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HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY 14, 1890.

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CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	1, 2
CONTRIBUTED.	
Letter to Cousin Caryl	"Dinah Sturges," 6, 7
Jottings from Ottawa	"Dixie," 8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	3
Draughts—Checkers	4
News of the Week	4, 5
City Chimes	5
Industrial Notes	7
Commercial	8, 9
Market Quotations	9
Serial—The Old Red-Brick House	10, 11
Parliamentary Review	12
Mining	12, 13
Chess	13
He Rode to Win	14, 15

THE CRITIC,

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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.

It is rumored that the Allan Line has again secured the mail contract with a stipulation for seventeen knot speed. This rate, it bona fide, would not be so bad, but it cannot but be a matter of regret that the mail service should again fall into the hands of a company so inimical to the interests of Canada in general and Halifax in particular.

A bill, compelling chemists to affix a label describing the antidote to every bottle of poison dispensed, has recently been introduced into the New Jersey legislature. This is a law which might well be universally adopted. The occurrence of casualties and fatalities from the careless and ignorant handling of poisons is so frequent that any measure which would tend to lessen the danger ought to find a place in the statutes. We commend the subject to the consideration of members of the Assembly.

In an article on the libel suit brought by Mr. Van Horne against the *Montreal Gazette*, the *Montreal Daily Witness* has the following incidental but pregnant remark. "The fact that the story was published by a Government organ which has always shown the utmost friendliness if not something more toward the Canadian Pacific Railway and its manager, was calculated to deprive it of the license which is always accorded to political papers which, when speaking against their enemies, are never believed." The italics are our own and they mark an opinion which is so widespread that we have always wondered that partizan sheets continue to waste their time and abilities in mutual abuse, to which no one gives credence.

Lord Wolseley is not one of those regular officers who systematically pooh-pooh irregulars. His experience with the Canadian Militia in the Red River expedition has left a favorable impression on his mind which he has taken more than one occasion to express. In his contribution to the February *Harper*, entitled "The Standing Army of Great Britain," after summing up the strength of the army, he adds:—"I do not profess to enter upon the strength of the military forces maintained by Canada, Australia, and our other colonies, but that they are of great importance will be fully recognized by the world whenever God in His mercy is pleased to send us a statesman wise enough and great enough to federate and consolidate into one united British empire all the many lands and provinces which acknowledge Queen Victoria as their sovereign."

We last week referred to the insolent pretension that the Pacific trade belonged of right to the United States, and alluded to Australia as in itself disposing summarily of that sort of "buncombe." We now have accounts of H. M. S. Egeria having declared a British protectorate over no less than thirteen islands in the South Pacific belonging to the Union and Phoenix groups. What will our American high-flying friends say to that.

A printed statement entitled "An Appeal from the North. Vest" is being circulated among Members of Parliament plainly, it is said, by an Ottawa correspondent of the *St. John Globe*, charging General Sir Fred. Middleton with deliberately appropriating a quantity of valuable furs taken by him under pretence "of keeping them safe" for a Mr. Bremner. The correspondent concludes his communication by stating that "the matter has created a profound sensation." We should imagine so, and we should further think that a tolerably exciting action for libel is likely to be the upshot of it.

As the Provincial Elections loom nearer, our daily contemporaries pursue with renewed vigor and determination the roles of the "Eatonswill Gazette" and the "Eatonswill Independent." Every possible subject is made to do partizan duty, and amongst others that of certain vacancies in the Legislative Council, which again suggests the doubt whether it would not be better, not only not to fill them at all, but to abolish the remainder. We are inclined to think that both Nova Scotia and the Maritime Provinces generally would acknowledge that Mr. Fielding's Government had scored a point if they manfully shouldered the onus of initiating the reform.

The Dominion Franchise Act is of course fair game for the opposition, and Mr. Laurier accordingly gets off the following resolution ancient it: "That in the opinion of this House the Electoral Franchise Act ought to be repealed, and that it is preferable to revert to the plan of utilizing for the elections of this House the Provincial franchises and voters' lists." This is all very well as an opposition protest, but we entirely fail to see that the Provincial Franchises would fill the bill for Dominion elections, varying as they do in different provinces. In Nova Scotia especially, where all Dominion employes are deprived of their rights as citizens of the Dominion, would it be unsatisfactory.

The *Echo* of last Saturday evening has done good service in printing a letter from a Boston correspondent describing the trials and disappointments awaiting Nova Scotia girls who resort to the States under the idea of improving their condition. It is pointed out that the wages of domestic servants have suffered great diminution, while, especially in factories and stores, work is far longer and more arduous than they would be called upon to perform at home, and that the modes of living into which they are thrown are of the most comfortless description, and calculated to lay them open to the numberless temptations of a great city. We trust this communication will be widely read, and reproduced by the Press throughout the Province.

A correspondent of the *Week* commenting on the common use of the term American, as applied to the people of the United States, observes:—"but it is quite right they should enjoy it. It is after a superficial impostor, Amerigo Vespucci, who availed himself of the discoveries of Columbus to vaunt himself into renown." Like the correspondent alluded to we have no objection to the appropriation of the name by the United States if only that it leaves to us, uninterfered with, our own name of "Canadian." But "Canadian" (such is his non de plume) does injustice to the memory of Vespucci, who was not only a distinguished navigator, commander and writer, but had no idea of interfering with or supplanting the memory of Columbus, with whom he enjoyed a personal friendship.

The active movement in the Presbyterian Church in regard to the revision of the famous Westminster Confession is one of great theological interest. Protestantism owes to Presbyterianism a debt which must always be recognized, and that debt will be enhanced by the liberalizing tendency of the present movement. In no body of Christians to-day is there a more active interest in the relation of theology to modern thought, and the question of creed revision illustrates the solvent influence of modern criticism, the advance of toleration and the decline of bigotry. The five points selected for excision by the advocates of revision very well exemplify this position. They are i.e., reprobation; the damnation of infants; the damnation of the heathen; the classification of Roman Catholics as idolaters; and the statement that the Pope is Anti-Christ.

The proposition for simultaneous telegraphic matches under the auspices of a Canadian Military Rifle League seems to present desirable features, and the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, G.B., remarks on it that though simultaneous matches have not been on the whole successful in England, they may, and the *Gazette* hopes will, become popular in Canada.

One of the main points involved in spelling reforms has always appeared to us to be the reduction of the number of letters in writing. Long before it became a general custom we dropped the superfluous *u* in nouns of Latin derivation such as honor. A correspondent of *Public Opinion* advocates the omission of the second *L* in such past participles as "travelled" which we think sound. In the same spirit we would drop the totally unnecessary second *R* and *S* in "embarrassment." But there is a constant tendency in some quarters to revert to the crude and ignorant doubling of letters in an altogether aimless and superfluous manner. Within the space of eight lines in a Nova Scotia contemporary of last week, the word "rig" is spelt "rigg," and the word "set," "sett." The Spanish is the only tongue which has had the sense to bring such matters within the control of a regularly constituted college having authority to regulate the language.

It is an old saying that it never rains but it pours. The Brazilian revolution not only stirred up an unsuspected spirit of republicanism in quiet Portugal, but it extended its excitement to the republicans of Spain. On the top of this disturbing element came the doings of Major Serpa Pinto, with whom, it now appears, his country has not yet quite reckoned. This daring officer is now reported to be disposed to resign his position in Africa and return to Lisbon, where, under the existing circumstances of excitement, it is even hinted that a part may lie open to him somewhat similar to that played by Marshal Prim in Spain. Major Pinto is 44 years of age, a man of high courage, great resolution, and, it is said, strong ambitions. He has been for twenty years a distinguished figure in the Portuguese army, has an European reputation and wears the decorations of half a dozen or more of continental powers. The surmises and predictions of republican idealists are numerous, some tending to a federated Iberian republic in which thirteen Spanish and six Portuguese Provinces should be represented after the pattern of the United States. This is, of course, but an idea, and there is not only no hint that Portugal is disposed to surrender her identity, but the new King is understood to be not at all a lay figure, but a power likely to require to be reckoned with.

There is apparently good astronomical authority for the expectation that we shall witness a most interesting phenomenon in the course of 1890. A sixth star will be added to the five fixed stars forming the constellation of Cassiopeia. If this star appears in 1890 it will have been seen seven times since the beginning of the Christian era. It was discovered last time by Tycho de Brahe in 1572, who described it as a star of extraordinary brightness, which outshone the stars of first magnitude, and could be seen in the light of day. But after three weeks the brightness faded, and after having been visible for seventeen months it disappeared as suddenly as it had come. The star is on record in the annals of 1264. A. D., and of 945 A. D., during the Emperor Otho's reign. It has been supposed that this heavenly body is the identical Star of Bethlehem, and it seems to appear once in about 315 years. Now, if it be calculated backwards from 945, that would make its appearance coincident with the date of the birth of Christ, and, when the calculation was made from 945 forward, the star was due in 1260, 1575, and 1890. Dr. Palisa, of the Vienna Observatory, who has been questioned on the subject, says that there are no proofs that the Tychonian Star and the Star of 945 are identical. There are many stars which return after a lapse of several years, but there is no authority for the return of a star not seen since 1572. This does not, however, invalidate the probability.

The French papers have been indulging in some of their choicest "billingsgate" against England in the matter of the Portuguese affair. The following is a specimen from *Le National* which also reveals the sore point:—We will not inquire whether England had any just reason to complain of the doings of Major Serpa Pinto; we will only note that it is impossible to be more brutal than the British Government, always true to its own ferocious egotism, ever the true representative of these brave islanders, who would burn a town to cook a chop. * * * True to the system of *faits accomplis*, she occupies Egypt, let us say; and when we respectfully ask her when she will evacuate, she replies, with her smile disclosing her long yellow fangs, "Ah, yes! I will evacuate later on." As the *Times* observes, "it is impossible to be as angry with the French as we should be with other people when they show this sort of temper." The insatiable vanity of the French masses must always be fed by the masters of France, whether Imperial or Republican, with abuse of some neighboring nation. Yesterday it was Italy; to-day it is England; to-morrow it may be Germany again, while there is a kind of good faith in their utter ignorance of other countries, of human nature in general, and even of their own history. Twenty years ago they plunged headlong into the most appalling disasters that have befallen any civilized nation since the downfall of the Roman Empire, because they persuaded themselves that Germany was no match for France in arms, that the Germans were divided, and that many of them were in their hearts hungering to come under the beneficent protecting care of the generous conquerors of Jena. It is probably no use to suggest that they may be making the same sort of mistake over again. At all events it is to be hoped that England will not be weak enough to allow any amount of bluster to disturb her in her protectorate over Egypt, all claim to share in which France forfeited in 1882, by her refusal to co-operate with Great Britain.

The idea is being advocated in England of running the elections for the new County Councils on political party lines. It has been taken up by Sir George Trevelyan, and Mr. Gladstone endorses the action of his lieutenant. In Scotland the proposition does not find favor, on the very just ground that the introduction of party politics into municipal affairs is often productive of much mischief, and this position is illustrated by the example of Edinburgh where, last year, the Home Rule question being introduced into the city council, civic business was neglected, with the result of an increase of taxation for 1890. We have little doubt that the experience of Edinburgh will be the experience of any place where the same influences are allowed to intrude, and we cannot but think Mr. Gladstone is lending the great weight of his name and position to a most mischievous principle. The management of roads, of sanitary and of other municipal affairs not only do not require political considerations to be applied to them, but are almost certain to suffer from their introduction.

The recent Atlantic gales remind us of the "great gale" of 1703, which raged over England and other portions of Europe for an entire week, reaching its greatest height on the 27th November; the greatest gale ever recorded, and as disastrous as any of the hurricanes, cyclones or blizzards of America or the tropics. The loss sustained in London alone was calculated at £2,000,000, and the streets were strewn with the ruins of fallen houses; the number of persons drowned in the floods of the Severn and Thames, and lost on the coast of Holland, or in ships blown from their moorings and never afterwards heard of, was estimated at 8,000. This was exclusive of the men on board the twelve men-of-war which, with 1,800 men and 524 guns, were lost within sight of shore. Seventeen thousand trees in Kent were torn up by the roots, and on an estate in Gloucestershire 600 trees, all about eighty feet in height, were thrown down within a compass of five acres. The Eddystone Lighthouse was destroyed, multitudes of cattle were lost, and in one level 15,000 sheep were drowned. This was the cataclysm referred to by Addison in a line in his famous eulogy of Marlborough—"Such as of late o'er pale Britannia passed." (We only quote from memory, and may not be absolutely correct.) In after years, when the remembrance of the devastation had passed away, many well-informed persons were puzzled as to the meaning of the line until Macaulay explained it in his splendid essay on Addison.

The continuous rumors of the spread of leprosy have received authoritative recognition by the formation of a "National Leprosy Fund"—at a dinner, in aid of which the Prince of Wales recently presided—and by the testimony of no less an authority than Sir Andrew Clark, who stated that "the evidence is conclusive that not only does leprosy now exist in larger measure than in recent years, but that new germinal centres of it are springing up in various quarters; that the old centres are widening; and there is looming before England and the world a condition of affairs which may grow and attain such proportions as to threaten not only our civilization but all that is dearest in the fruits of civilization." As to the possibility of checking the disease when once it has laid hold of its victim but little seems to be known, it is therefore satisfactory to learn that it is in contemplation to found two scholarships for the promotion of medical research both in Europe and Asia. It is to be hoped the attention now attracted to the subject may result in the dread disease being found to be amenable to intelligent medical treatment, the result of a larger knowledge. Should it, however, unhappily not turn out so, it would be difficult to resist the impression that, under incurable conditions, death may be preferable to life, and that the offspring of incurable parents, at all events, should not be allowed to perpetuate so fearful a malady. Even the proper and natural regard for the sanctity of human life may be overstrained in the presence of conditions worse than death, which involve a positive sin against the community at large.

