

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Page 9 is incorrectly numbered p. 8.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 21, 1888.

{ VOL. 5
No. 51

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	1, 2
CONTINUED.	
Poetry—To Christmas	6
City Chimes	7, 8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	3
News of the Week	4, 5, 6
Poetry—Reveille	6, 7
Christmas	6, 7
Industrial Notes	7, 8
Commercial	8, 9
Market Quotations	9, 10
Serial—Jessica's Choice	10, 11
Mining	12, 13
Homo and Farm	14
Chess	16
Draughts—Checkers	16

THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our issue of to-day happens to fall on the winter solstice, generally, though not with absolute accuracy, considered the shortest day of the year. It is well known to students that early Christianity adapted its seasons and festivals to the Solar Myth, which then so largely dominated the existing religions. This allegory postulated the death of the Sun at his lowest attitude and weakest state, and the doubt of his devotees as to his resurrection. On account of this doubt, the 21st was assigned to St. Thomas, whose incredulity impressed itself strongly on the primitive Christian Church.

The New York Tribune has a great deal of nonsense written to it by its English correspondent. It may indeed be assumed that sober fact would but ill-suit the jaded sensational taste of the American tail-twister. The Tribune correspondent presumes (either stupidly or deliberately—probably the latter) that Home Rule for Scotland or Ireland implies the complete separation of those kingdoms from the rest of Great Britain, and is delighted to write, "influences at work to break up the British Empire multiply rapidly." The idea of Federation does not seem to have occurred to this wisacre!

There was a meeting of the City Council on Friday, distinguished by the usual disreputable bandying of personalities. Members of the council seem not to know their own powers, or to have any definite rules of procedure, and they certainly do not know how to behave with the ordinary courtesies of debate, or even with common decency towards each other. Why do not municipal councils adopt the indirect mode of personal allusion ("the member for so and so," or, in their case, "the alderman for such a ward,") in vogue in Legislative assemblies. The adoption of such a rule of procedure would in some degree tend to mitigate the vulgarity of direct personal implication.

It is not generally known that *Undine*, *The Magic Ring*, *Aslauga's Knight*, and *Sintram*, were looked upon by Fouqué as a series representing the four seasons in the order named, *Undine* being Spring, the richness and warmth of *The Magic Ring* suggesting Summer, while the appropriateness of *Sintram* to Winter strikes every reader of its weird and ice-bound pages. *Aslauga's Knight* is a wilder stretch of chivalrous transcendentalism, appropriate enough to Autumn, but of less clear and definite appeal to the heart than the others, and it will never be so great a favorite. There is another beautiful knightly story of Fouqué's, as little generally known as *The Magic Ring*, called *Minstrel Love*, which has great beauties for those who are not too stolid and matter-of-fact to appreciate a tale of wild romance into which is infused the very spirit of piety, delicacy and purity.

Dr. Nansen, who has recently performed the unprecedented feat of crossing Greenland on snow shoes, has, it appears, the christian name of Frithiof. Now Frithiof is the hero of a Norse Saga, of gigantic power and noble character, something like the famous Siegfried of the Niebelungen Lied, and the name would seem to be particularly well suited to Dr. Nansen, who is a champion snow-shoer and skater, and a man of great physical powers and personal attractions. But what we wish to point out is that "Frithiof's Saga" is one of the most captivating of heroic poems, and ought to be got up in the "Christmas present" style. Stevens' translation from the Swedish of Bislup Tegnier, though very charming, is, here and there, decidedly faulty, but Professor Roberts speaks highly of a newer one, (Molcomb's) which when we have seen we shall take occasion to notice. We fancy this exquisite epic is not half so well known as it should be.

Archbishop O'Brien, during a recent visit to Baltimore, New York, Boston and other points, found himself astonished at the ignorance prevailing with regard to things Canadian. They had no intelligent idea of our mode of government, and seemed to imagine that we were governed direct from London. Some imagined that English goods were imported free, some that Halifax harbor was blocked with ice in winter, and looked incredulous when His Grace told them that he had seen more ice in New York harbor than he had ever seen in Halifax. It was with difficulty that the patriotic Prelate could make them comprehend that the C. P. R. spanned the continent without connection with American lines, or that Canadians could desire anything but annexation. The thanks of every loyal Canadian are due to the public-spirited Archbishop, whose position gives weight to his refutation of the misapprehensions our disaffected press has done so much to foster.

The Missing-Link in the chain of railway communication between Halifax and Yarmouth neutralizes the advantages which ought to be derived to the Province at large, and to its metropolis in particular, from the Western Railroad system, and throws the trade of the western counties into St. John. The Dominion and Local Governments have been both to blame in the matter, the question having been more than once made the bone of political contention. It is now fully time for the people to take up the matter, and by vigorous agitation to enforce their rights. The trade advantage that would accrue to the whole of the Annapolis Valley, and to Digby and Yarmouth as well as to Halifax, are so great and so apparent that further delay in the construction of this much-needed work should not be tolerated. Let the people make a decided move and the politicians will soon fall into line. If we are to reap the full benefits of direct trade with Yarmouth and intermediate points we must have an unbroken rail line under one management from Halifax to Yarmouth.

Speaking of "Frithiof's Saga," reminds us of a recent mention of the publication by G. P. Putnam's Sons of New York, of Fouqué's sufficiently well known tales, *Undine* and *Sintram*, which, as is remarked in Washington *Public Opinion*, "stand for what is best among all the folk-lore and heart-stories of the Fatherland." But when these exquisite stories are mentioned we always wonder that, while they are so familiar, the gorgeous "*Magic Ring*" is scarcely known. Permeated like the others, with the true old German sweetness of simplicity and piety, not *Ivanhoe*, the *Talisman*, the *Betrothed*, *Philip Augustus*, *Harold* and *Rienzi* all rolled into one, would present so rich a pageant of chivalry, and a combination of adventures so brilliant, so weird, and at the same time, from the simplicity of narration, so seemingly natural. We recommend this beautiful story to enterprising and tasteful publishers, with the warning that some later translations (like the revised version of the Testament) lack the quaint beauty of the original one of about fifty years ago, which stuck very close to the German.

The 25th Dec., the day on which the Sun was supposed to show the first signs of renewed vitality, i. e., that on which the first slight elongation of the day becomes apparent, coincides with the day fixed for the Nativity, the day which all Christendom honors, and on which it rejoices, above all others. Our issue of to-day will be our nearest to Yule-tide, and while heartily wishing happiness at this sacred as well as festive time not only to our numerous friends, but to all the world, we desire to record, for devout thankfulness, the singular exemption of our happy country from the terrible elementary disturbances with which, throughout the year, less favored lands have been visited and scourged. Visitations of storm and flood have not indeed been entirely unknown, but they have been of so comparatively mild a nature, that when we also take into consideration the fair abundance, in spite of threatening appearances at different seasons of the year, of our crops and harvests, we cannot but feel that special gratitude is due from a people perhaps more happily situated and circumstanced than any other country on the face of the earth.

Alaska has been handed over by the Government of the U. S. "to one of the most corrupt and tyrannical monopolies that has ever existed" Scarcely any phase of the African Slave Trade presents worse features than does their treatment of the Aleut Indians. They over-ride their own Government officials, and their piratical proceedings in Behring's Sea are sufficiently well-known.

The sportive American has seen his way to adding another to the countless abominations of slang for which he is responsible. "Tacky" is the new word, and it would be difficult to conceive a more senseless one. It is said to mean "inferior," in "bad form," or "shady." It is to be hoped all Canadians will be total abstainers from the use of it. The source from which we take it says its origin is obscure. We do not think it is of any sort of consequence what its origin is.

Imperial Federation, (Eng.), has the following:—"We much regret that all our extracts from Canadian journals this month say the same thing. We would gladly have presented the other side, but have found it impossible, in spite of all our good intentions. Surely there must be one or two journals in Canada that sympathise with Senator Sherman. We trust that our Canadian readers, when they come across these black swans, will not fail to send us specimens of their plumage."

The *Minneapolis Evening Journal* sent a circular to the *Ottawa Evening Journal* requesting the views of the latter as to annexation. The communications desired were not to exceed 300 words. This cautious limitation seems to have been quite superfluous in the case of the *Ottawa paper*, which deals with the subject not in 300 words but in three. "When," it says, "Vanderbilt was told the public was kicking about him, he said, 'The public be d—d.' We feel the same about annexation."

Another fight is reported as occurring about ten days ago between the Baltimore oyster-dredgers and U. S. Revenue Cruisers. The previous one was quite severe, but in this case the *Macleau*, which was first attacked and riddled with bullets from repeating rifles, resorted to extreme measures, and rammed two of the dredgers, sinking one with all her crew but one man, and another with the loss of two of her crew. Further warfare was talked of among the lawless dredgers, whose offence is pursuing their avocation on unlawful ground.

There are certainly two ways of looking at things. The *Empire* says:—"The *Montreal Herald* does not like the tone of the Canadian journals that remain loyal and patriotic, and thinks that theirs is not 'the way to speak to a free people.' It is a free people who are saying very emphatically that they do not wish to be betrayed by the plotting allies of foreigners. It seems to be the opinion of some of the annexationist advocates of free speech that everybody should be free to speak treason, but that no one should be free to speak against it."

The White Cap organization, of Ohio and Indiana, which has developed into an infamous instrument of malice and cruelty, is a disgrace to a civilized country. It is true that the rude state of these districts can scarcely be realized by Canadians who are accustomed to judge of the U. S. by the energetic and advanced communities they are most familiar with, and which they themselves have done no little in building up, but there are many parts of the States backward and ignorant to a degree inconceivable to the educated and law-abiding Canadian.

A pleasant state of things has been prevailing in one of the Southern States. Some men being arrested for outrage, a body of regulators attacked the gaol. The Sheriff and his posse opened fire on the mob, and killed and wounded a considerable number of the would be lynchers. The State troops had to be called out, and the Commanding Officer, at latest advices, thought he could control the situation. We have purposely adverted to some of these American amenities with a view to asking whether the United States, despite the many grand features of their polity, is altogether the sort of country which will commend itself to Canadians?

Why do our Canadian newspapers occupy so much of their space with the very unattractive details of the flat planes of American life and society? Where they are not flat, but sensational, they mostly inspire the distaste inseparable from the contemplation of a childish craving for notoriety of the silliest description, and of morals and manners of a low grade. Even the utterances of prominent persons, elicited by the detestable "interviewer," are shallow. It goes without saying that we are looking at the worst side only of Americanism, but it is precisely that, and not the higher, of which our papers are full. Was not Matthew Arnold, at all events aesthetically right, in saying that American society is uninteresting?

It would almost seem that there is some hope of now obtaining a fast Atlantic service for Canada. It is understood that a call will shortly be made for new tenders, and it is said that a weekly service, with a minimum speed of 20 knots per hour, can be had for \$500,000. This is a very heavy sum, and could probably be reduced, but there are considerations which should lead to exertion on the part of Halifax, even if the cost be ultimately high. There would, no doubt, be strong opposition to the substitution of Halifax as the summer, as well as the winter terminus, yet there would be no loss of time to passengers from landing here, while they would be saved 700 miles of sea voyage. On the other hand, the landing of the Maritime Province Mails at Rimouski is a distinct injustice, and a delay which ought to be obviated if possible.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the Government that the Mormon immigration requires looking after in the sternest and most vigilant manner. One Stenhouse has the impudence, as reported, to defend this detestable institution on the ground that the Mormons have as much right to consideration of their polygamy as the 40,000,000 of Mohammedan British subjects. No credit whatever is due to their declarations that they will refrain from their usual practice on Canadian soil. It is already said that some of their households rejoice in an undue proportion of "aunts." If any proof of the suspicions entertained should be forthcoming, the measures adopted to stamp out this social infamy within our borders should be swift and resolute.

It has lately become a custom to analyze the actual vote cast in elections, independent of the majority for the mass of party candidates returned, and it is a custom which has its decided uses. In the case of the late Presidential election it appears that Mr Cleveland's actual plurality, in the country at large was about 80,000. When he defeated Mr. Blaine it was only 23,000. It is therefore demonstrated that the majority of the electoral college chosen may be far from being a true representation of the people. It would not be surprising if these considerations should lead to a revision of the Constitution of the United States, and the substitution of a direct vote of the people for their Chief Magistrate, and the consequent abolition of the Electoral College.

There are fishermen and fishmen. No doubt many of the New England fishermen are honest and law-abiding, but there are numbers whose practices are more those of desperados and smugglers than of legitimate fishermen. As the Americans in the 1812-14 war used langridge of a kind under the ban of honorable nations, so some of their fishermen now use the gigantic purse-seine, which is a wholesale instrument of indiscriminate destruction of the fisheries, about which these men care not a jot so long as season by season they can grasp a large catch. These are the men who will recklessly, and with deliberate malice, violate treaty regulations, not only hoping for the support of their Government, but with the purpose of creating international difficulties.

One of the most singular features of ethnology is the tendency of the Latin races to callousness towards animals. The Italian habitually treats his beast of burthen with brutality, and the Spanish muleteer has no name for his faithful servant but "Mulo," an epithet scarcely ever spoken without the accompaniment of a blow, and no access of humanity comes to lighten the darkness of stolidity and cruelty, for we are told that bull fighting is increasing in popular favor in Spain. More new rings have been built during the last twelve years than during the previous twenty, and the pay of the performers has increased. It would be as worthy of the beneficence of Leo XIII to make a stand on this point of Christianity, as has been his action with regard to the Slave Trade.

A practical suggestion has been recently made by a correspondent of the *St. James' Gazette* on the subject of the relations of the Colonies to the Home Government. It is that the Colonial Agents-General should be located in Downing St., and all the business of the Colonies, with the consent of their Governments, should pass to the Secretary of State through their hands, instead of, as at present, through the permanent Colonial Office Staff. By this means the Secretary of State would transact business in direct touch with the Colonial Ministries, and the duties of the permanent Staff of the Colonial Office would be to transact the business of the Colonies with Imperial Departments only. Such an arrangement would probably obviate a good deal of red-tape, and might be a step towards giving the Colonies a more decisive voice in transacting their affairs in common with the English Government.

The following might perhaps be worth the attention of the Halifax Street Railway Co. Electric power for the propulsion of street cars seems to be growing in favor. The service is a very hard one on horses, and if the following statement is correct there would be an economy in the substitution of electricity. It also speaks volumes for American activity and enterprise. It appears they have been consistently fostering their trade with New Zealand, and we are now told that the Auckland Tramways Company is about to accept a proposal from a well-known Boston firm to supply them with electric cars and power. The power can be supplied at the rate of 14c. per mile, while the horse system at present in use costs 21c. The result of the change will be a saving to the company of about \$150,000 a year. This, we presume, does not take into account the replacement of horses, which the car service so soon wears out.

There is, it seems to us, a great deal more fuss made about the Confederation of Newfoundland than the subject demands. In that incessant and nauseating anxiety to make party capital out of nothing, one side magnifies the indications that some Newfoundlanders are favorable to the measure. The other eagerly trumps up stories of the corruption which it wishes to believe is brought to bear to influence prominent politicians of the Island. All which may be taken for what it is worth, which is—nothing! One of the chief attractions of the subject is to vamp up the old story of the manner in which Confederation was carried in Nova Scotia. This is a dead issue, and Nova Scotians who wish to promote the best interests of their country are sick of it. We regard it as not of primary importance whether Newfoundland comes in or not, though, on the whole, we think it would be desirable, but one thing is certain—there is no hurry about it, and it would be better that the Ancient Colony should remain out in the cold forever than be cajoled, or even over-persuaded, into Confederation.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

HER WEDDING PRESENTS.

She smiled like a beautiful flower
In the sunny breeze a-bloom,
As she looked at her wedding presents
That almost filled a room.

She dwelt on the dainty etching
On the carved salad bowl;
On editions de luxe in vellum
And music thrilled her soul.

As the wild rose burns in the twilight,
"This thought in her bosom burned:
"They are mostly from married people,
And won't have to be returned."

—Puck.

A musician recently submitted a song to a publisher entitled, "Why Do I Live?" After reading a small portion of it the publisher wrote the composer as follows: "Because you sent it by a messenger-boy."

"It is useless to strugg'o against fate, Iphigenia. Your own heart draws you to me irresistibly, my proud darling."

"What do you mean, sir?" exclaimed the high spirited Boston girl. "Have I ever given you the right to address me in this over-bearingly familiar manner?"

"Not to speak of the ardent devotion I have long felt for you, Iphigenia Boehn," replied the young man with a tenderness not unmingled with sternness, "I am to umpire the next game between the Bostons and the Detroit's."

"O, George!" said she wildly, "yes! yes! I am yours! And we'll win, won't we, George?"

