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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

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HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY 2, 1891.

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## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The close of 1890 has brought us to the close of the ninth decade of the nineteenth century, and while this decade has been marked by its distinctive events the pages of history will not, like previous decades, be stained with the blood of some great war. The world has witnessed many changes. Great statesmen have fallen before the march of time, death and disaster have done a full share of their ghastly work, nations as well as individuals have had a time for joy and a time for sadness, but taken all in all the human beings upon this globe are better off to-day than they were a decade since. History will credit this decade with great improvements in the application of electricity, and Stanley will receive due recognition, but the decade will be debited with narrowness upon the part of statesmen, land hunger upon the part of nations and greed for gold upon the part of individuals.

The loss of the *Serpent*, to which we have referred before, was decided by the court of inquiry into the disaster to be due to an error in judgment on the part of the navigating officer, who did not shape the course sufficiently far to the westward. This, while not calculated to adorn a tale, points a moral, and that is, none but men of ability, and possessing a thorough training to fit them for their duties, should be placed in a position of responsibility such as that of navigating officer of a large ship. The trouble is that the education of midshipmen is too general. They are not taught any particular branch as a specialty, but are instructed in practical mechanics, navigation, gunnery, torpedo practice and tactics, and when they are promoted they are placed in charge of some special department for a time. This is manifestly a rather dangerous method, and in spite of the protecting cherub, who sits up aloft to look after the life of poor Jack, an incompetent man in charge will send every one to Davy Jones' Locker with little warning. An engineer, for instance, is educated for his especial department, and a very important one it is. But so is navigation, and it appears to us that some safeguard should be placed upon the lives of our sailors in this matter. An error in judgment! This is what sent the two hundred and seventy-three men of the *Serpent* to a watery grave. It is often what causes disasters, not only at sea, but on land. This finding should be a warning to all who have the working of ships, trains and machinery of all kinds under their charge to make sure they know their business and to be ever on the alert when on duty.

We have now entered upon the first year of the last decade of the nineteenth century. Many people are under the impression that the year just closed was a part of it, but that is a mistake. The first century was not complete until the end of the year one hundred, and consequently the nineteenth century cannot be completed until the end of the year 1900, which makes this year, 1891, the first year of the tenth decade. To those who have been thinking that 1890 began the tenth decade, this way of looking at it may be puzzling at first, but when once thought out it appears very simple.

The German Emperor has not yet ceased to spring surprises upon the world. He is now contemplating a visit to Paris. The Emperor will travel incognito, and will not take up his residence at the German embassy. After leaving Paris he will proceed to Cannes and San Remo. Although a good many years have elapsed since Germany humiliated France, the feeling in the latter country is still a sore one, and if the Emperor William does not hear a few things that will hurt his feelings during his sojourn in the gay capital it will be surprising. The subject of the contemplated visit was discussed between Von Caprivi and M. Herbatt, the French Ambassador at Berlin, and was eventually referred to M. Ribot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was subsequently discussed in the French Cabinet, with M. de Freycinet presiding.

A new delusion has taken hold of the hostile Indians in South Dakota. They say that the ghost of Sitting Bull has appeared to a band of Upper Bad River Indians. The apparition is said to have appeared on the top of a bluff. It waved its arms as if motioning the Indians to follow, and then, with the speed of a bird, glided from hilltop to hilltop, finally disappearing in the B-d Lands. The interpretation given to this is that Sitting Bull is to return as the promised Messiah, and that his spirit is beckoning them to join his followers and avenge his death. As a consequence the ghost dances are being started afresh in that region. It is suggested, and the cold-blooded cruelty of this is astounding, that the proper way to dispose of the bad Indians is to let them all get into the Bad Lands and then surround them with troops and shell them. The shells can be sent fifteen or twenty miles, and when one alights in a hostile camp in some remote neck of the woods, blowing up the whole place, a reign of terror would be instituted, and the hostiles would be glad to flee to the agency for safety. No one but a heartlessly cruel person could have made that suggestion.

In looking back over the events of the past year we can see much that we would have had otherwise if we had possessed the experience necessary to direct us. While we regret our mistakes and short-comings, we feel that there is no use in mourning over them. The man who never makes a mistake is the man who never makes anything, and perhaps if we look at them in the right spirit we may find the experience gained of great use in the future. Great men make great mistakes, and surely those in humbler walks of life cannot expect to be exempt from a very common misfortune. In whatever sphere we move, in our private or personal affairs, or in our business life, look where we will, there we can see on the scroll of the past mistakes all along the way, mistakes that are calculated to keep us humble and make us remember that after all we are but dust. It is our duty to look forward and press forward in the march of life with a cheerful spirit, bearing what troubles may fall to our lot. For the highest of all, ourselves and our broad Dominion, let us press onward, trusting that this decade may not close and launch us into a new century without great progress being made.

In our last issue we mentioned *The Young Canadian*, recommending it as a paper promising to breathe a patriotic spirit which would be beneficial to our young people. We had only seen the sample copy of this paper and read its aims and reasons for being, which are all that can be desired. We should have, however, subjected it to a closer examination. The way in which Nova Scotia is represented upon the title page is, to put it mildly, a great mistake. A toboggan drawn by dogs is an equipage that we are accustomed to connect with an Arctic climate, and it is a libel upon our fair Province with all its varied resources and industries to have such a picture used in this connection. We noticed this thing after our last week's paragraph was in type and intended then to refer to it again. Since then we have received letters from subscribers stating that the title page in question has given such offence that no one will subscribe to the paper. It is unfortunate for the promoters of *The Young Canadian* that they have made such a mistake. The sooner it is remedied the better. And it must be remedied if it is to find favor in Nova Scotia. We say nothing about the other provinces of the Dominion. If they do not like their pictures they must speak for themselves. If *The Young Canadian* will change its outside apparel and give the youth of Canada good, wholesome patriotic reading matter it will doubtless not live in vain.

A new monthly journal of Religion, Patriotism, Science and Literature has made its appearance with the new year. It is called *Canada*, and is edited by Matthew Ritchie Knight at Benton, New Brunswick.

It is stated that the German Government refuses to undertake the manufacture of Dr. Koch's lymph, and that in consequence of this the doctor is obliged to give all his time to preparing it. The investigations which the distinguished man was making into the nature of the diphtheria microbe have on this account to be abandoned for the present, which is unfortunate. It is a pity to retard progress in any such way, and although the German Government has doubtless good reasons for its action or inaction in this matter, it seems from our distant point of view as if something might be done to relieve Dr. Koch of the work of preparing his lymph and give him time for further research. That medical science is making greater progress just now than at any other time since Esculapius, is beginning to dawn upon the world. The principal aid to this advancement is the microscope, one of those magic glasses which the inventor has brought to the assistance of the medical scientist.

Mr. Sanders' report as to the egg trade with Great Britain is that the market is almost unlimited, and Liverpool is the best distributing point for them as well as poultry. Nearly all the eggs placed on the British market from European countries were packed in long straw, usually bright and clean, but in a few instances not so. Mr. Sanders' own opinion is in favor of packing in clean cut straw, and he intends using it in future shipments. The eggs should be packed in cases large enough to contain 12 long hundreds—that is 120 dozen. This size of packages necessitates their being handled by two men, and the experience of European shippers shows that there is much smaller percentage of breakage than if packed in cases that can be handled by one man. These cases should have a central divisional board, so that they may be sawn in two when required for the retail trade. The usual commission for selling is five per cent, although some houses are willing to sell for three per cent.

That little spot of European territory, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, with its area of nine hundred and ninety nine square miles, is a point where some of the most explosive elements of European politics are stored. It lies just east of Belgium, and north of Alsace Lorraine. Germany wants it, and France wants it. Either will fight rather than let the other take it. The Franco-Prussian war of 1870 was almost precipitated in 1867, because Prussia refused to allow France to purchase the Grand Duchy from the King of Holland, and also refused to withdraw her own troops from the capital. This latter step, however, Prussia at last consented to take, and war was averted for three years longer. The Grand Duchy was held by the throne of Holland until the death of the late king, but owing to the Salic law being in force there, Luxemburg has now become a separate State under the Sovereignty of the Duke of Nassau, and both nations are gazing with veiled desire upon the little State, which sits quietly enough, as it were, between His Satanic Majesty and the deep sea.

We are apt to think of Mohammedanism as a dying religion, just as Turkey seems to be, and probably is, a dying power in Europe; but from a various quarters come reports that would indicate the near approach of a Mohammedan revival. Proselytizing and the sword are the very life of the creed of Islam, and if it be true that the creed of Islam is doomed, as a faith that is not in harmony with modern civilization, we may expect the expiring flicker to be something very like a conflagration. The Mohammedan population move easily and unitedly when once fired with a religious impulse. Their fatalism and fanaticism, combined with their undoubted fighting prowess, might enable them to make sad work of the calculations of European statesmen. It is not possible Mohammedanism can ever again reduce European affairs to the chaos of the ninth and fifteenth centuries. But when we consider that the Indian mutiny of 1857, the Syrian massacres of 1860, and the Soudan wars of our own day, all trace their origin to Moslem influence, we begin to realize the immunity of the forces that are smouldering in the one hundred and eighty millions of Mohammedan hearts. It is worthy of note that in Constantinople, where the rulers are awaking to a sense that the Koran and the Crescent rise and fall together, they are placing new and severe restrictions on missionary work, and inaugurating public schools, and even girls' schools, for the grounding of Mohammedan youth in the proper combination of Islam and patriotism. At the same time, veritable "revivals" are being held by ecstatic dervishes in all the chief cities of Turkey. When the torch of religious zeal is relighted in Islam, it is safe to predict that the flames will run far.

*Commercial Bulletin* No. 2 from the Department of Finance gives the results of the inquiries instituted by the Canadian Government into the prospects of an egg and poultry trade between Canada and Great Britain. Mr. John Sanders, who was sent to England to find out about the business, reported that after a thorough and careful inquiry he has come to the conclusion that a large and profitable trade in poultry can be established and carried on between Canada and England. We have not space to give the report entire, but he states that Messrs. Nelson & Sons, of Liverpool, who have nearly 500 licensed meat stalls in connection with their business in various parts of England, besides a very extensive refrigerator store in Liverpool, offered to take all Canadian goods that may be shipped to them, and place them upon the market at the usual trade commission of 5 per cent, and they also offered—and this is a privilege of importance—to give Canadian shippers free of charge the use of their cold storage (which is capable of accommodating the whole Canadian product) for the safe-keep-

ing of any goods that might not be sold immediately upon arrival, in consequence of dull markets, unfavorable weather, or any other circumstance. This firm has not hitherto been in the poultry trade, and consequently has no trade prejudices to overcome. The directions for preparing poultry for market in England are as follows:—Both turkeys and geese must, before being killed, be starved 24 hours, or at least until the crop is entirely empty. Turkeys should be bled in the neck, and the head and feathers left on and entrails undrawn. Geese should be bled in the same manner, but the feathers should be picked off, excepting those on the wings, leaving the down on the body and the entrails in. Geese must not be scalded, but simply rough plucked. All poultry should be killed the day before delivery to the Canadian purchaser, so that the animal heat may be completely gone. Fowls should be packed in cases, each of which should contain not more than 200 pounds weight, say eighteen or twenty fowls. Each package should be marked with the number of birds, the weight of the package, and whether it contains cocks or hens.

A portion of the Report on Sanitary Measures in India in 1888-9 relates the progress which has been made in the education of natives of India as members of the medical profession; and it is especially gratifying to learn that a considerable number of native women have been among the successful students. Perhaps no greater blessing has been derived by India from the British Raj than this of female medical education. The native women, both Hindu and Mohometan, shut up in zenanas as they are, where no male stranger is ever allowed, had, in cases of sickness, previous to the advent of the lady doctors, to rely entirely upon the crude notions of the women of the harem. How crude these notions are likely to be we may judge from the ideas of the white-witches of England or from those of the later "ould women" of Ireland, among whom a favorite remedy for fever was to place the patient with his head down towards a blazing turf fire, at the same time giving him copious libations of whiskey to drive the "coul" from his heart. Although it is more than probable that the chief medical teachers of Indian women must for some time be derived from Great Britain, yet it is none the less pleasing that the great national want which Lady Dufferein labored so hard to supply, should now be in course of being supplied by the Hindu and Mohammedan women themselves. At the close of the session of 1888-9 there were twenty-four female students (out of 227) at the Calcutta Medical School, fourteen at the Campbell Medical School, and five at the Cuttack Medical School. At Agra, during the year, seven girls received their diplomas and licenses to practice, and the examination lists showed that the female students obtained quite as good marks as the young men. At the Lahore Medical College there were nineteen female students out of 254. At the Madras Medical College there were thirty-nine female students out of 344, and one of the former proceeded to the degree of M. B., being the first lady who has taken that degree at the Madras University. There were also female students at the Grant Medical College of Bombay, and at the Government Medical Schools at Poonah, Ahmedabad, and Hyderabad. The impulse which has been given to female medical education is therefore widely extended, and it is to be hoped that the entrance of medical science into the zenana will, before long, pave the way for social reforms of the first importance.