Tippoo Tib, whose name has been prominent for some time in connection with Central African affairs, and who has lately been charged with having told his Manyemas to kill Major Bartelotte if they disliked his treatment of them, is a somewhat remarkable person, and might be a valuable friend if it were not for the slave-raiding with which he is unfortunately, through his extensive operations in ivory, inextricably mixed up. He is described as about 50 years of age, of medium height, and somewhat corpulent. His short beard and close-cropped hair are grizzled. It is a mistake to regard Tippoo as a pure Arab; he is really a half-breed, the son of a Zanzibar Arab and a woman of Bugamoyo; the Zanzibar type comes out in the flattened nose, salient lips, dark bronze skin and superb teeth. His physiognomy is described as intelligent, his bearing full of dignity, his manners distinguished. Some years ago, on Christmas morning, he rowed a boat-race with Frank Pocock, and beat the Englishman by several lengths. He speaks with vivacity, his words being few, energetic and decisive. He usually wears the white robe of the Zanzibaris, with a long grey over-garment with spacious sleeves brodered with silver lace; on his head an embroidered white cap. He understands the distinction between English, French, Germans, Belgians and Portuguese, and is keenly interested in their doings in Africa. Some time ago he expressed a desire to visit Europe; but it is now doubtful if he will care to carry out his intention. In the Manyema country, between Tanganyika and the Lualaba, he is immensely popular. In the neighborhood of Nyangivé he has immense plantations to which thousands of slaves are said to be attached. He is said to affect a somewhat Spartan mode of life, and his character is not altogether ignoble. But he cannot but dread the approach of European influence in Africa. Probably in order to further the Emin Pasha Expedition, Mr. Stanley could see no other course than to disarm the hostility of Tippoo, as far as possible, by professing to take him into confidence.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES

THE HEARTY MAIDEN.

Let others laud the cultured miss
Who quotes from Spencer by the hour,
And deems it most substantial bliss
If Bacon (Lord) she may devour;
Her owl-like presence makes me cower,
And oft her temper isn't sweet.
Heaven save me from the ba-ble's power,
Give me the maid who loves to eat!

Your "airy fairy" dameel is
No prize to win, though great her dower.
A word of winds and tempests this,
That often crush the fragile flower.
Such thrive, perhaps, in sheltered bower,
But fortune is elusive, fleet;
When thunders growl and storm clouds lower,
Give me the maid who loves to eat!

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?" "I'm going to sneeze—at-choo," she said.

How we admire the man who happens to catch us when we are doing a good deed on the sly.

You occasionally find a man who knows so much that he spoils every pleasure you would have in learning.

Ros: Bonheur, the artist, rises at 6 o'clock every morning. This may be said to be getting up a la bonne heure.

He—"Miss W-yting, you are a puzzle to me. I never knew how to take you." She (shyly)—"You never tried."

No need to.—Charles—"I have just come back from a sail." Robert—"Did you hug the shore?" Charles—"No; I had Miss Mildred along."

A Lady tells us that she heard a colored preacher say: "De fo' part of de house will please sit down, fo' de hind part cannot see de fo' part if de f' part persist in standing befo' de hind part, to de uttah obscclusion ob de hind part by de fo' part."

Unlucky to the Last.—Mrs. Flynn—"An' did ye get the insurance on yer husband's life, Mrs. McGinty?" Mrs. McGinty—"Yis, Mrs. Flynn, but just to think poor Dan had to die just whin we would have enjoyed spending it so."—*Munsey's Weekly*.

Mrs. Salstonstall (of Boston)—Tommy, will you have a piece of mince pie?

Tommy Beaconstreet (who is taking dinner out)—Yes'm, and I trust that your apportionment will be commensurate with my esteem for yourself.

After the lamentable experience of this country, it is interesting to know that there is a part of the world where the buffalo is not dying out, but increasing in numbers. Vast herds of these animals are now running wild over certain districts of Northern Australia. The animals are said to be massive and well-grown, with splendid horns. The first buffaloes were landed at Port Essington, in Northern Australia, about the year 1829.

An absent-minded German professor was one day observed walking down the street with one foot continually in the gutter, the other on the pavement. A pupil meeting him, saluted him with "good evening, Herr Professor. How are you?" "I was very well, I thought," answered the professor, "but now I don't know what's the matter with me. For the last quarter of an hour I've been limping."

Village Parson (entering country editor's office)—"You promised to publish that sermon I sent you on Monday, but I do not find it in the latest issue of your paper." Editor—"I sent it up. It surely went in. What was the name of it?" Parson—"Feed my Lambs." Editor (after searching through the paper)—"Ah—yes—um—here it is. You see, we've got a new foreman, and he put it under the head of 'Agricultural Notes,' as 'Hints on the care of Sheep.'"

In some manner a cat found its way into a cyclorama building a few days ago. The man in charge attempted to chase the trespassing feline through the door, but the cat evidently thought there was a better way of escaping the rising temper of the irate man. It looked cautiously about as if to avoid stepping on the prostrate forms of heroes slain in the battle. Finally its eyes caught sight of a tree. A projecting limb hung pretty low, and here the cat thought to find a place of safety. It gave one leap, and no doubt was the most disgusted cat in Portland when it learned, by sad experience, that the tree was on the canvas. It picked itself up and slowly slunk through the door, down the stairs and out of the building.

At a sale in Birmingham, Eng, a dealer paid \$285 for a pack of cards. The pack is stated to be the only one of its kind in the world. Every card is specially engraved, and the pack comprises an exhaustive pictorial history of the principal events in the reign of Queen Anne down to 1706. They include the victories of Marlborough, the sea fights of Admiral Bonbow, all the various changes connected with the parliamentary proceedings of the day, and the conclusion of the treaties between England and France and Spain. The queen of hearts is a very well drawn picture of Queen Anne herself, and the king of hearts represents King George of Denmark, her husband. The queen of diamonds is Anne Sophie, Queen of Denmark; the queen of clubs is the Princess Royal of Prussia, and the queen of spades is the Princess Anne of Russia. The knaves were represented by leading politicians of the day.

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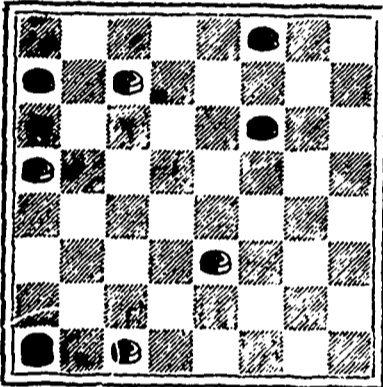
SOLUTION.

PROBLEM No. 153.—This is an end game from the "Switcher" which has a peculiar history. It first appeared in the Leeds Express, the piece on 24 being on 19 and the terms black to play and win. Then Mr. MacCushie editor of the *Pollokshaw News*, after scanning it more critically and placing the man on 24 instead of 19 gave two solutions whereby white was to play and draw. He was followed by Charles Hofer, one of the editors of the *American Checker Review*, who pointed out that with the change of position of the man above alluded to, white playing first could win by the following play. The position was:—
Black men on 1, 2, 7, 11, 20 and 24;
white men on 9, 13, 18, 27, 31 and 32.
9 6 32 28 11—15 18 11
1—10 white wins.

We have received quite a number of correct solutions to this problem, and the prize that we offered therefore will have to be awarded by lot.

PROBLEM No. 155.

From the *Glasgow Herald*.
Black men 3, 5, 11, king 29.



White men 6, 13, 23, 30.
White to play and win.

For the best and most complete solution to this problem we will send a copy of the *American Checker Review* containing ten problems with their solutions, also a prize problem and nine games with numerous notes and variations.

GAME XLV. Irregular.

Serg't Muir shows herein something new in the Lynch-Hamilton game.

11—15	12—16	27—23	11—7
24 20	20 11	11 8	4 8
8—11	7—16	23—19	7—11
21 17	27 23	8 4	8 4
4—8	16—20	19—16	11—16
17 13	23 16	30 26	4 8
15—19	20—27	16—19	16—20
23 16	32 23	4 8	24 19
12—19	15—18	2—7	15—24
25 21	23 19	8 4	8 11
9—14	18—23	7—11	24—27
22 17	16 11	4 8	11 7
5—9	25—27	11—15	10—15
29 25	19 16	8 4	17 10
11—15	27—31	19—16	15—19
27 24	26 22	28 24	black
8—12	31—27	16—11	wins.
31 27	16 12	26 23	

Can any of our problemists show a flaw in the above play?

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MIDDLEBORO, } PIC.
LONDONDERRY,

English Best Refined Bars,
English Refined Bars.
Londonderry Best Refined Bars,
Londonderry Refined Bars.
ACADIA BOLT,
ST. JOHN BOLT.
Sheet and Hoop Iron,
Angle and Bridge Iron.

FOR SALE BY

Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

The first Performance of the season of this Club will be given under the Distinguished Patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Col. Goldie and Officers of the Royal Artillery, Col. O'Brien and Officers of the Royal Engineers, Col. Fenn and Officers of the West Riding Regiment, at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

—ON—

Monday Evening, 17th February, inst.

THE CHARMING COMEDY

"TWO ROSES!"

With a very strong cast, will be presented.

By kind permission of Col. Fenn the

Band of the W. R. Regiment

Will furnish the MUSIC.

Doors open at 7.30. Performance begins at 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION—Reserved Seats, 75 cents; Parquette, 50 cents; Second Balcony, 25 cts. Carriages may be ordered at 10.30.

GET THE BEST.

T. C. ALLEN & CO.

Booksellers, Stationers & Printers,

124 & 126 Granville Street,

OFFER THE BEST

BOOKS OF REFERENCE

At Best Prices, including

Chamber's Encyclopedia. Webster's Dictionary
Worcester's Dictionary.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND TERMS.

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MAMMOTH WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bread,
Biscuit,
Confectionery,
Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.

Saleeroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street

HALIFAX, N. S.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Parrsboro is agitating for two mails a day.

John Wynn, one of the few *Shannon-Chesapeake* survivors, died at Truro recently, aged 106 years.

Lieut. Col. Prior, M. P. for Victoria, B. C., will command this year's Canadian team to England.

A fifteen-year-old French girl in Montreal has unexpectedly become an heiress to the extent of \$60,000.

It is rumored that Mr. Mulock will be among those honored by the Queen on the occasion of her next birthday.

The *Windsor Tribune* says a philharmonic society is mooted for Windsor. Such an organization would have social as well as musical advantages.

We acknowledge with thanks the *Morning Herald's* calendar, 1890, containing an interesting and useful new selection of Nova Scotian and other events.

Winnipeg was struck with a blizzard on Tuesday night of last week and was completely snowed under. In some places the drifts were higher than the houses.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the British American Book and Tract Society was held on Tuesday. The meeting was a very satisfactory and encouraging one.

The names of Geo. Godderham and W. H. Beatty, of Toronto, are mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the Senate made by the death of Hon. John Macdonald.

Some animal, supposed to be a wild cat, has been making havoc in the hen houses in the western suburbs. Last Saturday night it destroyed thirty-four out of a flock of forty fowls.

No appointment to the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench of Nova Scotia has as yet been made. The report that Mr. Sedgewick, Deputy Minister of Justice, was to be appointed is denied.

The death occurred at his residence, Dartmouth, on Wednesday, of Mr. John P. Mott, senior partner in the firm of John P. Mott & Co. Mr. Mott was 69 years old and leaves a widow, but no family.

An English syndicate is making an effort to purchase all the principal breweries in Canada. It is said that a representative of the syndicate was in Halifax a short time ago, and opened negotiations for the purchase of S. Oland & Sons' and Keith & Sons' breweries.

The *Dominion Illustrated* for February 8th announces that every subscriber or purchaser of that paper is insured against death by accident for \$500.00 in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company, and gives full particulars. The number is of more than usual interest as to its portraiture, its illustration of Canadian scenery, and its original artistic features.

The Furness Line steamer *Damaru*, Capt. Dixon, had a terribly rough voyage to this port on her last trip. She left London early in January, and, after having to put back to repair and take in coal, and meeting with field ice and heavy gales, she arrived at Halifax on Sunday last at 5 o'clock. During the gale on Saturday night there was a heavy cross sea which caused the ship to roll badly.

The Association for the exhibition proposed to be held for the City and County of St. John, N. B., on the 24th September next, and for a week following, is already at work organizing. The Association hopes for a grant of \$10,000 from the Provincial Government and the City Council of St. John to be appropriated to prizes. The chief place will be given to agricultural exhibits, and preference to Maritime Province competitors.

Honey constitutes one of the principal products of California. Last year the output was 1,092,900 pounds from 64,530 hives.

Charles Scribner's Sons have obtained from Henry M. Stanley all the American rights for his personal narrative of the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha.

The Presbyteries of Philadelphia and Chicago have voted against revision of the Westminster Confession by heavy majorities—in the former by 42 to 21, and in the latter by 48 to 21.

We are in receipt of the *Delinicator* for March, (The Butterick Publishing Company, New York.) The *Delinicator* gives far more than value for its very moderate price (15 cents) in all matters of interest to ladies.

A new disease is said to have originated in Washington, called the "Washington ear." It is caused by the dust from the asphalt pavements, which produces inflammation in the ear, and is very painful.

We have to acknowledge a number of the *Fireside Companion*, (George Munro, proprietor, 17 to 27 Vandewater Street, New York, \$3 per annum in advance,) which seems to be a journal containing a great variety of interesting matter.

It is said that the fire in U. S. Secretary Tracey's house was caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The Queen sent a message of inquiry and sympathy to Secretary Tracey. The rumor that Mr. Tracey would resign office is incorrect.

Texas Sittings, (February 8th,) is an unusually good number, the illustrations being very clever, especially the first, a cartoon—"The Antiquity of the Banana Peel Joke the Photograph of a picture on the wall of a Theban Temple."

Antique furniture seems to be declining in value, as at a recent sale in New York miserable prices were obtained for the various articles. A canopy bedstead in which Washington had slept fetched \$25. It begins to look as if this fad has had its day.

Pension legislation seems to have reached a climax of absurdity in a bill now before Congress to pension "the widows and orphans of people killed for political purposes since the close of the late war." Ingenuity in unearthing new classes of pension claimants must surely have reached its limits.

We learn from the *Dorchester Beacon* (Boston, Mass.,) that our esteemed contributor, "Dinah Sturgis," has been entrusted with the charge of the "Art and Society" Department of that journal, which we congratulate on securing the services of so bright and sparkling, as well as practical, a writer.

Between 800 and 1,000 Indians credited to the Devil's Lake agency, North Dakota, are reported wholly destitute of clothing and in the last stages of starvation. Unless furnished with good clothing and medicine at once these Indians will perish miserably. We are thankful that our own North-West furnishes no such tales of suffering.

The Imperial Parliament met on the 11th inst. The Queen's speech was read by a commissioner.

A motion of censure on the *Times* was defeated in the House of Commons on Monday by a vote of 260 to 212.

Major Ponitza and other officers charged with conspiring against the life of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, have been expelled from the army and their case relegated to the civil authorities.