"Well! well!" said Mrs. Slick, as she laid away her shawl and poke bonnet, "I am downright distressed about my gals and their clothin'. Now-a-days folks put on so much style that abody's purse needs to be fall as an egg. My gals are dead on fashuns, fust they went wild on pietin', and what with a knifin and a boxin they took double as much stuff for a gown as was wanted, and that weren't calico neither. Then they went mad over that rumpling style they calls ashirrin', which to my mind is wilful wastin' of good material. Then they got struck on pannels and tailor frocks with shirt fronts like the men; but their last craze is the queerest of 'em all." "Samuel," said Mrs. Slick, closing the door, "it is your duty to stop this work, or I won't be responsible for results. Fashuns is all well enough as long as they is respectable, but my gals sha'n't, if I know, go in in for this shockin' style, that's what they call it, Samuel, and its no wonder you larf, they haven't even taken the trouble to give it a decent name, but my gals are modest and I wout have them shockin'."

Yes, we agree with that old poet who said that a low, soft voice was an excellent thing in woman. Indeed, we feel inclined to go much farther than he has on the subject, and call it one of her crowning charms. No matter what other attractions she may have; she may be as fair as the Trojan Helen, and as learned as the famous Hypathia of ancient times; she may have all accomplishments considered requisite at the present day, and every advantage that wealth may procure, and yet if she lack a low, sweet voice she can never be really fascinating. How often the spell of beauty is broken by coarse, loud talking! How often you are irresistibly drawn to a plain, unassuming woman, whose soft, silvery tones render her positively attractive. Besides, we fancy we can judge of the character by the voice; the bland, smooth, fawning tone seems to us to betoken deceit and hypocrisy, as invariably as the musical, subdued voice indicates a genuine refinement. In the social circle how pleasant it is to hear a woman talk in that low key which always characterizes the true lady! In the sanctuary of home how such a voice soothes the fretful temper and cheers the weary husband! How sweetly such evidences float through the sick chamber, and around the dying bed; with what solemn melody do they breathe a prayer for a departing soul!—*Woman's World.*

"Make my own mince-meat, to be sure I do," said Mrs. Slick, as she helped her friend to a liberal slice of savory smelling mince-pie, "why you don't think I'd be arter temptin' of providence and ruinin' my dergestin and everybody else's with that stuff they sell for mince-meat? I like to know my pie-stuff, that's a fact, and don't believe in chokin' my visitors with mince-meat as is out and out pison, and is enough to make a respectable dog smell on it twice afore tastin' on it. Yes, I'll give you my receipy for it, and you can give them Critic folk the benefit of it. It's worth a dollar, that's a fact, but I haint goin' to hide my light under a bushel just for the sake of that, so here it is: Take a cupple o' galleus of chopped raw apples, fore the're cooked, and one gallon o' fine cut beef—not the head or tail, but the shoulder of a good fat critter. Then add four cups of stringed suet, and mix 'em for all you're worth. Then for spicin', griu' threo or four nutmegs, and grate a cupple o' table spoonfulls o' cinnomen, and the same o' cloves. Mix 'em up with the rest of the mince and pake 'em in a big stone crock, or a big flower pot with a cork in its bottom. Then salt it all down mild like, and you are ready for the liquor. This can be made by boilin' one quart o' molasses and two quarts o' vingegar 'till they gets frothy, and then porin' this over the mince-meat. This receipy is specific, and will be understood by those who foller it closely. N. B.—as they say in writin', the beef must be baked, and no whiskey or brandy is wanted in it.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites is very palatable and much better than the plain oil. Dr. W. H. Cameron, of Halifax, N. S., says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites for the past two years and found it more agreeable to the stomach, and have better results from its use than any other preparation of the kind I have ever tried." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

FULL LINES IN BOY'S REEFERS AND ULSTERS.
FULL LINES IN MEN'S OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

FINEST IMPORTED PILOTS AND BEAVERS.
" " NAPS AND FRIEZES.
" " MELTONS AND WORSTEDS.
" " SUITINGS AND TROUSERINGS.

Our Specialties this Season to Order:

OVERCOAT, \$12. FINE WORSTED PANTS, \$1.75. FINE ALL WOOL TWEED SUIT, \$12.

CLAYTON & SONS.



119 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

In this College the course of study is PRACTICAL, as well as Theoretical. The Students act as BUYERS, SELLERS, TRADERS, BANKERS, BOOK KEEPERS AND ACCOUNTANTS in ACTUAL BUSINESS OPERATIONS. The Bank Bills and Merchandise are ACTUALLY USED, and the transactions are just as legitimate and bona-fide as in any Mercantile, Banking or Business House.

Young Men who want a START IN BUSINESS LIFE should come and get it here. Send for circular.

FRAZEE & WHISTON,
Principals and Proprietors.

PIANOS & ORGANS.

By the Greatest and Best Makers.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH TO
REDUCE THE SURPLUS STOCK.

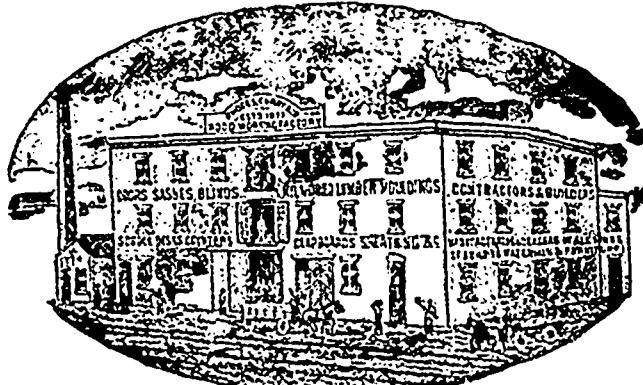
DON'T FAIL TO CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

W. H. JOHNSON,

121 AND 123 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

R.HODES, CURRY & CO.

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,
MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS.
1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.



Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech
Pine and Whitewood House Finish.

Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantels,
Mouldings, etc., etc.

"CABINET TRIM FINISH," for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, etc.

SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH AND HOUSE FURNITURE ETC.
BRICKS, LIME, CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, ETC.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 10. For \$2.00 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for the year, including him in a list of with seventy-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

Mr. Alexander Milne Fraser, business manager of THE CRITIC, was married at St. Paul's Church, Kentville, on Wednesday evening, to Miss Rose G. Blanchard, of that town. The bride was the recipient of numerous and costly presents. It is needless to say that the happy couple have the most sincere congratulations and good wishes of the staff of THE CRITIC and of the Halifax Printing Company.

Yarmouth voted against incorporation by 304 to 149.

The venerable Metropolitan of Canada was 84 years of age on the 19th instant.

C. W. Knowles, editor of the Windsor Tribune, has removed to California.

The Bank of British North America is said to be about to open a branch at Brandon, Man.

Geo. E. Faulkner has been re-appointed Secretary of the Maritime Travellers' Association.

Sixty-four graduates of the Royal Military College, Kingston, hold commissions in the British Army.

A surveying party have begun a survey of the Central railway between Chipman and Newcastle, Queens Co., N. B.

The usual six months supply of clothing is being sent out by the Post Office Department at Ottawa, for letter carriers throughout the Dominion.

Temperance workers will be pleased to hear that the North West Assembly has carried Mr. Swift's motion, calling for a plebiscite on the liquor question.

A petition is being signed by shareholders urging the directors of G. T. R. & C. P. R. to terminate hostilities and come to a friendly traffic arrangement.

The C. P. R. company will apply to Parliament next season for an act conferring additional power for the construction and protection of its telegraph lines.

The immigration returns for the month of November show the total arrivals up to the 30th ult. to be 156,180, of which number 82,947 were settlers in Canada.

A meeting of the Committee of the Imperial Federation League will be held this week in Ottawa, to make arrangements for the annual meeting and the winter programme.

Minister Bowell says there was no transshipment of fish in bond at Halifax for Boston, and that if any fish was transhipped it must have paid the regular duty of one cent a pound.

The Sackville Marsh Improvement Company estimate that the late rise of tide, which was exceptionally high, deposited upwards of 15,000 tons of mud in the Sunken Island property.

The Dominion Rifle Association has been informed that the Wimbledon meet next year will positively take place on the old ground, the Duke of Cambridge having given his consent.

Mayor O'Mullin has been appointed to confer with the Mayors of Fredericton and Moncton to take steps to compel the Canadian Pacific to build a line from Fredericton to Moncton.

The 7th Battalion (Fusiliers) of London, Ont., is to be disbanded and re-organized. The 91st (Man.) is also to be disbanded, and the 90th (Winnipeg) to be increased by two companies.

Mrs. Rose, wife of the late Sergt. Rose, who was killed while out shooting some weeks ago, took to her bed the day of her husband's funeral, and has since died from grief and nervous prostration.

The new steamer Stanley arrived at Pictou last week from Scotland. She is intended for the winter navigation of the Northumberland Straits, and is said to be a splendid piece of marine architecture.

Mr. Keefe, Deputy Warden of the penitentiary at Dorchester, lost his life by suffocation last week, at the fire at that institution. It is sad to know that Mrs. Keefe also died from combined causes.

The appeal from the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in the Prepper case has been dismissed by the Dominion Supreme Court. A petition asking the clemency of the Crown in the prisoner's behalf is being circulated in Halifax.

The Yarmouth steamship company has resolved to increase its capital to \$220,000 for the purpose of purchasing a fast side-wheel steamer to run between Halifax, Yarmouth and St. John, as a feeder to the steamer Yarmouth.

On Monday last, says the Digby Courier, a very large bear was killed in a den near the foot of Long Lake. The skin measures seven feet in length, and was brought to town by Mr. R. S. McCormick, to be tanned and dressed for a robe.

The population of the city of Toronto, as taken on the 13th inst., is 164,000, not including Parkdale, the proclamation for annexing which will be issued on Saturday. The annexation will take place on Monday and the entire population will then be some 170,000. In 1881 the population as taken by the Dominion census was 86,415.

St. John is now clamoring for the erection of a great flour mill, for the extension of the I. C. R. along the water front, for a Maritime exhibition, and for its erection on the site of the Canada Pacific machine workshops.

William O'Connor, the champion oarsman, will probably leave Toronto for the Pacific coast immediately after Christmas. He will give exhibitions at Victoria, San Francisco, and other places, before leaving for Australia.

A number of the leading business men of Digby have sent a despatch to the Postmaster-General as follows:—"We positively protest against the present state of the service between this port and St. John, and look upon it as an intolerable imposition."

The William Palmer farm at Windsor has been sold to Charles Haley for \$15,400. Bidding started at \$8,000, and was quite brisk up to \$15,000, several persons taking part. The general opinion is that Mr. Haley has got a bargain, as this is one of the most valuable farms in Hants.

The December Gripsack is fully up to previous numbers, if not beyond them. Its humorous contents are indeed, we think, more racy than those of any previous issue, and the amount of travelling information is quite as large. The Gripsack is a valuable manual for travellers.

Two young men walking in the woods near Maynard's Lake last Saturday, were startled by a bullet whistling past them. It was fired by one of two boys who were shooting, and who deserve punishment for firing ball cartridge at random, not knowing how far the bullet may go, or what damage it may do.

The test of the new steam fire engine No. 4, on Monday last at the corner of Hollis and Prince Streets, was very satisfactory. A stream was thrown over the vane of the spire of the Y. M. C. A. building on Granville St., and at the same time another over the Queen building on Hollis St., which cleared the top of it and fell into Bedford Row.

We learn from the December number of *The Canadian Bookseller* that the publishers, booksellers and printers of Montreal warmly endorse the objects of the Copyright Association of Canada in opposing the Berne Bill, which would inflict serious injury on those interests in the Dominion, and pronounce in favor of amending the present Canadian Copyright Act in the direction indicated by the Association.

The receipt is acknowledged, with pleasure, of an old friend, the *Canadian Almanac* for 1889, in two shapes, one illustrated, and the other though plain, in an improved form as to cover, etc., to that which we remember. The illustrated edition is very good, and full of interesting information, including a summary of the events of the past year. The *Canadian Almanac* is a valuable work of reference.—Copp, Clark & Co., Toronto.

"The Church of England Institute Receipt Book (price 25 cents), is a collection of practical cookery receipts, edited by Mrs. Lawson and Miss Alice Jones, and chiefly taken from the domestic chronicles of ladies of Halifax. The book is published in the interests of the Furnishing Fund of the Institute from which it takes its title. It is evidently well worth its price, and we wish it an extensive sale. T. C. Allen & Co., C. C. Morton, W. Gossip, and other Halifax booksellers.

The *Daily Echo* has attained great prominence as an evening paper since its publication was commenced, its conductors sparing no effort to place it in the front rank. A special feature is made of the Saturday edition, when an extra large quantity of interesting matter is printed, embracing several departments, such as society notes, illustrated fashions, children's column, and music, which must be highly appreciated by the reader and tend to increase the popularity of the journal. At Christmas and New Year a paper of extraordinary attractions is promised.

We have been favored with a booklet (for private circulation only,) of short poems by Miss J. Elizabeth Gostwycke Roberts. One of them we publish in another page, and propose to ourselves and our readers the pleasure of doing likewise with others of the little collection from time to time, for they are very sweet, and it is abundantly evident that Professor Roberts does not entirely monopolize the poetical genius of his family. We should be glad to see these, and some more of Miss Roberts charming effusions, in a purchasable form.

With the New Year *Grip* enters upon its thirty-second half-yearly volume. So far as Canada goes, *Grip* is unique as a comic paper, and its sixteen years of existence and popularity are a sufficient voucher for its merit. Much fertility of invention is required to make a publication of this nature a success, and to keep it abreast of the times, and this must be backed up by an artistic ability equal to the task of interpreting happy thoughts. These requisites *Grip* happily fulfils, and \$2 a year is certainly a low price for a high degree of excellence in a difficult line.

Dakota Territory seeks immediate admission to the Union as a state.

A hot geyser has broken out in Charles, Dakota, and is throwing water over the surrounding prairie.

It is remarked that Sir Spencer St. John, British Minister to Mexico, will probably be appointed Minister at Washington.

General Harrison will be fifty-five years, six months and fourteen days old when he is inaugurated President of the United States.

Congressman Butterworth has introduced a joint resolution authorizing the opening of negotiations for the union of the States and Canada.

John Lewis, colored, who shot and killed his mistress Alice Jackson, was last week sentenced by the Court at New York, to death on February first by the new electrical contrivance, under the law recently passed providing for the abolition of hanging, and the substitute therefor of electricity.

Mrs. Agnes Thompson, a Canadian soprano from Toronto, has created a very favorable impression at Leste. King's subscription concert in New York.

Baltimore has 2000 boats and 10,000 men engaged in oyster dredging who take annually from Chesapeake Bay 8,000,000 bushels of the succulent bivalve.

There are indications of another small pox epidemic in New York, and vaccination and re-vaccination are urged upon the community by the State Board of Health.

Henry George was among the passengers by the *Etruria*, which arrived at New York last Sunday. He reports the single tax idea growing in favor in England, and is confident it will be put into operation there.

The new mode of execution of criminals in New York State by electricity will have the advantage of previous experiment on a large elephant named Chief, whose determined murderous propensities render his taking-off a necessity.

Boston has decided for license by a majority of 17,556, and for non-sectarian schools by the election of the entire republican ticket for school committee, in favor of whom it is estimated that about 18,000 women cast their ballots.

United States officers seized \$20,000 worth of smuggled opium near Land Beach, Michigan, Friday night, after a long tramp through the woods, and after a fight with one gang. The principal smuggler is Capt. Harry Durant, who is head of a gang in the locality, in the service of a syndicate in Canada.

An idea of the amount of money expended by Bostonians on base ball may be gained from the statement that the Boston club has a ground costing \$100,000, with a grand stand worth \$60,000. Next season's team will represent \$75,000 as paid for the players, and the salaries of the club players will foot up \$50,000.

Mr. Wiman considers that Mr. Butterworth has made a fatal mistake in introducing his Annexation resolutions. He thinks the sentiment against Annexation in Canada is so pronounced that its advocacy by any political party would mean certain defeat, and is of opinion that its proposal in Congress will make it very difficult for the Liberal party in Canada to secure closer commercial relations.

The Derby winner, Ormonde, has been sold to a Brazilian gentleman.

It is satisfactory to learn that some contemplated evictions in the Co. Donegal have been postponed.

Major-General Sir Charles Warren, late Chief Commissioner of the London Police is, it is said, to be sent to Suakim.

The *New York Times'* London correspondent says the *London Times'* Parnell letters were forged by a Fenian named Pigott.

A woman named Gallagher, a passenger by the *Umbria* from New York, was arrested at Queenstown, fifty dynamite cartridges having been found concealed in her dress.

Sir Charles Tupper, speaking recently on Imperial Federation, repudiated the idea that the Empire would fall to pieces unless some panacea like Federation were immediately adopted.

There is a movement on foot to present to Mrs. Phelps, the wife of the American Minister, a souvenir of her stay in London. The Marchioness of Salisbury is said to be at the head of it.

