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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 Montreal *Witness* says it is now bad form to offer wine on New Year's Day, and adds, that to escape the wine question many have given up the old custom of receiving visits on that anniversary altogether. It is probable that the whole custom is dying out, but what is really satisfactory is that it is certain there has been of late years a great increase of that voluntary spirit of propriety, which is quite sure to effect in the long run all that is desired by the advocates of arbitrary legislation on moral questions.

Attention has been lately again drawn to the question whether the business of the local legislatures might not be quite efficiently disposed of by biennial sittings. This measure of economy might not perhaps commend itself to our legislators themselves, but it is more than likely that it would to the taxpayers of the country at large. If, however, Maritime Union should ever become an accomplished fact, there would perhaps be work enough before the united legislatures to justify the usual annual sittings.

Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Provo. W. P. Wallis, is a personality who enjoys an abiding interest in Nova Scotia. This gallant veteran is now, if we mistake not, in his hundredth year, and we learn that he has had an attack of the prevailing epidemic of influenza, and are glad to be able to add that he has had strength to overcome it. This brave old officer's record of service is a wonderful one. It is 76 years since he brought the *Shannon* and *Chesapeake* into the harbor of his native city, and 70 years last August since his promotion to the rank of captain.

It is not generally known how ancient are some English families in what used to be called the humbler walks of life. Many will remember the noted cricketer Julius Caesar. His family, small farmers we believe, in Sussex, is of so great an antiquity that legend even connects it with that of the invader of Britain. The presence of the Phœnicians in Devon and Cornwall in pre-historic times is attested by the existence at Newton Abbot, Devon, of a family, also farmers, whose patronymic is Ballhatchet. This name is only a slight corruption of Baal-achet, Priest of Baal, and there are still on their farm very ancient remains of a temple of the Phœnician Sun-God, while immediately above it rises a hill known as Baal-town—the rock or hill of Baal. Only 30 years ago there died in Hampshire the last of the Purkises, who had held their land from father to son from the days of King Alfred—1000 years. It was one of this ancient family who carted the corpse of William Rufus from the spot at which he was shot in the New Forest to Winchester Cathedral.

We have been favored by the Secretary of Dr. Bernardo's excellent Institution for providing homes for Destitute Children with copies of the interesting magazines issued thereby. We are well-aware of the good done by Dr. Bernardo's homes in various parts of Canada, but have no opportunities of judging from our own observation or experience, as Halifax is a garrison town, and we have understood that Dr. Bernardo does not seek to establish his homes in places where troops are quartered. Dr. Bernardo is probably right, which in the case of Halifax is perhaps to be regretted.

The circumstances of the main trouble with Portugal in Central Africa seem to be pretty much as follows:—"Mr. H. Johnston, H.M. Consul at Zanzibar, was, it seems, sent to Lisbon, and concocted a scheme for pacific arrangement of differences which would probably have been ratified by Lord Salisbury but for the Scotch Missionary Societies, who consider that too great concessions had been made to the Portuguese, and the safety and even existence of their mission station endangered. Lord Salisbury then sent out Mr. Johnston as British Representative to Portuguese East Africa with very extended powers. "Mr. Johnston was instructed to make friendly alliances with the native tribes, and practically to do what seemed prudent and right in the way of consolidating British influence in the region which leads up to Lake Nyassa, and has the Scotch Missionary station as its capital." Mr. Johnston left England some months ago in high hopes of being able to successfully fulfil this mission, and to establish British supremacy up to the great Lake Tanganyka.

On his way up the Shireh river Mr. Johnston passed Major Serpa Pinto, the Portuguese explorer, who was leading a force of 900 rulers armed with Winchester rifles towards Lake Nyassa, and proceeded to make treaties of alliance with all the Makololo tribes on both sides of the river, and the British flag was hoisted at intervals all the way up the Shireh to Lake Nyassa. Major Serpa Pinto coming up behind Mr. Johnston discovered that he had been forestalled. He returned to Mozambique for reinforcements, and then swooped down upon the unfortunate natives with whom Mr. Johnston had concluded treaties. When the Makololo showed the British flag and declared that they were the friends of England, they were attacked by Serpa Pinto and hundreds of them were mowed down with Gatling guns, whilst two British flags were ignominiously captured. The Makololo being thoroughly subdued by these means have accepted Portuguese domination, believing themselves to be abandoned by England. Major Serpa Pinto, flushed with success, has determined to conquer the country in similar fashion up to Nyassa. This is a decided case of "diamond cut diamond," but if the account is correctly given, Major Pinto's action would seem to have been unjustifiable. Central Africa seems to be open to a general European scramble, and if this state of things is recognized, which it seems to be, success will go to the smartest, who seems in this case to have been Mr. Johnston.

The Federation idea, or as the English seem to prefer to call it "Home Rule," is evidently more and more assuming definite and tangible shape in the old countries. We do not consider the nomenclature a very happy one, and think the advocates of local parliaments for Scotland and Wales would improve matters if they would adopt the broader term of Federation; no doubt, however, a rose by any other name would lose none of its sweetness of perfume. We take it that the movement in Scotland, tho' marked in its inception by no great wisdom, will gain ground, while the Welsh "Home Rulers" have prepared a scheme which embodies the following tangible points:—A governor to be appointed by the crown for five years, and parliamentary members elected for three years, unless the governor dissolves parliament in the interim; elections to be by household franchise, one representative being returned by each district having over forty thousand and under sixty thousand of a population; members to be paid £1 a day for service at the House, and £10 travelling expenses for session; the governor to have power to reject any measure passed by the Welsh Parliament, but if the same measure is passed by two-thirds of the parliament again within ten days of the veto, the Welsh Parliament shall have power to appeal to the Imperial Parliament for final sanction to the measure. The scope of Welsh parliamentary legislation to include taxation for the purposes of the province, loans for the province, the appointment of officials of the province, prison maintenance and taxation for the purposes of administration of justice, education, religion and agriculture in the province. The Principality, moreover, develops an ambition to enlarge its territory, as it includes the county of Monmouth in its programme. It will no doubt be some time before these schemes will commend themselves to a majority, but as we believe Federation would prove a source of strength, rather than, as so many Englishmen seem to believe, weakness to the Empire, we wish them progress and ultimate success.

If an anecdote which has recently appeared be correct it is evident that our present minister at Washington is not to be played upon with the unhappy facility which proved so disastrous to his predecessor. It is said that Sir Julian Pauncefote, being solicited recently for his signature to a collection of autographs to be presented as a testimonial to Mr. Gladstone, eyed his visitor critically and replied. "My predecessor signed a paper interfering with American politics, and was summarily recalled; and I think it unwise to attach my autograph to such a volume."

The interment of the remains of Browning in Westminster Abbey has not only called forth expressions of opinion from medical authorities that that national Cemetery of the Great is already overcrowded and dangerous to health, but has again brought into prominence the subject of cremation. It has been pointed out that if this mode of treatment of the dead were adopted, Westminster Abbey might, with safety and ease, contain an indefinite number of remains of distinguished mortality, but allusion is made to the prejudice in favor of the conventional mode of interment. Man, in his thoughts as well as in his actions, is essentially a creature of habit, and it will probably be a long time yet before the idea of cremation obtains the preference over interment. To our mind there is no comparison between the conceptions of purification by fire, and of the corruption of the grave.

We have heard lately of the prevalence of diphtheria in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia has in the past suffered so severely from this scourge that we are induced to give the publicity of our circulation to the following remedy which is reported to have been discovered in Germany and to be the best known. In the hope that it may be effective we give it an Editorial Note in order to afford it prominence.

"At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat of a child make the room close; then take a tin cup and pour into it a quantity of tar and turpentine, equal parts of tar and turpentine. Then hold the cup over the fire so as to fill the room with fumes. The little patient, on inhaling the fumes, will cough up and spit out all the membranous matter and the diphtheria will pass off. The fumes of the tar and turpentine loosen the matter in the throat and thus afford the relief that has baffled the skill of physicians."

The cold snap of last Thursday, Friday and Saturday will have disabused the minds of those who had, from the extreme mildness of December, begun to think we were to have no winter at all. Nevertheless we fancy it will be on the whole a mild one. As, however, much speculation has been aroused on the subject—so many people thinking, naturally enough, that an exceptionally mild winter is apt to be succeeded by a very severe one, we publish in our contribution column a slightly abbreviated receipt of an article which recently appeared in the *Halifax Chronicle*, which seems to us to have a good deal of force and probability. If, however, we are inclined to think the present winter may on the average be a mild one, we sincerely hope in the general interests of the country, and of the lumbering business in particular, that there may be enough snow, and enough cold to keep it on the ground, to afford the facilities which are of such vital importance to trade.

The date of our issue of to-day marks, as we think, the perceptible turn of the year towards longer days, if colder weather. In the latitude of London the latest sunrise is 8 h. 9 m. on the 29th Dec. at which time it remains stationary for three days, and only gains one minute thence to the 5th January, while it is not 'till the 17th that the sun rises again at 8 h. After this date daylight becomes rapidly earlier. Daylight in the afternoons increases faster. The earliest sunset takes place at 3 h. 49 m. for nine days from the 8th December, but it advances ten minutes by the 1st Jan. and 21 m. more by the 17th. Comparative length of day and night is altogether a question of latitude. In British Columbia, therefore, the days and nights are about as long and as short as in the latitude of London, but our more southerly position gives us sunrise at the shortest days not later than about five minutes before eight, and sunset not earlier than about ten minutes to five. By this date the day is lengthened in the afternoon by about twenty minutes. It is perhaps a small matter, yet it is certainly more pleasant to have a somewhat longer day than in more northerly latitudes and may be reckoned with our equable climate and exemption from great atmospheric convulsions as one, if a small one, of our many natural advantages.

While there is a constantly increasing demand for female help the disinclination of girls for domestic service increases with it. Nothing is more to be regretted than the fact that what should be considered a respectable occupation is looked at askance, and the question arises whether a partial remedy might not be found in the relaxation by employers of some of the out-of-date theories of extreme subservience which are still thought to be due from maid to mistress. For good or for evil democracy is upon us, and the last vestiges of relations based on feudal ideas are disappearing with ever increasing rapidity. It is, we think, quite possible that relations quite as pleasant and more satisfactory in working might be established on a footing of greater friendliness and a fuller recognition of the value of the services rendered. Some additional relief might also, we imagine, be accomplished by the institution in towns and cities of ladies' societies to take up young, ill-tended, and poverty-afflicted female children, and afford them a course of training which should not only turn them out valuable aids to the household, but impress upon them the fact that domestic service involves no compromise of self-respect. As a means of livelihood it is in fact as abso- lutely respectable as any other employment, and in many ways much safer than many apparently more attractive ones.

Whether or not the recently reported massacre of exiles to Siberia has startled the Russian Government into compunction or flashed upon them some light as to the truculence of their methods, it is now said that it has been decided to abolish the exile system, under which such terrible cruelties have been so long practised. Even Russia, it would seem, is unable to resist the impressions of advancing civilization and humanity, or possibly it may have occurred to the Czar that this may be the best hope of immunity from the perpetual fear of assassination which renders his life a burden to him. If this be the case he has probably taken a step in the right direction, and the only wonder is that it has not presented itself to his mind—or that of his father, whose life it might have saved—until thus late. However, better late than never, and as it is the first step which costs (to literalize the French proverb) the present measure, if the report be true, may be only the precursor of others which will bring Russia up to something like a level with freer and more civilized countries, and free her from the festering spirit of rebellion which does so much to impede her progress.

The adoption of an international postage stamp has lately been advocated, and it would no doubt be of considerable use, as in cases where people are frequently perplexed by being unable, when writing to a foreign country, to enclose a stamp for reply. Such a stamp would also be useful in remitting small sums of money for which it is not worth while to procure a draft or money order. Judging by the enormous strides made in postal arrangements from time to time such an additional facility would no doubt soon obtain an extension of utility which would justify its introduction. Last Friday was the fiftieth anniversary of Sir Roland Hill's great postal reform, and very few Englishmen who were, in 1840, competent to give the subject capable consideration would at that date, when letters outside mural boundaries cost sums which now appear fabulous, have dreamed that the ocean postage—say from Great Britain to America—would be only a half-penny in excess of the amount charged by the "twopenny post," which then only delivered its letters at that cost within the limits of towns and cities. Still less could they have foreseen the cheap transmission of newspapers, periodicals and books which go to swell the weighty mail-bags of 1890.