General Booth's scheme for the relief and ultimate salvation of the "submerged tenth" of "Darkest England" has come in for unqualified condemnation from Professor Huxley. This gentleman recently set forth his objections to it in the *Times*, where Mr. C. S. Lock, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, also let loose the dogs of war on the scheme. Professor Huxley, as might be supposed, turns his forces on the religious aspect of the proposed method of raising the debased classes. He scorns "Corybantic Christianity" more probably than any other variety, and consequently as General Booth's scheme naturally leads up to that form of religion in which he himself believes Professor Huxley directs his opposition in that direction. Those among us who do not think with Professor Huxley would be glad to see the results General Booth is striving for, even if "Corybantic Christianity" should accompany and flow from them. As for John Lock, he tries to knock the bottom out of the whole affair. He complains that Mr. Booth withholds nearly all the data required to form a judgment upon his scheme. It is (he says in effect) a prospectus without any figures. But, passing over that point, he shows that the scheme is so far consistent in itself that, if any one part is destroyed, the whole is made valueless. Now, the scheme has three parts. (1) The Shelter and City Colony or Workshop. (2) The Farm Colony. (3) The Colony Oversea. His attack is chiefly directed against No. 1, and he urges that if you admit all comers without any test, and give paid work, which is not deterrent, you will have to provide for an unlimited number of applicants. Nay, more, that you will manufacture your paupers. The man who gets good wages, as a house-painter, say, throughout five months, will spend his money as he earns it, because he will know that a tolerable refuge is waiting for him in the winter. He will avail himself of No. 1 without intending to pass on to No. 2, or No. 3. Mr. Lock adds that there are already as many shelters as are wanted, though they would do more good (or less harm) if the different bodies which support them would work in concert instead of in a separation which is almost competition. And as to No. 3, the over-sea colony, it is pretty clear that for persons fit to emigrate there are facilities already provided. Mr. Lock's criticism is by far the more deadly of the two, but as the scheme has received not only the approbation of many men of wisdom and insight, but has moved them to contribute largely towards the funds, it is by no means likely that it will suffer defeat from this cause. It is, at any rate, a better worked out plan for alleviation than any that has so far appeared.

## CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

## A RHAPSODY IN TWO RHAPS.

I.

I love you! she said,  
By the flash of her eye,  
By her smile, modest, shy,  
By the brow that would flush,  
By the cheeks that would blush:  
By her hot lips apart,  
As close to her heart  
She drew him, he knew,  
(And was thrilled through and through.)  
That she meant what she said.

II.

And he? Did he pale  
At her forward confession,  
Which, void of discretion,  
The sweet, lovely maid  
In her ardor betrayed?  
Did he kiss that fair brow,  
And eternally vow  
By the heavens above  
To deserve that pure love  
Till had flown life's last spark?  
No he gave a light bark  
And then wagged his tail!

## SUPPOSING.

Supposing the grass should forget to grow,  
And the way-side rose should forget to blow,  
Because they were tired and lazy:  
Supposing potatoes were able to talk:  
Supposing that pumpkins were able to walk:  
Wouldn't the world seem crazy?  
Supposing that strawberries ripened on trees,  
And robins and thrushes swam in the seas,  
While mackerel flew in the air:  
Supposing the stars in the meadows grew,  
And the sky was green and the leaves were blue.  
What a topsy-turvy affair!

Charlotte (who lisps, overhears Uncle James speaking of "Santa Claus" being a myth)—"Why, I thought he was a *Mithler*."

He—"The sound of your voice reminds me of the music of a brook." She (flattered)—"Indeed!" He—"Yes. You see it rolls on forever."

He (within the pearly gates)—"I know you would come to me, my own, my beloved." She (just arrived)—"Yes, darling. Er—how does my crown become me?"

"My wife is practicing with dumb-bells," proudly exclaimed a would-be athlete. "Do you find them any softer than flat irons?" queried a wag who overheard the remark.

Applying the Koch Cure.—Mrs. Nextdoor—Where's your husband? Mrs. Athome—Down cellar, inoculating the gas metre. He says its consumption of gas is something awful.

His Choice.—Proud Father (showing off his boy before company)—"My son, which would you rather be, Shakespeare or Edison?" Little Son (after meditation)—"I'd rather be Edison." "Why?" "Cause he ain't dead."

Dangers of the Tunnel.—Without a moment's warning the train plunged into a tunnel. "Were you alarmed, dearest?" enquired Mr. Malone after the train had emerged into daylight again. "N-not much, Eulet," answered the blushing bride. "If I had not been afraid this tunnel was a short one, Glycerine," he whispered, "I should have taken advantage of the darkness and kissed you, my love." "Didn't you kiss me, dear?" exclaimed the wondering bride. "Somebody did half a dozen times."

In the midst of a crowd slowly making their way into a theatre a corpulent gentleman who was closely following a pretty girl amused himself by certain tender squeezes and amatory whispers, which at length so annoyed the fair one that, turning her head as far as she could, she exclaimed with great sharpness of tone: "I wish you would leave me alone, sir." "Very well, my dear," said her plump admirer, "but pry don't eat me." "You are in no danger," replied the nymph, "I am a Jewess."

During his visit to Ireland Eugene Field did not kiss the Blarney stone but he secured what he declares is a chip of it. He says; "I had a hard time getting this chip. I told a friend of mine who was travelling in Ireland that I wanted a chip. You see the Blarney stone is on the outside of the wall to Blarney castle, and to kiss it you have to walk along a ledge and stoop over it while some one holds you. Well, my friend went out with a hammer and while his friend held him he chipped off pieces. But all the pieces dropped before he could catch them. So they had a consultation and then took an umbrella out with them, and then opened the umbrella and caught a chip or two in it."

Takes 1000 people to buy Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, at 50 cents a bottle, to make up \$500. One failure to cure would take the profit from 4000 sales. Its makers profess to cure "cold in the head," and even chronic catarrh, and if they fail they pay \$500 for their over-confidence.

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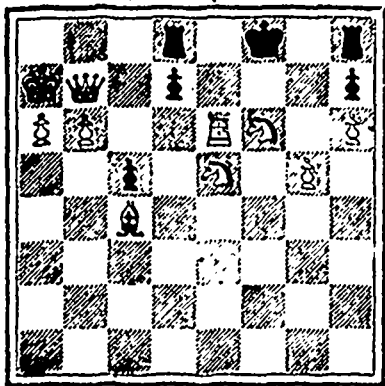


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CHESSE.

Solution of Problem No. 49—R to B7. Solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM No. 50.  
By J. LaMothe.  
BLACK 6 pieces



WHITE 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME NO. 51.

THE MANCHESTER CONGRESS.

WHITE. BLACK.

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| Mr Blackburne.   | Mr. Bird.     |
| 1 P to Q4        | P to K B4     |
| 2 P to K Kt3     | Kt to K B3    |
| 3 B to Kt2       | P to K3       |
| 4 Kt to K R3     | P to Q4       |
| 5 Castles        | B to K2       |
| 6 Kt to Q2       | Castles       |
| 7 P to Q B3      | Q to K1       |
| 8 R to K1        | P to B4       |
| 9 P to K3        | Kt to B3      |
| 10 P to K B3     | P to Q Kt3    |
| 11 Kt to B2      | B to Kt2      |
| 12 Kt to Kt3     | Kt to Q1      |
| 13 P takes P     | P takes P     |
| 14 P to K4       | B P takes P   |
| 15 P takes P     | R to B1       |
| 16 P takes P     | B takes P     |
| 17 B takes B     | Kt takes B    |
| 18 Kt to Q2      | Q to B2       |
| 19 Q Kt to K4    | Kt to Kt2     |
| 20 Kt to Q3      | P to B5       |
| 21 Kt to B4      | Kt to B4      |
| 22 Q Kt takes Kt | B takes Kt ch |
| 23 K to Kt2      | Q to Kt2      |
| 24 K to R3       | R to K B3     |
| 25 R to K5       | R to Q1       |
| 26 Kt takes Kt   | R takes Kt    |
| 27 R takes R     | P takes R     |
| 28 B to B4       | B to Q3       |
| 29 B to K3       | Q to K B2     |
| 30 K to Kt2      | Q to K3       |
| 31 Q to Q4       | Q to B4       |
| 32 R to Q1       | Q to B6 ch    |
| 33 K to Kt1      | B to B4       |
| 34 Q takes P ch  | Q takes Q     |
| 35 R takes Q     | B takes B ch  |
| 36 K to Kt2      | R to B7 ch    |
| 37 K to R3       | R takes Kt P  |
| 38 R to Q8 ch    | K to B2       |
| 39 R to Q7 ch    | K to B3       |
| 40 R to Q B7     | B to Kt3      |
| 41 R takes B P   | R takes Q R P |
| 42 R to B4 ch    | K to K3       |
| 43 R to K4 ch    | K to Q3       |
| 44 K to K4       | R takes P     |
| 45 P to B4       | P to Q R4     |
| 46 R to K1       | B to Q5       |

And Black wins.

The Guicco Piano (says the Boston Herald to a correspondent) was for many years held to be a sound opening. But the fact that White's QP after P to Q4, P takes P; is in the air, i.e. unsupported by another Pawn, constitutes a strategical defect, which Black is eventually enabled to profit by. This weakness was first pointed out by the famous German analyst, Max Lange, and subsequently Zukertort elucidated a line of counter-attack by Black, which results in an isolated QP and a theoretically lost game to White.

Bermuda Bottled.

"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

It sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of

CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough

or Severe Cold

I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in Salmon wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Best and Safest!



is said by Government Analyst to be composed of ingredients the best and safest for manufacturing Baking Powder.

Nova Scotia Dye Works,  
9 BLOWERS ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

B. G. STREET,  
Dyer and Cleanser.

Gentlemen's Garments Cleaned,  
Steamed & Pressed at Lowest Prices

All Goods for Mourning Dyed at shortest notice

REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES.  
Parcels sent for and delivered.

CANADA ATLANTIC LINE

Shortest & Best Route to  
BOSTON.

THE FAST STEEL STEAMSHIP

"Halifax,"

S. Rowland Hill, Commander.

will sail until further notice from HALIFAX for BOSTON every

WEDNESDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.  
Returning will leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every SATURDAY at noon.

The steamer "Halifax" is the Finest and Fastest steamer between Boston and the Provinces and is

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

Passengers arriving on Tuesday Evening can go on board the steamer without extra charge through tickets to New York and all points in the United States. Tickets for sale and baggage checked through from all points on the Intercolonial Railway. For further particulars apply to

CHIPMAN BROS.  
General Agents, Halifax.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The Quebec Legislature was prorogued on Tuesday.

The Provincial Educational Association opened its annual session in Halifax on Monday.

The gale of Saturday last is reported as one of the worst for years. Vessels off the coast had a rough time of it.

The Gripsock for December is received, full as usual of "rail-eries" and other matter for the entertainment and information of Travellers.

Another poisoned candy case occurred in St John a few days ago. It did not cause any deaths, but made the family who received it very ill.

Hon. Mr. Laurier crossed from P. E. Island on an ice boat, and held a meeting in Moncton on Friday last. The meeting was largely attended.

The Cape Breton railway was to be opened yesterday if nothing unforeseen prevented. This will make travelling in the Island much more comfortable than formerly.

Canadian exports for the five months ended December 1st show an increase of \$252,000 over the corresponding period of last year; while imports decreased \$1,700,000.

It is stated that J. I. Tarte, editor of *Le Canadian*, will present himself in Port Neuf County as a candidate for the coming election, probably as an independent Conservative.

A memorial service for the late Rev. John McMurray, D.D., who died last week, was held in the Robie Street Methodist Church on Sunday last. There was a large gathering and touching addresses were delivered.

A letter transmitted here by the London office from a prominent dealer in the Eastern States says that he has already sold five large consignments of Canadian eggs, the last of which was readily bought up before arrival.

The *Canadian Queen*, Toronto, sends us a pretty calendar, "how the babies caught Santa Claus." From Clements' railway and steamship agency, Yarmouth, comes a pretty calendar with a representation of the chariot race from "Ben Hur."

Monsieur Howley, prefect apostolic of the west coast of Newfoundland, thinks that bloodshed will result from the postponement of a settlement of the French shore and fishery questions. The people of the French shore are desperate over the postponement of a settlement of their intolerable difficulties.

