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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Of *Punch* we should never have predicted it; yet now, when here in Canada we begin to think we have had enough of special Christmas issues, we behold the great conservative joker out with a Christmas edition. Still more astonishing, however, is the news that four of the big London dailies are casting tradition to the winds and adopting the less unwieldy form of the American newspaper. This is surely the apotheosis of the American journal, which, in soaring to its present lofty heights, kindly lets its mantle fall on the reverently watching London.

There seems to be a race just now between Germany and England, in the matter of annexing unappropriated territories. The British man-of-war *Egeria*, cruising from Hong Kong to Vancouver, has been hoisting the Union Jack over every island its commander could find which was not already "under the protection of any foreign power." At the same time Germany is on the alert to get a share of the spoils. While islands are going, she signifies her intention of being on hand. She has sent out an expedition from her lately acquired territory of the Marshall Islands, and by this time doubtless her flag is flying over what are known as the Gilbert Islands. Meanwhile Spain is having a hard time to keep possession of those islands which she already has. With her usual fatuity she has excited an insurrection in the Caroline Islands, whose inhabitants ill endure the outrages of their Spanish masters. In spite of the superior weapons of the Spanish soldiery, the natives are giving their conquerors a very bad quarter of an hour.

According to a recent Japanese official return, the population of the country on January 31 last was 40,072,020, of which 20,245,336 were males and 19,825,684 were females. The number of inhabited houses was 7,840,872. Arranged according to social status, there were 3,825 nobles, of whom 593 were the heads of families; 1,993,637 *shizoku*, or members of the old military class, of whom 430,411 were the heads of families; and 38,074,558 "common people," 7,736,764 being the heads of families. There were 7,445,119 married couples. During the year the number of births was 1,209,910; 617,863 of the children being males and 592,047 females. The deaths numbered 808,600. There were 340,445 marriages and 107,478 divorces, while 15,711 Japanese emigrated abroad. The number of divorces is rather astonishing. When nearly a third of the marriages are dissolved we should judge that the Japs find marriage a failure in too many cases.

Halifax is not a bad place to live in. During the gale on Monday we certainly had a high tide, but we did not suffer as St. John did. The tide there was higher than at the time of the Saxby gale, covering every wharf in the city and flooding the stores on the south wharf, west of Ward Street and all west of Nelson Street on the north wharf, to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches. The total loss will be heavy, although individual merchants will not lose very heavily. Annapolis, Shelburne and other places also suffered by the tide considerably. We may congratulate ourselves once more on our immunity from visitations of this sort.

Latest reports from the Argentine Republic show that the Government is grappling seriously, and, as far as could be expected, successfully, with the desperate financial difficulties into which the country was plunged by the late rotten administration. Gold is still at an appalling premium, but confidence is returning and enterprise awakening. A treaty of commercial reciprocity has been negotiated with the new Republic of Brazil, and a similar one is under discussion with Uruguay. The city of Buenos Ayres has a busy population of over half a million,—or, to be exact, 557,711. There is perhaps no other population in the world which patronizes so liberally its numerous horse car systems; and now an elevated railway is to be built, the success of which is practically assured.

A daily contemporary gives prominence to the discovery recently made that flour thrown on burning oil will extinguish it instantly. The discovery was accidentally made by an old lady who was coming out of a pantry with a pan of flour, when a lamp exploded and the oil was at once in flames. In her fright she dropped the pan of flour, which, falling on the burning oil, extinguished it. The device was afterwards tested by others, and is, as our contemporary suggests, worth making a note of. The chief trouble with notes of this kind, mental or otherwise, is that we are liable to forget all about them in an emergency. If a lamp explosion takes place in a drawing room, bed room, or any other room at a distance from the store room, we fear that all the notes in the world would scarcely avail to get the flour brought in in time to prevent a conflagration.

There has at length been found a country which exclaims not "The Chinese must go!" but "The Chinese must come!" This country is Mexico. The Aztec republic is rich in natural resources, but her people were born tired. There is work to be done in Mexico, but few are equal to the exertion of doing it. In this emergency the Government opens its eyes to the excellent qualities of the Chinese labor, who will work twice as hard as the Mexican, and for half the pay. Mexico has railroads to be built and mines to be opened up, and we cannot but think there is sound economics in the present policy of the Government, by which Chinese immigration receives substantial encouragement. A new steamship line has been established between Hong Kong and Mexico, and on the first trip made by a vessel of this line five hundred Chinese laborers were brought over to work on the Tehauntepec railroad. The Mexican Government expects to import at least 20,000 Chinamen this year.

Three months ago, more or less, a lady of our acquaintance, in common with many other victims, had her curiosity aroused by a very attractive advertisement, which took up a square foot of space in many newspapers. It held out the glorious inducement of a free trip to Europe and \$200 for expenses, and several other things, among them a seal sacque, to those who would send in the largest list of words made from the letters contained in the sentence "British North America," to *The Canadian Queen*. Well, as above stated, this lady had her curiosity aroused and wanted to see what the end would be. Following up this idea she made a long list of words, which she sent, together with the dollar subscription, to *The Canadian Queen*. After many days, and writing twice to enquire, she received an acknowledgment of the same, and prepared to wait in patience until the final award. She did not win the trip to Europe, nor yet the seal sacque, but having received notice to send twenty-five cents to pay for the packing of her prize, it was sent, as the lady still wanted to see the thing out to the end. She received by mail last week a butter knife, and everybody else we hear of got the same valuable piece of plate for their trouble. Having got her money's worth of satisfied curiosity out of this competition our friend is willing to part with the butter knife cheap for cash. This competition has been well managed—for the *Queen*, and we notice that another on the same lines is now announced, the chief prize being a free education or one year abroad. The big prize winner deserves to be congratulated, but after our friend's experience even a free education has no charms for us. A year abroad is enticing, but the danger of winning a butter knife is too appalling.

If we are to believe what we are told, the "Hello" girls' days are almost numbered. Some unfeeling inventor has manufactured an automaton that will do the work which has up to this time been performed by "central." Thus the telephone service is to be shorn of the last vestige of romance. If the telephone should occasionally refuse to work, what on earth will poor exasperated mortals whose patience has become exhausted have to chide? Things were very well as they were, but the whirligig of time brings many changes, and we will have to resign ourselves to them as they come.

As Canadians we are glad to note that a movement is on foot at Washington to compel Canadian railroads to take out a license from the interstate commission. Anything that will prevent Canadian trade from passing through American territory whilst we are without reciprocal trade with the United States will be hailed as an advantage to every business man in Halifax. Give Halifax her legitimate Canadian business, and we shall soon have a city of 60, 70, or 80 thousand inhabitants, consuming much larger quantities of Canadian produce than at the present time, so that the benefits would not be wholly local.

It is interesting to note the growing cordiality between republican France and aristocratic Russia, especially when one remembers the thinly veiled distrust that exists between Russia and Germany. No one of Russian birth is allowed to work in the German Government workshops; and only the other day two women, mother and daughter, were dismissed from the Government shops at Spaudau when it was discovered that they were of Russian origin. On the other hand, when two Russian naval officers were attending the theatre at Brest recently, they were given an ovation. A French captain asked for the Russian national hymn, which was played by the orchestra at the close of the second act. Thereupon the whole audience rose and cheered with passionate enthusiasm, shouting "Long live Russia! Long live France! Long live the Alliance!" It may be said that the hope of France, in her cherished scheme of revenge for Metz and Sedan, lies in the alliance with Russia, wherein lies also the perpetual menace of Germany.

Though farmers are, as a rule, almost the only class of men who receive cash for their goods on delivery, it is the easiest thing in the world to sell to the average farmer on credit, and especially on long time, and he is the last to carry the principle of cash payments into practice when he becomes a purchaser. They act as if they believe that they have gained an important point when they secure property without paying cash down, and the longer time given them to pay in the better they esteem their bargain to be. There are, however, many farmers who are to-day cursing the long credit system, as they now find themselves embarrassed by liabilities which have driven them to raise money by mortgaging their farms, and they thus find themselves hampered with an indebtedness that is eating into the marrow of their estates. Agricultural implement makers are therefore finding out that the long credit system that they have established is not only impoverishing the farmers, but is rendering their chances of getting their claims paid very slim in many instances. Yet both the farmers and those who supply them continue year after year to maintain this vicious system that is ruining them.

Mustard appears to lend itself very readily to the base purposes of those who take delight in mixing with our food and condiments all sorts of trash, in order that they may make money out of the fraud. The report of Mr. Thomas Macfarlane, Chief Analyst of the Department of Inland Revenue, on ninety-five samples of mustard, so called, which have been collected at various places and analyzed, shows that the adulteration is practiced to such an extent that in some cases the mixtures are stated to be injurious to health. Unless we are particular to order from our grocer Keen's or Coleman's best, we only delude ourselves when we imagine we have mustard in our cruets. The report shows that many preparations sold under high sounding titles, in which the word *pure* frequently figures, are composed chiefly of flour, clay, gypsum and tumeric, the latter being a dye to color the substance. Of course a small proportion of the genuine article must also be included. Seven of the samples analyzed are considered pure. These are Keen's and Coleman's best, and may be depended upon. Many of the others are merely adulterated with flour, and are not harmful. It is quite time that some limit should be placed upon the amount of mixing done. When we buy mustard, we want mustard and not clay or any other trash.

It is apparent that the Behring Sea dispute is nearing a crisis, nevertheless we are told that there is no truth in the report that England has decided to reinforce her North Pacific Squadron. A policy of forbearance, at this juncture, is doubtless in the interests of peace, but the Government at Washington is taking no pains to follow such a policy. The fastest cruiser in the American Navy, the *San Francisco*, is now awaiting orders on the Pacific coast, and her crew is being raised to its full complement in haste, by sending picked men across the continent by rail. This is being done by America, while England is calling home the *Amphion*, a ship of the same power as the *San Francisco*, though somewhat less speedy. As the matter now stands, the British squadron in the North Pacific, under Rear Admiral Hotham, consists of: first, the powerful ironclad *Warspite* 8,400 tons, 10,000 horse-power, 16½ knots speed, crew of 470 men, and armed with four 9-inch and six 6-inch rifles. Then the *Champion*, an unarmored cruiser, altogether incapable of competing with the *San Francisco* either in power or speed. Then the sister ships *Nymph* and *Daphne*, each of 1,140 tons, 14½ knots, and eight 5-inch rifles; the *Espiegle*, of 1,130 tons, 13 knots, and ten 5-inch guns; and the gun-boat *Pheasant*, of 755 tons, 13 knots, and six 4-inch guns. The American force, under acting Rear Admiral

Brown, consists of the *Charleston*, a modern ship of 3,730 tons, 325 men, 18 knots speed, and a battery of two 8-inch and six 6-inch rifles; the *Mohican*, 1,900 tons and eight guns, and the *Iroquois*, 1,575 tons and seven guns. These latter are wooden ships of a somewhat old pattern. The *San Francisco*, already mentioned, will probably be added at once to Rear Admiral Brown's squadron. She is of the latest and best type, 4,083 tons, 19½ knots speed, twelve 6-inch rifles, and 400 men. Besides these, the *Scataro* and *Marion*, ships of the class of the *Mohican*, are under repairs on the North Pacific coast, and the *Omaha*, Rear Admiral Belknap's flagship, a ship of 2,400 tons, has just been ordered to San Francisco for repairs, where lie also, awaiting orders, the *Alert*, of 1,020 tons, four guns, and the old *Thetis*, of 1,250 tons, and two guns. The light-armed ships *Pinta* and *Ranger* are also on the Pacific at this time. We have, then, but six ships in the North Pacific, as against eleven American ships. The American crews outnumber the British by two to one. Two of the American ships are much faster than any in the British squadron, and more powerful than any but the gigantic *Warspite*. In this comparison we have made no account of the American revenue cutters, *Rush*, *Bear*, *Corwin* and *Wolcott*, each of which is armed with several 3-inch rifles of very effective pattern.

The massacre of Big Fort's band of Indians at Wounded Knee, on the 29th of December, is a disgrace to the United States. Colonel Forsythe, with a troop of the Seventh Cavalry, numbering about 500 men, were massed about the Indian village, with four Hotchkiss guns overlooking the camp not fifty yards away. Colonel Forsythe ordered all the Indians to come forward away from their tents, which they did, and stood in a half circle until counted. They were then ordered to come forward twenty at a time and give up their guns. The Hotchkiss guns were turned on them and the Indians fearing they were going to be massacred attacked the troops. The number of Indians was about 120, and it was inevitable that insufficiently armed as they were they could do little against 500 Cavalry and four Hotchkiss guns. The engagement lasted about an hour and a-half. Men, women and little children were shot down until not an Indian was in sight. And this is civilization! When the Indian Bureau is transferred to the War Department, as it probably will be, since General Miles is now in favor of the change, we shall expect better things—that is if there be any Indians left. The part played by the military, however, in recent events would be likely to prejudice the Indians against even their management.