The Marquis of Dufferin received an ovation on leaving Bombay. The Viceroy was entertained at a grand banquet, and the English and Foreign ships in the Harbor were decked with flags, and fired salutes.

Bishop Dwyer of Limerick, has intimated that unless the boycotting of a man named Ryan for taking an evicted farm should cease, he will close the church of the parish, and suspend masses, sacraments and burials.

Australia is paying no less than \$25,000 per year to keep the rabbits down on what are known as Crown lands. The Governments still keep standing their offer of \$100,000 to any man who will hit on a measure to effectually eradicate the pests.

Prince Bismarck is reported to have said that Germany's Colonial policy had gone farther than he desired. It was, however, too late to draw back. The East African enterprise would entail heavy sacrifices of life and money, with no particular advantage.

There is a fresh outbreak of newspaper war between the German and Russian journals, and General Von Waldersee is said to be engaged in daily consultation with the Emperor as to the possibility of sustaining a war against France and Russia simultaneously.

The defeat of the Panama Canal Bill in the French Chamber would seem to bring the final collapse of M. De Lesseps' great project within a quite measurable distance. The failure of so grand a scheme is much to be regretted. The work has probably suffered from the want of the personal superintendence of the great engineer.

Monsignor Persico's report on the Irish question directs attention to the fact that all the Government authorities are Protestants, and (not a fair assumption,) not well disposed towards Catholics, but that the agrarian struggle engenders outrages, and a total violation of the moral law. The people must be taught the moral importance of their acts, to separate civil from moral questions, and not to act as the instruments of the who, under pretext of nationality, lead them into acts contrary to morality. He totally condemns boycotting, but considers that Irish political aspirations must be satisfied before tranquility can be restored.

The *National Zeitung* denies the truth of the reports, which have been extensively circulated, as to the ill health of the Emperor William.

The new Russian loan is expected to furnish the Czar with all the money he needs for the next war. It will be a strange spectacle if many British sovereigns are subscribed for the purchase of bullets which may be destined for British soldiers.

The letters received from the Mahdi, which assert that he has in his power both Emin Pasha and Stanley, are likely, if true, to place the British Government in a dilemma. It will become a grave question whether the relinquishment of operations in the Sudan which the Mahdi demands, ought not to be conceded in view of the two valuable lives at his disposal.

The Prince of Wales, for once, seems to have perpetrated a blunder which is said to have led to the disorganization of the Hon. Artillery Company of London. The offence of the Regiment is reported to have been a refusal to endorse the Prince's proposition to vote £500 for military purposes. There is much talk about it, but later advices will probably be more distinct.

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

THE GLOBE Christmas NUMBER

READY FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER.

GREAT HOLIDAY PAPER

Type, New Press, Fine Paper, Five Handsome Lithographed Plates, First-Class Illustrations, Original Matter and Superior Workmanship.

THE BEST XMAS PAPER EVER ISSUED IN CANADA.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC MATTER in the CHRISTMAS GLOBE will be entirely original and will include stories from the ablest pens in Canada. The subjects treated being wholly Canadian.

FIVE HANDSOME LITHOGRAPHED PLATES accompany the paper, the principal one being a scene from Vancouver Park, B.C. from a painting by Mr. L. R. O'Brien, the celebrated Canadian artist.

MECHANICALLY the XMAS GLOBE will be in every way first-class and no expense will be spared in having it surpass anything of the kind heretofore published in this country.

AS THE DEMAND will be very great, we would advise intending purchasers to leave their orders at their newsdealer's or send direct to this office, not later than the end of the present month, as the supply will necessarily be limited and we cannot undertake to print a second edition.

The price has been placed at **ONLY 25 CENTS PER COPY.**

It is intended to have the edition ready the first week in December in order to allow plenty of time for mailing copies long distances so as to reach destination before Christmas.

THE GLOBE PRINTING CO., Toronto.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE, the best family newspaper in Canada, and THE RURAL CANADIAN, the best agricultural paper in Canada. Both from now to end of 1889 only \$1.25.

Halifax Printing Co.,

161 Hollis St.,

Halifax.

THE

WEEKLY EMPIRE

Canada's Leading Paper.

THREE MONTHS FREE

THE EMPIRE, since its establishment has met with unprecedented success, and already stands in the proud position of Canada's Leading Journal, and in order to place the WEEKLY EMPIRE in the hands of every farmer in the Dominion this fall, the publishers have determined to give the Weekly

Three Months Free

to every subscriber paying for one year in advance before 1st of January, 1889.

FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR \$1.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Address THE EMPIRE, Toronto.

DO YOU WANT A DOG?

If so, send for **DOG BUYERS' GUIDE**, containing colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Directions for Training Dogs and Breeding Terriers. Mailed for 15 Cents. Also Cuts of Dog Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN POULTRY?

Then send for **Practical POULTRY BOOK**, 100 pages; beautiful colored plates; engravings of nearly all kinds of fowls; descriptions of the breeds; how to caponize; plans for poultry houses; information about incubators; and where to buy Eggs from best stock at \$1.50 per sitting. Sent for 15 Cents.

DO YOU KEEP CAGE BIRDS?

If so, you need the **BOOK OF CAGE BIRDS**, 120 pages, 150 illustrations. Beautiful colored plate. Treatment and breeding of all kinds Cage birds, for pleasure and profit. Diseases and their cure. How to build and stock an aviary. All about Parrots. Prices of all kinds birds, cages, etc. Mailed for 15 Cents. The Three Books, 40 Cts.

ASSOCIATED FANCIERS,
237 South Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Halifax Hotel,

HALIFAX, N. S.

THE LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE HOTEL
IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Has been lately fitted with all modern
improvements, making it one of the
Leading Hotels in Canada.

H. HESSLEIN & SONS, PROPS.

ALBION HOTEL,

22 SACKVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

P. P. ARCHIBALD, Prop'r.

This is one of the most quiet, orderly, and well-
conducted Hotels in the city. Table always well
supplied with the best the market will afford.
Clean, well-ventilated Rooms and Beds, and no
pains spared for the comfort of guests in every
way, and will commend itself to all who wish a
quiet home while in the city.

CHARGES MODERATE.

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.
Oysters in every style. Lunches, 12 to 2.50.

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

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.
OPPOSITE JOHN TOBIN & CO'S
HALIFAX.

Terms, \$1.00 per Day.

CHAS. AuCOIN, Proprietor.

Halifax Steam Coffee and Spice Mills.

Established A. D. 1841.

W. H. SCHWARTZ & SONS,

Wholesale Dealers in

Finest Coffees & Spices.

204 UPPER WATER ST.

HALIFAX.

E. SCHWARTZ.

FRED SCHWARTZ

The Yarmouth Steamship Co (LIMITED)

The Shortest and Best Route between
Nova Scotia and Boston.

The new steel steamer YARMOUTH will leave
Yarmouth for Boston every WEDNESDAY and
SATURDAY EVENING after arrival of the
train of the Western Counties Railway, commencing
March 17th.

Returning, will leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, at
10 a. m., every Tuesday and Friday, connecting at
Yarmouth with train for Halifax and intermediate
station.

The YARMOUTH is the fastest steamer plying
between Nova Scotia and the United States, being
fitted with Triple Expansion Engines, Electric
Lights, Steel Steering Gear, Bilge Keels, etc., etc.
S. S. CITY OF ST. JOHN leaves Halifax every
MONDAY EVENING, and Yarmouth every
THURSDAY.

For Tickets, Staterooms, and other informa-
tion, apply to any Ticket Agent on the Windsor
and Annapolis or Western Counties Railways.
W. A. CHASE, L. L. BAKER,
Agent. President and Manager.

MOTT'S

Homeopathic Cocoa

THOS. NICHOL, M.D., L.L.D., D.C.L.
of Montreal, writing to us under recent date,
says:

"For over thirty years I have been drinking
Chocolate and Cocoa, and have at various times
used all the preparations of Cocoa in the market,
but I have met with nothing equal to your prepara-
tion. Your

Homeopathic Prepared Cocoa,

Especially, is superior to any I have seen for us
by invalids.

JOHN P. MOTT & CO.

34 Bedford Row.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL

FOR RENOVATING EVERYTHING.

Aspinall's Wonderful Enamel!

EVERY LADY HER OWN DECORATOR.

Use ENAMEL PAINT

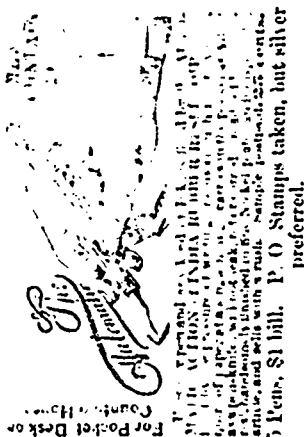
For ART FURNITURE,
WICKER AND BASKET,
TABLES, CHAIRS,
MILKING STOOLS,
HOT WATER CANS,
BRACKETTS,
BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.

STOCKED IN THIRTY COLORS.
NEWEST SHADES.

BATH ENAMEL resists Boiling Water
in EAU de NIL, FLESH COLOR, SNOW WHITE.

FOR SALE BY

Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow LOWER WATER ST.



Mention this paper, and address
A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.

Fall and Winter Stock

-OF-

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NOW COMPLETE AT

FREEMAN ELLIOT'S,
163 HOLLIS STREET.

Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, best makes
Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, in all makes.
Dressing Gowns and Jackets
Travelling Rugs, and everything of the best
quality.

J. SNOW,

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

Country orders punctually attended to at Low
Prices for Cash.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
TO CHRISTMAS.

Cased in hoary glistening frost,
Swept by withering icy blasts,
By the wild storm wildly tossed,
Seas where lips of shivering moats,
Kiss the morn, ere gleaming light
Floods the earth, and bids the sight
View anon the joyous feast
Of our Lord's nativity.
Robed in silvery whiteness,
Dazzling in its brightness,
Emblem thus of purity,
'Time of fabled fairy glances,
Bringing unto youth sweet fancies,
Twining close the bonds of love,
With blessings from our God above
Freely scattered o'er the earth,
Ringing loud with boundless mirth,
Born of winter's spotless snow,
Born with flush of ruddy glow,
Christmas dear! thy holy smile
Dissipates all care, awhile,
Blessed joys of life once more
Hasten through the open door,
Angels above, and men below,
Praise God from whom such blessings flow!

Canning, Dec. '88.

E. A. K.

REVEILLE.

We present to our readers a charming little Christmas poem entitled as
above, from the pen of Miss J. Elizabeth Gostwycke Roberts, sister of Pro-
fessor Roberts of Kings College.

The chill faint breath of morning stirs the trees,
The shivering sparrows wako disconsolate.
Lowing for human care the cattle wait,
And looking to the East the watcher sees
The chill faint breath of morning stir the trees.

Behold the rising splendor in the East.
Now molten light where iron darkness lay
Heralds the conquest, hails the victor, Day;
So may the Christ-child's glory be increased,
So rose his radiance from a darkened East.

As breaks the ethereal gold across the crest
Of yonder hills, and turns the trees to flame,
Low we adore that light from whence it came,
Star of our souls, Thy praises be confessed,
As breaks the light across the mountain's crest.

CHRISTMAS.

Sunday and Christmas are now pretty much in the same position. The
Sabbath has glided into the Day of Rest, of spiritual rest for those who are
spiritually minded, of rest at all events for all, and of Sabbath stillness after the
noise and bustle of the week. The French Revolutionists, when they under-
took to make new heavens and a new earth on the principles of Reason and
Rousseau, substituted the tenth day for the seventh, and found it would not do.
Sunday has ceased to be an article of the law, but it remains an article of
human nature. So it is with Christmas. Christians in the Middle Ages
thought that they were keeping the actual birthday of our Saviour, as they
thought when they went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem that they saw the
identical spots where the scenes of His Passion had been enacted and the
Sepulchro in which He had been laid. We know that the day of Christ's
birth is uncertain. Clement of Alexandria, a Father of the second century,
speaks of those who affected to assign the day as "over curious," and his
confession of ignorance is decisive. All attempts to settle the point by
reference to historical landmarks, or to ecclesiastical tradition, are vain. Pro-
bably the end of the winter solstice, the birthday of the year, was fixed
on for the nativity of the Sun of Righteousness. The old Latin hymns
admit as much by coupling the coming of the Saviour with the return of
light. Not only the day of Christ's birth but the year is uncertain, and the
French Revolutionists had that fact upon their side when, proceeding to
regenerate chronology as well as society, they substituted for the Christian
era that of the enthronement of Reason, personified by a prostitute, on the
altar of Notre Dame. Nevertheless, we let this article of the medieval
calendar stand, and still on the traditional day celebrate the birth of
Christianity and of all that Christianity has brought with it to society, to
the home, and to the heart. Even those who in this critical and sceptical
age have ceased to be Christians in name may celebrate the festival of
humanity. For they can hardly deny that it was with Christianity that the
sense of a common humanity and of the brotherhood of man with all its
duties and charities, and with the civilization which is grounded on it,
came into the world. A Greek philosopher might point out the close
fellowship which united mankind; but that same philosopher pronounced
slavery an ordinance of nature, and when he spoke of mankind probably
thought only of the free. That there were no hospitals or alms houses before
Christ may not be strictly true; but it is certain that there was nothing in
ancient civilization like the vast system of Christian charities. The Comunist
religion of Humanity, though it presents itself as a new creation, is, as has
been often and fully said, nothing but Roman Catholic Christianity, with a
new set of saints, sacraments and festivals. Those who cannot keep Christmas
Day as the holiday of a revealed religion may keep it as the holiday and the
annual renewal of human brotherhood, social beneficence, and family
affection.

Suppose some vestiges and relics of heathenism do mingle with our mode
of keeping the Christian feast; suppose the Yule log does represent the
sacred fire of pagan superstition and remind us of the scene in a Scandina-
vian hall, where our rugged progenitors quaffed their mead and sung their

rude drinking songs amidst the trophies of wild tribal war. Suppose the mistletoe is the mystical plant of the Druid, though it is difficult to see how the connection can be traced between Druidism and kissing. All this only widens the circle of historic association and makes the festival in a larger sense human. Even the most orthodox among us have by this time pretty well discarded the narrow theology, uncountenanced by any rational construction of the Gospel, which put the heathen out of the pale of salvation and consigns them to the power of evil for not having heard a word which was never preached to them, or believed in miraculous events which had not then taken place. We recognize the debt which the civilization of which we are the heirs owes to its earliest and rudest founders. We recognize the debt which Christian Ethics owe to Socrates, Plato, Marcus Aurelius, and Epictetus. We scout the monkish morality which consigns virtuous pagans, with one or two arbitrary exceptions, to eternal torments. We have enlarged the bounds of Christendom to the full compass of the designation "Son of Man."

It is in vain that the Puritan tried to dislodge the Papistical, Prelatical, and heathen Christmas by substituting for it Thanksgiving Day.

A holy day of any kind is always popular, and it is very right and meet that we should express pious gratitude for the ingathering of the harvest. But who, except the heirs of the Puritans, cares very much about Thanksgiving Day? With what tender and hallowed associations is its name encircled? Who particularly wishes on that day to gather all whom he loves around him, or calls up with special fondness the image of those whom he has lost? To see a man eating his Christmas dinner alone makes one shudder? Would the sight of a man eating his Thanksgiving dinner alone give one the same shock? Perhaps one who is not a New Englander or a Puritan underrates the intensity of New England and Puritan feeling. But Mrs. Beecher Stowe is a New Englander, and she shows us in her *Poyanue* how, when the burst of anti-Anglican feeling connected with the revolution was over, Christmas, with its little Church pageantries and its genial memories, stole back to its place in the hearts of all but the most austere Puritanical portion of the people. The children even of the Puritan minister cannot keep away. One thing is certain, Thanksgiving can never, like Christmas, be a feast of mankind or of Christendom, since the time of harvest will always differ in different parts of the world. Christmas, it is true, we are apt to associate with winter, with snow, and with storms which, raging out-of-doors, endear by contrast the bright fire and the happy circle within. But it may be kept, and is kept, at once in England, in America, in Australia, and in Hindostan.—*Goldwin Smith in the Week.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, N. S., have put a dynamo into their factory, and use 60 lights. They are manufacturing a number of dock railway cars to be used on the Ship Railway.

Messrs. Christie Bros. & Co., of Amherst, N. S., have added largely to their machinery, and have also put steam heating apparatus into their varnishing rooms, thus doing away with the dust, &c., entailed by the use of stoves.