South Australia has not been the most progressive of the Australian colonies. Her population was estimated at the end of 1888 at 318,000, but her territory extends across the Island continent to the extreme north. Nor does it appear that she regards this extent of domain as merely nominal. Whether the example of Canada in bridging the continent with a vast railway, with the success which has attended that bold measure in settling up the prairie Provinces of the Dominion, has influenced our southern sister we are not in a position to know, but she has also been bold enough to initiate a trans-continental line to open up her northern territory, which is said to be very rich. It is to be regretted that the enterprise has come to a temporary standstill for lack of funds. The railway has, however, been constructed to a point well up towards the north, but presumably in the central desert part, and the question was whether to abide there for a time or to raise money to continue the work. It is earnestly to be hoped that any temporary difficulties will soon be overcome, as there is now no doubt that, where a country is at all fit for settlement, it is sound policy to induce it by the early construction of railroads.

The report that the Canada Pacific is about buying or leasing the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, with the intention of putting on two fast steamers between Annapolis and St. John, and using the route to the abandonment of the Intercolonial, if it really emanated from the officials of the road, has evidently been spread with the intention of forcing the Intercolonial into granting them the running powers desired. We are, however, of opinion that the report is a pure fabrication, as the run across the bay by steamer is an insuperable obstacle to the success of the scheme. Fog and storms would always be liable to stand in the way of close connection, and nine out of ten passengers would prefer even six hours longer time by rail to the discomfort of a two hours passage across the boisterous Bay of Fundy. Setting aside this objection the breaking of bulk, if the line were to be used to transport merchandize, would unfit it for through freight business, and what profit would there be in the passenger business alone? Great ability has been displayed in the management of the Canada Pacific, and it is not likely that such a blunder as the reported utilization of the Windsor & Annapolis line will be made by the shrewd business men who control that corporation.

There has long been a prevalent idea that leprosy, at least in civilized and Christian lands, was a disease which if not well nigh extinct had so died out, or had at least become so rare, as to call for little attention save where some supposed exceptional case occasionally made its appearance. A great body of recent information, however, warns us that this is not by any means the case, and even in our own favored Province it is known to exist. That it is highly contagious does not admit of a doubt. The author of *Leviticus* was firmly convinced of this, and consequently laid down elaborate rules for the complete isolation of victims even in the early and uncertain stages of the disease, and for burning their garments and other belongings. Considering the virulent, loathsome and incurable nature of the plague it surely behooves every government to legislate strongly, sternly and promptly in the matter. Unbounded compassion is felt by all men for the unhappy victims, but the disorder is one which imperatively demands that all sympathy for individual isolation be set aside in view of the public safety. A strong spirit of humanity pervades the Mosaic Law, and Hebrew sympathies were keen, but the kindest feelings of the Israelites did not prevent their enacting regulations looking uncompromisingly to the larger good.

WIT-CHEAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE CANDIDATE.

Who comes and grasps you by the hand,
And welcomes you with greeting bland,
And flattery you can't withstand?
The candidate.

Who asks you how the children do,
And how the world is using you,
And hopes that you'll help to put him through?
The candidate.

Who says the country's going to smash
Unless you help his side to thrash
The other side with vote and cash?
The candidate.

Who begs you to give him your vote,
And says your interests he'll promote,
And tries to cut his rival's throat?
The candidate.

Who, when his victory is won,
Will straight forget all you have done,
And look out sharp for number one?
The candidate.

—Somerville Journal.

"Eat with judgment," says a learned physician. Most people, however, will continue to use their jaws.

Abdicating the Throne.—Mrs. Upton Flatte—Why do you cry, cook! Bridget (about to be married)—It's myself that'll soon be no better off than the rest of yez.—Puck.

QUESTION OF WOMEN'S SPHERE.—Domestic man—"I pity Patti. She would be much happier at home with little children about her." Practical friend—"But think of her singing a baby to sleep with a \$3,000 a night voice."

Lost Information.—Mrs. Quicklyrich—Oh, you ought to have heard Professor Bookworm's lecture on "Extinct birds" last night! What he said about the dodo was something wonderful. Mrs. Parvenu—Dear me!—how unfortunate to have missed it—especially as we are to have a dodo painted on our dining room this week.

John—Clara, I've got an important question to ask you, Clara—I know what it is. You want me to be your wife. I dreamed it. Well, take me. John (rather nonplussed)—You dreamed it? Clara—Yes, I dreamed last night that you asked me what I am asking you and you took me in your arms and kissed me after I said you,——What could John do?

In a recent grammar examination in one of our Boston schools, a class was required to write a sentence containing a noun in the objective case. One of the boys wrote the following sentence: "The cow does not like to be licked." What noun there is in the objective case? asked the teacher. "Cow!" said the boy. "Why is 'cow' in the objective case?" "Because the cow objects to being licked!"

LIFE IN PIZEN CREEK.—Missionary (just arrived)—"Are you the mayor of this place?" Mayor Rittler—"Yes sir." "Is there a church here?" "Er—well—um—er—well, stranger, cussed if you ain't got me there! A new blacksmith shop and four saloons opened up last week, and I heered some talk of a church, but I'm blowed if I know whether the scheme went through or not. Ask Judge Pulltrigger—two doors above—he a'fays goes into every new thing."

A Chinese newspaper has been investigating the origin of foot-cramping by Chinese women. The practice is of ancient date. Some affirm that it arose in the time of the five dynasties—that is, in the tenth century, A. D. Jao Niang, a favourite of Li Yu, the last emperor of those dynasties, tied up her feet with silk into the shape of a crescent moon, and all the other beauties of the time imitated her. The literature of previous dynasties does not allude to the custom.

The following gem in the way of instructions given by an enthusiastic volunteer sergeant to his guard, is from the *First Lanark Gazette*:—"Noo, when ye see a General, ye'll present arms, an' when ye see a Field Officer ye'll present arms, an' when its dark ye'll say 'Halt, wha comes there,' an' he'll say 'Friend,' an' ye'll say 'Pass friend alle well,' but if he says 'Go to h—,' ye'll no say 'Pass go to h— alle well'—(with great vehemence). Aw'll hae nae d—nonsense with my gaird."

WHY SHE WANTED DELAY.—Adorer—"As we are to be married in January, should we not announce our engagement?" Sweet girl—"No, no; not yet, not yet." "My own, I would not hasten to make known the sweet truth to all the world were not the time so short. Can you not bring yourself to acknowledge your betrothal without further delay?" "No, no, Wait, I beg of you." "But why, my shrinking angel?" "Wait until all the Christmas presents are in, or half them will be held back for wedding presents."

For some months past the following advertisement has appeared daily in the columns of the *London Times*:—"Miss Ethel Dickens, typewriting office, No. 16 Wellington Street, Strand, over the office of *All the Year Round*. MSS. copied. Price list on application." The young lady is the daughter of Charles Dickens, jr. There is no necessity for her to enter into business, but all of Mr. Dickens' daughters, and there a number of them, have displayed unusual energy in the way of self-helpfulness. One assists her father in editing *All the Year Round*, another is studying for the stage, and so on, each studying some useful vocation.

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Only \$14.25.
Fine All-Wool Melton Overcoats to order,
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Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

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Pine and Whitewood House Finish.

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

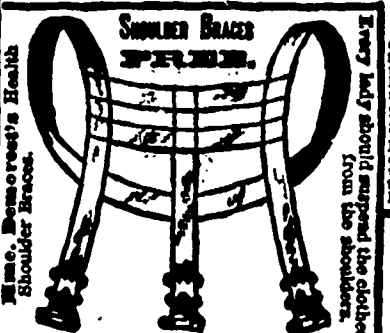
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is one of the largest, best and best publications issued from Brooklyn. It contains stories, news, and a variety of other interesting material.

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the office, or through Agents, will find a receipt for the amount enclosed in their next paper.

The Season for February is before us and is a work of art in the fashion line.

The Dominion Parliament was opened at Ottawa yesterday with the usual ceremonies.

The Dartmouth Marine Railway has been purchased by the Halifax Dry Dock Company.

Nomination day in Prince Edward Island will be the 23rd instant, and election day the 30th.

Last Saturday was nomination day in New Brunswick. The elections take place on Monday.

The choir of Chalmers' Church will give a "Nicht wi' Burns" this evening. A treat may be expected.

A meeting of bankers to discuss the expected changes in the banking act was held in Montreal on Saturday last.

The Government Wharf at Barrack Point, C. B., has been completed by the contractors, Messrs. McDonald and Moffat.

The Amherst town elections took place on the 7th inst., when a mayor and six councillors were elected. The vote polled was small.

The Government has received word that the proposed Imperial cable from Bermuda to Halifax will be completed by the middle of June next.

C. O. Foss, chief engineer of the N. S. Central Railway, has commenced the survey of the line to Margaretville, starting from the junction of the W. & A. and N. S. C.

We ought to have acknowledged earlier the Pocket Guide of that excellent institution, the Y. M. C. A., and the Xmas season's catalogue of Messrs. Knight & Co. of this city.

Another prominent citizen of Halifax—Mr. Thomas A Ritchie—has passed away. He died at his residence, 199 Pleasant Street, on Sunday last, at the age of 80 years.

It will surprise many persons to know that Halifax is the third port of importance on this side of the Atlantic in the number of ocean steamships entering and clearing during the year.

Sir John MacDona'd celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday on Saturday last. He received telegraphic congratulations from many distinguished friends in various parts of the empire.

The slippery state in which the street-crossings are allowed to remain after a thaw followed by frost is as disgraceful as it is dangerous. The corporation might surely have them sprinkled with ashes.

A meeting of temperance workers was held in Freemasons' Hall on Monday evening. There was a large attendance. Mrs. Bell, president of the W. C. T. U., occupied the chair. Resolutions were passed encouraging the ladies in their work.

Vernon Smith, C. E. died at his residence, Ottawa, on Wednesday from inflammation of the lungs induced by La Grippe. Mr. Smith was employed surveying the Short Line during the past season, and was at Ottawa preparing his report for Parliament.

Mrs. Nita Corliss, well known in Halifax, has been receiving very complimentary notices of her singing in London and Paris recently. She is described as "a handsome young French Canadian, and one of M-me-de la Grange's most promising pupils."

The death occurred on Saturday last of Mr. J. F. Blanchard, of Truro, who was visiting his daughter, Mrs. E. H. Keating, in Halifax. Mr. Blanchard was one of the leading citizens of Truro, and his death will be a loss to all who knew him. He was 74 years of age.

The annual meeting of the Halifax dispensary was held on Monday in the dispensary building. The reports for the year were read and the old directors re-elected. The chairman in his opening remarks commended the work of this invaluable institution. It is among the most useful of our charities.

The Dominion Express Co. has opened an office in Halifax, and is prepared to forward express matter by C. P. R. Short Line to all principal points between Halifax and St. John. Their agent is Mr. C. R. Barry, 126 Hollis St. This company will, no doubt, afford a desirable increase of express facilities.

Letters from Lieut. W. G. Stairs to his mother and brother were received last week, which were written at Simbanwemi, Useguia, Nov. 25th last. Lieut. Stairs says he will not come home next spring, as the cold climate would be too rigorous after three years in tropical Africa, but if he gets leave in the summer he will come.

Grip began its thirty fourth volume with the new year, which means that this brave little journal has celebrated its seventeenth birthday. It is only due to Grip to say that its ability, both literary and artistic, has been kept up to a uniformly high standard through this long period, and that, if anything, it improves rather than deteriorates.

Says the Pictou News—"A certain kind-hearted individual in town who found the contents of his coal bin decreasing at an unwarrantable rate traced the missing fuel to the house of a poor neighbor. Instead of confronting his less fortunate brother man with the evidences of his crime he ordered a load of coal to his house with the compliments of the season. A christian act."

The second concert of the Orpheus Club subscription series will take place next Tuesday in the Orpheus Hall. The programme will include selections by the Haydn Club.

A good deal of uneasiness was felt about the *S. S. Portia* which left St. John on Thursday the 9th inst., for the West Indies. She was to call at Yarmouth to take on board four Halifax passengers, but she failed to appear until Sunday morning. The storm which delayed her was one of the most terrific ever experienced in that vicinity, with the thermometer below zero.

The *Dominion Illustrated* continues to maintain its high character, and the number of January 12th is a very attractive one. Among other illustrations is a portrait of Sir Joseph Hickson, and a charming reproduction of Chataillon's "Joan of Arc," the only fault of which appears to be a slight want of depth of tone, probably owing to some momentary defect in the photographer's processes.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, a handsome calendar from the "Canada Printing-Ink Company," Corcoran & Lee, Toronto; one from the "Canada Paper Company," 578 Craig St., Montreal, and 11 Front St., (west) Toronto. This is an especially handy one in sheets of weeks, with many spaces for memoranda. We have also to thank the *Gazette* Printing Company of Montreal, R. White, Managing Director, for an exceedingly nice almanac, containing a large amount of information and ample memorandum space.

Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan were sent to the state prison at Joliet on Tuesday.

The farmers in North Carolina are in a destitute condition owing to the failure of crops.

Fifteen murders are reported from different parts of the Southern States as a result of Christmas festivities.

Miss Mary Miles, of Marion, Ind., while curling her hair, touched one of her eyes with the hot iron, searing the iris and destroying the sight of her eye.

One of the Messrs. Vanderbilt, of New York, has purchased from the Earl of Dudley the famous picture "The Grand Canal of Venice." The price was \$20,000.

We are in receipt of Vick's Floral Guide for 1890, with its usual wealth of colored and other illustrations. It is as usual admirably got up, and all Mr. Vick's seeds are thoroughly reliable. 343 East Avenue, Rochester, N.Y.

An estimate published by the *British American Citizen* from the best information places the amount of British capital invested in American enterprises at over \$205,000,000. These investments are much objected to by many Americans, especially Irish Americans.

A few days before Christmas Mr. Schieck, of Waltham, Minn., slaughtered four hogs and invited a large company of friends to dinner. A few days afterwards one after another of the guests took to their beds, until now all but four are ill with trichinosis. Schieck's ten year old son is dead, and seven or eight others poisoned are in a dangerous condition.

The pope and eight cardinals have the influenza.

Another revolting scandal is said to have been unearthed in London.

Emin Pasha is said to have suffered a relapse and to be in a critical condition.

It is rumored that Senor Gomez, Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, will resign.

The Marquis of Conyngham has made a voluntary reduction of 20 per cent. in the rent of his tenants.

The total number of cases of influenza in Berlin is 400,000. There have been 650 deaths from the disease.

The Queen is still suffering inconvenience from rheumatism, which will prevent her opening Parliament in person.

Seventy persons were arrested in Lisbon on Wednesday for parading the streets and shouting "Down with England."

The Government of Brazil has issued a decree proclaiming the separation of church and state, and guaranteeing religious liberty and equality.

The Dowager Empress Augusta was buried on Sunday with imposing ceremonies. The interment took place at the Mausoleum at Charlottenburg.

A despatch from the Curator of the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities at Boulak, announces that the tomb in which Cleopatra was buried has been discovered.

A mob of students and others attacked the British legation at Lisbon on Sunday. They demolished the escutcheon on the building and smashed the windows.

The Duke of Palmella, Captain of the Portuguese King's guard, has sent to the British Legation the Crimean medal received by him while serving in the British army.

Thorsten Nordenfeldt, civil engineer and manager of the Maxim Nordenfeldt gun and ammunition company, has been declared bankrupt under liabilities of £50,000.

The death of influenza is announced of Field Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, who conducted the Abyssinian war to a successful issue by the capture of Magdala, the capital.

The king of Spain has been at death's door from influenza during the past week. He is reported to be on the road to recovery now. In case of his death the crown will pass to his sister.

The formal betrothal of Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to the Princess Mary of Teck, is arranged to take place after the Easter holidays. The Prince is still in India.

It has been reported that Mary Anderson has no intention of returning to the stage, and that this decision is due to the fact that she is engaged to be married to Mr. De Navarro. Another report states that the actress will open a season in New York next October.

Sheriff Harris of London, has had a breach of promise suit for £10,000 damages brought against him by a young lady named Grace Smith. The Sheriff is 34 years of age, and it is said to be his third attempt to trifle with fair maidens. He aspires to be Lord Mayor.

Earl Cairns died on Tuesday from inflammation of the lungs. He was born in 1861, succeeded his father in 1885, and was notorious from the action for breach of promise brought against him by Miss Fortescue. He subsequently married Miss Olivia Berens, of New York.

New evidence of the most convincing character is said to have been collected in England and America in the case of Mrs. Maybrick. It is said that it only needs the scrutiny of the Home Secretary to convince that official of the necessity of recommending that the Queen grant her an immediate pardon. Letters, in James Maybrick's writing, showing that his death was due to poison self administered, are rumored to be among the most important features of the evidence.

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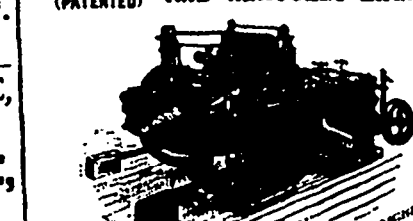
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St. Andrews, N. B., 4th Oct., 1880.
Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co.

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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,
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FIRE SWEAT.

When the fire wrought fierce with fire,
Twin-mixed with the mist of the deep,
Did the Fates wax glad that man emerged,
To eat and to drink and to sleep:

To darken the day with Toll;
To blacken the night with sin;
To grope and never find the path
To the royal life within;

To crush and be crushed in the crowds
That beggar the world for bread;
To crawl in the dust of the earth and die,
As the worm that dies and is dead?

Is it worth one's while to be born,
And be cursed for the sins of his sires?
To be trampled before he has strength to stand
And be thrown as chaff to the fires?

Is it worth one's while to be born,
To be, and never know why?
To be rubbed 'twixt the hard-skinned hands of Fate,
And ere he has lived, to die?

Is birth but a mishap of chance?
Is man but the fruitage of dust?
Shall the ages forever come and go,
And leave but a handful of dust?

The wings of the years sweep low,
And the shadows are long and deep;
Are we but the embers of slumbering fires,
And is life but the dream of a sleep?

Shall my soul dwell on with the night
When the planet of day is high?
Shall I never look up, when to lifted eyes
Man's life is a prophecy?

I see by the smallest arc
Of the circle of mystery;
Shall I doubt when I gaze on the rounded track
In the full orb'd Eternity?

By the blood and the tears of earth,
By the yearnings that never lie,
By the sweat of a master agony,
There is immortality.

I scorn to believe in a fate—
Blind—formed of my blindness and doubt;
I will hold to my soul and will let it speak
For the godhood within and without.

I will live my life and be glad,
I will trust, though I cannot see;
I will cling to the golden chains that swing
From the portal of destiny.

I stand by the massive wall,
With my hand on the bolted gate;
It may be long, but the bars shall lift
To the soul that will trust and wait.

Princeton, N. J.

Lyman Whitney Allen, in Independent.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LETTER TO COUSIN CARYL.

Dear Cousin Caryl:—Co-operative house-keeping will never eliminate
dish washing, for the tendency is ever and always towards more instead of
fewer dishes. In the good time coming doubtless the dish-washing maids
will be connoisseurs in china and crystal, and there will be no more chipping,
or cracking or breakage. In the meantime our treasures must take their
chances, I suppose. The average domestic service is so bad here, one is
foolhardy indeed who trusts her fine dishes to other hands than her own,
yet the demands of modern civilization upon one's time are such she is
forced to give over as much of the machinery of living as possible to "hired
help." Oh! for a generation of trained, intelligent house servants!

But I was going to say, as soon as the little crescent-shaped china dishes
for the reception of bones and so on won their way into favor for dinner
service, some ingenious soul invented bread and butter plates. These are
made in all grades and styles, and sold in separate sets, or accompany
handsome tea and breakfast sets. They are like tea plates in shape, but are
made smaller, and solve the problem of what to do with bread and butter,
hot muffins and gems when one's breakfast or tea plate is filled with some-
thing else.

Here is an explanation of "kissing under the mistletoe," the only one
I have been able to find, and one that sounds honest enough to be true.
"From the part played by the mistletoe in Scandinavian mythology, one
would suppose," says my informant, "that this custom was common to all
northern people. Balder was slain by a mistletoe dart at the instigation of
Loki, and in reparation for the injury the plant was afterwards dedicated to
his mother Frigga, so long as it did not touch earth, Loki's empire. On this
account it is hung from the ceilings of the houses, and the kiss given under
it signifies that it is no longer an instrument of mischief. The fates in
commemoration of the sacred mistletoe survived in some parts of France
into the 16th century. The plant was credited with many talismanic
properties, and its festival attracted immense gatherings of people." This
answers your question in outline at least.

Have I told you my recipe for an apricot short cake? It makes a
delicious tea dish, and is easily put together, a recommendation not to be
depised so long as there will always be people given to dropping in to tea
unexpectedly, and always when the larder is at the lowest ebb. For the
cake, mix one pint of flour, one half teaspoonful salt, and two teaspoonfuls
baking powder together, and sift. Then rub in with the hands one-fourth
cup of butter until the flour is like fine yellow meal. Mix with sweet milk

enough to make a dough as soft as you can handle it. Some flour requires more wetting than other grades, so it is hard to give the exact quantity of milk. Divide the dough into two equal parts, and toss each portion about with the hands on a floured board forming a round ball. Then pat each ball into a flat round cake. Do not knead, or roll, or mould the dough except as described. Put one piece into a shallow tin, brush the top of it over well with melted butter; put on the second portion, and bake fifteen to twenty minutes. Buttering in this way makes it easy to separate when done into layers without cutting the cake. Fill with chopped apricots, sprinkle with sugar, cover with thick, sweet cream, and serve hot. If you do not find it easy to get canned apricots or peaches use any canned fruit.

Here is an economical device for using stale bread, and it is a most toothsome dessert as well. Peel and quarter 12 large apples, add one cup granulated sugar, two teaspoonfuls of butter, and cook slowly till very soft; then cool. Butter slices of bread (from which the crusty edges have been removed,) with melted butter, and sprinkle with powdered sugar. Line the bottom and side of a mould with the bread. And if you have no mould a new bread or cake pan can be made to answer every purpose. Fill the mould when lined with the apple, and if there is a great deal of juice pour off some, enough to leave the apple of jelly-like consistency. Bake 45 minutes, cool slightly, turn out and serve with currant jelly sauce. To make this, boil two cups hot water and one cup granulated sugar five minutes, then add three teaspoonfuls cornstarch moistened in cold water, and cook ten minutes; then add one half cup or tumbler of currant jelly, and one teaspoonful butter. Stir until the jelly is melted. I should have said cover the "apple charlotte" while it is baking with a flat tin cover.

A house cannot be grandly and expensively furnished without the outlay of a great deal of money. It may be easily and prettily and oh, so comfortably furnished at comparatively small expense. The commonest mistake of the buyers whose means are limited is in purchasing cheap imitations of articles that cost a great deal in the original. The result is a lamentable collection of shoddy finery, not useful for long, and at no time decorative. It is so much more sensible if one cannot have fine oil paintings to buy—not poor oil daubs—but good photographs of masterpieces. If a body cannot have a good Brussels carpet whatever, do you suppose, induces him or her, it is as often one as the other, to buy a poor Brussels carpet, all glaring with its cheap gorgeousness? For the same money that the cheap imitation costs can always be bought a nice all-wool carpet in refined colors. And so on throughout house furnishing from the frame of the house down to lamp globes, it is so much more serviceable and altogether more artistic to get the best of a humble sort than a tenth rate or even a second rate copy of something more splendid.

Now there was Cora, who pined for a lounge for her guest chamber. She could not afford a high-priced one, and the cheap ones were so very ugly, she did as she always does, evolved one out of her inner consciousness. She made two cushions two yards square of pillow-case ticking, setting in side and end strips in mattress fashion. These she filled solidly full of excelsior, and covered the bottom of one with oil cloth to protect it from the floor. And there you have the foundation of her luxurious Turkish divan. This much of it cost but very little money. The balance of the cost of the cheapest style of lounge, supposing she had bought one out-right, she put into her purse, ransacked about in one of the city shops where they have all manner of odd oriental hangings. Result, she found some genuine Turkish hangings that will stand any amount of wear, these she put together, finished off the edges with fringe to match, threw them over her "cushions" one above the other, added three or four big feather square pillow-cushions covered with oriental stuffs, and her divan rivals one at the Masous' that they paid \$35 for.

N. B.—The Masous' had their's done at an upholsterer's.

Yours devotedly,
DINAH STURGIS.

Boston.

OUR WINTERS.