Yarmouth suffered greatly by fire on Sunday night, when the splendid brick block known as the Princess Block was swept away by the flames. The loss is very heavy, amounting in all to about \$125,000. The property consumed or damaged in consequence of the fire was insured for \$103,000, so the insurance companies will have heavy calls.

The annual report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries to the Minister of Justice gives the number of convicts in each of those institutions on the 30th June 1890, as follows:—Kingston Penitentiary, 586; St. Vincent de Paul, 342; Dorchester, 174; Manitoba, 73; British Columbia, 76; making a total of 1,251, an increase of 56 convicts compared with the corresponding date of 1889. Of these only 22 are women.

The St. Croix Soap Manufacturing Co., of St. Stephen, N. B., sends us a calendar with a picture of three cherubs supporting a cake of Surprise Soap, "The best on earth." James Roue, manufacturer of ginger ale, lemonade, soda water etc., has issued one of the prettiest calendars we have received. It has a picture of Beauty's Queen. J. Godfrey Smith, of the London Drug Store, sends us two pretty calendars with pictures of fair ladies, whose beautiful complexions might possibly be the result of using the beautifiers that Mr. Smith advocates.

The *Canada Presbyterian* has now been before the public for nineteen years. During that time it has secured for itself the confidence and esteem of thousands of readers in every Province of the Dominion. The twentieth volume commences with the first issue in January. All the departments that have made the paper valuable in the past will be continued; and a series of able articles on the stirring religious questions of the day, by prominent writers in Europe and America, will form a special feature the coming year. The list of Canadian contributors has also been increased. The *Canada Presbyterian*, in its enlarged form, is the same size as *Harper's Weekly*, and one of the largest papers of the kind on the continent. Published by the Presbyterian Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., 5 Jordan St., Toronto; price \$2.00 a year.

Last year the *Montreal Witness* offered a five hundred dollar Bell Piano for the best story written by a scholar at a public school in Canada or Newfoundland, the principal judge being the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, aided by six other judges who selected the best story from each Province. The prizes awarded in Halifax County were as follows:—City of Halifax—County prize—E. Kaulback, High School. School prize.—Gordon Dickie, High School. Halifax—County prize.—Miss Lora E. Hilchey, Tangier. School prizes.—Miss Blanchard E. Hilchey, Tangier; Miss Florence Fleck, Middle Musquodoboit; Miss Alice S. Annard, Carroll's Corner, Gay's River. A competition is offered for this year, full particulars of which may be obtained by applying to Messrs John Dougall & Son, Montreal. We recommend this enterprise to all teachers and scholars, and hope that this County will earn a most honorable record.

It is a fact worth knowing that of all the medicines put on the market for the relief of mankind none are equal to the Oxford Cough Syrup. The effect produced by a few doses is simply marvellous.

Notice is given of application by the Dominion cotton mills company to increase its capital stock to \$5,000,000.

The difficulty in the fire department is to be settled by the U. E. C. itself, as the board of fire wardens refuse to interfere. The paid officials who signed the document refusing to serve under Capt. Condon are to be asked to resign their positions.

In New York a few days ago an old lady fell on the sidewalk and her hat pin was driven into her brain, causing instant death.

London had a \$2,000,000 fire on Monday.

Mr. Gladstone's 81st birthday was celebrated at Hawarden on Monday.

The ship Shanghai was burned at sea recently. The loss of life is reported to be 200.

Thomas Richardson, liberal unionist member of the commons for Hartlepool, is dead.

From present appearances we judge that Mr. Parnell will have to give up the fight and retire from his position as leader. Parnell and O'Brien met at Bologne on Tuesday and had a lengthy interview, the result of which was not attainable at the time of going to press.

The British South African Company continues to hold the fort in spite of Portugal's rights in Zambesi district and Lord Salisbury's warning that they are trespassing. The powers, referring to a note of the Portuguese Minister of foreign affairs, sympathize with Portugal, but advise avoiding a collision with the British.

**NOTICE.**

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received until 5 p.m. Tuesday, the Sixth day of January next, for the

Sinking of the Shaft of the Britton Mine and Drifting,

according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of "THE BRITTON MINING COMPANY OF NEW BRUNSWICK," Woodstock, N. B.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,  
JOHN S. LEIGHTON, JR.,  
Secretary.

163-Barrington Street-163

**ROBERT WALLACE,**

(Established in Halifax 1871.) Importer and dealer in WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE & SEWING MACHINES; THE WHITE, NEW HOME, AND FAVORITE KINGS OF AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES. Which we will sell very cheap, wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms. Also ORGANS, from Fort Wayne, Indiana. A few gold-headed WALKING CANES, which will be sold cheap. Repairing in all branches promptly attended to by first-class workmen.

**BOOK-BINDING.**

Magazines, Music, Law and Library Books Neatly and Strongly Bound in

SHEEP, ROAN, CALF & MOROCCO.

The best way subscribers to Magazines and other valuable publications of the day can preserve them, is to have them bound into neat and convenient volumes of six months or a year.

Blank Books, Invoice Books and Portfolios made to Order.

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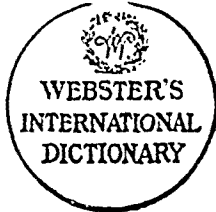
E. J. SMALL,  
77 HOLLIS STREET, (Opposite Province Building.)

**1890—CHRISTMAS—1890.**

Presents Suitable for Gentlemen:  
GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING GOWNS,  
DRESSING JACKETS,  
SILK & CLOTH UMBRELLAS,  
TIES and SCARFS, in all Shapes,  
Hemstitch Border WHITE SILK  
HANDKERCHIEFS,  
KID GLOVES, Lined,  
MASTRACHAN & BUCK GLOVES,  
Complete Stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING  
GOODS, CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

**FREEMAN ELLIOT,**  
OPPOSITE HALIFAX CLUB.

**JUST PUBLISHED.**



The Authentic Webster's Unabridged, Thoroughly Revised and Enlarged, Illustrated Pamphlet, containing Specimen Pages, Etc., supplied by

T. C. ALLEN & CO., HALIFAX, N. S.

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SHATFORD BROS.  
Are Agents of the popular grade of OIL. Address Liverpool Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

**KNOWLES' BOOKSTORE**

COR. GEORGE & GRANVILLE STS.  
Is again dressed in Holiday attire, and looks very pretty indeed. The Goods are all of the prettiest and best that could be selected from the English and German manufacturers. The LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS are very fine this year, especially the former. The assortment of

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

**MOIR, SON & CO.**  
**MAMMOTH WORKS**

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

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

Halifax Printing Co.,  
161 Hollis St.,  
Halifax.

**FOR DYSPEPSIA,  
Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

Is an effective remedy, as numerous testimonials conclusively prove. "For two years I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint. I doctored a long time and the medicines prescribed, in nearly every case, only aggravated the disease. An apothecary advised me to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and was cured at a cost of \$5. Since that time it has been my family medicine, and sickness has become a stranger to our household. I believe it to be the best medicine on earth." — P. P. Nutty, Hackman, 29 Summer St., Lowell, Mass.

**FOR DEBILITY,  
Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

Is a certain cure, when the complaint originates in impoverished blood. "I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility, becoming finally, so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases." — C. Evick, 14 E. Main St., Chillicothe, Ohio.

**FOR ERUPTIONS**

And all disorders originating in impurity of the blood, such as boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, salt-rheum, scald-head, scrofulous sores, and the like, take only

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

PREPARED BY  
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.  
Price 25c per bottle, \$1.00 per six bottles. Worth \$2.00 a bottle.

**P. W. LEVERMAN & SON,  
Pianoforte Makers.**

Pianos Tuned, Toned & Regulated  
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

All kinds of Piano Material for sale.  
COVERED STRINGS made to order. Call or write.

**56 SOUTH PARK ST.**  
HALIFAX, N. S.  
Horse Cars Pass the Door.

**Chipman Brothers,  
HALIFAX.**  
**WHOLESALE HARDWARE,  
NAILS, IRON, STEEL,  
PAINT OILS, GLASS, &c.**  
AT LOWEST PRICES.

**A. & W. Mackinlay**

HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF  
School Books,  
Blank Books,

—AND—  
GENERAL STATIONERY,  
WHICH THEY OFFER AT LOW RATES.

**137 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.**

You can't read this Ad without reading THE CRITIC, and in reading THE CRITIC don't be critical in your criticisms, but just visit the London Drug Store, 147 Hollis Street, and purchase a nice bottle of choice perfumery, a Smoker's Companion, a Thermometer that'll indicate below the cypher, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets, Horn Whisk Holders, and Horns that won't hold whiskey, Christmas and New Year's Cards in great variety, Photograph Cards and Albums, Walking Sticks, &c., and if your ill try Smith's Antibilious Pill, prepared only by J. Godfrey Smith, Dispensing Chemist, and Agent for Laurance's Axis-Cut Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, in Gold, Silver, Alumic and Adamantine Steel Frames, Agent for the Art Union of London, Nisbet's Coco Cough Cure. Night Clerk on the Premises. Telephone Call 153.

**JAMES BOWES & SONS,**

Book and Job Printers,  
**125 HOLLIS STREET,**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

ORDER YOUR  
**Bill Heads and Statements**

now of JAMES BOWES & SONS.  
A FULL LINE OF

**Fancy Cards**  
of the LATEST DESIGNS, may be seen at our office. We will supply and print for you.

**THE DOMINION  
WIRE ROPE CO.**

**MONTREAL.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF



For Hoisting, Mining, Transmission of Power, Towing, Ship Rigging, Inclines, Guys, Etc.

—ALSO—  
**LANG'S PATENT WIRE ROPE**

For Transmission and Colliery purposes.  
Signal, Strand Clothes Lines and Seizing Wire.

**JAS. COOPER,**  
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Gunning & Boyle, Agts., Halifax

**Oxford**  
**Cough Syrup**  
FOR  
COUGHS, COLDS,  
AND ALL HOARSENESS,  
AND ALL  
LUNG AFFECTIONS:  
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
**BUCKLEY BROS.**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**DON'T FAIL TO SEE  
OUR ASSORTMENT OF  
CHRISTMAS GOODS.**

A CHOICE LINE OF  
**BOOKS of ALL KINDS**

**NOVELTIES,  
AND USEFUL ARTICLES IN  
FANCY GOODS.  
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# LEITH HOUSE.

Established 1818.

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SUCCESSORS TO ALEX. McLEOD & Co.

### Wine and Spirit Merchants,

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Keep constantly on hand all kinds of

**LUMBER, TIMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, &c**

Which they will sell low for Cash. CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR WOOD & BRICK BUILDINGS

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

USE

### PUTTNER'S EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL,

WITH

**HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,**  
For all diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, as  
MENTAL ANXIETY, GENERAL DEBILITY, IM-  
POVERISHED BLOOD, Etc., it is highly recom-  
mended by the Medical Profession.

St. ANDREWS N. B., 4th Oct., 1889.

Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co.  
Being very much reduced by sickness and almost  
given up for a dead man, I commenced taking your  
PUTTNER'S EMULSION. After taking it a  
very short time my health began to improve, and  
the longer I used it the better my health became.  
After being laid aside for nearly a year, I last sum-  
mer performed the hardest summer's work I ever  
did, having often to go with only one meal a day.  
I attribute the saving of my life to PUTTNER'S  
EMULSION.

EMERY E. MURPHY,  
Livery Stable Keeper

### American Hotel, Shubenacadie, THOS. COX, Proprietor.

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

THE MOST CENTRAL HOTEL IN THE CITY

### Albion Hotel,

JAMES GRANT, Proprietor.

22 SACKVILLE ST., HALIFAX.

Terms Moderate.

### LYONS' HOTEL,

KENTVILLE, N. S.

(Directly Opposite Railway Station.)

Extensive improvements have just been  
completed in this house, which is conducted  
on first class principles, and will be found,  
outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal  
to any in the Province. Good Sanitary Rooms  
and Livery Stables in connection. Also,  
Billiard Rooms.

D. McLEOD, Proprietor,  
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### BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

### DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,

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101 ON PARLE FRANCAISE.

### EUREKA REMEDIES.

TRY THEM.

If you have any Pains or Aches, such as Rheu-  
matism, Neuralgia, Head or Tooth Ache, Stiff  
Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Lamé Back,  
Swellings, Corns, etc., use EUREKA OIL. It  
will cure you.

If you have Sores of any kind, Salt Rheum, Pim-  
ples, Scald Head, Eczema, Boils and Burns, or  
Scalds, use the EUREKA SALVE.

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

Manufactured by The Eureka Remedies Co.,  
Port Hillford, Guysboro Co., N. S.

CALL AT 163 BARRINGTON ST.

AND SEE OUR STOCK OF

### Gold, Silver & Plated-Ware,

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

### New William's, 1 New Home and White SEWING MACHINES.

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

### ROBT. WALLACE.

### THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.  
For public purposes, such as Educational Estab-  
lishment and large Hall for the St. John  
Baptist Society of Montreal.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1891.