A flourishing business has sprung up in British Columbia. It is the refining of crude opium, which is afterwards smuggled into American territory. Puget Sound, with its wide coast line and quiet waters, offers peculiar facilities for this business, and the officers of the American Revenue Department are kept fully occupied. The duty on crude opium entering Canada is comparatively light. Parties in Victoria and Vancouver put it through the refining process, after which it sells for seven dollars a pound. The same article will sell in Tacoma or Seattle at fifteen dollars a pound. Consequently there are fine returns to be realized by a successful smuggling expedition. When we consider that as many as fifty or sixty Chinamen are successfully smuggled over the border every month, it is not to be wondered that less bulky goods, like refined opium, achieve a paying degree of success in evading the revenue officers. As much as 3,500 lbs of crude opium comes into British Columbia every week, and the question naturally arises as to where it all goes to. It is calculated that at least four fifths of it is smuggled into the United States. The business is carried on in open boats, and sloops and schooners, in the regular steamers plying between the ports of the Sound, and by overland routes around the almost uninhabited coast. Many coolies have intermarried with the Puget Sound Indians, and these give valuable assistance to their fellow countrymen who are interested in the illicit traffic. The magnitude of these operations is attracting the attention of the American authorities, and it is probable that the revenue forces on Puget Sound will be heavily reinforced at an early date.

On Thursday of last week the Church of England School for girls, at Windsor, was opened under most auspicious circumstances. For some years the need of such an institution as this has been apparent, for while the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist denominations have their well-equipped and prosperous colleges for young ladies, the Church of England has, until the opening of the new school at Edgehill last week, been without any provision for the education of its daughters. And there is room for this school to succeed without detracting in any degree from the older institutions. There are scores of young girls to be educated, and it is but natural that parents should prefer to send their daughters to a school conducted under the management of the Church of which they are members. It was only last June that the plan for this school was started, and soon afterwards the Synod of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick adopted a resolution endorsing it. Windsor was well chosen as the location for the school, and Edgehill, one of the best sites in the town, was secured. To Bishop Courtney was left the task of engaging a lady principal, and in August he was successful in securing the services of Miss H. J. Machin, who was head of a well known school in the city of Quebec. Miss Machin brought with her a well-ried staff of teachers, and the new school promises to be conducted worthily of the object for which it was instituted. The present building will only accommodate twenty-nine boarders, with the teachers and servants, but as plans for a new building to accommodate one hundred pupils have been accepted, this defect of lack of room will shortly be remedied. At the opening the pupils, boarders and day scholars, numbered forty-three. A large gathering of friends of the school, as well as of the pupils, was present, and the opening exercises went off very pleasantly. Owing to the illness of Bishop Courtney he was unable to be present, a fact that was universally regretted. We wish the school every success.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

OUT OF REACH.

When but a boy, you doubtless found
The smallest fruit lay on the ground;
And saw the rest, sweet, red, immense,
Behind a sharp, barb-wire fence.

And when you grow to be a man,
You find the same arrangements then,
The things you most desired, each
You found were just beyond your reach.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

How doth the busy Used-to-be
Improve each bygone minute,
Until the humbled present feels
The come down that is in it!
How gleefully he rubs it in
To latter days—because
There's nothing extant now to match
The Golden Used-to-was!

Puck.

DO NOT FRET.

If you worry when there's trouble,
You but make the trouble double
Do not fret.

Bear up bravely, don't cry baby.
And remember that you may be
Happy yet.

Sing the blithest songs you know of,
And await a better throw of
Fortune's dice.

Hard it may be to be merry.
But you'll own that this is very
Good advice!

Do not judge by surface indications. The wearer of a trained dress may herself be very wild.

The production of metal aluminium by electrolysis at a cost little above that of tin is what some French chemists are sanguine of being able to accomplish.

A social innovation in New York city is the "blue ribbon invitation" to dinners, indicating (by a knot of blue ribbon in the lower left-hand corner) that wine will not be served.

AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Under a "sketchy little thing" exhibited by Jones, there hangs a printed card which bears the words: "Do not touch with cases or umbrellas." An appreciative small boy added the following post-script: "Take A Axe."

An ambitious young man is present at a discussion of the William Tell myth in a historical society. "Well," observes the young man, when the discussion is concluded, "I should be quite willing never to have existed if I could only have achieved such world wide renown."

"I can't imagine why men's pockets are so easy to get at and women's so hard," he remarked.

"It's plain enough," was her reply. "It's a sign men have no business with a woman's pocket, but a woman has with a man's."

A MORE CIVILIZED METHOD.—"I say, ole chappie," put in Black Thunder, one of Buffalo Bill's Indians as he lit a cigarette, and stood lazily in front of his wigwam, "shut we wost the prisoner or fry him?"

"Wost him," replied his brother brave, three-fingered Pete. "Wost-ing is quite English you know."

One of the most excellent of recent innovations is the introduction of metal ceilings in place of wood and plaster. These ceilings do not shrink or burn like wood, they will not stain, crack or fall off like plaster, but being permanent, durable, fire-proof and ornamental, will eventually supersede both wood and plaster, besides being in the end far more economical than either.

"To venture upon the occasion of sin," says a Christian writer, "and then pray 'Lead us not into temptation,' is the same as to thrust thy finger into the fire and then pray that it may not be burned." If one asks God to protect him against sinful temptation, he must at the same time keep himself from the occasions and circumstances of such temptation. If he does not, there can be no genuine sincerity in his prayer.

AN OBSERVANT YOUTH—"I had to be away from school yesterday," said Tommy.

"You must bring an excuse," said the teacher.

"Who from?"

"Your father."

"He ain't no good at makin' excuses. Ma catches him every time."

You've tried Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have you and you're not satisfied. The results are not immediate.

And did you expect the disease of years to disappear in a week? Put a pin in time in every dose. You would not call the milk poor because the cream does not rise in an hour? If there's no water in it the cream is sure to rise. If there's a good reason Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sure to effect it, if given a fair trial. You get the one dollar it costs back again if it don't benefit or cure you. We wish we could give you the makers' confidence. They show it by giving the money back again, in all cases not benefited, and it is a surprise to you to know how few dollars are needed to keep up the refund.

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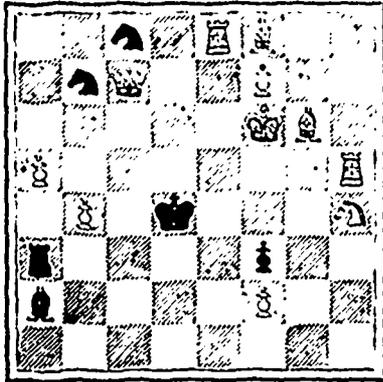
Send for Estimates.

CHESS.

Solution of Problem No. 51—Kt to B7. Solved by C. W. I.

V. F. D., Springhill.—Card received. Will be glad to hear again from you.

PROBLEM No. 52.
From Jamaica Gleaner.
BLACK 6 pieces.



WHITE 11 pieces.
Mate in two.

GAME No. 53.

Game played at Manhattan Chess Club, New York.

In the match between Messrs. Gunsberg and Steinitz.
QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| Steinitz. | Gunsberg. |
| 1 P to Q4 | P to Q4 |
| 2 P to Q14 | P takes P |
| 3 P to K3 | P to K4 a |
| 4 P takes P b | Q takes Q ch |
| 5 K takes Q | QKt to B3 |
| 6 B takes P | Kt takes P |
| 7 B to Kt5 ch c | P to B3 |
| 8 B to K2 | B to K3 |
| 9 QKt to B3 | Castles Q ch |
| 10 K to B2 | Kt to B3 |
| 11 Kt to B3 d | KtK4 to Kt5 |
| 12 R to B1 | B to B4 ch |
| 13 K to Kt3 | Kt to Q2 e |
| 14 P to K4 | Kt to B4 ch |
| 15 K to B2 | Kt takes KP |
| 16 KKt to R4 | Kt takes Kt ch |
| 17 Kt takes Kt | B to K3 |
| 18 P to B4 | Kt to B3 |
| 19 P to B5 | B to Q4 |
| 20 P to KKt4 f | B to K2 g |
| 21 K to B2 h | B to K5 ch |
| 22 K to Kt3 | Kt to Q2 |
| 23 P to Kt5 | P to B3 i |
| 24 B to K4 k | Kt to B4 ch |
| 25 K to R3 | R to Q6 ch |
| 26 P to Kt3 | Kt to R5 ch |
| 27 K takes Kt | R to Q5 ch |
| 28 P to Kt4 | R takes P ch |

White Resigns.

NOTES BY STEINITZ.

a In the old style as played by Labourdanas and McDonnell.

b B takes P was played by the two masters in note (a.)

c Played by me against Tschorgin. It keeps Kt from going back to B3. It is better though to retire B to K2 at once.

d P to K4 or P to K B3 was the right move here. The move made losses by letting too many adverse pieces in against the King.

e A very fine move, forcing the gain of a Pawn.

f This is a bad move. Kt to K B3 was the proper play.

g Also a very fine move.

h Forced, as Black threatened to win a piece by Kt to Kt5 ch nor could Kt Padrance as it would be lost by the same ally.

i Very fine play as White's Pawn cannot advance without creating an opening for the adverse Rook.

k B to K3 was now the only defence. The move made draws White into the mate, which is accomplished in a most ingenious manner. —Week

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For Consumption, Scrophula, General Debility and Wasting Diseases, there is nothing like

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Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The City Council granted 107 out of 109 applications for liquor licenses on Tuesday.

Fire in Montreal on Wednesday destroyed several buildings. Probable loss \$60,000.

The proclamation that the census will be taken on the first Monday in April is gazetted.

The high tides did more damage on Monday than was at first supposed. All the Bay of Fundy coast suffered.

The death is announced of Shubael Dimock, the well-known ship builder, of Windsor, of pneumonia, in his 72nd year.

Alexander Robb, head of the well known firm of A. Robb & Sons, died at Amherst on Wednesday at the age of 64 years.

The investigation into the cause of the Globe Hotel fire stands adjourned from last Monday until next Monday afternoon.

The Scott Act was defeated in Charlottetown on the 8th inst. by a vote of 14 majority. There is considerable excitement over the result.

Sir John Macdonald celebrated his seventy sixth birthday on Sunday. Hundreds of letters, telegrams and callers congratulating him were received.

The Dominion Illustrated announces a prize competition in which \$3,023 will be given away in prizes. Subscribers sending in the most correct answers to 36 questions will receive the prizes.

Grant Allen, a Canadian by birth, has won the prize of £1,000 for the best novel in the competition recently announced by a member of Parliament, George Newnes. Several hundred novels were in competition.

J. E. Shatford was re-elected warden of the Municipality of Halifax on Tuesday. Councillor Joseph Himmelman was elected deputy-warden, and W. H. Wiswell was re-appointed clerk and treasurer for the ensuing two years.

Wide spread regret is felt over the death, from billious fever, of Rev. J. F. Smith, pastor of Grove Church, Richmond, which occurred on Saturday. Mr. Smith was only 32 years of age, and a most earnest minister of the gospel.

The Methodist, a new paper published at St. John, N. B., has just reached us. Those who desire to take in a first class religious weekly will find this just what they need. Rev. Dr. Wilson is editor, and R. A. Powers publisher.

The five Belledune prisoners were committed on Friday last for trial for the murder of the sailor Williams. There is some doubt as to this alleged murder having taken place. It is to be hoped that the matter will be thoroughly sifted in court.

Coasting on the streets is a dangerous amusement for both the youngsters who indulge in it and for pedestrians who are at all nervous about it. It seems hard-hearted to put a stop to it, but it should be done resolutely before someone gets seriously injured.

The evidence at the inquiry at Montreal last week showed that the cattle were not so badly treated as Mr. Plimsoil would make out, but that the cattle men were rather the ones who suffered. A rigid system of inspecting steamships, whether for passenger or freight purposes, seems to be required.