Lord Salisbury's health is said to be failing. He is far from well, and the grippe is losing its hold on him very slowly. Unofficial circles are convinced that the Prime minister is suffering from an insidious, depressing and probably incurable disease.

Decrees have been signed authorizing the completion of the defences of Lisbon and arming the forts with guns. The decrees provide for the purchase of torpedoes, the reorganization of the army and the buying of eight warships, bonds to be issued to cover the indebtedness.

It is now reported that legislation by Parliament to authorize one pound bank of England notes has been given up. The *Financial News* states that the proposed innovation was opposed by the leading bankers of the country, and that out of deference to their views the whole subject has been quietly shelved.

CITY CHIMES.

The Children's Skating Carnival takes place at the Exhibition rink this evening. Twenty dollars in gold will be given away in prizes, five dollars each to the young gentleman and lady wearing the most original costumes, and the same for those wearing the handsomest dress. Three bands are to be present, including the West Riding and New Germany bands. The youngsters are in a ferment of excitement over the dresses to be worn, the offer of prizes stimulating the effort to have something especially original or handsome to wear. Nothing can be a prettier sight than the little ones enjoying themselves on the ice and the number of spectators will no doubt be large.

A Mrs. Mitchell, the mother of six small children, died recently in a house on North Park Street. The father of the children is also dead, and the family are in a destitute condition. A very respectable woman died in Dartmouth a few days ago leaving a large family to be cared for by the public or friends. Surely here is an opportunity for the forming of a ladies' institute for the training of servants. These young girls and children would certainly, if properly cared for and trained, in a few years prove valuable domestic helps. Halifax has already many charitable institutions, but there is not only ample room but actual necessity for one of this sort if the servant girl problem is ever to be solved. This is a matter in which the ladies should make a move, as they are better fitted to deal with it than men are.

The Amateur Dramatic Club does not intend to keep itself hidden from the public altogether. A comedy, "Two Roses," is announced to be given in the Academy of Music on Monday evening under the patronage of His Honor the Lieut-Governor and the military. The band of the West Riding regiment will furnish the music. The proceeds will be devoted to charitable purposes.

There has been little of interest transpiring in social circles lately. The rink and the outdoor skating on the North West Arm and Dartmouth lakes seems to be the principal amusement. Sleigh driving has not been in vogue this winter, but the hopeful among us still look for a revival of the old style before winter finally takes its departure.

Lent commences next Wednesday, the 19th inst.

This is St. Valentine's day, and, although the custom of sending anonymous love missives or "missiles" is somewhat on the wane, the postman still finds that his pack is heavy at this time, and his coming is awaited with unusual interest by the young folks. Memories of the time when the young idea was beginning to shoot will come over the more timid and elderly, the time when they stealthily prepared and posted a valentine to the particular object of their affections in which the poetry was often of this description:—

"The rose is red,
The violet's blue,
Sugar is sweet,
And so are you."

For fear the sender's identity should remain forever undiscovered, initials would be carefully inscribed in the corner of the missive. The same plan is still new to the youngsters who have enough sentiment to observe the anniversary. It is to be hoped that the day will not be made an excuse for the sending of silly, ugly and insulting caricatures, such as are displayed in some of the shop windows.

The third subscription concert of the Orpheus Club will take place on Tuesday evening next, the 18th instant. As Lent begins on Wednesday it will, no doubt, be well attended on that account, independently of the growing popularity of these superior, we may say classical, entertainments.

CALL AT 163 BARRINGTON ST.
AND SEE OUR STOCK OF
Gold, Silver & Plated-Ware,
62 & 64 GRANVILLE ST.

A full line of all classes of these goods. Cheapest in the market. The best place in town for securing Xmas Presents.

We have been in the Laundry Business over twenty years in New York and St. John, and have always given satisfaction. All parties entrusting their work to our care will be sure to be satisfied.

New William's. | New Home and White.
SEWING MACHINES.

Goods called for and delivered free of extra charge. TELEPHONE 653.

All first-class machines, now selling at very low rates. This is the season to buy.

MAX UNGAR,
PROPRIETOR.

ROBT. WALLACE.

DAVID ROCHE,
HOUSE, SHIP AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,
Importer and Dealer in English and American Paper Hangings and Decorations.

AGENT FOR C. & T. C. POTTER'S ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS.

234-ARGYLE STREET-236

HALIFAX, N. S.

Branch open in a few days at 15 Barrington Street.

GOLD AREAS
IN OLDHAM, N. S.

IN THE SUPREME COURT AT HALIFAX, 1890.

Between—Warren F. Putnam, Plaintiff,
and
John L. Hardman and Frederick Taylor, Defendants.

To be sold at Public Auction by William Twining a master of this court, on the premises at Oldham, in the County of Halifax, on Saturday, the 22nd day of March, 1890, at 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to an order of this court made herein on the 1st day of February instant.

FIRSTLY (as one parcel) FIFTY-THREE GOLD AREAS, each 150 by 250 feet, known as the "LOWELL AND ANDREWS AREAS," and comprised in Lease No. 419, issued by the crown, and presented in that behalf by the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines for Nova Scotia, with the Shaft Houses, Mill, Buildings, Machinery, Donkey Hoist, Tools and appliances thereon or thereunto belonging.

SECONDLY, (as one parcel) FORTY-THREE GOLD AREAS of same size, known as the "BAKER AREAS," and comprised in lease No. 420, issued as aforesaid, with the Shaft Houses, Engine and Boiler House, Engine and Boiler, Blacksmith Shop, Magazine, Mill and other buildings, Tools, Ropes, Pumps and other appliances situate thereon or thereunto belonging.

An inventory of the said properties may be seen at the office of the undersigned, 3 Prince Street, Halifax, and the properties may be inspected at any time.

The district is within 4 miles of railway and telegraph communication, at Enfield, on the I. C. Railway, with daily mail.

These properties are well-known, and have produced largely, as will appear by the public returns at the Mines Office in Halifax.

TERMS—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; the remainder to be paid to said Master within ten days after.

Halifax, N. S., 5th February, 1890.
WILLIAM TWINING,
Master Supreme Court,
3 Prince Street.

SALESMEN WANTED ONCE—our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address, Creative Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, O.

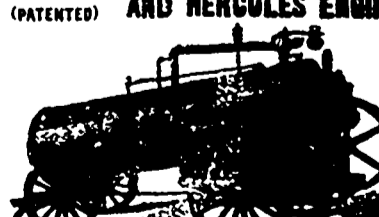
Printed by Halifax Printing Co.,
161 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

FREE
HEIGHT 18 IN. LENGTH 30 IN. WEIGHT 10 LBS.
FREE
To introduce them in every County or Town, for sale by any person at a price not exceeding 25 cents.



SOLID GOLD PLATED.
To introduce our Watches, Jewelry, etc., for 20 days we will send this fine, heavy gold-plated time to any address on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps, and will also send free our magnificent Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, etc., with special terms and inducements to agents. This time is a very fine quality, warranted to wear for years, and to stand gold tests, and is offered at 25 cents for 60 days to introduce our goods. Order immediately, and get a \$2.00 Ring for 25 cents. **CANADIAN WATCH AND JEWELRY CO., 57 & 59 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.**

THE MONARCH BOILER AND HERCULES ENGINE.
(PATENTED)



Portable from 6 to 70 horse power. Surpass portable steam power heretofore produced for strength, durability, compactness, and the ease with which they can be moved. The 70 horse power can be taken over thorough roads, or into the forest, and set up as easily and quickly as an ordinary 20 horse power portable engine, and as firm as a brick-set stationary engine. Engines and boilers of every size and description. Rotary Saw Mills, Shingle and Lath machines, Law Grinders, Planers, etc. Mill machinery and supplies of every description. Every boiler built to resist explosion by the Boiler Insurance Co. of Canada. Write for circulars.
A. ROBB & SONS, Amherst Foundry and
Amherst, N.S. Machine Works.
ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS.

LYONS' HOTEL,
Opp. Railway Depot.
KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, - Prop'r

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
100 and 102 Granville St.,
OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.)

The nicest place in the City to get a lunch, dinner or supper. Private Dining Room for Ladies. Cars in every style. Lunches, 12 to 2.30.

W. H. MURRAY, Prop.,
Late Halifax Hotel.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,
HALIFAX, N. S.

101 ON PABLE FRANOISE.

NOTICE.

ROBT. STANFORD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

156 HOLLIS STREET,

Is offering bargains in HEAVY OVERCOATINGS, of which he has a large stock, consisting of BLACK, BLUE, BROWN and GRAY NAPS, GENUINE IRISH FRIEZES, in several different shades, FOXES, HOMESPUNS, Etc.
INSPECTION INVITED.

LONDON DRUG STORE,

147 Hollis Street,

J. GODFREY SMITH,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Proprietor. Agent for

Laurance's Axis-Cut Pable Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

In Stock, the great cure of Neuralgia "Eau Anti-Neuralgique." Chronic cases yield to its curative effects.
Also, in Stock, a line of FANCY GOODS. Dressing Cases, Toilet Sets, in Plush, Leather, &c.

Geo. H. Fielding,
SOLICITOR, &c.

93 HOLLIS ST.

MINING SUITS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Hours—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

ASK FOR

W. H. SCHWARTZ & SONS
"PEERLE'S BRAND"

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED)

STRICTLY PURE SPICES.

Please see that the written signature of W. H. Schwartz & Sons is on every package, none genuine without. On receipt of 12 ct. Sample Packets prepaid to any address.

W. H. Schwartz & Sons,
COFFEE AND SPICES,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Victoria Mineral Water Works

W. H. DONOVAN, Prop.

Manufacturer of

BELFAST GINGER ALE. BRATED LEMONADE. SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE SUPER OODA WATER and all kinds of MINERAL WATERS.

22 GRANVILLE ST., Halifax N. S.

For Coughs and Colds,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Bronchitis, Asthma,
Consumption, Scrofulous
and all Wasting Diseases,

PUTTNER'S EMULSION
of COD LIVER OIL,

WITH
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.
For all diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, MENTAL ANXIETY GENERAL DEBILITY IMPROVERISHED BLOOD, Etc. It is highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

St. Andrews, N. B., 4th Oct., 1889.
Messrs Brown Brox & Co
Being very much reduced by sickness and almost given up for a dead man, I commenced taking your PUTTNER'S EMULSION. After taking it a very short time my health began to improve, and the long I used it the better my health became. After being laid aside for nearly a year, I last summer performed the hardest summer's work I ever did, having often to go with only one meal a day. I attribute the saving of my life to PUTTNER'S EMULSION.
EMERY E. MURPHY,
Livery Stable Keeper.

Best Route to Boston.

CANADA ATLANTIC LINE.

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

Quickest & Most Direct Route. Low Fares.

The Magnificent Clyde Built Steel S. S.

"HALIFAX,"

Is the Largest, Safest, and Best Furnished and Most Comfortable Passenger Steamship ever placed on the route between Canada and the United States.

Sails from Noble's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday Morning at 10 O'clock, and Lewis Wharf, Boston, every Saturday at 12 O'clock.

Passengers by Tuesday evening's trains can go on board on arrival without extra charge THROUGH TICKETS to New York and all points West.

Baggage checked through from all stations. Through Tickets For Sale by all Agents Intercolonial Railway.

CHIPMAN BROTHERS,
General Agents, Halifax.

PRINTING.

Our type are second to none in the Maritime Provinces.
Our prices are our facilities.
Our facilities are our specialties.
We print by hand, Print by steam, Print from type, Or from blocks—by the team.
Print in black, Print in white, Print in colors Of sombre or bright.
We print for merchants, And land agents, too; We print for any Who have printing to do.
We print for bankers, Clerks, Auctioneers, Print for druggists, For dealers in wares.
We print for drapers, For grocers, for all, Who want printing done, And will come or my call.
We print pamphlets, And bigger books, too; In fact there are few things But what we can do.
We print labels, Of all colors in use, and, Especially fit for The many producers.
We print forms of all sorts With type ever set, Legal, commercial, Or household.
Printing done quickly, Bold, stylish and neat, By HALIFAX PRINTING COMPANY, At 161 Hollis Street.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTER TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl,—If you know of anybody casting about for something to invent that is certain to fill a "long-felt want," and to have "millions in it," refer him to me. The world halts for a pocket companion that shall be a combination of the phonograph and all the automatic contrivances designed to think, to do everything but act for one. Memorandums, date books, engagement tablets and everything of that nature fall short of the mark of their high calling. What we want, we nineteenth century mortals, especially if we aim to live over into the coming century, is a little arrangement into which we can say "Mail letter to Peru on the tenth, "Pay note to bank on sixteenth," "Ask Harry when he comes over from college what that Latin idiom means," and everything of the unending things that we want to or need to remember to do, which, having once received our confidences as of this fashion, can be relied upon to click when the time comes, and to whisper back to one just what one needs to or wishes to be reminded to say or do at that particular moment. And this is not so very impracticable, do you know, I think! It is of no use to say a body had better go into retirement when she reaches such a state that she needs an automatic brain. It falls to the lot of our age to be overburdened. In the world and of it means shouldering its responsibilities and multiplicity of details. And only a tired brain can emphasize just how much we need this *memmophone*.

I am glad to hear you say that you are going to entertain regularly after this. Of course hospitality does not hinge upon great riches. In fact small entertainments where congenial people are brought together are by far more charming than huge crushes, not to mention the fact that the latter are possible only where one has a great deal of money and time to spend.