January 14, February 11, March 11, April 8,  
May 12, June 10, July 8, August 12, Sep-  
tember 9, October 14, November 11,  
December 9.

SEVENTH MONTHLY DRAWING JAN. 14, '91

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

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

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

#### List of Prizes.

1 Prize worth \$15,000	\$15,000 00
1 " " 5,000	5,000 00
2 " " 2,500	2,500 00
1 " " 1,250	1,250 00
2 Prizes " 500	1,000 00
6 " " 250	1,250 00
25 " " 50	1,250 00
100 " " 25	2,500 00
200 " " 15	3,000 00
500 " " 10	5,000 00
100 " " 25	2,500 00
100 " " 15	1,500 00
100 " " 10	1,000 00
999 " " 5	4,995 00
999 " " 5	4,995 00

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

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

### THE SEA SHELL.

Once an artist painted  
A portrait of a child,  
A dainty little maiden,  
With curls all blowing wild.

She stood upon the sea shore,  
Looking oh, so sweet!  
And the ripples, stealing softly,  
Kissed her dimpled feet.

She heeded not the wavelets,  
As they rose and fell,  
For to her ear she was holding  
A pretty pink sea shell.

Her face was full of wonder,  
Of rapture and delight,  
Whilst list'ning so intently,  
Her blue eyes shining bright.

Whene'er I see that picture,  
(I know it now so well,  
Methings I hear her murmur:  
"The sea's dot in that shell!"

Robin Adair.

### IN THE WIDE AWE AND WISDOM OF THE NIGHT.

In the wide awe and wisdom of the night  
I saw the round world rolling on its way,  
Beyond significance of depth or height,  
Beyond the interchange of dark and day.  
I marked the march to which is set no pause,  
And that stupendous orbit round whose rim  
The great sphere sweeps, obedient unto laws  
That utter the eternal thought of Him.  
I compassed time, outstripped the stargy speed,  
And in my still soul apprehended space,  
Till, weighing laws which these but blindly heed,  
At last I came before Him face to face;  
And knew the universes of no such span  
As the august infinitude of Man.

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.

Charles G. D. Roberts, in the Independent.

### "THROWN IN WITH THE CITY'S DEAD."

I read that headline. Then I asked myself, Why should the city's dead  
be thrown in?

Where and how are they thrown in? Why are they thrown in?  
Why, in a civilized land, should such an expression as that excite no  
surprise—be taken as a matter of course? What is its full meaning? Are  
others so little informed upon the subject as I? Would the city's dead con-  
tinue to be thrown in if the public stopped to think—if it understood the  
meaning of that single obscure headline?

Suppose you chanced to be very poor, and to die in New York; or, suppose  
unknown to you, your mother, a stranger, passing through the city, were to  
die suddenly. Suppose, in either case, no money were forthcoming to bury  
the body, would it be treated as well, with as humane and civilized consid-  
eration as if the question of money were not in the case? Let us see.

The island where the city's dead are buried—that is, all the friendless or  
poor and unidentified, who are not cared for by some church or society—  
is a mere scrap of land, from almost any point of which you can overlook  
the whole, with its marshy border and desolate, unkempt surface. It con-  
tains, as the officer in charge told me, about seventy-nine acres at low tide.  
At high tide much of the border is submerged. Upon this scrap of land—  
about one mile long and less than half a mile wide at its widest point—is  
concentrated so much of misery and human sorrow and anguish that it is  
difficult either to grasp the idea oneself or to convey it to others.

There are three classes of dead sent here by the city: those who are  
imbecile or insane—dead to thought or reason; medium term criminals—  
dead to society and hope; and those whom want and sorrow and pain and  
wrong can touch no more after it stamps its last indignity upon their dis-  
honored clay. I will deal first with these happier ones who have reached  
the end of their journey, which the other two classes sit waiting for. Or,  
perhaps, some of them stand somewhat defiantly as they look on what they  
know is to be their last home, and recognize the estimate placed upon them  
by civilized, Christian society.

Upon this scrap of land there are already buried—or "thrown in"—  
over seventy thousand bodies. Stop and think what this means. Remem-  
ber that this island is about one mile long, and less than half a mile wide  
at the widest point. In places it is not much wider than Broadway.

The spot on which this seventy thousand are "thrown in" is but a  
small part of this miniature island. This is laid off in plots with paths  
between. These sections are forty five feet by fifteen, and dug out seven  
feet deep. In that little cellar are buried *one hundred and fifty bodies,*  
*packed three deep.* Remembering the depth of a coffin and that a layer of  
earth is put on each, it is easy to estimate about how near the surface of the  
earth lie festering seventy thousand bodies. I need only add that I could  
distinctly see the corpse through wide cracks in almost every rough board  
box.

But there is one thing more to be added before this picture can be  
grasped. Three of these trenches are kept constantly open!

You will say, "That is bad, but the island is far away and for the dead  
only. They cannot injure each other." If that were true, a part of the  
ghastly horror would be removed; but, as I have said, the city sends two  
other classes of its dead here—two classes who are beyond hope, perhaps,  
but surely not beyond injury and a right to consideration by those who  
claim to be civilized.

Standing near the "general" or Protestant trench—for, while Christian

society permits its poor and unknown to be buried in trenches three feet deep; while it forces other poor and friendless to dig the trenches and "throw in" their brother unfortunates, it cannot permit the Catholic and Protestant dead to lie in the same trenches!—standing near the general trench, in air too foul to describe, where five "short term men" were working to lower their brothers, the officer, in reply to my remark that I should think it would kill the men who work and the insane and imbecile who must live here, said, smilingly; "Well, prisoners have to do what they are told to, whether it kills them or not, and I guess it don't hurt the idiots and lunatics none. They're past hurting. They're incurables. They never leave here."

"Where does the drinking water come from?" I asked.

"Drive wells, and—"

"What!" I exclaimed, in spite of my determination that I would show surprise at nothing.

There is one road from end to end of the island. The houses for the male lunatics and imbeciles are on the highest point, overlooking at all times the trenches, and at all times within hearing of whatever goes on there. The odors are everywhere, so that, night and day, every one who is on the island breathes nothing but this polluted air, except, as a strong wind blows it, at times, from one direction over another. The women's quarters—much larger and better houses—are at the other end of the island. Not all of them overlook the trenches.

Every fair day all these wretched creatures are taken out to walk. Where? Along the one road back and forth, back and forth, beside the "dead trenches." To step aside is to walk on "graves" for about half the way.

The idiots and lunatics are "past hurting," they are "incurables." The short time men who dig the graves are "incurables" also. They go on from short term to long term until they, too, in their turns, get "thrown in." But in reply to my suggestion, that some reforms might be inaugurated in the system if women took the matter in hand, the officer assured me that "Politics is no place for women."—*Helen H. Gardener, in The Arena.*

#### THE ARGONAUTS.

Early in their voyage to Colchis, the brave Argonauts came to a place where high rocks narrowed the sea to the breadth of a river, and the stream ran swift, and the waves roared beneath the rocks, and the wet cliffs bel- lowed. Then Euphemus took the dove in his hands, and set it free, and she flew straight at the pass where the rocks met, and sped right through, and the rocks gnashed like gnashing teeth, but they caught only a feather from her tail. Then slowly the rocks opened again, like a wild beast's mouth that opens, and Tiphys, the helmsman, shouted—"Row on, hard all," and he held the ship straight for the pass. And she leaped at the stroke, and the oars bent like bows in the hands of the men. Three strokes they pulled, and at each the ship leaped, and now they were within the black jaws of the rocks, the water boiling round them, and so dark it was that they could see the stars. But the oarsmen could not see the daylight behind them, and the steersman could not see the daylight in front. Then the great tide rushed in between the rocks like a rushing river, and lifted the ship as if it were lifted by a hand, and through the strait she passed like a bird, and the rocks clashed, and only broke the carved wood of the ship's stern. And the ship reeled in the seething sea beyond, and all the men of Jason bowed their heads over their oars, half dead with fierce rowing.

Then they set all sail, and the ship sped merrily on, past the shores of the inner sea, past bays and towns, and river mouths, and round green hills, the tombs of men slain long ago. And, behold, on the top of one mound stood a tall man, clad in rusty armor, and with a broken sword in his hand, and on his head a helmet with a blood-red crest. And thrice he waved his hand, and thrice he shouted aloud, and was no more seen, for this was the Ghost of Sthenelus, Acton's son, whom an arrow had slain there long since, and he had come forth from his tomb to see men of his own blood, and to greet Jason and his company. So they anchored there, and slew sheep in sacrifice, and poured blood and wine on the grave of Sthenelus. And there Orpheus left a harp, that the wind might sing in the chords, and make music to Sthenelus below the earth.—*Andrew Lang, in St. Nicholas.*

#### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Halifax Shovel Company, Halifax, are putting in a lot of new machinery to enable them to increase their output.

Messrs. George Waring and Oscar White are erecting and will operate an iron foundry and nail factory at St. John, N. B.

The cotton factory at Dundas, Ont. is again in operation.

The Barnum Wire and Iron Works, Walkerville, Ont., are establishing a branch of their works in West Toronto Junction.

The Rathburn Company are putting in machinery in their mills at Napanee, for the manufacture of Portland cement.

The Vancouver Sugar Refinery Company expect to have their new works ready for operation in December. The capacity will be 250 barrels per day.

John Inglis & Sons, Toronto, have been awarded the contract for the construction of the engines and boilers for the new electric light works at New Westminster, B. C.

## DAVID ROCHE, HOUSE, SHIP AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

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AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.

Ask your dealers for the Old Reliable, the Amherst Goods.

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## CITY CHIMES.

Christmas Day in Halifax was fine and cold. There was nothing grim about it, notwithstanding the fact that the snow, which many people consider necessary to produce a real old-fashioned Christmas feeling, did not come. Large numbers of people took their skates and went to the Dartmouth lakes and elsewhere to indulge in the graceful pastime, but the ice was only smooth in spots, and the cold wind swept over the lakes with such disagreeable persistency that the amount of pleasure to be extracted from skating was extremely small. The churches were well attended, St Luke's Cathedral being crowded to the doors. Dinners *en famille* were the rule in many households where the married sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, and all the young people connected with them gathered to celebrate the day together.

On Christmas Day there was no entertainment in the Academy of Music, a blank which has, we think, not occurred for some years. Last year the McDowell Company had the boards and drew large audiences during their entire season. A Christmas matinee is always appreciated by the youngsters, and they must have missed it this Christmas. The Lytell Company, enlarged and reinforced, returned to the city and opened in the Academy on Monday in "Hoodman Blind," a play entirely new in Halifax, and one that has taken well. The acting was very good indeed, and the large audience showed warm appreciation by calling before the curtain the favorites, Miss Alberta and Mr. Edwards. The play is a good one, with a plot, and the characters all belong to the lower walks of life. A matinee performance was given yesterday afternoon, when a prize was given away. "The Banker's Daughter" was given last night, and will be repeated to-night, to-morrow night and at the matinee to-morrow afternoon.

The week between Christmas and New Year was passed somewhat quietly. Last Saturday another gale visited us, but fortunately we escaped, as we nearly always do, its full fury, which was spent on its way across New England. Sunday was fine and pleasant, and church-going was properly observed. On Monday we had a slight snow-fall, and by Tuesday morning we felt that there must be some truth in the statement, that as the days begin to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen, for we passed the shortest day nearly a fortnight ago. Everyone complained of the cold, and ears and noses showed the effects of it. Unless they were well cared-for Jack Frost nipped them pretty sharply.

The hotels, as usual, made a great feature of their Christmas dinners this year. At both the Queen and the Halifax magnificent repasts were served, to which about a hundred guests sat down. The menu cards were most artistic. At the Queen holly and mistletoe sprigs were presented to the guests.

The fancy ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leigh at Cambridge House on Tuesday evening was attended by upwards of a hundred guests ranging from two to six feet tall. The little folks arrived upon the scene about half past seven, and later the older guests put in an appearance. The fancy dances, singing quadrille, and minuet, etc., were beautifully done by the children. The two large rooms in which the dancing was carried on were prettily decorated with evergreens and Christmas greetings. In spite of the very cold weather everybody looked as if they were enjoying themselves, and dancing was kept up with spirit. Among the noticeably pretty costumes were those of Miss Edith Sheraton and Miss Muriel Crofton as ladies of the olden time, who with powdered hair and patches played havoc with the hearts of the dear old gentleman in silk knee breeches and velvet coats. Mr Arthur Doull and Mr. Fred Pearson were two of the said gentleman who looked and danced extremely well. Among the grown up girls, Miss Ethel Dimock as a butterfly looked very charming and several ladies in Empire costumes were much admired. Gypsies dresses were very much worn and looked well. Miss Mary Bullock in court dress, Miss Dora Burgoyne as Marguerite, in a pink costume, looked fetching, as also did a charming little lapy as strawberry girl. Miss Maggie Doull's costume, orange girl, was also very pretty. Many of the gentlemen present wore ordinary evening dress. We must not cut this paragraph short without mentioning the little daughter of the house, Miss Gladys Leigh, who, as Little Red Riding Hood, disputed the palm as belle of the ball with Miss Edith Sheraton. Supper was served about eleven o'clock and soon afterwards the carriages began to carry the guests to their homes, after a most delightful evening.