The annual meeting of the Halifax Dispensary was held on Monday. The several reports were read, and the retiring board of directors were re-elected. Mr. Silver was afterwards re-elected president, and Mr. W. H. Wiswell secretary. This is a most valuable institution, and we regret to learn that voluntary subscriptions are falling off.

C. C. Richards & Co., Yarmouth, proprietors of Minard's Liniment, send us a very artistic calendar. Messrs. Ganong Brothers, of St. Stephen, N. B., manufacturers of confectionery, have issued a pretty, small sized calendar and artistic card. Messrs. W. L. Lowell & Co., agents of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and the Aetna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., send us two calendars. The Aetna is a very large one, first-class for office use.

The Behring Sea matter has taken a new turn. The case of the British schooner W P Sayward, seized by the revenue cutter Rush, has been brought before the U. S. Supreme Court for settlement. The action is approved by Great Britain, and the Government has hopes that the Supreme Court will show in its decision on the question now submitted to it that there never had been any exclusive rights given to the United States to close Behring Sea to other powers.

The consolidation of the various cotton milling companies in Canada under the title of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company is progressing favorably. On Monday the property of the Nova Scotia Cotton Company—except about \$30,000 worth of raw cotton—was formally transferred to the syndicate in consideration of \$100,000 in cash and the same amount in bonds of the new company. The Windsor Cotton Company followed suit on Tuesday on the same terms and at the same valuation, and the Moncton Company did the same on Wednesday, but the terms of the latter transfer had not been made public at the time of this writing. The D. C. M. Co. also agrees to purchase the stock of raw cotton belonging to the late N. S. C. M. Co. at a valuation to be placed on it by experts.

Why do mothers allow their children to run such terrible risks by neglecting what appears to them to be only a little cough? The Oxford Cough Syrup will cure the worst cough or cold in a few days.

The "Angelus," Millet's famous picture, was shipped back to France on Saturday.

Blind Tom is dying of consumption and the \$500,000 which he earned by his skill as a pianist has mysteriously disappeared, leaving him a pauper inmate of a lunatic asylum.

Emma C. Thursby, Clara Louise Kellogg, Madame Albani, Campanini and Maud Powell will each have an article, giving some vocal helps and musical hints to girls and women with musical aspirations, in the February number of *The Ladies Home Journal*.

The January *Cosmopolitan* is a most excellent number. The frontispiece, "The Cake Seller," is a reproduction in colors of Flameng's picture and is a fine piece of work. Miss Bisland contributes a readable article on "The People's Palace in London," which is given first place. The magazine is full of splendid articles and starts out on the New Year with a circulation of one hundred thousand which will be sure to go on increasing. \$2.40 a year, Edited by John Brisban Walker, New York.

The February Number of "The Season," just received, is full of interesting matter. The newest and strictly original designs commend themselves to all lovers of the beautiful, both in dress and art-work, and of unique and stylish effect. Throughout the entire book will be found numbers of handsome cloaks, wraps, costumes for promenade, for evening and home wear; complete outfits for children, the latest designs in millinery, lace work, knitting and painting, with a large number of new and pretty novelties in art work of every description. This journal excels all others in the styles, quantity and quality of its illustrations. No lady should be without it who desires to dress well and to beautify her home. Yearly subscription, \$3.50. Single copies, 30 cents. The International News Company, 83 & 85 Duane Street, New York

The marriage code of India is to be amended by raising the age of consent from 10 to 12 years.

Seven girls have died from injuries received from fire at a charity bazaar at Wortley, England. Their dresses took fire from Chinese lanterns.

The Scotch railway strike is still unsettled. Thirty-two engine drivers and other railway hands, taken from England by the Caledonia Railway Company to take the place of strikers, have deserted the Company on the ground that they were engaged under false pretences.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.—The *Cosmopolitan* Life Association, head office Toronto, is appointing reliable agents all over Canada. The *Cosmopolitan* has marked a new era in the history of life insurance, which the public will not be slow to appreciate. Applications for territory should be made at once.

H. D. WARREN, PREST. & TREAS.

CHAS. N. CANDEE, SECTY.

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HOUSEHOLD NOVELTIES,
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AT POPULAR PRICES.
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All Goods for Mourning Dyed at shortest notice
REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES.
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Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For several months I was troubled with scrophulous eruptions over the whole body. My appetite was bad, and my system so prostrated that I was unable to work. After trying several remedies in vain, I resolved to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and did so with a good effect that less than one bottle

Restored My Health

and strength. The rapidity of the cure astonished me, as I expected the process to be long and tedious."—Frederico Martz Fernandes, Villa Nova de Gaya, Portugal.
"For many years I was a sufferer from scrophulous, until about three years ago, when I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, since which the disease has entirely disappeared. A little child of mine, who was troubled with the same complaint, has also been cured by this medicine."—H. Brandt, Avoca, Nebr.

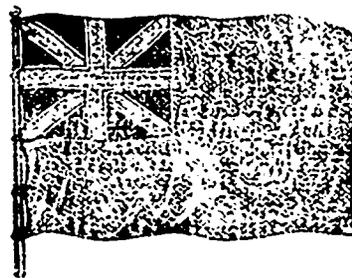
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GET A FLAG



FOR YOUR SCHOOLHOUSE

The movement for hoisting the Canadian flag on the schoolhouses in answer to the call of noted educators in this country is spreading rapidly throughout the Dominion and evoking the hearty approval of all patriotic citizens. Already

The Empire

has done its share in helping on this movement, by awarding a handsome flag to each school in the Dominion of Ontario, by the number of copies of the **THE DAILY EMPIRE** as to how flags can be obtained by other sections has determined the publishers of **THE EMPIRE** to offer a handsome

CANADIAN FLAG

of 12 ft. by 12 ft. long (regular price \$15), as a premium for 12 new yearly subscribers to the **WEEKLY EMPIRE** at \$1.00 or eight new yearly subscribers to **THE DAILY EMPIRE** at \$5 per annum, or a proportion of each, one subscription to **Daily Empire** counting for **TWO WEEKLY**.

Every school in the Dominion ought to have a national flag, and this offer presents an opportunity for each obtaining it without cost, and with little trouble. Let those who are interested in getting a flag for their schoolhouses begin getting up a club, and while subscribers get full value for their money in the best newspaper in the Dominion, the school obtains its flag **FREE OF COST**.

The **WEEKLY EMPIRE** has recently been enlarged to twelve pages, and is now, without doubt, the best weekly newspaper in Canada, while the reputation of **THE DAILY EMPIRE** as the leading morning journal of the Dominion is well known.

Send for sample copies and special clubbing lists, and go in for a flag for your school.
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Which they will sell low for Cash. CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR WOOD & BRICK BUILDINGS

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Boarding and Livery Stables in connection. Stages leave daily for Gay's River, Musquodoboit, Sheet Harbour, and Maitland, on arrival of Train from Halifax.

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Albion Hotel,

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Terms Moderate.

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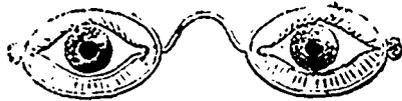
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of anything in the way of Spectacles, or Eye Glasses, or kind, designed to correct defects in the sight, I can surely suit you.

I can fit any for any trouble; the nearsighted or far sighted; the over taxed or weak eye.

I refer to those who have patronized me for testimony.

Are glasses good? They are good
Are prices low? They are low.
Is sight helped? That it is.

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TRY THEM.

If you have any Pains or Aches, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Head or Tooth Ache, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Chills, Lame Back, Swellings, Corns, etc., use EUREKA OIL. It will cure you.

If you have Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, General Weakness and Debility, Billi-ousness, Head Ache, Nervousness, any Disease arising from Impure Blood, use EUREKA BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have Sores of any kind, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Scald Head, Lascia, Boils and Burns, or Scalds, use the EUREKA SALVE.

Diseases of Women, arising from a low state of vitality, Weak Nerves and Impure Blood, use the ULO D PURIFIER.

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KNOWLES' BOOKSTORE
COR. GEORGE & GRANVILLE STS.

Is again dressed in Holiday attire, and looks very pretty indeed. The Goods are all of the prettiest and best that could be selected from the English and German manufacturers. The

LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS

are very fine this year, especially the former. The assortment of

Photo Frames

is also very pretty and should suit the most fastidious. The Prices are right, and made with a view to the scarcity of cash this season. All the standard holiday articles like Diaries, Annuals, Xmas No's Illustrated Papers, &c. It will pay you to visit the store before you buy elsewhere.

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LOTTERY.

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MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1891.
January 14, February 11, March 11, April 8,
May 13, June 10, July 8, August 12, Sep-
tember 9, October 14, November 11,
December 9.

EIGHTH MONTHLY DRAWING FEB. 11, 1891

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

TICKET, - - - - \$1.00
11 TICKETS FOR - - - \$10.00

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes.

1	Prize worth \$15,000.....	\$15,000 00
1	" " 5,000.....	5,000 00
1	" " 2,500.....	2,500 00
1	" " 1,250.....	1,250 00
2	Prizes " 500.....	1,000 00
6	" " 250.....	1,250 00
25	" " 50.....	1,250 00
100	" " 25.....	2,500 00
20	" " 15.....	3,000 00
500	" " 10.....	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100	" " 25.....	2,500 00
100	" " 15.....	1,500 00
100	" " 10.....	1,000 00
999	" " 5.....	4,995 00
999	" " 6.....	4,995 00

3134 Prizes worth \$52,740 00
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,
81 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

RUE.

She planted in her garden bed
The quaintest blossom, gold and red
And then she planted rue,
So every year the little maid
Among her nodding neighbors played,
And passing fair she grew.

Ah! that was very long ago;
The fashions change in flowers, you know,
As well as frocks, and fret
Us till we hide them far apart;
So 'tis not strange that in her heart
She's planted rue—regret.

—Harper's Weekly.

IN OUR YEARS.

In our young and dreaming years
Speed the days with golden feet,
And their step makes music sweet
In our eager listening ears,
And we gaze with glowing eyes
Into clear unclouded skies,
In our young and dreaming years.

In our old and earth-done years,
Clang the days with iron tread.
And their step makes discord dread
In our tired, time-muffled ears,
And we gaze with eyes grown dhu
Over life's last solemn rim.
In our old and earth-done years.

Susie M. Best.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Dear Critic,—I was very dissipated in Christmas week, going to three plays, all of which I enjoyed thoroughly. I was remarkably happy in my choice of theatres; each of the three plays was among the best of its kind, and the acting, in most cases, of the first order.

First and foremost comes "The Old Homestead" at the Academy. What a grand run the play has had. I need make no remarks upon it, as every one who has visited New York within the past three years has gone to see it as a matter of course. To come to New York and not see "The Old Homestead" would have been to write oneself down an ignoramus or an idiot. I had been looking forward to seeing the play through a week of hard work, and enjoyed it fully as much as I had expected. Next week "Joshua Whitcomb" is to take its place, and will probably make a hit also, as the same performers are to compose the cast, and the scenery will be new and beautiful.

"The Middleman," which on Saturday left Palmer's Theatre, and which I saw on Christmas eve, was not a play to be looked at and admired, but one in which one's heart and sympathies followed the principal actor from beginning to end. Pathos is the key-note of the play, and pathos, simple and sublime, runs through the entire piece. The wonderful, clever old potter, who is wrapt up in his inventions which will not succeed, and whose pride in and love for his rare, pale daughter surpasses the ordinary love of father for child, is a grand centre piece of pathos. Mary, the daughter, who lives as dependent in the grand house, whose master has become rich through the clever, upwordly-wise old potter's one great success in the past, is the dominant seventh in the minor chord. She and the son of the great man, to whose wife she is companion, love each other secretly, he appreciating to the full the position she ought to occupy had her father reaped the harvest of his own brains, instead of having enriched with it the master for whom he worked.