And you want suggestions? Well, with Lent approaching, whatever you do must be done informally. Pay up all the calls you owe, leaving your card with "Mondays," say, in the lower left hand corner, and with your address in the right hand lower corner; and send this card to all your friends upon whom you do not call; that will announce that you are at home informally on Monday afternoons and evenings, or you can limit it to afternoons or evenings if you wish. Now since you have allowed yourself to drop out of society a little, and it is mournful to sit in state all one afternoon when it chances no one comes, insure yourself some company always on Mondays. Each week ask three or a half dozen people especially to come that day. Among the number ask some one who plays, or sings or reads. And during the evening have him or her do whatever he does well; do not announce formally as from a platform that "Mr. John Fielding will now sing," but have Mr. Fielding simply proceed to sing or to read or recite, or whatever it is, off hand. Serve some chocolate and tiny cakes or fancy crackers. For these you can have a table, and pour the chocolate, or have the maid pass the cups on a tray. If you pass the cups do not use a tray, by the way. Try to introduce and seat together the people who will have something to say to each other. If you have a lot of people do not introduce each one to every other person, but only to those who sit beside him or her. If you want to bring two people together whom you do not know intimately enough to assume that they will like each other, ask them before hand if you may introduce them, that is, ask each one secretly. You will give yourself the reputation of being a charming hostess if you make your guests have a good time. Mrs. Ceresus will like to come to your humble home if she finds it cheery and agreeable, when she would find a "big affair" merely a repetition of all other big affairs. Do not ape with your pennies some other woman's dollars. Make your "at homes" part of yourself, gracious and kindly, restful and entertaining in a light and interesting way. Make your rooms pretty with flowers. Do not be formal yourself or let any guest sit alone and uncared for. If upon introducing two timid mortals they merely say how do you do to each other helplessly, help them by saying "Miss Peters, I wish you could see Mrs. Barry's conservatory. Perhaps she will tell you about the orchids I admire so much," or if you know that Miss P. does not know an orchid from a waffle iron, better carry her off to the piano where she can play Chopin enchantingly, and introduce Mr. Harris, who is so fond of flowers, to the lady with the noble conservatory, and so on. Introduce men to women; young people to elderly people; less distinguished people to the more distinguished, and not vice versa. It needs the wisdom of Solomon and the harmlessness of a dove to entertain gracefully. Tact, tact, tact is the keystone with unlimited kindness of which you are so ideal an exponent. And above all do not let people sit about a room after there are more than two or three engaged in "general conversation," that has always awful pauses in it. Break your party into groups from the beginning. Miss B. can show Mr. P. the photographs that you brought from Europe, while you tell Mrs. M. how you crossed the Rockies on horseback, or while she tells you a similar experience. Do not forget any of your guests at any of the time. Do not if you can help it have any bores, and if some one creeps in who is a "good soul" but persists in telling about her aches and pains, keep her to yourself, and if you cannot divert her mind listen gracefully, but do not let her talk to anybody else. Perhaps I shall think of something else later on.

You will have no trouble with dumplings for stews if you follow this recipe of Miss Parlos's.

Mix thoroughly in, and rub through a sieve, a pint of flour, a teaspoonful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, and two level teaspoonfuls of baking-powder.

Make a soft dough of this mixture by stirring into it a small cupful of milk, and then stir the dough into a smooth ball. Put it on a board, sprinkle lightly with flour, and, after rolling down to thickness of half an inch, cut into small, round cakes.

As soon as the liquid is all added to the dry ingredients use all possible haste to finish the making of the dumplings and get them into the stew.

Make the dough as soft as possible. Roll out quickly and lightly. Cover the stew pan and cook for exactly 10 minutes, neither one more nor less, counting from the moment the cover is put on. Take up the dumpling, then turn the stew out on a warm platter. Garnish with dumplings and bits of parsley.

Dumplings require to be cooked with great care. If cooked too long they will be "soggy" and tough; if not enough they will be underdone.

"It breaks my heart to see any one cut a nice light dumpling," said Miss Parlos at the lecture.

"What should one do?" shouted a chorus of her students, with visions of swallowing large dumplings whole before their astonished eyes.

"Why, you should tear them apart," was the reply. "Don't cut them, but hold them a little with the knife and tear them into pieces with the fork"—and all looked relieved at this easy and very sensible solution of the difficulty.

The new importations of spring cotton fabrics show lovely brocades in the Glasgow ginghams, 75 cts. per yard, in all the beautiful shades.

Boston. Yours devotedly, DINAH STURGIS.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES:

A Robb & Sons shipped a few days ago one of their celebrated Hodgson Shingle Machines to Westmorland County, N. B. To keep up with the improvement of the times, and in order to give their customers the best possible satisfaction, A. Robb & Sons are adding a new lathe of the latest pattern. Calling upon them in their offices a few days ago, our correspondent noticed they were lighted throughout with electric light. The latest feature in belting is the hair belting, some sizes of which A. Robb and Sons have lately imported from Great Britain. *Amherst Weekly Press.*

We are glad to notice that Mr. Max Ungar, the manager of the St. John Steam Laundry, has opened a branch of the business in this city. It is probable that many persons who have been in the habit of sending their laundry out of town will, by this addition to the lavatory facilities of the city, find their difficulty obviated. There is no doubt of the satisfaction Mr. Ungar's new branch is capable of affording, as work alike good and expeditious is guaranteed—while all strictly home industries should be patronized. The new establishment finds work for fifteen employes, and has our best wishes for its success.

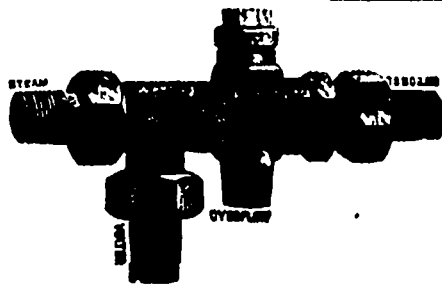
Stanton Brothers is one of St. John's rising firms. Their excellent work has quickly placed them at the head of the marble and granite working industry of St. John. This firm uses only the best of marble and granite. New designs are constantly being produced, so that customers cannot fail to be suited if wishing for latest styles and good workmanship. Stanton Bros. shop is on the south side of Kings square, where fifteen men are employed throughout the year constantly working on the orders. This enterprising firm are now placing in their mill, on Lenister St., a complete outfit of machinery of latest pattern for the work of polishing granite and marble. This machine driven by a heavy steam engine will comprise entirely new features never before introduced in the provinces. Those who desire heavy monumental work should not pass their office without calling for prices.

The following list is given of vessels building at Parrsboro with the names of the builders:—

	Tons.	
1 Ship.....	1,700	Spencer Island. Co.
1 Barquentine	600	T. Trahey.
3 Schooners, 3 masts.....	600 each.	Capt. Howard.
1 Schooner, "	600	Capt. Pettis.
1 " "	600	H. Elderkin & Co.
1 Barque.....	400	Messrs. Eaton.
1 Schooner, 3 masts.....	250	Messrs. Atkinson.
1 Brigantine.....	250	Capt. Dean.
1 Schooner, 3 masts.....	225	Capt. Kerr.
1 " "	165	Dumont Bros.
1 " 2 masts.....	125	G. A. Harris.
1 " "	125	Messrs. Eaton.
1 " "	110	Capt. Black.
1 " "	100	Capt. Howard.
2 " "	70 each.	C. T. White.

Messrs. E Cogwell & Co., proprietors of the Enterprise Foundry Company, Sackville, N. B., are thus alluded to by the *Post* of that place: "In 1872, what is now known as the Enterprise Foundry was established and run by the Dominion Foundry Co., under the management of the late R. M. Dixon. Mr. Cogwell, with Mr. W. B. Dixon as partner, conducted the business until 1888, when Mr. T. S. Kirkpatrick, the present manager, and Messrs. Emmerson and Fisher, of St. John, entered the concern, which was incorporated as the Enterprise Foundry Co. The buildings have been generally overhauled, a large brick-set boiler has been set in, the engine room and fitting shop enlarged, a new spacious coal shed erected, and a line of railroad 900 feet long has been built to the I. C. R. track. The result of past season's business have prompted the company to take immediate steps towards increasing the capacity of their moulding shop and putting in an elevator whereby coal and iron can be put into the furnace more conveniently and expeditiously. At present 30 men are employed continually, and arrangements are being made to take in 15 more. The lines of goods made include 20 sizes of stoves, and ranges for hard and soft coal and wood, with the famous Charter Oak ranges as a specialty. In addition to this the usual grades of hollow ware, pgs, tea-kettles, etc., are made.

W. & A. MOIR, MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, Halifax, N. S.



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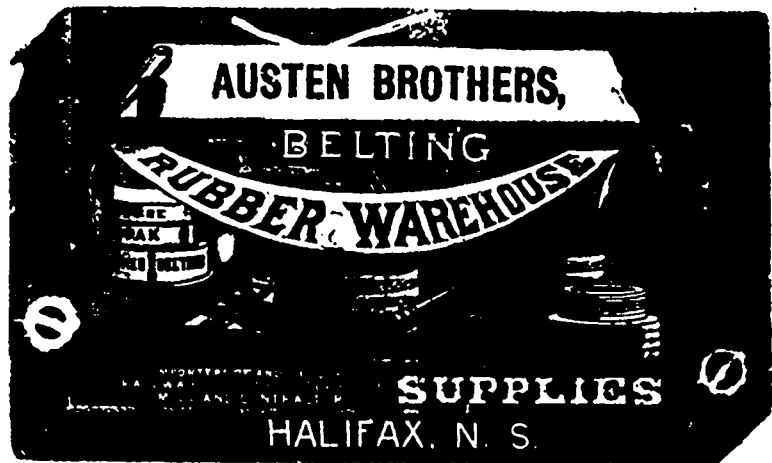
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STONE BREAKERS, STAMP MILLS, CYLINDER & MACHINE OILS, SEAL OIL, CANDLES, DRILL STEEL, PICKS, SHOVELS, WIRE ROPE, Etc.

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for lack of a Watch, or because your Watch is a no-account time-keeper, when you can get a good reliable

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We warrant our goods and while a warrant does not make the Watch go, the good workmanship and material does, and we guarantee all our goods to be of the best.

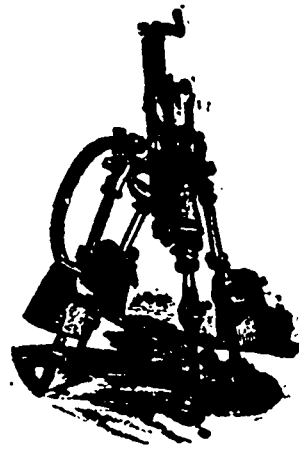
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of All Kinds, and offer them as genuine bargains. If you know anything about Jewelry you will be prompt in appreciation of our Goods and Prices.

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Drill can be seen working at the Halifax Dry Dock.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

JOTTINGS FROM OTTAWA.

"O winter! ruler of th' inverted year,
I crown thee king of intimate delights!"

Canada's national sports are essentially hibernal.

I am conscious that in making this statement I may be guilty of triteness to the very last stitches of threadbare remark, but having *summered* in Ottawa for the last three or four years, and suffered the tortures of a martyr at the stake by being broiled in June, roasted in July, and all but incinerated in August, (being withal of full habit!) I am prepared to go to considerable lengths in getting even with the season of my adversity, and would not willingly lose an opportunity for belittling her, or robbing her of the glamour of pesty which unthinking people, who have never been condemned to stagger through the frightful night-mare of "dog-days" here, have thrown over her performances.

I find myself sadly disinclined to romance about "purling woodland streams" when all my energies are employed in arresting the streams of perspiration which, in scorn of my feeble efforts, purl down excoriated countenance and convert my erstwhile rigid shirt-bosom into a dank and sodden horror; nor yet am I responsive to the charms of "flow'ry meads" when so much of my tegument as is exposed to the fiery rays of an Ottawa sun has effloresced into an incarnate garden of

"Peonies in crimson richly dight,"

but more painful than pretty.

No, beyond question I am a worshipper at the shrine of summer in this region of climatic incontinence. She does not treat me fairly, and

"If she be not so to me,
What care I how fair she be?"

But I am digressing to a considerable degree from the matter with which I intended to deal in my present letter, and upon which my opening remark was based.

Reverting to the topic of Canadian winter sports, I know of no way whereby a stranger can get a better idea of the congruity they bear to the character of the country, and the solid pleasure derivable therefrom, than by a visit to Rideau Hall and its environs on one of the "Saturday Afternoons" of the season. I have styled these occasions "Saturday Afternoons" for want of a better name to express the fullness of their meaning. They are more and less than receptions,—more, because you are not confined to the house, but have the entire run of the grounds, and all that smacks of pleasure they contain, and less in point of ceremony and that necessary rigidity of etiquette observed on set gubernatorial receptions. They commence at three o'clock, and the ice-ward until dusk the stream of musical sleighs bearing thither merry-makers who have the *entree* of the Hall does not cease. On arrival at the Hall, which is situated some two miles out of the city, and embowered in a pretty grove of cedar pine trees—

"Far from the madding crowds' ignoble strife."

(I think Gray must have looked with prophetic eye upon a political caucus in Ottawa when he penned this line!) the guest wends his way to a pavillion in the rear of the main building, where he is formally, though most courteously, received by Their Excellencies. This pavillion, though opening upon the curling rink, is thoroughly heated, and is so constructed as to enable those who do not participate in the outdoor sports to view them without standing about in the cold. Passing out of the pavillion the guests' ears are at once assailed by Jack Frost and the ravishing strains of a military band, and his eyes are dazzled by a scene which forthwith conjures up some of his boyish dreams of fairyland,—scores of skaters in blankets and tuques of fantastic hues threading the mazes of a cotillion with a rhythm in perfect touch with the accentuation of the music. When his eye grows tired of gazing on the rink and its poetry of colour and motion, his attention is arrested by the mellow laughter of masculine diaphragms, interspersed with staccato outbursts from timid throats—a sound of

"Linnets in the pauses of the wind"—

and on seeking the source of such a chorus he finds it issues from merry parties of tobogganers on the slides. After he has, perchance, exploited (at the expense of breath and nerve) this time-honored branch of Canadian pastimes through the genialty of one of its devotees, the be-chilled guest will probably retrace his steps to the pavillion, and, instead of inviting an attack of *la grippe* by stepping into the curling rink and exploring the mysteries of the "roarin' game," he will follow the throng of merry-makers up-stairs into an apartment which does duty as a refectory, and there cheer the inner man with coffee or a hot claret-cup and macaroons. Thereafter he may adjourn to the ball room in the west wing of the Hall, and if the fates are so good to him as to place him within reach of some lady of his acquaintance who has a weakness for the waltz, he may trip the light fantastic toe to excellent music, and upon a floor that has been pressed by the feet of many distinguished men and women who have helped to make the history of "this Canada of ours."

Could anyone, having spent such an afternoon, deny that Canadians have not found the proper uses of winter, and made it a season of delight rather than one of dejection? I trow not.

DIXIE.

COMMERCIAL.