## COMMERCIAL.

Another week has carried us within the threshold of a new year, and we can now look back on 1890. On the whole the business of the past year has resulted favorably to those engaged in it here. We have been exempted in a marked degree from disaster to our shipping ventures, and have not been affected by the severe financial storm of the past two or three months that shook the outside commercial world to its centre, toppling over many of the oldest and supposed to be wealthiest and staunchest business concerns on both sides of the Atlantic. While London, New York, Paris, Berlin, and other monetary centres have with great difficulty and by enormous sacrifices weathered the gale with heavy losses, we have ridden easily at our anchors, and have scarcely known trouble in this respect. We are, therefore, in a better position than is most of the business world for entering with vigor and hope the new year.

Payments during the past week have been fairly satisfactory, but annual balances and settlements are naturally looked forward to with interest by

those concerned. Stocks in hand by both wholesale and retailers are generally rather lower than usual at this season, still they are ample for all probable consumptive requirements. This is a hopeful sign, as it indicates that a proper conservatism has governed our dealers in purchasing.

In laying out the work for the year it is well to bear in mind that the elements in the financial world are still of a very unsettled nature, and the clouds which now and again appear on the horizon are indications that the stormy areas have not yet been finally dispersed. Affairs in the Argentine Republic are by no means reassuring, the premium on gold a few days ago in Buenos Ayres being as high as 200. Then again the repeated setbacks to the share markets in both London and New York since the Barings' trouble rent the air with panicky forebodings, have not tended to restore confidence, as was at one time hoped. The latest apprehensions of trouble have come from Berlin, it being understood that withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England for Germany would become a necessity. It was also reported that the Bank of France had notified the Bank of England that the gold recently borrowed by the latter was urgently needed in Paris. On the other hand money has been easier in London during the past few days, which does not seem to lend credence to the ugly rumors that are continually being whispered with bated breath. That the financial atmosphere, however, is in a normal condition, there is everything to disprove, and there can be no doubt that those who sail with as little canvas as possible, will lose nothing by slackening pace for a while. In this market money has been in more active demand, loans having been made at 6½ to 7 per cent for considerable sums.

Under the influence of the holiday season business has been as a rule dull and dragging, but as the indications of more seasonable weather with plenty of snow increase, trade will doubtless spring into more activity very shortly.

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Dec. 26.	Prev. week.	1889	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States.....	306	370	237	334	335	10518	11590	10416	9829
Canada.....	25	35	30	30	40	1616	1608	1709	1315

**DRY GOODS.**—Reports from the country retail trade are that stocks are being well broken into, causing quite a number of sorting orders to be sent in for winter goods which, however, are comprised in small lines. The wholesale trade is generally quiet, but the outlook for a brisk spring trade is promising. The city retail trade experienced a good week and collections have been fair. Remittances have, however, been somewhat disappointing.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—The past fortnight has been characterized by an almost complete absence of business and no business of importance is to be expected for some weeks. The market at present shows no life, notwithstanding the improved statistical position and the general reduction of stocks. Advices from Great Britain do not reveal any pronounced change in the regular market and the speculative branch has shown a certain degree of firmness as compared with previous weakness. Pig and bar iron here, therefore remain unchanged with nothing particular to mention. Hoops bands and sheet material rule very firm, especially tin plates which are very hard to move except at holders' figures. Stocks are very light in first hands and, as buyers doubted reports of the stringency at primary centres, they are now situated with light stocks.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The local flour market has been very quiet—in fact there was nothing doing at all and prices are unchanged. Beerbohm's cable quotes wheat quiet but steady and corn slow. Mark Lane, English and American flour steady. French country markets firm. In Chicago wheat has been very dull without any feature. Corn was quiet but steady with a better tone. At New York wheat advanced ¼c. to ½c. At St. Louis the later options of wheat advanced ¼c. while earlier options were steady. In Toledo wheat advanced ¼c. to ½c. and at Duluth ¼c. to ½c.

**PROVISIONS.**—The local movement in pork continues light, and there is little or no demand for lard, owing to free use of fresh pork. No change in provisions has occurred in Liverpool. In Chicago the hog market was stronger and advanced 5c. to 10c. The cattle market was strong.

**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**—In butter the usual jobbing business has been transacted with extra choice qualities in good demand at high figures. The cheese market shows little or no change. The *London Grocers' Gazette* of the 13th ultimo says:—"The Christmas trade is now getting exhausted, and the week's business shows no comparison with that of the past few weeks. Stocks are still fairly large in view of the New Year's trade, and the difficulty that will be experienced for some time now is in obtaining further supplies from the makers. American cheese continues quiet, and the demand now is on the finer grades; medium and common being neglected. Holders are very firm, as they confidently expect higher prices."

**APPLES.**—The following were the sales of Canadian apples at Monument Buildings, London, by Messrs. Keeling & Hunt:—3 bbls. Canada Red at 17s. 6d.; 5 do at 14s; 3 bbls. Kings at 28s; 2 do at 20s; 17 do at 32s; 2 do at 21s; 5 bbls. Spits at 21s; 2 do at 22s; 24 bbls. Spys at 20s; 10 do at 21s 6d; 29 do at 22s; 24 do at 21s; 105 do at 23s; 10 do at 22s; 12 do at 21s; 4 do at 29s; 14 do at 23s; 14 do at 22s; 12 do at 21s; 5 do at 22s; 2 do at 16s; 29 bbls. Baldwins at 21s; 10 do at 22s; 4 do at 19s; 68 do at 22s; 3 do at 21s; 10 do at 23s; 2 do at 22s 6d; 15 do at 27s; 7 do at 26s; 10 do at 21s; 11 do at 25s; 5 do at 24s; 11 do at 19s 6d; 11 do at 19s; 2 do at 20s; 13 bbls. Russets at 35s; 8 do at 21s; 35 do at 28s; 3 do at 13s 6d; 5 do at 27s; 15 do at 22s. These prices must prove satisfactory to shippers. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* remarks:—"Large sums of money have been realized in Canada of late through investing in apples, a number of dealers in Montreal and the West having made handsome additions to their capital. One buyer in this City cleared \$10,000 on a single deal of about 22,000 bbls. and another buyer in the West is said to have made \$10,000 on a lot of 15,000 bbls. Most of the firms in this city that bought early in the season realized very good profits, and it is claimed that those who hold the balance of their winter stock will be able to make sales at still higher prices. Choice

long keepers are very firm and are selling in jobbing lots at \$4.00 to \$6.00 per bbl. A lot of 20 bbls. of very fancy Montreal fameuse was sold for, \$120 00, which is the highest price that has been obtained for a long time.

DRIED FRUIT.—The only movement has been some odd transactions in a jobbing way. Dried fruit, despite all that has been said about large stocks held in New York and a depressed market there, is firmly maintained in value here.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The price of granulated has declined an 1/2c. per lb. since our last issue, with sales at 6 1/2c. at the refinery, which price would be shaded for large quantities. Yellows are also down an 1/2c. per lb. to 4 1/2c. to 5 1/2c. as to grade. At present low prices consumption should be largely increased, and dealers report a fair volume of business for the season.

TEA.—One of our leading tea merchants stated recently that "for all the business he was doing he might as well shut up shop and take full benefit of the holidays." Greens are quiet

COFFEE.—Business has been very quiet in all the large markets, but a feeling seems now to be gaining ground that coffee have got as low as they will be for a little while any way. The stock of coffee in first hands in New York is said to be unusually light. The receipts at Santos are now getting smaller. Maracaibos are very scarce, the steamer due to arrive on the 26th inst. having on board only some 6,300 bags of all kinds. The statistics are that stock in hand at Rio 192,000 bags, same time last year 180,000 bags. The total visible supply is now 393,428 bags, same time last year 119,266 bags. Total receipts on the crop 1,314,000 bags, same time last year 1,003,000 bags. In this market there is nothing doing, all waiting until the time of the year.

FISH OILS.—Our advices are as follows:—"Montreal, December 28—"There is no great change in the market, owing to the absence of business, although if any attempt were made to realize, there can be no doubt that lower prices would have to be accepted. Round lots, it is said, could be bought at 35c. to 26c., although holders say they will not sell under 37c. or 38c. Halifax oil seems to have gone out of favor here, and prices for same are purely nominal. Gaspe oil is quoted at 34c. to 35c. In steam refined seal oil there is a steady feeling at 51c. to 52 1/2c., but we learn of no large sales. Cod liver oil is quiet but steady at 50c. to 55c., and Norway at 85c. to 90c." Gloucester, Mass., Dec. 28—"Cod oil 27c. to 30c. per gal.; medicine oil 60c.; blackfish oil 55c.; menhaden oil 23c.; livers 30c. per bucket."

FISH.—The local fish market continues dull and without feature to note. Continued boisterous weather prevents the taking of any fish, and the quantity in reserve at outports is known to be exceedingly small. Several schooners bringing salt and pickled fish to this port have been wrecked during the past week. The West Indian and American markets have not improved, and there is, therefore, no inducement to send fish abroad. Our outside advices are as follows:—"Montreal, December 28.—"Labrador herrings are quiet and easier, sales of several car lots being reported at \$5, with that figure shaded in one instance. Shore herrings are offered at \$4.75, although a sale it is said has been made at \$4.50. Cape Breton are quiet at \$5.25 to \$5.40. In dry codfish there is little doing, and prices remain steady at \$5 to \$5.25 per qtl. Green cod is quoted steady at \$5 to \$5.25 for No. 1, and at \$5.50 to \$5.75 for large. Sea trout quiet at \$8 to \$9 per bbl., as to quality and quantity. In salmon, Newfoundland in tierces is quoted at \$18 to \$20, and bbls. \$12 to \$13. The market is dull. Yarmouth boaters at \$1.25 per 100. Boneless cod is still in good demand and selling at 7c. to 8c. per lb.; boneless fish is quoted at 4 1/2c. to 6c. Finnan haddies steady at 7 1/2c. Sales in one to 3 or 4 bbl. lots at \$4.50 to \$5 per bbl. for choice Malpeque oysters." Gloucester, Mass., December 28.—"We quote new Georges codfish at \$5.87 to \$6 a qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Bank \$5 for large and \$4.50 for small; Shore \$5.50 and \$4.50 for large and small. Flemish cap \$5.50. Dry Bank \$5.75, medium \$5.50. French codfish \$5 per qtl. Phillips Beach codfish \$7 per qtl. Cured cusk at \$4 per qtl.; hake \$2.25; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$2.25, and English cured do. \$2.75 Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; med. split \$5; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do \$3.50; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$12; tongues and rounds \$11; tongues \$10; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; California salmon \$15; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16. Clam bait \$7; slivers \$4; halibut fins \$15; shad \$12." Port of Spain, Trinidad, December 3.—The cargo ex Josephine spoiled so rapidly in dealers hands that they have been forcing it at a sharp loss. This prevented them from making any offer for the Florence M. Smith's Lunenburg fish which also turned out soft, and had to be stored. Our market is in consequence in a very unsettled condition, and although we are offering ex store down to \$20 tierces and 36 boxes, we have thus far succeeded in selling but very little. The Tioga from Liverpool, N. S.,

brought a small lot of dry and pickled fish which we now offer. The Advance from Lunenburg, and S. H. Seaton from Luckeport, have both appeared and been dispatched on to Martinique. Mackerel are saleable, but recent landings of herring have supplied present requirements.

H. D. WARREN, Prest. & Treas. CHAS. N. CONDEE, Sec'y. THE GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MANF'G CO., of Toronto, MANUFACTURERS OF MONARCH, RED STRIP & LION RUBBER BELTING, SUCTION HOSE, STEAM & AIR HOSE, For ROCK DRILLS, VALVES, PACKINGS, SPRINGS, Rubber, Cotton and Linen Fire Hose. Men's Macintosh & Rubber Surfaced Clothing. Main Office and Warerooms, 43 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT. Branch Offices, Montreal & Winnipeg. Factories, Parkdale, Toronto Correspondence solicited

SENSIBLE Christmas Presents —AT— Cragg Bros. & Co. Cor. Barrington & George Sts. Skates, Cutlery, Platedware, HOUSEHOLD NOVELTIES, And lots of NOTIONS, AT POPULAR PRICES. Always pleased to show our Stock.

