.' Whereas at some houses here I have been presented to a dozen persons. Then this same dame was painfully oppressed because at a ball I would shake hands with

her. She tried to put me off with a courtesy, because, I suppose, she pictured the aristocracy all courtesying to each other. Now, nearly every person I has met has shaken hands with me."

"Our 'Anglomaniacs' are amusing. They have no idea that a man may hunt in anything but a red coat, or be married in a cut-away."

After this, the forced dialogue on international traits ceased.

Of all hours the hour before sunset is perhaps the most charming of an English summer day. This afternoon the sky was tenderly blue and cloud-dappled. The low sun struck the landscape with almost level beams, warming every object into new beauty. The house, a few hundred yards away, but partially hidden from the pair who sat under the beech-tree, lay in a sort of sloping valley between two gentle, undulating hills. The rich green of turf and foliage was yet unspoiled by summer drought, and the exquisite roses were in full bloom, half covering the house, trailing over archways, and making the standard rose-trees look like huge long-stemmed bouquets. The whole scene was very lovely and peaceful, but its influence failed to quiet Jessica. Her head was on fire, her hands were icy. She felt that so much depended on this interview.

George Carroll was thinking the same thing, but his pride was holding him back from ever (as he thought) asking this beautiful creature to be his wife.

"By the way," he said, suddenly, as though following up a train of ideas, "you said that you would tell me some day what had become of your money. Is this the day?"

Jessica colored.

"I don't know," she said, more confused than George had ever seen her. "I do not think that I ought to tell. It would seem like boasting."

"Do you think I am likely to misunderstand you, after all this time?" asked Carroll.

"After our long and intimate acquaintance?" said Jessica, with a little forced laugh. Then, with sudden desperate boldness, "It is gone, that money. I gave it away."

Carroll jumped off the grass and stood up before her.

"Gave it away!" he cried. "What do you mean?"

"I mean, said Mrs. Thorndyke, blushing and trembling, but firm as a rock, now that the first plunge was over, "I mean that I was far too rich for one young woman who had never been used to much money, and I really had no right to it. So I gave away at least half."

There was absolute silence for a minute. Then George sat down at the extreme end of the bench (for he had no lounging familiar little ways, this proper young man).

"Now tell me," said he, gently, with his clear eyes fixed upon her face, "tell me exactly what you did with it."

It was a curious thing that this high-spirited young lady generally did what this dictatorial George bade her.

"Some I gave to Paul Lorrimer, but most to Mrs. Westalow and Mrs. Langford, and some—of course, a little—to dear Lily." She spoke as if she were repeating a lesson.

"You know," she added, apologetically, "I had no right to all that money, and I found that it—stood in the way of things."

She stopped and looked frightened. George's heart leaped in his breast.

"What things?" he asked, very softly, his eyes holding hers, and looking, oh, so full of new, sweet life!

"Oh, lots of things," said Jessica, pulling absently at the button of her glove, and trying not to see George, though she couldn't help doing so, as he had unconsciously come a good deal nearer.

"Oh, you glorious darling!" he said, still softly, but with a tone which sunk into her heart. "My glorious darling!"

She said nothing, but she was panting from fear,—from joy,—heaven knows what emotion.

"Jessica," he said, "will you give me this hand—without the glove?"

She tore off the dead-black kid, and laid her hand, warm, white, living, in George's own.

"Do you know what this means?" he asked solemnly. "Do you know that this pledges you to be my own?—my very own, Jessica? Think well what you are doing."

This was too much.

"Oh, George," she cried, "do you love me? Oh, George, George!" and in one moment her arms were folded about his neck, and two hearts, each as a virgin as the other, beat together.

"What have I done?" cried Carroll, agast when the tingling rapture of the first long kiss was over. "I have asked a princess to marry me."

"No, you haven't," said Jessica, her great grey eyes shining through her tears. "You haven't asked anybody to marry you!" And here the tears were made into rainbows by the brilliance of her smile.

"Then I do now! This minute! Jessica, why did you give away all that money?"

She turned upon him a face of unutterable affection, and said, with unblushing effrontery,—

"Because, sir, I knew that you would not love me with all that money, because you were a proud, mistaken creature."

"Oh, Jessica! To think of my blindness, and my audacity! How can a poor hack of a journalist like me make you happy?"

"By trying to," said she, almost saucily.

"Jessica," he said, solemnly, "I never loved any other woman."

"George," said she, with delicious archness, but with the tears hanging on her lashes, "you are the only man who could make me believe that."

And he, because his unstained youth had been ignorant of love-making, feared to touch his beautiful beloved, but sat looking at her with adoring eyes.

"What does it matter?" he said, presently, "whether it is much or

little money? Such base things shall not come between us. I have found, under all the glitter, and beauty, and riches, all that I wanted,—a woman's heart."

"Dear, dear George!" she said. "Don't tell anybody that I offered myself!"

THE END.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TRAITS.

An article under the above heading by the late Mr. Richard Proctor appeared in the *Louisville Courier*, the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, and other American papers. It is also printed in *Knowledge*, from which we reproduce the concluding remarks of a keen and unbiassed observer:—

If Englishmen and Americans, both, would try to view things as they really are, instead of taking fanciful and arbitrary notions, we should hear less in the way of mutual recriminations—though mutual praise might not increase correspondingly, since it would be recognized as of the nature of self-praise.

