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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

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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.

RUSSIA IS PRUDENT—Although Russia and France are avowedly on the most friendly and intimate terms yet Admiral Avelan, of the Russian Navy, has declined in the name of the Czar to accept Franco's offer of a permanent naval station in the Mediterranean. Russia has long wished for a southern coaling station and for a permanent home in the Mediterranean and it is a matter of surprise that the arrangement has not been made. The reason assigned by Admiral Avelan is that he could not depend upon the loyalty of his officers and men if they were permitted to visit French ports regularly; but he does not state the exact nature of the difficulty. Whether it is that he fears the attractions of the French manner of life and the effect upon his men, or that of the contrast between the rigorous life of the Russian sailor and the comforts and freedom of the Frenchman, or whether he is doubtful of the permanence of the international friendship and objects to building upon an unsteady foundation, he does not state. We should fancy the last cause was the more likely as the durability of the friendship is greatly to be doubted.

A SHAMEFUL SALE—During the past summer THE CRITIC laid before its readers the project then entertained by the Dominion Government of selling a number of the far-famed Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence. In the whole world there is probably not a region so grand in the diversity and beauty of its scenery, and the sea of islands is of itself a geographical curiosity. These islands were long ago set aside as the property of the Indians and any income accruing from them is used for the needs of the aboriginal inhabitants. In the past many islands have been leased to wealthy men and to hotel proprietors and in this way several have been subtracted from the free public island park. It is true that the islands so leased have been beautified by their holders and that the airy castles which they have built and the illuminations which they are ever ready to make add not a little to the beauty of the island sea, but the downright purchase of any of the islands should not be permitted. The remaining islands should be preserved as a pleasure ground for the whole of Canada and under certain wise restrictions they should be free of access to camping, pleasure or picnic parties. The proposed sale is a sad mistake and will be deeply regretted when it is too late for the Government to make reparation.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.—The days of 1893 are numbered, and we will soon be called upon to greet the morning of the new year. The past has brought us its measures of joy and sorrow, of prosperity and adversity. It is well if we accept all in a proper spirit, the good with thanksgiving, the ill with resignation; but may we not at the close of the year profit by our experience and open the yet unwritten page of 1894 with stronger wills and wiser minds, determined to make fewer errors and to record more good deeds than in the history of any previous year of our lives. To THE CRITIC'S readers a Happy, Prosperous New Year.

WANTED—AN ANGELIC SERVANT.—It is always best to have a plain understanding between employer and employe, but a British Mary Ann, who is suing her employer for wages, is making a lively protest against too much of an understanding. When she "took her place" she was requested to subscribe to a set of rules which had been compiled for the guidance of previous Mary Annes, and she has found that some of the restrictions are incompatible with any enjoyment of life. Among the requirements are some that would try the patience of an angel, not to mention the nervous temperament of the average domestic. There are to be no conversations at the door with trades-people, and no absolutely free day or hour. If the master is irascible the maid must stand meekly by showing no temper and making no answer, for the master "cannot stand that sort of thing." The meals must be on time to the half minute, and a general earthquake may be expected if a hot towel is not taken to the dressing-room at twenty minutes past eight. Mary Ann having failed in some of these important respects, was discharged minus her wages, and our sympathies are entirely with the Amazonian damsel in her efforts to recover some portion at least of her lawful earnings.

THREE BRAVE SOLDIERS—A very fitting and proper recognition of three Canadian heroes has been made recently in Kingston, Ontario, where in St. George's Cathedral a brass tablet has been placed to commemorate the deaths of Huntley Brodie Mackay Captain in the Royal Engineers, who rendered distinguished services in B. Mansard, and who afterwards acted as administrator to the Imperial British East African Company. Following his name upon the tablet is that of William Henry Robinson, Captain of the Royal Engineers, who, after rendering valuable services on the west coast of Africa, was killed in his attempt to blow up the gate of a stockaded village. Perhaps most familiar of all is the name of William Grant Stairs, the soldier-hero of Halifax, whose courage and integrity were so indisputable to Stanley in his African expeditions and whose death was so deeply regretted throughout this Province. It is with pride that the officers of the military college at Kingston point to the tablet and say "these are our sons and their valiant deeds reflect credit on the training which we gave them;" and it is with a similar pride that we of the Maritime Provinces claim Robinson and Stairs as fellow-provincialists who laid down their young lives, so full of promise, at their country's call. There have been many men whose deeds in the martial world have made a stir who could boast of a Provincial origin, and we cannot but take a natural pride in the fact that the race of heroes among us is still far from extinct.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S GOVERNOR—Nova Scotians as well as New Brunswickers have been deeply interested in the matter of the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor to take the high office left so sadly vacant by the death of Governor Boyd. After much debate, a successor has been chosen who will probably be in all ways satisfactory to the public. The Hon. John James Fraser, the new appointee, is of Scotch descent, being a son of Mr. John Fraser who came to Halifax in 1803. Governor Fraser was born at Miramichi in 1829. He received his education at the Newcastle Grammar School and afterwards was a law student in the same town. In 1850 he was admitted to the bar and in 1873 he was created a Q. C. His political career may be said to date from 1865 when he was elected to the New Brunswick Legislature as an anti-confederate. In 1870 he was given a seat in the Legislative Council which he occupied until 1872 when he resigned in order to contest York County. Mr. Fraser was successful in the general elections of 1874 and 1878. He was made President of the Executive Council, and afterwards obtained the offices of Provincial Secretary and Receiver-General which he held until 1878 when on Mr. King's (now Judge King) retirement from politics he became Attorney-General and Premier. In 1883 Mr. Fraser retired from local politics and was defeated in his contest with Mr. John Pickard for a seat in the Dominion Parliament, and in the same year, after the death of Judge Duff, he was given the seat then vacant on the judge's bench. Personally, Governor Fraser is a man whose gentle, genial and generous disposition have won him hosts of friends and we have no doubt his large knowledge of social duties will serve him admirably in his new office.

FRESH EGGS WANTED.—City people have long ceased to exclaim at the price charged for eggs during the winter months, but they are still exclaiming at the fact that although they pay from 35c. to 40c. per dozen for eggs whose freshness should be undoubted, yet too often they find that the good price has not bought a correspondingly good quality of eggs. Fresh looking eggs sometimes deceive the purchaser. Salted eggs or laid-down eggs are sometimes put with genuinely fresh eggs to piece out the requisite number of dozen, and the consequence is that the housekeeper who comes across the supplementary eggs is doubtful as to the quality of her whole purchase. The farmer who marks his eggs as they are gathered in, and who markets his eggs before they have had time to stale is sure to secure steady and good-paying customers.

FRESH WATER HIGH SEAS.—A recent decision given in the Supreme Court of the United States, classes the Great Lakes of Canada along with the Mediterranean and other large inland waters as "high seas." The objection which was urged, that as the lakes were of fresh and not salt water the word "sea" was a misnomer, was not allowed to stand. This decision affects several cases which are now before the courts, the chief of which has dragged on since 1887. A party of women and children on board of an excursion steamer were beaten and terrified by a number of roughs who had concealed themselves below. These disturbers of the peace were arrested when the steamer arrived at Detroit, but the magistrates declined to interfere on the grounds that the offence had been committed in Canadian waters. Now, according to the more sensible decision, the offenders will be compelled to stand trial.

TO AVOID GRIP.—Grip has arrived in Canada again, and this year it is not dignified by any French name, but it is simply and phonetically spelled. In New York, Montreal, and many other cities, we hear of many cases, and it would appear that the disease has lost nothing during its absence of some months. Another illness which is not exactly grip is following in its wake. The person attacked has some days of headache, pain in the eyes, distress in the stomach, and general lassitude to undergo. The disease then seems to die out, and except in the cases of very feeble persons, few fatalities have been recorded. The best advice we can give to those who wish to avoid the usual winter accompaniments of coughs and colds is to keep up the general health of the body, to avoid draughts, to wear warm clothing, and to breathe through the nose. Were these simple precautions attended to there would be little heard of many of the ills to which flesh is heir.

TRANSFORMED FACTORY GIRLS.—It is hoped that one result of the closing of factories in so many parts of the United States will be that many of the female employes will take to domestic service. A league of benevolent men and women has been formed, whose self-assumed duty it will be to find housework for the idle and suffering girls, with the double object in view of assisting the girls, and at the same time of solving one of the most serious of domestic difficulties. Four capitalists have pledged themselves to give certain money prizes to the girls who become successful and faithful servants, and who retain their places for a certain length of time. The scheme is a good one, but it is scarcely far-reaching enough. What of the housekeeper who struggles along training raw material. Should not she too be rewarded for her tolerance and her forbearance, or is she to be content with the knowledge that she is but doing her duty to her ignorant and distressed sister-woman.

THREE POSTAL NEEDS.—Our Canadian postal service is one of which the country may well be proud, yet there are some improvements still to be made before the service can be considered wholly satisfactory. It may as well be admitted that for many years to come there is little probability that the postal revenue will equal the postal expenditures, and a self-supporting service is not even to be aimed at at present. It is, however, possible to reduce the annual deficiency, and in order to achieve this result it may be necessary that cheaper postage shall prevail. In the United States the two-cent letter rate has been found most satisfactory. It is true that the territory of the Dominion is larger, and that our population is smaller and more scattered, and the postal expenses therefore greater, yet we are confident that if a cheaper rate were granted the number of letters sent by mail would be so materially increased that there would be little increase in the annual deficit. Another cause for just complaint is the postage rate on drop-letters. A note which has but a block to travel costs as much to deliver as would one sent from Florida to British Columbia. This should not be. The old rate of one cent for drop letters was fully enough, and when that rule was in force the letter-boxes for city notes were used to a much greater extent. The third and last grievance is with that illogical department of the service where letters are registered. A fee of five cents is charged for registering a letter, and in return for the expenditure the citizen has only the guarantee that a little extra care will be taken by the department to ensure the safe keeping of the letter. If the letter is lost or delayed, the sender, and not the P. O., is held responsible for the enclosure. In other words the letter is insured for safe delivery, the premium is paid, but no insurance is guaranteed. The service would not be weakened, if instead of demanding the fee for unfulfilled services, an arrangement were made by which postal orders for small sums might be obtained. In the near future we must either be supplied with postal currency or be provided with postal orders for small amounts.

THE IDLE LAKE VESSELS.—In all the ports on the Great Lakes the ships are being laid by for the winter. In the Maritime Provinces there is none of this work to be done, and it is with a curious interest that we note the labor consequent on the closing of navigation. The lake vessels and steamers are moored to the wharves for the winter. The sails are taken down and stored in sail-rafts, the ropes and all portable material are removed for safe keeping, and great iron padlocked chains do duty as mooring lines. In the steamers, all the brass journals are taken out and wrapped in cotton wool, the water is drawn to the last drop from boilers and steam pipes, and the whole machinery is oiled so as to prevent rusting. Wooden vessels are salted, in order to prevent the decay of the frame work. Strong brine is poured between the outer and inner ribs, and the plankings are well saturated with the preservative salt. Until well on in May the ships lie idle. Then a small army of the laborers set to work, bring out the fittings which have been locked up for safe keeping and fit the navy of the lakes for another season of activity.

SOME CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS.—Now that the excitement of our Christmas celebrations are over, a few facts as to the origin of many of our holiday customs may not be out of place. The date of the day of the year on which we celebrate our Lord's birthday has been the occasion of much comment. The early Christians of the Western churches decided to associate their festival with the pagan day set aside for the observance of "the birthday of the unconquered son," and little by little as the Christian religion prevailed the traditions and practices of the pagans became associated with those of the Christian celebrators. The burning of the yale log, the decorations of mistletoe, and the Christmas tree itself, are pleasing customs, yet are all of heathen origin. The practice of decking places of worship with greenery is a remnant of the Jewish custom at the yearly feast of tabernacles. There are of course many beautiful customs of later origin, dating only from the birth of Christ—the songs of the waiters, so familiar to British ears, give in humble dialogue the conversation between the three wise men from the East. The presentation of gifts on the natal day is in accordance with the fact of the travellers presenting the mystic offerings of "gold, frankincense and myrrh," and the kindly feeling of "peace and good-will to men," which is after all the very essence and spirit of the Christmas festivities, can be traced directly to the Heavenly song of the Angelic Host.

PADDLE WHEELS ON A CLOUD.—This is the description which Mr. Glazebrook, the inventor of the new flying machine, has given the idea, which, after long floating in his mind, has materialized into an interesting model of an air ship. The new vehicle is of an oval shape, and the inventor has aimed to have it combine the virtues and the non-resistant qualities of both birds and boats. Two paddle wheels are placed in the centre of the boat—a small engine is placed a little forward of the wheels and a steering apparatus consisting of a rudder worked by wires from a horizontal wheel is fixed to the rear of the frame. The motive power employed may be gas, steam or electricity. A semi-oval gas bag of varnished silk canvas surmounts the car. Inside this balloon is another gas bag which is furnished with a stop-cock, so that the amount of gas to be let in or out is under the control of the aeronaut. In this air bladder lies the unique feature of the balloon, for, according to the inventor, it enables the balloonist to dispense with ballast and to raise or lower the balloon according to his wish. Mr. Glazebrook claims that the bladder idea is imitated from Nature, and that both birds and fishes inflate their air bladders when they wish to rise and dispel the air when they wish to descend. The inventor is confident that the new machine will maintain its equilibrium in the car, that it will rise to any desired height, and that it may be steered in any horizontal direction. We have no doubt that some day a practical flying machine will be constructed, and we shall be pleased indeed if Mr. Glazebrook's model is found to be a good working one.

THE FLAUNTING ADVERTISEMENTS.—There is a bill now before the British Parliament with the object of which many right minded people will sympathize, although at the same time they may realize that the proposed remedy for the present abuse is too radical a measure. The object of the bill is to prevent landscape, mid-air and other obnoxious forms of advertising, by making the advertisers accountable for any disfiguration of Nature. Even in Canada we have become too sadly familiar with eyesores of this description. Beautiful landscapes are marred by huge advertisements of tobacco, picture-que rocks are compelled to testify to the qualities of liniments or balsams. The fences of private grounds suddenly blossom out in the night with legends of dyes or of stove polish, and whether the public is in the mood or not, it is compelled to read, mark and perceive. On the other hand there is no wish to prevent the manufacturer from placing his wares properly before the public. This is his just due, and so long as he does not presume upon his right the public should not object. The advertisers have the same license as the press, and they are tenacious of what they consider their right. One manufacturer says pertinently that if the public object on aesthetic grounds to the placing of advertisements in fields by the road-side, it will soon object to the equally un-aesthetic work of the farmers who manure the road-side fields. We are confident that the solution of the difficulty lies with the advertisers themselves, and they will soon learn that the public press is the best means of familiarizing the buying public with their wares. This, and legitimate advertising on posters and hand-bills is already able to do the work without offending the sensibilities of the aesthetic or the un-aesthetic public.

The Worst Disease—Dyspepsia
The Best Cure K. D. C.

K. D. C. Relieves
Distress after eating.

K. D. C. Cures
Midnight Dyspepsia.

K. D. C. Restores
the Stomach to Healthy Action.

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

1891.

The Christmas turkeys have gone home to where good turkeys go,
And through the branches of the trees the New Year's zephyrs blow.
Upon the meadows and the lawn the frost has set its seal,
And noses red and muffled necks pedestrians reveal.
The speeding clouds sweep overhead, the lambs no longer play,
And by all signs we know for auro that winter's come to stay.

No longer at the garden gate do George and Susan swing,
But just before the parlor grate their hands together bring
With gas turned low, before the glow, while winter reigns outside,
They sit, with hearts attuned to love, while blissful moments glide.
And 'Cupid', with his sealakin wings, is always on the spot
And doing business just the same as when 'twas piping hot.

The small boy now upon his sled goes bubbling down the hill;
The plumber is on hand again with that gigantic bill;
The same old jokes we read last year are here again once more;
And in the evening in he comes—that same old winter bore;
And all the while we're wondering, with mingled hope and fear,
If that old overcoat of ours will last us through the year.

The coalman wears a peaceful smile, the florist feels immense,
The farmer whittles now no more upon his neighbor's fence.
Old sixty-three has left us for the cycles gone before;
The New Year's bells are ringing out. Hooray! It's ninety-four!

NAILING A LIE.—'Another lie nailed,' murmured the lawyer as he looked at the 'back in 20 minutes' sign he had just fastened to his office door, and then departed for the races.

You may say what you please,
You may cough, you may sneeze,
And cut up a wonderful caper;
But the man who's respected,
And always elected,
Pays cash in-advance for his paper.