Quietness is still the dominant feature of trade generally, and a careful review of the past week fails to reveal any new development of the situation. As to payments the reports are on the whole regarded as favorable, for, although renewals had to be granted in any many instances, the redemption of paper has been better than most business men expected. As merchants have a better idea of how they stand more disposition to fill

orders already booked may be looked for. Still, as we have already noted, caution is a prominent feature. Yet there are instances where order books are by no means blank, in which there are no indiscriminate operations, but a careful selection is made, and everything that is not really *AI* has to wait *over* till the prospective course is made perfectly clear. Both on the part of buyers and sellers trade is slow in opening out. When this conservatism about filling orders and the unsatisfactory conditions that prevailed during the past fall are duly weighed it does not seem that the expectation of a smaller general turnover is far out. This more especially applies to dry goods and other textiles than to other lines of trade. Woollen manufacturers disclaim any intention of stocking up with raw material, and are only buying for immediate requirements, while agents for foreign manufactured fabrics do not speak of too many orders—that is of the right sort. Taken as a whole, therefore, though some lines may equal their average, such is not the expectation for business in general.

Now that the spring trade is about opening when, as usual, a number of ambitious young men "anxious to do for themselves" will be coming forward, it appears right to sound a note of caution to capitalists and to prospective creditors as to how business is sometimes conducted. A contemporary says:—"An instance has just been brought to our notice in which a party borrowed \$10,000 to put into his business, for which he agreed to pay interest at the rate of ten per cent. The concern is a comparatively small one, but still the principal drew about \$3,500 a year for his own personal expenses; he paid about \$2,000 for his book keeper and traveller, and about \$1,500 more for rent and travelling expenses, etc., which added to \$1,000 interest on the borrowed capital of \$10,000, makes an outlay of \$8,000 per year. The sequel of course is easily told, as the capital was soon eaten up, the lender is minus his \$10,000, and the general creditors will probably get little or nothing."

The following are the assignments and business changes in this province during the past week:—Douglas & Co., hardware, etc., Amherst, admitted Harvey Pipe under same style; Patillo Bros., Bridgewater, dry goods and men's furnishings, offering to compromise; M. F. Eger, who, drugs, meeting of creditors to be held Feb. 27th; Hondry & McMillan, genl. store and fish-ing, Liverpool, dissolved; A. Moseley, patent medicines, Yarmouth, adv. business for sale; B. R. Williams, undertaker, Yarmouth, sold out to Butler & Haley; Moir, Son & Co., bakers, etc., Halifax, estate reconveyed to them; Jas. A. Scott, genl. store, Gore, reported 31st ult., assignment real and personal property should have read John A. Scott, blacksmith, assignment real and personal property.

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

	Week Prev.			Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Feb. 7, 1890	1889	1888	Feb. 7, 1889	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882
United States	259	286	265	234	237	1887	1871	1686	1734	
Canada	57	50	46	43	36	210	228	245	161	

DRY GOODS.—No material alteration has occurred in the situation of trade during the week. Trade during January was not up to the average, a fact which is attributed to the backwardness of business generally, and though now a little picking up is noticed, it must not be taken to mean that there has been any radical change, but merely that there is something in the way of trade to think of as the spring season approaches. Therefore among active business men more attention is paid to the immediate future than to the disappointing volume of the January trade. A cautious policy actuates everyone, and there is more or less hesitation shown about filling orders. Only the best receive attention, while others are allowed to stand over. Travellers report that many country dealers still hold to the bulk of their winter goods. Representatives of two Montreal dry goods houses are scouring British Columbia for orders, and the result of their new venture is anxiously watched by the rest of the trade, who think that, owing to the immense distance and high freights, it will be very difficult to do business. Spring orders have come in a little more liberally of late, but no substantial improvement can be reasonably looked for before the middle of next month.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—No change is to be noted since our last, and trade has not opened out yet from the comparative dullness of "between seasons." It is not expected to do so, as far at least as heavy stocks are concerned, for two or three weeks though occasional enquiries indicate that the awakening is near. It seems certain that as soon as business sets in an advance will take place, because present stocks cannot be replaced at existing figures. Indeed some houses say that they have already quoted to customers the expected advance. It is worth noting that a sort of panic struck the British market last week, and Glasgow warrants tumbled 3s 3d., showing depreciation of 12s. 10d. during the month. This materially and quite naturally affected the market for makers' brands, some of which show a shrinkage of 2s 6d. per ton. Middlesboro No. 3 iron has receded 15s. 9d. from top prices. Bar iron is also lower on the other side with prices 5s. per ton lower for specially choice specifications. Latest advices show, however, that the market had rallied somewhat, and there appears to be a strong probability that former figures will be recovered. Meanwhile some heavy losses have been made by weak holders of large blocks of iron in Great Britain.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market is without change, and no business is doing worthy of note except a small jobbing movement. Prices on the whole are maintained, although some buyers claim to have obtained concessions. Their claims may be doubted. Beerbohm's cable quotes cargoes off coast, wheat and corn nil; do. on passage and for shipment, wheat quiet and steady, corn steady. Wheat in Paris firm; flour in Paris firm; French country markets quiet but not cheaper. In Chicago wheat fell ½c. to ½c. Wheat in New York dropped ½c. In St. Louis it declined ½c. to ½c., and in Toledo ½c. to ½c.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market has ruled quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs have been quiet with an unusually light demand. The feeling

of the market was easy and decidedly in favor of buyers, but quotations remained unchanged. Provisions in Liverpool were firm and steady. In Chicago pork declined 10c. to 12c.; lard and short ribs were quiet but firm. The cattle market was active and steady.

BUTTER.—The butter market is still without change, and no business is doing except a small trade which is confined to lots required to meet special wants. The tone of valuation is nominally unchanged, but it is safe to say that concessions would be made in everything except really choice where a transaction involved any quantity of stock. Fine flavored lots of dairy are scarce, and prices are firm, but held medium and stale lots are dull without tempting buyers. The tone of the British and U. S. markets are in full accord with ours.

CHEESE.—There is nothing new to note in the cheese situation. The market is dull and is confined to a merely consumptive demand. A Liverpool firm writes:—"The trade is a dull and dragging one, and only where settlers have shown a disposition to meet buyers has any substantial business resulted. Medium descriptions continue to meet with a fair enquiry, but, with the dullness experienced in the demand for higher grades, buyers have had more of their own way. Skins and low sorts have moved steadily into consumption."

FRUIT.—No change has been shown in this line of business since our last. A quiet but steady tone has prevailed with a moderate movement in progress. Green fruit has shown no change, and both oranges and lemons are firm with stocks none too firm and prices steady. The same applies to dried fruit also, and both raisins and currants, though subject to a moderate enquiry, are firm with stocks lighter. Recent cables from Patras note additional purchases of currants on French account. Owing to exceedingly rough weather on the Atlantic, a portion of the shipments of apples from Portland, Boston and New York arrived on the other side in poor condition and consequently brought very unsatisfactory prices. A Western shipper who drew about \$600 on a consignment was advised of its sale netting him only \$150. Those apples, however, which arrived in good condition brought good and remunerative prices. Owing to higher shipments parties here are expecting better cables. Latest advices by mail from Liverpool reported apples scarce, with sales of fine Baldwins at 20s. to 23s. with a firmer tendency. In the face of such advices shippers on this side cannot understand the low prices which some of their shipments realized, especially as they were in a splendid condition when they left here, and put up by some of the best packers. There is a healthier feeling here although the demand keeps rather slow, and prices range from \$2.50 to \$3.50 as to quantity and quality.

SUGAR.—Business in sugar during the past week has been steady with a fair volume of trade. Refined appear to have touched bottom for the present, and seems now stronger. Our latest advices from Liverpool state that dealers have been inclined to operate more freely in refined sugar, and that stocks in the hands of retailers were never as low as at present, and as they are beginning to anticipate their wants, on the assumption that values have reached their lowest point, the Greenock refineries have experienced a gradually increased demand for all qualities, but more particularly for sugar under 14s., which showed an advance of 6d. to 9d. within a week. We have been shown a letter from Liverpool, which states that a London speculator still holds a large quantity of beet sugar upon which he refused a profit of 6s. per cwt., and which now shows a clear loss of 11s. 6d. per cwt. on the cost price. This lot has been withdrawn from the market for some time, as the owner states that he will not sell it until a considerable portion of the amount he now stands to lose has been recovered. It is estimated that if the lot was forced on the market to day, it would show a loss of close upon £50,000 sterling. In Canada and the United States the condition of raw sugar is very firm, under an increasing demand from refiners. Cables have been sent to Bahia and Pernambuco asking for firm offers, but holders there refused, as they had not the stocks to offer. In refined there is a very large consumption in progress at present at almost unprecedentedly low prices, and an increased demand is confidently expected from this out.

TEA.—In teas business has been exceedingly dull during the past week and very little trade has been transacted. In fact the only sales that we heard of were some low grades. The probabilities are however that business will improve in the near future.

COFFEE was also very dull and quiet with no business to speak of. The feeling is firm for all sorts, but values remain about steady.

FISH OILS.—Montreal reports—Steam refined seal firm at 50c. to 52c. Cod oil steady, Newfoundland quoted at 34c. to 35c., Halifax and Gaspe oil 32c. Newfoundland cod liver oil 50c. to 55c.

FISH.—The local fish market is stationary. The receipts are nil and out-demands almost equally so. The local demand is purely consumptive and, as people generally have no disposition to anticipate the Lenten season, it is lighter than at other portions of the year. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, February 11—"We have to note another fairly active week for fish, and stocks in first hands have met with further depletion under a fairly free passage into the hands of jobbers. Green cod are still on the upward turn, and holders are now freely asking \$6 to \$7, while stocks are light. There is no large draft off-ring—in fact none on spot—and \$8 could be readily obtained for it. Salt Labrador herring are in fair demand with prices unchanged and stocks lighter. An increase in the enquiry would be likely to stiffen present prices. The stock of fresh herring is about cleaned up, and with the good enquiry noted the market is in a good state for a fresh supply. Fresh cod and haddock are firm with sales of fair-sized lots at 3c. to 4c., and we hear of no other change to note, the market being on the whole steady. "Goucester, Mass., February 11—"The receipts of frozen herring continue light. As usual at this season only a moderate trade is reported, but stocks are not heavy, and a good Lenten demand is looked for. Quotations are unchanged."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	7 1/2
Granulated.....	7 1/2
Circle A.....	6 3/4
White Extra C.....	6 3/4
Extra Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Yellow C.....	5 to 5 1/2
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	36 to 38
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	41
Demerara.....	40 to 44
Diamond N.....	48
Porto Rico.....	39 to 40
Cienfuegos.....	38
Trinidad.....	39 to 40
Antigua.....	38 to 39
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3 1/2
Hoston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2
Soda.....	6 1/2
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

We repeat our last week's statement with emphasis.

Markets dull; prices easy on all kinds of breadstuffs. The Quebec firm that invested over half a million dollars in Manitoba wheat can only see their profits in the future, if at all. Nothing hopeful in the immediate outlook. The present condition of things shows how short-sighted the wisest business men may be. Everything has been pointing towards an advance in breadstuffs for weeks past, whilst the market to-day is heavier than it has been any time during the crop year. Whilst we are not changing our quotations, we may say that close buyers, with hard cash, can get under them.

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	10.25 to 10.50
" Am. Plate.....	10.75 to 11.25
" Ex. Plate.....	11.50 to 11.75
Pork, Mess, American.....	14.5 to 15.00
" American, clear.....	15.50 to 16.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	13.50 to 14.00
" Prime Mess.....	11.00 to 11.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	11 to 12
" American.....	10 to 11
" Cases.....	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 9
Dut. on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra.....	15.00
No. 1.....	14.00
" 2 large.....	13.00
" 2.....	11.50
" 3 large.....	12.00
" 3.....	12.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	4.50 to 5.00
No. 1, August, Round.....	2.50
" September.....	2.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	4.00 to 4.50
Bay of Islands, Split.....	none
" Round.....	none
ALBACORE, per bbl.....	2.50 to 3.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.40
Bank.....	3.25 to 3.50
Bay.....	3.50 to 3.75
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.25
HAKE.....	2.00
COD.....	1.50
POLLOCK.....	1.50
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	12 1/2
COD OIL A.....	23 to 25

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot. Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive... 4.25 to 4.50. Oxen..... 3.50 to 4.00. Fat Steers, Hefers, light weights... 3.00 to 3.50. Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs... 4.00 to 4.50. Lambs... 2.50 to 3.50.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing) 1 1/2 doz. 5.00
Tall Cans..... 4.50 to 5.00
Flat..... 6.50 to 7.00
Newfoundland Flat Cans..... 6.50 to 7.00

High Grade Patents.....	5.00 to 5.15
Good 90 per cent Patents.....	4.65 to 4.70
Straight Grade.....	4.40 to 4.45
Superior Extra.....	4.40 to 4.45
Good Seconds.....	4.0 to 4.15
Graham Flour.....	4.00 to 4.25
American Supr. Extras, in bond.....	4.15 to 4.25
American 90 per cent, in bond.....	4.50 to 4.60
American Patents, Pillsbury's Best.....	4.40
Oatmeal.....	4.00 to 4.10
" Rolled.....	4.10 to 4.20
Cornmeal, duty paid.....	2.70 to 2.80
Cornmeal, in bond, Boston.....	2.10 to 2.15
Roll'd Wheat.....	5.20
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	16.00 to 16.25
Shorts.....	18.50 to 19.00
Middlings.....	20.10 to 22.00
Cracked Corn including bags.....	26.00 to 26.50
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulse.....	24.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.05
Pot Harley, per barrel.....	4.30 to 4.70
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	38 to 40
P. E. I. Oats.....	38 to 40
Hay per ton.....	11.20

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUIT.

Apples, No. 1, per bbl.....	3.50 to 4.10
Oranges, Jamaica, per bbl, repacked.....	8.00
Lemons, per case.....	5.50 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	5.00
Onions, American, per lb.....	4c.
Dates, boxes, new.....	5 1/2 to 6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11
" small boxes.....	10 to 12
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new.....	5 1/2 to 6
Foxberries.....	8.00
Cranberries, per bbl.....	18.00

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" in Small Tubs.....	22 to 25
" Good, in large tubs.....	20
Store Packed & oversalted.....	14
Canadian Township.....	10 to 20
" Western.....	17
Cheese, Canadian.....	10
" Antigonish.....	10 1/2

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 25
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1.....	5
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	5 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	4 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	4
Cow Hides, No 1.....	4
No 3 Hides, each.....	25
Calf Skins.....	10 15
" Deacons, each.....	10 15
Lambskins.....	15 to 45
Tallow.....	3

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

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m.....	8.00 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles No 1, sawed pine.....	3.00 to 3.25
" No 2, do do.....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.25
Laths, per 1000.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.0 to 4.50
Softwood.....	2.25

THE OLD RED-BRICK HOUSE.

(Continued.)