At last a day comes when the secret of poor Mary's all-trusting love and her handsome lover's baseness can no longer be concealed. The poor child leaves her home and is thought dead, and he is packed off to Africa with his regiment, his father treating the catastrophe as a youthful folly, and sending him out of harm's way, for fear he will do as his conscience and love dictate and marry the potter's daughter. The old man is told the story of his pure beautiful child and her fate; and the artificer, whose work is all in all to him, and who can neither sleep nor eat while the fate of his latest scheme is hanging in the balance, is changed into the determined avenger of his daughter's disgrace, a man with the one idea of subjugating and bringing down to the dust the family whose pride and selfishness has wrought the misery. Day and night he works for his end, through poverty and loneliness, till at length, when his last penny is gone, and no one will advance money for more coal for his furnaces in which the pottery is baking, he finds that he is paid for his life's labor; he has succeeded in making a magnificent copy of the old vases, at which he has striven all the long years, and the man and family he hates are beggared through his discovery. No longer able to sell the pottery that has been superseded by his former employee's new creation, the haughty squire is forced to leave his beautiful house and sue to his ex-workman for a position as under manager in his huge works. Now is the time for the old potter's triumph; shall he indignantly spurn his foe, refuse him his petition, make him feel some of the misery and poverty that he has felt? The scene is eminently touching. He thinks of Mary, dead and dishonored; what would she have told him to do? Mary, gentle, loving, tender-hearted, she would have pleaded with him to forgive even those who had sinned against herself; and he gives his enemy the position he asked for. A noise is heard, and they tell the old man that the young officer, knowing nothing of his family's misfortune, is bringing home his wife, whom he had married abroad some months before, to the castle which, though he knows it not, has been bought by his father's old workman. "Let him come," says the stern old potter, and when he does enter the hall, flushed with happiness at his home-coming, he is met with the bitter reproaches of a wronged father: "Bring your wife here, bring her here;

let her hear from me the story of your sin! Let her know you, the wretched thing that you are, and from my lips—" and then through the open door glides the beautiful form of the potter's daughter Mary—the wife of the man she loved so well. From my poor description little can be gathered of the beauty of the drama. In intensity of feeling, power of expression and dramatic effect, it ranks high in the world of theatrical representation and composition.

Our beautiful Fifth Avenue Theatre has gone up in smoke, and grievous are the lamentations over the unlovely ruins. Bernhardt and the Kondals will now have to be accommodated elsewhere if they are, as is confidently expected, to fulfil their contract with Mr. Miner for the coming season. From the outside the building does not look the wreck it is, but there are just efficient marks of the fire marring its beautiful white walls to tell that the fiend has been at work inside, leaving all the possibilities of his ravages to be conjectured. The papers say that Mr. Miner's loss will be \$200,000, less \$20,000 for insurance, but this is probably an exaggeration.

The theatre of Hermann, the magician, had a very narrow escape, and nothing but the thickness of the walls of the burning theatre prevented the fire from spreading over half a block; in fact the morning papers, which went to press while the theatre was burning, stated as a fact that Hermann's Theatre and the Sturtevant Hotel had both been burned, giving losses and amounts of insurance. The evening papers had to rise and explain.

The theatres had only been out about twenty minutes, and Hermann's favorite dancing skeleton was just getting his weary bones into a comfortable position in his cotton-wool-lined mahogany casket, when he was startled by the cry of "fire." A moment later and the doors were broken in, and a huge coil of hose was carried through the auditorium across the stage to play on the adjoining theatre through a hole cut in the party wall. A panic ensued among the properties that the magician uses in creating his spells. Oufes and elves, and spooks and hobgoblins, and dancing skeletons and flying dragons, and loup-garrons and other uncanny folk, were all huddled together in one corner of the stage, rendered friendly for the moment by the imminence of a common danger. The senior skeleton forgot that one of the marionettes had only that afternoon irreverently and with most unbecoming levity enquired of him where he had procured a certain article of head-dress which he was at the moment affecting; and the vanishing doll, who is supposed to be able to travel any distance at will, said if it only had the use of a good pair of legs for about five minutes it wouldn't mind forfeiting all the other powers of locomotion it had ever possessed. And the fire-eater, when he thought on the situation, smote upon his breast and said: "So! am I now undone, or, rather, will probably be very well done, for now will they try to rescue all the others, but me will they leave to shift for myself, for they will say, 'Verily the fire hath no terror for him,' which I am that scared of fire, except as an article of diet, as never was." Mr. Hermann's loss is only about \$5,000, principally by water.

Speaking about theatres, I cannot help saying that, although the theatres here are so much larger and more magnificent, there are few of them that would be prettier than your own cosy little Academy of Music if it were re-painted and gilded, and withal treated in the manner it deserves.

I am glad to see that an effort is being made to do away with the detestable sweating system here, at least in one direction. Under this system the contractor, who comes between employer and employee, pockets a large percentage of the cash that passes through his hands, and thus the real worker loses the money which he or she ought to have.

A cloak manufacturer in the city is putting up a fine building for the accommodation of a large number of girls, who are to be paid for their skilled labor without the intervention of a grasping contractor. All the good wishes of philanthropists go with this charitably disposed and practical business man.

Yours truly,

SOPHIE M. ALMON-HENSLEY.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Canada, from the physical conformation of a considerable portion of it, abounds in bridges of almost every conceivable style and material. One of the latest and not the least remarkable of these structures is the railway bridge across the Kootenay, near Nelson, B. C. It is one of the longest of the class of single-span wooden truss bridges in the Dominion, the main span being more than 180 feet long. The river at this point is so rapid that it is impossible to put up false work, so that it must be thrown across without the aid of that usual device. The castings for the bridge were made at Vancouver, and the heaviest piece weighs 950 pounds. The rods are from this city. The timber used in its construction was (all except the stringers, which were brought from the coast) obtained at points along the river between Kootenay lake and Sproat.—*Montreal Gazette.*

We learn that the recently organized Kerr Vegetable Evaporating Co. have received an order from the British admiralty office for the supply of nearly 10,000 lbs. of evaporated vegetables for the British navy. The company are at present receiving large orders from the United States and Upper Canada.—*Kentville Star.*

M. G. Wall, who is cutting lumber for the Shulee Lumber Co., cut one day this week 35,000 feet of deals and boards with his mill, which is one of A. Robb & Sons heavy portables consisting of 50 h. p. Hercules engine, and 60 h. p. Monarch boiler, medium heavy stay and gang edge. Mr. Wall expects to cut 2,000,000 feet this winter.—*Chignecto Post.*

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SILVER PLATED WARE & SEWING
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Which we will sell very cheap, wholesale and
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CITY CHIMES.

"Hands Across the Sea" has been the great attraction at the Academy of Music this week. On Tuesday night the house was filled to overflowing soon after the doors were opened. A good all round performance was given, and Miss Albert as "Lillian Medford" won more golden opinions from her admirers. The play has never been presented here before, but everyone has heard of its success in London and New York. This evening and tomorrow it will be repeated, when doubtless the audiences will be large.

A fancy dress carnival is to be given at the Exhibition Rink on Monday the 19th inst. Great preparations are being made to ensure a success, and the band of the West Riding and the Fusilier band will perform fine programmes of music.

The popularity of dining as the means of celebrating an annual occasion appears to be on the wane from some cause or other. The North British Society gave an "At Home" this winter instead of the dinner at which it was wont to honor the pious memory of St Andrew. The Red Caps gave a ball last week and Dalhousie students celebrated Munro Day by an "At Home." Something is evidently at work to bring about such a change. Can it be that the young men feel that there was something lacking at the dinners, that something being the presence of their lady friends.

Last Friday evening the Red Cap Snow Shoe Club gave a dance to their friends in Masonic Hall. The affair was most brilliant in every respect and as a substitute for the annual sleigh drive and dinner is much to be commended. Mrs. Geoffray Morrow, Mrs. W. J. Stewart, Mrs. A. MacKinlay, Mrs. A. E. Curren, Mrs. W. C. Northrup and Mrs. James Mitchell formed a corps of chaperones sufficient to protect any number of lovely girls. The building was artistically decorated and the dresses of the ladies helped to make the ball-room a gay scene. This was the first big dance of ninety-one and it was a great success.

The reception held in the church of England Institute by the president and professors of King's College on Thursday evening of last week brought together a large number of the friends of the university, who were anxious to become acquainted with the faculty. A pleasant evening to all concerned was the result, but many expressions of regret were heard over the absence of Professor Roberts, who had not returned from a visit to New York. The Institute is performing an important work in drawing together the members of the church from all over the Province. This evening a high class concert will be given, in which several of our best known amateurs will assist.

The "At Home" given by the Students of Dalhousie in honor of George Munro, on Tuesday evening, was a pronounced success. Between seven and eight hundred guests were present, and as the whole building was thrown open there was no crowding. The decorations were artistic and reflect credit upon the designers. The colors of the University Athletic Club, black and yellow, were extensively employed, and nothing could have been more effective. Evergreens, palms and other ornamental plants, Chinese lanterns, flags and bunting, were not spared. The result was charming, and contributed largely towards the pleasure of the evening. The arrangements throughout were of the most satisfactory character. On entering the building, which presented a brilliant appearance from outside, ladies and gentlemen were directed by members of the committee to their respective dressing rooms, and after emerging from these guests were, presented at the foot of the stairs with artistic programmes of the evening's entertainment. At the head of the stairs a few more of the hosts were stationed, who took the names of their friends as they arrived, and announced them to President and Mrs. Forrest and Dr. and Mrs. Reid, who were receiving in the Assembly hall. This room was the *piece de resistance* in point of decoration. Opposite the entrance door hung the portrait of George Munro, and underneath it in gold letters upon white the following lines by one of the lady Students were inscribed:—

All hail to thee our generous benefactor!
A new star in thy crown to-day we set;
The gold that once thy generous hand has scattered,
For intellect exchanged, shall praise thee yet.
May heaven's richest blessings rest upon thee;
No noble deed is e'er performed in vain.
Tho' some may scorn as less thy generous action,
Dalhousie students prove it is thy gain.

Passing from this room guests distributed themselves all over the building. In the law library a concert in which well known musicians and elocutionists took part was given, and those who were fortunate enough to be near enjoyed it exceedingly. Dr. Lawson and Dr. McGregor conducted experiments in their respective laboratories, and many people found these extremely interesting. Delicious refreshments were served in the arts library during the evening, and these, as may well be supposed, received their due share of attention. The music by the West Riding band was highly appreciated, the more so because there will not likely be many more opportunities of hearing it. Many prominent men were present, and the clergy were well represented. The temperature of the building was just right, neither too hot nor too cold, but as for the office of the *Gazette*, it looked altogether too comfortable to work in. The change from a dinner to an "At Home," as a means of celebrating George Munro Day at the College is highly endorsed by all who were fortunate enough to enjoy the hospitality of the Students.

COMMERCIAL.

Writing in a strictly local sense there is very little to which to refer as having any bearing on the course of the wholesale trade. Although busi-

ness men generally admit that matters are quiet, and most of them are pursuing a conservative course, they claim that the retail trade is in good condition, and that what movement there is is of a healthy nature. From this they argue that there is nothing in the situation to cause any anxiety. It is, of course, to be understood that they do not by this recommend anything like reckless or indiscriminate selling operations, which, when the kernel is reached, are usually, or in the majority of cases at least, found to be the cause of the troubles that occur. Statements in regard to payments are conflicting, some declaring them to be satisfactory, while others assert the direct opposite. Though there are more renewals than traders desire, the banks appear willing to accommodate their customers, and the monetary position appears to be on the easy side.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Jan. 0	1890	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States...	391	303	351	357	312	537	653	623	605
Canada.....	16	21	16	28	35	69	71	59	50

DRY GOODS.—There is little mention except in a general way, as this trade is passing through a rather quiet spell just now. It will, therefore, suffice to say that, although houses state that trade is not very brisk, they admit its volume compares favorably with that of last year. Payments are fair on the whole, but those in the trade say that they would be better pleased if there were less renewals. Taken altogether, the tone is fairly steady, but a cautious policy is being pursued by wholesalers generally. The city retail trade has put in a very indifferent record during the past week, both as regards the volume of business transacted and collections; but such features immediately after the holidays are usual. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* remarks as follows:—'Quite a demand has set in for flannelettes, which has induced the Canada Cotton Company to devote a considerable portion of their machinery to the production of these goods, which are used for childrens' nightgowns and underwear, as they have proved excellent substitutes for flannel, being almost as warm, and much less heavy and cumbersome. Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for Canadian flannelettes, prices have advanced within the past two months about 10 per cent, and it is a very difficult matter at present to fill all orders. The intrinsic value of these goods consists in the cotton cloth being napped, which imparts considerable warmth to the body, and at the same time possesses a much smoother and more pleasant touch than flannel. In fact, flannelettes have a softness approximating that of silk, and are no doubt bound to become as extensively patronized as any of our cotton fabrics. They are turned out in different shades and colors to suit the tastes of the most fastidious, and are fast gaining popularity, so much so in fact that it has been found difficult of late, as before observed, to meet the growing enquiry therefor. This is another victory for Canadian over imported goods.'