JUST SO.—'Clocks have faces and hands,' he was saying. 'Now, why don't they have eyes and see?'

'They do,' she said in a hollow whisper. 'Haven't you heard of the old clock on the stairs?'

THE TOUGH TURKEY.

"I'm old and tough," the turkey sighed,
"One joyous thought now greets me—
'Tis of the trouble I can give
To any one that eats me."

NOT POSSIBLE.—Fat Man (who is in something of a hurry)—I'll give you \$5 to get me to the station in three minutes.

Cabman (with provoking slowness)—Well, sorr, you might corrupt me, but you can't bribe that horse.

A BRIGHT GIRL.—A traveler arrived at a hotel and asked for some hot water. On getting up the next morning he repeated his request.

'Why sir,' replied the chambermaid, 'I took you up a whole jag full last night. There must be some left.'

TIME'S TRANSFORMATION.

"Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough!"
Was written of an oak,
But—it's a chestnut now.

A PROPER MESSENGER.—M. Calino recently sent a new servant girl on an errand. Green to city ways, she lost her way and did everything wrong.

'You've no sense at all!' M. Calino stormed, when she returned. 'The next time when I want an idiot to do an errand for me, I'll—I'll go myself.'

GOOD ADVICE.—Mrs. Witherby—I am going to open an account in a dry goods store today.

Witherby—Do they know you?

Mrs. Witherby—No.

Witherby—Then wear your sealakin.

POLITICAL NOTE.—'Pa, when a politician goes into office, does he have to take an oath?'

'Yes my son.'

'And when he goes out of office does he take an oath?'

'Yes, but there is nothing compulsory about it.'

MY LILY.

My love is like the lily,
So beautiful, so fair;
She bears herself so daintily
With such a queasily air.

But as I am a poor man
To love her is a sin.
Alas! the lily tells not,
Neither does she spin.

LOYAL TO EXCESS.—King Oscar of Sweden once passed through a little town, which was festively decorated for the occasion. Among the rest, a huge transparency, affixed to a gloomy looking edifice, attracted his attention.

It bore the inscription: 'Welcome to your majesty!' in gigantic characters.

'What building is that?' the king inquired.

'That is the county prison, your majesty,' replied one of the aldermen.

The king laughed and was heard to observe: 'That is carrying matters a little too far!'

Much in little. Simple shorthand learned in a week; write anything, letters, sermons, take notes, do our bookkeeping and other work—but see for yourself. A lesson free; you have but to ask for it.

SKELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Truro and New Glasgow, N.S.

"A Word To the Wives Is Sufficient."

For Rendering Pastry Short or Friable.

COTTOLENE

Is Better than Lard

Because It has none of its disagreeable and indigestible features.

Endorsed by leading food and cooking experts.

Ask your Grocer for it.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

IMPERIAL LOCKET PEN & PENCIL AND STAMP with name 10c
CLUB—14 postpaid for \$1.00
Manufacture of Ballpoint Pens, Paper, Keweenaw
Pen Acetate and Ink, Money, Term. 1.00
THALMAN MFG. CO., 351 Ball St., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

London Rubber Stamp Mfg Co.
Rubber and Metal Stamps,
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322 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

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Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For Sale by all Dealers. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.



Monarch Economic Boiler.

More Economical than Brickset Boilers with all advantages of light portable forms

AGENTS FOR THE FULLER & WARREN System of Heating, Ventilating & Sanitary Construction FOR SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

ROBB ENGINEERING CO., Ltd. AMHERST, N. S.



After the Ball.

There is always a great rush for S. DAVIS & SONS' Cigars.

MACDONALD & CO.

(LIMITED)

HALIFAX, N. S.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PUMPING MACHINERY

FOR MINERS' USE

IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

Ring out wild bells to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty night;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

DEATH OF A MINE OWNER.—Sir George Elliot, ex-M. P., is dead. He was one of the greatest colliery owners in England, and was largely interested in Pictou county mines.

ADDING TO THE BRITISH NAVY.—The British admiralty has instructed Yarrow & Co to build a first class torpedo boat. The dimensions of the craft are to be length 140 feet and beam 14½ feet.

ACCEPTED THE REDUCTION.—The plate workers of Neath, Wales, have accepted the employers' ultimatum of ten per cent. reduction of wages. Their action is considered important, as it is said to lead to a change in the standard of wages fixed in 1874.

AN ENTERPRISING PROVINCIAL PAPER.—The Bridgewater *Bulletin* deserves credit for the excellent Christmas issue of this year. Several portraits of the professional men of Lunenburg county are given, as well as some views of local scenery, and the Christmas *Bulletin* is a credit to its publishers and its town.

ACCEPTED WITH THANKS.—Messrs. P. & J. O'Mullin have THE CRITIC'S thanks for a generous sample of their famous ale and porter, which was duly tested and pronounced A No. 1. The Nova Scotia Cigar Company also added to our Christmas cheer in the form of a box of their fine cigars. For these sincere thanks are also tendered.

A GREAT CALAMITY.—The excavation for the new furnace at the Carnegie steel works, Homestead, Pa., in which 100 men were working, caved in on Saturday morning. Several men were entombed by the cave in. One was dead when taken out. Others were very badly injured and may die, while at last report some bodies had not been found.

SEE PAGE 14.—Attention is called to an interesting article on South Africa, republished on page 14 from the *St. John Globe*. The eyes of the British world are now upon this portion of the globe, and universal interest is taken in the progress of the Matabele campaign in which England is at present engaged. Newspaper reports are at best far from reliable, and the interview with Mr. Wright contains much interesting information.

THE HALIFAX LADIES' COLLEGE.—The term of the Halifax Ladies' College and Conservatory of Music, just closed, has been one of the most successful in the history of the institution. The number of students enrolled in all the departments during the term was 287. In addition to this a class has been recently formed under the direction of Alex. Fraser, B. A., for the study of physiological psychology. This class is composed of students of the college and outsiders, and numbers 85. There are now 20 teachers in the college and conservatory. The winter session opens on January 4th.

THE WEARMOUTH PATENT ROPE WORKS.—Messrs. I. Matheson & Co., of New Glasgow, have THE CRITIC'S thanks for fine blotting pad with diary attached, issued with the compliments of Messrs. D. H. & G. Haggie, proprietors of the Wearmouth Patent Rope Works, Sunderland. Messrs. Matheson & Co. are general agents for the manufactures of Messrs. Haggie, which include round and flat steel and iron wire ropes for use in mines, railways, collieries, tramways, shipping, etc. These goods have won a high reputation and are rapidly pushing their way into public favor in this country.

ILLEGAL LANDING OF CELESTIALS.—The following telegram received at Washington from E. A. Wood, special treasury agent at Oregon, dated Dec. 24th, tells its own story.—"In the Chinese conspiracy case the jury found ex-special agent Mulkey, Wm. Dunbar and notary public Elunon guilty. As to collector Loton they disagreed. A huge conspiracy was proven, there being the illegal landing in eight months of 1,500 Chinese laborers. Mulkey received a salary from the ring of \$1,200 a month. Whitney L. Boies, chairman of the Republican state central committee, was indicted by the grand jury. He received \$50 per head and paid it to collector Loton."

This and impure blood is made rich and healthful by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It braces up the nerves and gives renewed strength.

BRITISH FORCE MASSACRED.—Despatches received in London report that the British South Africa Company's force, under Captain Wilson, 400 strong, has been massacred by the Matabeles. Confirmation of the report has been received from several commercial sources. It lacks confirmation by official message, but is generally accepted as true.

A FAVORITE CONDUCTOR.—Much regret has been expressed by the travelling public at the dismissal of A. LeCain from the service of the Windsor & Annapolis Railway Company, and petitions are being circulated in Kentville, Windsor and intervening towns asking the popular manager of the road, W. R. Campbell, to investigate and reinstate if possible. Mr. LeCain has been a conductor on the W. & A. for many years, probably the most popular and obliging on the line. His large circle of friends feel that his reinstatement would be a graceful act on the part of the Company.

FISH AWARDS AT CHICAGO.—Information has been received at the department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, that three awards were granted to the department for its exhibits at the world's fair, the jurors pronouncing the Dominion government's fishery exhibit the best shown in the entire building. Mr. Collins, chief of the department of Fish and Fisheries at the Chicago exhibition, writing Mr. Lyke, Canadian commissioner, at the close of his official intercourse, expressed his hearty appreciation of the part taken by Canada in making the fisheries department at the fair successful. He says: "In no other direction, perhaps, has Canada an occasion for greater pride in connection with the representations made than her fishing interests at Chicago."

WHEN NEW YEAR BEGINS.—Among most Oriental peoples the year is lunar, and begins with the first full moon of December. In England, from the fourteenth century to the change of calendar in 1752, the legal year began on March 25, and after the change was made much confusion in dates resulted before the matter was fully understood. Even yet a historical issue is sometimes clouded by the difference in modes of reckoning, and it is thus made uncertain whether an event took place in the year named or in that following. The present beginning of the year on Jan. 1, in the middle of winter, is not a natural but an entirely artificial starting point. The Greek year originally began with the winter solstice, as did the year of most northern nations.

HARD TIMES IN UNCLE SAM'S KINGDOM.—88,000 in Boston, 110,000 in New York, and some 117,000 in Chicago—such is the record of the unemployed in three of the big cities of the United States. In other cities of the Republic the tales of distress are almost as numerous. Mechanics of a good class and men and women in the higher grades of work can get nothing to do and their savings are becoming exhausted. Very little is being said by our Provincial press in re "the exodus," of which we heard so much some time ago; but it is known that many of the exodians are straining every nerve to get back to their old homes on which they turned their backs. Surely many Canadians will learn the lesson, that taken all together, our Dominion is one of the best countries in which to live.

DEATH OF A BRITISH OFFICER IN AFRICA.—Gerald Paget, a scout in the Matabele campaign, has written an article for the *London Times*, in which he gives the particulars of Captain Williams' death as follows:—"On the evening of October 26," says Paget, "Ifah and the other scouts galloped into camp. They were being pursued by the Insukamini regiment, who surprised them, burning the kraal. They had to gallop for life. All returned except the captain, whose horse bolted down the natives' line. The captain escaped, but met another party. The captain's horse galloped until it was dead beat. The captain then dismounted and ran ahead into the open. There he stopped and waved his hat at his pursuers, inviting them to come on. He emptied his repeater, killing two Matabeles, and then used his revolver until he was shot in the forehead."

THE BEST VESSEL MODEL.—The department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa has received a report of Messrs. J. E. Butler, of Halifax, and Lynch, of St. John, the two judges appointed to adjudicate in the matter of the competition for prizes offered by the Government for the best Canadian model of a vessel, to serve the dual purpose of a bank fishing vessel and freight carrier in the winter to the West Indies. Speed, seaworthiness and facility of handling were points which the designers were especially requested to note. On the report of the judges the first prize of \$400 has been awarded to Robie McLeod, of Liverpool, and the second prize of \$200 to M. L. Oliver, of Digby. The following designers receive honorary mention for superiority of design: George Henderson, Douglastown; J. H. Earle, St. John, and S. Morash, of Lunenburg. The models of George W. Washburn, of St. John, and L. S. Taylor, of Shelburne, receive honorable mention for speed.

CALENDARS.—Three handsome Calendars for '94 are being sent out with compliments of Messrs. P. & J. O'Mullin. "Ellen Terry as Queen Katherine" is particularly pleasing, and "Waterloo Heroes," and "Until Death us do Part," will acceptably adorn our editorial sanctum.

The Commercial Union Assurance Company, Ltd., has also issued a good Calendar for the coming year. Mr. John Duffus is the Halifax Agent of this Company.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, of which Mr. J. A. Johnson is agent in this city, is treating its patrons and friends to a large and useful Calendar.

Mess. Blanchard, Bentley & Co., the well known dry goods merchants of Truro, are distributing a handsome Calendar. Lithographic pictures of the following English Statesmen appear above the calendar proper:—Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Earl of Rosebery, Duke of Devonshire, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Marquis of Salisbury, and Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour.

For all these favors the donors have THE CRITIC'S thanks.

Hood's pills are easy and gentle in effect.

A SERIOUS EXPLOSION.—A few days ago a powder magazine at Waltham Abbey, England, belonging to the government, exploded, resulting in the death of several persons and the wounding of a number of others.

THE Y. M. C. A.'s NEW SECRETARY.—Mr. A. F. Bell, the new secretary of the Y. M. C. A., arrived on Saturday evening from Springfield, Mass., and was accorded a worthy greeting by the members of the general committee.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT MONTAQUE.—Reports have just been received from the Symon-Kaye mine that four miners have been drowned. A shot was fired which broke an entrance into an old working filled with water. The water immediately poured in, and four men who were unable to reach the surface were drowned. One man escaped by climbing up the pump rod.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA.—The public accounts for the year ending 30th June last have just been issued by the Dominion Government. The total revenue received was \$38,168,608. The expenditure charged to income was \$36,814,052, and expenditure charged to capital \$3,890,800, making a total of \$40,704,852. The excess of total expenditure over revenue was \$2,536,244. Compared with those of the preceding year the accounts for 1893 show an increase of over half a million dollars in the net debt and an increase of five millions in the gross debt of the Dominion during the year.

"OWE NO MAN ANYTHING."—THE CRITIC's subscribers will find with this week's issue a gentle reminder of their indebtedness. We beg to call your immediate attention to these bills, and trust it will be found convenient to remit the amount due without delay. THE CRITIC is issued regularly, is printed on good paper, is kept up to the times, and is well fitted to occupy a place in the literature of the home as well as being invaluable to the manufacturer, merchant, miner, agriculturist, and others, in a business sense. Correspondence on any subject that interests THE CRITIC's readers is invited. Subscribers who are in arrears are hereby requested to heed the Bible injunction—"Owe no man anything," while those whose subscription expires with the closing of the year, will please bear in mind that THE CRITIC is run on the pay-in-advance plan, and their subscription for 1894 will be gratefully received.

THE BLOCK HOUSE MINE.—For some nine years past the Block House coal mine at Glace Bay, C. B., has been idle, the company having met with losses which caused them to cease operations. Proceedings are now being taken to foreclose a mortgage for \$77,000 to secure bondholders. The principal owners of the property are Robert Belloni, Charles Belloni, and Henry O. Havemeyer, of New York, and James C. Mackintosh, of Halifax, trustee. The bank of Nova Scotia is one of the large bondholders, and J. Y. Payzant represents that institution as a trustee for the bondholders. Writs will be served on the New York shareholders of the company. It is understood that the representatives of the company will resist the sale, and that litigation will ensue. The property is a good one, and the Dominion Coal Company have been negotiating for the control of the mines, and in case it is offered at forced sale they may be the purchasers.

EDITOR STEAD ON CHICAGO.—W. T. Stead has been giving Chicagoans an opportunity to see themselves as others see them. At a dinner given in his honor last week he made some unvarnished statements in re the poverty and vice of the great city. He said:—"There are 100,000 unemployed men in your city. They are losing \$500,000 every day. There are 1,000,000 employed persons in your city. Do you mean to say that the million cannot care for the 100,000, employ them, give them work, as you would if they were your brothers." Mr. Stead declared that hungry men would commit crime, for it was natural for them to do so, and he hoped that Chicago would be spared the torch and the assassin's bullet, for such acts would destroy its credit and proud standing in the commerce of the world. He closed with these words—"If we in this room were compelled to turn out to-night and walk the streets for one week in the garments of the unemployed, feeding as they feed, living as they live, hungering as they hunger, you would raise all the money wanted to employ them before New Year's day."

BRIEFS.

There is splendid ice at the Exhibition Rink.

The county council for Halifax will meet on January 9th.

The steamer *Bridgewater* sails her last trip of the season to-day.

The Presbyterian Review, Toronto, issued a good Christmas number.

The poor of Halifax were generously remembered on Christmas Day.

Grip is raging in Amherst and a large number of its citizens are laid up.

Three members of the Halifax police force will be superannuated in the spring.

Pictou's new weekly, *The Advocate*, has made its bow to the reading public.

The Charcoal Iron furnace at Bridgville will be started about the first of the year.

The Salvation Army people raised \$5,000 in the Maritime Provinces self-denial week.

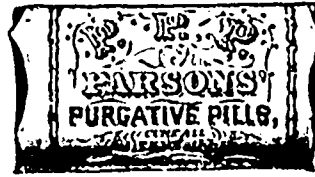
The Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association held a smoking concert in Masonic Hall last evening.

Work on the Oxford and New Glasgow branch of the I. C. R. is rushing, many special trains being required to do the work.

The streets of Halifax have been very icy this week and several citizens have received serious injuries through falling on the slippery pavements.