"Nelly, don't cry! You know you are at home now," whispered Nora.

The words were simple; but they reached the girl's stricken heart. Nelly sat up and pushed back her ruffled hair, looking at Nora through her tears.

The two sisters were so alike that a stranger could scarcely have distinguished them apart; they had the same nut-brown hair, the same large brown eyes.

"Oh, Nora," exclaimed Nelly, with a long-drawn sigh, "I am so glad to be back again! I was so wretched and miserable—the days seemed years—those two dreadful months have seemed longer than my whole life-time! At times I thought it would kill me. Aunt Fanny's long lectures were horrible; and she was always telling me how wicked I was to be so obstinate. Thank goodness, it is over at last! Nora"—lowering her voice—"have you seen him?"

Then Nora told her sister everything—how she had met Jack, and that he was not in the least changed.

The glad light shone once more in Nelly's eyes as she listened; and when Nora had finished, she questioned and cross-questioned her to have the pleasure of hearing it all again and again. But at last Nora had no more to tell; and then Nelly, with her old merry laugh, exclaimed—

"And you have never said one word about Captain Hilliers! How is he, and when am I to see him?"

Nora's cheeks were rosy red as she answered softly—

"Frank is away; but he will be home to-morrow evening."

"And you care for him very much?"

Nora's look was answer enough.

"You will see Captain Hilliers at the ball to-morrow night," she said presently.

"What bail?"

"Nelly, are you dreaming? The ball of the season at Grangewood!"

"Oh, yes—I had forgotten! Is papa going?"

"No; but Mrs. Graham is to take us. I believe it is to be the grandest affair they have given yet."

"I don't care a bit about it!" exclaimed Nelly wearily, growing sad again. "How people change! At one time I should have been wild at the very thought of a dance; now I shouldn't care if I never went to one again. You will have to go alone to-morrow night, Nora; I think I shall stay at home."

"No, you won't! You are tired and out of sorts to-night. Wait till to-morrow; you will think differently then!"

"Indeed I sha'n't," declared Nelly, with a mirthless smile.

"Oh, yes, you will! And now good night—we really must not talk any longer!"

Nelly did change her mind the next day, as Nora had predicted; and the evening found both girls standing in the drawing-room waiting for Mrs. Graham. They were dressed alike, in black and silver with crimson flowers in their hair; and Colonel Despard looked very proud of his two pretty daughters as he handed them into the carriage.

"I wish you were coming, papa," said Nora. "I am sure you would enjoy it."

"No, my dancing-days are over. Come, Daisy, my pet—we must have some fun at home!"

Daisy clapped her hands as the carriage was driven off, and went tripping back to the drawing-room.

"Papa," she said, "they looked like queens—didn't they?"

Colonel Despard drew the child to him and kissed her fondly.

"Heaven grant, my darling, that your bright face may never look so sad as Nelly's this night!"

Captain Hilliers did not arrive at Hilliers Court until late that night, having missed a train, which delayed him two hours. When he did reach his uncle's house, he had a hasty dinner, dressed immediately, and drove off to Grangewood at a reckless pace, thinking of a fair sweet face with lovely brown eyes as he went along the moonlit roads, leaving his uncle, old Mr. Hilliers, sitting placidly over his wine, meditating on his nephew's impetuosity, and thanking his stars that his days of youth and love were over.

Nora sat patiently by her chaperon, waiting for Frank while she watched the dancers gliding by. But she waited in vain, and the ball she had so longed for and looked forward to seemed a very wearisome affair indeed. Nelly was gone—lost to sight in the gay crowd—for Jack Hamilton, the last person whom she had expected to see, had suddenly appeared, with a flush on his young handsome face and his dark eyes bright with excitement. There was a momentary hesitation on Nelly's part; then the old power of his voice and manner prevailed.

"One waltz, Nelly—only one!" he pleaded; and the next moment her hand was on his arm, and, in a strange tumult of sudden happiness, she found herself dancing with Jack Hamilton.

"We sail next week," he whispered. "For ten years! Nelly, am I to go alone?"

She trembled violently. Had they met then only to part? Away from him Nelly was firm and bravely determined not to swerve from the obedience she owed to her father; but in his presence she was powerless, for her eyes betrayed what her lips refused to utter.

"We may never meet again," he said. "I must speak to you to-night."

He led her to a little room off the conservatory where they could talk undisturbed; and there, with all the eloquence at his command, he urged her to marry him in spite of her father's direct command.

"Never without his consent!" sobbed poor Nelly, love and duty struggling for the mastery.

At that moment Captain Hilliers, passing by on his way to the ball-room, happened to glance in the direction of the lovers. He started as though intensely surprised, the calm easy expression on his face giving place to a look of mingled sternness and sorrow. Was that Nora sitting alone with Jack Hamilton, her face hidden in her hands, weeping passionately? His eyes darkened as he looked, the momentary uncertainty deepening into conviction. There was the black-net dress caught-up with silver leaves, which Daisy had shown him.

A hot flush mounted to his forehead as he saw Jack Hamilton bending down with one hand on the girl's shoulder, as he whispered in her ear, while she answered between her sobs—

"Oh Jack, it would be deceiving him so!"

Captain Hilliers, controlling himself with an effort, took a last look at the bowed head with the lamplight shining on the curls of nut-brown hair, on the drooping figure. He moved one step forward, tempted for a moment to confront them, and then changed his mind. Scorning to play the eaves-dropper another moment, he turned away proudly.

Nora was even then watching for him, her eyes growing heavy with disappointment. If he had but taken one step into the ball-room he would have found out his mistake; but he turned back, and a few minutes later was driving furiously along the road leading to Hilliers Court, proceeding at a pace that threatened the destruction of his uncle's favorite grays. The Captain was in no mood however to care for horses' knees just then, feeling as if he almost hated the fair girl who had so wounded him.

He laughed a reckless laugh as he turned in at the wide iron gates and the horses galloped up the avenue.

"I made them go, Burns—didn't I?" he said, tossing the reins to the groom.

But there were no signs of merriment in his eyes as he went up the steps; and ten minutes later he was sitting, pale and stern, writing a last letter to Nora, if a few cold proud lines could be called a letter. There was not a word of reproach or regret in the brief farewell that was to wound so deeply the girl he loved. It simply stated that he wished the engagement to be broken off—nothing more. Captain Hilliers felt hurt, and he was angry enough to do or say anything; but he felt he could not trust himself to stand face to face with Nora and speak coldly and calmly. She had jilted him; but—he raised his proud resolute face—she should never have the satisfaction of knowing the pain he suffered.

While Captain Hilliers was writing his first and last love letter, Nelly, the innocent cause of all this mischief, was driving home from the ball very happy and silent; and Nora, tired and sadly disappointed, was inclined to be cross, and determined to scold Frank well on the morrow.

Daisy sat at her lessons the next morning, bending patiently and laboriously over a copy-book, her curls hanging over her shoulders, her fingers smeared with ink.

Nora sat beside her, occasionally giving directions; but the lessons occupied only a very small part of her attention that morning, and her eyes were often turned towards the window in the hope of catching sight of a well known figure.

Presently the door opened and the note that Captain Hilliers had written on the preceding night was handed in. Nora read it through almost without taking in the sense of the few words it contained; then a mist seemed to rise before her eyes and blot out the two or three lines that appeared to be scorching her brain. The truth was plain enough now. She rose from her chair deathly pale, and steadying herself with one hand on the table, she looked down at the wondering upturned face of Daisy.

"Go on with your copy, dear," she said quite calmly. "I will be down presently."

An hour passed by, but Nora did not return; so Daisy, tired of waiting for her, resolved to have a romp with the dogs. After a time Nelly came in.

"Where is Nora?" she asked.

"Up-stairs," replied Daisy. "A letter came for her, and she went away long ago."

At two o'clock the luncheon-bell rang; but no Nora appeared; and when Nellie went up-stairs she found her sister's bed-room door locked; and, to all her entreaties to open it, Nora, in a half stifled voice, pleaded a headache and begged to be left alone.

The short wintry afternoon drew to a close, the curtains were drawn, and tea was served; but still Nora remained in her own room.

Nelly crept up once, and, listening, heard the sound of weeping from within; and then Daisy took up a cup of tea and pleaded through the key-hole for admittance. But Nora told the child to go away; she did not want anything—only to be allowed to remain undisturbed.

Eight o'clock came, and Daisy went up-stairs to bed with Nelly, then the locked door was opened, and Nora appeared, looking very pale and ill, with dark rings round her eyes. What she went through that day none ever knew; but in all her after-life she never forgot what passed within her own heart during those long hours of solitude, when, locked in her own room, she had looked her grief straight in the face, and tried in a few short hours to crush the love that was part of her life.

Colonel Despard was sitting alone when the door opened and Nora came in softly.

"Nora, my darling child, what is it?" inquired the old soldier tenderly. The girl did not answer for a little while; then, with her head on his

shoulder and her arms clasped tightly around his neck, she whispered, so low that he could hardly catch the words—

"Papa, you will have me with you always now!"

Something in her voice and manner told him what had happened.

"Tell me the reason, Nora!" he said sternly. "What has changed you?"

"He wished our engagement to be broken off," he said, in a low tremulous tone. "I suppose he was tired of me. Oh, papa, do not ask me any more!"

Nora had knelt down at her father's feet, hiding her tear stained face from him. She had loved Frank well; and now she shrank and quivered as with pain when her father, in his just indignation, used hard and bitter words against the man whose presence had made life so sweet a thing to her.

"Would to Heaven he had died," exclaimed Colonel Despard passionately. "before he came here to break my child's heart!"

Nora raised her head and looked up bravely through her tears.

"My heart will not break, papa. My trouble will be hard at first; but I shall soon get over it."

But as the girl spoke, she seemed to realize more fully than ever the utterly hopeless and miserable future hers would be; and she burst into wild and bitter weeping that filled her father's heart with anger and pity—anger against the man who had made his child so wretched, and pity for the weeping girl at his feet.

"My poor darling!" he whispered, petting and comforting her as he might have petted and comforted Daisy.

"Oh, papa, don't!" sobbed Nora. "Don't pity me; I can't bear it yet!" Then, raising her eyes to his face—I think I will go to bed now—I am very tired. And will you tell Nelly, papa, and ask her not to say anything to me about—about him? I can bear it best by myself!"

Captain Hilliers, who had no interest in Hilliers Court now, took an abrupt farewell of his uncle with the excuse that his leave was up and he must rejoin his regiment. Early the next morning he drove for the last time through the little village on his way to catch the first train, and took a last long look at the old red-brick house and up at the closed window of Nora's room. Had he known that her weary head was tossing restlessly on the pillow after a sleepless night, his last glance would not have been so cold and stern; but, as he looked up, he saw only the closed windows and the house standing out clearly in the gray dawn of the frosty November morning.

As the Captain leaned back in the railway-carriage and wrapped his rug around him, he almost wished he had made up his mind to see Nora once again. Then he lighted a cigar and strove to banish her memory from his mind; but the more he tried to do so, the more his thoughts went back to her.

His fellow-traveller, after several vain attempts to enter into conversation, retired from the attack when Captain Hilliers glared savagely at him in a way that quite alarmed the talkative young man. He could not help wondering who the handsome sulky fellow could be who lay with his arms folded and a frown on his brow.

Captain Hilliers cared little what anyone thought; he had very good reason to sulk if he chose; and sulk he did to his heart's content. Angry with himself for caring about a girl who had cast him off so lightly, he one minute vowed that he would go back by the next train and show Nora he did not care; but the next he could not quite make up his mind to go to Hilliers Court again—and so he finally resolved to keep away.

After that first day of passionate grief, Nora hid her trouble in her own heart. None knew more keenly than she did now what it was to have loved and lost, though she turned a bright face to the world and went through her daily life bravely and patiently; but her heart was often weary and sad—she was no longer the gay, high-spirited Nora of old.

Colonel Despard said little; but, when he looked at his daughter, his face hardened, and, though he respected her wishes and suppressed his passionate upbraidings, he would have liked to lay a whip about Captain Hillier's broad shoulders. He never spoke of the past to Nora now; his manner was a little kinder, a little more tender—that was all.

It was yet early dawn on a dark and dismal morning when Nora's door was cautiously opened and Nelly stole in softly. Nora was asleep with one hand under her cheek, the sad look on her face was gone. Perhaps she was dreaming of the happy past. Nelly stood for a few moments watching her sister; then she whispered—

"Nora, I have something to say to you."

Nora's brown eyes opened in an instant.

"Has anything happened?" she asked anxiously. "What o'clock is it?"

"Half-past six. Oh, Nora, what will you think when I tell you?"—and Nelly began to cry, hiding her face on Nora's pillow. But at last she checked her tears and said abruptly, "I am going to be married to-day."

"Going to be married! Nelly, are you mad?"

"I think I must be"—with a dreary attempt at a smile. "But it is quite true; Jack wouldn't go without me. Oh, do you think papa will be dreadfully angry?"

"Nelly, it is very wrong—no good can come of it?"

"Oh, but, if we care for each other and don't mind being poor, there can be no harm in it! Nora, I couldn't let him go away for ten years. He said if I loved him I ought to trust him and go to the world's end if he wished. We are to meet at the Church this morning; and I want you to tell papa when I am gone, and try to make the best of it, Nora darling, for my sake."

(To be Continued.)