What are Britons, but the race through and by whom chiefly this country was occupied and its advantages developed, and by whom (almost solely) its independence was secured? What are Americans but a nation whose forefathers, chiefly British, came forth from Europe to spread themselves over this land and to become a nation, shaking off in due time forms of control which in Europe cannot well be shaken off without anarchy and disturbance.

For my own part I have never known which event most to admire, from which to draw the best lessons as to the duties of manhood or patriotism—the successful struggle of Britons during a half-century to establish their freedom against the mean, self-seeking tyranny of the Stuarts—not one of whom, from James I. to the black-hearted James II., was not utterly contemptible—or the more quickly decided struggle of men of British blood to establish independence in America against the coarse but not more contemptible attempts of the Guelphs to grasp what was not their own. Cromwell or Washington, Hampden, or Franklyn, I know not in which of these, as a man of the same blood, I take the most pride. James I., Charles I., or George III., Charles II. or George IV., I know not which of these seems, in his own special way, more despicable.

Most Englishmen, and nearly all Americans take an entirely wrong view of the kinship of the two races. They seem to look upon it as something remote, where in reality (as science views it and as common-sense should view it) it is so close that the biologist regards it as almost identity. They speak of Britain as the mother-country, where in reality Americans are as yet but a community of Europeans, chiefly Britons, who have as but yesterday occupied their vast new home; they can no more be regarded as a distinct race than the sparrows, who just now plague the American farmer, are to be regarded as a distinct family from the twitterers in our London streets.

It may be all very well for the Cubans and Mexicans to despise the Spaniard. They belong to a race who, as a whole, were never ready to see things as they are. A race that could persuade itself that burning a man's body for the good of other people's souls was a reasonable proceeding may well persuade themselves that in the course of a few generations the Spanish stock has developed on this side of the Atlantic into a race which can despise that stock, fouling its nest and so proving itself an ill bird. But it should be otherwise with very sensible people like the British and Americans, full cousins as they are (if not brothers) in the national sense. Facts cannot be altered by feeling or by loud talking. I might as reasonably look on my fellow countrymen on the other side of the Atlantic as of a different race, because I happened to have lived a few years in America, as the American of to-day regard his cousins in the old home as another people, because a short time ago (yesterday in history) some few came out from Britain here and many have since followed them.

But if the folly of fouling the old nest is manifest, the folly of those of the home-staying part of the race who fall foul of American ways as if they were not essentially of British origin should be equally obvious. Men of certain sets come from the old country to mix here with sets unknown to them, though existing (and in large numbers) at home, and what they observe they regard as the unartistic American. Americans, *per contra*, of the more successful sort, therefore above the average presumably in wit and energy, visit the old country and there meet specimens of the less energetic and presumably somewhat dull and quiet-going classes, and denounce the whole family of their cousins as witless and slow.

I have had better opportunities than most men of comparing the two nations; and I confess I find the difference between them even less than I should have expected from the difference in the conditions under which the two nations have subsisted during the last few generations. What I supposed, in the incompleteness of my first few years' information, to indicate characteristic differences, I have found to be no more characteristic (in the national sense) than the differences I find in the ways of my friends the Smiths, who live in the country; in those of my friends the Browns, who live by the river-side; and in those other friends of mine, the Robinsons, who pass the greater part of their time in London.

Britons and Americans may alike depend upon it that if either race is as worthless as the Cuban thinks the Spaniard, and as the Spaniard thinks the Cuban, it is a bad look-out for both. Bad blood produces evil stock.

But it is more pleasant to view the qualities of the two races from the views each forms of his own. If there is life in the good old English blood still, it is good for America, since it is thence the life of the American race came. If Americans have in them the will and power to thrive, it looks well for their English kindred, since they are of the same blood.

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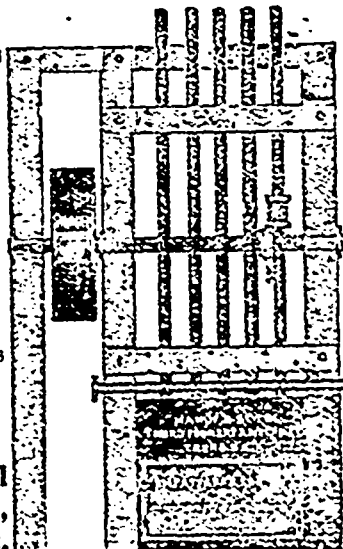
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MINING.

LOCHABER GOLD DISTRICT.—A despatch from Sheet Harbor on the
19th, conveyed the information that the mill of the Liverpool Syndicate Com-
pany, Mr. J. C. Ashton, manager, had been started up on the 18th. Six
miles of road have been built and all the buildings and machinery erected
inside of four and one half months. The Truro Foundry and Machine
Company supplied the machinery, which was put up by Mr. McNaughton,
who deserves great credit, not only for the workman-like way in which
everything has been completed, but also for the quick time made.

OLDHAM DISTRICT.—On the motion of plaintiff in Putnam vs. Hardman
and Taylor, for the appointment of a receiver, which was argued last month
and judgment reserved, Judge Townshend has ordered that defendants
pay the net proceeds of the sworn returns of the mine into court, failing
which a receiver will be appointed.