No praise of ours can equal the sincere faith of those who know Johnson's Anodyne Linctament.

PARSONS



PILLS

Make New Rich Blood

"Best Liver Pill Made."

They positively cure SICK HEADACHE and BILIOUSNESS, an liver and bowels complaint. In *Indian Notes* Thirty in a bottle, one a box. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from a box of them. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. The bottle is \$1.00. Full particulars free. L. R. J. PARSONS, 110 N. ST., Boston, Mass.

TOOTHACHE!

HEADACHE!

NEURALGIA!

INSTANTLY CURED BY ONE APPLICATION OF

NERVOL.

25 cents per Bottle, at all Druggists.

Corner Granville & Sackville Sts.

NOVA SCOTIA

Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory.

THE CHEAPEST in the MARKET.

—ALSO—

BOOK BINDING

In all its various branches,

G. & T. PHILLIPS.

HALIFAX STOCK EXCHANGE.

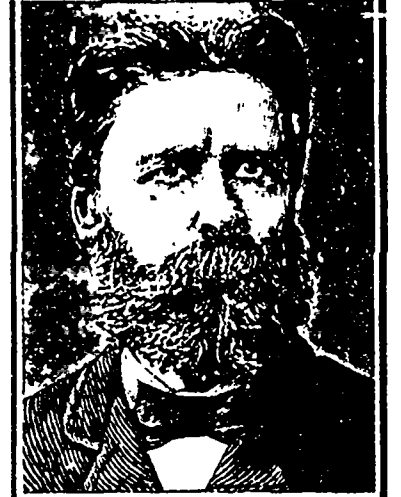
These quotations are furnished by J. C. Mackintosh, Banker and Broker, 166 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. Dec. 28.

	Par of Share.	Buyer.	Seller.
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	\$100	106	121
Bank of N. America.....	243.33	144	145
Merchants Bank.....	100	137	141
Union Bank.....	50	122	125
People's Bank.....	20	112	117
Halifax Bank.....	20	114	117
Bank of Yarmouth.....	75	121 1/2	...
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	70	107 1/2	110
Com. Bank of Windsor.....	40	107	110
Acadia Fire Insurance Co.	20	145	152
Halifax Fire Insurance Co.	20	120	125
Eastern Assurance (25 pd.)	100	...	50
N. S. Marine Ins. Co. (37 1/2 pd)	100	...	50
E. C. Sav's & L'n Co., Bonds.	100	99	100
" " " " " " " "	100	100	101
(50 pd. up.)			
N. S. Telephone Co.....	10	100	105
Halifax Gas Light Co.....	40	90	95
Dom. Coal Co., Bonds.....	500	...	97
" " " " " " " "	100	...	95
" " " " " " " "	100	...	21
N. G. C. I. & R. Co., pref'd.	100	80	95
" " " " " " " "	100	...	75
N. S. S'l & F'ge Co., pref'd.	100	...	100
" " " " " " " "	100	...	100
Halifax & Nfld. S. S. Co.....	100	50	75
Canada & Nfld. S. S. Co.....	100	...	72
Yarmouth S. S. Co.....	100	...	70
Coastal Steam Packet Co.....	100	...	90
Hx. & Lunenburg Steamship Co.	100	...	90
Acadia Sugar Refinery Bonds...	500	...	98
Dom. Cotton Co., Bonds.....	250	100	101 1/2
" " " " " " " "	1000
Dom. Cotton Co., Stock.....	100	147	147
Bras d'Or Lime Co., Bonds...	250	...	100
Starr Manufacturing Co.....	100	20	30
Rhodes, Curry & Co., Ltd.	50	...	100
St. of Canso Marine Ry. Co.	50	30	50
N. S. Furnishing Co., Ltd.....	100	...	100
McDougall Distillery Co.....	100	...	98
" " " " " " " "	500	...	98
Dartmouth Electric Light Co.	89

PISONS CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

SKODA'S DISCOVERY. the Great German-American Remedy for Heart, Nerves, Liver, Kidneys, Blood. Guaranteed contract with every bottle. Pay only for the good you receive. At all Druggists, \$1.00 per bottle, six bottles \$5.50. If you want to know about SKODA'S REMEDIES, send postal for "Morning Light."

SKODA'S DISCOVERY is King of Sarsaparillas.



I. M. HARMON.

Physicians and Nervines

BOTH FAILED!

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

Of Years' Standing

CURED BY SKODA'S!

GENS—Your President, Dr. G. C. Kilgore will recall the fact that last June when in the City Drug Store in your City, I told him that on account of extreme nervousness I had been unable to attend to business for several years, and that I was then resting from all mental and physical. I was trusting in Nature as a last resort, as Physicians and Nervines had utterly failed in my case.

At that time I was troubled with Nervousness so badly that I could not sleep an hour some nights. I would have a crawling or creeping sensation in my limbs, that was more unendurable than any pain. My Brain was tired and confused. If I tried to think upon any subject for ten minutes, Dr. Kilgore gave me six bottles of SKODA'S DISCOVERY, and three boxes of LITTLE TABS, telling me they would greatly help me, and he thought would cure me.

I took the medicine according to directions and have seen no symptoms of Nervousness since taking the fourth bottle. I sleep well. Nerves are strong. Eat heartily, and am well. I have told scores what it has done for me. Respectfully yours, I. M. HARMON.

THE ONLY MEDICINE SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE CONTRACT WITH EACH BOTTLE. TRY A COURSE (6 BOTTLES) AT OUR RISK, IF NOT BENEFITTED RETURN BOTTLES AND GET YOUR MONEY. PAY ONLY FOR THE GOOD YOU RECEIVE.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

SKODA'S OINTMENT, the Great German Skin Cure, and finest Cosmetic made. Removes Blackheads, Pimples, etc., as if by magic. 3 oz. tubes in elegant cartons 50 cts.

GOLD MINES WANTED.

Persons having working Gold Mines for sale can learn of a purchaser by sending full particulars to

P. O. Box 96,

HALIFAX, N. S.

BALED HAY.

Any person requiring PRESSED HAY, before purchasing elsewhere, should send to J. C. MALONE & CO., THREE RIVERS, P. Q. for quotations in Car lots.

Address J. C. MALONE & CO., P. O. BOX 334.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Genuine Clearance Cash Sale.

G. M. SMITH & CO.

Offer their entire Large and Superior Stock during November and December at
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

We wish to give our Customers and Patrons this special advantage previous to our removal to new premises on Barrington Street, in January next.

THE MINUET.

It was danced in the ball by the fire's red glow,
For the palms hid the lamps at the side,
And each form was outlined in the floor below,
While the shadows were spread far and wide;
But the shadows were misty—a softening gray—
In accord with the slow melody;
The light of the fire drove the dark lines away,
While it lent all a sweet mystery.

Both dancers were courtly and figures of grace,
Yet the maid held my fancy alone.
The glow gave a blush to her beautiful face.
In her dark eyes a fairer light shone;
And then as she courted, so stately, so slow,
With the grace of an age that is past,
It seemed like a dream of the long, long ago—
Like a dream that I knew could not last.

So stately, so slow, was each step that she made,
And so graceful the head that she bent;
The old-fashioned fan, that at times cast a shade,
Such an air of true elegance lent;
The place of the dance gave a place to my thought,
And I dreamed of the days that are dead;
The spell of the dance was by sorcery wrought,
And the hurrying modern days fled.

It was peace—the sweet rest of the olden day
When all idols were not overthrown—
When romance still lived, and as king Love held sway,
Before Mammon to ruler had grown,
And all those who watched were bewitched by the dance,
And they dreamed till the measure was o'er—
To-day was forgot in the short backward glance
And the charms of the day gone before.
—Flavel Scott Mince.

OLD SAWS.

Folklore is full of old sayings as to Christmas weather, some of which are—

"If Christmas day on Monday be
A great winter that year you'll see,
And full of winds both loud and shrill."

'If ice will bear a man before Christmas, it will not bear a mouse afterward.'

'If Christmas finds a bridge (of ice) he'll break it; if he finds none he'll make one.'

'If windy Christmas day, trees will bring forth much fruit.'
The twelve days from Dec. 25 to Jan. 5 are also said to be the key to the weather, so that if you don't like the choice of those which precede Christmas, you can experiment in forecasting with the later.

Other dates which our forefathers seem to have coupled with the weather are—

'If the sun shines on St. Vincent's day (Jan. 22) a fine crop of grapes may be expected.' That seems encouraging for Concord.

"If St. Paul's day (Jan. 25) be fair and clear,
It doth betide a happy year;
But if it chance to snow or rain,
There will be dead all kinds of grain.
If clouds or mist do dark the sky,
Great stores of birds and beasts will die;
And if the winds do fly aloft,
Then war shall vex the kingdom oft."

FUTURE, PRESENT, PAST.

A LITTLE STORY OF NAPOLEONIC DRAES AND POPULAR CREDULITY.

The people of a country town were once startled by a lavish display up on dead walls and boardings of a poster bearing the announcement: 'He is coming!' That was all. Who 'He' was, or when 'He' was coming, was nowhere stated.

One morning the newspapers heralded the fact 'He is here!' and again the walls and boardings took up the cry, and told the same thing. From the announcement it appeared that 'He' was a 'mysterious wonder,' who would give marvellous exhibitions that night at the Town Hall.

The sensation created by the announcements 'He is coming!' and 'He is here!' attracted a great crowd to the hall that night, and the advent of the singular advertiser was eagerly awaited. At last the hall was filled with paying people, and the window of the box office was closed. A bell rang and up went the curtain. All that could be seen was a big sign reading: 'He is gone!' He was, too, with all the entrance money.—*London Tit-bits.*

THE END OF THE YEAR.

Whisper farewell to your doubts,
To follies and faults that you know,
Then open the western door
With the old year let them go.

THE SWEET, SAD YEARS.

The sweet, sad years, the sun, the rain,
Alas, too quickly did they wane!
For each some boon, some blessing bore,
Of smiles and tears each had its store,
Its checkered lot of bliss and pain.

Although it little be and vain,
Yet cannot I the wish restrain
That I had held them evermore,
The sweet, sad years!

Like echo of an old refrain
That long within the mind has lain,
I keep repeating o'er and o'er,
"Nothing can e'er the past restore;
Nothing bring back the years again,
The sweet, sad years."

—Rev. Charles D. Bell.

MACMAHON'S KINDNESS OF HEART.

MacMahon's kindness of heart was once shown when, as marshal, he was attending a ball at the Elysee and observed a young lieutenant, lately graduated from St. Cyr, leaning against a wall with an air of extreme dejection.

'Why are you not dancing?' inquired the marshal cheerfully.

'I am in bad luck,' was the answer. 'I have just asked a lady and been refused point blank.'

'Do not be discouraged with one rebuff. Show me the lady. Perhaps I know her.'

The lieutenant pointed out the occupant of a chair in the next room. The marshal laughed.

'You must not aim so high,' said he. 'The wives of marshals of France rarely smile upon the suit of a young lieutenant. That is Mme. de MacMahon. She never dances, but I think she will on this occasion, to oblige me.'

As good as his word, he went to his wife and related the incident. She yielded graciously and gave the next quadrille to the lieutenant, who went through the figures flushed and triumphant. He was ever after one of the good marshal's most enthusiastic worshippers.—*Kate Field's Washington.*

A PRAYER MISUNDERSTOOD.

A paper from north the Tweed tells an exquisitely funny story concerning the caucus in the Cabinet. A preacher, who was an ardent admirer of Mr. Gladstone, prayed for Heaven's blessing on the Premier in these somewhat ambiguous words:—'O, Lord, at the critical juncture of events, be pleased to grant that Mr. Gladstone and his fellow redeemers of England may hang together.' On hearing the prayer a brother, who approved of the Conservative policy, exclaimed—'Amen, amen, may they all hang together.' The Radical minister felt that he was misunderstood, and by way of explanation exclaimed—'O, Lord, I do not mean to hang together in the sense that our brother down below means it. I mean may they in accord and concord hang together.' 'Amen, amen,' replied the Conservative worshipper, 'I don't mind what the cord is so long as they hang together.'

BOOK GOSSIP.

The holiday *Delineator* is a particularly good number of this popular fashion journal. The styles of dress illustrated are the very latest which, by the way, show signs of a return to the fashions of the days gone by. Special attention is given to costumes for the little folks of the household. Several seasonable articles and much practical information for housekeepers as well as various other interesting contributions make up this number.—Published in Toronto at \$1.00 per year.

The *Modern Priscilla* for December is an interesting number and its numerous lady readers will find much within its covers to interest. Its departments are well filled and several new ideas for fancy work are given. Published in Lynn, Mass.

The *Season* for January, 1894, just received, is unusually excellent. With the new year many new designs are presented that will meet with favor from all who desire to dress well. Eleven colored figures are illustrated in this number for carriage, street and evening wear, all in the very newest practical designs. There are, in addition to the colored figures, a large number of illustrations of ladies' and children's dresses, cloaks, wraps and millinery designs, with plain and very comprehensive descriptions and diagrams, thus giving ladies the method of measuring and cutting their own patterns. The art work is an accompanying supplement. Useful and ornamental work for home decorations will always be found among its pages, and are a real mother's help, where young girls are taught to be lovers of home and make home pleasant for each member of the family. Yearly subscription \$3.50; single copies 30c. The International News Company, 83 & 85 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S LAST LITERARY WORK.—Probably the last writing that Professor Tyndall penned was a brief sentiment in honor of the new year, and addressed particularly to Americans, prepared for *McClure's Magazine*. This, and kindred communications from other

eminent people, American, English and French, will make one of the special features of the New Year's number. Among the contributors are Archdeacon Farrar, Max Müller, Emile Zola, Alexander Dumas, Henry M. Stanley, Prof. Huxley, the Duke of Argyll, Charles A. Dana, Henry Irving, W. D. Howells and Cardinal Gibbons. Published at 743-745 Broadway, New York.

NEW YEAR NOTES.

A warm heart makes a bright face.
The lowly look farther than the lofty.
A good work is a good thought matured.
It is less difficult to alter our faith than our feelings.
A light shines brightest and farthest in the darkest night.
Kindness does not thrive garnered in a lump, but grows as it spreads.
If we notice, we may find as much sunshine as shadow in life.
Some lives get so tangled that only death can smooth out the snarls.
As the salt waves wear away the rock, so do harsh words the most patient heart.
Old friends are not unlike old garments, they accommodate themselves to our peculiarities.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A BUILDING TO BE PROUD OF—G. M. Smith & Co.'s new building on Barrington Street, which is about completed, has attracted much local attention. The first story front is all of plate glass and presents an imposing appearance. Entering a spacious doorway from Barrington Street one finds oneself in the store and salesroom. The building is 60 feet in depth by 40 in width, and the floor of the shop is 60 by 40, excepting the space occupied by the stairway and the elevator well. The floor is of hard pine, the shelving on the three walls and the centre of the floor white wood, and the counters of oak. The ceiling on this flat is fifteen feet from the floor and is finished in white enamel paint as are also the ornamental zinc panels. The show windows are enclosed on the inside with sliding sashes of glass.

The basement is the full size of the building, 60 x 40, and has a concrete floor. Here is situated the hot water heating boiler and the passenger elevator power machinery. The rest of the space will be utilized for storage and packing goods. Besides the passenger elevator there is a hand power elevator at the hatch, which opens at the sidewalk.

A spacious stairway with carved oak balustrades in the rear of the shop leads to the second floor where are situated two complete lavatories with all the latest sanitary and other improvements, and finished in white wood, one for the patrons of the establishment and the other for the staff. These are on the north side, and opposite, on the south-east corner, are the offices, two in number, finished in white wood and enclosed in glass.

The walls of the other two floors are finished in white, all the ceilings are high, and each floor is well lighted. The passenger elevator, which can also carry goods, runs from the basement to the third floor. It is now being fitted by G. Brush of Montreal, the manufacturer, and is guaranteed to lift a ton and a half. It will be operated by hydraulic power. It is situated in the rear of the building, near the main stairway, and at each landing the elevator well will be enclosed in wire screening with swinging doors, through which to enter. The building is being hot water heated and electric-lighted, and communication may be had between the offices and any part of the building by electric bells and speaking tubes. Rhodes, Curry & Co. were the contractors, and the building when completed will be a monument to the excellence of the work of that firm. The painting was done by Martin, Young & Co. and the plumbing by Power & Co. The heating has been put in by Macdonald & Co. Messrs. G. M. Smith & Co. take possession of their new premises early in the new year.

The Robb Engineering Company have a contract to send one of their Monarch boilers and engines with improved rotary mill to Little Glace Bay, C. B. It will go forward shortly.