HATTIE & MYRIUS Acadia Drug Store, 155 HOLLIS ST., SOUTH END PHARMACY, S.W. CORNER MORRIS & PLEASANT STREETS. HATTIE & MYRIUS

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES. Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants.

GROCERIES. SUGARS. Cut Loaf 8 Granulated 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 Circle A 6 1/2 White Extra C 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 Standard 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 Extra Yellow C 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 Yellow C 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 TEA. Congou, Common 17 to 19 Fair 20 to 23 Good 25 to 28 Choice 31 to 33 Extra Choice 35 to 37 Oolong, Choice 37 to 39 MOLASSES. Barbadoes 35 to 36 Demerara 31 to 34 Diamond N. 35 to 36 Porto Rico 35 to 36 Cienfuegos 33 to 34 Trinidad 33 to 34 Antigua 33 to 34 Tobacco, Black 38 to 43 Bright 42 to 56 BRISCUITS. Pilot Bread 3.15 Boston and Thin Family 6 1/2 Soda 6 1/2 do in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case 7 1/2 Fancy 8 to 15

COFFEE. Hard Shore 4.00 to 4.25 Bank 4.00 to 4.25 Bay 4.00 to 4.25 SALMON, No. 1 18.00 to 19.00 Haddock, per qtl 2.75 to 3.00 HAKE 2.00 to 2.25 PINK 2.00 to 2.50 POLLOCK 1.50 HAKE SOUNDS, per lb 12 1/2 Cod Oil A 18

BREADSTUFFS. Holiday markets, no change in prices and no change in quotations.

FLOUR. Manitoba Highest Grade Patents 6.10 to 6.25 High Grade Patents 5.10 to 5.30 Good 90 per cent. Patents 5.00 to 5.10 Straight Grade 4.90 to 5.00 Superior Extras 4.80 to 4.90 Good Seconds 4.25 to 4.45 Graham Flour 4.10 to 4.40 Oatmeal. Rolled 5.20 to 5.25 Kiln Dried Cornmeal 3.25 to 3.35 ROLLED WHEAT. Wheat Bran, per ton 21.50 to 22.50 Shorts 23.01 to 25.00 Middlings 26.00 to 28.00 Cracked Corn including bags 34.00 to 35.00 Ground Oil Cake, per ton 35.00 Moulce 31.60 to 32.00 Split Peas 3.75 to 4.00 White Beans, per bushel 1.60 to 2.00 Pot Barley, per barrel 3.90 to 4.10 Canadian Oats, choice quality 53 to 54 P. E. I. Oats 53 to 54 Hay per ton 12.50 to 13.50 J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS

Apples, per bbl., N. S. 2.00 to 5.00 Oranges, new Jamaica 7.00 Lemons, per case 5.75 Cocoanuts, new, per 100 5.00 Onions, American, per lb 3 1/4 Canadian 2 1/2 to 3 1/4 Dates, boxes, new 6 Raisins, Valencia, new 7 to 8 Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb, new 12 small boxes 11 to 13 Prunes, Stewing, boxes 11 to 13 Pineapples, per doz 2.50 Bananas, per bunch 2.00 C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL— Extra 15.00 to 16.00 No. 1 14.00 to 15.00 2 large 13.00 to 13.50 2 12.00 to 12.50 3 large 12.00 to 12.50 Small 7.00 to 7.50 HERRING. No. 1 Shore July 4.50 to 4.75 No. 1, August, Round 2.75 to 3.00 September 2.75 to 3.00 Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl. none Bay of Islands, Split 2.25 to 2.50 Round none Alewives, per bbl. 3.00 to 3.25

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid 12.50 to 13.50 Am. Plate 12.50 to 13.50 Ex. Plate 13.50 to 14.00 Pork, Mess, American 16.00 to 16.50 American, clear 18.00 to 19.00 P. E. I. Mess 16.00 to 16.50 P. E. I. Thin Mess 15.00 to 15.50 Prime Mess 12.00 to 12.50 Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island 11 to 12 American 11 to 12 Hams, P. E. I., green none Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints 25 in Small Tubs 22 to 23 Good, in large tubs, new 18 to 20 Store Packed & oversalted 16 Canadian Township, new 19 to 20 Western 16 to 20 old 7 to 10 Cheese, Canadian, new 10 Antifish

# MY LADY'S WALK.

## CHAPTER I. GHOST-TESTING.

It was Christmas Eve.

All round Melton Regis the land was snow-covered; the north wind which had passed across after the fall had caused the trees to shake off the crystal particles and stand forth in dark, gloomy masses from the white plain. A deep, clear, moonless sky stretched overhead, from which hung myriads of sparkling stars, with one exception, there seemed no light in heaven or earth but their cold gleam.

Up to sunset there had been merry voices and much laughter among the skaters on the iron-bound lake, but now a silence that felt almost mystic reigned over all.

The one exception referred to was Melton Regis itself, a spacious house with quaint gables, tortuous chimney-stacks, and corners, eaves, and ledges, constructed as if for snow picturesquely to rest upon; many of its windows sent forth a cheering light, but the greatest streamed in a broad band from the large half-glass doors of the hall, casting a ruddy glow upon the terrace.

Within, on the vast old-fashioned heath, blazed a glorious Christmas or yule log, which gave rich coloring to the oak pannelled walls and to the group of young people seated chatting about the fire.

At one side of it, in a high back Elizabethan chair, sat the presiding genius of the talk and merriment, Ethel Winkworth, the granddaughter of Sir Ughtred Norman, of Melton Regis, a beautiful girl of eighteen.

At the opposite side, leaning with folded arms against the high carved mantelpiece, which partly shadowed him, stood Roland Goldhurst, son and heir of Squire Goldhurst, of the Priory, a handsome young fellow, with the yellow hair and clear, brave, blue eyes of the Norseman. Vivaciously those eyes turned from speaker to speaker as the talk ran on, but chiefly with pride and love they rested on his beautiful betrothed, Ethel.

The group was completed by two gentlemen and three pretty girls, Christmas guests.

Suddenly the clock in the bell-tower huskily struck the hour.

"Only half-past five," exclaimed Ethel, "an hour and a half before the first dinner bell. Good people, what shall we do? Have any of you enough wisdom to suggest something?"

"The Spanish Merchant," said Roland.

"We have had that so often."

"Dumb Crambo," suggested another.

"Oh! please not that!" exclaimed a third.

"Let us," broke in a youthful voice, "go to the Fir Walk and look for the ghost of 'My Lady.'"

"Yes, yes, yes."

"No, no," exclaimed a chorus of voices.

"Yes, yes," laughed Ethel, springing up and clapping her hands. "Why not? Vida, you possess the wisdom of the party. It is the very time, for to-night is the new moon."

"It should be the full to account for such madness," put in Roland Goldhurst, shortly.

"Don't be disagreeable, sir," pouted Ethel. "The 'ayes' have it. You're with me, Stanley?"

"Of course I'm with you, Miss Winkworth," answered the gentleman addressed, "to go to the North Pole—or—Hades—only please let a fellow know who is 'My Lady' that he is to look for!"

"Who she is I cannot inform you," said Ethel. "There is, of course, a legend, but it is lost in the dim and distant past. All that is known to us poor moderns is that 'My Lady' haunts the Fir Avenue, which has thus acquired the name of 'My Lady's Walk.'"

"Bosh!" put in Roland.

"Possibly," remarked Ethel, laughing, "but it's the 'bosh' of three centuries ago, and for that none present is answerable."

"Go on, Miss Winkworth, don't mind that cynic. Who has seen 'My Lady'?"

"She is not easily to be seen," proceeded Ethel, the rest, save Roland Goldhurst, leaning forward, attentively listening. "She only appears to mortal eye on a Christmas-eve when the moon is now, as it will be when it rises to-night. It is said that if anyone stand in the Fir Walk at that time they will surely see 'My Lady,' a tall, veiled figure, in black, who glides swiftly among the dark tree-trunks."

One or two shivered.

"If, however," continued Ethel, "the watcher have the courage to remain, 'My Lady' will pause, and utter some sentence of good or ill prophetic of their future."

"Has anyone done this yet, or seen 'My Lady'?" asked Stanley Baume.

"My old nurse says she remembers hearing, when a girl, of 'My Lady' being seen, but never since."

"Then, by Jove, we'll test it to-night!" exclaimed Stanley Baume, rising eagerly. "To see a real ghost would be something to boast of in this practical age. Where are our hats and ulsters?"

"Oh, yes; let's go!" chorused the merry voices, when Ethel's breaking in produced a change.

"Stay, please," she said. "There are conditions. Only one person must go at a time."

Roland Goldhurst burst into a laugh as he marked the alteration in one or two faces.

"So," continued Ethel, as we cannot go together, I propose that each shall stay a quarter of an hour, then, whether successful or no, come back and let another take his or her place. I will go first."

"No"—it was Roland who spoke—"I put my veto on that, Ethel. If you are mad enough to risk colds in such a mad freak it shall be done fairly. We will draw lots."

They were speedily prepared, placed in a hat, and amid much outward merriment, but in some cases secret quaking of heart, drawn.

"I am third," exclaimed Ethel, disappointedly.

"I am first," said Stanley Baume, buttoning his ulster. "Well, here goes for 'My Lady.'"

The glass doors were thrown wide, and, the merriment a trifle forced now, the rest grouped about it to see him depart.

"Mind, honor bright, you go," laughed Roland.

"Honor bright," he called back.

Then he went out, beyond the broad stream of light, down the terrace-steps, into the gloom, in the direction of the funeral firs.

Muffled in wraps and ulsters they waited about the door anxious for his return.

Would he see anything?

"Of course not," laughed Roland, superiorly. "Still, I'll wager he'll be sharp to his time."

He was right. Stanley Baume returned, sharp to time, a failure.

"I'm number two," said a young girl.

"You'd better give it up, Lottie."

"No, I'll go!"

But in five minutes she came hastening back.

"Well," was the chorus, "did you see 'My Lady'?"

"I saw something—a figure among the trees!" she exclaimed panting.

"And you did not wait?" asked Ethel, scornfully.

"No, I dared not; I own it."

"Then now it's my turn; I am third."

"I think there's been enough of it," put in Roland. "Let there be an end, my dear Ethel."

"Not before I have had my turn," she laughed. "If 'My Lady' is to be seen, I will see her—and what is more, I will wait to hear what she has to say!"

"It is very foolish!" persisted Roland, annoyed.

"It is immense fun," retorted Ethel, "and my dear Roland, I hope you will not shirk your turn. Now, good people, make way."

She moved through them to the door, they following her; crossing the stream of light, she paused at the top of the steps, the red reflection enveloping her, her sweet face bright, fearless, and gay, her graceful figure wrapped in furs.

Roland, with a throb of joy at the knowledge that she was his—his great prize in love's lottery—thought how beautiful and happy she looked, what a picture she made.

It was a picture he was doomed often to recall in mental sadness and pain.

"Recollect," said the girl, "I am to take the full time. Mind, Roland, no coming after me, or the spell will be broken."

Waving her hand, she ran lightly down the steps. Roland Goldhurst with the rest watched her hurrying on, until the trees and the darkness shut her from their view.

"If 'My Lady' is to be seen," laughed Stanley Baume, "Miss Winkworth will see her."

"I don't believe she will leave until she does," put in another.

"I know I saw something," said she who had drawn second, in accents yet tremulous.

"What absurd people you are!" exclaimed Roland Goldhurst, peevishly.

"If those who have gone do not suffer from influenza to-morrow I shall be surprised."

He walked back to the fire, and stood there a moment looking up at the clock. How slowly the hands moved! He wished he had been firmer with his betrothed, as he had a right to be.

One by one the others came to the fire shivering. The flames had expired, and the log was a huge glow. The chat went on, but Roland did not join. He felt more impatient and vexed than, he owned, he had reason.

He kept in the shadow, or walked to the door, ever watching the clock.

"I say," exclaimed Stanley Baume, suddenly, "Miss Winkworth has proved the most courageous. I knew she would. The quarter of an hour has expired."

"If she does not return, I shall go and fetch her," said Roland, shortly.

A chorus of dissent arose at the suggestion. He had no right to break the spell. Who could tell what "My Lady" might be saying? Had Ethel wished to have returned she could have done so. She would come in a minute.

They once again crowded round the door watching for her. But there was no sign. An ominous silence seemed, to Roland, to reign over the darkling woods, prophetic of approaching evil. His anxiety increased.

Twenty minutes and she had not come. Twenty-five.

"She is playing a trick upon us," said one.

"Trick or no, I shall fetch her!" exclaimed Roland, resolutely, pulling on his ulster.