Relative to the opinions of an American naval officer, recently published in the Boston papers, attributing alterations in the climate of the New England states to alleged changes in the course of the gulf stream, Mr. P. S. Hamilton formerly of this city and now of Yarmouth, writes to the Boston Transcript, that the supposed continuous change in the climate is due to proverbial forgetfulness of the majority of people in reference to the weather of past years. His observations lead him to believe that there is no permanent or continuous change, but there are periodical variations. Going back to the forties, he says:—"The middle years of that decade were notably severe, with a heavy snowfall in winter. The winters of 1848, '49, '50 and 51 became gradually milder. In 1852 there was no winter at all in Halifax, all through the months of January, February and March migratory birds were chirping about the fields and gardens, and the streets were as dusty as in midsummer. The next winter was similar, although less mild, but still there was no sleighing. Many persons sold their sleighs and sleigh robes, as articles which they never expected to need more. They soon discovered their mistake. By the middle of the fifties the old-style winters were upon us again, and with a severity which old people said had not been equalled for seventy years. In each of a succession of years there was from two to three months of continuous sleighing. Here was an obvious climate cycle of some ten years or more. We have since had at least one other gradual return of the winters which were no winters, although their mildness and generally unwintery aspect were not so notable as those of the years 1850 to '52. Now from 1866 to we know not when, we have entered upon another series. But those who miss their arctic pastimes need not fret; they will soon see winter again, and in all its pristine severity."—Halifax Chronicle

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—For some time past repeated efforts have been made to introduce the electric light into Windsor, but for reasons not necessary now to refer to, these efforts have so far proved unavailing, much to the disappointment of the many who want to see the Town lighted in a more satisfactory manner than it is at present. We understand, however, that steps are now being taken to provide the Town with a good system of incandescent lighting, which bid fair to result successfully. It will be remembered that at the last session of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, a charter was granted to the Windsor Electric Light and Power Company, (Limited), to manufacture and supply electric light and power in Windsor, and on Saturday, the 21st December, the promoters of the Company held a meeting at the office of Messrs Bennett Smith & Sons, for the purpose of discussing the subject, and of ascertaining if the capital necessary to carry out the undertaking could be procured in Windsor. After discussing the matter, a stock list was opened and \$9,000 was subscribed by those present. The meeting then adjourned for a week, in order to ascertain if the full amount of stock required could be procured. On Saturday last a meeting of the subscribers to the stock was held at Messrs. Smith's office. It was reported that between \$13,000 and \$14,000 of the stock had already been subscribed, and more was promised. It was unanimously decided to organize the Company at once, under the charter. Mr. Russell, of the Halifax Banking Co., was appointed Secretary pro tem, and the stock list is in his hands. A few shares are still available, and any one who may wish to subscribe to the stock, may do so by calling on him. The Provisional Directors are organizing the Company, and in a few days will be in a position to commence operations. The shareholders in this Company feel the great need of this light in the Town, in order to keep up with other places in the march of improvement, and are determined to do their best to insure that the light shall be of the best quality.—Hants Journal.

Mr. John Patterson, 490 Upper Water Street, Halifax; Boiler Maker & Iron Worker, manufacturer of smoke-stacks, etc., employs an average of 20 workmen, and ships boilers all over the Maritime Provinces. Repairs to iron ships constitute a department of Mr. Patterson's business, and estimates of all ironworks are furnished by him on application. Mr. Patterson intimates that a higher percentage of duty on imported boilers would be a boon to his business as well as to that of others in the same line.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., the well-known builders and contractors and wood-workers, have done a very extensive business during the past year employing as many as 325 men at a time, and disbursing large sums for wages, material, carriage, etc. Their operations have extended to various parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the contracts from abroad which they have been enabled to secure, in the face of the keenest competition, bear evidence both as to the great extent of their facilities and the admirable quality of their work. In addition to a very large quantity of work done in their factory, they have executed contracts or portions of contracts during the year, as follows:—

| | |
|---|----------|
| Halifax City Hall..... | \$40 000 |
| Mr. Thompson's Dwelling, Wolfville..... | 2 800 |
| Annapolis Dominion Building..... | 4 000 |
| Addition to Freight Shed, Halifax..... | 2 500 |
| Work on Queen Hotel, Halifax..... | 1 500 |
| Railway Machine Shop and Round-house, Moncton..... | 56 000 |
| House Ft. Lawrence, Ship Railway..... | 2 370 |
| Engine House, Ship Railway..... | 6 000 |
| Supt's. House Exper. Farm, Maccan..... | 4 700 |
| Buildings for O. & N. G. Rly. viz: 5 Station Houses, 4 Freight Houses, 1 Engine House, 3 50,000 gal. Tanks, 2 Windmills, 4 Loading Platforms..... | 34 500 |
| Tupper Brick Block, Amherst..... | 6 500 |
| N. A. Rhodes' House, Amherst..... | 6 000 |
| Completion of Court House, Amherst..... | 3 800 |
| 7 Cottages, Amherst..... | 6 000 |
| House, Mrs. Carter, Amherst..... | 1 200 |
| Electric Light Station, Amherst..... | 1 000 |
| Ship Railway Sleepers..... | 8 000 |

\$186 070

The following figures show the quantities of some classes of material used by the firm during the year:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Feet of lumber received by rail..... | 2 500 000 |
| do. by saws to wharf..... | 300 000 |
| do. by country teams..... | 200 000 |
| Carloads lime, cement, and plaster received at Amherst..... | 30 |
| Used in building operations, exclusive of above, the following: | |
| Tons stone..... | 7 000 |
| No. Bricks..... | 2 000 000 |
| Casks lime..... | 800 |
| Bbls. cement..... | 1 500 |
| Tons gravel..... | 2 000 |
| Tons of sand..... | 1 500 |
| Tons iron..... | 100 |
| Tons paint..... | 15 |
| Kegs u-ils..... | 600 |
| Feet glass..... | 5 000 |
| Feet lumber..... | 1 000 000 |
| Gallons paint oil..... | 1 800 |

Another proof of the excellence of the Yarmouth woollen mills is afforded by the Company receiving this month two orders from the Old Country—one of them being from a leading cloth house in Edinburgh, Scotland. That woollen goods made in Yarmouth are sold in the very heart of the woollen industry of Scotland, is good evidence of the superior quality of our local manufacture.—*Telegram.*

The Rooklin Woollen mills, situated at Rooklin in the County of Pictou, were started about twelve years ago by the Fraser Brothers of that place, who had been running a fulling and dyeing mill previous to that time. These mills were started by the brothers with the best of prospects, and had for some years by careful and skilful management succeeded in working up a prosperous trade, and, with the latest and most improved machinery, were turning out lines of goods inferior to none in the Maritime Provinces. They then, however, experienced a succession of misfortunes. Their finishing department together with all their stock in goods, amounting to several thousand dollars, was destroyed by fire, and they sustained considerable loss by the failure of parties indebted to them. After the finishing mill was rebuilt and again in good working order came the sudden death of one of the partners, and after making a gallant fight against all these fatalities, the firm were compelled to suspend, and the property is now offered for sale. This mill is one of the best one set mills in the Maritime Provinces, all the machinery is of the best kind and as good as new. It is situated in the centre of one of the best farming districts in the province, within five miles of the stations of Westville, Hopewell and Gtengary, and on the direct line of the Stewiacke Valley and Lanadown Railway to Westville, which is now in course of construction. This would seem to be an excellent opportunity for investment, as the woollen mills of Hopewell and also the Kerr mills have lately been burnt, leaving a clear field for running these mills to their utmost capacity.

CITY CHANGES.

On Thursday evening of last week a grand complimentary benefit was tendered to Mr. E. A. McDowell at the Academy of Music. The play was the "Shaughraun," and a bumper house greeted the beneficiary and the members of his company on the last night of their season in Halifax. Mr. McDowell's impersonation of "Conn" was irresistibly funny and kept the audience in roars. Miss Fanny Reeves as "Clair Ffolliot," Miss Arthur as "Arte O'Neal," and Miss Haggart as "Moya," were strong in their respective parts, and as the play is so well-known in Halifax, it is unnecessary to particularise. At the close of the second act Mr. McDowell was called before the curtain and made the recipient of a handsome gold-headed cane from his admirers among the patrons of the Academy. Mr. McDowell was completely surprised and found some difficulty in expressing his thanks. The announcement that Mr. Clarke and himself had arranged for another season at no distant date was received with applause. The lady patrons on going in were presented with souvenir cards containing photographs of the entire company and also that of Mr. Clarke the popular lessee and manager of the Academy.

The fancy dress carnival announced to be held at the Exhibition Rink on the 27th inst. has been postponed until February 3rd, in order to give more time to prepare for the event and decorate the building. Mr. Clarke is negotiating for a first-class costumer to supply costumes for the occasion.

The Red Cap Snow Shoe Club had a most successful sleigh drive to Bedford on Saturday afternoon. The air was keen, but not so bitterly cold as the two preceding days, and the turnout, as it passed through the city headed by St. Patrick's band, looked like a pretty jolly one. On arriving at Morrison's the new members were bounced in a blanket, a ceremony more enjoyed by the spectators than by the participants. The time was passed pleasantly until dinner time when fifty-six sat down to the repast. Captain Mitchell occupied the chair, and on his right and left respectively sat the representatives of the Tuque Blue and Greys snow shoe clubs. The menu was discussed in an enthusiastic manner, and songs and toasts enlivened the evening until the time for the return drive arrived. The drive was unanimously voted a success by all who were present.

The first of the fashionable weddings of 1890 occurred on Wednesday of last week in St. Andrew's Church, when Mr. George Henry Wright, of London, England, led to the altar Miss Maggie Gray Murray, daughter of the late William Murray, and niece of Mr. H. P. Burton, of Halifax, with whom she has resided for some years. The bride was attired in a handsome costume of cream colored armure royale silk, plain and brocaded, with court train, and trimmed with orange blossoms and ostrich feathers, and wore a veil. She was attended by Miss Katie Fishwick, Miss Nellie Burton and Miss Emma Murray. Miss Fishwick wore a dress of biscuit-colored silk and cashmere, little Miss Burton was attired in pink silk and plush, and little Miss Murray in pale blue silk and plush. The groom was assisted by Mr. Harry Burton and Masters Arthur Doull and William Burton. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. M. Gordon, and Mr. Payne officiated at the organ. After the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the residence of Mr. H. P. Burton, Pleasant Street, where breakfast was partaken of. Mr. and Mrs. Wright took the evening train for the Upper Provinces, where they will visit the principal cities. On their return they will remain in Halifax for some time before leaving for the home of the groom in London, England. The presents were very numerous and costly.

The second fashionable wedding of the year took place in St. Luke's

Cathedral on Thursday of last week, the contracting parties being Mr. Franklin S. West, of the firm of J. T. & A. W. West, and Miss Mary Gordon Abbott, daughter of the late Rev. John Abbott, for some years rector of St. Luke's. The event took place at four o'clock and long before the time appointed for the ceremony the cathedral was well filled with a brilliant assemblage of guests. The bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. Charles Abbott, while the choir sung the not unfamiliar words of the hymn "The voice that breathed o'er Eden." The bride's costume was of white duchesse satin, with train and bodice of brocaded satin. The dress was trimmed with orange blossoms, and the veil was of embroidered tulle. The bridesmaids were Miss Abbott and Miss Nellie Abbott, sisters of the bride, Miss West, sister of the groom, and Miss Una Gray, daughter of Mr. B. G. Gray. Misses Abbott and West wore gowns of Swede cashmere with white moire waistcoats and sashes, with hats to match. Misses Nellie Abbott and Una Gray wore pink cashmere with white waistcoats and sashes, with hats to match. The bride was given away by her mother, and the service was full choral. The groom was assisted by Mr. Manfred Sawyer, and Messrs. Harry Wyld, Guy Hart, Walter Jones and J. A. Payzant performed the duty of ushers. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. C. Moore of Stellarton. After the ceremony the wedding party proceeded to the residence of the bride's mother, where a reception was held. The wedding presents were numerous, many of them being very valuable. Mr. and Mrs. West have gone on a wedding tour and will visit the principal cities in Canada and the United States.

The cantata "Flower Queen" will be given in the Academy of Music on Thursday, instead of Tuesday, next by several well known amateurs. Miss Gussie Taylor will perform the part of the Rose, and Mr. J. R. Forbes the part of the Recluse. The entertainment is for the benefit of the Royal Blues, and will be under distinguished patronage.

COMMERCIAL.

The hopes induced by the severe frost and subsequent snow-fall of the closing days of last week were dissipated by the thaw which set in on Monday, and in a few hours cleared off the snow. Consequently the different branches of trade have been generally characterized by a quiet feeling.

The thaw, happily, did not dissolve the ice on the several lakes, and icemen are hard at work with very good prospects of putting in a fair crop of excellent quality. From all accounts received throughout the country districts was much less than on this peninsula, and lumbermen are still unable to do effective work.

Navigation continues open generally to a remarkable degree along our coasts. Though steamers crossing the ocean uniformly report unusually heavy and boisterous weather but few disasters at sea are recorded.