Year by year, as the mining, lumbering and other industrial interests of the Maritime Provinces grow in importance, we find a proportionate increase in the demand for machinery of all kinds, and steam power to drive it. The old gang saw mills are all giving place to portable circular mills, which are better adapted to the smaller logs. Many farmers who have small wood lots are making use of them to clear land, at the same time producing lumber which would otherwise be destroyed. Messrs. A. Robb & Co., of Amherst, N. S., supply this want with a light circular mill and a peculiar design of portable engine and boiler, which they are able to build as large as 60 horse power without its being too heavy to move on wheels into the forest. Of this class of saw milling establishments they are producing on an average 2 per month, which, with a constant demand for stationary engines and boilers for mining, electric lighting and various other purposes, they have been kept exceptionally busy during the past 12 months, and have found it necessary to extend their work in various departments. They having added about \$3000 worth of machine tools, and have built a suite of commodious offices and draughting rooms for machinery and milling supplies; have under construction a boiler shop 50 x 60 feet, which is to be fitted with two travelling cranes and many improved appliances for building and handling steam boilers. Their foundry, which is 125 x 50 feet, is too small, and will require another addition in the spring to enable them to keep pace with orders. The Ship Railway, which is being constructed across the Isthmus of Chignecto (about 2½ miles from their works,) to convey vessels from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which by the way is the first undertaking of the kind in the world, is always giving them a considerable amount of work, and will, no doubt, cause increased activity throughout that section of the country during the next year or two.

Mr. Cathcart Thomson, of this city, has just completed a process for the steam compressing and shredding of codfish, which promises to be a most important industry, and one that will revolutionize the dry cod fish business, and open out markets in this line hitherto unavailable. Patents for this manufacture have been obtained by the above named gentleman in Canada and the United States, as well as in France and Newfoundland, and the products will find a ready market in the West Indies, Australia, Europe, United States and our own North-West Provinces. The process briefly is as follows: The fish are first thoroughly washed and cleansed, and skin and fins removed, and then put into the steamer, where they are thoroughly

cooked, after which the bones are removed and the fish passed to the shredding machine, where they are finely shredded. After this the shredded fish are subjected to great pressure, and pressed into cakes of uniform thickness, and passed to the shredding machine a second time, which completes the process, giving as a result a white woolly substance consisting entirely of the nutritive portions of the fish in its most portable form. The great and principal advantage of this process lies in the immense saving that would result from its adoption, as the fish is made directly from the green salted fish, and is ready for the market in 18 hours, a saving of 15 per cent. on the annual catch, (averaging about a million and a half quintals yearly,) which is lost to the community by the old process of curing, from the effect of the moist and foggy weather so prevalent during the fish season. In addition there is no waste whatever in this process, the skin being converted into fish glue, (a valuable product,) and the bones and other matter into a fertilizer, so that nothing whatever is lost. The advantages of the steam compressed and shredded codfish for the table cannot be questioned, as being already cooked, it requires but a few minutes to prepare it in the appetizing form of fish balls, patties, &c., and one pound will go as far in this form as two pounds of the boneless or livery codfish. It is put up in neat cylindrical packages, handsomely labelled with full directions; those for foreign countries being air-tight and hermetically sealed. Amongst its other advantages for foreign markets might be instanced its portability, reduction in bulk and weight, its keeping qualities, (not being affected by climate,) &c. Mr. Thomson has bestowed much time and careful thought to this problem for a period extending over ten or twelve years, and has at last succeeded in solving it, and perfecting the process which bids fair, and deservedly so, to be a highly remunerative one to the patentee.

Messrs. McArthur, Corneille & Co., Montreal, have sent us a copy of a circular which they have just issued relative to some new patented products just introduced by the St. Dennis Dye-stuff Company of Paris, France, and for which Messrs. McArthur, Corneille & Co. are sole agents in Canada. It is represented that these dyes are of great interest to consumers, as up to this time no absolutely fast indigo blue shade aniline has been produced, while the new shades of scarlet can be entered bating without fear of unevenness. Archil substitute is also an important line, producing the same results as archil at a saving of 60 per cent. in cost of dyeing. This is also in powder form, highly concentrated, and more particularly suited to our Canadian climate than the liquid, which is liable to freeze. The acid black will, it is claimed, supersede logwood to a large degree. All these dyes are sold at very moderate prices, and samples and full information will be cheerfully given on application. Recently Mr. J. S. N. Dougill, of Messrs. McArthur, Corneille & Co., in company with Mr. Muller, an expert direct from the St. Dennis establishment, made an extended Canadian tour specially for the purpose of discussing the merits of these new dyes with Canadian textile manufacturers, and met with such success as to induce the firm to take hold of and push the goods.—*Canadian Manufacturer.*

CITY CHIMES.

Bachelor chambers are to be the newest idea started in Halifax. Who can say that we are not keeping up with the times? Incandescent light now gleams in our hotels and many of the shops, and is even, we believe, finding its way into private homes. Sets of chambers will, no doubt, be a great boon to the many young bachelors in the city, who would be enabled to enjoy the comforts of a home, without the restraint of a boarding house that is apt to fall upon young blood. At least so one would believe.

The shops are all gay for Christmas, and the shoppers of both sexes may be seen making their selections from among the many beautiful goods and holiday articles displayed. The shops themselves this year have many of them changed to a new and handsomer garb than they have worn hitherto. Noticeable are the establishments of M. S. Brown & Co., and A. Stephen & Sons, both of which establishments now present an appearance of which Halifax may be proud.

The death of Mrs. Rose, (wife of Armourer Sergeant Rose, who was killed lately by the explosion of a gun,) following so closely on that of her husband, has filled all hearts with sympathy. Mrs. Rose never rallied from the shock of her husband's death, and went to join him in the unknown country, leaving behind her, to the mercy of the world, four helpless little children. The Halifax public have kind hearts, as they have often shown, and I am sure should anyone come forward to start a fund for the benefit of the orphans, many would be ready and willing to respond.

Of winter amusements there are not many yet, for the simple reason the winter is uncertain in its movements, and not to be depended upon. One day he descends upon us, freezes our water pipes, runs up the plumber's bill, and sends us all in our warmest garments off to skating and thinking of snow. Then the next day the mild, almost summer air makes us suffer tortures, and wish we had never even heard of flannel. Possibly at some future date there may be snow. At present its place is most efficiently taken by the clouds of dust that swirl through the streets, and give everyone at once the "peck" we mortals are doomed to consume before we die.

The names of the Committee of the Halifax Amateur Dramatic Club are as follows:—Major Firebrace, Chairman; Mr. Stubbing, Manager; Mr. Cotter, Treasurer; Hon. W. J. Longley, Secretary; Major Bagot, Mr. Marshal, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. A. E. Jones, and Mrs. Tobin. The performances during the winter are to take place on the 31st January, 28th February, and after Easter. "War to the Knife," a comedy by Henry Byron, has been

selected for the first piece to be presented, followed by the farce "Turn Him Out." Mr. Stubbing showed by his management of the plays produced last year his capabilities for the position of stage manager. A stage manager's task is by no means an easy or a thankful one, and the gentleman who guided the six pieces we saw last year across the troubled waters of rehearsal, must be endowed with the rare gifts of patience, perseverance, and tact. Managers are like actors and poets, "born, not made."

The Christmas sale of Japanese goods at the auction rooms of Mr. R. D. Clarko, attracted a crowd of buyers this week. A monster auction at the late residence of Mr. Wm. Esson, on Morris Street, also was well patronized. Many of our citizens will find their pockets somewhat lighter on account of these sales, I fancy, and a great many lucky people will get some very hand some presents from Santa Claus. Opinions vary as to the bargains, or the reverse, one makes at sales. One's experience inclines one to believe that attending them is fraught with dangers and temptations. There is certainly a most enjoyable excitement in bidding for and securing a coveted article, but somehow when the bill comes and the purchases arrive, one has not the same feeling for them—not at all.

Among the things to notice this week are the winter furs and costumes the cold snap forced the ladies to don. Beas still hold their own, and are as often seen as the comfortable, although somewhat clumsy looking "Coachman's Collar," that is the reigning fashion. Light-colored furs seem to be the favorite, and some very beautiful full, long, fawn-colored beas have been remarked in the town. Astracan vies with sealskin as an outer garment, and both are much used for trimmings. Long cloaks, fur lined, have a very handsome effect. A great many of these are seen. They appear in crimson, black, dark blue, and various colors, and they are a splendid protection from the cold. In colors we are going back to our grandmother's days, and the old shades of bright blues and greens once more appear in the shops. If the ladies would take the advice of an unfashionable person, and go back also to using the soft white knitted clouds that have disappeared lately, they would, I am sure, find no more becoming articles of wear to swathe their pretty throats. Some styles of these in former days justly went by the name of "fascinators."

No dances, no public entertainments, nothing! What do people all do with themselves? After a calm comes the storm, so I expect by and by there will be plenty to write about. At present everybody seems to be in a sort of retirement, and the quiet is oppressive. The churches will soon be given over to the hands of the decorators, and next week it is supposed we shall be able to see what they are going to look like. Christmas decorations are never as attractive as the Easter ones, as the difficulty of obtaining flowers is insurmountable. The spruce, twisted by artistic hands into various designs, makes a very good show in spite of the want of fresh bloom, and I believe this year the church trimmings are to be more graceful and beautiful than ever.

COMMERCIAL.

The holiday season is now fairly upon us, and, as usual, forms an important factor in temporarily diminishing the volume of trade. In fact, business will certainly be slack till after the advent of the new year.

But besides this matter, which is, of course, of annual recurrence, other influences have had an untoward effect. Heavy downfalls of rain have been nearly continuous, and the land is thoroughly saturated. These rain storms have only been broken two or three times by short periods—merely a day or two at a time—of sharp frost, which have suddenly congealed the mud which the rain had made in the roads. Thus the transportation over the country districts of all kinds of goods has been rendered practically impossible, and the time of the delivery of purchased or ordered goods a matter of conjecture.

The retail shops have been doing very well in the sale of "small" and "fancy" wares, which are specially called for at this season as presents in families and between friends. Most city dealers in these lines report the business better, more brisk and more profitable than ever before.

Remittances, although complained of in some quarters, have, on the whole, shown improvement, though in some instances customers have been provokingly careless in protecting their renewal notes, and have even gone the length of insinuating that they did not care whether they were sued or not.

For some time previous to 1884, a firm of general merchants, Messrs. McAlpine & O'Toole, were doing business in Louisburg, C. B. In January of that year they got into difficulties and assigned to Messrs. Chipman Brothers, of this city. Their liabilities were then about \$4,500, and assets doubtful. Shortly afterwards, the junior member of the firm, Mr. P. O'Toole, made arrangements with Messrs. A. & W. Smith, of this city, whereby Mr. McAlpine retired from all connection with the concern, and Mr. O'Toole carried on the business for the benefit of all interested. Within the short space of less than five years Mr. O'Toole has, by his able and careful management, succeeded in extricating the business from all its difficulties. He was in town this week and paid off all the debts of the old firm with interest. Besides doing this he has built up a splendid trade, and has a well stocked store all paid for. His credit is, of course, fully equal to anything that he may want for the continued successful prosecution of his business. It is worthy of note that Mr. O'Toole is over fifty years of age. Most men would have lacked the pluck to attempt, at his time of life, to resuscitate a bankrupt business, and not only to pay off all past liabilities, but also to meet current expenses, and create a flourishing business within five years.

On the other hand, but for the timely assistance, support and credit given by Messrs. A. & W. Smith, it would have been impossible for Mr. O'Toole to have carried out his honest intention of paying up in full. If creditors generally had more consideration for unfortunate, but not really dishonest, debtors, less loss would in many cases be sustained. The idea of sitting on a man when he is down and giving him no chance to recover himself is wrong in every point of view.

Brulstreet's report of the week's failures:

	Week		Weeks corresponding to		Failures for the year to date.				
	Dec. 11	1888	1887	Dec 11	1888	1887	1886	1885	
United States	309	273	253	202	216	9,748	9,230	9,901	10,734
Canada	38	35	36	31	19	1,639	1,238	1,139	1,212

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—J. P. Chapman & Co., Kentville, dissolved, Henry Lovett, business continued by John P. Chapman and P. E. Lloyd, under the old name; C. W. Knowles, publisher, Windsor, sold out the *Windsor Tribune* to Rev. S. McCully Black; Fred. H. Parker, genl. store, Aylesford, N. S., offering to compromise at 25c. on \$; A. W. Brown & Bros., planing mill, Springhill, N. S., assigned to F. B. Robb; P. J. Chisholm, clothing, etc., Truro, Nova Scotia, sold out; Drysdale Bros. & Co., New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, dissolved, Gordon Drysdale withdraws, business continued by Robt. Dickson under the old name; H. B. Ward, jeweller, Canning, assigned to A. E. Calkin in trust for benefit of creditors; Daniel McDonald, Linwood, Antigonish Co., consent to Annie McDonald to do business in her own name, Thos. G. Dundas, Grinnard, Antigonish Co., assigned to Henry H. McCurdy in trust for benefit of creditors; H. McKay & Co., genl. store, Baldeck, N. S., dissolved, Hadley McKay retires, business continued by R. J. McKay & Ewon McAskill under the old name.

DRY GOODS.—During the past week this trade has been remarkably dull. Wholesale houses have improved the leisure opportunity thus afforded by devoting their time to stock-taking. The result of this process has been to show—as a number of leading houses say—that the stocks on hand are lighter than at any former period in the history of the trade. This is, however, due to two causes, a more conservative feeling among dealers and the facility with which depleted stocks can be replenished from the producing points at very short notice. If we have a cold spell with plenty of snow it will help country dealers to reduce their supplies. No change has occurred in cotton goods, but some dealers look for a slight advance in mill prices. On the other hand rumors are rife that there is steady cutting between some of the leading mills. It is impossible to reconcile these conflicting statements. There is a steadier feeling in woollen goods caused by the late appreciation in the price of the raw material which, it is contended, must lead to an advance in the manufactured goods at no distant day.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The trade in iron and hardware has been quiet as usual at this time of the year and little or nothing is doing. Stocks of pig iron throughout Canada are moderate and prices are well sustained, while in other descriptions of heavy goods there has been no quotable change. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled at 41s. 10d., Middlesborough No. 3 foundry iron 33s. 9d.; late London cables are:—"Spot tin £98 10s.; do. three months futures £99 10s.; market quiet. Chili bars, spot, £77 10s., do. futures, £78; G. M. B. copper, spot, £77 10s.; do. futures £78; market quiet. Soft Spanish lead, £12 15s." Philadelphia—"The iron market is quiet. The Pennsylvania railroad will soon order a large number of cars and material and two or three railway companies will be in the market for rolling stock in January. Large ship material orders will be placed about the same time. Enquiries are in receipt from bridge-builders and an active winter demand is imminent. Pipes and tubes are dull. Muck bars are weak. Merchant bars are quiet but no concessions are offered in view of the heavy orders expected next month. Merchant steel mills continue busy. Sheet iron is quiet. Pig iron production continues heavy although there is no accumulation of stock. Forge, foundry and bessemer irons are all strong. Stool blooms and billets are active."

BREADSTUFFS.—In flour business remains without improvement, trade being quiet under a very limited demand. Bearbohm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat a turn dearer; corn steady. Cargoes on passage and for shipment—wheat strong; corn quiet. Liverpool: wheat, spot, firmer; corn, do., steady. Weather in England, hard frost. American mixed maize ex ship 23s. 9d.; Minneapolis straight flour 26s. 6d. California wheat firm at 7s. 11d. December; 7s. 11½d. January; 8s. February; 8s. 1½d. March, April and May. Mixed maize firmer at 4s. 5½d. December; 4s. 3½d. January, 4s. 5½d. January now. English country markets firm. French country markets steady. Wheat in Paris firm; flour firm at 39s. December, 39s. 6d. January. Antwerp spot wheat firm. The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says: "Good dry English wheats have maintained prices, but the bulk of the offerings is of poor quality and has fallen 1s. New wheat, mixed good foreign, has dropped 6d. Flour is difficult to sell, the mildness of the weather, the abundance of vegetables, and the fall in the price of potatoes limiting the consumption of bread. Foreign wheat is depressed; Russian has declined 1s., and Californian 6d.; Indian is steady. Liverpool records a fall of 2d. per cental on American white and Russian red wheats, and 1d. per cental on Indian. At to-day's market English wheats were firmer; foreign wheats were steady. Corn was quiet." There was a decidedly strong tone to the Chicago wheat market at the opening, but later a weak feeling set in, and prices fell off. Late quotations were \$1.06½ January; \$1.11½ May. Corn was quiet but firm, and moved up ½c., except for May, which eased off ½c. Quotations were: 34½c. January; 35½c. February; 37½c. May. Oats were about steady at 26½c. January; 29½c. May. At the seaboard wheat was stronger and improved somewhat. There was also a strong tone to the Toledo and Milwaukee markets. The world's wheat supply may now be regarded as almost inexhaustible, for if the crop falls short in one, two, or three corners of the earth, it is balanced

by an over abundance in other quarters. Except in time of war, England never need see any fear of a failure in her foreign wheat supplies.