QUEENS COUNTY ITEMS CONDENSED FROM THE "GOLD HUNTER."—The
Philadelphia Gold Mining Company, Brookfield, N. S. own 306 mining
areas purchased from W. J. Nelson last September. The officers are E. V.
Douglass, President, Robert Wetherill, Treasurer, and Mr. J. H. Ortman,
Superintendent of the mining operations. The mine is owned by Philadel-
phia and Minneapolis capitalists. The company have purchased a ten
stamp mill, which was erected by other parties, and the main lead is distant
about half a mile from the mill, with which it has been connected by a tram-
way. Three shafts have been sunk on the lead, which is about one foot in
width, the ore yielding a little less than three ounces a ton. The lead does not
conform to the strike of the strata, or in other words does not run with the
formation, but diagonally across it. About fifty men are employed by the
Company.

Mr. Levi Nowcomb, in a brief letter, shows that \$205,820 will be
paid out in wages alone, during 1889 by the gold mining companies now
operating in Queens County. He gives the details as follows:

"At the present time, the year 1889, there will be paid out for labor alone
the sum of \$111,820.80. This is calling labor at \$1.40 per day. Add to
this the new camp at Westfield, which will disburse for labor, etc., at least
\$50,000, and it will amount to \$161,820.80. Now add the item, \$20,000,
for wood which will be consumed, and it will be \$181,820.80. The English
Co., who are to start up the West mine, Whiteburn, at once, will also pay
out for labor, etc., at least, \$24,000 per annum, making a total of \$205,820,
80. This is no small sum to distribute in this community, and it has come
from nature's storehouse, that holds the queen of metals."

To the Editor of The Critic:—

DEAR SIR,—I was called to Moose River Gold Mines a few days since
on business connected with my profession; and having had a very unpro-
fitable spell of the "gold fever" myself in the early days of gold mining
in Nova Scotia, I was very much interested in examining the gold mining
property of Mr. D. Touquoy at that place. This gentleman, who is a native
of France, and who has been a successful miner in Australia, seems to have
been equally as successful in Nova Scotia. He has in my opinion, the most
valuable gold mining property that I have seen in eastern Nova Scotia, at
least in this portion of Halifax County. Without going into specifications
in the description of his property, I will say that he has sunk quite a num-
ber of shafts from thirty to one hundred feet or more in depth along the
different lodes, all bearing the precious metal in abundance. These lodes
are but a short distance from the crusher, which is run by the never-failing
water power of Moose River, a large stream from which the mines take their
name. In addition to crushing the quartz it also performs the duty of pump-
ing the water from the different shafts that are now in successful operation.
I would not be surprised from what I could learn, to see this same water
power used ere long in transporting the quartz from the mines direct to the
crusher, thus placing the working expenses of the mine at the lowest possible
figure. The shaft houses are all enclosed and made comfortable with stores
in the winter time. The crusher is built on a firm and substantial basis,
scarcely a jar from the ponderous machinery is felt. So completely have
its builders, Messrs McPherson and Higgins, performed their work. The
crusher is supplied with all of the modern improvements of the day for
crushing the quartz and saving the precious dust.

The mining areas are so situated on a piece of land sloping towards the
river, that the "surface water," which is the "abomination" of all miners,
runs off to Moose River—a few shallow ditches being all that is necessary to
carry the water away from the mines. A large field of land, well cleared
and sown in grass, surrounds the property—except that portion next to
the river, which gives the place quite a farm-like appearance, as well as less-
ening the rate of insurance on the buildings I presume. Mr. Touquoy is a
practical man in his ideas. He went very cautiously about developing his
property here, and not until he found that he had a first class perman-
ent mine, did he make any extensive improvements in working his property.
He is fully alive to the fact that the great drawback to gold mining in the
country is, that companies are formed for the purpose of gold mining in
some particular place, and, the managers of these mines frequently bank-
rupt the companies by foolishly expending money where it is of no avail:
testing the property and developing its real value. Gold mining, like rail-
roading or any other enterprise of a like nature, is fast being reduced to a
science, and only those who understand the art of gold mining in Nova
Scotia should engage in the business. I do not know whether Mr. Touquoy
wishes to dispose of his property or not, I know one thing, I should not
I owned it, but if he does I presume there would be plenty who would like
to buy it, once they took a look into its value.

Yours truly

R. R. S.

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The gold mine area including a splendid water privilege, reported to be worth \$70,000, taken up about three months since by the New Elm mining company, has turned out to be a very rich silver mine and the property is being fitted with the most modern machinery. We understand that several capitalists are attempting to purchase the property from its present owners and have offered \$30,000 for the same.—*Lunenburg Progress.*