At a meeting of the directors of the C. P. R., held on the 30th ultimo, statements were submitted showing that the net earnings of the road for the year (December estimated,) were \$6,029,600 over working expenses, affording a surplus over fixed charges of \$2,250,000, which, added to the surplus of the previous year, makes a total surplus of \$2,576,000 at the close of 1889. A very favorable result of the year's operations.

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures:

| | Week | | Weeks corresponding to | | | Failures for the year. | | | |
|-----------------|----------|------|------------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|------|
| | Jan. 10. | 1890 | 1889 | 1888 | 1887 | 1890 | 1889 | 1888 | 1887 |
| United States.. | 354 | 310 | 337 | 312 | 391 | 663 | 623 | 605 | 682 |
| Canada..... | 46 | 28 | 28 | 35 | 28 | 74 | 50 | 50 | 41 |

The following are the assignments and business changes in this Province during the past week:—Jas. Hays, drugs, Spring Hill, adv. business for sale; Alfred Powell, (estate of) peddler, Windsor, stock advertised for sale by tender.

DRY GOODS.—The weather has continued to militate against the dry goods trade, sorting and spring orders during the past week having been small. However, most of the leading houses have not as yet got their travellers out, so that the prospects for the spring trade are so far an unknown quantity. Several houses report one feature that they consider a very favorable one, and that is on certain lines of woollen specialties, orders placed with travellers some time ago have been duplicated by mail since, which they think goes to show that buyers recognize the strong position of the market on these and other articles of a similar class. It is now admitted that the retail trade must carry considerable quantities of heavy winter goods over until another season, and, consequently, many of those who never before asked for renewals will be compelled to do so during the coming spring, owing to the unusually mild season having curtailed consumption to a minimum. A healthy feature in the situation is that great caution is manifested by all the leading houses—orders being placed only after careful scrutiny of the risks to be taken. Remittances during the week have been rather disappointing, but not so bad as was feared.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—We have no local change to report in the situation. There is very little business doing, and there is a probability of the lull continuing for some time, although the position is a very firm one. Dealers west are all stocked up in sufficient quantities to last them well into March. Hence it is unlikely that they will touch anything until after then. It is an admitted fact that stocks in wholesale dealers hands throughout Canada are very light, so that there is very little possibility of any iron being sacrificed, and the same remark applies to almost every other line of metals. In the iron trade the strength in Europe seems to intensify instead of to relax as time progresses, and now the American market has begun to give very significant signs in the same direction. The British market the

other day took another upward turn and prices were advanced, the tone being excited.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market is without change, and business, what there is of it, is only of a jobbing nature. The tone continues steady and prices are pretty firmly held all round. Beerbohm's cable says:—"Wheat and corn quiet but steady. French country markets firm." In Chicago wheat has been firmer advancing an $\frac{1}{8}$ c. On the whole the grain markets of the world have a firm but quiet tone.

PROVISIONS.—The local market has remained without material change, but with a better feeling owing to the colder turn of the weather. Dressed hogs have been in better demand and moved more freely. Receipts are moderate. Lard in Liverpool was steady at 32s., tallow at 25s., pork at 54s. 6d., and bacon at 29s. 6d. to 30s. Pork in Chicago was very strong, and jumped up 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 25c. Lard there was also active and very firmly held, though quotations were nominally unchanged. The Chicago market gained another $\frac{1}{8}$ c. The cattle market was fairly active and firm.

BUTTER.—The butter market continues quiet, and there are no visible symptoms of any immediate alteration. Outside of the brisk enquiry for really choice butter as already noted—which is very hard to get and on which prices are firmly held—the market presents very little of interest. The stock in first hands must be pretty considerable, but holders evince no anxiety as to the future. Of course the scarcity of choices forces a small business in lower grades in a local way for actual consumption but that is all.

CHEESE.—The local cheese market has continued quiet and we hear of nothing worthy of note. The public cable continues unchanged at 52s. Private advices are few and do not show any alteration from the tone that they have exhibited for some time. They speak of a continued quiet market in England, with retailers supplying only their actual wants which, of course, results in a moderate movement. As to prices they are purely nominal and subject to immediate change in the inception of any pronounced conditions. As the market is at present there has been some hunting round in an odd way to see what can be gathered up, but we have not heard of any business resulting.

FRUIT.—There is nothing special to mention in fruit, business being quiet. Apples continue very firm with good ones scarce. Nothing is doing in dried fruits of any kind.

SUGAR.—There has been a fair demand for sugars lately, and of a legitimate kind, as speculators do not appear to be taking hold at present. The general opinion seems to be that the country districts are bare of sugar and that a demand will shortly set in from them. Jobbers also are buying more freely, though in only a hand-to-mouth way. The general tone of the market is steady, and, if anything, a little easier.

TEA.—The local trade in tea has been generally quiet, but the demand for Japan and other low grades continues good. The London tea market has been easy, with holders endeavouring to reduce their stocks, and therefore more disposed to meet buyers.

FISH OIL.—In Montreal steam refined seal oil keeps firm at 50c. to 52c. Cod oil is firm. Newfoundland being quoted there at 34c. to 35c., Halifax and Gaspe oil 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Newfoundland cod liver oil is quoted at 45c. to 55c.

FISH.—It is usual for arrivals of fish at this season to be almost nil, and the present is no exception to the general rule. Practical prices are, therefore, ex-store, and are naturally higher than they would be if ex-vessel. We do not change our quotations, as they give the figures that vessels would receive if any came. Business is very quiet, as markets abroad, with one or two exceptions, are not in a satisfactory position such as to invite shipments. All the frozen herring so far received have been placed at 72c. to 75c. per 100 count. These prices were, doubtless, satisfactory to buyers, as the colder weather of the past few days has permitted their delivery at destination in perfect order. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, January 14th—"The fish market does not show much activity. The first car of frozen fresh herring from Newfoundland is now on the way, and sold to arrive at \$1 25, and is jobbing out at \$1.35 to \$1.50. The recent weather has been against any great movement of fresh fish, and tommy cods which have been selling at \$1.25, were firmer to-day, owing to the change, at \$1.40 to \$1.50. Smelts are selling at 3c. to 5c., and cod and haddock at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Salt fish is quiet with not much doing. The stocks of both herring and codfish are very light; hence holders look for higher prices. We have no change to note in other lines." Gloucester, Mass., January 14—"There is no change to note the past week. Receipts have been very light and movements small. We quote New George's codfish firm at \$6 a qtl. for large with some lots held at \$6 25; small at \$4 75; Bank \$4.50 to \$5 for large and \$4 for small; cured cusk \$3 25 to \$3.50 per qtl.; hake \$2 25; haddock \$3.25; heavy salted pollock \$2 25; and English cured do. \$3 per qtl.; Labrador herring \$5.75 bbl.; medium split \$5; extra No. 1 do. \$7.50; Newfoundland do. \$5; Nova Scotia do. \$5; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; alewives \$4; trout \$15; Halifax Salmon \$23." Port of Spain, Trinidad, 20th December—"We have placed the cargo of the *Viola* from Lunenburg at \$21 drums and tierces, \$6 boxes, and \$16 haddock. For 100 casks Newfoundland cure since arrived from Demerara \$18 for large and \$16 for medium was accepted. Consumption at present is much restricted, owing to an unusually large supply of fresh fish, and all that dealers offered for the Yarmouth cargo per *Harry Lewis*, cabled to arrive from Barbados, was \$16 for tierces and \$5.50 for boxes. The *Viola* landed 100 barrels of herring which we sold at \$3.50, and there is still some enquiry for them and for mackerel." Demerara, December 20th—"The market continues firm, but sales are slow, as dealers are disinclined to pay fuller rates. Sales of codfish vary as to quality, there being still large stocks of old in the market. Halifax \$18 to \$23; Lunenburg \$24; Lockeport \$22 to \$24; Newfoundland \$16 to \$23; haddock \$17, and hake \$16; herrings \$4 50." Havana, January 13 (per cable via New York)—"Prices are firmer all around. We quote codfish \$6; haddock \$5.50; hake \$4; potatoes \$8.50."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| SUGARS. | | |
| Cut Leaf..... | 8 | |
| Granulated..... | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Circle..... | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| White Extra C..... | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Extra Yellow C..... | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Yellow C..... | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| TEA. | | |
| Congou, Common..... | 17 to 19 | |
| " Fair..... | 20 to 23 | |
| " Good..... | 25 to 29 | |
| " Choice..... | 31 to 35 | |
| " Extra Choice..... | 35 to 37 | |
| Oolong, Choice..... | 37 to 38 | |
| MOLASSES. | | |
| Barbados..... | 48 | |
| Demerara..... | 40 to 44 | |
| Diamond N..... | 48 | |
| Porto Rico..... | 40 to 42 | |
| Cienfuegos..... | 38 | |
| Trinidad..... | 39 to 40 | |
| Antigua..... | 38 to 39 | |
| Tobacco, Black..... | 38 to 44 | |
| " Bright..... | 42 to 51 | |
| BISCUITS. | | |
| Pilot Bread..... | 3.15 | |
| Boston and This Family..... | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Soda..... | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case..... | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Fancy..... | 8 to 15 | |

BREADSTUFFS.

Nothing doing. No change. Millers Wheat talk about short wheat and higher prices, but in the face of very little demand, we do not see how it is possible.

FLOUR

| | |
|---|----------------|
| High Grade Patents..... | 5.00 to 5.15 |
| Good 90 per cent. Patents..... | 4.65 to 4.70 |
| Straight Grade..... | 4.40 to 4.45 |
| Superior Extras..... | 4.40 to 4.45 |
| Good Seconds..... | 4.00 to 4.15 |
| Graham Flour..... | 4.00 to 4.25 |
| American Supr. Extras, in bond..... | 4.15 to 4.25 |
| American 90 per cent. in bond..... | 4.50 to 4.60 |
| American Patents, Pillsbury's Best..... | 6.48 |
| Oatmeal..... | 4.00 to 4.10 |
| " Rolled..... | 4.10 to 4.25 |
| Cornmeal, duty paid..... | 2.70 to 2.80 |
| Cornmeal, in bond, Boston..... | 2.10 to 2.15 |
| Roll'd Wheat..... | 5.20 |
| Wheat Bran, per ton..... | 15.00 to 15.25 |
| Shorts..... | 18.50 to 19.00 |
| Middlings..... | 20.10 to 22.00 |
| Cracked Corn " including bags..... | 27.00 to 27.50 |
| Ground Oat Cake, per ton..... | 25.00 |
| Moules..... | 28.50 |
| Split Peas..... | 3.75 to 4.00 |
| White Beans, per bushel..... | 1.75 to 1.85 |
| "ot Barley, per barrel..... | 4.30 to 4.50 |
| Canadian Oats, choice quality..... | 38 to 40 |
| P. E. I. Oats..... | 38 to 40 |
| Hay per ton..... | 11.50 |

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

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

PROVISIONS.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid..... | 10.25 to 10.50 |
| " Am. Plate..... | 10.75 to 11.25 |
| " Ex. Plate..... | 11.50 to 11.75 |
| Pork, Mess, American..... | 14.5 to 15.00 |
| " American, clear..... | 15.00 to 15.50 |
| " P. E. I. Mess..... | 14.00 to 14.50 |
| " P. E. I. This Mess..... | 13.50 to 14.00 |
| " Prime Mess..... | 11.00 to 11.50 |
| Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island..... | 11 to 12 |
| " American..... | 12 to 13 |
| " Cases..... | 13.50 to 14.00 |
| Hams, P. E. I., green..... | 8 to 9 |
| Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.50 per bbl. | |

Prices are for wholesalers only, and available to changed daily.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Apples, Gravensteins..... | 4.70 |
| Apples, No. 1, per bbl..... | 3.50 to 4.00 |
| Oranges, Jamaica, per bbl., repacked..... | 7.00 |
| Lemons, per case..... | 5.50 |
| Cocoanuts, new, per 100..... | 5.00 |
| Onions, New American, per lb..... | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. |
| Dates, boxes, new..... | 20.10 to 22.00 |
| Raisins, Valencia, new..... | 7 |
| Figs, Elms, 5 lb boxes per lb..... | 11 |
| " small boxes..... | 12 |
| Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags, new..... | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 |
| Bananas, per bunch..... | none |
| Cranberries, per bbl..... | 8.50 |

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| MACKEREL— | |
| Extra..... | 15.00 |
| No. 1..... | 14.00 |
| " 2 large..... | 13.00 |
| " 2..... | 11.70 |
| " 3 large..... | 12.00 |
| " 3..... | 12.00 |
| HERRING | |
| No. 1 Shore, July..... | 4.50 to 5.00 |
| No. 1, August, Round..... | 2.50 |
| " September..... | 2.50 |
| Labrador, in cargo lots, per bbl..... | 4.00 to 4.50 |
| Bay of Islands, Split..... | none |
| " Round..... | none |
| ALEWIVES, per bbl..... | 2.50 to 3.00 |
| CODFISH. | |
| Hard Shore..... | 4.25 to 4.40 |
| Bank..... | 3.25 to 3.5 |
| Bay..... | 3.50 to 3.75 |
| SALMON, No. 1..... | 18.00 to 19.00 |
| HADDOCK, per qu..... | 2.25 |
| HAKE..... | 2.00 |
| CUSK..... | 1.50 |
| POLLOCK..... | 1.50 |
| HAKE SOUNDS, per lb..... | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| COD OIL A..... | 23 to 25 |

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints..... | 25 |
| " " in Small Tubs..... | 22 to 25 |
| " Good, in large tubs..... | 20 |
| " Store Packed & oversalted..... | 14 |
| Canadian Township..... | 19 to 20 |
| " Western..... | 17 |
| Cheese, Canadian..... | 10 |
| " Antigonish..... | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

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

POULTRY.