The Yarmouth Duck Company have about completed a new warehouse close by their mills. The building is 90 x 25 feet and very substantially constructed.

\$75,000 FIRE.—Fawcett's foundry, Sackville, N. B., was completely destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock Saturday morning. With it the moulding shop, nickel rooms, furnace and engines were destroyed. The fire originated from the watchman's stove. There was no water supply and nothing was saved except the surrounding buildings. The loss principally from the destruction of patterns and machinery amounts to over \$75,000. There was very little insurance. Forty men are thrown out of employment.

DEAL EXPORTS.—The deals and scantling shipped from the port of Parraboro this season made up the handsome total of 40,092,496 superficial feet. The carrying of this lumber employed 39 vessels aggregating 44,426 tons. Mr. George McKeen, through his agent, Capt. N. C. Norby, shipped 25,298,105 feet in 27 vessels, aggregating 29,103 tons, and Mr. M. L. Tucker shipped 15,494,301 feet for Mr. W. Malcom McKay, employing twelve vessels aggregating 16,323 tons. The shipments from the port in 1893 are larger by about eight million feet than in any previous year, and although far from including all the lumber cut of Cumberland County, easily make Parraboro the banner port of the Province in the matter of lumber exports.



Children of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Soller, Altoona, Pa.

Both Had Eczema In Its Worst Form

After Physicians Failed, Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured.

Great mental agony is endured by parents who see their children suffering from diseases caused by impure blood, and for which there seems no cure. This is turned to joy when Hood's Sarsaparilla is resorted to, for it expels the foul humors from the blood, and restores the diseased skin to fresh, healthy brightness. Read the following from grateful parents.

To C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. We think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most valuable medicine on the market for blood and skin diseases. Our two children suffered terribly with the

Worst Form of Eczema for two years. We had three physicians at that time, but neither of them could cure them, and even in the last resort. At last we tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a month both children were perfectly cured. We recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is a standard family medicine, and is sold by all druggists without a prescription. Hood's Sarsaparilla, 1412 2nd Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver troubles, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, constipation.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,

General and Nervous Debility,



Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 60 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

HELIOTROPE CREAM.

Every Lady should use Heliotrope Cream. It softens the skin and imparts a healthy glow to the complexion.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Prepared by CHAS. E. HUGGINS, Cor. Poplar Grove & Jacob St., HALIFAX, N. S.

LYONS' HOTEL, KENTVILLE, N. S.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION.

EXTENSIVE Improvements having been completed in this house it now possesses 32 Bed Rooms, 1 Ladies' and 2 Gentlemen's Parlors, Sample Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Hot and Cold Baths. This house is conducted on first class principles, and it will be found, outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal, if not superior, to any in the province. Livery Stable in connection.

D. McLEOD, Prop. KENTVILLE, N. S.

DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup. Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks. A PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obsolete coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant play syrup. PRICE 25c. AND 50c. BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

\$3 a Day Sure. Address A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ontario.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium, OPPOSITE HALIFAX CLUB.

FALL GOODS NOW OPENING.

Scotch L. Wool Shirts and Drawers. Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers. Boys', Youths' and Men's Sizes. New Ties, Scarfs, Collars and Braces, ALSO—Boys' Sailor Suits, Boys' Nap Whitney Reefers, Girls' Reefers.

All imported goods and best stock. FREEMAN ELLIOT.

JOHN PATTERSON, Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,

For Marine and Land Purposes. Iron Ships Repaired. SHIP TANKS, GIRDERS, SMOKE PIPES and all kinds of IRON WORK. ESTIMATES given on application. 408 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. S.

New Books at Allen's.

- Island Nights Entertainments, by R. L. Stevenson... 50
In the Sunshine of Her Youth, by Beatrice Whitby... 50
Stories from Black and White... 50
A Little Mix, by Ada Cambridge... 50
A Comedy of Elopement, by Christian Reid... 50
Dearest, by Mrs. Fawcett... 50
The Honorable Jane, by Annie Thomas... 50
An Auld Licht Haunce, by J. M. Barrie... 50
The Masked Veil, by Richard Henry Stoddard... 50
The Doctor's Doren, by E. Everett Green... 50
An Imperative Duty, by W. D. Howells... 50
The Marriage of Ethnor, by Mrs. Oliphant... 40
A Moral Dilemma, by Annie Thomas... 50
Children of Destiny, by Molly E. Sewall... 50
Cosmopolis, by Paul Bourget... 50

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STANFORD THE TAILOR,

Is showing an extra fine line of Goods suitable for the coming season. INSPECTION INVITED.

LADIES AND GENT'S WATERPROOF : GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER

By the best Tailoring Skill. Military and all the latest prevailing styles put up at Short Notice. A splendid line of samples to select from. Full instructions how to measure, and samples sent free to any one outside the city. **CAUTION.** As it has been reported by parties in the trade that we are making garments of Melton, Derby and Heytonest Cloths, I beg to state that we are handling none but the MANCHESTER STEAM VULCANIZED RUBBER GOODS, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. E. PARKER, Agent, 111 Granville St.

COMMERCIAL.

There is nothing special to note in the way of change in business affairs throughout the Dominion, with the exception of the usual spurt incident to the holiday season. Trade has generally settled down to the usual winter quiet, and orders from the country covering staple lines are confined to immediate wants, the redeeming feature of which is that nearly all classes of essentials are included, showing conclusively that stocks in storekeepers' hands are run down close, and will require frequent replenishing. Dry goods men report the city trade quite brisk in seasonable lines and holiday novelties. In groceries a fair seasonable turnover is reported. Country orders as well as city demand show a satisfactory activity which bids fair to continue for the next few weeks. Clothiers and boot and shoe men have been busier, but there is still room for enlargement. Business in the hide and leather trades continues quiet, and values are not changed. Baled hay is in good demand on the other side, where good Canadian brings £5 to £5 10s. Considerable quantities are being shipped across from points in the Upper Provinces, most of it going *via* United States ports.

The position of general trade throughout the United States shows little if any improvement over last week. Business of all kinds seems there to occupy a waiting position. Reports from the various manufacturing and distributing centres indicate a hesitating trade everywhere, with a decided disposition to wait till Congress has acted on the tariff question. The resumption of mills and manufactories is based upon the most prudent and cautious purposes, owing to the difficulty of estimating the effect of the tariff on prices. The general uncertainty as to the future of trade caused business men to petition Congress for the postponement of the date upon which the Wilson bill is to take effect if it passes. In response the time is said to be changed from March to June 1. This information has not yet had time to make any effect on business, but some improvement is looked for as the result later on.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, December 23.—"The year in Wall street draws to its close with the usual disposition to contract operations and close up accounts. To that extent, this season always affords opportunity for 'bear' operations; and this year those opportunities are perhaps unusually attractive. The 'industrials' are in an unusually exposed position. Not only have they suffered from the general depression of trade, but it is problematical as to how far they are likely to be affected by the new tariff, and the uncertainty on that point keeps them constantly exposed to attack. The oscillations in this group of stocks tend to keep the general list more or less unsettled, and this fact, together with the interruptions incident to the holiday season, has somewhat impaired the general tone of the market. There is, nevertheless, a steady undertone of confidence in the better class of railroad stocks, which is supported by the still active demand for bonds. It is generally conceded that the prospects of the railroads for the next few months do not warrant the expectation of large earnings, but that prospect has an offset in the large economizing of operating, repair and construction outlays, in the growing conservatism of management, and in the fact that the net earnings show an improving ratio as compared with the gross.

Rumors of certain city banks having suffered in connection with the Beecher-Schenck troubles, and the closing of the St. Nicholas bank, developed on Thursday and Friday a somewhat unsettled feeling. It was previously known, however, that the institutions had suffered serious losses, and the effect of the surprise was correspondingly eased. Coming, however, with the contracting incidents attending the close of the year, these occurrences have had a depressing effect for the moment; but the event is scarcely calculated to have any serious results. It is perhaps not surprising that some such developments should follow the late serious crisis. Pending the resort of the Clearing House to the use of Certificates, it was found that this bank was in a feeble condition, but it was out of the question to leave it to its fate under the prevailing excitement. The stronger banks now feel that there is no longer the same necessity for them to carry an impaired institution, and hence this concern was left to self-support, which resulted in its coming to grief. In the higher banking circles, this disaster has been for some time regarded as impending, and the removal of the consequent distrust will now have the effect of strengthening the general banking situation.

There is a halt in the renewed export of gold. For the moment, Germany, whither all the shipments have gone, appears to have satisfied her wants; and there are no symptoms of any important further immediate consignments. At the same time, it is an almost invariable rule for gold to go out at this season in settlement of annual balancings, and it would not be surprising should some further moderate amounts be sent. The condition of the trade movement is not suggestive of a continuous outflow. It is true, that our exports of produce are light, but we have considerable surplus stocks of grain; and, what is more important, the importations of merchandise are undergoing a very severe contraction and are likely to remain far below the average volume until the new tariff takes effect. It might be rather fortunate than otherwise to part with 15 or 20 millions of our gold. The effect at home would be to reduce the unhealthy surplus of money;

and abroad to produce an ease in the money markets calculated to develop a demand alike for our securities and our products.

The tariff question continues to keep business in an unsettled condition, and may be expected to do so until the new duties are finally fixed. Consequently, the best that can be anticipated for the next few weeks is a hand-to-mouth business. Discouraging as this prospect may seem, it is not without some alleviations. A market of exhausted stocks has always certain advantages over a glutted one. Makers and holders of merchandise, in such conditions, have it in their power to support prices and to make profits, though it be upon largely reduced sales. Nor is it to be overlooked that the tariff prospects and the depression of business are combining to exclude competition from foreign goods, and hence the large falling off in the current imports. There can be no doubt that, in most branches of trade, the production still continues much behind the consumption. This foreshadows an ultimate exhaustion of jobbers' and retailers' stocks to a point that will leave a large vacuum to be filled, in the filling of which manufacturers should be in a position to obtain fair prices. It is therefore to be expected that as soon as the new duties are settled there will be a considerable revival of industrial activity. The re-starting of production will give more general employment to labor, and the working million will gradually resume its wonted position as an element of demand, and the country will step by step regain its wonted prosperity. During the intervening period of inactivity, business can only remain severely contracted; but the country will feel that it can afford to wait, provided there is a hopeful prospect beyond."

DRY GOODS.—Sorting trade keeps up fairly brisk on account of the fact that continued cold weather stimulates enquiry for heavy goods. The demand for holiday goods has kept up remarkably and the total volume of trade is satisfactory. The selling to city retailers has been much slower than usual, showing a somewhat unsatisfactory state of trade and heavy stocks. At the present time of writing, about all the travellers are at home for the holidays, but they will start out again soon after the turn of the year. In fact some of the houses are already engaged in getting up their complete lines of samples for the spring placing trip. In this connection it may be noted that orders for several spring lines of which travellers carried samples have been coming in pretty freely. Lines of brown sheetings, bleached cottons, colored cottons, cottonades, ticks, etc., and print cloths, have been in request. Remittances have been fair under all circumstances since our last report, and the trade seems to be fairly well satisfied in this respect. Collections have also shown a large improvement since the first of the month, which proves that retailers are selling their goods, and that stocks in their hands have been lowered.

BREADSTUFFS.—The movement in flour here is confined to local jobbing requirements, which are fairly active for the season, strong bakers' and rollers receiving much attention. There is a quiet home demand for oatmeal at steady prices. Stocks are moderate. Bran and shorts meet with brisk enquiry at fair prices. In Boston there is not much trade to be noted in flour, the position of wheat continuing low. Cornmeal is quiet, and the same is true of oatmeal and of oats. Hay continues quiet, with good to choice quoted at \$16 to \$18. Straw is dull, with choice oat straw at \$13 to \$14. Bran is steady at \$17 to \$17.25 for sack spring to arrive, sack winter \$18 to \$18.25.

PROVISIONS.—Hog products are steady under a fairly good jobbing demand, and prices are unchanged. Dressed hogs are coming in freely, and bring \$6.25 to \$6.50 for heavy, and \$6.50 to \$6.75 for light weights. At Chicago the hog market has been fairly active, and prices generally 5c higher. In Boston pork provisions are very quiet, with only a fair amount of trade. Local packers are only fairly busy. Quotations are not changed. There has been a better movement in beef, but the offerings being abundant, no better prices were obtained. Quotations are easy. The supply of lambs and muttons is all that can be handled, and prices have not been any better, though trade has been good in volume.

BUTTER.—There is a good local jobbing trade in butter at steady prices. Stocks are moderate. For choice packages a fraction over our quotations is asked. Roll butter sells freely at steady prices. The fact that supplies on spot are comparatively small has been the subject of some comment, and holders claim that all available stock will be wanted for the same demand. They are, therefore, very independent in their disposition. In Boston butter is firmer with a fairly good demand. Fancy creamery, in small packages, 29c. to 29½c. Western creamery, extra, 27½c. to 28½c. These are prices for round lots. Jobbing and fancy lots cost more. At Liverpool butter is quoted at 55s.

CHEESE.—Holders of cheese are not forcing sales in the expectation of obtaining higher figures later on. It is a waiting market with them, as the Britishers are not showing much urgency just now, the recent spurt having apparently satisfied their wants for the time being. The English markets are steady, the latest Liverpool cables bring 53s. 6d. In Boston cheese is steady at from 13½c. to 8c., according to quality and size of lots.

EGGS.—There is a good local demand for eggs. Fresh stock is scarce and brings 24c. to 26c. in case lots. Ordinary picked sell for 16c. to 20c. In Boston eggs are dull with quotations at—Eastern fancy fresh, 27c. to 30c., Eastern fresh, 27 to 28c., provincial 27c. to 29c.

GREEN FRUIT.—The trade in green fruit continues seasonably brisk. The feature of the market is the scarcity and consequent firmness of lemons. Advice from New York state that lemons are scarcer than they have been for twenty-five years. Demand for them on this market is active. Oranges are going out freely at unchanged prices, and a big demand is reported for

TOWN WITH HIGH PRICES FOR ELECTRIC BELTS.

\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, former prices \$1.50, \$2.00. Quality remains the same. In different styles. Try battery and acid cells sold or strong current. Less than half the price of any other company and more home testimonials than all the rest together. Full list free. Mention this paper. W. T. RICE & Co., Wash., D.C.

Malaga grapes. Other lines remain as before. The apple market is firm under very light stocks, while demand is good at \$3.75 to \$4.10 per barrel for round lots of No. 1, and \$2.50 to \$3 for round lots of No. 2.

DRIED FRUIT.—The season's trade in dried fruit here shows signs of nearing its close, though a fair business is still doing in Valencia raisins. Stocks are comparatively light, while selected fruit is about cleaned out. Sultana raisins are in light request only, although the quality of this fruit was never better. Malaga raisins are not much enquired after, and prices are unchanged. There is an active demand for Bosnia prunes. They are so cheap and show such good value that the French article is receiving, comparatively speaking, little attention. The demand for currants is pretty well supplied, but, for the season, keep up well. Elmo figs are a scarce article on this market, owing to delay in the arrival of late supplies. Dates are also pretty well cleaned out.

SUGARS.—The week has been a quiet one in sugar in a strictly wholesale sense. Wholesale grocers, however, have had a rather good demand in a small way on account of holiday wants, but as a rule, the disposition of buyers of this staple is to take only what they actually want. Late English advices have been easy on raw sugars, but local refiners have not been operating much in the matter of next season's supplies. Willett & Gray, New York, in their *Weekly Statistical* say:—"A further pressure to sell Java sugars caused a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for all grades of raw sugar, and some sales of new crop Cuba centrifugals for shipment were included at the decline, while some of the remaining old crop were disposed of at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. below crop sugars on account of deterioration of quality and test. It is possible, that under the necessity of planters to dispose of a certain part of the early grinding of the crop, $\frac{2}{4}$ c. may be the figure before long, but that price would seem to be low enough, even under large prospects. The reports from Cuba indicate a large crop of 1,000,000 tons and a scarcity of money on the island with which to handle it, which may lead to early and free selling. 53,000 tons of the old crop are still on hand against 21,500 at this time last year, so that the amount of sugar available for export from Cuba in 1894 appears to promise a full million of tons against 740,000 tons actual exports in 1893—a very important increase of near by supplies for the United States. There has been no change in refined sugars during the week. The trade is moderate only and is on the hand to mouth basis. Foreign granulated can be laid down at \$3.40 in bond, which, with the duty of 25c. proposed by the Wilson bill would be \$3.65 duty paid."