HOW THEY MAKE GOLD MINING PAY IN MADAGASCAR.—An Australian gold miner, who has been visiting Madagascar, gives some odd details of the way in which alluvial gold is won there. At one placer field slaves dig up the soil with a wooden tray, and then wash it roughly, the labor of 200 of them producing the large quantity of an ounce a day. The slaves have to be fed by the people in the neighborhood, so that the working expenses are nil, and all the produce goes to the Queen. In another part of the island a concession has been obtained by a Frenchman, who in one month got 660 ounces of alluvial gold, but this represented the labour of several thousands of natives. The concessionaire has to hand over 45 per cent. of the produce to the Hova Treasury, and to pay an export duty of 10 per cent., so that gold seeking is not an encouraging industry in Madagascar.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE!—The Allan Line steamship Acadia arrived at Philadelphia, Jan. 15th, to load Bituminous coal for Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the use of the Allan line of steamships. Heretofore the supply of fuel for the vessels has come from Baltimore in the shape of Cumberland coal, but the Eureka and other coals will be tried by the Allan steamships, and if as good or better than the Baltimore coal, the future supply will come from Philadelphia. Though coal is mined in Nova Scotia, the steamships prefer the American article because of its superior qualities.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The statistics compiled by the Trades Journal places the coal shipments of Nova Scotia during the past year at 1,586,500 tons, an increase of 51,500 tons over the previous year. Of this aggregate, Cape Breton mines shipped nearly half, viz 749,500 tons, Cumberland 419,000 and Pictou 418,000 tons. There was a decrease of 50,000 tons in the shipments from Cumberland and an increase of 78,000 tons in the shipments from Pictou. The operations at Spring Hill have been retarded by fire and flood. Thorburn shipped 50,000 tons more last year than the year previously. Here are the figures for the Pictou county mines.

MINE.	Tons.	Inc.
Drummond.....	145,000	1,500 inc.
Acadia.....	95,151	8,881 inc.
The Vale.....	69,488	50,968 inc.
Halifax.....	64,388	2,840 dec.
Black Diamond.....	24,000	24,000 inc.

This is the largest shipment in our history. The out-look for 1889 is excellent and we hope to reach 1,750,000 tons this year.

ORIGIN AND MODE OF OCCURRENCE OF GOLD-BEARING VEINS AND OF THE ASSOCIATED MINERALS.

By JONATHAN C. B. P. SEAVER, C. E., F. G. S., & Co.

(Continued.)

The dyke lodes of Victoria are certainly a most peculiar class of auriferous deposit. They consist of dykes, or what appear to be dykes, of either a decomposed igneous rock or a sedimentary one which has been very much altered. In some cases they have much the appearance of decomposed diorite, whilst in others they are described as having a slaty cleavage. The auriferous portions, however, consist chiefly of narrow nearly horizontal veins of quartz, some of which intersect the dyke at right angles to its dip, while others lie nearly parallel with the walls, occurring in strings or lenticular bunches.

The horizontal veins are like thin floors of quartz, and some of these pass out of the dyke and for a short distance into the containing walls.

There can be little doubt that in many cases these belts of decomposed or partially decomposed rock are true dykes of igneous origin, in which the veins of quartz have been subsequently formed. They have often been proved to be very rich, but are seldom continuous to a great depth, being cut off in many cases by hard undecomposed igneous rock from which it appears probable that the dykes are offshoots. The Waverly dyke, and the Morning Star dyke are examples of this class of deposits.

The pipe veins are also a class worthy of particularizing as being a mode under which quartz veins are sometimes found in Victoria, and it may not be out of place to mention here that many of the quartz reefs both in that and other parts of the colonies, dip on their strike or bearing. Instances and examples of this will be given further on in treating of the New South Wales gold veins.

One of the most interesting districts in Victoria to the Engineering Mineralogist is that of St. Arnaud. This place contains a perfect network of quartz veins intersecting the strata at all angles, and occurring so close together and sometimes of such large dimensions that the question of how they were all formed, and what relation they may bear to each other, is a problem well worthy of consideration by the highest authority on such subjects.

I will mention a few of the principal of those veins that have been worked for their auriferous contents, and as I have for years been well acquainted with the locality, I can speak with a considerable amount of assurance as to the peculiarities of its auriferous deposits.

(To be Continued.)

THE CHANDLER ELECTRIC CO.

(LIMITED.)

Having at great cost and repeated experiment and by actual comparison demonstrated the superiority of electricity as an illuminant, is prepared to enter into contracts with the citizens of Halifax to light their residences or places of business with either

ARC OR INCANDESCENT LIGHTS

At prices which defy competition.

The Chandler Company has equipped an electric station at the North-West Arm with an incandescent dynamo of 750 light capacity, and seven of the Arc dynamos of a united capacity of 325 Arc lights of 2000 candle-power of the most improved pattern driven by water and steam power.

There is also under construction in the centre of the city a power station in which the Company propose to place, and have in full operation on the first day of February next, six incandescent dynamos of a united capacity of

THREE THOUSAND LAMPS

Of 16 candle power, driven by three compound condensing high-speed engines.

The Chandler Electric Co.

[LIMITED.]

Will on the first day of February have extended to any part of the city its main wire circuits, and be prepared to instal an electric light or power plant in THE STORE, RESIDENCE or WORKSHOP of any person within a radius of three miles from the Post Office.

This Company has in its employ a complete Staff of electrical and mechanical experts, ready to perform all the work necessary to instal its electrical apparatus above mentioned AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

The Company guarantee all the work done in such installation, and when complete will cause to be delivered to its patrons a certificate from the board of underwriters that the same conforms to the rules of the board.

The EXCLUSIVE PATRONAGE of the people of Halifax is solicited upon the following grounds:

1. BECAUSE the "Chandler" is the only company that is devoted to an EXCLUSIVELY Electrical business.

2. BECAUSE it is the pioneer Electrical Company of this city, and has devoted a large amount of capital in placing within the reach of the citizens of Halifax the only illuminant known which is at once

Perfectly Free from Dirt or Heat;
Perfectly Free from Injury to Health.