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—As business in this department has not fully opened out yet, and consequently no general change occurred, there is little to note in connection with this market. In fact, generally speaking, the trade are uncertain about the future position of values, and this has induced a policy of careful buying, so that what business is done is of a hand-to-mouth nature. Advice from Great Britain state that the furnaces expect to "blow in" this month, but that they are uncertain about their workmen, and are, consequently, unable to talk definitely about business. In the meantime they have practically no stock in hand, while stocks in public stores are 100,000 tons less than they were last year, which some urge that the market is just in the right shape for a sudden jump. Some insist that no such jump will occur, but one fact is worthy of note, and that is that, although the stocks in store are less than they were last year, warrants are considerably lower now than they were then. This is attributed purely to tight money, and not to the condition of the iron market. Locally there has been little to note in lines of heavy iron. A slight jobbing business is doing in pig on the old basis, but it is restricted to small lots, and none of the importers have made any contracts as yet, nor do they expect to do so for some time to come. In other lines the same condition prevails to a great extent. In shelf goods the houses are still engaged on their stock-taking, but some accession is noted. A feature in this connection is the advance in all kinds of screws, equal, it is said, to about 50 per cent, and stock of this kind is naturally firmly held, owing to the tight supply.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market continues unchanged with a quiet business at a easy prices. Beerbohm's cable reports cargoes off coast, wheat *nil*, corn firm; do on passage and immediate shipment, wheat very firm, corn steady. At Chicago wheat advanced 3c.; corn was dull, but firm; oats were active and firm, advancing 3c. The local trade there in all kinds of grain has been very large. The reduction in the Bank of England rate and firm cables helped to maintain prices, and the market was quite firm. The French markets are higher, and the condition of wheat in the ground in that country is reported to be the worst for years. The whole of Europe has been subjected of late to exceptionally severe cold with tremendous snow storms with, in some large sections, disastrous blizzards, and considerable speculation is rife as to its probable effect on the next crops, but it is far too early to form any judgment on the subject as yet. At St. Louis and Duluth wheat has been steady and at Toledo quiet. Corn and wheat were steady at all three places.

PROVISIONS.—Locally a fair jobbing trade is doing in pork and lard, but business on the whole is dull and unimportant at unchanged prices. No change has occurred in the Liverpool provision market. In Chicago pork declined 5c. to 7 1/2c. and lard lost 5c. The hog market was firmer but figures were not altered. The cattle market was steady to firm. Sheep were steady and lambs strong.

BUTTER.—There is little doing in butter aside from the trade in table descriptions. Holders, however, although they are not inclined to force matters, are not anxious about the future, and look for a good healthy

market at about present figures. A London correspondent writes:—"The present wintry weather shows no signs of abatement, and if it should continue as it now is, the present hardening tendency must result in a further appreciation before long. As it is butter is the firmest market, Friesland is up to 130s. and American, a very short supply, 70s. to 80s., with some New Zealand still on hand at 108s. to 116s. The trade journals here are beginning to cavil at the butter exports from Australia, which are said to be fostered under a bounty, and the *Gracer* to day calls attention to the pernicious system of forcing output, the *Melbourne Age*, however, is satisfied with the dimensions the trade is beginning to assume, and congratulates the country on the development of an undertaking which can be made remunerative without the aid of a State bonus. The output of the colony is about a thousand tons annually. Last year 400 tons were exported, and this year there is a large surplus owing to increase in the creameries. What do Dominion producers say to this? Will they endeavor energetically to so perfect their butter as to enable it to compete, as it well can in price, and should in quality with the Victorian product?"

CHEESE.—The market shows but little change. In fact the conditions just now do not permit of much business. It is time that shippers were nibbling around for what they can pick up, but they seem inclined only to talk business on something a little under finest and, as has been already stated, the market has been pretty well cleared of such grades. There are none such offering and it is quite likely also that, if an order came for something very fine, it would be very hard to get here, as the market is situated at present, unless some long figure was mentioned. Cheese from the States and Canada is in short supply in London, and it looks as if they were not to have much more from this side. What there is remains pretty much as before—50s to 51s., lower grades being seized at from 42s. to 44s.

APPLES.—Really choice apples are scarce here and hard to obtain. In consequence prices are high and firmly held. A London writer says:—"The severe weather has caused rather higher prices to rule for fruit, but the Canadian apples I spoke of last week were put too late on the market to do much good for the Christmas trade, and prices, ruled at 18s to 20s per barrel American and Canadian Baldwins, 18s to 20s for russets, and 30s to 60s for Newtown pippins."

DRIED FRUIT.—Though no actual change to the market can be mentioned the characterizing feeling is one of more confidence. Still it must be admitted that holders have all along denied any feeling of anxiety. No appreciable change can be said to have occurred in the position, business having been quiet recently, but it now seems firmer if anything. The weakness that affected New York recently has entirely worn away as the monetary stringency of that centre, which was the chief cause of weakness, has been in a great measure overcome; hence large holders and importers no longer find it necessary to sacrifice their goods. Consequently the uncertain feeling which this cause creates on our own market has been removed. As to actual business in raisins or currants there is little of it in a wholesale sense.

SUGAR.—There has been a little more enquiry for sugar during the past week. Travellers for most houses have only just started out after the holidays, and refiners are expecting a more decided enquiry very soon. The market is considerably firmer in New York, where an advance in both granulated and yellows is noted, but no change in prices has as yet occurred here. It can hardly be expected, however, that the present low prices will last long, as refiners claim that they are too low for profit, and an improvement in the demand will no doubt mean an advance in prices.

MOLASSES.—There is no particular change in molasses, nor is any expected before the resumption of demand sets in, which will be next month, when a good volume of business is expected. New crop sugar and molasses should begin to arrive in about four to six weeks from the West Indies. The most reliable advices favor the probability of a very large production this year.

TEA.—Although scarcely any business is reported between jobbing houses, a fair jobbing trade is in progress. Black teas have been in better demand during the past week, there being more enquiry than for some time past. All good choice Japans, it is claimed, will be wanted before long, as they are said to be getting scarce. The English market continues very firm.

COFFEE.—It is very hard to find anything to say about coffee at present. The market of Rio's is nominally steady. Javas are firm. Marracibo are very scarce. Statistics of total stocks at Rio 170,000 bags, against 181,000 bags at the same time a year ago; total visible supply 417,729 bags, same time last year 423,034 bags. Total receipts on crops up to January 1st were 1,392,000 bags; same date last year 1,146,000 bags.

FISH OILS.—Our advices are as follows:—Montreal, January 14.—"The supplies of cod oil are ample and the quality excellent and it is expected they will all be wanted before the spring. Some holders refuse to sell under 38c for Newfoundland, although one round lot has been offered at 35c. Steam refined seal oil is steady at 51c to 52c as to quality, though one lot was sold at 50c. In cod liver oil the market has been cleared of Newfoundland at 45c to 50c for machinery purposes and tanning fine leather. Norway cod liver oil is steady at 80c to 85c." Gloucester, Mass., January 14.—"Cod oil 27c to 30c; medicine oil 60c; black fish oil 55c, menhadon oil 23c; livers 30c per bucket."

FISH.—Everything in the line of dry and pickled fish has remained quiet with a very dull market. There is a good demand for mackerel at our quotations, but as none are obtainable, prices must be regarded as merely nominal. The long-shore fishermen are doing nothing owing to continued rough weather, which keeps the fish away in deep water, and nearly all the fleet is in, and will remain at port till some improvement occurs. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, January 14.—"Business in this branch remains dormant aside from some odd jobbing movement, which is unimportant. The firm tone is maintained, however, and some accession in

point of activity is anticipated after the 17th of the month. In the meantime we have nothing to note one way or the other. In Labrador herring the demand at the moment is rather slow, and a few sales are reported at \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl., shore herring selling at \$4.75. Cape Breton are steady at \$5.25 to \$5.40 per bbl. A Lenton enquiry has been experienced for green cod, which is quoted at \$5 to \$5.25, and large at \$5.50 to \$5.75. Dry cod is quiet at \$5 to \$5.25 per quintal. Sea trout is steady at \$8 to \$8.50 per bbl. Newfoundland salmon \$18 to \$20 per tierce, and \$12 to \$13 per bbl. Tommy cods are steady at \$1.10 to \$1.50 per bbl. as to quantity, and frozen herring \$1.60 to \$1.65 per 100. Frozen haddock and cod is quoted at 3 1/2c. to 4c per lb. Yarmouth bloters at \$1.25 per 100. Boneless cod 7c. to 8c. per lb; boneless fish 4 1/2c. to 6c. Finnan haddies steady at 7 1/2c." Gloucester, Mass., January 11.—"New Georges codfish \$5.87 to \$6 a qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Bank \$5 for large and \$1.50 for small; Shore \$5.50 and \$1.50 for large and small. Finnish Cap \$5.50. Dry Bank \$5.75, medium \$5. French codfish \$6 per qtl. Phillips Beach codfish \$7 per qtl. Cur-d cask at \$1 per qtl., hake \$2.25, haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$2.25, and English-cured do. \$2.75 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 bbl; medium split \$5, Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split Shotts \$4.25; round do. \$3.50, round Eastport \$3.25, pickled codfish \$7, haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$11; tongues \$10; aowives \$3.50, trout \$14; California salmon \$15; Halifax do. \$23, Newfoundland do \$16." Georgetown, Demerara, December 3.—"The market is quiet. Halifax codfish \$26; Newfoundland do. \$24 to 25 for large, \$22 to 23 for medium; \$20 for small, Yarmouth do. \$26; bxs. do. \$5.50 to 3.25, according to quality. New haddock \$17. Hake \$16. Sales of old at auction \$12 to 13. Herring \$4 to 4.50 for split. Round do. at auction \$1 to 2.50. Smoked herring at 7c. to 8c per box." Havana, January 14 (by cable via New York)—"Codfish \$6, haddock \$5.75, hake \$5.75." Barbados, Dec. 27, 1890.—"The *Gratia* is the last arrival from St. John's, Newfoundland, with 700 casks or thereabouts. Lating rates of large at \$22 to 23; medium at \$20; Labrador at \$16.37 to 17. Gaspe ex *Acenjer* from Pasp. biac (C. R. C. brand) Medium, 183 casks at \$18.75, 1010 tubs at \$19, 403 tubs haddock at \$14.07, 56 casks large cod exported. 25 bbls split herring ex *Gratia* sold at \$4.09. Salmon keeps dull, and \$9.55 was the last sale for bbls."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS.	
SUGARS.		Markets are very steady and business is remarkably good for this season of the year. Some demand from Newfoundland for flour, as well as local.	
Cut Leaf.....	7 1/2	The general impression is that flour has touched bottom west. Quotations are certainly remaining steady.	
Granulated.....	6 to 6 1/2	We make no change in our quotations.	
Circle A.....	6 1/2	FLOUR.	
White Extra C.....	6	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.10 to 6.25
Standard.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	High Grade Patents.....	5.10 to 5.20
Extra Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	Good 90 per cent Patents.....	5.00 to 5.10
Yellow C.....	5 to 5 1/2	Straight Grade.....	4.90 to 5.00
TEA.		Superior Extras.....	4.80 to 4.90
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19	Good Seconds.....	4.25 to 4.35
" Fair.....	20 to 23	Graham Flour.....	4.10 to 4.20
" Good.....	25 to 29	Oatmeal.....	5.20 to 5.45
" Choice.....	31 to 33	" Rolled.....	5.30 to 5.40
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.25 to 3.35
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39	Wheat Bran, per ton.....	21.50 to 22.50
MOLASSES.		Shorts.....	23.00 to 25.00
Barbados.....	35 to 36	Middlings.....	26.00 to 28.00
Demerara.....	31 to 32	Cracked Corn.....	31.00 to 35.00
Diamond N.....	35 to 36	Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Porto Rio.....	35 to 36	Moulce.....	31.00 to 32.00
Cienfuegos.....	33	Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
Trinidad.....	33 to 31	White Beans, per bushel.....	1.60 to 2.00
Antigua.....	33 to 31	Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44	Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	45 to 54
" Bright.....	42 to 55	P. E. I. Oats.....	55 to 64
BISCUITS.		Hay per ton.....	12.50 to 13.69
Pilot Bread.....	3.15	J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2	PROVISIONS.	
Soda.....	6 1/4	Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2	" Am. Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
Fancy.....	8 to 15	" Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS		Pork, Mess, American.....	16.00 to 16.50
Apples, per bbl. N. S.....	2.00 to 5.0	" American, clear.....	18.00 to 19.00
Oranges, new Jamaica.....	5.00	" P. E. I. Mess.....	16.00 to 16.50
Lemons, per case.....	5.00	" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	3.00	" Prime Mess.....	12.00 to 12.50
Onions, American, per lb.....	3 1/2	Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" Canadian.....	3 to 3 1/2	American.....	11 to 12
Dates, boxes, new.....	7 to 8	Hams, P. E. I., green.....	none
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7 to 8	Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes, per lb., new.....	12	BUTTER AND CHEESE.	
" small boxes.....	11 to 13	Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	10	" in Small Tubs.....	22 to 23
Bananas, per bunch.....	2.00 to 2.50	" Good, in large tubs, new.....	18 to 20
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.		" old.....	7 to 12
FISH FROM VESSELS.		" Store Packed & oversalted.....	10 to 10
MACKEREL.		Canadian Township, new.....	18 to 20
Extra.....	15.00 to 16.10	" Western.....	16 to 20
No. 1.....	11.00 to 11.50	" old.....	7 to 10
" 2 large.....	13.00 to 13.50	Cheese, Canadian, new.....	10
" 2.....	12.00 to 12.50	" Antigonish.....	10 1/2
" 3 large.....	12.00 to 12.50		
" 3.....	12.00 to 12.50		
" Small.....	7.00 to 7.50		
HERRING.			
No. 1 Shore July.....	4.20 to 4.75		
No. 1 August, Round.....	2.75 to 3.00		
" September.....	2.75 to 3.10		
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	none		
Bay of Islands, Split.....	2.25 to 2.50		
" Round.....	none		
ALWIVES, per bbl.....			
3.00 to 3.25			
COFFISH.			
Hard Shore.....	4.0 to 4.25		
Bank.....	4.00 to 4.25		
Bay.....	4.00 to 4.2		
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00		
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.75 to 3.00		
HAKE.....	2.00 to 2.25		
PACK.....	2.00 to 5		
COLLECT.....	1.50		
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	12 1/2		
COD OIL A.....	25		