TEAS.—The reasonable quietude in this line seems to be getting a little more pronounced. Medium grade Japans are reported to be occupying the most attention at the moment. Dealers report a little movement in low-priced Assams and Ceylons and in high-priced fine Ceylons. Advices from England report Assams and Ceylons firm there.

COFFEES.—The local market is still very bare of green Rio coffee. Advices received from Rio a few days ago state that no more orders will be received there at present, owing to existing hostilities.

FISH.—The local fish market is unchanged. Receipts continue to be nominal. Shipments, though in small lots, are steady, and stocks are being depleted rather rapidly. Bait is reported to be scarce, but that does not matter much, as the weather is too boisterous to permit of successful attempts at catching fish. Considerable quantities of smelts are now being taken and shipped to Boston, New York and Philadelphia from various points in this province and New Brunswick, and it is said that returns are quite satisfactory, showing very good profits. A report from St. John, N. B., says that the trade in fish to the West Indies is now large, but has only brought fair results this season. The high charges and the chance of a poor market are to the disadvantage of sending goods by steamer. The trade in frozen fish is small, as the fish are not to be had. Pickled fish are also very scarce, and dried are very firm. Everything points to higher prices all round. Quotations are:—Large codfish \$4 to \$4.20; medium do. \$3.40 to \$3.50; pollock \$1.90 to \$2; haddock \$1.80 to \$2; bay herring \$1.60 to \$1.75; Shelburne do. \$4 to \$4.25 per bbl; \$2.25 to \$2.50 per half bbl. In Toronto trade is reported to be running fairly well, with the supply equal to the demand. Fresh sea herrings have been circulating a little through the market during the present week at \$2 per hundred; smelts are selling at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; haddies are a little scarce at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; fresh sea salmon are quoted at 17c. to 19c.; Labrador herring at \$1.50 per bbl; shore do. \$2.75 per bbl; salt mackerel in bulk 10c. per lb. In Boston trade in dry and pickled fish is very quiet, as indeed it should be at this particular season. A few mackerel have arrived from Ireland the past week—some 300 bbls.—and the report is that there are more to come from that source. The quantity that is likely to come is uncertain, though it is estimated to be equal from 8,000 to 10,000 bbls. The season for mackerel fishing off the Irish coast was a good one, and the catch was also good. Besides the arrival of Irish mackerel there, 150 bbls. have come forward from Nova Scotia. Trade mackerel is almost at a standstill locally, with quotations by the jobbers unchanged. The codfish market is absolutely quiet. Holders are not pressing fish for sale, and buyers are not manifesting any interest in the market. Quotations by the jobbers are very steady. The market on barrel herring is quiet and nominal. Cargoes of new salt herring are rather slow in getting in from Newfoundland. Quotations by jobbers are unchanged at:—Cape Breton fancy split \$7.50 to \$7.75; Nfld. and N. S. large split \$5.50 to \$6; round shore \$3.50 to \$3.75. Box herring are quiet. The packing season is over, with the pack reported to be a small one. In Gloucester the receipts have been small and trade light, as is usual at the opening of winter. Herring have struck in at Fortune Bay, Nfld., with frost, and two frozen fares are on the way to Boston.

THE BEST COUGH CURE.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the safest and best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c, and 50c.

Does Your Wife Do Her Own Washing?

If you regard her health and strength, and want to keep your home free from hot steam and smell, and save fuel, washing powders, and the clothes,

Get her Sunlight SOAP

SEETON & MITCHELL, Halifax, N. S. Wholesale Agents for Nova Scotia & P. E. I.

WHISTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

IS OPEN ALL SUMMER.

STUDENTS CAN JOIN AT ANY TIME.

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- S. E. WHISTON, Principal. Teacher of Practical Book-keeping and Banking.
- E. KAULBACH, Teacher of Arithmetic, Theoretical Book-keeping and the subjects required to pass in the civil service exams.
- W. E. THOMPSON, Teacher of Commercial Law.
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- MISS ANNA GOULD, Teacher of Typewriting, Punctuation, Letter Writing, Spelling, etc.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS	
SUGARS.		Holiday markets, and yet the trade is fairly good for Christmas week.	
Cut Leaf.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	There is no change whatever to note in prices. Flour is weak and feeds are firm.	
Granulated.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Our quotations are more retail than wholesale.	
Circle A.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	FLOUR.	
White Extra C.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents	4.30 to 4.40
Standard.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4	High Grade Patents.....	3.60 to 3.70
Extra Yellow C.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	3.40 to 3.45
Yellow C.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Straight Grade.....	2.90 to 3.25
TEA.		Good Seconds.....	2.90 to 3.00
Congou Common.....	17 to 19	Graham Flour.....	2.80 to 3.50
Fair.....	20 to 23	Oatmeal.....	4.30 to 4.35
Good.....	25 to 29	Rolled.....	4.30 to 4.35
Choice.....	31 to 33	Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	2.70 to 2.75
Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	In Bond.....	2.65 to 2.70
Oolong Choice.....	37 to 39	Rolled Wheat.....	3.65 to 3.75
MOLASSES.		Wheat Bran, per ton including bags	19.00 to 19.50
Barbadoes.....	32	Middlings " in store.....	20.00 to 22.00
Demerara.....	35 to 38	Shorts " in bags.....	27.00 to 28.00
Diamond N.....	none	Cracked Corn.....	20.00 to 21.10
Porto Rico.....	32 to 31	Ground Oil Cake per ton.....	22.00 to 23.00
Cienfuegos.....	none	Moulée.....	3.75 to 3.60
Trinidad.....	28	Split Peas.....	1.40 to 1.45
Antigua.....	28	White Beans, per bushel.....	3.45 to 3.75
Tobacco, Black.....	45 to 47	Pot Barley, per barrel.....	41 to 42
Bright.....	47 to 55	Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	40 to 42
BISCUITS.		P. E. Island Oats.....	13.10 to 14.00
Pilot Bread.....	3.00	Hay.....	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.	
Soda.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		
do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Fancy.....	8 to 15		
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.			
Apples, per barrel, new.....	3.00 to 3.00		
Oranges, Jamaica bits, New.....	6.00		
Oranges, Valencia, per case.....	4.75 to 4.75		
Lemons, per case.....	4.00		
Cocosnuts new per 100.....	4.00 to 5.00		
Onions, Canadian.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2		
Dates boxes, new.....	5 to 6		
Raisins, Valencia new.....	12		
Figs, Klama, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	12		
Prunes Stewing, boxes.....	2.00 to 2.50		
Bananas.....	5.00		
Grapes, Almira, per keg.....	5.00		
Foxberries, per bbl.....	none		
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.			
FISH.			
		Ex Vesse.	Ex Store
MACKEREL.			
Extras.....		14.00	
No. 1.....		12.00	
" 2 large.....		10.00	
" 2.....		7.00	
" 3, Reamed.....		8.50	
" 3, Reamed.....		8.50	
" 3 large, Plain.....		8.00	
" 3 Plain.....		8.00	
HERRING.			
No. 1 July.....		5.00	
" 1 Fall Split.....		3.50	
" 1 Fall Round.....		2.50	
" 1 Labrador.....		2.00	
" 1 Georges Bay.....		2.50	
" 1 Bay of Islands.....		4.25	
" No 1.....		3.75	
SALMON.			
No. 1, 7 bri.....		19.00	
No. 2, 7 bri.....		15.00	
No. 3, ".....		14.00	
Small.....			
CODFISH.			
Hard C.....		4.25	
Western Shore.....		4.50	
Bank.....		4.00	
Bay.....		4.75	
Newfoundland.....		4.25	
Haddock.....		3.00	
Bank & Western.....		3.50	
Hake.....		2.50	
Pollock.....		2.00	
Hake Sounds, per lb.....		2.00	
God Oil per al.....		28	

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	13.00 to 14.00
" Am. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
" Ex. Plate.....	14.50 to 15.50
Pork, Mess, American.....	19.00
" American, clear.....	22.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	18.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	16.00
" Prime Mess.....	14.00 to 15.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12 to 13
" Canadian.....	12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	10
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	24
" in Small Tubs.....	22 to 24
" Good, in large tubs.....	20 to 22
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	15
Canadian Township.....	20
" Western.....	18
Cheese, Canadian.....	12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Nova Scotia.....	12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

SALT.

Factory Filled.....	\$1.70
Fine Liverpool, bag, from store.....	.60
Liverpool, 7 hhd.,.....	1.25
" Cadiz.....	1.25
" Turke Island.....	1.25
" Lisbon.....	1.35
" Coarse W. I.,.....	1.35
" Trapaz.....	1.35

FOR PASTIME.

(Concluded.)

'I don't know. I don't think there is any kind of arrangement,' Maud answers, laughing. She looks flushed and pretty.

'Then we shall take the matter into our own hands. You must give me every waltz to-night; there won't be many. The country-people will want reels.'

'Every waltz!' Maud echoes, shaking her head.

Ada sees and hears, though apparently fully occupied with her own concerns.

Maud is no longer the belle of the evening—that is very plain. But custom has robbed all this of its charm for Ada—she is so used to it. She finds this kind of thing wearisome now, though no doubt she would have felt it still more wearisome if she had missed the wonted homage. Radiant she looks, and rather scornfully beautiful, as she moves among the plebeian crowd—out of her element too, as if she found the whole thing rather a bore.

Garde never asks her to dance—not once during the whole course of the evening. Two or three times she thought he was steering through the dense crowd in her direction, but it was always in search of some one else. He seemed to dance with everyone else—to be the hero of the night, in fact—but her he never approached. She does not want partners—she has only too many of them—but somehow she wishes the evening were at an end. She is not amused.

It is over at last, and the waggon sets out with its sleepy occupants, but there is some delay in getting round Ada's horse and Garde's. Ada changes her dress, and leaves the box to be called for at some other time. Then, in the dark—for the moon has set, she is put into her saddle by one of her most devoted admirers, and, after many a good night, she starts on her dark ride home.

It is nearly two o'clock, and, when Ada and her companions lose sight of the lighted windows of the farmhouse, the darkness seems for a while intense. But they soon get accustomed to it, and the stars overhead send down their silvery glitter, and, as they keep to the more level road, it is not difficult to make their way.

'Do you feel cold? The air is chilly,' Garde says, as they trot on side by side.

'No, not at all. I like it.'

They ride for a mile or two in silence; then there is an ominous clatter.

'Black Bess has lost a shoe,' Ada says, pulling up.

It is true. Garde dismounts, but finds the shoe broken in two pieces.

'This is the effect of mountain-climbing. Now what's to be done?'

'Can't we go on?'

'We can try.'

They go on a little farther, and then Black Bess falls dead lame.

'This is terribly provoking,' Garde exclaims, again dismounting. But in the dark he cannot discover the cause of the horse's lameness. Ada is terribly provoked too because he is.

'Is there no forge in the neighborhood?' she asks, feeling in an awkward predicament, and feeling also that she has brought it upon herself.

'There is one, but it is more than a mile away.'

'Can't we reach it?'

'Yes, in the course of time, I suppose.'

'I had better dismount.'

'No, you need not dismount. I will lead the horse.' He takes the bridle in his hand, having his own over his arm. Their progress is very slow.

'At this rate it will be morning before we get back,' Garde says discontentedly. This makes Ada still more angry.

'I shall get down and walk home,' she says, and prepares to be as good as her word.

'You will do no such thing. Is it likely I should let you do so at this time of night? Sit still. What can't be cured must be endured.'

This true saying does not mollify Ada's feelings.

'It is horribly tiresome!' she exclaims vehemently.

'Horribly so indeed.'

What a troublesome companion he must think her, and how disagreeable it must be to find himself in this hobble with her! Had it been Maud, he might have quite enjoyed it. But he makes no secret of being annoyed and bored now. Perhaps he is afraid Maud will wonder at the delay, and think he protracted the ride for pleasure. Ada's proud heart revolts at the mere suggestion.

'I am awfully sorry this should have happened,' she begins passionately.

'So am I,' her cousin answers quietly.

'You must think me a horrid bother.'

'Do not talk to me,' he says in a strange tone.

She bends her head to look at him; he must be terribly annoyed to speak like that.

'You are so uncivil that I scarcely pity you,' she exclaims hotly.

'I am sure you cannot pity me,' he echoes in the same low tone.

HOW TO GET A "SUNLIGHT" PICTURE.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market and it will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

'Even if you minded, you need not have shown us so plainly,' she says in an aggrieved voice.

'What have I shown plainly?'

'That you find this accident so—so—'

'Trying?' he concludes. 'I do find it trying—it is almost more than I can bear.'

'But why—why?'

He struggles with himself for a moment. Is all his strength to go like this? Is the victory to be hers after all? Is he to be only another of her victims, after all his stern resolves?

'Because,' he begins slowly and gravely—'because I cannot trust myself.'

'To what?'

'To hold my tongue.'

Her heart gives one great bound.

'Ada,' he says—and Black Bess stands still—'I love you. Now you know all, and I must go. I need not ask you to show mercy—you cannot do that.'

'Why must you go?' she asks softly, bending from her saddle.

He raises his face, and for one moment his eyes brighten—but only for a moment.

'Do you ask me that? Here is the forge, and by good luck they are stirring already. Now we shall be all right before many minutes.'

Black Bess is soon shod; and they ride home in a canter, neither caring to speak. Garde Ruthven does not bid Ada good night, and he is gone in the morning when she awakes—gone to visit some friends. She does not see him again before she and her sister go back to town. Maud is surprised at this, but not much more. The little maiden's heart is not touched, and as she herself confesses, Garde had never said a word of love to her. But Ada breaks off her engagement with her Dragoon, apparently without rhyme or reason—fortunately her Dragoon has not brains enough to care very much—and before the next spring comes, with its violet-haunted airs and azure skies, Garde Ruthven finds that he cannot live without his cousin. And Ada has found this out too—she found it out on the night Black Bess lost her shoe—she is quite content to set sail with him in the *Phœbus* for New Zealand, and to find her future kingdom in her husband's heart.

ALISON.

JACK'S NEW YEAR'S EVE.

New year's eve was not pleasant to Jack Knickerbocker. It made him think how happy the coming year might be if he could recall a certain blunder in his life. Recollections of other days when another and more dainty pair of slippers rested on the fender beside his own came back to him. Turkish shoes among the pictures in the coats, and sometimes the face of the woman who wore them smiled at him from the changing glow. Jack remembered how, not many months after he had been married to the owner of those slippers, he had deliberately put her from him. It was their first quarrel, and his quick temper had made him swear that it should be their last. But he didn't start to bring this about by improving his temper. Oh, no! He decided at once that marriage was a failure, and his pretty wife, when he had brutally announced that decision, had quietly said, through her tears:

'Well, Jack, if you think it is, it is.'

And he had said goodbye.

Oh, yes; he had given her money enough, he reasoned, when he tried to justify himself for his cruelty; he had arranged that with his lawyer. But he had gone to London, and was there yet. To-night he realized that he had got his reasoning mixed up. He saw plainly that he had been crueler to himself than he had been to his wife. His lawyer had carefully followed his instructions. Jack had neither seen nor heard from his wife since that night.

Four years had passed and Jack was almost accustomed to being a bachelor again. New Year's eve, and just back again in New York, he occupied an apartment in the Osborne.

A noise of someone entering from the hall made Jack start from his reverie and look around.

There in the center of the room stood a wee mite of a girl. She could not have been more than 3 or 4 years old. Her blue eyes twinkled with mirth and her short golden curls seemed to reflect the firelight.

'You is Jack, isn't you?' she said, as she stretched out her baby arms and toddled forward.

'Yes, that is my name,' gasped the astonished man, and opening his arms he received the little bundle of lace.

'I knowed you was Jack,' said the child as she nestled close to him, 'cos I saw'd you from de hall.'

'And who is Jack?'

'I don't know, but mum loves Jack.' The little girl slipped down and sat on an ottoman at Jack Knickerbocker's feet, and looked up earnestly into his face. 'You isn't as pretty as our Jack,' she said, after a pause.

'And where is your Jack?' was the question of the surprised host.

'Oh, our Jack hangs over de fire. We lives in de next 'partment, mum and me. Won't you come in and see our Jack, an' our fire is brighter dan your's.'

OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

DEAR SIRS.—I was troubled with eczema (salt rheum) for about two years, but I did not bother with it until it began to itch and spread over my hand. I then took four bottles of B. B. B., which completely drove it away. It was by my son's advice I took B. B. B., as B. B. B. is our family physician. J. S. MILLS, Collingwood, Ont.

'But what will mamma say?' asked Jack, as his face reflected with joy that seemed to shine from the child's.

'Oh, mum's gone out with nurse, but she will be back to wake me to see de New Year, but I juss waked myself. Is it New Year yet?'

Jack looked down into the wistful little face.