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Turkeys, per pound..... | 15 to 16 |
| Geese, each..... | 60 to 75 |
| Ducks, per pair..... | 70 to 84 |
| Chickens..... | 50 to 70 |

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Wool—clean washed, per pound..... | 15 to 22 |
| " unwashed..... | 12 to 15 |
| Salted Hides, No 1..... | 5 |
| Ox Hides, over 60 lbs, No 1..... | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " under 60 lbs, No 1..... | 5 |
| " over 60 lbs, No 2..... | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " under 60 lbs, No 2..... | 4 |
| Cow Hides, No 1..... | 4 |
| No 2 Hides, each..... | 23 |
| Calf Skins..... | 10 15 |
| " Deacons, each..... | 15 15 |
| Lambskins..... | 15 15 |
| Tallow..... | 3 |

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

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive..... | 4.25 to 4.50 |
| Oxen..... | 3.50 to |
| Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights..... | 3.00 to |
| Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs..... | 4.00 to 4.50 |
| Lambs..... | 2.50 to 3.50 |

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

LUMBER.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Fine, clear, No. 1, per m..... | 55.00 to 26.00 |
| " Merchantable, do. do..... | 14.00 to 17.00 |
| " " No 2, do..... | 16.00 to 12.00 |
| " Small, per m..... | 8.00 to 16.00 |
| Spruce, dimension, good, per m..... | 9.50 to 10.00 |
| " Merchantable, do. do..... | 8.00 to 9.00 |
| " Small, do. do..... | 6.50 to 7.00 |
| Hemlock, merchantable..... | 7 00 |
| Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine..... | 3.00 to 3.25 |
| " No 2, do do..... | 1.00 to 1.25 |
| " spruce, No 1..... | 1.10 to 1.25 |
| Laths, per m..... | 2.00 |
| Hard wood, per cord..... | 4.00 to 4.25 |
| Softwood..... | 2.25 |

LOBSTERS.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Per case 4 doz. 11 cans..... | |
| Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)..... | 4.25 to 6.00 |
| Tall Cans..... | 4.50 to 5.00 |
| Flat..... | 6.50 to 7.00 |
| Newfoundland Flat Cans..... | 6.50 to 7.00 |

A DISGRACE TO HER FAMILY.

(Continued.)

Thornberry Vale, in fact, was the very cream of the whole country. Twenty minutes across its grand grass sufficed to send every man home happy, and the snuglying covert many a good, stout-hearted fox had led the field a merry dance to the accompaniment of horn and tongue.

Before many minutes had elapsed, Maggie found cause to congratulate herself on having preferred the real business of the day to coffee-housing with her friends. Scarcely were hounds put into covert before a magnificent old dog fox broke at the lower end, pointing his grey mask straight for the brook and the vale beyond.

Immediately, and as with one accord, the hounds burst into rapturous melody, and flinging themselves after their quarry, took up the fresh, hot scent with murderous zest. Had it not been for the impetuous horsemen who, before they had fairly settled to the line, pressed them unwarrantably, Reynard would have had a narrow squeak for his life. As it was, the plough served him, causing hounds to scatter for a moment or two, and granted five precious minutes, of which he took speedy advantage. And for once the scent was so good that the misconduct of the hard-riding division, and so called kee- sportsmen, did not mar the day's enjoyment.

The brook possessed a ford, and for this point everyone made. The jostling and jamming, squeezing and swearing was tremendous, and in the midst of it all some reprehensible individual let the gate on the far side close, and galloped off heedless of the execrations hurled upon him. He got his start, and if he had prevented others from getting theirs that was their look-out.

At this juncture the huntsman appeared, having splashed in hot haste through the slushy rides of the covert. His quick eye promptly took in the situation. He knew from bitter experience that scant courtesy was to be expected at the hands of a "Ripper" crowd in their crack country.

If he became engulfed in that heaving mass of humanity, many precious minutes would elapse before he should emerge. And meanwhile the white bodies of his smooth-coated darlings were flashing like comets over the straggly boundary fence that divided the arable land from the grass.

There was no time to lose. Other people may get along out hunting without quickness and decision, but a huntsman is bound to possess these valuable qualities in the highest degree. Fortunately, Will Reddall owned them, and, with scarcely a second's consideration, he took his gallant grey by the head, and drove him at the brook.

It was no great width, not much more than twelve or fourteen feet across, but anyone acquainted with the Shires will testify how their two and three hundred guinea hunters—perfect, may be, at every species of fence—dislike water. A mere gutter will often bring nearly half their number to grief. The grey, however, came from a country where brooks were plentiful, and he flew it in his stride, a couple of eager Nimrods immediately following his example.

Maggie had avoided the crowd after her usual fashion, especially as she had already discovered that Galopard was inclined to be somewhat too handy with his heels. She hesitated for just one moment, then, ashamed of her indecision, brief as it was, went at the water.

Galopard cocked his ears, tore the reins almost out of her hands, and changing his legs in the last stride, as if surprised to find that there was anything to jump, left the brook behind him with scarcely an effort.

"Oh! you beauty," murmured Maggie, her heart leaping with exultation as she leant forward and patted his firm smooth neck, for she, and about some dozen others, out of all the vast host assembled, had got a start, and having once gained an advantage, Maggie was not the girl to lose it. How the hounds were racing ahead!

They were now running brilliantly over the grass, with straight sterns and extended forms, mutely following a stinging scent, which never once occasioned them to put their noses to the ground. Silent and fleet they glided along, determined not to let their prey escape.

Oh! good grey fox, of the swift limbs and stout heart, exert thy best speed to-day, for it will be required to save thee from the blood-thirsty foes in thy rear.

The ploughed field beyond the brook proved a smothering one to horses, but such was the pace that their riders did not dare take a pull for fear of losing sight of the pack altogether.

Galopard tore through the heavy fallows, flinging the dirt around him as if he positively revelled in it. Maggie sat back in the saddle, with both hands well down. It was useless trying to check him, and to sit still appeared the only wise course. Hold him she could not. It did not take her long to discover that fact. In vain did she try to steady him at the fence, which they were now rapidly approaching. It was straggly, but just high enough to make a horse rise, and had a blind but deep ditch on the near side. Galopard quickened his stride, took the bit between his teeth, and rushed at it like a lion.

How ever he got over without a fall filled Maggie with thankful amazement, for he dropped both hind legs into the ditch, as he took off in the most peculiar and horrible fashion, crashed through the fence, which fortunately was weak, landed on his head, and then—thanks to his splendid shoulders, recovered himself almost instantaneously. The whole thing happened so quickly that they scarcely lost a couple of yards.

"Maggie, Maggie, do be careful," called out Captain Falconer, just in the rear, vainly trying to overtake her, but his horse did not possess Galopard's speed. "You had a tremendous shave there."

"A miss is as good as a mile," she laughed back in reply, hoping for the best. But one more fence destroyed illusion and rendered her danger

quite clear. This time the ditch was away, but Galopard landed with a necklace of thorns and binders encircling his slender throat. He had hardly risen a foot, having galloped straight through it. The determination of his rush alone saved a fall.

By no means a safe animal to cross the far-famed Thornberry Vale upon; but by this time Maggie's blood was fairly up, the hounds were running like a storm, a clear field ahead of their nearest pursuers, and, moreover, she could not have persuaded her steed to desist from taking any further part in the chase if she had tried. He was full of "go."

What a grand disposition this horse had, if only his performances had been equal to it. The will, the wind, the courage, all were there. He never dreamt of refusing, and galloped like a Derby winner, so smoothly, strongly and resolutely. But at each fence Maggie's heart was in her mouth. Twice Galopard bit the earth, and twice he recovered his legs without rolling, reseating his rider on each occasion by an upward toss of the head, which, catching her on the nose, brought smarting tears to both eyes. In short, their escapes were simply miraculous, but as the minutes passed away, she knew that sooner or later the end must come. It was simply a question of time. One piece of stiff timber, white and new, or a real thick binder, would inevitably turn them over. The only wonder was that they had been fortunate enough to encounter so many yielding substances during their career, and it seemed to Maggie that nothing but the most wonderful succession of luck had kept Galopard upright until now. He no longer pulled quite so hard, and by making a superhuman effort, it was just possible she might have stopped him. The tremendous pace of this glorious gallop had choked off all but the fastest and best bred horses, and the perspiration was pouring off them in rivulets. One after one soaked to the rear, and the numbers of those actually with hounds became exceedingly select. No doubt this fact helped Maggie to conquer her fears. The excitement was too great to allow of her dwelling upon them. That would come afterwards, when her blood had cooled, and reason once more reassumed its sway.

She was right up in front, one of only three or four, and she would have yielded her life as soon as her place. The enthusiasm of the Chase had rendered her mad for the time being.

Ha! the huntsman is down. There must be an extra big ditch on the far side of that black, dark hedge, for she saw the good horse he rides make a truly gallant spring, which ought to have cleared any ordinary gully.

She has sense enough still to choose the weakest place she can find. It is her only chance.

Swish, crash, crash, and they are through—not over—clearing a regular yawner beyond, and carrying away with them enough thorns to have planted a small covert. Galopard's neck resembles a pincushion, and his broad chest is bleeding from several places. Once more the impetus, aided by Providence, has served the rash pair. But this cannot last forever. She feels Galopard's stride begin to shorten, she hears his heart beat under her, and see his silky mane hanging in moist wisps on his now out-stretched neck.

Thirty minutes at racing pace. Oh! what a glorious gallop, and, with the exception of one ploughed field at starting, all over grass. The whole season may not be productive of such another.

Suddenly, to Maggie's intense relief—for the strain upon her nerves increases momentarily—the hounds, who have been running hard and mute, burst into riotous music as they gallantly charge a hill, up which bold Reynard can be seen wearily crawling, his long brush almost crouching the earth as it draggles behind him.

"Tally-ho! Tally-ho!" cry the leading men, in delight, and at the sound of their voices and those of the clamouring pack, tired horses take heart and put on a final spurt. Up, up they gallop, cheered by a full sight of the bristling hounds, and the tuneful melody of their clarion notes.

And at the top what greets their eyes?

A newly plashed hedge, at least five feet in height, with binders as thick as a man's arm running all across it. Alack! alack! Prudent horsemen upon panting steeds hesitate and draw rein. Must they, ah! must they harden their hearts, and with the almost absolute certainty of a fall, ride at this terribly stiff fence?

The answer is yes, for the fox takes a fresh lease of life, seeing a covert within a few hundred yards, and races ahead, with every canine foe booming murder behind him.

Shirking is out of the question at this supreme moment, when the intense excitement of the last half hour seems suddenly to reach a climax, which sweeps common-sense and discretion into the background. The old, dogged, Saxon spirit that knows not defeat, rises within the breasts of man and woman.

Will Reddall—who had quickly re-mounted—with his keen eyes fixed on the leading hounds, his honest face flushed with pride, pleasure and enthusiasm, is the first to show the way. His good hunter has been down once, he will not lightly commit a second error, even though his breath comes thick and short, and his lungs cannot inhale air fast enough. A still uphill fence at the end of a real quick run is a crucial test for any horse. The gallant animal seems to know this, for getting well on his haunches he collects himself steadily, and with a desperate effort just succeeds in twisting his hind heels over the topmost binder. He lands grunting and disappears from vision.

It is Maggie's turn next.