PROVISIONS.—Owing to the absence of cold weather the enquiry for pork has been slow both from country and local dealers, and little business has been accomplished, though prices have remained steady. There has been a fair demand for lard and sales have been effected quite freely. A moderate trade was transacted in smoked meats at steady prices. The inquiry for tallow—which is scarce and firm—continues to be fair. There has been no change in the Liverpool provision market, prices being steady all around. Pork was at 81s. 3d.; lard at 46s. 9d., and bacon at 46s. to 45s. 6d. The Chicago pork market was fairly active and stronger, and prices advanced 5c. to \$13.55 January, \$13.97½ May. On the other hand lard was weaker and declined 5c. to \$7 95 January and February, \$8.02½ May. The feeling in the hog market was stronger and prices advanced 5c.

BUTTER.—The market has continued quiet but steady, with trade limited to local wants, which were of the usual volume. Prices were steady and unchanged.

CHEESE.—The market for cheese is quiet but firm. Cables are firm and unchanged at 58s. The next question that statisticians will have to figure on will be the visible supply on January 1st, which promises to show a materially smaller total than a year ago. Receipts in New York from May 1st to December 11th, show a decrease of 82,000 boxes, and exports a decrease of 7,227,000 pounds.

DRIED FRUITS.—The only feature of importance has been shown in currants, in which a depressed feeling has developed, owing to unfavorable cables, which state that France has definitely decided to take measures against the unrestricted manufacture of currant wine, which will henceforth be sold under that name, each cask to be branded as such. This decision has greatly depressed the Greek market, as it removes, or at least limits, one of the largest consumers of low grade fruit. Cables quote 11s 9d. f. o. b., which is about the lowest figure on record. In Valencia raisins the large quantity of off grade fruit coming into the market has to some extent affected the value of better grades.

TEA.—The tea market has ruled more active of late, there being a better enquiry for all grades, resulting in a fair volume of business at firm prices. Orders from the country have been more numerous, and also call for larger quantities. Stocks here and throughout the country are reported to be moderate, and holders generally are confident that higher prices will be attained.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Granulated sugar has remained steady and in fair request. Yellows, however, have shown indications of weakness, and prices have eased off somewhat. There has been a fair demand for molasses at steady prices.

FISH OILS.—In Montreal the stock of Newfoundland cod oil is well concentrated, and prices are firm at 38c. to 48c., some holders asking 40c. Halifax oil 35c. to 36c. Cod liver oil 60c. to 65c. for Newfoundland, and 85c. to 95c. for Norway. Steam refined seal oil is firm at 48c. to 50c.

FISH.—The market has remained without any marked features. The arrivals of bank fish have been quite free, and most of the receipts have gone into store. In the holiday season little business in the line of fish is ever transacted, and this year forms no exception to the prevailing rule in this respect. Scale fish are still very scarce, and any coming forward are readily sold at our figures. We can note no change in either herring or mackerel. Stocks continue to be exceedingly small, in fact barely sufficient to meet the regular local consumptive demand. Our outside reports are as follows:—Montreal, December 18.—“There has been more activity in the fish market of late, owing to the fact that the demand has improved considerably since the cold weather set in, and a larger volume of business has been transacted in all lines. There is a good supply offering, and the prospects are that trade will steadily improve. Labrador herrings have been in fair demand, and sales of small lots have transpired at \$5.65 to \$5.75, while round lots are quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.50, but we do not hear of any sales at these figures. Cape Breton herrings have ruled steady and quiet at \$6 to \$6.25. Dry cod has changed hands at \$4.75 per 100 lbs. A fair jobbing trade has been done in green cod at \$5 to \$5.25 for No. 1. Salmon has met with slow demand at unchanged prices. The demand for finnan haddies has been good, and prices have advanced from 7c. to 7½c. The receipts of fresh haddock and cod have been larger, which have met with good demand at 4c. Smelts have been arriving in fair quantities, and met with a good demand at 5c. Fresh herrings have ruled steady, with a good demand at \$1.50 per 100.” Gloucester, Mass., December 18.—“Trade is fairly active for the season, with only small stocks to draw on, and a good outlook for trade the coming year. We quote large Georges codfish at \$4 75 per qtl., and small at \$4.25; Bank, \$4.25 and \$4, Shoto, \$4.50 and \$4.12½ for large and small, Dry Bank, \$4.75 and \$4.50; Newfoundland codfish, \$6 to \$6.25; cured cusk, \$3.50 per qtl., hake, \$2.25; haddock, \$3.25; heavy salted pollock, \$2.50; and English-cured do., \$3 per qtl., Labrador herring, \$7 per bbl.; medium split, \$6, Newfoundland do., \$6.50; Nova Scotia do., \$6; Eastport, \$5, round Shore, \$4.25, pickled codfish, \$5.50, haddock, \$4.50, halibut heads, \$3, sounds, \$12, tongues and sounds, \$10; tongues, \$8; alewives, \$5; trout, \$14.50, California salmon, \$16, Halifax do, \$20, Newfoundland do., \$18; clam bait, \$7 to \$7.50; slivers, \$6.50; halibut fins, \$14.” Chicago, December 18.—“We are selling smelts at 7c. to 8c. per pound, and the demand is very brisk. Brook trout are in good demand at 18c.; salmon at 18c. to 20c., cois at 10c. to 11c.” Havana, Decem. 18 (per cable via New York).—“We quote codfish at \$7 per 100 lbs., haddock, \$6.25 per do., hake, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per do.” Barbados, November 24.—“The S. S. Orinoco brought from New York 215 casks of cod, and 40 of haddock. The former is being lotted at \$22 for medium and \$23 for large. and the haddock sold at \$16.07. Last sales of herring at \$4, and pickled salmon at \$12.”

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items like Sugars, Tea, Molasses, and Biscuits with their respective prices.

BREADSTUFFS.

Table listing various breadstuffs like Flour, Graham Flour, Oatmeal, and Corn Meal with their respective prices.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions like Beef, Pork, Lard, and Hams with their respective prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing various fish from vessels like Mackerel, Herring, Salmon, and Cod Oil with their respective prices.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table listing various lobster products like Nova Scotia Atlantic Coast Packing and Flat Cans with their respective prices.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Table listing various lumber products like Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and Shingles with their respective prices.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing various butter and cheese products like Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints and Canadian Township with their respective prices.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing various wool, wool skins, and hides products like Wool-clean washed, Ox Hides, and Cow Hides with their respective prices.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various home and foreign fruits like Apples, Oranges, Lemons, and Grapes with their respective prices.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing various poultry products like Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Chickens with their respective prices.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table listing various live stock products like Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, and Lambs with their respective prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

JESSICA'S CHOICE.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER X.

Lorrimer did not leave Acacia Point on the Monday. His three hostesses pressed him to stay, and the days went so fast that it was Thursday before he realized that he was engaged elsewhere for the following Sunday. About a week after he had left, he met Augusta Westlow in town.

"Do you want the latest news from your new sister?" asked Paul, as coolly as if he were not putting a match to dynamite.

"So you have been there?" she said. "So you have gone body and soul over to the enemy?"

"Such a charming enemy, Augusta! You know the Bible rule about enemies, don't you?" he asked, provokingly.

"You have got some scheme on hand, I can see, Paul," said Augusta. "But you mustn't feel too sure. Other men consider that woman's millions charming, and need them more than you do."

"What do you mean?" he asked, with sudden sharpness.

"That young beggar of a newspaper man—Carroll, his name is, isn't it?—has been visiting Mrs. Thorndyke."

"Has he?" asked Lorrimer annoyed in spite of himself.

"Certainly. He is an old friend of hers. Why shouldn't he go?" answered his cousin, still provokingly.

"There is no reason that I can think of," he replied. But the thought of Carroll at Acacia Point caused him many unpleasant twinges during that day and several others.

Our young editor, truth to tell, enjoyed his visit hugely. He had not meant to enjoy it, and was rather vexed at himself for feeling so comfortable in Jessica's house.

During his short sojourn he did not see his hostess alone until just at the last. He was to leave in an hour or two, and Mrs. Thorndyke artfully introduced him to the summer-house on the rocks.

"Sit down here," she said, almost boldly. "You are the only man who tells me the truth. I want to know how I appear amidst my new surroundings."

"Well, upon my word that is a leading question," said Carroll, laughing as if he rather liked it.

"You never were given to flattery, you know," said Jessica, laughing too. "I don't know when I feel more totally crushed and trampled upon than after an interview with you."

"Then my friendship is very wholesome for you. I am the only leaven in this lump of worldliness and temptation," said George didactically.

"Yet it is a very pleasant lump," said Jessica, with a half sigh.

"And the leaven is unwelcome, eh?" asked Carroll.

"No," said Mrs. Thorndyke, smiling now, "not when it is represented by you. Now give me good advice."

So he endeavored to do her bidding, and the two talked for some time, getting nearer to each other's real feelings than they had ever been before. And George Carroll left Jessica with the conviction that she was not the spoilt, worldly girl he had always thought her, and with the sickening realization that this discovery came too late.

Being a brave man, he decided that he had better not see her any more in this confidential manner. He stuck to his word with redoubled energy, straining his faculties to the utmost to insure the success of his daring enterprise, which had suddenly become somehow so much less precious. He neglected Jessica, who felt it. Paul Lorrimer paid her the most delicate homage, which soothed her wounded pride, and thus she saw much of her new cousin and nothing of George.

Thus the summer passed without special incident. The public had almost forgotten Mrs. Theodore Thorndyke. More recent sensations were agitating it.

In the autumn she began to weary of her seclusion and chafe for a little of the old freedom. A slight attack of malaria, largely mixed with *chumi*, made a change of air imperative. In September Lorrimer had sailed for Germany in high spirits and flattering himself that he had secured a high place in the good graces of his cousin-in-law. In October he was startled and delighted by a letter from that capricious young lady, announcing that she and the Hiltons intended to spend the winter abroad.

"I want an entire change," she wrote. "I am tired of the river and the trees and the uninteresting natives who are always trying to work on my feelings and get something out of me. I have tried the Lady Beautiful business till the clergymen have asked me to stop pauperizing the neighborhood. Now, would you recommend Berlin as a good place to winter in? You are the only relative we have abroad, or friend either, for that matter. I don't want to be a tourist, but to settle down and learn some interesting things about some country. Please advise us."

I have said that Paul was startled and delighted. He had an excellent reason for feeling something besides pleasure at the prospects of having Mrs. Thorndyke all to himself. As usual, there was a woman in the case, and it was the thought of her which made him tremble. It took a long time to determine what advice he should give the Hiltons and Mrs. Thorndyke, and his mind was seriously unsettled for several days in consequence. He had intended to return to America as soon as possible and follow up whatever advantages he had gained while there. Meanwhile, he had been temporizing. The other woman in the case, who considered that she had a clear right to him, might make things very unpleasant, but then—when would he ever again have such an opportunity of winning Jessica's confidence and affection? She would be entirely dependent on him in every

emergence, for, as she said, she had no other friend in Europe. The upshot of all his fevered cogitations was that his answer to Jessica was so entirely satisfactory that the next letter which he received from her instructed him to engage for her the most charming apartments in Berlin.

CHAPTER XI.

The "other woman" was Countess Irma von Wolfenfels.

Her mother was a Scotchwoman, who at the age of five-and-thirty had still belonged to the numerous sisterhood of spinsters. She had met amid the ever-green hills of Carlsbad, old Count von Wolfenfels, a peaceable, gentle old man of retiring habits and no particular love of the sex. The Scotch lady, well-born but indigent, decided at once to marry the count, but it took the poor old nobleman much longer to decide to let himself be married. She pursued him, ill-natured people say, into more than one city, and at last he yielded his name and fortune, if not his heart, to the Caledonian enchantress.

Their only son died at his birth, but Irma lived and grew to be the pride and solace of her father. When she was twenty-seven years old, and still single, having refused a great many offers of marriage, the count died, and the mother and daughter were thrown upon each other's mercy, which was not extensive nor very tender. Each one saw and hated the other's infirmities, and, though they praised one another extravagantly in the presence of strangers, their lonely hours, which they endeavored to make as few as possible, saw many a wrangle and actual disagreement.

They lived now here, now there; to-day in Florence, next week in Berlin. They knew everybody, were received at half a dozen European courts, but not very much admired by any one who knew them well.

During his residence in Berlin as Secretary of Legation, Paul Lorrimer had met and developed a singular intimacy with the German girl. The old countess, whose wicked old head was not troubled overmuch with notions of etiquette except in public, laid no restrictions on Irma, who had certainly reached years of discretion. Paul found himself welcome enough at the rooms which the mother and daughter inhabited in the Hotel de Russie, and he amused the elder lady as much as he entertained and captivated the younger. He was the only American Irma had ever known, and she took pleasure in practising her wiles upon him. At one time Berlin society, which has a provincial love of trifles, interested itself in the affairs of the Wolfenfels to the extent of informing them, through one or two of its most virtuous ornaments, that the freedom of Countess Irma's behavior was a scandal to so proper a city as the capital of Germany. Old Wolfenfels laughed her worldly, rasping old laugh, and said in a discordant tone that she knew her daughter better than any one else, and she would answer for her morals.

Meanwhile, Irma was discreet enough in public to satisfy all the gossips from Unter den Linden to Potsdam, and the wickedest thing she had ever done in regard to outraging the *convenances* was to have an occasional conversation with Lorrimer when her mamma was not in the *salon*.

She was a woman of very striking personality. Her height was unusual, and she was certainly rather massive, but she had superb, rust-brown tresses, which she wore plaited around and around her head, a pair of fine, violet-gray eyes, which were perpetually rolling, and a mouth which would have been handsome but for its excessive mobility, which showed too much of the place where nature had fastened in her handsome teeth. She spoke English with a fluency and an accent which was charming though it sounded affected. Her accomplishments were many. She possessed what she herself called "a phenomenal voice," and Wagner was her idol. Never a season passed without a visit to Baireuth.

There was nothing modest or retiring about Irma. She had her mother's push and enterprise, and a cosmopolitan experience.

The old countess had a voice like a peacock, and a contempt for mankind in general and womankind in particular. She had seen so much of Continental laxness, told and heard so many scandalous stories, that she was a person practically unshockable—but highly respectable herself, be it understood. In person she was stoutish, bilious-eyed, and painted. Her elaborately-dressed gray head was always crowned by a widow's cap, fastened on with black, ball-headed pins.

The deceased count had been dead less than a year when Jessica decided to visit Berlin and break in on this happy circle.

It was not without trepidation that Paul Lorrimer wended his way to the Russie, to inform his fair friend of Mrs. Thorndyke's expected advent. He found mother and daughter occupied with their music and embroidery. Both looked as though they had just been having an encounter; but the atmosphere cleared at once as Paul appeared on the scene.

"Ah, Mr. Lorrimer!" exclaimed Irma, quite eagerly, and with a delicious roll of the r's in his name. "You come at the right moment, is it not, mamma?"

"It is always the right moment for Mr. Lorrimer," said the countess, with a graciousness which was unintentionally contradicted by the natural gruffness of her voice. "Irma and I were having one of our discussions. The dear child is wonderfully headstrong, like her poor father."

"Ach, lieber Papa!" sighed Irma, casting up hands and eyes. "He was a dove! an angel!"

Paul had kissed the countess' hand in good German fashion, and approached Irma almost with nervousness.

"I have something to tell you," he said, "which will interest you."

"More interest than usual?" she asked, with a little languid serpentine movement of the neck. She was sitting before the piano, half turned away from it.

"More so to me. Do you remember my cousin in America, of whom I spoke?" he went on.

"As if one could forget!" she murmured, rather spitefully. "One hears so much of this Madame Thorndyke."

"You will not hear of her, but see her," said Paul, boldly. "She is coming to Berlin for the winter."

"How most extraordinary!" cried Irma. "What for, may I ask?"

"To amuse herself,—for change of air and scene. Why not?"

"How odd you Americans must be! We do not go to cities where we know nobody. You care nothing about being strange or lonely. You go everywhere, *pour passer le temps*."

"Is your beautiful widow coming here?" asked Countess von Wolfenfels, sharply. "I want to see her. Is she as handsome as Irma?"

"Oh, countess!" said Paul, unabashed, "how can she be?"

"Hush, mamma! Seek no more compliments for me, please."

Irma smiled rather spitefully.

"I am all impatience to see this lady," she said. "I hear much of American beauty."

Presently the old countess left the room, as she often did during Paul's visits. Irma moved a little nearer to him.

"Well?" she said.

There was something tigerish in her great eyes as she fastened them on Lorrimer's face.

"Well?" he echoed, with a shade of uneasiness in his manner.

"Have you nothing to say to me?" she asked, still with her eyes fixed on him.

"I thought I had been saying a good deal," he replied.

"A good deal, yes; but nothing to the purpose," she answered, grimly.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"Only the fulfillment of your word," she said, speaking very slowly and clearly. "That is all."