'No, little one,' said he. 'It is not New Year.' And for more than an hour happy Jack Knickerbocker told the child tales, while she pillowed her golden head on his shoulder, until at last the baby eyes grew heavy.

'Put me to bed, Jack,' demanded the child drowsily.

'Put you to bed!' gasped Jack.

'Yes, I'll show you,' and, slipping to the floor, she took Jack's big hand and led him to her own little room in the apartment across the hall. No one was there.

'Dis is my bed,' said the child, pointing to a little crib. 'But tum in by de fire. I ain't so vewy sleepy now.' And the companions softly entered the parlor. The blazing log fire cast a cheerful glow over everything, and Jack forgot all about the loneliness of his own luxurious room.

'Dere's our Jack,' exclaimed the child, pointing to a large oil painting over the mantel. Jack Knickerbocker glanced up at the portrait, then started back so violently as almost to upset the child. It was himself as he looked five years ago. As he recovered from his surprise the corners of his mouth twitched as he remembered that he had once been known as Handsome Jack. So some old flame of by gone days still cherished his picture. But who was she and where did she get it? Jack did not have much time to think it out, for the child insisted upon being undressed. As Jack had never put a youngster to bed in his life he felt some hesitancy, especially as he was a stranger in a strange apartment, and the child's parents might come in at any moment. How on earth would he explain things if they did?

But as the child grew more sleepy she became more clamorous, and pleaded with such sweet artlessness that the kind hearted clubman determined to play nurse for once in his life.

'I jessed myself after mum went out, but Ise too tired to undo it,' explained the child, as she turned her back for her guest to unbutton the little lace dress.

Jack Knickerbocker realized the gravity of the situation then and his courage failed him, and he arose to depart, but the child clasped her little arms about his leg and held him back. 'I kin sweam,' she declared, half laughingly, but there was such a mischievous twinkle in the bright blue eyes that the cowardly bachelor trembled and wiped great beads of perspiration from his forehead.

'No, little one,' he insisted; but a shrill childish scream caused him to make up his mind to make the best of it. He bent and nervously unclasped the mysterious hooks and eyes that continually evaded his clumsy fingers.

At last the thing was done, and, all smiles and laughter at the many awkward mistakes of her new nurse, the little girl stood before the fire robed in her trailing nightgown.

'I dees I'd better say my prayers over, cos I'se going to bed agen.'

As the child clasped her little hands and looked up in the face of the portrait above the mantel, Jack Knickerbocker gazed intently upon the outlines of the baby profile. Something in the childish face made him actually want to cry. As he glanced from the portrait to the child he was sure that there was a slight resemblance between the two. He arose and took a step forward, but his knees trembled.

A dream so strange and happy that it made him dizzy flashed through his brain and took possession of him. He tried to ask the child if her last name was—, but his tongue refused to obey. There was a swish of skirts in the hall and the stately figure of a woman stood in the open doorway, but Jack heeded not. Slowly the marble clock struck the first stroke of 12, and the child's amen to the Lord's prayer broke the spell. Jack sprang forward, but as the little hands unclasped and went out in supplication to the picture above the mantel, he paused: 'God bless mum, and make me a good little girl and send Jack back to us.'

'Alice!' shrieked the delirious man, in an ecstasy of joy.

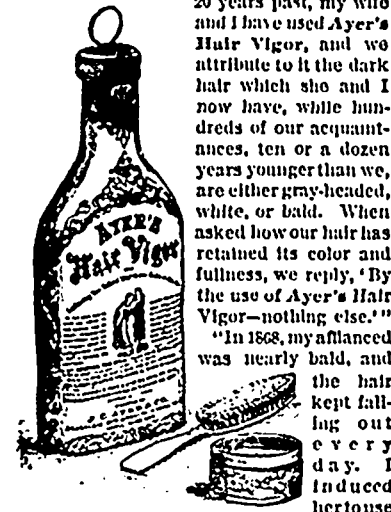
A rustle of silk and a flash of light, as a woman glided across the room, and, as husband and wife were clasped in each other's arms, the clock on the mantel sounded the last stroke of 12. A log falling in the fire sent out a ruddy glow that brightened the whole room and turned to glistening diamonds the tears that sparkled in the eyes of the happy pair; and one diamond, larger and brighter than all the rest, rolled down and fell upon a golden head that nestled close to a father's knee.

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preparation of
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which is absolutely
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A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.'"



"In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun, Bastrop, Tex.

**AYER'S
HAIR VIGOR**

Valuable Gold Mining Areas and Machinery For Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

1893. A No. 629.
IN THE SUPREME COURT.

BETWEEN—GARDNER CLISH, Plaintiff,
and
THE TRURO GOLD MINING COM-
PANY, Limited, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax,
or his deputy, at the crusher on the mine
herely advertised in Caribou in said County,
on TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH DAY
of JANUARY, A. D., 1894, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon.

The following Gold Mining Plant, Machin-
ery, Tools and other the personal prop-
erty at the said mine of the defendant
company in Caribou, viz:—

Manager's House, Stables, Shaft Houses,
Crushing Mill, with Boiler, Engine, Pumps,
Hoisting Gear, Cordwood, miscellaneous lot
of Tools, Wheelbarrows, Steel, &c., &c.

Also all the interest of the defendant com-
pany in and under the following Leases of
Gold Mining Areas in the Mining District of
Caribou aforesaid, held from the Crown
under the mining laws of this Province, that
is to say:

Lease No. 112, dated May 2nd, 1874, con-
taining 18 areas numbered 35, 36, 37, 64, 65,
66, 135, 136, 137, 164, 165, 166, 235, 236, 237,
264, 265, 266 in block two.

Lease No. 228, dated April 30th, 1890,
containing 5 areas, numbered 19, 20, 21, 22,
23 in block two.

Lease No. 231, dated March 17th, 1891,
containing eleven areas, numbered 1, 7, 34,
76, 79, 82, block two; 968, 971, 974, 977, 980,
block five.

Lease No. 234, dated March 17th, 1892,
containing 8 areas, numbered 3, 77, 80, block
two; 969, 972, 975, 978, 981, block five.

Lease No. 235, applied for January 6th,
1892, containing 59 areas, numbered 2, 3, 4,
5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 32,
69, 70, 71, 78, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90,
91, 92, 93, 130, 131, 132, all in block two, and
970, 973, 976, 979, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986,
987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995,
996, 997, 998, 999, 1000 in block five.

TERMS:—Twenty per cent. deposit at time
of sale, remainder on delivery or transfer.
DONALD ARCHIBALD,
Sheriff of the County of Halifax.

H. T. HARDING,
Inglis Street, Truro, N. S.
Solicitor of Plaintiff.

TEAS FIRST HAND.

THE TEA EXCHANGE,

18 and 20 Duke Street,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

JOHN MACKAY, F. W. DIMOCK,
Travelling Representative and Tea Taster. Broker.

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(OUI ON PARLE FRANCOISE.)



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KELLEY & GLASSEY.

MINING.

Mineral samples sent to Post Office Box 425, Truro, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be submitted to a preliminary examination and slight test of contents. The results will be communicated to senders of samples, and if full assays are deemed advisable, they will be notified and instructed as to amount of fees to be remitted.

GOLDENVILLE—About a dozen men are employed on the Canada property at Goldenville. The lead is from four to ten inches thick, and it has been worked to a depth of seventy-five feet. During November the yield from 42 tons was 28½ ounces. This is the nearest to pay quartz we have seen for some time from the Sherbrooke district. We believe that next month's work will pay expenses, possibly it may leave a small dividend. No mine in this district has paid expenses for the last seven or eight years, though some fairly good returns were made from the "Springfield," "Sutherland," "Rockville" and "Alexandra" properties during the past four years.

J. H. McDonald is still prospecting on the "Gold Hill" property. We hope his persistent efforts will be successful in the near future.

A. P. McQuarrie is getting some nice gold at Cochrane's Hill, block 77, Sherbrooke district. He made a clean up about the 17th of December, but we have not yet ascertained what the yield was. About fifteen men are employed in the Cochrane's Hill Mine, the quartz is crushed in the Cumminger mill at Melrose. The late heavy rains have retarded work very much, both at Goldenville and Cochrane's Hill.

WINE HARBOR—There is little news from Wine Harbor. The Eldorado mill has only been running half time as the gear has been undergoing repairs. The "Plough Lead" has been flooded out by the late rains, but they are lowering the water again, using both pumps and tubs.

HARRIGAN COVE—Edward Whidden has for some time past been prospecting on the Fielding property at Harrigan's Cove, and has opened up a good sized lead from 12 to 15 inches thick which is yielding gold bearing quartz good for from an ounce to an ounce and a half per ton. He is interested in an adjacent property on which there is a well equipped ten stamp mill, and returns should soon be coming into the Mines' Office. The leads at Harrigan's Cove, which is only about six miles east of the famous Salmon River Mine, are large, but gold mining had been almost abandoned until Mr. Whidden, who is one of our most experienced and successful prospectors, began operations. It now looks as though there would be a great revival of interest in this district.

FERRONA—The Ferrona Iron Works turned out more pig iron last month than any month since they began.

A MAGNIFICENT RECORD—The Drummond Colliery, the largest colliery in Picton Co., will close the year with a magnificent showing. Last year their output was the largest to date, and this year it will far exceed any year in the history of the mine. Their output to date is about 215,000 tons while their sales amount to 200,000 tons, and what is unusual is that the work still keeps up, which is unusual at this season of the year. Wednesday over 800 tons was shipped by rail and Thursday over 700. A very gratifying feature is that while the outgoing shipments show a falling off the local demand and consumption show a very marked increase.—*N. G. Enterprise.*

NICKEL AND SILVER—According to *Hardicare* some authorities say that the prices of nickel and silver will eventually cross each other. They argue that nickel is more useful, is scarcer, and not so readily produced, and that as silver is used more as a symbol of wealth its value in that direction will gradually depreciate. In such an event there is a long road, because silver has in it the tradition of ages, and the poorer classes of the world would be actuated in its use as the rich have been, and for a long time the downward course would be stayed by this sentiment alone.

LOSS BY ENGLISH COAL STRIKE—Statistics of the great strike of English coal miners, which ended a few days ago, show that during the fourteen weeks of the strike the normal output of 63,000,000 tons dropped to 39,000,000. Ordinarily 11,000,000 tons are exported and 49,000,000 tons consumed in England in the period mentioned, but during the strike only 3,750,000 tons were exported and 27,250,000 tons consumed. The estimated loss to mine owners, iron masters, railways, &c., was £13,255,615. Consumers paid in increased prices £1,767,000. Miners, iron workers and other artisans lost £18,205,000. The total general loss is placed at £33,213,215. The workers rendered idle numbered 1,008,250, which meant 3,511,425 persons in a destitute condition.

PERSONAL—Mr. I. Tompoy, of the Moose River Gold District, his many friends will regret to hear, has been confined to his room in the Halifax Hotel for some days by illness.

OLDMAN—The Rhode Island Company, Manager Norman Logan, are about introducing steam hoisting and pumping machinery. A boiler and hoisting engine have just been imported from Boston for the purpose.

CONSTIPATION CURED.

THE following extract from a letter from Mr. J. M. Carson, Esq., N. W. T., will speak for itself:—"I have been troubled with constipation and general debility and was reduced to one year R. R. R. through seeing your advertisement. I now take great pleasure in recommending it to all my friends, as it completely cured me."

MONTAGU—*Symon-Kaye Mine*—The filling of the Symon-Kaye mine with water from the recent floods was due to the fact that the ordinary stream bed assisted by the large drains made by the company could not carry off the water as it fell. It was deemed good policy not to attempt to compete with the flood under the circumstances, and work in the mine was suspended for a week. The mine was then drained in four days, when work was resumed, and has been steadily prosecuted since December 16th last. The floods caused a general suspension of gold mining throughout the Province, and the Symon-Kaye owing to its superior pumping facilities and energetic management was among the first to resume active mining work.

RAWDON MINE—Mr. John Withrow, one of the owners of the Withrow mine at South Uniacke, was the discoverer of the Old Rawdon mine, not John Sim, as stated in our article on the Hants County Gold Mines.

MEMRAMCOOK—The fifty stamp mill on the property of the Memramcook Gold Mining Company will soon be completed and dropping its stamps.

PREVENTION IS BETTER

Than cure, and those who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. You can rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for rheumatism and catarrh, also for every form of scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other diseases caused by impure blood. It tones and vitalizes the whole system.

THE DARK CONTINENT.

A ST. JOHN MAN'S WANDERINGS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Some years ago when the Egyptian war was in progress and General Wolseley was pushing his way through the Soudan country to the relief of General Gordon, the *Globe* published a number of letters written by a young St. John boy, a member of the balloon corps. Those letters excited considerable interest at the time. Their author, Mr. Thomas Wright, son of Mr. John A. Wright, formerly of this city, is now here on a visit to his uncle, Dr. Thomas Walker. Ever since the Egyptian war Mr. Wright has been living in Southern Africa and left there only about four months ago. He will remain here until after Christmas, and some time next spring will return to the Dark Continent.

Mr. Wright though still a young man has had a most adventurous career. A *Globe* reporter spent a very pleasant two hours with him Wednesday evening, and was told many interesting and wonderful things about his wanderings in Africa. In 1879, when a lad only twelve years of age, Mr. Wright left here and went to sea. This pursuit he followed for some time but finally left the sea for the army. He enlisted in the Royal Engineers and was doing duty at Chatham, England, when the relief expedition was sent to Egypt. Volunteers were called for the balloon corps and Mr. Wright enlisted. He served through the campaign, and his corps rendered many important services. Finally the war was ended and the troops returned to England. Master Wright, he was still a mere lad, went with them, wearing stripes on his arms, for he had been promoted to a non-commissioned officer. He had only been in England a few weeks when a call was made for two men to go to South Africa to work on the trigonometrical survey. Some two hundred and fifty men applied, and Mr. Wright was one of the two chosen. That was in 1885. Until he left it a few months ago, he had not since been out of Africa, but had travelled pretty well through the whole southern section of it, even to the borders of King Lobengula's Matabeleland.

For the surveys in hand Mr. Wright and his companion were loaned the government of Natal by the Imperial authorities. They pushed the work, and when it was completed were handed over to the government of Cape Colony, and made extensive surveys for them. Then they moved into British Bechuanaland, the party being under the command of Lieut. Laffan, son of Sir Michael Laffan, then governor of the Island of Bermuda. The work on these surveys was difficult. Many obstacles had to be surmounted, but finally all were completed and good outline maps prepared of the country traversed.

Then Mr. Wright returned to Cape Colony to look for work and prepared for whatever might turn up. He finally caught the diamond fever and moved up to the diamond fields on the Vaal River. His luck was indifferent and from there he tramped to Johannesburg, the centre of the great gold fields of the Transvaal. That was in 1886. Those gold fields are still panning out gold in larger quantities than ever left the mines of California or Australia, and are the centre of a rich and prosperous country. Early in 1886 there was not a house or a sign of life at Johannesburg. In two years there was a city of nearly 50,000 people and to-day, within a distance of fourteen miles, there are fully 120,000 souls. This development is more marvellous than that of any city on either the Canadian or American prairie, and is an evidence of the wonderful power of man to overcome almost insurmountable difficulties. When gold was discovered there was no railroad communication. The first settlers reached the country by one of three methods, all of them most difficult. One was from the Kimberly diamond fields, 285 miles distant, another from Allivell, nearly 400 miles to the north and the third from Ladysmith in Natal, about 240 miles away. As there was neither a tree or a shrub on the place, everything out of which the town grew had to be hauled by ox teams, a most tedious journey. To-day Johannesburg has railroad connection with Cape Colony, and is one of the finest towns of its size in the world. It has splendid public and private buildings, electric street railroad and telegraph and telephone services. The latter, known as the Pretoria system, is said to be the best in existence. It is an improvement on a French telephone, made by an officer living at

Protoria, South Africa, and is the service now used on the submarine line between London and Paris.