None now said to him nay, but, reaching wraps and hats, declared their intention of accompanying him. She had no right to take double time. It was encroaching upon the time of the fourth. A time the fourth appeared, let it be said *en passant*, not to regret surrendering.

Together they trooped over the terrace, down the steps, and along the path to the Fir Avenue. At the moment, above its dusky top, rose the thin, delicate crescent of the new moon, by its faint, mystic light, giving a weird desolateness to the silent grounds, which made one or two faint-hearted draw closer to their companion. Soon the Fir Avenue was reached.

My Lady's Walk. Truly no better, nor more gloomy spot could be

chosen for a spectral legend. A far-extending path, bordered by tall ancient firs, the lower branches meeting across, casting gloomy, uncertain shade, while between the dusky trunks here and there appeared the pale, grayish light of the northern sky. And to the left, in a piece of lower land, a pool, that, however dark the heavens, always appeared to emit a spectral gleam.

At the entrance the party paused, gazing down the perspective trees. It was dark, but not so dark that a figure standing in the path would not be seen. There was no figure. To all appearance the avenue was deserted.

"I told you so!" said she who had made the suggestion. "Ethel is playing a trick."

"That is not like her when her courage was in question," remarked Roland, curtly. "She may be hiding. 'Ethel!' he called her name aloud, as he led the way under the firs.

One or two added their voices to his, but no answer came—not a sound.

To the end they went, and, anxiety increasing, though concealed, retraced their steps.

"I tell you, Mr. Goldhurst, it's a trick. We shall find her seated by the fire and laughing at us."

"I'll go back and see," said Stanley Baume, running off; while Roland, half angry, half alarmed, leaving the path a little, began to look beyond and pull aside the bushes.

A cry—then a swift spring forward. What was it? What is it? they inquire, as they move towards him.

He had found her at last.

There at his feet, on the snow she lay, her white, still face turned up to the starry sky, her form stiff, rigid. Great Heaven, was she dead? Had she been frightened out of the life that, until now, had been so sweet to her?

With wild words of anger and blame, Roland cast himself down by his beloved, and raised her in his arms.

"Ethel—Ethel, my darling!" he exclaimed. "For Heaven's love speak, dearest. Thank Heaven," he added fervently, "she lives.

His voice, or the change of position, had restored her to consciousness. Her eyes opened, strangely she gazed upon the ground; then with shivering horror, leaned closer to her lover's breast, as she exclaimed:

"What is it? What has happened? Roland, why am I here?" Then an expression they did not see came into her eyes, and she covered them with a startled moan.

"Ethel" said one of the girls, in an awe struck tone, "you don't mean you saw 'My Lady'?"

Ethel raised her head quickly. Was she thankful for that suggestion.

"My Lady," she exclaimed, with a little hysterical laugh. "Ah! yes, you see I have been more fortunate than you. 'My Lady' has been communicative too. Please let me go to the fire, I am chilled to the soul."

Roland Goldhurst put no faith in 'My Lady.' His darling had frightened herself with this folly. Tenderly he helped her to rise, and clinging to him, they returned down the walk.

"What did 'My Lady' say, Ethel?" asked one. "She has frightened you."

"What she said was for my ear alone!" responded Ethel, with a lightness that was forced. "Yes, she frightened me, or something did. I'll never go ghost-hunting again."

Reaching the hall she sat down, and extending her hands to the warmth, answered their questions with assumed gaiety.

Suddenly, however, she turned very white, and put her hand to her forehead.

"The truth is," she remarked, "I have a chill. You will not mind, will you, if I go awhile to my room?—I shall be better soon. Please do not make a fuss—it is nothing."

Rising, trying with some success to assume her former cheerfulness, she ascended the stairs, nodding back at them before she went out of sight. Roland saw only the white face with that startled look in the eyes. He paused a moment, then ascended the stairs after her.

Ethel was leaning against the wall of the corridor, her face bowed on her hands.

"My dearest," he cried, with concern, "what does this mean? What have you seen?"

She raised her head quickly; then, avoiding the arms that would have encircled her, breaking into a laugh, answered:

"It means a cold; and I was silly to have gone. What did I see? Nothing, I can assure you, more supernatural than myself. Please, Roland, go and act host until I come down."

She ran lightly from him to her room and closed the door, her tears breaking forth in a passionate flood, as she sobbed:

"Oh, no, no, it can't be true—it can't. If—if it were, then I should have to think no more of Roland. We must be parted forever. No—it is a cruel falsehood. How can I prove it?—How?"

She looked up, a stony calm had come over her features, a calm that was of despair, not peace, and said:

"There is only one I know who can confirm or disprove it. Grandpapa—I must ask him, he must answer."

Rising up, waiting a moment to recover nerve and strength, leaving the room, she proceeded to Sir Ughtred's study.

#### CHAPTER II. FOR THE LAST TIME.

"Grandpapa, answer me—was what that man said true? Does my father live?"

(To be Continued.)

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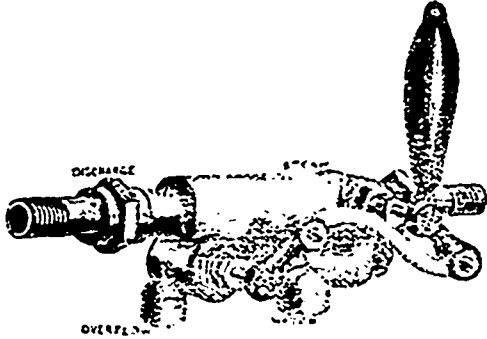
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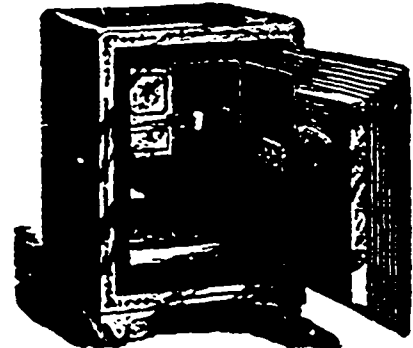
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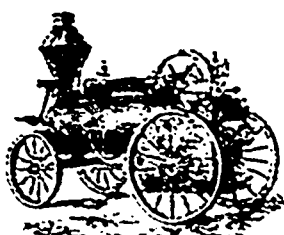
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## MINING.

Items From Our Travelling Correspondent.

**WINE HARBOR.**—About 12 miles from Sherbrooke is the mining settlement of Wine Harbor.

The mines at this place have been operated for a long time, and are now reckoned amongst the "old finds" of the Province. The district is well known to mining people, having been worked by various parties during the last 20 or 25 years:—attracting much attention at times on account of the richness of some of the leads. The history of the workings at Wine Harbor is similar to that of most of the others of this country, being a mere record of success and failure following one another, and repeating.

At present there are only two properties receiving any great attention, and about which anything interesting might be said. Of these, one is held by Mr. Robert McNaughton, of Truro, the other by H. T. Harding & Co. of the same place. Mr. McNaughton's property is known as the—, Harding & Co's as the Napier.

Mr. McNaughton, who obtained his property from Harding & Co. a short time ago, has been doing a great deal of work—developing the mine, putting in machinery and erecting a mill. He has taken out considerable ore, which has been crushed, and which report says has yielded fair returns; however we are not in a position to express an opinion, or to give any definite information as to the value of his mine or the extent of his working. Harding & Co's property, the Napier, was first worked by Mr. Moore of St. John, who after operating a year or two without any decided success, let the mine lie idle for a considerable time. It was next taken hold of by Judge Henry, who had it operated, by times, for 10 years or more. His manager, Mr. Cameron, devoted a great deal of attention to working the "Moore Lead," whence he obtained about 500 tons of quartz, which yielded about 1000 oz. of gold. Having stoped out all the rich strike he could profitably get, without going to a great additional expense of sinking new shafts, and making more extensive preparations, he suspended work on this lead; and the Judge dying about that time; all operations on the property were soon stopped. Last spring the present owners bought out the claims, and since then have been working principally upon what is known as the Plow Belt. This belt is about 30 ft. wide and carries some 40 leads varying in width from 1 to 4 ins. The Company are now prospecting on what they take to be the second crop of the "Plow Belt," but do not think they are yet deep enough to reach the regular strike. Mr. E. Conroy, mining capt. for the Company, formerly worked upon the said belt and feels confident that that upon which they now are is the same: other competent judges concur with Mr. Conroy in this opinion.

They are going to sink a main shaft upon the rich strike of the abandoned "Moore Lead." This lead, which dips towards the east is said to be from 1 ft. to 18 ins. thick in the roll, and as proved from past working worth from 2 to 3 oz. per ton. There are two more belts on this property, one of them a slate, carrying 5 leads, from which ore has been taken yielding as high as from 5 to 7 dwt. per ton.

The mining property consists of 183 areas, mostly still unprospected. There is at the opposite extremity from the mine good water power, which may be made available by transmission; but at present the power for working is furnished by steam. On the surface, over the main shaft, is a large building serving the purpose of engine house, shaft house and mill building all in one. The plant consists of two 4 stamp batteries (are going to put in another of 5 stamps,) and a good engine, which runs two pumps, two hoisting rigs and the mill.

Through our advertising columns, the "Britton Mining Company, of New Brunswick," calls for tenders for the sinking of a shaft and drifting, according to plan and specification to be seen at the office of the Company at Woodstock.

**COUNTRY HARBOR.**—Country Harbor has not done very much as a gold district of late years. Mr. Robert McNaughton did considerable prospecting there three years ago, and he built a good 15 stamp mill. The gold, however, did not hold out, and after lying idle for some time the mill was removed to Wine Harbor, where it now is. Mr. J. Victh, of Halifax, obtained an interest in some areas on the Johnson Brook, and he has erected a five stamp mill with room for five more stamps. Mr. J. D. McDonald, of Sherbrooke, superintended the building of the mill. The leads at Country Harbor run north and south, and they are as a rule of considerable size. The lead at Johnson Brook shows gold very well, and judging by the old workings, there is every reason to hope that the strike will go deeper than usual. One of the old pits in the vicinity was worked to a depth of eighty feet. There is a good deal of ground in Country Harbor which would pay if there was a good mill at hand, but for some years the ore has been taken to Goldenville or Isaac's Harbor. This has rendered the working of low grade ore out of the question. Active mining will probably commence in the spring; the mill is in a very favorable situation, and it will doubtless enable parties holding claims in the district to obtain a working test of their property at a reasonable expense.

**ISAAC'S HARBOR, STORMONT.**—The McMillan Gold Mining Company, who have been for some time pumping out the shaft found on their land on Hurricane Point, have succeeded in freeing it. They will now proceed under section 121 Mines Act, for a right of way to immediately utilize their submerged areas, which promise to be very rich, as the strike of gold dips west and cuts through their mine.

OLDHAM.—The Concord Gold Mining Co. are now operating their new ten stamp water power mill at Oldham, and have commenced treating ore. They have a fine property, and the prospects are bright.

SUMMARY OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA IN 1889.

Product.	Quantity.	Value.	Compared with 1888. (a)
Antimony Ore.....tons.	55	\$ 1,100	Decrease
Asbestos..... " "	6,113	426,554	Increase
Bricks.....thous'nds.	200,561	1,273,884	do
Building Stone.....cub. yds.	341,337	913,691	do
Cement.....bbls.	90,474	69,790	do
Charcoal.....bush.	1,593,300	93,463	do
Coal.....tons.	2,719,478	5,584,182	do
Coke..... " "	54,539	155,043	do
Copper (fine, contained in ore). lbs.	6,809,752	\$85,424	do
Fertilizers.....tons.	775	26,606	do
Fire Clay..... " "	400	4,800	do
Flagstones.....sq. ft.	14,000	1,400	Decrease
Glass and Glassware.....		150,000	do
Gold.....ozs.	72,328	1,295,159	Increase
Granite.....tons.	10,197	79,624	Decrease
Graphite..... " "	242	3,160	Increase
Grindstones..... " "	3,404	30,863	Decrease
Gypsum..... " "	213,273	205,108	Increase
Iron..... " "	73,231	2,763,062	do
Iron Ore..... " "	34,181	151,640	Decrease
Lead (fine, contained in ore). lbs.	165,100	6,604	do
Lime.....bush.	2,948,249	362,848	Increase
Limestone for flux.....tons.	22,122	21,909	do
Manganese Ore..... " "	1,455	32,737	Decrease
Marble..... " "	980	980	do
Mica (exports of cut and crude). lbs.	36,529	28,718	do
Mineral Paints.....tons.	794	15,250	Increase
Mineral Water.....galls.	424,600	37,360	do
Miscellaneous clay products.....		239,385	Decrease
Moulding Sand.....tons.	170	850	Increase
Petroleum.....bbls.	639,991	612,101	Decrease
Phosphate.....tons.	30,988	316,662	Increase
Pig Iron..... " "	25,921	499,872	do
Platinum.....ozs.	1,000	3,500	Decrease
Pyrites.....tons.	72,225	307,292	Increase
Salt..... " "	32,832	129,547	Decrease
Sand and Gravel (exports)... "	283,044	52,647	Increase
Silver.....ozs.	383,318	343,848	Decrease
Slate.....tons.	6,935	119,160	Increase
Soapstone..... " "	195	1,170	do
Steel..... " "	27,872	973,282	do
Sulphuric Acid.....lbs.	10,998,713	152,592	do
Tiles.....thousands.	10,526	134,265	do
Estimated value of mineral products not returned (principally nickel, iron and structural materials).....		992,838	
Total.....		\$19,500,000	Increase
Total, 1888.....		16,500,000	

\* Incomplete.