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PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The members of parliament have now settled down into their sessional harness and a goodly amount of work is being done. It is proposed to enact legislation which will protect railway laborers and enable them to have a first lien upon all monies received by contractors. This is but justice to the man who earns their bread by the sweat of their brows. An agitation is being made against the use of purse seines in mackerel fishing, it being claimed that the continued use of these seines will destroy the fisheries. Opinions differ upon this question, but the weight of evidence is on the side of those who would abolish the seine. It is claimed that our Canadian markets are being glutted with American pork and beef, and it is proposed to raise the tariff wall so as to prevent the product of the ox and hog reared south of the boundary line coming in competition with home production. A law is being enacted which will enable the authorities to use the lash in the punishment of certain abominable crimes. The lash is found to be a more powerful deterrent than fines or imprisonment. Marcus Smith, the Government engineer, has been sent to Nova Scotia to investigate the merits of the prospective routes of the Hants Central and Stewiacke Valley railways. His report will probably decide which company is to get the subsidy. The British Columbians are agitating for the establishment of a Canadian mint. The agitation is all right enough, but our Nova Scotian representatives must be on the *qui vive* and see to it that the mint is located in Halifax. The opposition are picking holes in the Franchise Act, but for aught that they will accomplish it is love's labor lost. The *Modus Vivendi*, under which American fishing vessels obtained licenses, will expire to-morrow, and with it go the rights obtained by foreign fishermen in Canadian waters. Just what the next move on the fish board is to be is impossible to predict, but the game is a friendly one, and check-mating is the object on either side. The promoters of the railway to be constructed from Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay, are endeavoring to secure a Government guarantee to their bonds. Government guarantees always insure the sale of railway bonds, but why should this railway be favored more than the Nova Scotia Central or the Hants Central railway? Favoritism in guarantees is shortsighted. A few indescreet cattle dealers are endeavoring to arrange for the export of American live stock from Canadian ports. This will not do. Canadian shippers have privileges in British ports which would cease were such a suicidal policy adopted. A 92 page pamphlet bearing upon the herring fisheries has been laid upon the table, and it is understood that a limited number of copies are to be circulated in the Dominion. Experience teaches, and our people should not cling to present methods if data can be given to prove them ill-advised and uneconomical. The short line to New Glasgow is to be opened up next summer, but as yet the affairs of the contractors have not been fully adjusted. Owing to the fact that the post master of Crow's Harbor, Guys-boro County, is serving a term in jail for smuggling, a more faithful official is to step into his shoes. At present a rebate of duty is allowed to distillers of whiskey upon imported corn used in the manufacture of whiskey for export. This rebate the opposition characterizes as favoritism, and they have endeavored to have it extended to all classes of manufacturers and producers or have it abolished altogether. The Government were opposed to the abolition of this rebate, and the house has sustained the Government's view of the question. In Quebec the officials of the Vice-Admiralty Court are paid out of the Dominion treasury, and efforts are now being made to have Halifax and St. John Vice-Admiralty Courts placed upon the same footing. This is but fair play. Sir John Macdonald announced that several tariff changes were contemplated, and hence the interest in Mr. Foster's coming budget speech has been greatly quickened.

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MINING.

This year should prove a notable one in the advancement of the mining interests of the Province. For reasons hard to understand, our great mineral resources have for years remained only partially developed, while remote and almost inaccessible regions have attracted the best mining talent, and, through the investigation and reports that followed, capital has flowed in, turning dreary wildernesses into thorough mining centres. Perhaps the great drawback here has been the failure to secure the services of noted mining engineers in reporting on our resources. We are willing to admit that many of these men are mere quacks in their profession, and to candidly say that we have much more faith in the ability of our own mining engineers and experts. But at the same time we have seen it demonstrated time and time again that if capital from London or the United States is to be obtained it can only be through the favorable reports of some noted mining engineers. No matter upon what shallow foundations these men have established reputations, they certainly have great influence, and their advice and their's only loosens the purse strings of capitalists. Some very noted men in the United States have had their attention drawn to the mineral resources of our Province through the two meetings of the *American Institute of Mining Engineers* held in the Dominion, and also through the able papers read at these meetings by the rising engineers who are now conducting mining operations here, and as a result a flood of light has been poured upon these resources, and the capital required to develop them is now obtainable. This favorable state of affairs is largely due to the energy and ability of one man, we refer to the Deputy Commissioner and Inspector of mines, who has found time while faithfully fulfilling the arduous duties of his dual offices to write a large number of papers on our mineral resources, which have attracted the attention of scientific men on both sides of the water.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal* in its last issue contains the full statement of Mr. I. J. Ritchie, made before the Ways and Means Committee in Washington, on the question of the free importation of ores from Canada. To summarize, Mr. Ritchie's main argument seemed to be that the Canadian Copper Company and the Anglo-American Iron Company are two corporations organized under the laws of Ohio and doing business in Ontario, Canada. They now have large smelting works in Canada, and are shipping their product, which consists of nickel and copper matte, the iron and sulphur being wasted, to the refiners in Great Britain and Germany. The Dominion Government treats them with every consideration, remitting the duty on the *American machinery* sent to the mines, and also remitting the duty on the *coke used for fuel*. It also offers quite a large bonus per ton for the manufacture of iron and steel from this material. To use Mr. Ritchie's own words: "Every stockholder in these companies is a citizen of the state of Ohio. Every dollar invested in them is Ohio capital, and in making this request" (to admit their ores free of duty,) "we only ask that you treat your own citizens as liberally as the Canadian Government has treated foreigners who are American citizens." But in spite of mining machinery duty free, coke the same, and the liberal treatment of the Government, Mr. Ritchie is not contented, and the reason is that the natural gas in the neighborhood of Findlay, Ohio, is so admirably adapted to the manufacture and treatment of these ores, "and especially of our metals, that we are seriously contemplating bringing all our ores to that place to be melted. But we can only do this on condition that our own Government shall admit them all free of duty—every part and constituent of them." If Mr. Ritchie only succeeds in having the duty removed he will at once transfer the works over the border, and the Dominion will be the loser. It is in this way that Mr. Ritchie proposes to reward the liberality of the Canadian Government! Truly the advocates in the United States for the removal of duties on the raw material are most disinterested!

The petition to Congress from the proprietors of iron and steel working establishments in New England is also so evidently drawn with a desire to be mutually beneficial to the New England States and Canada that we should hasten to meet them half way, or more than half way, and sacrifice our coal and iron industries by removing the tariff on these minerals. It would be so brotherly, you know! But the resolution speaks for itself, and is as follows:—"The undersigned, proprietors or managers of iron-working establishments in New England, being members of all parties, and believing that in the adjustment of the tariff a careful regard should be had to the rights and interests of all sections and of all the people; that the local interests of each section should be carefully watched by its delegates in Congress, and that, in order to be fully informed, such delegates must necessarily depend largely upon information furnished by their constituents, do hereby respectfully unite in calling your attention to the condition of the iron and steel working interests in New England, and to the effect of this condition upon the general interests of this section of our common country as fully set forth in a statement prefixed hereto. And, in view of the approaching revision of the tariff laws, we further unite in the request that you will insist upon the incorporation of the following provisions in any revised tariff law that shall be enacted: *First*—That iron ore, coal and coke shall be put upon the free list, as they were before the war. *Second*—That the duty upon pig iron and scrap steel, which prevailed immediately before the war, be restored, to wit, a duty of 24 per cent. ad valorem.

In Mr. Ritchie's statement before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington, to the effect that the United States machinery and coke used by the Sudbury Company were admitted free of duty, true? If so, why did the Government refuse to remit the duty on machinery imported by the British American Smelting Company, and what has become of the protective duty on our bituminous coal and its products? Our members of Parliament should inquire into the matter.

MONTAGUE, FEB. 10th, 1890.

To the Editor of The Critic:

In a former letter I announced that the celebrated New Albion or Annand Mine was booming, and I have now the pleasure of stating that it still keeps it up. To-day there was taken to the city a brick of gold weighing 363 ounces. This shows what a famous mine it is, when it is remembered that this fine brick was extracted from the solid rock in January, and is the result of the work of men and boys numbering, all told, 25. This proves the perfect management of the mine, as not a man or boy is employed until he is needed. Now in straightening a tunnel going west near the bottom of No. 1 or the main shaft, after only a short distance had been tunnelled, splendid gold bearing quartz has been struck. Here they have over 90 feet in height by probably 400 feet in length of vein matter to take down before No. 4 or bonanza shaft is reached. This taken in connection with the fact that work on the property west of No. 5 shaft is merely started on, will give some idea of the great wealth to be extracted from the mine in the future.

The Rose Mine, after a good deal of dead work which could not be avoided, is now showing up well. No. 2 shaft had to be re-timbered almost from top to bottom, but now that this work has been completed the mine will soon again come to the front. **OBSERVER.**

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. D. Touquoy has again been in the city, the happy possessor of a very handsome gold bar weighing in this instance 70 ounces and worth about \$1400

Our Nova Scotia representatives should be on the alert or British Columbia will secure the mint, and then what will become of the gold miners' scheme for the establishment of a Government assay office in this Province? The following extract from an exchange explains the danger:—"Hon. Mr. McInnis, the blue nose representative from British Columbia, is agitating for Canada to have a mint and do our own coinage, and will bring the matter up in the senate next week in the shape of a resolution that: In view of the large production and exportation of gold and silver, the increasing population, the high financial standing and commercial importance of Canada, it is both desirable and expedient that the Government should pass a coinage act and establish a mint."

Mr. Charles Keddy, an owner of land at New Ross, discovered a vein of molybdenum on his property, which is reported to be from 25 to 40 feet wide. Mr. Leckie has offered to negotiate the sale of the mine to an English syndicate. There is a run of the same mineral on the land of Doctor Ternan, on the Hammonds Plain road near Halifax.

The report of the last monthly meeting of the Institute of Natural Science is held over until next week.

Queens County items from the Gold Hunter:—

NORTH BROOKFIELD—Things are kept moving at the mine. They are at work now on what is known as the Nelson lead. The quartz is conveyed to the mill on a tramway twenty-five feet from the ground. A shaft house has just been erected that looks like a lighthouse. The men who are hauling cordwood are about discouraged, as they cannot do much without snow. The last clean-up resulted in something like 240 ounces. Business is being carried on slowly but very surely in this district. These works are now probably the most complete and convenient of any in the county.

MOLEGA.—The outlook at the Caledonia Mine is very good and constantly improving. The South lead has already proved itself remarkable. It has been opened by six shafts for eleven hundred feet, the greatest depth being 47 feet and the least 15 feet. The lead is five inches in width, with a working belt of slate 3 feet wide. At every point where the lead has been cut it has shown well in free gold. Superintendent Harlow has in his office hundreds of pounds of quartz from this vein showing good enough to suit the most extravagant demands. No richer quartz has been found in Molega in a lead of that thickness. There are signs of gold as large as acorns, and all this display has not been found by "hunting for sights." Not a rock has been broken for that purpose. There are 300 tons of quartz from this lead ready for crushing, and when that is done it can hardly fail to show that this lead is a profitable mine in itself. It will be very interesting to watch the further development of this lead along the line of its outcrop and note how much further it continues to be gold-bearing. The Caledonia people have a substantial 10 stamp mill almost ready for operation, and if the first brick is not a good one then all good indications must count for little. This property has been but partially prospected and further development will undoubtedly result in showing other fine leads. The whole plant of engines, boilers and hoists is first class.

At the Parker-Douglas Mine, adjoining the Caledonia, everything is in an active condition. Last week a new battery of five stamps was put in operation, making ten in all, and ten more will be ready for work in the course of a month or thereabouts. The mine is under the superintendence of Mr. Roderick McLaul, who has at the McGuire Mine in Whiteburn shown himself to the people of this region as a competent man for such a place. Two new leads have been opened to the southwest of the mill, and they are making a good show of free gold. It is not expected by those who best know the Parker-Douglas Mine that it will yield a great deal of rich ore, but that it can produce a great deal of pay ore may be set down as certain; and after all it is this class of mines that pay the best in the long run.

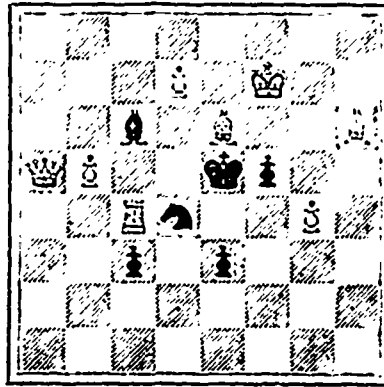
Mr. Gilbert Parker, President of the Company, is now at the mine, and will remain there for a few weeks. He will spare no pains to place the mine on a profitable basis.

CHESS.

Solution of problem No. 5, Q to K3 Solved by C. W. L. and J. W. Wallace.

Corrected PROBLEM No. 6.

By J. W. Wallace, Wolfville, N. S. BLACK 6 pieces.

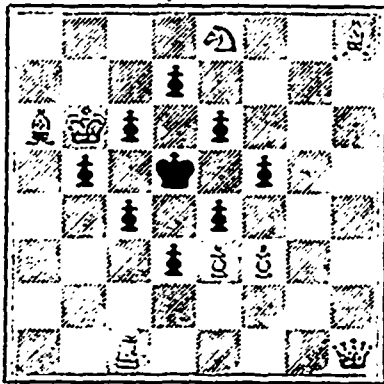


WHITE 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves

PROBLEM No. 7.

By John Keeble, Norwich, England. BLACK 9 pieces



WHITE 8 pieces

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 8.

Sixth game of the Havana match, played January 11, 1890.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENCE.

WHITE BLACK

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| Gunsberg. | Tschigorin. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | Kt to B3 |
| 3 B to B4 | Kt to B3 |
| 4 Castles | Kt takes P |
| 5 P to Q4 | |

This should precede Castling, v. Black's reply.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 6 B to QKt5 | P to Q4! |
| 7 P takes P. | B to Q2 |
| 8 B takes Kt. | 7 Kt takes P, B to Q2 |
| 9 P to KB3 | 8 B takes Kt, P takes B |
| 10 P takes B | 9 P to KB3, Kt to B3. |
| 11 P to QKt3 | 10 R to K sq ch., B to K2. |
| | 11 Q to K2, P to QB4. 12 B to B4, |
| | with some attack |
| | 7 B takes Kt |
| | 8 Kt takes P |
| | 9 P to KB3 |
| | 10 P takes B |
| | 11 P to QKt3 |

Containing a snare, for if Black Castles, 12 B to R3 Q to K2. 13 Q to Q4, Kt to K3. 14 B takes Q, Kt takes Q. 15 B takes R, Kt takes P. 16 B to B5, Kt takes R. 17 Kt to R3. Kt to K3

12 P to KB4 If 12 B to R3, Kt to B5 turns the tables.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 13 B to R3 | P to KB4! |
| 14 Kt to Q2 | Q to R5 |
| 15 P to Kt3 | P to KR4 |
| 16 K to Kt2 | Q to Kt5 |
| 17 P to R3 | P to B4 |
| 18 K to R2 | Q to Kt3 |
| | Castles QR |

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 19 P to R4 | B to B3 |
| 20 Kt to B3 | B to Kt2 |
| 21 Q to Q2 | P to Q5 |
| 22 Kt to K sq | Q to K sq |
| 23 Kt to Q3 | Q to B3 |
| 24 R to B2 | Q to Rkt sq |
| 25 QR to KB sq | R to R3 |
| 26 Q to R5 | Q to Kt3 |
| 27 Q to K sq | |

As answer to the critics who talk of this as a "drawing match"—Gunsberg is evidently trying to work up an attack on the Black King by degrees.