3. BECAUSE this Company instal every light subject to the approval of the insurance underwriters, of which a certificate will be given to each of its patrons and guarantees each light to be

Always of Full 16 Candle Power.

To Consume no Oxygen.

To Give off no Noxious Gases.

Requires no Matches.

And to be the CHEAPEST ILLUMINATIVE in the Market.

Estimates for wiring up, or for wiring up and lighting, or for lighting buildings, will be furnished immediately on application.

Inspection of the sample lights of this Company at its office, No. 126 Granville St., is respectfully requested.

Comparison of the same, and the installation thereof with those of any other company is desired.

The "CHANDLER"

Company respectfully request that it may be permitted to estimate, submit offers, and tender for the installation of any Incandescent or Arc lighting within the city before contracting with any other company. Attention is directed to the following, showing the efficiency of lights from different sources quoted from the paper of Robert W. Edis, F. S. A., architect, published in the handbook of health of the International Health Exhibition at London, and endorsed by the highest authorities on such subjects in England, including Capt. Douglas Galton, C. B. F. R. S., and Dr. Weymouth Tidy, in his handbook of Modern Chemistry:

Burnt to give light of 12 candles, equal to 120 grains per hour.	Cubic feet of oxygen consumed.	Cubic feet of air consumed.	Cubic feet of carbonic acid CO ₂ produced.	Cubic feet of air vitiated (that is CO ₂ —about 1 per cent.	Heat produced in lbs. of water raised 10° F.
Cannel Gas.....	3.30	16.50	2.01	217.50	195.0
Common Gas.....	5.45	27.25	3.21	348.25	78.6
Paraffine.....	6.81	34.05	4.50	434.05	361.9
Sperm Candles.....	7.57	37.85	5.77	614.85	351.7
Wax.....	3.41	42.05	5.90	632.25	383.1
Tallow.....	12.00	60.00	8.73	933.00	505.4
Electric Light (Incandescent Lamps).....	None	None	None	None	None

All applications, personal or by letter, made to the Office of the Company, No. 126 Granville St., will have prompt attention.

Chandler Electric Company, (Limited.)

PICKFORD & BLACK, Steamship Agents and Brokers,

HALIFAX, N. S.

AGENTS FOR

FURNESS Line of SteamersBetween Halifax and London.
 DONALDSON Line of Steamers....Between Halifax and Glasgow.
 BOSSIERE Line of Steamers.....Between Halifax and Havre.
 HALIFAX & WEST INDIA S.S. LINE,
 Between Halifax, Bermuda, Turks Island and Jamaica.
 Also Between Halifax and Havana.
 HALIFAX and NEWFOUNDLAND S.S. CO. (Limited).....
 MESSRS. THOMAS RONALDSON & CO..... London.
 MESSRS. SIEMENS BROS. & CO., (Limited)..... London.
 MESSRS. FUNCH, EDYE & CO..... New York.
 THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY..... New York.

Use Scott's and Watkins' Codes.

W. & C. SILVER. MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING.

New Fall Suitings just opened, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Nova Scotia Homespun, &c., &c.,

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

UNDERCLOTHING IN GREAT VARIETY.

GEORGE STREET, - HALIFAX, N. S.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec,
32 Vict., Chap. 36, for the Benefit of
the Diocesan Societies of Colo-
nization of the Province
of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 19th Monthly Drawing will take place
On WEDNESDAY, January 16th, 1889.
At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth	70	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets	7	5,000

2307 Prizes worth \$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

Offers are made to all winners to pay the prizes
cash, less a commission of 10 per cent
Winners' names not published unless specially
authorized.

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY
OF EVERY MONTH.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary,
OFFICES--19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA.

J. SNOW,

Undertaker & Embalmer,
56 Argyle St., Halifax, N. S.

Country orders punctually attended to at Low
Prices for Cash.

WILTSHIRE & CO. KENTVILLE N. S. ANNAPOLIS VALLEY

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Orchard Property a Specialty.

Over Seventy Farms, Orchards
and Other Properties

FOR SALE

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KINGS COUNTY.

Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Loans on Farm
Property negotiated for investors free of charge

WRITE FOR REFERENCES

DRY GOODS!

STAPLE & FANCY.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

GREAT VARIETY.

New Goods continually arriving at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER,

AT

"The BRANCH"

JOHN W. WALLACE,

CORNER GRANVILLE & DUKE STS.

HOME AND FARM.

Nova Scotian farmers have been more or less in doubt for many years as to the best grain wherewith to lay down land for hay and pasture. With oats the grass seed is said to be mostly killed out; and wheat is itself unremunerative, though less injurious to the grass. Barley, on the contrary, is recommended as always giving good grass. But barley has deteriorated of late years and become much affected with rust. Some efforts are, however, now being made to improve our barley crop, and a circular has been issued to the Agricultural Societies of the Province highly recommending "Sharpe's Imperial Chevalier Barley" as the kind most likely to secure improvement. This variety is that which is at present most highly valued in England. It has the recommendations of, unlike other fine kinds, "thriving on any descriptions of land," of giving a very large yield from thin seeding, of a splendid quality of grain, which is plump, bright, thin skinned and remarkably heavy, with a stiff, long and superior straw. Should the demand warrant it, steps will be taken to import a sufficient though limited quantity of seed, which will be supplied (in quantities of not less than one bushel,) at \$2.25 per bushel, about the price expected to be paid for it in England without freight or duty. Farmers desirous of promoting this improvement, to their own profit, will therefore do well to communicate at once with the agricultural society most convenient to them.