Lorrimer set his teeth hard, but spoke with the sort of nervous good humor which one uses in addressing a dangerous dog which must be pacified.

"Countess," he said, suavely, "the whole affair was a failure. I am a failure. Nobody wants a failure."

"Perhaps," said the countess, "there are some who have the bad taste to want them."

A soft look came into her eyes, and they relaxed their grip on his face.

"It has all turned out badly, you see," said Lorrimer, more firmly. Irma's melting moods were comparatively easy to manage. "I am no better off—"

"That is not so! It is false!" she interrupted.

"What reason have you to say that?" he inquired, coolly.

"I know it," she said, with a sort of ferocious sullenness. "You are better off by a great deal. Your cousin's will made you so."

"A mere nothing. I am simply one of your caprices. You care nothing for me. The whole thing is a mistake." He tried to laugh.

Irma got up and came still nearer. Her eyes were on a level with his now, and their violet depths burned unpleasantly.

"Look!" she said, rapidly, and with a strong German accent. "The day when you speak of love to that other woman, she shall know all! I know you! You do not deceive me! I despise you, but, *ach Gott*, I love you! On that day I shall know what you have done, nothing shall be hid from me, and then *nothing shall be hid from her!* I have said it!"

With a sudden hiss of passion, she sank back into her chair. Lorrimer's face was gray, and his features were quite hard and quiet.

"What a tigress you are!" he said, sneeringly. "Your preference for me is really extraordinary. I don't deserve the honor."

"No," she said, with a slight laugh. "you do not, but you have it all the same. I only want to warn you."

"A very pleasant way of doing it, certainly,—one which makes you, of course, dearer than ever to me." He smiled diabolically.

The blood surged over her face.

"Paul," she cried, "forgive me! I am so hasty, so wicked! I will not any more speak so!"

She rose again and held out her fine white hands to him, but he was as hard as flint.

"One does not forgive at once," he said, in a low tone. He was unmoved, while she was quivering and pulsating with a passion as strong as her anger had been a minute before.

With a rustling of skirts Countess Wolfenfels entered, and, after a few commonplace civilities, the visitor withdrew.

It was balm to his spirit to receive Mrs. Thorndyke when she arrived. He was at the station to meet her, and escorted her party to the beautiful apartments which he had secured for them in the Hohenzollern-Strasse. Here he had managed to have a fine open wood fire burning in the *salon*, and masses of flowers, for which he had ransacked Berlin, perfumed the room.

Jessica stood with a halo of firelight and a radiance from the wax candles encircling her. Her face was framed in the long black fur which enveloped her throat and shoulders. She drew off her gloves and opened her cape.

"You have done well!" she said, admiringly. How charming it all is!"

Mrs. Hilton had already gone to hunt for the store-closet and kitchen. The maid and man-servant whom this luxurious party had brought were standing helplessly outside the door, and Lily was darting hither and thither as usual, now pausing to dip her nose into a cloud of odorous bloom, now warming her cold hands at the genial fire.

"It's perfectly lovely!" she cried. "To think of our being in Berlin!"

Paul laughed heartily.

"How delightfully American!" he said. "One never hears that 'perfectly lovely' anywhere else but there."

(To be Continued.)

ARMY & NAVY DEPOT.

James Scott & Co.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocers & Wine Merchants,

117 and 118 GRANVILLE STREET,

Offer for Sale in Bond or Duty Paid:

- 350 cases Old Brandy
- 275 " Scotch and Irish Whiskey.
- 170 " Holland Gin
- 75 " Plymouth and Old Tom Gin
- 400 doz. Port and Sherry
- 300 cases Claret
- 60 " Hock and Moselle
- 400 doz. Ale and Porter, pils. & qts.
- 100 cases Champagne

—ALSO—

Angostura, Orange, and John Bull BITTERS.

A Full Line of GROCERIES always on hand.

PATENT STEAM COMPRESSED AND SHREDDED CODFISH.

The BEST CHEAPEST, and most convenient form of Dried Codfish ever offered to the public. Its rapidly increasing sale indicates the favor with which it is received. It is recommended not only for its cheapness, but because it can be got ready for table in a few minutes no small advantage when household help is so difficult to procure. The half of a pound package when made into Patties is sufficient for a meal for an ordinary family. Put up in 1 LB. PKGS., 40 PKGS. IN A BOX. The Subscribers having been appointed the Sole Agents for the above article for the Maritime Provinces, are now prepared to supply the trade in lots to suit.

E. G. & C. STAYNER.

GREEN CODFISH bought by the Subscribers to make STEAM COMPRESSED and SHREDDED CODFISH.

E. G. & C. STAYNER.

DELANEY & MERRILL, DENTISTS,

87 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

All operations in Dentistry thoroughly performed. Teeth and Roots usually sacrificed to the forceps restored and made useful by the application of Artificial Crowns, thus avoiding a plate in the mouth.

Whole or partial Sets of Teeth Mounted on Gold or Vulcanite with ease and comfort to the wearer.

TAYLOR'S NEW STYLE

Double Tongue and Groove Fireproof

SAFES.

Patentees and Solo Manufacturers,

J. & J. TAYLOR, 117 & 119 Front St. East, TORONTO.

CHESLEY, Ont., June 12, 1888.

MESSRS. J. & J. TAYLOR, Toronto. Gentlemen: My store was burned here on the 9th inst., and a No. 8 safe which I purchased from you a few years ago came out all not even the joint on inside door being blistered. I may add the door has a non-conducting flange on it, and also an air chamber in it which I am convinced adds much to its fire-resisting quality.

Yours truly, D. MONTGOMERY.

ROBT. STANFORD, MERCHANT TAILOR, 156 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX.

ALL GARMENTS MADE in the LEADING STYLES.

PRICES MODERATE.

Gifts! Gifts! Gifts!

Old and Young, Big and Little, Rich and Poor, will find just what they want in our

Beautiful Display

—OF—

HOLIDAY GOODS.

COME AND SEE! ALL ARE WELCOME!

Wm. Bannister,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

136 Granville Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

John F. Stratton's MOUTH HARMONICAS.

"Capt. Jenks" "Pinafore" "Masculot" "Tony Pastor"



John F. Stratton's ROYAL HARMONICAS.

The finest Mouth Harmonicas possible to make. "Duchess" "Konigin" "Empress" "Prinzessin" "Sultana" "Golden"

IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF Harmonicas and General MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, 49 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

J. A. LEAMAN & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

FADER BROS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Meats of all descriptions, Poultry, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, &c.

—ALSO—

Manufacturers of Canned Goods, Bolognas, &c.

Highest market prices allowed on consignments of first-class Country Produce.

Hotel Keepers and others in places with no available markets, will find it to their advantage to patronize us, as we keep a large stock constantly on hand, and have every facility for executing orders.

LONDON DRUG STORE,

147 Hollis Street,

J. GODFREY SMITH,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Proprietor. Agent for

Laurance's Axis-Cut Pebble 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.

MOIR, SON & CO.

MAMMOTH WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street HALIFAX, N. S.

MINING.

Mining in this Province was never in a more flourishing condition than at present. Gold mining especially has made great strides within the past few years and we have been fortunate in adding to the ranks of our gold miners, numbers of experts in managing gold mines and in milling ores, through whose successful labors, capitalists both at home and abroad have become acquainted with the immense value of our gold fields. As a result, any discoverer of a promising property, now finds capitalists ready and eager to help him, and unless the present prosperity is checked by swindling operations, gold mining is soon destined to attain to great proportions.

At the urgent request of many persons deeply interested in mining matters in Nova Scotia, we commenced to publish in the last issue of the Critic the judge's minutes in the case of Putnam vs. Hardman and Taylor, but in deference to the opinion of Messrs. Meagher, Drysdale and Newcombe, a member of which firm called upon us at Mr. Hardman's request, claiming that the publication of these minutes would prejudice the case of their clients, we shall for the present discontinue the publication of the same, it being our earnest desire, while furthering the mining interests of this Province, not to commit any act that would in any way prejudice the case of any individual mine owner. The letter which we print below was addressed to the publisher of the Critic. The threat of an injunction which it contains is childish, and would not for a moment be seriously considered by the Court. The appeal to our sense of British fair-play and the assertion that their clients' cause would be prejudiced in the event of the publication of these minutes, are in themselves quite sufficient to deter us from doing so; but we promise our mining friends that sooner or later they shall have the full evidence as it is adduced at the trial.

PUTNAM VS TAYLOR, ET AL.

Dear Sir,—Our attention has just been called to the publication relating to the above case appearing in the last issue of THE CRITIC.

You are doubtless aware that the trial of this action was postponed at the October sittings of the Court upon the plaintiff's application. At that time the plaintiff had rested his case upon the evidence of which your publication purports to be a copy, and the evidence of Mr. Taylor, who was the defendants' first witness, had been given in part only. The question on trial is principally one of disputed fact, and you will readily see that your report of the proceedings can result in placing before the public (from whom the jury are to be drawn) the plaintiff's side of the case only. This in our opinion, and in the opinion of counsel associated with us, will tend to prejudice a fair and impartial trial of the cause. We have to request you therefore to withhold publication of these proceedings at least until the trial has been completed.

The circumstances of the case are such as in our opinion to warrant an application to the court to restrain this publication, and unless our request be complied with, we shall be compelled in the interest of our clients to institute an action to enforce compliance.

We trust, however, that your sense of justice and British fair-play will prevent your forcing us to this alternative. Awaiting your reply, which we shall expect to-morrow morning,

Yours truly,
MEAGHER, DRYSDALE & NEWCOMBE.

The publisher of the Critic, Halifax.

We learn that the New Albion Mine at Montague, known as the DeWolf gold mining property, has been sold to a New York Syndicate, by Charles Annand, for the handsome price of \$60,000 in cash.

We understand the "Westfield" gold mine in Queens County, has been purchased at a fair sum by Capt. Nicholls, for some of his English friends. It appears the property was bonded several months ago, and considerable prospecting done since on the "Jumbo" lode, which ranges from 20 to over 75 feet wide. A shaft has been sunk some 40 feet deep in one of its widest places, and the yield far exceeds anticipations. Free gold is prominent, but its chief value lies in the concentrates, which are abundant. No doubt this pioneer mine on such large leads, will cause much stir in the locality, and also call attention to some of the other large leads of the Province. We saw an English paper some time since wherein Capt. N. had called attention to the undeveloped mineral wealth of our Province, for which he deserved great praise.

Mr. R. H. McLeod, a mining engineer, who has had great experience in mining in the United States and Mexico, is furnishing a series of most interesting articles to the *Gold Hunter*. We publish below a recent letter on

THE MINES AND MILL OF THE MOLEGA MINING COMPANY.—The property of the company is situated on the northern shore of Ponhook Lake, and the name Molega is a confusing misnomer, for it is the name of a large lake lying one and a half miles to the eastward of these mines. Ponhook Lake is on the Port Medway River, and 15 miles from the head of the tide at Mill Village. It is a fine sheet of water 8 miles in length. The mine is reached by wagon-road from Caledonia Corner, 9 miles distant; or from the port of Liverpool, distant 19 miles, part of this distance by boat on the lake. There is also a new carriage road opened direct to the port of Bridge-water, a distance of about 20 miles.

The mining property under consideration consists of 146 mining areas, (say acres) fronting directly upon the lake. The country rock is the prevailing whin and slate of all the Nova Scotia gold fields. This so-called "whin," an old country term, is really a genuine quartzite, which at one time was a silicious sandstone, that by the action of heat and pressure has

been solidified into its present state of compactness. The slate is the ordinary clay slate, and forms not more than one quarter of all the rock.

The ore bodies are gold-bearing quartz leads, varying in their thickness from 2 inches to 2 feet. They must have been formed in the bedding planes of these ancient Cambrian rocks, while they yet lay in a horizontal position. Since then these rocks have been folded into great wrinkles, (ante-clinal,) and their crests have been scoured away by the erosive agencies of nature, water, ice and air, thus exposing the quartz leads standing at the same inclination (dip) as the rock layers, and conforming of course with their strike or compass direction, which is nearly east and west. Over all this mining property there is a stratum of gravel and sand of an average thickness of about 4 feet. This must have been derived from the granite formation, 10 miles to the northward, as it is mostly granitic gravel, sand and bowlders. Upon this layer is a thin coating of alluvium, the result of decaying vegetation. Thus it will be seen that the leads, as a rule, do not make an outcrop. Their presence is generally indicated by "float" or bowlders, being fragments of the leads lying upon or imbedded either in the gravel or the alluvium. They are encountered always to the southward of their leads, and as a rule, are within one hundred feet from them. Discovery of the leads is made by trenching across the strata, laying bare the bed rock, and thus exposing all outcrops of ore bodies. Prospecting was begun on this property a little more than two years ago; since that time several leads have been discovered, and a large amount of profitable development work has been performed upon them. The ore is the ordinary white quartz of other Queens County gold mines; not so vitreous, or glossy, as that of Whiteburn, with oftentimes a banded structure, and a blueish cast. It carries besides the free gold, a small percentage of auriferous arsenical pyrites, lead sulphide or galena, zinc sulphide, or blende, ("black jack" of the miners) and iron, and copper pyrites. The gold is almost free from any debasing element, being of course alloyed with a little silver, from which it is never quite free in the natural state. It so readily amalgamated with the quicksilver that no special devices are required beyond the ordinary arrangement of amalgamating plates.

The greatest amount of work has been done on the "Chester Lead" which passes under the mill. Upon this are six shafts, (with substantial shaft houses,) 70 feet apart, and varying in depth from 125 to 35 feet. The lead is 9 inches in width, with a general east and west direction, and a northerly dip of about 30 degrees from a perpendicular. This is a true "contact" vein, being found at the junction of the slate and whin. This has no other importance or significance, more than the greater facility of mining. In some countries a "contact" vein is more promising, not only for ore values, but for continuity and general extent. Here the presence of the slate enables the work of mining to be done for less money than it would cost were the lead included in two hard walls of whin or quartzite. From this lead has been raised about 600 tons of ore, which mills 1 oz. and 6 dwts. per ton, as nearly as can be estimated. This vein has been traced by actual uncovering of the outcrop at various places, for a distance of 1500 feet, and at that point it passes under a hill of gravel, and has not been looked for further on. It has increased a little in width, with greater depth, and presents everywhere the characteristics of a well-formed lead, that may be depended upon to yield a great deal of paying ore. The mill engine supplies the power for hoisting and pumping. By the use of well-arranged friction gear, the power is thrown on or off with the utmost ease and readiness.

About 2,000 feet to the southeast of the "Chester Lead" is situated the "Rabbit lead." It is 11 inches in width, and is worked by three shafts at depths varying from 40 to 60 feet. It has been opened along its course for 310 feet. From this lead has been milled 185 tons of ore, yielding about 2 ozs. and 12 dwts per ton.

The cost of mining is \$7 80 per ton. I think it has been very lately let out on contract at a lower figure. This lead is unluckily destitute of a slate belt, thereby increasing the cost of mining it, but the "rock" is good enough to stand the drawback. The ore is conveyed to the mill in a car worked on a wooden tramway, and drawn by a wire cable. The cost of transportation is 25 cents per ton. This lead, it will be readily seen, produces a grade of ore on which a fine profit is realized. It has been worked only during a few weeks, but in that time has risen to the first degree of importance among the many leads of the property. It bids fair to supply large quantities of rich ore. Its width, uniformity, and traced outcrop of 600 feet, which is by no means the determined limit, lead one to expect the continuation of the lead to a depth of some hundreds of feet.

Running parallel with this "Rabbit Lead," and at a distance of about 500 feet to the southeastward, is the "Nine Boulder Lead." It is two feet in thickness, and has been traced by trenching and cuts to a distance of 1000 feet. It is worked through a shaft 125 feet deep. The lead, when first encountered in the working, was thrown down to an almost horizontal position, and considerable prospecting was needed to reach the ore body "in place." The first tests of ore indicated about half an ounce; but with further development a better grade of ore is being mined; from all appearances it will yield one ounce per ton. The quartz has a very pronounced banded structure, and the gold is mostly found at the junction of the thin layers of quartz. A "working belt" of slate, and its great width, enable the owners to mine this ore for \$5 per ton. About 100 tons have already been treated, and while the margin of profit is very satisfactory, it has depreciated the general yield, which, but for it, would have run considerably over an ounce and a half. Upon the shaft is a substantial shaft-house, adjoining an engine house. A 25 horse power engine raises the ore and water, and furnishes the power to run the ore car in one direction from this and the "Rabbit Lead." It also is used to hoist the ore and water at the last named lead.