28 P to B4 R to Kt3 R to Kt5

For the last 15 moves Tschigorin has been accumulating position by wonderfully fine play.

29 B to B sq. To prevent P to Kt4 at once or presently.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 30 R to Kt sq | Q to B3 |
| 31 R to QKt2 | R to R sq |
| 32 Kt to B2 | Q to B6 |
| 33 Kt takes R? | P to KKt4 |
| | RP takes Kt |

And the report says: "Tschigorin won." He threatens mate in two moves, which can be averted by 34 Q to B sq, but Black's position is worth more than the exchange—*Quebec Chronicle.*

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1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
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30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
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**DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY
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HE RODE TO WIN.

"I did not know that you had so much poetry in your composition," observed Mrs. Anstruther, languidly.
 Leila Marsden arranged the delicate lace at her wrist with an air of abstraction. "He is very good looking and he rides splendidly," she said, "and he—er—he does love me to distraction, you know."
 "As many others probably will do before your time is over, my dear; but that has nothing to do with the case. You must get married, and Temple is just the man for you. As for the other one, he'll get over it in time; they always do. You are surely not going to trouble your silly little head about him?"
 Miss Marsden rose and walked across the room to the veranda. "I'll think about it," she said, half turning in the doorway to glance back at her sister. "I'll think about it, and I'll make up my mind this evening. There! I can't promise you more than that, can I, Rose? You are satisfied, aren't you?"
 "Yes, I am satisfied," replied Mrs. Anstruther; and, as she paced through the long afternoon that followed, she allowed her sister to figure very prominently in her dreams as the wife of Maj. Temple Arburton of the Hussars and future baronet.
 Sizerabad is famous for its pretty girls; but prettiest and most striking of all was Leila Marsden at the race hall that night. "Race ball" is, perhaps, too big a term to be properly applied to it; but the arrival of a couple of regiments on their way to the frontier had stirred up Sizerabad to sports on three days of the week, the race hall intervening.
 "You'll come down to see the finish to-morrow, Miss Marsden?" asked Tommy Campbell, the wit of Sizerabad, as he strolled up to Leila that evening and asked her for a dance. "There's the cup race coming off, you know, and the ladies' handicap, and the race Willoughby rides to win—the one with the lady's prize."
 "What do you mean?" asked Leila, laughing.
 "He means the ladies' prize race," said Maj. Arburton, standing close behind her, and glowering at Campbell over her shoulder.
 "And is Mr. Willoughby quite likely to win?" asked Leila, somewhat indifferently.
 "The betting is all on him; but he's got a ticklish mount, and I don't like that left hand corner of the course. With a pulling horse, and a vicious brute into the bargain, you stand a rare chance of jumping the hedge and disappearing down the precipice. Can't imagine why they don't arrange things better in this outlandish land; but then I have never seen the advantages of India. Beg your pardon, Miss Marsden, didn't mean a pun." And he disappeared among the dancers with a comical look on his face, while Leila laughed forcedly and turned to her partner.
 "How odd he is!" she said. "By the way, what horse is Mr. Willoughby going to ride to-morrow in the ladies' race?"
 "One of mine—M-z-z-z-z. You seem to take a great interest in that fellow Willoughby" [Jealously].
 "Not at all. He is rather a friend of my sister's," replied Leila, carelessly. "Are not you going to ride in this interesting race, Maj. Arburton?"
 "If you wish it, (very tenderly), and if my weight will allow of it." (Doubtfully.)
 The mixed sentiment jarred on Leila; but he was rich, in a good regiment, with excellent prospects. What mattered it that he was far beyond 30, and no longer so slim as he had been? It was a good match for a penniless girl, and she had no choice; and so, long before the evening was over, people were whispering together concerning Miss Marsden and M. J. Arburton, and a report flew about that he had proposed and been accepted.
 The truth or otherwise of such statements was not to be read on Leila's face. To all outward observance she was as calm and haughty and beautiful as ever. None knew that she looked at her programme over and over again to make sure that there was no mistake, and that the initials "C. C. W." scrawled against the fifteenth valse made her await that dance with a sickening heart.
 It came at last. The band struck up the strains of a well known valse, the room began to fill, and presently Leila Marsden, with paler cheeks than usual and a strange beating of the heart, was floating round with Charlie Willoughby as partner.
 "Shall we sit the rest out?" he asked, when they paused at length.
 Leila bent her head in assent, and they passed out of the room on to the long low veranda, somewhat to the dismay of her sister, who had watched them eagerly while together. The moonlight threw the girl's pale face and tall slight figure into strong relief against the dark veranda background. Charlie Willoughby leant against a pillar overrun with creeper, and looked at her fixedly. He made no excuse for himself, nor did he break the silence between them. His eyes searched her face as though he would read there what he dared not trust himself to hear.
 Presently Leila spoke. Her voice sounded faint and far away even to herself. "I hear," she said pleadingly, "that you are going to ride a very vicious horse to-morrow in the ladies' prize race. Please don't ride it; please do not?"
 "And I hear that you are engaged to marry Maj. Arburton," (without the slightest reference to her appeal). "Is that true, Leila, or is it not?"
 She looked down and traced a little pattern on the stone floor with her foot.
 "Is it true, or is it not?" he repeated fiercely.
 She lifted her eyes to his, and saw there the passion which trembled in his voice.
 "Don't be angry; oh, do not!" she cried, putting up her hand with a deprecating gesture; "they made me do it. I am a burden to my sister, you

know ; and I couldn't stand it any longer ; and he is not so bad ; but I love you the best—oh, so much the best ! You know it ; only I—I—I am so miserable."

"Doubtless," he said gravely, never for an instant removing his eyes from the fair piteous face ; "so am I—very miserable ; so have I been for the past month ; but my misery doesn't seem to touch you much. So you are going to marry this Crossus, this elderly, future baronet, and throw me over quite, are you, Leila ?"

She twisted and untwisted her hands nervously, but made no reply.

"And you are good enough to take sufficient interest in me to wish me not to break my neck to-morrow ?"

She was still silent.

"Very good. Then listen to me. I ride to-morrow, and I ride to win, and you are to be the prize. Yes, you—do not look so startled—you. I ride to win, or I ride to—Never mind that part of the business. If I win I shall consider you mine in spite of all the Maj Arburtons in the world. If not—do you understand the alternative, Leila ?"

She bent her head. Could she avoid understanding it ?

"It lies with you," he went on steadily. "You know my horse, you know the race course, you know me. If to-morrow before starting you bid me ride to win, very good ; if not—The music has begun again. Shall I take you back to your elderly, future baronet ?"

"My dear Leila, what nonsense !" cried Mrs. Anstruthers. "Rub your cheeks, child, and drink this wine. You look as white as a ghost, and about as unhappy. Not go to the races ! You will have everyone saying it is all off again just as it is all on. It is too aggravating of you, really."

It was the day following the ball. Leila, in her sister's room, was utterly refusing to accompany her to the race course, and equally positive in her refusal to see Maj Arburton.

"I know what it is," Mrs. Anstruther went on angrily ; "that boy has been talking nonsense to you. It was too foolish of you to give him a dance last night. If I had known of it I should have taken you home, most certainly."

"He did not talk nonsense, and he is not foolish, nor is he a boy," cried Leila vehemently ; and then she gave way and relapsed into copious weeping.

"At any rate he is only a sub-lieutenant, and cannot possibly have more than five hundred a year. And what is more, he doesn't mean it seriously with you. If you throw over Maj Arburton now you will be throwing him over for a mere shadow. Everybody knows what a flirt Charlie Willoughby is. He makes love to every girl he meets."

"That isn't true !" exclaimed Leila, with an effort at drying her tears.

"H'm ! how about Fanny Hope and one or two others I could mention ?" Silence. "And how about his debts ?" Silence. "And his gambling—and that actress, and —"

Leila sprang to her feet. "I won't listen any more !" she cried. "I do care for him, and I hate Maj Arburton, and I won't marry him, and I will not go to the races to day."

Mrs. Anstruther grew pale. She felt her last chance was going. "Then I shall have to remind you," she said sternly, "that I cannot support all my brothers and sisters all their lives. I did my best for Neil, and I am doing my best for you. You seem to forget that I have children of my own to be brought up. I counted on your marrying as soon as possible. I did not count on your throwing up a reasonable chance."

It was cruel, but it had its effect. Leila turned very white, then she moved to the door. "I will go with you," she said, scarcely above a whisper.

The ladies' prize race was the next on the programme. Considerable excitement prevailed among the fair sex as to who would win it. Leila alone sat calm and unmoved among the spectators. She did not seem to hear or see anything till suddenly there was a little stir and bustle, and murmurs of "Of course he'll win ;" "He's sure of the race ;" "I feel inclined to congratulate you already, Mr. Willoughby ; you look so like winning," etc.

The hero of the race took little notice of such like remarks. He made his way to Leila and bent low over her.

"Which is it to be ?" he asked.

For an instant earth and sky reeled round her, then her brain cleared, and she saw his face, resolute, handsome, desperate. She hesitated for one instant, then she spoke :

"Ride to win."

The words were so low he could scarcely hear them, but when he turned away there was a smile in his eyes.

The horses and their riders were drawn up in a line. Leila strained her eyes to watch every movement of black and white, Mr. Willoughby's color. Mazepa fidgeted and caught at the bit. There was some little delay, then the flag dropped ; they were off. At first breathless silence, then growing excitement. The course was a small one, and the race was to be run twice round.

Maj Arburton, who had not taken part in it, uttered a "Thank God !" as Mazepa passed the dangerous corner in safety for the first time. "Blue's to the front ; no, yellow's pushing up ; no, that's Meldon. Stick to it, Meldon. Willoughby's passed him. By jove ! he's got his work cut out for him with that horse. Now they're neck and neck. Good race. No, Willoughby's gaining ; no, Meldon ; no—by heaven !"

A scream from one of the ladies, a general consternation in the grand stand, a sudden cessation of interest in the race. Charlie Willoughby rode to win, but the providence he had dared revenged itself on him. Mazepa had forced the bit between his teeth, shied away from the course and, leaping the frail protection of a hedge, which separated it from the side of the hill, had disappeared with his rider.

"It was a narrow shave, and no mistake," said Charlie Willoughby, going over the story for the hundredth time with his wife the second month of their marriage.

"But the best part of it all was when I knelt down beside you and would not leave you," laughed Leila. "I shall never forget Maj Arburton's face, nor his words next day, when he told me all was over between us, and that the best thing I could do, after having made such an exhibition of myself, was to marry that 'young puppy.'"

"No," said her husband tenderly ; "the best part of it all was that I rode to win, and that I did win—what I most wanted—my wife."

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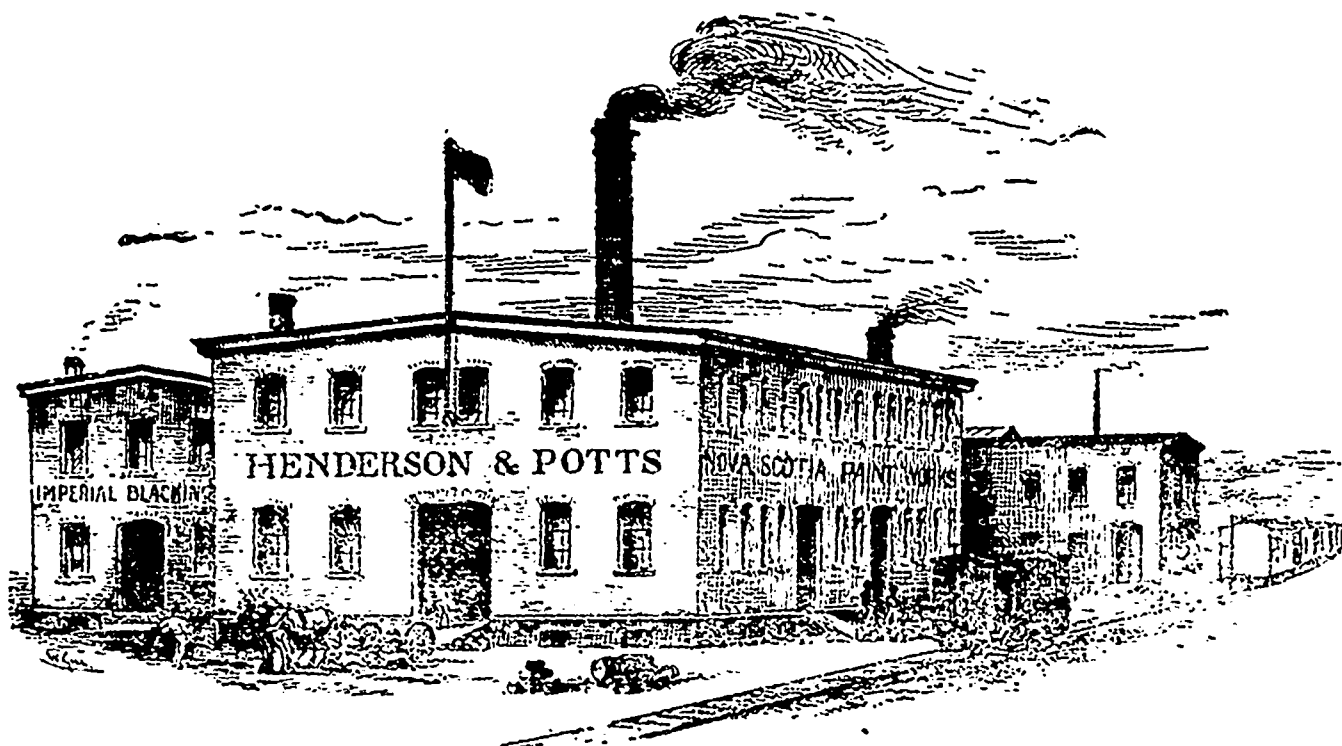
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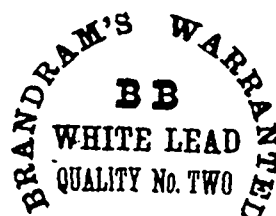
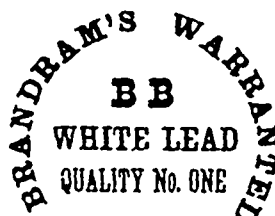
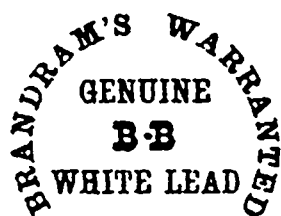
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