Before she rides at the fence, she knows that her time has come, but no thought of declining it on that account enters her head. On the contrary she clinches her teeth, settles her hat, and gives Galopard a vigorous pull of the bridle hand, to which he responds in his usual willing fashion.

Oh! how high the hedge looks. How black and strong, as she gets

close under it. She has a moment of awful prescience when the horse takes off, or rather doesn't; for he pursues his accustomed tactics, and never rises an inch. The ascent is steep, the binders new and unyielding.

With a resounding crash, the luckless pair turn head over heels into the next field. There they lay quite still, horse and rider, deaf to external noises, and heedless of the fact that within a couple of hundred yards of them this grand straight-necked fox has given up his life. A glorious gallop indeed! Glorious even in a country where good runs are frequent.

Five and thirty minutes over the Vale at simply racing pace. From first to last absolutely straight, and without a single check of any sort. A gallop of which the "Ripper" might well be proud, and one destined to live in their annals for many a day to come.

Was it glorious for Maggie, who lay crushed with three broken ribs beneath a broken-necked horse?

Poor, plucky, little rough-rider, unloved and uncared for! She had verily fulfilled her promise to Geraldine. Galopard had had a thorough trial, and would never want another.

CHAPTER XII.

A BAD FINISH TO A GOOD RUN.

Captain Falconer, although he had never been able to lessen the distance between Maggie and himself, was not far behind. He saw her fall with terror, as did also the young man who had eyed Galopard so attentively at the meet, and of whose admiration Geraldine made so sure. They rushed forward to the girl's assistance, and being lucky enough to find a weak place in the hedge some twenty yards to the right, succeeded in negotiating it without much difficulty.

On landing they discovered horse and rider, lying hopelessly entangled, whilst little could be seen of Maggie save a pair of small booted feet, and a ghastly white face, which wore a painfully vacuous expression, strikingly in contrast with its ordinary one, turned up to the sodden sky.

"Good God! I believe she is dead!" ejaculated the Honorable Keith, jumping hastily from his horse. "Oh, Maggie, Maggie," flinging himself on the ground by her side. "Speak to me, my dear."

The sound of his voice restored her wandering senses. It seemed to her as if it would have had the power to snatch her back from the very jaws of Death. Slowly she opened her eyes, and a brave smile played round the corners of her mouth.

"No," she said faintly. "I am not dead. Only—very—much—hurt." Even to speak these few words cost her a terrible effort, and involuntarily they were succeeded by a groan, which, with all her courage and fortitude, she could not repress.

That groan stabbed Keith to the heart. It revealed how greatly she suffered.

"The horse is crushing her most horribly," said the stranger, who had hitherto remained silent. "We must get him off as soon as we can, and he at any rate won't give us any trouble, for his neck is broken and he is stone dead."

"D—d brute, serve him right," muttered Captain Falconer resentfully, for the sight of Maggie lying there, trying to smile up at him and reassure him, even in the miserable plight she was in, touched him to the very quick. What a gallant, unconquerable spirit this little insignificant-looking girl possessed! There was something quite heroic about it, which appealed to the finest chords of his nature, and evoked a quivering response.

He longed with a desperate longing to bow down his fair head until it almost touched her own, and pour forth his love in eloquent words. But she was in no condition to listen to such a tale, and he could only gaze at her tenderly, and after a manner which brought a tinge of color to her pale cheek. Half-a-dozen men had collected by this time. Maggie's head was dizzy, her sight confused. Out of all those bending so anxiously over her, she could only see one, with a handsome, sorrowful face, a fair, drooping moustache, and blue eyes, soft and kind as a woman's. She thought that even if this were indeed Death, it would not be so very dreadful, with him kneeling by her side, and looking at her so lovingly.

Then the young man spoke, in a voice tremulous with emotion.

"If this young lady is badly hurt, I shall never forgive myself," he said. "I saw that horse at the meet," pointing to Galopard, "and recognized him as having once belonged to a friend of mine. Two years ago he was the finest hunter who ever looked through a bridle. I never saw one who could touch him across country. Nothing was too big or too stiff for him; but last season he gave my friend three or four such ugly falls that he suspected something must be wrong. He had taken it into his head that his sight was affected, and therefore sent for a veterinary surgeon. It turned out that the poor beast had a cataract forming in both eyes, which fully accounted for his no longer jumping as heretofore. My friend sent him up to auction and he was sold without reserve."

"Confound you, sir," exclaimed Captain Falconer indignantly. "Why on earth did you not tell us this tale sooner? If you had done so before the disaster, instead of after, it might have been of some use."

"I admit the truth of your words, and bitterly blame myself for my absurd shyness, and fear of intruding on a lady with whom I was not personally acquainted, and who might have resented or disbelieved my story. I see now how wrongly I acted, and Heaven knows now my conscience pricks me. And yet, I was not quite sure of the horse till I saw him jump. When he blundered at that fence out of the plough, my suspicions were confirmed. But it was then too late to warn this gallant girl," casting an admiring glance at Galopard's prostrate rider. "I rode my very hardest but could never overtake the young lady. She went so uncommonly straight and the horse had such a rare turn of speed."

(To be Continued.)

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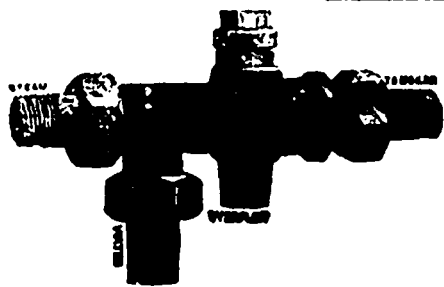
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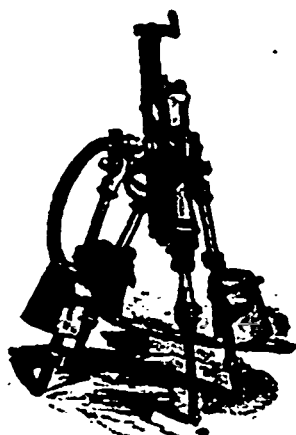
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MINING.

MOOSE RIVER.—The complete success which has rewarded Mr. Touquoy's mining enterprise in this district proves, beyond question, that Nova Scotian gold mines, when properly and intelligently managed, are really the best of paying investments. Mr. Touquoy is an old and experienced miner, having been engaged in gold mining in Australia, New Zealand and other parts of the world, and the fact that he prefers to operate here, and that he has been uniformly successful during long years of operation, should be enough to convince the most skeptical that there is lots of money to be made in gold mining. The mine consists of some twenty-three gold mining areas, on which seven gold bearing leads, extending over 900 feet across the property, have been opened up by shafts at different points. There are also thousands of tons of surface stuff which it pays to crush, while there is very little trouble from water in the mine. A fifteen stamp mill, built to meet Mr. Touquoy's ideas, containing several improvements of his invention, is run by the water power which he has leased for a term of years, the same power keeping the mine clear of water, the pumps being worked by one main pump shaft. The Moose River supplies the power and gives a head of eleven feet, the supply of water being unlimited, Mr. Touquoy having dammed the river at its head where a large lake empties into it, and also having built a substantial dam across the stream in front of his mine. Everything about the mine shows careful experienced management, and from the start the gold returns at the mines office have been large and regular. Last week Mr. Touquoy was in town with his usual gold bricks which in this instance weighed 140½ ozs. Mr. Touquoy's gold babies—as they are facetiously called—are noted for the purity of the gold they contain, and the last was no exception to the rule, it being really a "thing of beauty." There is room in this Province for any number of men of Mr. Touquoy's sterling worth and ability, and when we get them the future prosperity of our gold fields will be assured.

Messrs. Austen Bros. are large dealers in all kinds of mining supplies, and those desiring liberal treatment and a first class article should give them a call.

LAKE CATCHA.—The Oxford mine is again coming up to its old standard as a gold producer, in spite of the fact that crushing operations have been delayed by the difficulty of obtaining fuel, a difficulty that has now been overcome.

KILLAG.—Work on this property has been temporarily suspended, the intense cold interfering with the machinery.

BEAVER DAM.—Operations have been suspended here pending the putting up of a new 20 stamp mill, with power to increase to 40 should they be required. There is a large gold bearing belt on this property, and its future prospects are bright.

GAY'S RIVER.—Messrs. McDonald, Thompson and Anderson have evidently got a good thing at Gays' River in the conglomerate formation of that district. A shaft sunk for a few feet in what appears to be the bed of an old river has yielded good pay stuff. Already offers to bond the property at a substantial figure have been received and rejected.

Mr. John Anderson is now prospecting on his areas to the west of the Oxford, and unless his usual luck has deserted him will soon have something substantial to show.

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.—The Ergeton Gold Mining Company, Limited, have sold out their property in this district to R. A. McGregor of New Glasgow, and are going out of business. The terms of sale have so far not come to hand.

MONTAGUE.—The Annand and Rose properties continue their large yields and Manager McQuarrie is one of the happiest men in the Dominion. A gentleman showed us a beautiful gold brooch made with gold from that mine, which is a credit to the workmanship of our well known jeweller, Mr. Cornelius. A large Nova Scotia pearl is set in the centre, making an ornament which for perfect taste and rich effect it would be hard to surpass.

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines Office for December:

| District. | Mill. | Qtz. Crushed. | Ozs. Gold. |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Sherbrooke..... | | 105 | 10½ |
| Salmon River..... | Dufferin..... | 750 | 157 |
| Oldham..... | Oldham G. M. Co..... | 91 | 274½ |
| S. Uniacke..... | Withrow..... | 20 | 35½ |
| Uniacke..... | Phoenix..... | 210 | 40 |
| Lake Catcha..... | Oxford..... | 52 | 92½ |
| Renfrew..... | Empress..... | 13 | 11 |
| Molega..... | Molega M. Co..... | 392 | 339 |
| Cariboo..... | Touquoy..... | 351 | 140½ |
| Cariboo..... | Moose River G. M. Co..... | 157 | 24½ |
| Stormont..... | Rockland..... | 192 | 100½ |
| Molega..... | Parker & Douglass..... | 141 | 49½ |
| Waverly..... | Palgrave..... | 30 | 30 |

We are indebted to a friend for the following interesting clipping from an English journal, giving a summary of an article read before the Mining Association and Institute of Cornwall on the "gold fields of Nova Scotia."

The author, Mr. Brenton Symons, C. E., F. G. S., is well known here, having inspected a number of our gold mines, and we note with pleasure the high opinion he has formed of the gold bearing districts of the Province:

At a meeting of the Mining Association and Institute of Cornwall, held at Camborne, the Secretary (Mr. W. Thomas) read a paper by Mr. Brenton Symons, C. E., F. G. S., on "The Gold Fields of Nova Scotia." Captain Josiah Thomas presided. The paper said that the gold-bearing strata of that Province bore some analogy to those of the Black Hills and so-called "Saddle Reefs" of Victoria. When the gold discoveries in California and Australia were causing excitement, search was made in Nova Scotia for the precious metal, but it was not until 1863 that it was obtained in paying quantities. From that time to the present the yield has gone on increasing, until it now stands at 25,000 ounces a year. The alluvial gold was of three ages; the first a deposit resting on the Cambrian rocks; the second was concealed under the Post-Pliocene deposits; and the third consisted of auriferous alluvium which was even now in process of formation by the action of the sea. The gold-bearing district was about 3,500 square miles in area, but the area of the valuable mining district was much smaller. It was the custom of the Nova Scotian miners to abandon their mines when they had "bottomed the pay shoot." This had given rise to the opinion that the ground decreased in value in depth, but they had reason to believe that such was not the case. The gold ores were found only in the Cambrian formation, chiefly in the middle portion of the lower quartzite division. No quantity of gold is found in the slate alone, but in some mines where the slate becomes quartzose as it approaches the quartz there is a considerable amount of the metal. The gold occurred in nuggets, large leaf, like flakes, and small veins or strings in the quartz, but "leads" with much-fine gold were rare. The Government made a large revenue under the mining laws of the colony by means of royalties. A prospector could take up any number of areas, each 150 feet long and 250 feet across, at 2s. 1d. each up to ten areas, after which he must pay half that amount. This gave him a title renewable for another six months on the payment of half fees. At the end of the year he must take out a lease for 21 years, which costs 8s. 4d. an area. When his claim becomes gold-producing, he paid a two per cent. royalty on the returns. An area was equal to an acre. On account of the indifference of the speculators, prospecting in Nova Scotia was principally done by the mining population assisted by the storekeepers. Very few claims were systematically worked, the necessity of making immediate returns compelling the adventurers to take the surface gold, and the mining district was thus covered with trenches and pits, and this when the mines were sunk deeper led to their being flooded. Few of the mines were deeper than 300 feet, and after they were stopped the tributaries, who usually paid the owners 10 per cent., stepped in and further damaged them. The gold fields of Nova Scotia, although not amongst the most important in the world, were very interesting from a geological point of view, and offered remunerative employment to a large number of people. There was still a considerable extent of gold bearing ground unprospected, and provided a promising field for native speculators. Although the total amount of gold produced was relatively insignificant, the quantity of metal obtained in proportion to the number of men employed exceeded the produce of every other country. The value was 10s. per man, against a labor cost of 5s. per man—Mr. Symons was, on the motion of Mr. Vincent, seconded by Mr. J. Wickett, thanked for his interesting paper.