MY LADY'S WALK.

(Concluded.)

"Mebbe," proceeded the old woman, curiously, "if ye be his dochter, ye've been far awa'?"

"Yes," answered Ethel, loosening her cloak, "but it will be different now. I shall remain and help you to nurse him. Where is he?"

"The meester's in his bed. But dinna greet, lassie; the danger's passed. He'll be up and himsel' again in a day or two."

So saying, she led the way upstairs to a room above; it was furnished plainly, only with simple necessities, but all scrupulously clean. In the bed lay her father asleep.

Her father! For a moment Ethel felt too overcome to approach; also she wanted no witness to this first meeting.

"I will not disturb him," she whispered. "I will remain here and wait his waking. Might I ask you for a cup of tea? I am weary and cold."

Left alone, pausing a second to control herself, she stepped to the bed, drew back the curtain, and looked upon her father. The father who had sacrificed himself for her—who had been content to die among strangers that her life should not be shadowed by his!

Could she feel other than love for him, though that fearful mark was on his brow?

Much agitated, Ethel looked at the sleeper, and the handsome face, grand almost in its resignation, trouble and despair, attracted her, even as it had on the hillside years ago. Nearer she bent, studying every feature. Then she cried, mentally, a thrill of joy in her heart:

"That is not the countenance of a Cain. No, I will not believe it. Father."

The name was whispered, as, stooping, she kissed the white hair straying on the pillow. She drew back quickly, for the old Highland servant entered with the tea.

"As ye are his dochter, maw," she said, "na doot it's been you he has, puir gentleman, been craving to see. In his delirium it was a 'If I could but see her ance. Ah! kind Heaven—but ance.'"

"It was not my fault I was not here earlier," said Ethel, softly. "I came directly I knew."

Then she took her seat by the bed and waited. Half an hour passed, when Arnold Winkworth opened his eyes. At first he did not see the girl. A sigh passed his lips.

"Again I wake to my loneliness and desolation," he murmured. "How long, oh! Heaven, how long?"

"Father!"

He sprang up with a cry, and turning, stared with wild eyes at her.

"Who are you? Father of Heaven, what does this mean?" he cried.

"That I know all, father. That I have come home. Father," bending forward, "you will not drive me from you!"

"Ethel—it is no dream," he gasped. "My child—here. I see her again—once again. Oh! happy—happy, my child!"

His trembling hands reached towards her. The daughter's arms went about his neck, and for a space there was silence.

But soon—curious, startled by her presence—he had drawn away, asking for an explanation, and she had told how everything had occurred. While he blessed her for her love he said she must go back. She must not renounce wealth, happiness for him. She had, as it was, made him happier than he had ever believed he could be again. But now she must return.

"Father, it is impossible!" she answered. "I have burnt my boats behind me. Sir Ughtred said I must decide. If I went to you I must never return to him—and—I am here—your home now is the only one I have—and—I am glad."

So passed Ethel's Christmas night. Often she thought of Roland, but never once did she repent the step she had taken. Before long she saw Arnold Winkworth grow brighter, stronger, under the influence of her presence.

There was one thing she was anxious to learn—the whole truth of the crime for which he had suffered; and one evening, as she sat on a low stool at his feet, before the parlor fire, leaning her cheek against his hand, she said:

"Father, will you tell me all about it now?"

And gladly, eagerly, he told her. How this man, Gerad Douglas, had found him a rich man, had deceived him, trafficked upon his innocence and his trust, and had left him a beggar. Had ruined him, the beautiful wife he had wedded, the infant child, for whom he had planned so brilliant a future. Gerad Douglas, a speculator and swindler, had done all this, and the law could not touch him.

"The blow killed my young wife," proceeded Arnold Winkworth. "I fled like a madman from her grave side; I wandered across the hills, fearful to rest, lest I should go mad indeed."

"As I hastened along a narrow mountain-path, on one side of which was the precipitous side of a ravine, having a swift river, bound seaward, at its base, Gerad Douglas stood before me. I can see his dark, mocking face now, as he listened to the wild words of blame, anger and accusation that poured from my lips. He laughed at my rage, my threats. He made a jest of my suffering, he goaded me to madness—and—I struck him—suddenly, without warning."

He staggered, gave one cry, then fell from the path. At this moment I can see his body as it went crashing, rolling through the bushes!" exclaimed Arnold Winkworth. "I can hear the dull spizash as it fell into the

torrent; and I knew that no man could fall down that ravine and live. I had killed him."

"But," cried Ethel, "you did not intend he should thus fall—you did not mean it?"

"No; but when I knew he had fallen and must be dead, my heart rejoiced. I was glad—I had been avenged on the man who had ruined me, and killed my young wife. I shouted with an insane sense of relief. It was but for a space. My brain cleared. I was seized with horror at the deed I had done, and—still madman-like I fled, unconscious that there had been a witness of the deed."

"I was captured; the torrent had swept Gerad Douglas's body to the sea, but there was proof enough of his death, and how he had died. You know the end, my darling—Sir Ughtred told you. For years now I have dwelt here a recluse, unable to face my fellow men. Gerad Douglas's vengeance will pursue me to the grave."

"Father," said Ethel, softly, "you were mad—you never meant this crime. You have repented; your life shall not be lonely again. I say Heaven forgive Gerad Douglas. It was he who most needed pardon."

The weeks passed, but no word came from Sir Ughtred. Ethel had written; there had been no reply. She understood he held her unpardonable. Of Roland Goldhurst she heard nothing.

Sometimes she wondered if he loved her still!—if, offended, he had forgotten her, or taken one to his affections he deemed more worthy? She told herself she hoped so, yet all the while knew otherwise. Sorrow and sadness brooded in her heart, but Arnold Winkworth never was aware of it. To him she was bright, cheerful, and the care lifted from his face settled on hers.

To him the time sped swiftly. Spring burst into all the glory of summer. The hills were purple with heather. Then came the north wind rushing down on its wintry wings, and shook over the land the feathery snow.

On the hills they said there had not been such a winter for years. Terrible accounts were brought in of cattle and shepherds lost in huge drifts; railways being snowed in.

From the casements of Wildheath Cottage nothing was seen but a world of snow—splendid, but chill and drear.

Sadly drear had it seemed to Ethel, as she gazed forth at it on Christmas-eve. One little year ago how different had been her life!—how far care and trouble had seemed!—and how near, how very near, they had been!

The thought of the merry skating-party at the Melton Regis lake; and when evening settled down, and she sat alone by the firelight, Arnold Winkworth lying down awhile in his room, she thought of the happy group around the hall fire, of that suggestion to visit My Lady's Walk; and then how the big—big trouble had come.

She yet seemed to see Roland's face in the red shadow, looking out at her, with the passionate love-light in his eyes. Now they were parted. He was merry with others on this Christmas-eve. Would he think of her as she thought of him!

"My dearest!—my dearest!" she murmured, and the tears flowed down her cheek.

But suddenly she sprang up. What was that? A sound in the air, a voice that seemed to call a name.

She stood, white and trembling, grasping her chair, her gaze fixed wildly on the casement, for the voice had sounded like Roland's, the name had seemed hers.

"I have been dreaming!" she gasped. "Or—oh, Heaven!—can my darling be dead? Has his spirit come thus to blame me? No, no! Dreaming—that is it! All is still."

But even while she says so there is a hand on the latch, a step in the little passage, then, without ceremony, the parlor-door opens, and a pyramid of snow almost, Roland stands before her.

"Roland!" she cried.

"Ethel, my darling! Found at last!"

Before she was aware, regardless of the snow, he has her in his arms; his lips press her brow, words of blended reproach and love fall from him. Still he is happy and content, for he has found her!

In a space, however, she tried to break away.

"No, no, Roland!" she pleaded. "Release me. You do not know!"

"I know everything," he answered. "I forced Sir Ughtred to tell me. Ethel, he is breaking his heart for you. I know it, though he will not confess. Dearest, this awful year is over; we never part again."

He stooped to kiss her, when she started back, for the door opened, and, scared, the old servant entered.

"Mees—mees!" she exclaimed. "My certie, sir, and who are ye?" she broke off amazed.

"A friend," laughed Roland, "come to wish Miss Winkworth and your master a merry Christmas."

"Then its weel ye've arrived safe," was the response. "Ye've mair luck nor some, for there be a puir body, I fear, mees, in the snaw on the fell. I hae just heard him shout."

"On the fell on such a night!" exclaimed Ethel, alarmed.

"Ay. Come; now, hist."

She led the way to the back, and breathlessly they listened. Faintly a shout rose, then fell.

Roland shouted back, but no answer came.

"Oh," cried Ethel, "he may be dying! We must go to him! We must save him!"

"I will go, not you, darling!"

"You!" and the girl laughed more gaily than she had for a year. "Why, before you had gone a hundred paces you would be lost yourself. Come too, but follow me."

Swiftly she had thrown a plaid about her, her loosened hair streamed from beneath a tam o'-Shanter. Then lighting a pine torch, she hastened out through the deep snow towards the fell.

Roland followed, and soon found Ethel was right.

Skillfully the girl seemed to escape the deep snow-drifts, that he would have blundered into; but yet with difficulty could they proceed.

Every now and then Ethel, pausing, held high the torch, letting its yellow light stream around, while Roland shouted. No answer came. *Were they too late?*

Suddenly Ethel uttered a cry. Out of a drift of snow upon which her torch flared she beheld, stretched out, a human hand.

"See!" she exclaimed. "The snow has buried him. Help—help! we may yet save."

Fixing the torch in the hard snow, they tore at the drift until they had disinterred the man.

There he lay cold and still. Ethel recoiled with a horror that made her brain whirl.

It was the man she had met in My Lady's Walk!

"Poor chsp!" exclaimed Roland, bending over him. "We are but just in time. If we are! He must be got to a good fire and warm blankets."

Where could he obtain those but at Wildheath—her father's? Dared she let him go there? She must—she felt this man's death would be on her soul if he died where he was. Trembling with a new fear, she helped in dragging the insensible man over the snow to the cottage. As their light gleamed near, the old servant hastened to lend her aid; and soon the stranger was lying before the kitchen fire.

They were gathered round, Roland pouring spirit between the man's lips, when the voice of Arnold Winkworth broke in:

"Ethel, why, lassie, where have you got to?"

As he entered the kitchen the old servant exclaimed: "Meester, it's a pair body lost in the sna'. We be trying to bring the breath back till him."

"Lost! It is well he has been found," said Arnold Winkworth, advancing. "Poor fellow!"