The following remarks of Mr. H. E. Alvord, in the *American Cultivator*, on butter in printed pats, are well worth the consideration of our butter makers:—

"In the best retail butter markets" says this gentleman, "there is a very general preference for the 'print' form. Purchasers want their butter attractive in appearance, and so they select the small rolls, pats or blocks, round, square or brick shaped, generally bearing some design or trade mark, stamped or pressed upon the butter, which gives to this class of the article the name of 'prints.' This preference is simply one of the many pieces of evidence afforded by retail markets, of the close relation of the eye and appetite, and the importance of the 'looks of the thing' in selling any food product.

There is another side, however, to the print butter subject, which is not often considered. Those persons most particular about their butter regard its most important quality to be sweetness, freshness and high flavor. We all know butter to be an extremely perishable produce, injured, even when carefully made, by exposure to air and the contaminations which are conveyed in the air. This is the reason so much attention has been given to butter packages of all kinds. The more butter is exposed to air, the greater are the chances of its injury. The print form, especially if the prints are small, offers the greatest surface exposure. The print is the very worst form in which butter can be put for preserving its delicate flavors. Small rolls stand best in this respect. In both cases the danger of injury is lessened by wrapping in a napkin, or cloth saturated with brine. The waxed or parchment paper which has come into use within a few years, also furnishes a good protection. If butter is to be printed at all, every print or lump should be carefully and closely wrapped in the waterproof paper, to make a package as nearly air tight as possible, before leaving the dairy room where it is made. Thus protected, if well cooled and firm, the closer the prints are packed and kept, till sold or used, the better. To facilitate close packing the square and brick forms are preferable to the roll and round print or 'pat.'

But there is another objection to printing butter. The best judges of butter and most successful makers, at the present day, advise handling it, with or without tools, as little as possible. 'Working' is also omitted in some of the most particular dairies, and much butter from large creameries having the highest reputation is actually not worked at all. In making print butter, however, a good deal of manipulation is necessary. Very generally the whole process of putting into print form is just so much extra handling after the butter is at its best. This needless handling or working injures the grain of the butter. Overworking is the most common fault in butter.

If butter is packed into tub, jar or other package, as directly from the churn as possible, these serious objections to print butter are avoided. The wonder is that small consumers do not learn the advantage of small packages, in which butter is packed in bulk. In some markets five pound boxes and little pails holding six, eight and ten pounds, have become quite popular. But, while cheap and convenient, wood is by no means the best material in which to pack butter. Glass is the best, or porcelain, and stoneware next. For local trade there is nothing better than well glazed stone jars. The butter is thus protected from the air, and its grain and flavors well preserved. Moreover the maker is saved the labor and actual expense of putting the butter into print form, and this is quite an item."

The *Farmer's Advocate*, London, Ont., publishes a Prize Essay by Mr. E. B. Smith, of the Credit Valley Stock Farm, Churchville, Ont., on the most economical and healthful system of feeding farm-horses, including working animals, brood mares and growing colts. There occur in it so many practical points, and it is suggestive of so many different rations adapted to different circumstances and requirements of work, that we think it quite worth while to reproduce it by instalments as food for profitable reflection for our farming friends.

"In considering this subject, it will be necessary to make a few suggestions that may be applicable to all kinds of horses. They should be kept in stables, warm, light, well-ventilated, and comfortable in every respect; should be carried carefully at least once a day. This removes dandruff, and aids the liver and kidneys in performing their functions. Water of the purest quality should be given three times a day, and before meals. Brood

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mares and colts should have regular exercise. Experience shows that farm or working horses require a mixed diet, and their food should contain substances rich in albuminoids, in order to supply the waste of muscle and cartilages, and to build this up in young animals; and sufficient in carbohydrates to make up the carbon given off in breathing, and to keep up the heat in the animal. There should also be some fat, salt, earthy phosphates and other substances that are needed in the animal's system. Their food should contain some of each of these in proper proportions, in order to be a well-balanced ration. It is generally admitted that, for a well-balanced ration, there should be between 2½ and 3½ lbs. of albuminoids, between 12 and 16 lbs. of carbo-hydrates, and between ½ and 1 lb. of fat, with smaller amounts of other substances.

(To be Continued.)

The additional recommendation of scent has been added to the popular Chrysanthemum. A new seedling, the *Nymphææ*, exhibited by H. W. Hales, Ridgewood, N. J., at a recent N. Y. Chrysanthemum show, having a perfume like that of the water-lily.

The average price of best export Danish butter last year was twenty-three cents per pound, against twenty-seven cents as the average price for the past sixteen years. Our farmers have not, it would seem, much to complain of as to price.

OUR COSY CORNER.

It is said that long hair and more elaborate coiffures than have been in vogue for a long time are fast coming into fashion again. The following article, taken from a New York journal and from good authority, explains the situation and gives a good idea of how to dress the hair:—

Unfortunately of late years the fashions have been so simplified that however abundant and beautiful the hair, its owner could not, without rendering herself conspicuous, display in a manner consistent with its beauty or her own good taste—a deficiency which, it is to be hoped, the regime in hair-dressing will speedily remedy.