After some time spent at the gold fields, during which he made and lost considerable money, Mr. Wright was engaged by the Transvaal Government to erect telegraph lines. In that business he has been engaged for some years, and when he returns from his leave he will again push into the Transvaal to take up the work. He has built across Southern Africa, from one point to another, many thousand miles of both the telegraph and the telephone. In this connection he has had many strange adventures and not a few thrilling experiences. The building of a telegraph line in Africa is a more difficult task than it is in this country. The redeeming feature is that men can be procured in large numbers to assist in the work. These men are all blacks, but as they are hired from the chiefs of their tribes they work diligently and faithfully. As towns are now and far between the telegraph lines are all strung in straight lines, or as nearly straight as possible. Rivers, lakes and mountains are crossed. From many of the mountains Mr. Wright says the poles can be seen stretching in an unbroken line as far as the eye can see even through a powerful field glass. One of the difficulties against which the builders of the telegraph have to contend is the ravages of the ants. They eat up the hardwood telegraph poles and now the authorities are putting down iron poles. These are imported from England and are hauled to their destination with the tools and supplies of the construction party in great ox teams. On some of the teams loads aggregating 7,000 pounds are placed and as many as eighteen oxen engaged to pull it. These patient animals are the chief carriers of the country. The telegraph lines are built with forty posts to the mile. Mr. Wright has strung wires in Natal, the Orange Free State, Cape Colony and the Portuguese territory, and the work of building new lines is being kept up. As fast as new places are opened to settlement by the whites the telegraph is run to them and they are thus kept in touch with the outside world.

Mr. Wright has been an intelligent and observant traveller, and during his eight years' residence in Africa has become thoroughly familiar with the manners and customs of the native tribes, and has a great fund of information about the country as well as enough stories of adventure to fill a library. He can talk the language of the Zulu, Basuto, Swazi, Tumbu, Fingo and Macosa tribes quite fluently, and says the Zulu is the key to them all. In 1856, when on the survey in Bechuanaland, H. Rider Haggard was with Mr. Wright and his party for several weeks. They took him from Barclay to Mafeking, where Mantonie, king of the Bartlepins, resided. Like other African travellers, Mr. Wright pronounces Haggard's descriptions of African scenery as absolutely perfect. The great writer, he says, is a very pleasant travelling companion.

As regards the general management of the native countries, Mr. Wright says British rule has been the curse of South Africa. The British are too lenient in their treatment of the natives. He thinks they would have got along better with the natives if they had treated them in the same stern way the Boers of the Transvaal have. In that country the blacks cannot own property and are not allowed to live in the towns, though they are permitted to carry on business in them. They cannot walk on the sidewalks, and in many other ways are kept in subjection and have absolutely no redress in cases of ill treatment. In the British possessions, however, the conditions are exactly the reverse. Laws for the protection of the native are more severe than those for the protection of the whites, and an employer of and punishing a disobedient servant is liable to a severe penalty, no matter how great the provocation.

All the native tribes in Southern Africa are despotic monarchies. The kings keep large standing armies and rule with an iron hand. All who in any way incur the royal displeasure are killed and their property confiscated. Polygamy is practiced among the natives and some of the chiefs have several hundred wives. The tribes are very superstitious and witchcraft is believed in. Whenever a member of a royal family dies a great commotion is raised. A grand smelting-out match is held to see who is responsible and the witch doctor, after working himself into a great frenzy, declares the names of some of the people. They are at once put to death. In this way all who show evidence of rising in power are got out of the way. Sometimes the natives bear of their fate and fly. If they can reach a white man the natives abandon the pursuit. The fugitive then becomes the personal property of his protector. Being unable to return home, he literally becomes the slave of the man who saved his life. Mr. Wright has two such servants or slaves. Almost all the native kings now have white men as advisors, but many of these, Mr. Wright says, are little better than the natives whose bounty they enjoy. When disease of a malignant nature breaks out the native chiefs adopt heroic measures to stamp it out. Last winter small-pox developed in a certain kraal at Swaziland. The king heard of it and sent an impi, who completely annihilated the kraal. Men, women and children were all killed, together with all their animals. Their homes with all their contents were burned. The disease however, broke out in an adjoining kraal and it also was totally wiped out. In this way about three thousand people were killed in a few days. Similar treatment is resorted to whenever disease appears.

As already stated Mr. Wright has been up to the southern borders of Matabeleland, and few white men, he says, have been further. Old King Lobengula rules his country with an iron hand and does not allow either the whites or anybody else to traverse it. The present difficulties in the country have been brooding for a long time, and though they have culminated since Mr. Wright left Africa he does not take any stock in the reports telegraphed to the outside world that Col. Rhodes has been successful in defeating the king. It will be years to come, he says, before the English can hope to fight this great monarch. His country is away up in the interior and most difficult of access. Approach by the Zambesi River would be the easiest way, but on that stream Lobengula could so harass a party as to make their efforts unavailing.

From the south it is next to impossible to enter his territory. A march of about twelve hundred miles would be necessary from the last railway station, and much of it through the country infested by the tsetse fly, that great pest. Neither horses nor oxen can be got to go where this fly abounds, and it would be almost impossible for any large force of men to tramp the distance on foot. Lobengula, Mr. Wright says, has been preparing to war with the English for about ten years. He has a well equipped standing army of about 30,000 men and can immediately enrol many thousands more. The Matabeles are a fine, powerful race of men, and splendid fighters. The force under Col. Rhodes is only a few hundred, and therefore Mr. Wright did not believe it had been successful. That the news from the country was unreliable might be taken for granted, as the nearest telegraph station, Fort Salisbury, was over four hundred miles from the borders of Matabeleland, and to reach it an almost impassable country would have to be traversed.

Mr. Wright told the reporter many more interesting things about the country and the people. It is a great hunting territory and a great country for fakirs, who grow rich fleecing the natives. On one occasion two men who were strapped went around and vaccinated a whole tribe with a can of condensed milk. They pocketed a large sum of money, and the poor natives considered themselves safe from small-pox. Some whites were fooled by these clever rascals.

When Mr. Wright started for home in June last he made his way from the Transvaal to the coast at Delagoa Bay. There he contracted the fever, but soon recovered and secured passage in a steamer but had to leave it at Mozambique, the disease having returned. When better he started again, but was forced to give up at Zanzibar. From there he got to Aden and thence to India, where he spent some weeks with relative ease. He went down to Tuticorin, the southern point of India, a place where it never rains, and then went up to Madras and Bombay. At the latter place he took a steamer and, going through the red Sea, went on to Antwerp and from there to London, where he took a steamer for New York. Mr. Wright reached here on Tuesday. It is about four months since he left his African home. Anybody interested in South Africa will find Mr. Wright a veritable encyclopedia. The land is very fertile. Anything put in the soil will grow.

—St. John Globe.

A QUESTION.

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All communications to this department must be addressed directly to the Checker Editor, Mr. W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton St.

SOLUTION

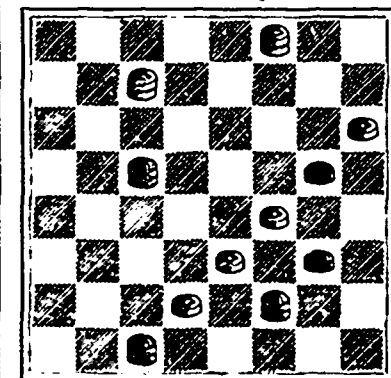
PROBLEM 362.—The position was: black men 3, 20, 23, 25, king 24; white men 6, 15, 19, 22, 29, 31; white to play and win

22 17 15 10 2 27 31 27
25—30 14—7 3—7 10—14
29 25 6 2 27 32 27 24
30—14 24—15 7—10 w. wins

PROBLEM 364.

Another of the problems sent in to the Liverpool Mercury annual competitions. We hope that Nova Scotia will not be unrepresented in the contest.

Black men 16 24, kings 14, 27, 30



White men 12, 19, 23, 26, kings 3, 6. White to play and win.

Our solvers should be able to discover the win without moving a piece.

To CORRESPONDENTS
O. MCGILL, Yarmouth.—Your favor received. Thanks for your criticism of the solution of problem 360. Will attend to it next week.

S. Ross, Worcester, Mass.—Many thanks for your letter and enclosed games. Yes. Games of local players are always acceptable.

A. WHITE, New York.—Yours received and reply mailed. Try that single corner.

GAME 243—"KELSO."

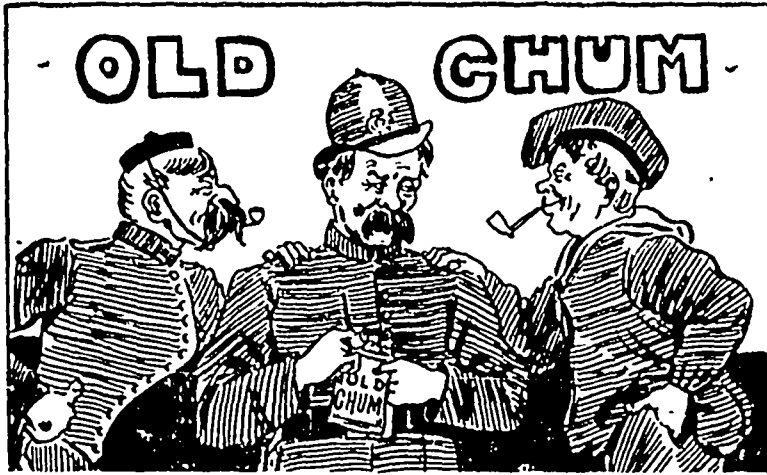
One of 14 games recently played by C. H. Freeman at Worcester, Mass., simultaneously. In this game S. Ross was his opponent playing the white. Of the 14 games Freeman won 10, the rest being drawn.

10—15	10—17	2—6	23—27
22 18	19 15	8 4	6 1
15—22	11—16	7—10	18—14
25 18	20 11	4 8	11 7
9—13	7—16	6—9	27—31
24 19	23 19	16 11	15 10
11—15	16—23	10—14	14—18
18 11	26 19	19 15	10 6
8—24	3—7	14—23	12—16
28 19	32 27	26 19	6 2
4—8	17—22	25—22	16—20
27 24	27 24	11 7	1 6
6—10	13—17	9—14	20—24
29 25	24 20	7 2	6 10
8—11	17—21	14—18	24—27
24 20	20 16	8 11	10 15
5—9	22—25	18—23	drawn
25 22	15 11	2 6	
9—14	25—29	1—10	
22 18	11 8	15 6	
14—17	29—25	22—18	
21 14	31 26	19 15	

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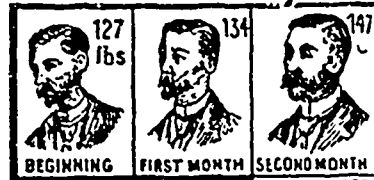
arm,—I have used many kinds of liniment without relief—of late I have used four bottles of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, and I am perfectly cured.

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- "It is an essential and admirable remedy in exhaustive stages of diseases."—S. D. Richards, M. D., Detroit.
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- "It has more virtues than you claim for it."—James P. Prestley, M. D., Chicago.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MINING.

THE CANADIAN MINERAL EXHIBIT AT CHICAGO.

Specially Reported for the Engineering and Mining Journal.

Judging by its display in the Mining Building, Canada seems to have early been alive to the opportunities afforded by the Exposition for bringing her natural resources to the conspicuous notice of the world. Thanks to the efforts of late Executive Commissioner Hon. Wm. Saunders and his successor, the present incumbent, Hon. J. S. Larke, the possibilities of a fine mineral display from Canada were early realized. The Canadian Geological Survey has long been known for the work it has performed in opening up the great tracts of mineral country, and some of its members, through their study of Canadian minerals and strata, have become eminent in different branches of science. Besides this, the different provinces are active in promoting the mining interests within their boundaries, and in some cases have special mining commissions, whose duty it is to inquire into the practical working of mines, as well as to promote further extension of the industry. The executive Commissioners therefore had a good field for operations. The Survey and its workers were at their call, and duplicates from the large Geological Museum at Ottawa at command. For a presentation of the special and local minerals they depended upon the pride and patriotism of the several provinces. Four came forward and signified their intention of making competitive exhibits. First and most prominent was

ONTARIO.

Ontario is a province abounding in mineral wealth, has a great amount of capital invested in mining, and proposed to make the largest exhibit of minerals. Therefore she was granted the conspicuous position she occupied upon the main central aisle of the building. This frontage was treated in an elaborate fashion, a central arch being appropriately decorated with the emblems of the province. At the right of this arch, slabs and cubes of the marbles and building and ornamental stone of the province were built up to form series of trophies representing the products of its leading quarries. The granites exhibited by the Canadian Granite Company are found in the Thunder Bay and Nipissing districts, quite close to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and are largely used for monumental work. The most beautiful slabs were those of the conglomerated jaspers, deep red in tone with veins of red or green. In the collection were a number of very attractive serpentines, sandstones and limestones. The marbles vary in colour from black to green, gray, pink and white. This exhibit was largely made by the Hungerford Marble Company. The samples were of high structural strength, as shown by special tests, and the quarries from which they come are most advantageously worked, the stratification being almost vertical. A collection of polished cubes from the Nepigon district, north of Lake Superior, showed peculiar richness in banded and clouded colors, and they can be used to good effect for paneling and interior work.

To the left of the main arch the mineral waters, oils and waxes and salts were ranged in a series of pyramids, and formed a particularly striking contrast with the dark ores which form the background of the exhibit. The oil was exhibited by the Imperial Oil Company, the largest producer in the Province. This company commenced operations in 1859, at the very inception of the Canadian oil industry. The principal wells are at Petrolia, but the works extend over an area of 65 acres, and then have pipe lines running to all parts of the oil-producing territory. Although the Canadian crude contains less illuminating oil than the Pennsylvania crude, it is richer in lubricating oils and paraffine. A bust of Sir John MacDonaid made of paraffine wax was exhibited; it was executed by Hamilton McCarthy, of Toronto. The principal oil districts are Petrolia, Oil Springs, Essex and Manitoulin Island, all situated in the counties bordering the St. Clair and Detroit rivers. These counties make Ontario the leading, almost the only, producer of both oil and salt in the Dominion. The salt shown was from Warwick, and was singularly pure, running over 97 per cent chlorid of sodium. The exhibit was made by the Elartoc Salt Works, which works the beds at a depth of 1,000 ft. The mineral waters were from the celebrated Caledonia Springs.

The visitor was confronted, as he entered the main court, by the great nickel exhibit that formed the central feature of the display, as the mining of the metal itself is the most prominent industry in the Province. This exhibit was fully described and illustrated in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* for September 16th, page 289, and the engravings there given show also the general arrangement and appearance of the Ontario Exhibit.

The remainder of the court was filled up with select collections of the exceedingly varied economic minerals of the Province, such for instance as lithographic stone, coal, marl, kaolin, moulding clay, mica, feldspar and gypsum. Graphite occurs in workable quantities in three counties. The asbestos exhibited was of the hornblende type, and is found in the County of Addington as well as in the Ottawa Valley. The crystalline prisms of apatite vary from 1 in. to 1 ft. in length. This material is found in the lower Laurentian rocks of eastern Ontario. Dark green and brown crystals of apatite were shown by Renfrew, Frontenac and Leeds Counties. This phosphate carries from 70 to 90 per cent of phosphate of lime to the ton.

Altogether some 1 557 specimens were catalogued in the entire display, and covered nearly all of the formations and varieties found in the province. As stated by Mr. David Boyle, Superintendent of Mineralogical Exhibit for the province: "The object kept constantly in view was rather to make a good, general, average display, than to bring together a quantity of unusually rich specimens." The Ontario government, by placing its mineral interests at the Exposition in the hands of Commissioner Avey and Superintendent Boyle, fortunately secured two able representatives. Mr. Avey was in charge of all the Ontario exhibits at the Exposition. Mr.

Boyle, who has long been Curator of the Canadian Institute at Toronto, is familiar with the resources of Ontario in minerals, and to his acquaintance with the subject and with Exposition requirements is due the systematic and representative method in which the presentation of the minerals of the province has been carried out. He prepared especially, to accompany the collection and to explain and give it further value, a map of the province 12 by 18 ft., giving the trend and comparative areas of the different geological formations, and indicating the exact localities of the metals and minerals mined. In addition to this there were some very interesting detail maps of special districts, such as the nickel lands of the Nipissing and Algoma districts, the Silver Mountain mining district, Thunder Bay and the mining regions of Lake Superior.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the space of British Columbia there was as a central trophy a pyramid of gilded bricks. This showed in a comprehensive and interesting manner the output of this gold producing region. A small card label showed that it represented the \$53,512,051 mined in that province since 1858. The ores exhibited were mostly of auriferous quartz, very rich in appearance and said to be easily worked. A case containing specimens of placer gold was shown from the Cariboo, Omineca and Kootenay districts.

The collection of nuggets was valued at over \$4,000. A quantity of pure gold was shown side by side with a pan of dust as adulterated by the Chinese. Some of the creeks in this district yielded at an early date as high as \$1,000 to the foot, and the loose gravel of the glacial period, denuded from bordering mountains, average as high as \$200 to the running foot. British Columbia is pre-eminently the gold country of Canada, and the exhibit was calculated to make this fact conspicuous.