Between the Nine Boulder and Rabbit leads are ten gold-bearing veins varying in width from four to seven inches. Only one of these has been

prospected to any extent, and that is called the "Nugget Lead." It has been worked downward through three shafts, the deepest being but 25 feet. The vein is four inches in thickness, and has yielded some genuine nuggets, one of them containing fully two ounces of gold. In spite of its slender dimensions it will doubtless be followed with profit. The other nine leads just mentioned have only been cut in the bottom of a trench that extends across their ground.

Between the Rabbit and Chester leads are others, well worthy of a more extended notice than can be given them in this article.

The "Five Gold Lead" lies about 1000 feet to the southeastward of the mill. It is eight inches in thickness, with an observed outcrop of 500 feet, and shows gold at all points of exposure. No work has yet been done upon it.

The "Twin Leads," five and seven inches in width, respectively, situated between the Five Gold and Chester leads. They can be worked together, which is an important item, considerably reducing the cost of mining. But one small mill-run of six tons has been treated from these leads, and it gave the gratifying result of two ounces per ton.

The "Crow's Nest Lead" is within 50 feet, to the southward, of the Chester lead. It bids fair to take a place among the good ore-producing veins. It will be worked through a cross cut made from the Chester lead at a depth of 100 feet. Work is already in progress, with steam drills.

To the northward of the Chester lead, about 50 feet, is the "North Lead." It has been traced to a distance of 1500 feet, and has an average thickness of nine inches. Upon this lead are two timbered shafts, 25 feet in depth. No mill-runs have been made from this property, but the appearance of the ore is very satisfactory. It will soon be tapped at a depth of 150 feet by a cross-cut run from the Chester workings. Between this lead and the northern boundary there is a promising piece of country still unexplored.

There is yet 400 feet, across the metals, unprospected ground. It lies between the Twin and Five Gold leads, and, judging from the float or boulders to be seen thereon, good things will be found when a search is made.

Having concluded this hasty survey of a property that merits a much greater space to do it justice, we will pass on to the mill which is separating the precious metal from its close and long companionship with the quartz.

This is a fine structure, 56x60 feet on the ground, and three stories in height, upon one side. It has an assuring look of permanence about it as if it was built to stand not only the "racket" of the machinery, but the tooth of time as well. It is fitted with four batteries of five stamps, weighing 750 pounds each, with a drop of seven inches. They are constructed in a workman-like manner, with an eye to steadiness and endurance.

The amalgamating apparatus is of the usual form, of silver-plated copper plates. There is also a special contrivance, consisting of a copper-plated cylinder, revolving in front and below the battery-screen and arranged to receive the splash of the escaping water. Special advantages are claimed for this invention. I cannot discuss them here, but its mechanical action would surely count for something favorable in its operation upon any escaping dry amalgam.

The batteries are fed by automatic feeders, and a rockbreaker cracks the ore to the needed dimensions.

The mill is situated within a few feet of the lake and is always sure of a supply of water for all purposes.

In addition to what I have mentioned, there is a demand for concentrating machinery. All the ore carries a small percentage of "white iron," arsenical pyrites, and this mineral holds from \$80 to \$125 per ton in gold in its mechanical grip. It is not in the chemical compact made up of sulphur, iron and arsenic. These concentrates may be roasted, to get clear of the sulphur and then in the presence of chlorine gas a soluble gold chloride is formed. These valuable concentrates are now going to waste, but in due time there will be provisions made to save them. Everything cannot be done at once, but all needed additions and improvements are receiving prompt attention.

It too often occurs in mining countries that fine mills are built and expensive development works carried forward, and yet when the actual test is made there is not a dollar of profit in it all. In fact, it is a phenomenal occurrence that a mine pays from the start. The amount of development work to be done before reaching "pay ore" bodies is often so great that the original stock-holders lose heart, and money too; and it is only after some one (or many) has lost a fortune that another fellow, taking it for nearly nothing where they left off, makes a fortune out of it.

That anyone may see what our, as yet, largest Queens Co. mine has done, I subjoin the official figures:—

	Tons Crushed.	Oz.	Dwt.
August 15th, 1888.....	340.....	441.....	6.....
September 15th, ".....	180.....	248.....	18.....
October 15th, ".....	172.....	253.....
December 1st ".....	245.....	370.....
	937.....	1313.....	24.....

Turning this gold into currency we get \$26,264. The average yield per ton has been 1 oz., 8 dwts., and a fraction.

That the general average is not somewhat higher is due to the Nine Boulder ore. Anyone interested can easily calculate from the data previously given what amount of profit has resulted from the treatment of this small quantity of ore. The mill has evidently not been run to her full capacity during four months, or she would have treated about double the amount mentioned.

There are employed by the company \$5 men in all. Wages vary from \$1 to \$1.50 per day. Wood costs \$1.50 per cord; hemlock lumber is delivered at the mine for \$7 per thousand; pine lumber \$10 per thousand; shingles \$1 thousand.

The outlook of this company is most assuring. The existence of large

bodies of pay ore has been clearly proven, and there does not seem to be a cloud as big as a man's hand on the horizon of the company's prosperity. The principal owners are Edward D. Davison, John McGuire, Fletcher E. Wado, Robert A. Logan, Thomas A. Wilson, G. Alfred Wado, Alexander Nelson, James D. Eisenhaeur, and Lewis Anderson. The concern has always been under the general superintendence of Mr. John McGuire, who has quietly conducted matters to their present state of prosperity. This is the largest crusher in operation within the limits of Queens County, and I have, without entering into much detail, already written at considerable length; but the dimension and importance of the enterprise fully warrant even a more extended introduction to the readers of the *Gold Hunter*. I cannot take leave of this matter without a word about the comparatively favorable location of the mine. After quite an extended acquaintance with some of the mining regions of the Rocky Mountains and Mexico, I do not hesitate to say that there is not a better placed gold mine in either the United States or Mexico than is this property on the shores of Ponhook Lake. Labor is cheaper, building material is cheaper, food is cheaper. There are no mountains to climb, no snow-slides, and no mule trails to follow. The climate is healthier, human life is held more sacred, and therefore securer, and it is not so cold as Colorado mountains. The winters are not even as severe as they are in New England.

I am aware that many interesting features about this property have been passed over in silence, but whoever will take the trouble to locate the leads as described, on a bit of paper, and read carefully what I have written, will get a correct idea of the general aspect of the mining operations of the Molega Mining Company.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Mine, Mill & Factory Managers

Whether in Halifax or in the Country,
Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that

AARON SINFIELD

Mason and Builder,

has had over thirty years experience in and has made a special study of, all kinds of Turbine Work, so as to reduce to a minimum the expenditure of coal and time, and to make the process of "firing up" as expeditious as possible. Expert advice given, and all kinds of Jobbing promptly executed in a thorough, mechanical style at lowest possible rates.

Address—7 GOTTINGEN ST., CITY

Show Printing } Our Type }
 } Our Prices }
 } in the Maritime }
 } Provinces. }
 } Opposite Western Union }
 } Telegraph Office, Halifax }
 } 161 HOLLIS ST }

A SPECIALTY.

- We print by hand, Print by steam, Print from type, Or from blocks—by the cam.
- 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 may 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, sirs, Especially fit for The many producers.
- We print forms of all sorts, With type ever set, Legal, commercial, Or houses to let.
- Printing done quickly, Bold, stylish and neat, By HALIFAX PRINTING CO. Y., At 161 Hollis Street.

A well selected Stock of
XMAS CARDS, BOOKLETS, FANCY GOODS, Etc.,
Can be seen at
117 ARGYLE ST., McLELLAN'S
PRICES VERY LOW.

PEN AND PENCIL STAMP,

With Name and Address, Ink, &c. Complete, 30 CENTS EACH.
LONDON RUBBER STAMP COY.,
223 HOLLIS ST.

Quicksilver, Emery Wheels, Lacing Leather,

AND
Rubber & Leather Belting.
FULL STOCKS, SELLING LOW.

Headquarters in Nova Scotia for Gold Mining Supplies.

Metals & General Hardware.

H. H. FULLER & CO.
HALIFAX, N. S.

C. G. SCHULZE,

PRACTICAL
Watch and Chronometer Maker,
IMPORTER OF

Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, and Fine Jewelry.
Special attention given to Repairing Fine Watches.

171 Barrington St., Halifax,
(MANSION HOUSE.)

F. W. CHRISTIE,
Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Gold Mining Properties Examined, Reported on, and Titles Searched
Information for Investors in Nova Scotia Gold Mines. Estimates obtained for Air Drills and Air Compressors for Mines and Quarries, and Steam Drills for Railroad Contracts.
Reference—Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia
Address Letter or Telegram, BEDFORD STATION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA

PICKFORD & BLACK, Steamship Agents and Brokers,

HALIFAX, N. S.

AGENTS FOR

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

Use Scott's and Watkins' Codes.

W. & C. SILVER. MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING.

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

UNDERCLOTHING IN GREAT VARIETY.
GEORGE STREET, - HALIFAX, N. S.

FRED. A. BOWMAN, M.A., B.E.
Consulting Engineer.

All kinds of DRAUGHTING neatly executed.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

Water Powers and Mill Sites Surveyed.

3 Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S.

**Extraordinary Value in
XMAS CARDS**

Booklets.
NOVELTIES IN PLUSH AND LEATHER.

Odor Cases,
Dressing Cases,
Ladies Companions,
Manicure Sets,
in the latest designs.

The largest stock in the City to select from.
EVERYTHING NEW, BRIGHT AND FRESH.

HATTIE & MYLIUS,
ACADIA DRUG STORE,
155 HOLLIS STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

EXCELSIOR PACKAGE

DYES!

Are unequalled for Simplicity of use, Beauty of Color, and the large amount of Goods each Dye will color.

The colors, namely, are supplied:
Yellow, Orange, Eosine (Pink), Bismarck, Scarlet, Green, Dark Green, Light Blue, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Brown, Black, Garnet, Magenta, Slate, Plum, Drab, Purple, Violet, Maroon, Old Gold, Cardinal, Red, Crimson.

The above Dyes are prepared for Dyeing Silk, Wool, Cotton, Feathers, Hair, Paper, Basket Woods, Liquids, and all kinds of Fancy Work. Only 8 cents a Package. Sold by all first-class Druggists and Grocers, and wholesale by the EXCELSIOR DYE CO., C. HARRISON & CO. Cambridge, Kings Co. N. S.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

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

CLASS D.

The 18th Monthly Drawing will take place
On WEDNESDAY, December 19th, 1888.

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

2307 Prizes worth \$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

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

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY
OF EVERY MONTH.

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

J. J. McLELLAN,
117 Argyle Street, Halifax.

Headquarters for WRAPPING PAPER,
PAPER BAGS, TWINES, &c.

HOME AND FARM.

Mr. G. H. B. Nott, of Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., has been experimenting in the improvement of the Plymouth Rock, and has succeeded in producing a new variety which has attracted much attention, and which he considers the perfection of table birds, "with as fine a grain as a partridge." He has obtained this result by mixing or cross-breeding Plymouth Rocks with Black Spanish, Game and other varieties. Mr. Nott's birds are fine heavy Plymouth Rocks with wings almost reduced to nonentities. We have not seen this fowl, but if all we have heard about it be correct, it is a fine table bird. Of course such a bird will be little given to wandering, and would probably sit well, but we have no information as to its laying, probably, however, it is good all round.

At the recent National Conference in England Mr. W. F. Bear, formerly Editor of the *Mark Lane Express*, but regarded as a too ardent reformer by the new proprietors, showed that landlords stand in the way of successful fruit cultivation, while the greater portion of the profit is absorbed by the middleman and the high railway rates. At present a fruit grower is entitled to no compensation unless his landlord has given formal consent to the planting. It is expected that the orchard will in future be an important adjunct to every farm. Thus indeed it used to be of old, and no country fifty years ago, or even less, grew, on the whole, such apples as England. Of late, as is known, there has been a failure on the most extensive scale. Now the subject seems to have aroused attention afresh, and there is no natural reason why England should not again grow apples as good as ever. But the culture is one which the English grower has not yet studied on the scientific lines on which it is considered in America, and he is slow in moving. Although, therefore, there is a temporary glut in the English market, it is unlikely to last long, and we cannot but think there will be ample time, before the old country recovers her growth, for Nova Scotian growers to consider the conditions under which they could export to England at a fair profit.

Our farmers and breeders should study well the different breeds of horses offered for service during the coming season, and when they wish to raise a colt, either for draft or carriage purposes, satisfy themselves that they are mating their mares with standard bred horses—not scrubs. It costs no more to raise a good colt than it does to raise a scrub. Then why breed to scrubs? A good horse can be sold for a good paying price at any time, whether properly broken to harness or not. Every farmer should aim at getting brood mares as near standard bred as possible. This can be done by crossing our native mares with standard or thoroughbred stallions for either trotting or draft purposes. Start right, and in a very few years our farmers will have horses which will fetch a good price in the home or foreign markets.

A clothes tree, as you may know, is a stiff affair, looking very much like the trunk of a tree with several short, bare branches left at the top. If you have one of these convenient articles in each bedroom the masculine members of your household may be induced to use the pegs instead of hanging up their clothes on the floor. A walnut or cherry clothes tree is just the thing for a small hall where an ordinary hat rack would be in the way. —Home.

OUR COSY CORNER.

The mingling of pure vivid reds, blues, greens, yellows and purples with medium and two tone shades of these colors along with the grays, drabs, olives and browns, gives a marked individuality to this winter's fashions.

The hat, stockings, shoes and gloves of little girls who dress in English style must be black, no matter what may be the color of the frock or the coat.

Dull black braid is the trimming of the passing moment on all wool gowns and jackets intended for general utility and out of door nice wear.

With high frocks of velvet or cashmere little girls wear very deep, round fluted collarettes of white lace or cut work embroidery

Although coiffures are less voluminous, the hair is still piled on the top of the head, while a few light curls fall over the forehead.

Ostrich feather and marabout fans are the dressiest for ball and evening toilets of high ceremony.

The low crowned hat and bonnet are coming, but they come, like most good things, slowly.

English women still wear the bustle, and the skirts of their walking dresses are cut short.

There is quite a revival of the fashion of wearing morning or breakfast caps

Triple capes are a feature on the long redingotes worn as capes this fall.

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

MACDONALD & CO.

(LIMITED)

HALIFAX, N. S.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

PUMPING MACHINERY

FOR MINERS' USE,

IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

Truro Foundry and Machine Co.

TRURO, N. S.

ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.

Our Specialties are—

GOLD MINING MACHINERY

Of every kind, with latest Western Improvements.

ROTARY SAW MILLS

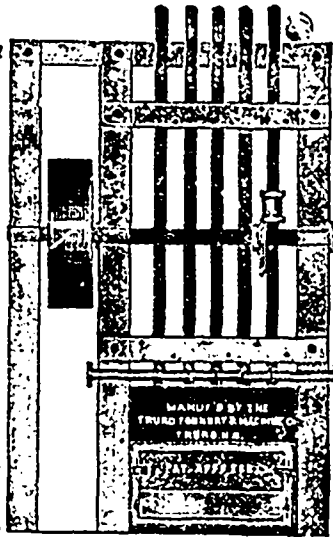
In Latest Styles, and

HOT WATER BOILERS.

Estimates furnished for Heating Dwellings Stores, Churches, &c., with Hot Water or Steam.

—ALSO—

Manufacturers of Boilers and Engines, Iron Bridges, Stoves, Ship, Mill and General Castings.



ELEGANT PRESENTS

ACTUALLY

GIVEN AWAY.

Send for our List of

Valuable Premiums TO AGENTS.

ADDRESS

A. MILNE FRASER,

CRITIC OFFICE,

Halifax, N. S.