The heavy plaits, puffs, and flowing curls in vogue many years ago embraced some varieties which gave ample scope to feminine taste, and ladies were thus enabled to arrange their hair in accordance with the shape of their heads and the cast of their features. But these styles gradually decreased, each succeeding year bringing in simpler ideas, until nothing remained beyond the plain black knot—or, as some wretch has unfeelingly dubbed it, the "door knob twist," and a shingled bang adorning the forehead.

This simple knot, popularly called "Psyche," originated with the sculptors, who have largely adopted the Greek form in the arrangement of the hair, but it should be remembered that they also observed the Greek cast of features, and the two assimilate well, particularly in marble. On the human head, however, the effect is less pleasing, and is a fashion which should never have been accepted by American ladies. Their features are not cast in the Greek mold, nor do they possess the repose of expression and beautiful rigidity the sculptor's chisel gives to the marble heads so much admired.

The readiness, too, with which so many young ladies accepted the freak of tutting the back hair, a short time ago, is something of a wonder and a sad mistake, utterly at variance with good taste, and should never have been done.

This most deplorable style has not only detracted from the good looks of all who have adopted it, but has precluded the possibility of appearing in complete full dress.

The elegant and elaborate toilets, with their accompanying flash of jewels, which all full dress occasions demand, call for a correspondingly elegant and ornate coiffure, a fact which requires no great stretch of reason to comprehend, nor is it difficult to imagine how much of the effect of even Worth's most perfect creations must be lost in the absence of a coiffure becoming to the wearer, and in keeping with her costume. And certainly neither the simple Grecian knot nor the "close cut" hair lately favored have met—or ever can meet—the requirements of a perfect full dress toilet.

Happily, fashion, who so often dictates the fantastic and strange, relentlessly overruling good taste, has ruled out short hair and decreed that long hair, a coiffure more elaborate and better suited to the beautiful costumes of the day, shall be worn, and it is to be hoped the abbreviated and inartistic styles of the past few years will fall into the utter oblivion they deserve.

To ladies wishing to dress their hair in this style the subjoined directions will be found useful:—

First—Twist all the hair at the top of the head almost close to the forehead, place a good sized "front piece" dressed in loose, fluffy rings, pointed at the forehead, over the twist, so as to raise it high toward the crown. Second—The back coiffure is dressed with the three strands, viz.: take one of the strands, make a plain knot and place in centre, so that the curly ends just reach the neck; the two other strands are twisted loosely in the shape of a "rope twist" and placed around the knot in the centre, just above the curls, near the neck; shape them so as to give a long and narrow effect to the coiffure; the ends, which are curled, are divided in loose rings, and mingled with the curls of the front piece.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

97 Books for \$1.00.
NEW REVISED LIST OF
BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

1. The Widow Hedott Papers. The book over which you laugh till you cry.
2. Winter Evening Recitations, a collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles etc.
3. Back to the Old Home. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Hidden Perils."
4. Dialogues, Recitations and Readings, a choice collection for school exhibitions, etc.
5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence.
6. The Frozen Deep. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
7. Red Coat Farm. A Novel. By Mrs Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott. Of all the works of Scott, none is more beautiful.
9. In Cupid's Net. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. Amor Barton. A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
11. Lady Gwendoline's Dream. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of funny stories, poems and jokes.
14. John Bowerbank's Wife. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
15. The Grey Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. Fancy Work for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for making fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work, embroidery, etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young. Finest collection of fairy stories ever published. Children are delighted with them.
20. Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen, a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
21. Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all!
22. The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes and hints to housekeepers; also telling how to cure all common ailments by simple home remedies.
23. Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands. An interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manner and customs of people of foreign countries.
24. 87 Popular Ballads. Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
25. Called Back. By Hugh Conway.
26. At the World's Mercy. A Novel. By Florence Warden, author of "The House on the Marsh," etc.
27. Mildred Trevanion. A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
28. Dark Days. A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."
29. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese, and Kisses."
30. Leoline. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
31. Gabriel's Marriage. By Wilkie Collins.
32. Peeping the Whirlwind. A novel, by Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money,"
33. Dudley Carleon. A novel, by Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. A Golden Dawn. A novel, by the author of "Dora Thorne."
35. Valerie's Fate. A novel, by Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O'it," etc.
36. Sister Rose. A novel, by Wilkie Collins.
37. Annie. A novel, by Mrs Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
38. The Laurel Bush. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. Robinson Crusoe. A thrilling narrative of adventures in the South Pacific, by Daniel DeFoe.
40. How to Make Poultry Pay. An illustrated series by the Editor of Farm and Garden.
41. Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book with hundreds of amusing tricks.
42. Gems of the Poets, Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, and many others.
43. Building Plans for Practical, Low-Cost Houses. A full description and plans of eight modern houses in price from \$500 to \$4,500.
44. Anecdotes of Public Men—Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, and all the leading men.
45. Aesop's Fables. Children have read them and grown people quoted them for centuries.
46. Romeo and Juliet. By William Black. An exquisite sketch of two foolish lovers, who mingle tender sentiment with the ludicrous in a way to make everybody smile.
47. Enoch Arden, and other gems. By Alfred Tennyson. For purity of style, genuine sweetness and touching pathos, the great poet has never surpassed his "Enoch Arden."
48. Cardinal Richelieu. By Sir E. B. Lytton.
49. Paul and Virginia. Bernadin De St. Pierre. This elegant household classic renews its freshness and beauty with every reading. Part I.
50. Paul and Virginia. Part II.
51. Miss Toosey's Mission, and Laddie. Two of those rarely conceived and charmingly told stories of home and duty which refresh and inspire.
52. Peg Woffington. By Charles Reade. This masterpiece by the great novelist is one of those exquisite mosaics with which great minds ornament their work. Part I.
53. Peg Woffington. Part II.
54. Money. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Whoever has read Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" should read Bulwer's "Money."
55. Rasselas. Prince of Abyssinia. By Dr. Samuel Johnson. One of those immortal writings by a master mind which no one can afford not to read. It is a story of the human heart in its happiest moods and noblest aspirations. Part I.
56. Rasselas. Prince of Abyssinia. Part II.
57. William Shakespeare. How, When, Why and What he wrote. By H. A. Taine.
58. Doom! An Atlantic Episode. By Justin H. McCarthy. A powerful and thrilling story of life on an American liner.
59. Julia and Her Romeo. By David Christie Murray. This author is always ingenious and racy.
60. The Lady of Lyons. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. This is the lady as seen in the celebrated play of the same name. It ranks as the prettiest picture of devotion ever placed on the stage.
61. The Cricket on the Hearth. By Charles Dickens. One of the sweetest things ever written by Dickens. All love it for its beauty and pathos.
62. Stabbed in the Dark. By E. Lynn Lynton. A stirring story of the old Neapolitan days, by an author who invents ingenious plots. Part I.
63. Part II. do.
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THE INTERNATIONAL BARKER-SMITH MATCH.