The history of gold prospecting in British Columbia is exceedingly interesting, and can be found summed up with conciseness and unusual interest in the excellent treatises of Dr. G. M. Dawson on the "Mineral Wealth of British Columbia." It was in 1857 that fine gold was discovered along the lower reaches of the Fraser River by prospectors from the States. The coarser gold constantly found further up stream led to the opening up of the famous Cariboo country, 400 miles inland, and this district is by far the richest of all Fraser mining districts. Although continually worked, the river beds of the Cariboo district still produced in 1892 about \$200,000 worth of the yellow metal; while the district to the north, as far up as Alaska, is believed to be auriferous. The banner producing region of British Columbia at the present time is found in the extreme southeast corner of the province, and is called the Kootenay district; the greatest discoveries in this region were in the years 1891 and 1892. Nearly all the silver-lead ores exhibited in the British Columbia court were these mined in this region. Rich oxides and carbonates of copper were also displayed, and came from a portion of the district where the mineral belt seems to be a continuation of the famous copper districts of Montana. The great bulk of the ores in this district are transported to the Montana smelters, and in 1893 over 1,000 tons, valued at \$250,000, were brought down to the warehouses to await shipment in the spring. Native smelters have not been developed to any great extent, but one has recently been established at Golden, on the Columbia River, and draws its custom from the mineral regions in that vicinity.

Two monuments of coal at the main entrance to the court, called attention to the products of the Vancouver Island coal measures. The mines of this island furnish one-third of the supply for San Francisco, the rest being exported to Japan and various naval coaling stations, or utilized in home markets.

(To be Continued.)

THE GRIPPE EPIDEMIC.

A SCOURGE MORE TO BE DREADED THAN CHOLERA.

Medical Science Powerless to Prevent its Spread—It is Again Sweeping Over Canada with Great Severity—How its Evil Effects Can Best be Counteracted—Only Prompt Measures Can Ensure Safety.

It is stated on high medical authority that an epidemic of la grippe is more to be feared than an outbreak of cholera. The latter disease can be controlled, and where sanitary precautions are observed the danger can be reduced to the minimum. But not so with la grippe. Medical science has not yet fathomed its mysteries, and is powerless to prevent its spread. Three years ago an epidemic of la grippe swept over this country, leaving death and shattered constitutions in its wake, and now once more it has appeared in epidemic form, not so severe, perhaps, as on the former occasion, but with sufficient violence to cause grave alarm, and to warn the prudent to take prompt measures to resist its inroads.

When, a few months ago, it was

announced that cholera had broken out in Grimsby, one of England's important seaports, it was feared that it would reach this continent, yet this once dreaded scourge was checked and exterminated with a loss of not more than half a dozen lives. That la grippe is more to be dreaded than cholera is shown by the fact that in London last week upwards of an hundred deaths were due to this trouble, and medical science is powerless to prevent its spread, and can do nothing more than relieve those stricken with the disease. At the present moment thousands of Canadians are suffering from la grippe, and the misery it is causing is difficult to estimate. Even when the immediate symptoms of the disease disappear it too frequently leaves even the most robust constitution shattered. The after effects of la grippe are perhaps more dangerous than the disease itself, and assume many forms, such as extreme nervousness, distressing headaches, pains in the back, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, shortness of breath on slight exertion, swelling of the limbs, an indisposition to exertion, a feeling of constant tiredness, partial paralysis and many other distressing symptoms.

In removing the after effects of la grippe, or for fortifying the system to withstand its shock, no remedy has met with as great success as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They rebuild the blood, restore shattered nerves, and place the sufferer in a condition of sound health. In proof of these statements we reproduce a few letters speaking in the strongest and most positive terms as to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of la grippe or influenza.

Mr. George Rose, Redneraville, Ont., says:—"I am well to-day and do not hesitate giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the credit of saving my life. I had three attacks of la grippe and was so reduced in flesh and strength I could hardly stand alone. I had no appetite. I could not sleep because my legs and feet became badly swollen and cramped. The pain was at times so violent that I could not refrain from screaming, and I would tumble about in bed and long for day to come. If I attempted to get up and walk I was apt to fall from dizziness. I took medicine from the doctor, but it did not help me, and I was so discouraged I did not think I could live more than a few months, when one day I read in the paper of the cure of a man whose symptoms were like mine. I sent for a box of Pink Pills, and by the time it was gone there was an improvement. I continued the use of the pills, and found that I could now get a good night's sleep, and the cramps and pains which had formerly made my life miserable, had disappeared, and I felt better than I had in four years. I know that it was Pink Pills that brought about the change, because I was taking nothing else. I have taken in all seven boxes, and I feel as good now as I did at forty years of age."

Capt. James McKay, Tiverton, N. S., says:—"I had la grippe about three years ago and that tied me up pretty well. I wasn't fit to take charge of a ship, so sailed south as far as Milk River, Jamaica, as nurse for an invalid gentleman. The weather was simply melting, and I used to lie on the deck at night, and in my weakened condition got some sort of fever. When I reached home I was completely used up and continued to get worse until I could hardly move about. At times my limbs would become numb with a tingling sensation as though a thousand needles were being stuck into me. Then my eyesight began to fail. It was difficult for me to distinguish persons at a distance. My face became swollen and drawn, and my eyes almost closed. The doctors could do nothing for me. I suffered terribly, was only a burden to my friends and actually longed for death, which all thought was in store for me. At this time the statement of a man down in Cape Breton came to my notice. He attributed his cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I thought there might be a chance for me. I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and soon found that they were helping me, and their continued use put me on my feet again, and I went to work after months of enforced idleness, to the great astonishment of my acquaintances, who never expected to see me around again. I feel it my duty to advise the use of Pink Pills to people who are run down or suffer from the effects of any chronic ailment. They saved my life, and you may be sure I am grateful."

John W. Boothe, Newcombe Mills, Ont., says:—"Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for the great good I have received from the use of your Pink Pills. I had my full share of la grippe, and it left me in a weak and debilitated condition. My nerves were unstrung and I was unable to hold anything, such as a saucer of tea in my hands without spilling it. I had terrible pains in my head and stomach, and although I consulted a good physician I derived no benefit. I made up my mind to use your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I now look upon the decision as an inspiration, so great is the benefit I have derived from the use of this marvelous remedy. My pains have vanished, my nerves are strengthened, and I am feeling better than I have done before in years."

Mr. W. A. Marshall, principal of the Clementsport, N. S., Academy, says:—"I had a bad attack of la grippe which left me weak, nervous and badly used up. I suffered almost continually with terrible headaches, backache and pains through the body. I tried many remedies without receiving any benefit until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the use of seven boxes has made me feel like a new man, as I am now as strong as I was before my sickness. I can heartily recommend them to others so afflicted."

Mr. B. Crouter, Warkworth, Ont., brother of Rev. Darius Crouter, who some years ago represented East Northumberland in the House of Commons, says:—"Two years ago I had an attack of la grippe which nearly cost me my life. My legs and feet were continually cold and cramped, and I could get little or no sleep at night and you can understand what a burden life was to me. One day I read of a remarkable cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I made up my mind to give them a trial. When I began using the Pink Pills there was such a numbness in my feet that I could not feel the floor when I stepped on it. As I continued the use of the pills this disappeared; the feeling returned to my limbs, the cramps left me, I felt as though new blood were coursing through my veins, and I can now go to bed and sleep soundly all night. When I get up in the morning instead of feeling tired and depressed, I feel thoroughly refreshed, and all this wonderful change is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I believe Pink Pills have no equal for building up the blood, and I strongly recommend them to all sufferers, or to any who wish to fortify the system against disease."

Scores of other equally strong recommendations might be quoted, but the above will suffice to prove the undoubted efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in removing all the evil effects of la grippe or influenza, and those who have in any degree suffered from this dangerous malady should lose no time in fortifying the system by the judicious use of Pink Pills. They are the only remedy that strike at the root of the trouble and thoroughly eradicate its bad effects. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and do not be persuaded to try something else. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

CITY CHIMES.

NEW YEAR'S CAROL.

The glad New Year is almost here,
When better things we always seek,
When vows we make, resolves we take,
And keep them all—about a week

A RETROSPECT.—Christmas is over, but yet the goodwill of the season is abounding, still good wishes go out from friend to friend, and "A Happy New Year" is sounding on the air. To my readers one and all a very happy New Year, with but shadow enough to temper the sun of prosperity.

The year 1893 closes in many parts of the world on scenes of deep distress, and will be noted for widespread financial disaster and business depression, with the consequent poverty and discontent. In Halifax we have much to be thankful for. Times have been hard, but not painfully so, and while our city has many people who lack the necessities of existence, and not a few who find their lot bare of the comforts and luxuries of life, yet no case of distress brought to the notice of the good people to whom fortune has been more kind has gone uncared for. Our city has been visited with no disastrous storms, earthquakes or like calamities. No visitation of disease has swept over our citizens.

Truly we have much to be grateful for and reason to look hopefully towards the year upon whose threshold we are standing.

HOW CHRISTMAS WAS SPENT.—Generally in family reunion and merry-making. In the morning services were held in several city churches which were beautifully and suitably decorated for the occasion. In the afternoon and evening the rink and the Lyceum Theatre were both largely patronized, while the small boys found delight in trying their new skates and sleds on the ponds and lakes in and about the city. The weather was not very pleasant, and the fine snow and later on the rain made home gatherings more popular than outside entertainment.

THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS.—Christmas was a genuinely happy day for the pupils of the School for the Blind and of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, where the boys and girls who spent the day at these schools were bountifully feasted and received many tokens of kindness and goodwill.

THE TOILERS OF THE DEEP IN HALIFAX.—Christmas Eve 1893 will long hold a bright place in the memories of the 400 mariners who partook of the hospitality of the ladies of the Seamen's Friend Society at the Sailor's Home. An excellent entertainment was provided, and the sailor's enjoyment of the programme was very evident.

SOWING SEEDS OF KINDNESS.—A very pleasing custom has grown up in the public schools of Halifax, of which every philanthropist will rejoice to take cognizance. At Christmas-tide the children are encouraged to show their sympathy for the poor in a practical manner, and as a result generous contributions of vegetables, fruit, etc., are yearly made to the various charitable organizations of the city for distribution among the unfortunate class of people to whom Christmas brings little cheer. This season the pupils of Morris Street, Alexandra, Albion Street, LeMarchant and Tower Road schools, and perhaps some others as well, have contributed to the enjoyment and gratification of a goodly number of the poor families in our midst, and I have no doubt enjoyed their own Christmas festivities more for their good deeds. The spirit thus engendered in the hearts of the boys and girls of to-day will surely bring forth good fruit in the years to come.

THE DOERING-BRAUER CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.—An audience which filled St. Luke's Hall on Tuesday evening enjoyed an excellent programme rendered by the staff and pupils of the Doering-Brauer Conservatory. The first number, a Christmas chorus, was exceedingly pretty. The costumes of the small girls, veritable little angels with wings, who took part in this chorus were very effective, and the sweet young voices blended admirably with those of the other singers. The overture arranged for two pianos, played by Herr Ernst Doering and Frau Doering-Brauer was a finished performance, and delighted the audience. Herr Karl Doering's songs were gems. His magnificent voice, strong and most melodious, gives him first place among the singers who have favored Halifax. The octette of cellists rendered number four of the programme with wonderful efficiency, the time being so perfect and the rich chords blending so harmoniously that it was hard to realize that the exquisite music was proceeding from more than two or three instruments. The performers certainly did themselves and their master credit. Herr Ernst Doering's cello solo was as near perfection as is possible in the musical world. The closing number, a Christmas cantata, was very pleasing. Miss Edon made her debut as a soloist and sang very sweetly. Mrs. Payzant and Miss Doyle rendered the duett most acceptably, and the chorus did good work. The old, old story of the birth of the Christ Child, read by Frau Doering from the gospel of St. Matthew, was fittingly introduced in this piece which closed a thoroughly enjoyable evening. The decorations were very tastefully arranged, the Christmas tree being a pleasing feature. The stage was taxed to its utmost capacity by the number of performers assembled thereon, and the size of the conservatory now calls for a larger platform.

To the energetic promoters of this institution congratulations are tendered on the success of their Christmas festival, with best wishes for their success in the year to come.

For internal cramps and external chills, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment excels anything in use.

A GOOD TIME COMING.—Theatre goers will note with interest the following item:—"The Adams Comic Opera Company, with a repertoire of eighteen operas, want dates at the Academy for a few weeks' season."

NEW YEAR'S ENTERTAINMENT.—The performance of the military drama, "Not Guilty," to be given at the Academy of Music on Monday evening promises to be well put on, and will doubtless draw a large audience.

QUESTIONS OF THE TIMES.—Did you have a Merrie Krismas?
Did you remember the poor and sorrowful?
Did you find the very things you wanted in your Christmas stocking?
Did you prove the truth of the Good Book in asserting that it is more blessed to give than to receive?
Is your heart as light as your purse as a result of your generosity?
Are you making good resolutions for the New Year?
Can you keep your resolves without fracture for two or three months?
Are you going to determine to begin '94 with a clear conscience and a pure heart?
Are you letting all unkind and unforgiving thoughts go with the old year?
Have you paid your subscription to THE CRITIC?
Is your answer to my queries in the affirmative—If not, why not!
CHIPS.

THE OLD-FASHIONED GIRLS WANTED.

There is something that is getting to be awful scarce in this world. Shall I tell you what it is? It is girls. That is what is missing out of the content, breathing, living world just now. We have lots of young ladies and lots of society misses, but the sweet, old-fashioned girls of ever so long ago are vanished with the poke bonnets and the cinnamon cookies.

Let me enumerate a few of the kind of girls that are wanted. In the first place we want home girls—girls who are their mother's right hand girls who can cuddle the little ones next best to mama, and smooth out the tangles in the domestic skein when things get twisted; girls whom father takes comfort in for something better than beauty; and the big brothers are proud of for something that outranks the ability to dance or shine in society. Next, we want girls of sense—girls who have a standard of their own regardless of conventionalities, and are independent enough to live up to it; girls who simply won't wear a trailing dress on the street to gather up microbes and all sorts of defilement; girls who won't wear a high hat to a theatre, or lacera their feet and endanger their health with high heels and corsets; girls who will wear what is pretty and becoming, and snap their fingers at the dictates of fashion when fashion is silly. And we want good girls—girls who are sweet, right straight out from the heart to the lips; innocent and pure and simple girls, with less knowledge of sin and duplicity and evil-doing at twenty than the pert little school girl of ten years all too often has; girls who say their prayers and read their Bibles and love God and keep His commandments. We want those girls "awful bad!"

And we want careful girls and prudent girls, who think enough of the generous father who toils to maintain them in comfort, and the gentle mother who denies herself much that they may have so many pretty things, to count the cost and draw the line between the essentials and non-essentials: girls who try to save and not spend; girls who are unselfish and eager to be a joy and a comfort in the home rather an expensive and a useless burden. We want girls with hearts—girls who are full of tenderness and sympathy, with tears that flow for other people's ills, and smiles that light outward their own beautiful thoughts. We have lots of clever girls, and brilliant girls and witty girls. Give us a consignment of jolly girls, warm hearted and impulsive girls; kind and entertaining to their own folks, and with little desire to shine in the gaudy world.

With a few such girls scattered around, life would freshen up for all of us, as the weather does under the spell of summer showers. Speed the day when this sort of girls fill the world once more, overrunning the spaces where God puts them as climbing roses do when they break through the trellis to glimmer and glint above the common highway, a blessing and a boon to all who pass them by.—*Scottish American.*

JUSTICE.

Dr. Frances Parkman, the late historian, had a strict idea of justice. A friend met him one day walking along the street leading a street-boy with either hand. "What in the world are you doing, Parkman?" asked the friend. "I found that Johnnie here had eaten all the apple instead of dividing with his little brother. I am going to buy another for the younger boy, and make Johnnie watch him while he eats it."—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

A CURIOUS JAPANESE CEREMONY.

It is "after night-fall on the last night of the old year" that a curious ceremony called oni horai or "devil expulsion," is performed. The head of the family with a box of roasted beans goes into every room in the house, and scattering the beans about the room and into every corner cries out: "Faku wa achi, oni wa soto"—"Happiness within, the devil without." On that night no one is supposed to sleep, but if one should for any reason go to sleep one must certainly wake at about 4 o'clock. New Year's Day, which is "the day of the three beginnings—of a day, a month and a year."

Assimilable Phosphorus is the brain and nerve food, par excellence. One bottle Pottner's Emulsion contains more of this invaluable element than a gallon of the most vaulted stimulants, Liquid Beefs, etc., of the day.