Then he stood and looked down upon the man lying in the ruddy fire-light.

"Great Heaven!" he ejaculated, with a cry, "Gerad Douglas—alive—not dead!"

At the moment the man's eyes opening met his.

"Arnold—Winkworth," he said, slowly, "avenged!"

Then he made a great struggle, rose partly up, and gasped:

"I came—to tell you, Arnold Winkworth, on—this Christmas-eve—how—I had—deceived you. How, for the blow you struck, I had been avenged by forcing you—innocent—to lead a wasted, lost life of Cain, avoided by all men—that—the bushes saving me—I let it be believed I was drowned in the torrent—that you, the man I hated, should suffer—I—I came to tell you this—"

"How you ruined his life," put in Roland, severely; "and his daughter has saved yours."

"Not saved," faintly articulated Gerad Douglas. "No, prolonged. Ah! it's cold—cold here!"—he clutched his hand over his heart. "Warmth—stimulant—quick!"

But before they could place the glass to his lips, with a struggle, a convulsion, he rose a little higher, then, with a sudden expulsion of breath, fell back upon the rug.

"He has fainted!" exclaimed Arnold Winkworth.

"No," rejoined Roland, solemnly. "He is dead!"

Another year has passed, and there is high revel at Melton Regis. There are dancing and music among the younger guests, while in the study Sir Ughtred plays chess with Arnold Winkworth, whom society has taken back, in its usual impulsive fashion, willing to make up the past.

On the terrace two figures have appeared, just stealing away from the dancers.

"My wife," says Roland, "do you remember when we last stood here?"

"Oh! do not refer to that unhappy time," Ethel pleads, "in this hour of gladness!"

"Shall we test My Lady's Walk to-night?" he laughs.

"It would be useless, the moon is at the full," she rejoins. "Hark! There are the carols. A year ago I heard them, and I said that to me hope was dead."

"And now?" he asks, fondly regarding her.

She looks up at him with loving, shining eyes, draws closer to his side and replies:

"Now, dearest, hope is in one little year realized, for am I not your wife?"

THE END.

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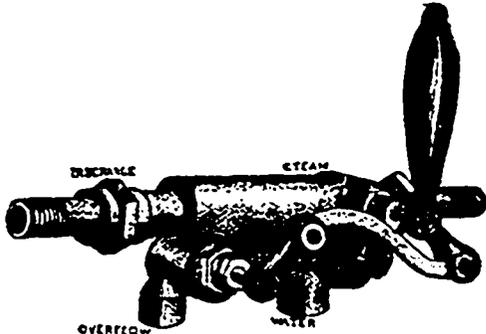
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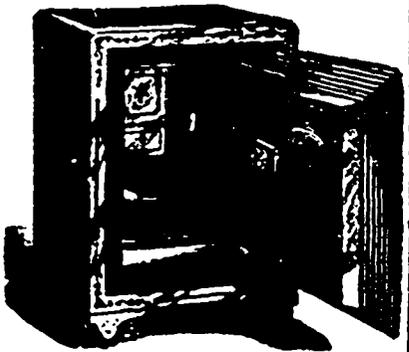
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MINING.

MOLEGA.—The Minneapolis Company's property at Molega was sold by the sheriff of Queens Co. on Friday under a judgment held by Messrs. Hall and Caldwell for \$13,000.00, and was bid in by Mr. McLean, Barrister, for the Philadelphia Company. There is a splendid mill and plant on this mine, and the prospects are that it will now be vigorously worked under the able management of Mr. E. B. Douglass of the Philadelphia Company.

MOOSE RIVER.—We glean from the *Echo* that Mr. John Jennings, the man whose right hand was crushed so badly at the Moose River Mine a short time ago that it had to be amputated by Doctors Morris and Dixon of Musquodoboit, is improving rapidly. Mr. D. Touquoy, the proprietor of the mine, allowed Jennings' wages to go on and provided medical attendance. Mr. Touquoy also started a subscription list for Jennings, and headed it with \$100. Also that a young man named Smiley was injured at Caribou Mines on Saturday last, and Doctor Dixon of Musquodoboit was sent for.

SHERBROOKE.—Mining is going on on the Rockwell and Sutherland properties. Mr. John Williams is working the "Murray" lead on the latter property. J. H. McDonald has quit work on the areas west of the Mayflower until he gets his returns from the mill.

OVENS' DISTRICT.—The motion to dismiss the appeal in re Archibald on the ground of the insufficiency of the bail bond, was on argument before the full bench, dismissed, the judges considering the bond good.

The following letter from the *British American Citizen of Boston*, in reply to its editorial strictures on the Wilson Gold Mining Company, gives such reliable information in regard to our gold mines that we republish it in full:—

Editor British American Citizen:

In your issue of the 27th you take exception to the wording and inducements held out by the Wilson Gold Mining Company, who represent that they have one of the richest gold mines in Nova Scotia; but unfortunately for your readers the article in question does not state in which part of Nova Scotia this very rich mine exists.

From some years of close and personal observation I must say your points are well taken, and it is evidently very clear that the Wilson Gold Mining directors or promoters think the public still as gullible as ever; but the fact is, investors of late are becoming more careful every day as to where and how they invest their surplus funds.

It is just probable the Wilson Gold Mining Company may have a fairly good area, with fair show of leads, and the said leads showing gold fairly well; but the mere fact of samples from this mine giving an average gold value of \$742.09 to the ton is simply bluff and nonsense.

It is quite true that a choice piece picked out may assay \$742.09, or may possibly give three or four times that value, but the test of an assay has no more to do with the value of a gold mine than Mr. Wilson has to do with the movements of the Argentine Republic.

Gold quartz in Nova Scotia assaying high, and varying in assay, as a rule, will, on crushing, hardly ever yield an ounce to the ton, right along, unless in exceptionally rich cases in small leads, where it has often been known to yield two and three ounces to the ton, and at times bunches or patches of very rich ore are met with, giving from ten to twenty ounces to the ton. In ore mines in Nova Scotia I have personally inspected, the owner, at one time, took from fifty pounds of quartz sixty ounces of gold. Still it has never induced the owner to stock his mine at \$500,000, and sell stock at half price.

The plain, simple, unvarnished truth is this: for investments of fair amount of capital, with prospects of a good return on investment, the Nova Scotia gold mines present a fairly good field for operation. At times, of course, as in all mining districts, it is apt to be more than ordinarily rich, and again fall far below the hopes indulged in by the owner or investor.

The chief trouble with the gold mines of Nova Scotia is this: Parties possessing a few hundred dollars take up a number of areas in a gold district. They possibly may have funds enough to put up a small mill, generally they are not able to do so. A certain amount of prospecting is done, resulting in the discovery of leads bearing gold in fair, and probably in most cases paying, quantities. These areas and explorations have perhaps cost the holder anywhere from two hundred and fifty to one thousand dollars. A would-be purchaser comes along, and, having capital, feels inclined to invest, and would probably pay a fair price, say five thousand dollars, for the property. The owner, in his ignorance and greed, holds it at anywhere from ten to twenty thousand dollars, and thus breaks a *bona fide* sale and prevents a legitimate work of redemption being done. That has been the chief curse to the Nova Scotia gold mining industry, and will be, I presume, while the people act the dog-in-the-manger policy.

A long and careful study of the gold-mining operations in Nova Scotia leads me to believe that the average production of the quartz leads of that Province will yield about twelve to fifteen pennyweights per ton, take it all through. The question then naturally arises—Can quartz leads at this average yield be made to pay? I answer, Yes, if the operations of prospecting, development, raising quartz and having it crushed, are attended to with the same amount of care, efficiency and economy that you would demand in the prosecution of any other branch of business; otherwise the chances are that the effort will end in disaster.

I may be asked on what grounds I base my conclusion. I will try and state it briefly. The purchase of a fairly good-sized area of gold territory, prospecting, testing and erection of a mill—say fifteen stamps—including engine and boiler, should not cost to any company, presumably such a

company as the Wilson Gold Mining Company, at the outside more than twenty-five thousand dollars. Many can be had for much less. Now a fifteen stamp mill, if run properly, will crush in twenty-four hours at least one and one-half tons per stamp—twenty-two and one-half tons per day; or say for even calculation, twenty-two tons. To mine and place this quartz in mill ready for crushing is worth from five to six dollars per ton to crush it, one dollar and fifty cts per ton; expenses of management, wear and tear of machinery, incidental expenses and royalty, two dollars per ton; or in all, taking six dollars as basis of mining, nine dollars and fifty cents per ton. Presuming quartz yields at lowest estimate twelve dwts., you can call it in round numbers twelve dollars, as Nova Scotia gold, as a rule, is worth one dollar per pennyweight, and you have as a margin two dollars and fifty cents per ton, and on twenty-two tons, fifty-five dollars net profit for the day's work. If your mill runs three hundred days in the year, \$16,500 will be the net earnings, equal to over sixty per cent. on a capital of \$25,000, which I think should satisfy any ordinary individual.

But this must be taken as a comparison in which everything is favorable, and in which I have figured prices on a common-sense basis, allowing fair margins for mining, crushing, management and incidentals, and taking lowest value of ton at twelve dwt.; thus showing clearly that gold mining, if handled rightly, can be made to pay in Nova Scotia handsomely.

I have dwelt rather long on this question, but I feel convinced that in the interests of common-sense and justice, and as a guide to investors, some such evidence should be given, for two reasons: First, to enable investors to steer clear of sharks who seek to gull them, and secondly, to show in an honest, upright and unquestionable way, that if capital is honestly applied in the right way, the investments in Nova Scotia gold mines are just as safe, honest and legitimate, as any other investment in the country; and should any of our readers at any time desire further explanation, and will apply to you, M. Editor, for the same, I will be glad, so far as I am able, to give them square, straight forward information on the mining industries of Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick also, which is coming into note in many ways of late in the mining line.

When any of our readers, or a number of them, want to try a *bona fide* gold-mining speculation in Nova Scotia, and can afford to put up a capital of \$20,000 or \$25,000, paying for their stock at par, and no kite flying or "funny business," as it is termed, I will be pleased to guide them in their efforts, and I think place them in line for getting a fair return for their investment; otherwise I prefer not to mix up in the matter at all.

One more point, and it will be of service to those who may think of investing in Nova Scotia gold mines. The leads in Nova Scotia are of two classes as a rule, small narrow leads, showing gold freely and richly, and the large and wide leads, running from two to fifteen feet wide, giving gold in small quantities, as low as five pennyweights on an average. In the former case it costs more to mine, as much dead or waste rock has to be moved to get the quartz, and the cost of mining varies considerably. In the latter case there is no loss in mining dead-rock, and consequently, in the majority of cases, the low grade, wide leads, pay better than the narrow rich ones. It is simply a case of capital and plenty of machinery.

There are many other features I cannot treat of now, but which may come in again. If these remarks, such as they are, and longer than I intended, will serve in any way to open the eyes of the public to guard against the "kites" of speculators who prey upon them, then it will have been time not spent in vain.

NICKEL IN DIGBY COUNTY.—Dr. Wilson, of Boston, Mass. has, within the past month, taken up some 860 acres of mining ground in the vicinity of Bear River. During the past week he has been on the ground with two experts and apparatus for assaying. Although not in his confidence, we are satisfied that a valuable discovery has been made. Should it prove to be nickel in paying quantities, we may prove a rival to Sudbury, in Ontario, where we should (from an application of a Mr. Ritchie, to the Dominion Government for a guarantee of interest on \$5,000,000 capital for the construction of railroad and smelting,) suppose that they had all the nickel in the world. And we feel confident that the Government will not aid by so large an amount, a private speculation, nor as suggested by a correspondent of the *Herald*, put an export duty on an undeveloped article, strangling in its infancy what may become a valuable industry to our Province.

Nickel occurs in many countries of Europe, in metamorphic, syenitic rocks, etc., and is generally associated with ores of cobalt, copper, silver and lead. In Sudbury it occurs between magnesian limestone and serpentine. There are four ores of nickel, viz., arsenical nickel, nickel glance, emerald nickel and a silicate, found only in New Caledonia.—*Gold Hunter*.

GOLD RIVER.—The new Vermillion lead on the Jumbo block at Gold River yielded from 4½ lb. rock mortared 38 ozs 9 dwt. of gold. The mill is not yet running, but during the past 4 months enough gold has been mortared out to pay working expenses.