97 Books for \$1.00.

NEW REVISED LIST OF

BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

1. The Widow Hedott Papers. The book over which you laugh till you cry.
2. Winter Evening Recreations, a collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles, etc.
3. Back to the Old Home. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay author of "Hidden Perils."
4. Dialogues Recitations and Readings, a choice collection for school exhibitions, etc.
5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence.
6. The Frozen Deep. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
7. Red Court Farm. A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott. Of all the works of Scott none is more beautiful.
9. In Cupid's Net. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. Amos Barton. A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
11. Lady Gwenildine's Dream. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of funny stories, poems and jokes.
14. John Bowerbank's Wife. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
15. The Grey Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. Fancy Work for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject containing easy and practical instructions for making fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work, embroidery, etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young. Finest collection of fairy stories ever published. Children are delighted with them.
20. Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentle men, a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
21. Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all.
22. The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes and hints to housekeepers, also telling how to cure all common ailments by simple home remedies.
23. Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands. An interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manner and customs of people of foreign countries.
24. 87 Popular Ballads. Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
25. Called Back. By Hugh Conway.
26. At the World's Mercy. A Novel. By Florence Warden, author of "The House on the Marsh," etc.
27. Mildred Trevanion. A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
28. Dark Days. A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."
29. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese, and Kisses," etc.
30. Leonine. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
31. Gabriel's Marriage. By Wilkie Collins.
32. Reaping the Whirlwind. A novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money."
33. Dudley Carleon. A novel, by Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. A Golden Dawn. A novel, by the author of "Dora Thorne."
35. Valerie's Fate. A novel, by Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Woeing O'ne," etc.
36. Sister Rose. A novel, by Wilkie Collins.
37. Annie. A novel, by Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
38. The Laurel Bush. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. Robinson Crusoe. A thrilling narrative of adventures in the South Pacific, by Daniel Defoe.
40. How to Make Poultry Pay. An illustrated series by the Editor of Farm and Garden.
41. Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book with hundreds of amusing tricks.
42. Gems of the Poets, Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, and many others.
43. Building Plans for Practical, Low-Cost Houses. A full description and plans of eight modern houses in price from \$300 to \$4,500.
44. Anecdotes of Public Men—Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, and all the leading men.
45. Aesop's Fables. Children have read them and grown people quoted them for centuries.
46. Romeo and Juliet. By William Black. An exquisite sketch of two foolish lovers, who mingle tender sentiment with the ludicrous in a way to make everybody smile.
47. Enoch Arden and other gems. By Alfred Tennyson. For purity of style genuine sweetness and touching pathos, the great poet has never surpassed his "Enoch Arden."
48. Cardinal Richelieu. By Sir E. B. Lytton.
49. Paul and Virginia. Bernadin De St. Pierre. This elegant household classic renews its freshness and beauty with every reading. Part I.
50. Paul and Virginia. Part II.
51. Miss Toosey's Mission, and Laddie. Two of those rarely conceived and charmingly told stories of home and duty which refresh and inspire.
52. Peg Woffington. By Charles Reade. This masterpiece by the great novelist is one of those exquisite mosaics with which great minds ornament their work. Part I.
53. Peg Woffington. Part II.
54. Money. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Who ever has read Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" should read Bulwer's "Money."
55. Rastelas. Prince of Abyssinia. By Dr. Samuel Johnson. One of those immortal writings by a master mind which no one can afford not to read. It is a story of the human heart in its happiest moods and noblest aspirations. Part I.
56. Rastelas. Prince of Abyssinia. Part II.
57. William Shakespeare; How, When, Why and What he wrote. By H. A. Taine.
58. Doom I. An Atlantic Episode. By Justin H. McCarthy. A powerful and thrilling story of life on an American liner.
59. Julia and Her Romeo. By David Christie Murray. This author is always ingenious and racy.
60. The Lady of Lyons. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. This is the lady as seen in the celebrated play of the same name. It ranks as the prettiest picture of devotion ever placed on the stage.
61. The Cricket on the Hearth. By Charles Dickens. One of the sweetest things ever written by Dickens. Altogether it is for its beauty and pathos.
62. Stabbed in the Dark. By E. Lynn Linton. A stirring story of the old Neapolitan days, by an author who invents ingenious plots. Part I.
63. Part II do.
64. Calderon the Courtier. By E. Bulwer Lytton. One of the best of the great author's historical stories.
65. She, or Adventures in the Caves of Kor. By H. Rider Haggard. The vigor and variety of the book make it especially charming, its narrative imparts a thrill as it glides through wonderful scenes and events. Part I.
66. Part II do.
67. Part III do.
68. Part IV do.
69. Bulldog and Butterfly. By David Christie Murray. A spicy story of human character, not a bit overdrawn.
70. The Coming Race, or New Utopia. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. A thrilling history of life among an ideal people in the centre of the earth. Part I.
71. Part II do.
72. Duty Unto Death, or Life and Work of Rev. George C. Haddock, Apostle of Prohibition in the Northwest. By his brother, John A. Haddock. Part I.
73. Duty Unto Death, etc. Part II.
74. The Trial of Pickwick. By Charles Dickens. This is the first time the entire story of the gallant Pickwick's adventures with the impressionable Mrs. Bardell has appeared in connected form.
75. Allan Quatermain, by H. Rider Haggard. In this story of African adventure, the author surpasses the glowing descriptive vigor, startling situation and thrilling activity which made "She" such a revelation in fiction. Part I.
76. Allan Quatermain, Part II.
77. Allan Quatermain, Part III.
78. Allan Quatermain, Part IV.
79. The Knightsbridge Mystery. By Charles Reade.
80. Dr. Matigold. By Charles Dickens. Readable, laughable, and a sure anti-toke to dull care.
81. John Milton. When, Why and What he wrote. By H. A. Taine. This great work is full of surprises, and one can get a better idea of Milton, his times, style and works from its pages, than from any other source.
82. The Haunted House. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. One of the great author's quaintest conceits and most happily told stories.
83. Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade. A happily told story of farm life.
84. Loys, Lord Berresford; by the "Duchess." This charming society story is one of the best from the pen of the popular author.
85. Jack of all Trades. By Charles Reade. Full of comical situations, funny incidents of travel, and thrilling adventures as keeper of an elephant.
86. Sweet is True Love. By the "Duchess." A touching story of disappointment, estrangement and reconciliation.
87. The Haunted Man. By Charles Dickens. The action is rapid, pathos touching, and one reads with laughter, joy and tears.
88. On Her Wedding Morn. By Bertha M. Clay. A very strong and charming character story, abounding in striking situations and stirring narrative.
89. That Last Rehearsal. By the "Duchess." A racy and catching story, full of exquisite surprises and finely turned points.
90. Eric Dering and Other Stories. By the "Duchess." This popular writer is always sprightly and keen, and makes the most of incident and description.
91. Worth or Wealth. An exquisite story of human character which holds the reader to the end. Thoroughly enjoyable.
92. The Price of a Life. The hero is a Nihilist, the heroine an unsuspecting lady who escapes with her life in a marvellous way. A tale of mystery.
93. She Fell in Love with her Husband. Full of passion and plot. Replete with heroism, tenderness, temptations and triumphs of right.
94. Sandra's Oath. A spirited story showing the devotion of woman under the ban of a heavy oath, and amid trying home surroundings.
95. My Ward's Peril. A story whose mystery and thrill are ingeniously maintained till the plot is unveiled by the exposure of deceit and triumph of justice.
96. Redeeming a Blithright. A model story in which a true heart proves the best judge, and the affections render the most satisfactory verdict.
97. Only by Sight and Miss Brown. Two sprightly wholesome stories that leave everybody brighter and better for the reading.

We can now furnish the whole ninety-seven of these books with one year's subscription (either new subscribers or renewals) to THE CRITIC for \$2.50; or to all new subscribers (paying one year in advance,) and to all old subscribers paying their account to date and one year in advance, we will send free any 10 books in the above list; or we will send any 2 books for 10 cents, any 7 for 25 cents, 15 for 50 cents, 35 for one dollar, and the whole 97 for \$2.00. Sent by mail, prepaid to any address, on receipt of price. Stamps taken, but coin, currency, or postal notes preferred. Order by number placed opposite the name of each book. Address all orders to

A. MILNE FRASER,
MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.

CHESS.

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Solution Composition" will close with issue of 28th inst.

The names of the prize winners will be announced with the solutions of problems of that date.

1st Prize.—The Chess Player's Manual, by G. H. D. Gossip, edited and revised—with an American appendix, by S. Lipschütz.

2nd Prize.—Pierce Gambit, Chess Papers and Problems.

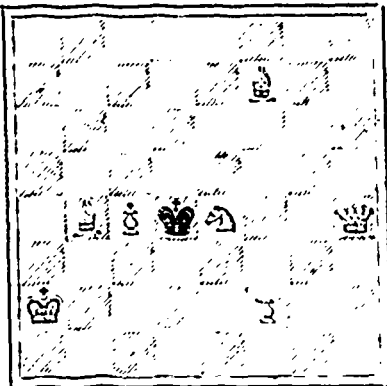
Solution to Problem No. 54.—Kt to Q7.

Solutions to Problems No. 56, 57 and 58 will be given next week.

PROBLEM No. 59.

"Leeds Mercury."

BLACK—1 piece.



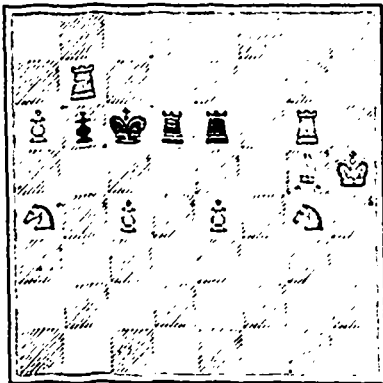
WHITE—7 pieces

White to play and mate in 2 moves

PROBLEM No. 60.

"Land and Water."

BLACK—4 pieces.



WHITE—9 pieces.

White to move and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 43.

A NEW OPENING.

Played at the Dundee Chess Club, September, 1888, in a match for the Challenge Shield.

VIENNA-FRASER OPENING.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| Mr G. B. Fraser. | Mr. P. Sundeman |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 QKt to B3 | QKt to B3 |
| 3 P to KB4 | P takes P |
| 4 QKt to Q5 (a) | R to R5 ch |
| 5 K to K2 | Kt to Q5 ch (b) |
| 6 K to Q3 | Kt to K3 |
| 7 P to B4 | P to QB3 |
| 8 Kkt to B3 | Q to KR4 |

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 9 QKt to B3 | P to KB3 |
| 10 K to QB2 | Q to QR5 |
| 11 P to Q4 | B to QKt5 |
| 12 B to Q2 | B takes Kt |
| 13 B takes B | Q to QB2 |
| 14 P to Q5 | Kt to QB4 |
| 15 P to Q6 | Q to QKt sq (c) |
| 16 P to K5 | Kt to K3 |
| 17 P takes P | P takes P |
| 18 Kt to KR4 | P to KR4 |
| 19 B to K2 | R to R3 |
| 20 Kt to B5 | R to R2 |
| 21 B takes P ch | K to B sq |
| 22 B to Kt6 | R to R sq |
| 23 P to KR4 | P to Kt4 |
| 24 P to KR5 | Q to Kt3 |
| 25 Kt to Q4 | Kt takes Kt |
| 26 B takes Kt | P to QB4 |
| 27 B to QB3 | B to QKt2 |
| 28 R to KB sq | P to B6 |
| 29 P takes RP | R to R3 |
| 30 Q to Q2 | |

And White wins in a move or two.

NOTES.

(a) This somewhat startling novelty constitutes the Vienna-Fraser opening, the invention of the first player.

(b) Black might also continue with 5 B to QB4, whereupon follows 6 Kkt to B3, Q to B7 ch; 7 K to Q3, Kt to K4 ch; 8 K to QB3, Kt takes Kt; 9 Q takes Kt, Q to Q5 ch; 10 K to QKt3, P to QKt4, etc.

(c) The last few moves of Black have been rather weak. The retreat of the Queen to her Knight's square leaves him with a hopeless, defenceless game.—*Sheffield Independent.*

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All checker communications and exchanges should be addressed to W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street, Halifax.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"DIXIE," Antigonish.—As you will see by announcement below we are about to award the prizes in the competition of this year. To place competitors in their proper relative positions, it is necessary that we should know their names and addresses. If you are a subscriber please favor us with yours—with as much secrecy or in as much confidence as you please—at once, as otherwise we shall be obliged to exclude you from the list of competitors, and deprive you of the prize to which you appear to be entitled.

OUR PRIZES FOR 1889.

The current year, being nearly finished, the prizes for correct solutions of checker problems must soon be awarded. We have decided on the two following works, both of which are quite recent publications, and are highly recommended by leading experts and authorities on the "silent game."

1st Prize.—John Robertson's "Guide to the Game of Draughts." This work is the largest treatise on the game yet published. It contains 3,340 variations, being 1,233 more than there is in Janvier's Anderson. 2nd prize.—Gould's "Book of Match Games," from Anderson and Wyllie in 1847 to the present time, elegantly bound in bevelled board covers, gilt back, sides, and edges, and containing photographs of the

two great champions, the late R. D. Yates and James Wyllie, a really handsome and valuable work in every respect. Well worth winning.

The Proposed Match.—As stated two weeks ago in these columns, Mr. Ellis, of St. John, challenged anyone in the Maritime Provinces to play a match at checkers, and Mr. W. Forsyth promptly intimated to Mr. Ellis his readiness to arrange for such a match. Mr. Ellis replied, proposing that the match consist of fifty games for \$200 a side, and be begun in St. John on the 17th inst. As neither date nor place would suit Mr. Forsyth, he then proposed to play in this city during, or at any time after the Christmas holidays. Nothing has since then been heard from Mr. Ellis.

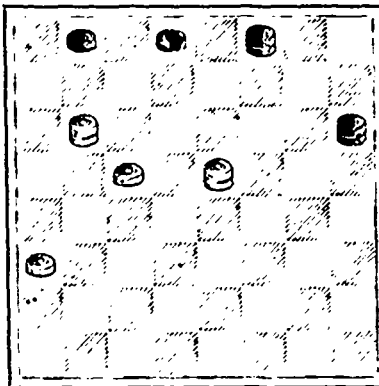
SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 78.—The position was:—black men 4, 10, 12, 14, kg. 18; white men 19, 20, 21, 23, kg. 2; white to play and win.
21 17 19 16 2 6 6 31
18—27 14—21 12—19 *w. wins

In propounding this problem we remarked that it contained "a wheel within a wheel." The above play brings us to the second stage or inner wheel, but as our solvers have paid so little attention that not one of them has sent even an attempt at a solution we leave them to work out the rest for themselves.

PROBLEM No. 80.

Black men 1, 2, kgs. 3, 12.



White men 14, 21, kgs. 9, 15.

Black to play and win.

GAME XVIII.

Played by A. E. Robinson and W. Forsyth, the latter playing blindfold.

"THE CROSS."

11—15	11—18	18—23	10—15
23 18	22 15	15 10	25 22
8—11	10—19	6—15	31—26
27 23	24 15	19 10	20 16
4—8	14—18	24—27	12—19
23 19	28 24	13 9	32 27
9—14	12—16	2—7	23—32
18 9	24 20	10 16	30 16
5—14	16—19	1—10	11—20
22 17	17 13	9 6	2 18
15—18	7—11	27—31	white
26 22	31 26	6 2	wins.
18—23	19—24	8—12	
19 15	26 19	21 17	

A: one point in this game black might have won, but missed his opportunity.

Blank forms, (suitable for both Chess and Checkers), for copying down problems, positions, endings, etc. Fifty for 25c, post free. Small sheets, numbered, and with appropriate headings, for recording games. Twenty-five for 15c. For sale at Critic Office, Halifax.

FOR BOSTON.

CANADA ATLANTIC LINE.

Shortest & Most Direct Route

Per New Steel Steamship

"HALIFAX,"

Fastest, Finest Equipped and Most Palatial Steamship between Boston and the Provinces

THROUGH TICKETS

To New York, Chicago, California and all points in the United States and Canada.

For Rates of Passage and Dates of Sailing apply to

CHIPMAN BROTHERS,

Noble's Wharf, Halifax.

Or to **RICHARDSON & BARNARD,**

Lewis' Wharf, Boston.

1888-FALL AND WINTER-1888

COLEMAN & CO.

Have just completed their importations, and are showing a full line of

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

SATIN AND FELT HATS,

Latest Styles, from the leading English and American Houses.

OUR FURS

Are all made to order from Skins personally selected in LONDON and MONTREAL.

- LADIES' ALASKA SEAL JACKETS (London Dye.)
- LADIES' ASTRACAN JACKETS
- LADIES' SEAL & BALTIC SEAL SKATING JACKETS
- CAFES, COLLARS & MUFFS, in Fashionable Furs
- LONG BOAS, in Bear, Fox, Squirrel, and other Furs.

FUR TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, MITTS, CAPS, Etc.

- SILK, CLOTH & CASHMERE, CIRCULARS—FUR LINED.
- CHILDREN'S FUR-LINED JACKETS (Very Cheap).

ALSO—Gentlemen's Furs in CAPS, GLOVES, COLLARS, COATS, &c.

ROBES,

The balance of LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS WILL BE SOLD AT COST.

143 GRANVILLE ST.

FURS ALTERED AND REPAIRED.

City Foundry & Machine Works.

W. & A. MOIR,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS

Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.

Manufacturers of Mill and Mining Machinery, Marine and Stationary Engines, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. Repair work promptly attended to. ON HAND—Several New and Second-hand Engines

9 Cords in 10 HOURS



BY ONE MAN. Greatly improved. Also TOOL for slicing saws whereby those least experienced can not make a mistake. Sent free with machine. For common cross-cut saws, by mail \$2.00. Hand-cuts have sawed 5 to 9 CORDS daily. We want all who burn wood and all interested in the timber business to write for our Illustrated Free Catalogue. We have exactly what you want, the greatest labor-saver and best-selling tool now on earth. First order from your vicinity secure agency. No duty to pay. We manufacture in Canada. **FULLIS & SAWING MACHINE CO., 208 to 211 So. Canal Street, Chicago, U. S. A.**

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