ELEVENTH GAME--FIFTE.

We give the following game, as it was the only one won by Mr. Smith in the recent international championship match between himself and Mr. Barker. The game opened as follows, Smith playing black:—

11—15 9—14 5—9 9—13
23 19 22 17 26 23 30 26

The following position was ultimately reached:—

B. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15.
W. 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32.

Martins in his match with Barker a year ago invariably played at this point 1—5, but here Smith introduced a new move, in 2—6, which proved a nut that Barker was unable to crack. He played 17 13 and lost, Smith working out his win as follows:—

6—9 30—25 25—30 25—22
13 6 18 14 31 27 9 14
15—18 25—22 30—25 7—11
23 14 14 9 6 10 24 19
10—17 11—15 8—11 3—7
21 14 19 10 23 19 28 24
1—17 7—14 22—17 22—26
27 23 27 23 27 24 14 18
17—22 14—17 11—15 7—10
23 18 9 6 10 6 18 23
22—25 17—21 17—14 12—16
24 20 6 2 19 10 Smith
25—30 21—25 14—7 won.
32 27 2 6 6 9

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. A. McD., THORBURN.—Your solution to Problem 81 was very good, but should have reached us a week earlier at least.

S. C. H., YARMOUTH.—Letter received. Contents duly noted.

SOLUTION.

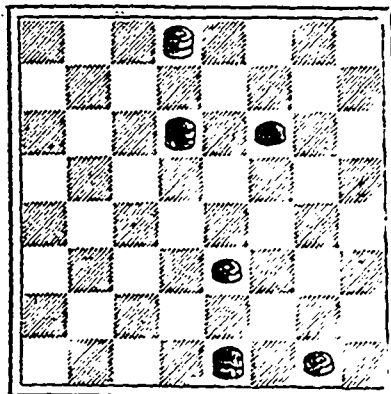
PROBLEM 83.—Only two correct solutions of this fine end game have been received. The position was:—black men 2, 12, kgs. 24, 32; white men 9, 15, 19, 20; white to play and draw.

9 5 1 5 15 10 5 1
32—27 23—16 19—15 15—6
5 1 20 11 11 7 1 10
27—23 24—19 2—11 drawn.

We have received a correction of this position, which will be published next week.

PROBLEM No. 86.

Black man 11, kgs. 10, 31.



White men 23, 32, kg. 2.
White to play. What result?

London.

New York.

Halifax, N. S.

SPRING, 1889.

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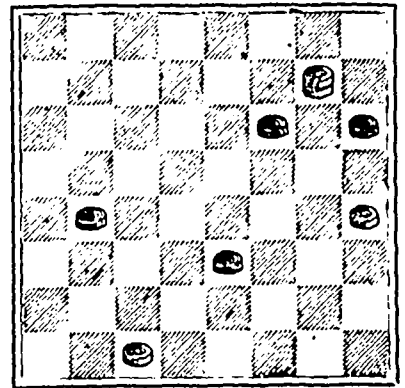
WAREHOUSES,

Corner Prince & Hollis Sts.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

PROBLEM No. 87.

Contributed by P. O'Hearn, Halifax.
Black men 11, 12, 17, 23.



White men 20, 30, kg. 8.

Black to play and win.

This is a fine end game, and is well worthy the attention of students.

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CLASS D.

The 26th Monthly Drawing will take place
On WEDNESDAY, February 20th, 1889.

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
63 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

2307 Prizes worth \$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

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Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

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