Georgetown, Demerara, December 3, 1890.—Exports of gold are steadily increasing. They were from Nov. 17th to December 1st 2,638 ozs. 11 dwts. 7 grs., valued at \$46,944.88, making a total to date this year of 52,298 ozs. 16 dwts. 12 grs., valued at \$940,183 89.

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, 230 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

It is marvellous how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Healing all cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all manner of Cramps, Chills, Lacerations of Muscles or Stiff Joints, and Strains.

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20 Thousand Choice Havana Cigars.
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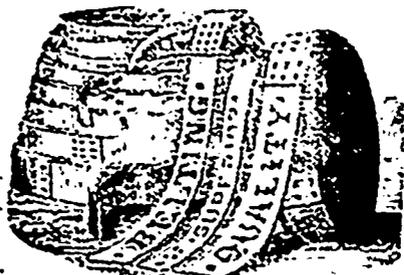
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ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO., 68 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N.B.

THE ANGEL OF DEATH.

Strange, how we think of death.
The angel beloved of God,
With his face like an asphodel flower,
And his feet with nepentho shod,
Strange, how we turn and flee
When he comes by the sunset way,
Out of the valley of rest,
Down through the purpling day!

Why should we fear him so?
What doth the white one bear?
Heartsease of paradise,
Lilies of purest air!
Comes he so soft, so kind,
Down from the singing sky
Soft as a mother comes,
Stirred by an infant's cry.

-J. Buckham.

A NEW OLD SONG.

I pray as men have prayed since earth was young,
I varied voice or speech, a prayer of pain.
I sing—ah, me! the song is ever sung,
And evermore as now, in vain, in vain.
'Tis oh, to be a little child once more—
A little, lowly child, dear God, I pray.
I would give all my life has yet in store
Could I retrace my childhood's rosy way.

Oh, cruel, questioning eyes, so keen and bright—
Oh, cruel, all-revealing noonday sun!
How can I choose but shudder at the light
When I have only wrecks to gaze upon—
Oh, for the long, long shadows of the morn,
(The sun shone only on high places then)
To veil me or from pity or from scorn—
Would God I were a sinless child again!

How can I choose but mourn my lost estate
Of high emprise and white untroubled trust—
The palace of my dreams made desolate,
My king uncrowned, my treasures turned to dust.
Oh, tell me not that life has much in store—
Can it give back what once I cast away?
But, oh, to be a little child once more!
A little, lowly child, dear God, I pray.

Katherine E. Conway, in the Pilot.

THE CHARACTER OF CLEOPATRA.

In order to escape a violent death at the hands of Anthony, who, she knew, suspected her, Cleopatra took refuge in her tomb; but baffled in her attempt to commit suicide there, she allowed herself, after the death of Anthony, to be conveyed as a prisoner to the palace of the Ligidas, where she one day, suddenly, received a visit from Octavius, the victor of Actium. The object of the visit was to deter Cleopatra from committing suicide, for Octavius, as we learn from Dion Cassius, felt that he would be robbed of his glory if his illustrious captive did not grace his triumph; but the enchantress who had captivated Julius Cæsar and subjugated Mark Anthony seized the occasion to attempt another conquest. She threw herself at his feet; she drew from her bosom the letters of the departed Cæsar and kissed them, exclaiming, in broken accents, "If you would know how your father loved me read these letters! Oh! Cæsar, why did I not die with thee!—but in these I see thee once more!" and in the midst of her tears she tried to smile on Octavius; but the impassible Octavius witnessed her simulated grief with the frigid coldness of a magistrate taking down a deposition. The unhappy woman, however, was no longer able to play the coquette; her blandishments were unsuccessful; and she finally destroyed herself, leaving the new Emperor of Rome to drag in triumph not her person but her statue.

The vanquished Egyptian, who thus, by dying, defeated her conqueror, is represented as a great queen, a rival of the fabled Semiramis, an elder sister of Zenobia and Isabel and Maria, Theresa and Catherine. But queens cannot justly be considered great, unless they possess those manly qualities which have distinguished great kings and made them leaders of men.

Cleopatra was too essentially a woman to be ranked with the masculine heroines to whom she has been compared. If for twenty years she retained her throne and upheld the independence of Egypt, she did it a Jely by means of feminine artifices, that is, by intrigue, by coquetry, by gracefulness, by that very weakness which in woman is a grace. She did not know how to reign except by becoming the mistress first of Cæsar and then of Anthony. It was the Roman sword that kept her on the throne of the Ligidas, and when through her own lack of steadfastness that sword was broken, the throne, as a matter of course, crumbled away. Of ambition, her only queenly virtue, she had so little that, if circumstances had not raised her to a prominent position, she would simply have exercised the prerogatives of the royalty she inherited.

Knowing that she had neither force of character, nor genius, nor strength of will, she relied for the accomplishment of her designs on the efforts of her lovers, and herself defeated those efforts by yielding at the critical moment to perhaps an over-powering desire to take part in some festive entertainment. Her life was made up of voluptuousness and ostentation, and, therefore, it was only when she saw her lover killed, his beauty marred, his riches lost, and his throne shattered, that she exhibited at the moment of death a courage she had never shown before.

No, Cleopatra was not a great queen. But for her intrigue with Anthony she would have been forgotten as soon as Arsinoe or Berenice. If she had obtained immortal renown it is only because she is the heroine of the most dramatic love story of antiquity.—Henry Honsfaye, in La Lecture, Paris.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department should be addressed *directly* to the Checker Editor, W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton street, Halifax, N. S.

THE CHECKER MATCH.

DORAN vs. FORSYTH.—Regarding the proposed match between Mr. Doran of Windsor and myself, of which I wrote last week, I have the pleasure in this issue to report the following further progress in the arrangements therefor:—Mr. Doran deposited his forfeit of \$10 with the sporting editor of the *Recorder* on Tuesday, the 6th instant. On the same evening I mailed the following letter to Mr. Doran, but to the time of writing (Jan. 12.) have not received a reply:—

Halifax, Jan. 6th 1891.

MR. T. DORAN, Windsor, N. S.

Dear Sir:—Re enclosed clippings from the *Recorder* I will play a match series of twenty (20) games—\$100 a side, giving or taking \$20 for expenses. If this meets your approval I will have the articles of agreement drawn up and forwarded to you for signature. If you have any suggestions to make in reference to time or other conditions of match I shall be happy to hear from you as soon as possible.

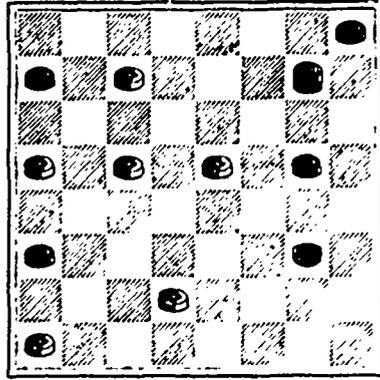
Yours very truly,
(Signed) W. FORSYTH.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 201.—The position was: Black men 2, 9, king 8; white men 5, 10, 17; black to play and win.
8—3 2—6 3—7 7—2
17 13 10 1 13 6 b. wins.

PROBLEM No. 203.

A strike for beginners by A. McAllister, Bathgate, in *West Lothian Courier*.
Black men 4, 5, 16, 21, 24, king 8.



White men 6, 13, 14, 15, 26, 29.
White to play and win.

GAME No. 87—"C" "

Played 9th January, 1891, between J. T. Burgess and W. Forsyth, Sr., Burgess playing black.

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

9—14 21—25 15—11 3—10
17 13 30 21 c-20 16 13 6
1—5 23—30 11—20 drawn.
29 25 8 11 5 1

a I thought I had a pretty safe win here

b This move was not anticipated by me and, though it gave me the advantage of a piece, it also gave Mr. Burgess a position that I found quite invincible. We would like our readers to criticize this game and if there is a win to show it.

c At this point a draw was all that I could expect and I adopted the shortest route to it

Notes by W. F.

PISO'S CURE FOR THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. GOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. CONSUMPTION

Best and Safest!



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CLASS D.

The 42nd Monthly Drawing will take place on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21st, 1891. At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE \$55,000.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$5,000	5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....	50	10,000
APPROXIMATE LOTS.		
100 Silver Watches worth.....	25	2,500
100 do do do.....	15	1,500
100 do do do.....	10	1,000
1000 do do do.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

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

TICKETS, \$1. 11 TICKETS FOR \$10
It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 per cent.

Winners' names not published unless specially authorized
DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.

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Shoot

the Spy.



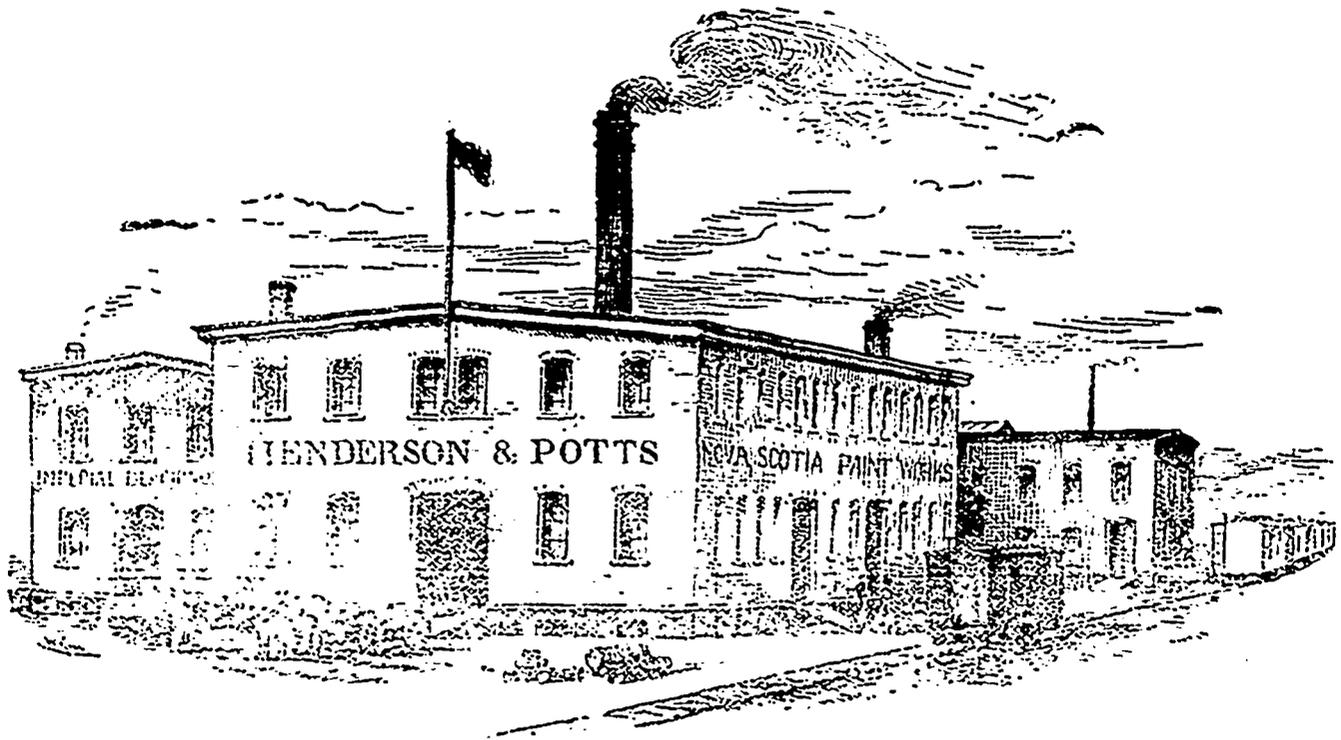
A cough or cold is a spy which has stealthily come inside the lines of health

and is there to discover some vulnerable point in the fortification of the constitution which is guarding your well-being. That point discovered the spy reports it to the enemy on the outside. The enemy is the changeable winter climate. If the cold gets in, look out for an attack at the weak point. To avoid this, shoot the spy, kill the cold, using **SCOTT'S EMULSION** of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda as the weapon. It is an expert cold slayer, and fortifies the system against *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases (specially in Children).* Especially helpful for children to prevent their taking cold. **Palatable as Milk.**

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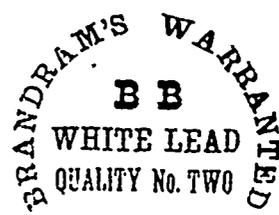
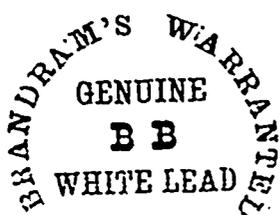
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