(a) Comparison of values only.

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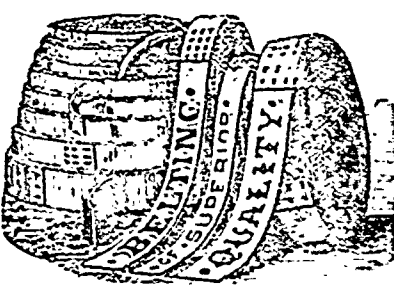
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## NEW YORK LETTER.

Dear Critic,—Miss Zerega's wedding, which took place on Wednesday was a most brilliant affair. The happy bridegroom was Sir Fredrick Frankland; thus does another American girl carry off a title! The ceremony took place at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty fifth Street, and the reception afterwards was held at the bride's home number Thirty-eight West Forty-eighth Street. There were six ushers and four bridesmaids. The church was most beautifully decorated with flowering plants and ferns, and the chancel was one mass of flowers; the altar rail seemed all lilies of the valley. The bridal robe was both novel and exquisite in design; it and all her magnificent trousseau came from Paris. The dress was an admirable copy of an old Venetian portrait, and in richness of material, glimmer of gems and silver, a faithful reproduction of the most picturesque period of Italian dress. The bodice was made high at the throat, with a rolling Venetian collar of silver enriched with gems, elaborately trimmed with slashes of crepe de chine and finest point d'Aiguille. The very long sleeves were slashed at shoulder and elbow with crepe de chine, richly embroidered with brilliant pearls and silver, terminating in a pointed cuff, which fell over the hand. The skirt and demi-train of satin were trimmed with beautiful flounces of old family point lace, alternated with panels embroidered in an emblematic design of orange blossoms and lilies of the valley. From the shoulder fell a full court train of finest velvet, partly covered with an embroidered vine in brilliants, pearls and silver of orange blossoms and lilies of the valley, finished with a deep border of softest white fox fur. Don't you wish you could have seen it? Even from my poor description you can gather some idea of the magnificence of the costume. It will not again see the light until Lady Frankland is presented to Her Majesty next season. Miss Zerega was an only daughter, and every luxury was lavished upon her. All her underclothing was of fine lawn and embroidery, or china silk and lace. The newly-married pair will spend their honeymoon in Canada with relatives of the bridegroom. Two or three weeks will be passed at the home of the bride's mother before the final departure for England.

The first Patriarch's ball of the season was held last week at Delmonico's, and there has not been so brilliant and successful a one since these balls were instituted by Ward McAllister fifteen years ago. The guests began to arrive about eleven, and soon the ball room was gorgeous; flowers from above the earth and jewels from below decorating the beauty that, unadorned, would still have shone. As night faded into morning, Mr. McAllister made his bow to Mrs. Astor and conducted her to the banqueting room, the Duchess of Marlborough, on the arm of the Hon. William C. Whitney, came next, followed by Mrs. Whitney and the Duke of Marlborough, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Parau Stevens and Chauncey Depew, and the others of this fashionable gathering.

The cotillion began at 1 30, the favors being pink and blue rosettes for the ladies, scarlet and yellow for the gentlemen.

All the shops are gay with Christmas gifts and decorations now. One large window of a tailor's shop up-town is full of presents to be distributed on Christmas morning among the boys whose parents have purchased goods at their establishment. Some beautiful and expensive toys were among the number. But the most charming advertisement of this kind that I have yet seen is in the window of the Harlem and Westchester Clothing Company Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. A beautiful mouse-colored pony, harnessed with a smart brown harness to a very pretty dog-cart, stands in an enclosure just inside the window; and on Christmas morning the whole equipage is to be presented free to the boy who has made the nearest guess as to the correct number of beans in a large glass bowl that is also displayed in the window. The guessing is entirely free any boy not over fifteen years of age, and living north of Eighty-sixth St. being entitled to try his luck. The dear little patient pony looks so inviting as I pass him; would that I were a boy that I might make an effort to possess a real live pony,—to say nothing of all his appurtenances,—for which I need pay nothing.

Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt is to give a most elaborate *the dansante* in January for her daughter. The mansion on Fifth Avenue, Number 57, will be lavishly decorated with flowers, and the orchestra and the collation will be all that the most fastidious could desire.

Among all the *debutantes* this season there is scarcely a blonde to be found. These are daughters of the gods, however, inasmuch as the majority of them are "divinely tall." Alas! for the poor young man who is rather a Zacheus than a Saul, for he will have to look up to his partners.

Referring to Sarah Bernhardt, of whom I spoke in a former letter, I hear that her snake in Cleopatra is causing her some trouble. He refuses to remain in quietness inside her dress until the fatal moment when she takes him out and puts him to her bare breast. One evening last week he wriggled forth from his hiding place and refused to be put back. He coiled himself round and round the fair actress' throat, and she was obliged to go on with her act with this weird necklace round her, holding tight by his tail to prevent his slipping altogether away. The snake attracts almost as much attention as the immortal Sarah herself, his movements being entirely unforeseen, and often not in accordance with the part he has been taught to play.

My next letter I will try to devote to the theatres, and also tell you something of the great Teachers' Fair, which is now being held, in which all New York is taking an interest.

Yours sincerely,

SOPHIE M. ALMON-HENSLEY.

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

**SOLUTION.**

PROBLEM No 198.—Position was: Black men 7, king 16; white men 12, 19, king 18; white to play and win.

18 23 19 15 18 14 9 14  
16—11 4—8 3—8 11—18  
12 8 23 18 14 9 4 23  
11—14 8—3 7—11 w. wins.

GAME 85—Locally called "The Dutchman."

Played between Howard MacMillan (black) of Isaac's Harbor and S. Granville (white) of Halifax.

11—15 12—16 8—11 d. 7—11  
22 17 25 21 31 27 25 21  
8—11 9—14 11—16 2—7  
17 13 17 10 22 18 21 17  
4—8 7—14 14—23 11—16  
a 21 17 23 19 27 18 18 15  
15—19 16—23 16—19 16—20  
24 15 27 9 21 17 black  
10—19 5—14 20—24 wins.  
23 16 29 25 17 14  
b 11—20 1—5 3—7  
26 23 25 22 c 30 25

a These six moves from the "Dutchman."

b 12—19 is generally played here.

c 30 26 would probably draw.

d Mr. MacMillan forces the win in good shape from this point.

**CORRECTION.**

J. T. B., Halifax, claims that white should have won in Game 84 instead of black, had 19 15 been played instead of 14 18 at the fifty-second move.

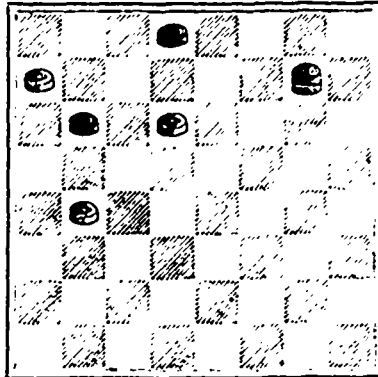
This is one of the glaring mistakes that even good players are liable to make—especially during the holidays.

I acknowledge the corn in this case, but would like it to be plainly understood that "the barley brea" seldom gets the upper hand w' me.—*Editor Checker Col.*

Thomas P. Bull, chess and draught editor of the *Detroit Free Press*, died of cancer on December 12. He was a brilliant chess problemist, and will be much missed in chess circles especially, on both sides of the Atlantic.

**PROBLEM No. 201.**

By John Armour, in the *Toronto Mail*. Black men 2, 9, king 8.



White men 5, 10, 17.

Black to play and win.

The *Mail* calls this a "teaser," and we recommend it to the attention of our readers, as we find it a bright little game.

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**LIST OF PRIZES.**

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

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# A State of Siege



How many people there are who regard the coming of

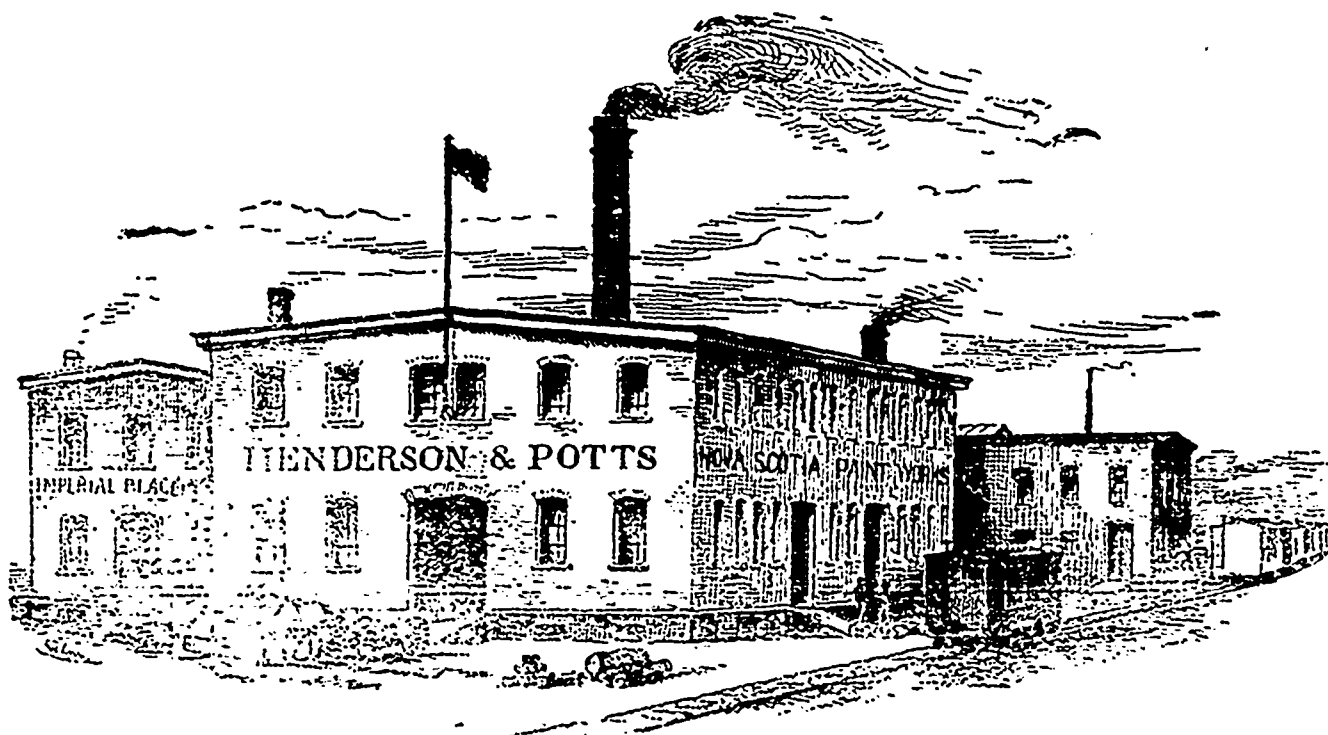
winter as a constant state of siege. It seems as if the elements sat down outside the walls of health and now and again, led by the north wind and his attendant blasts, broke over the ramparts, spreading colds, pneumonia and death. Who knows when the next storm may come and what its effects upon your constitution may be? The fortifications of health must be made strong. **SCOTT'S EMULSION** of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will aid you to hold out against Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anemic and Wasting Diseases, until the siege is raised. *It prevents wasting in children.* **Palatable as Milk.**

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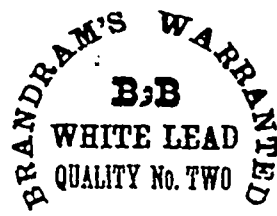
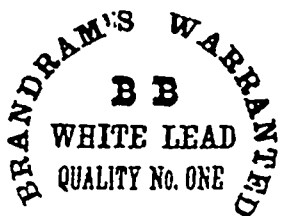
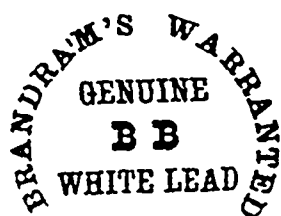
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