Georgetown, Demerara, December 20—"Exports of gold are steadily increasing—from Dec. 3rd to Dec. 17th, 2,514 oz 14 wt. 13 grs., valued at \$45,203.25, making a total to date this year of 28,051 oz. 1 wt. 20 grs., valued at \$520,471.60. Exports to same date last year 13,927 oz. 5 dwts., 8 grs., valued at \$255,282.27."

SALMON RIVER—The Dufferin Mining Company are getting their celebrated mine in good shape, the leads are widening out, and new stopping ground opened up, which will give a large future ore supply. The new management will doubtless soon bring the mine up to its old standard as a gold producer.

From latest accounts all efforts to extinguish the fire in the Vale Colliery, near New Glasgow, have proved unavailing, and the management have decided to shut down the mine indefinitely, closing all air drafts in order to extinguish the fire if possible. This is a great calamity, as some four hundred men will be thrown out of employment.

ITEMS CONDENSED FROM THE GOLD HUNTER.—A fine mill has been constructed by Mr. Newcomb at the Grand Central Mine, Pleasant River, Lunenburg County.

Reports indicate that the Minespolis Company of Moega has a fine mine, and it is deeply to be regretted that operations have been suspended, pending an evident attempt to apply the "freezing out" process to one of the owners.

R. R. McLeod is doing some prospecting at Waterloo, Lunenburg County. The formation is entirely slate, and a fine belt of leads, well mineralized, is running through it showing some gold.

The Parker Douglas Mill will soon have ten more stamps at work. Mining men are expecting a boom in Queens County in the spring. Mr. John Harlow has returned to the Caledonia Mine, and will doubtless soon have the mill in operation there.

At the mill and mine of the Moega Mining Co. matters seem prosperous and the outlook encouraging.

It is believed by those who are in a position to know that Westfield "Jumbo" will be started up in the spring.

The Graves Mine, at Whiteburn, presents an active appearance, and has passed through its hardest times.

GOLD.

It is an acknowledged fact that the best and cheapest house in the city to buy

MINING SUPPLIES,

of every kind, is at **W. B. Reynolds & Co.**

Who keep a full stock at BOTTOM PRICES.

We have also in stock a good assortment of **FIRE PROOF SAFES**

New and Second Hand, at Manufacturer's Price. Call and examine, or write for particulars and prices.

W. B. REYNOLDS & CO., MINING AGENCY,
238, 240 & 242 Lower Water St.

F. W. CHRISTIE,

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

Gold Mining Properties Examined, Reported on, and Titles Searched
Underground Surveys and Plans Made
Address Letter or Telegram, BEDFORD STATION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

J. E. HARDMAN, S.B.,
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER.

BOX 520 - - HALIFAX, N. S.
The Development and Management of Gold Properties a specialty.

ALFRED SMITH, M. E., Etc.
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Examinations and Reports on Mines carefully made and prepared.

The treatment of refractory ores a specialty

Estimates made for the erection of the most approved machinery for treating.

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Cable Address, **TALSMITH,** Sheet Harbor.

1889 - GOLD MINING - 1889.

This year promises to be an active one in our GOLD FIELDS. We are, in anticipation of this, directing our best efforts towards meeting the enlarging demand for SUPPLIES by special arrangements with leading manufacturers of the principal articles of consumption. We will handle only the BEST GOODS and SELL AT REASONABLE PRICES, factors which have given us the reputation for being

The Best House in Nova Scotia
FOR
GOLD MINING SUPPLIES.

A visit or correspondence solicited.

H. H. FULLER & CO.
41 TO 45 UPPER WATER ST., HALIFAX.

Metals, Mill, Mining and Fishing Supplies, and General Hardware.

BURN, NORRIE & CO.
Prospectors,

Locators of Precious Metals,

Dealers in Mineral Lands,

COBOURG, ONT. P. O. Box 198
W. D. BURN. DAVID NORRIE.

AARON SINFIELD,
MASON AND BUILDER, HALIFAX.

BOILERS, OVENS, and all kinds of FURNACE WORK a Specialty.

Jobbing promptly executed in best Mechanical Style, in Country as well as City, at Lowest possible Rates. ADDRESS 7 GOTTINGEN ST.

Tea, Tea, Tea.

ARMY AND NAVY DEPOT.

We have just landed a choice lot of

TEAS,

Including CRANGE PEKOE, ASSAM PEKOE, and SOUCHONG and CONGO. Our 35c. and 40c. Blends are worth testing.

—ALSO—
LOAF, GRANULATED & MOIST SUGARS, PICKLES, SAUCES, TINNED MEAT AND SOUPS, GREEN PEAS, TOMATOES, BEANS, ASPARAGUS, &c, STILTON, GORGONZOLA, GRUYERE AND PARMESAN CHEESE, MUSHROOMS, FRUITS, &c., AND ENGLISH BISCUITS, in every variety, by best makers.

Jas. Scott & Co.

EPIDERMA,

—FOR THE—

Skin and Complexion.

HATTIE & MYLIUS,
Acadia Drug Store,
HALIFAX, N. S.



Nova Scotia Government Loan.
FOUR PER CENT.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA invite tenders for

\$200,000

Provincial Debentures,

Running thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Four Percentum Per Annum, payable Half Yearly, at the office of the Provincial Secretary, in Halifax. The Debentures are free from Provincial, Local and Municipal Taxation.

The Tenders must state the rate of premium offered. The Debentures will bear interest from JANUARY 1st, 1890, and the purchaser will be required to pay the accrued interest to the date of delivery.

Tenders, which should be for \$1,000, or multiples of \$1,000, and marked "TENDER FOR LOAN," will be received by the undersigned up to noon on

MONDAY, JANUARY 20.

If Debentures are not ready for delivery, purchasers will receive Scrip Certificates, which will afterwards be exchanged. The Government do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

W. S. FIELDING,
Provincial Secretary.
Halifax, N. S., Dec. 31, 1889.

NOTICE.

ROBT. STANFORD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
156 HOLLIS STREET,

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

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Adam Burns, Esq., of Burns & Murray, Halifax, N. S.; P. O'Mullin Esq., of P. O'Mullin & Co., Halifax, N. S.; John F. Stairs, Esq., of Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow, Halifax, N. S.; Hugh McD. Henry, Esq., of C. O. Henry, Ritchie, Weston & Henry, Halifax, N. S.; J. Walter Allison, Esq., of John P. Mott & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Oliver C. Cumulaya, Esq., of Wm. Cummings & Sons, Truro, N. S.; James D. McGregor, Esq., of R. McGregor & Sons, New Glasgow, N. S.; Allen Haley, Esq., M.P.P., Shipowner, &c., Windsor, N. S.; Hon. L. E. Baker, M.L.C., President Yarmouth S. S. Co., Yarmouth, N. S.; James Eisenhauer, Esq., M.P., West India Merchant, Lunenburg, N. S.; James M. Sutherland, Esq., of Davies & Sutherland, Barristers, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The above Company is now ready for business, and will be pleased to receive proposals for insurance against loss or damage by FIRE and LIGHTNING on all classes of property at equitable rates.

D. C. EDWARDS,
 Secretary.

Halifax, N. S., September 20th, 1890.

Iron, Iron, Iron.

SUMMERLEE,
 MIDDLESBORO,
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English Best Refined Bars,
 English Refined Bars.
 Londonderry Best Refined Bars,
 Londonderry Refined Bars.

ACADIA BOLT,
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 Sheet and Hoop Iron,
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FOR SALE BY

Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow

THE

Acadia Drug Store

ALWAYS LEADS

IN THE
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CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

This year our goods are nicer, and the prices lower than ever before.

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XMAS.

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, New Home and White **SEWING MACHINES.**

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

ROBT. WALLACE.

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BOOKLETS OF AMERICAN AND CANADIAN SCENERY,

Leaflets, Art Novelties

AND

Xmas Card & Porcelain Views of Halifax.

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

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Chronios, Engravings, Oil Paintings, &c., in great variety

PICTURE FRAMING.

REARDON'S.

40 to 44 Barrington St.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle
 Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec.
 32 Vict. Chap. 36 for the Benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 30th Monthly Drawing will take place
 On **WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15th, 1890.**

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

2307 Prizes worth\$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 per cent. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary.

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HALIFAX, N. S.

THE TELEPHONE GIRL.

"Well," said Mr. Roland Wayne, when he came to his office after several days' illness with neuralgia, which affected him whenever the east wind blew, "you got some one for the telephone—did you, Burns?"

"Yes, sir," the clerk replied, "the young lady has been here since Tuesday."

"Young lady!" exclaimed Mr. Wayne, testily. "Why did you get a woman? A broker's office is no place for a woman."

"Why, you see, sir," said Burns, with obvious embarrassment and apprehensive glance toward a light oak partition, behind which the new operator sat in concealment, "you didn't say anything about that—only that Mr. Richards had his hands full with the wires, and that there'd have to be some one to take charge of the telephone, so I—"

"That is just like you, Burns," said Mr. Wayne, stamping back into his private office. "Anyone else would have known better."

"Why, you see, sir," said Burns, defensively, as he followed him back, "I didn't think it would make much difference. The young lady is very capable, and she seems to want the place so badly. She is very poor, sir, and supports her mother. I know something about her, you see."

"Oh! Some flame of yours, I suppose, Burns? Very nice arrangement for you, no doubt."

"I beg pardon, sir," said Burns in an offended manner. "I am a married man."

"By jove! so you are!" said Roland Wayne, with a laugh. "I had forgotten that. Though," he added, humorously, "that doesn't always make a difference. Well, try her anyhow. Where's the mail, please?"

"I tell you what, Burns," one of the other clerks observed, when that individual finally emerged from Mr. Wayne's office, "the boss is in a fly humor, isn't he?"

"He's all right!" Burns answered, warmly. "He has given me a ticket to Atlantic City and two days off."

The clerk whistled.

"Why I thought he was going to take your head off."

"You don't know him. I am sure it is no shame to a man whose nerves are always twinging with neuralgia if he loses his temper now and then."

Roland, meanwhile, had taken up his pen, and was writing a lengthy account of Brisket's new deal in P. Y. & M.

"If the cat jumps this way," he said in conclusion, "the bears have got him sure. Danbury is on our side. He has given Brisket the cold shoulder, and, if I'm not mistaken, somebody will get woefully left. I don't intend that it shall be I. If everything goes as I think it will, I shall pocket about two hundred thousand dollars, and then I am going to get out of the brokerage business. It doesn't suit me, and my health is so poor that I must get away somewhere or I shall go to pieces."

"I beg pardon, sir," said a soft, tremulous voice at his elbow. "I am Miss Archer, Mr. Wayne."

Roland dropped his pen, and rose politely as he saw a slight, graceful figure in black standing before him.

"Be seated, Miss Archer," he said, with a smile which no man could have withheld when he saw the fairness of her young face; and that shy, sweet flush on her cheeks. "What can I do for you?"

"I am the telephone operator," she began, rapidly, and with a nervousness she could not conceal. "I—I could not help hearing what you said to Mr. Burns a little while ago, and—and I came to say that if you are not satisfied to have me stay in the office you need only say so."

"Not satisfied!" Roland echoed, in manifest confusion. "Well, really, you know, I have not given you a trial; and as to what I said a little while ago, I am sorry, Miss Archer. I am afraid you will have to set it down to neuralgia. I am quite willing to have you stay, if you will."

"You are very kind," she said, lacing and unlacing her fingers in some confusion. "I should like to stay—indeed it is very important that I should have this position, or something else. But if what you say is true—if a broker's office is no place for a woman—I—think I would rather not stay."

How Roland Wayne abused himself when he thought of his careless words, and then marked how her lips quivered, how her eyelids drooped to keep back the unshed tears.

"I think I spoke too hastily, Miss Archer," he said. "A lady's place is where she makes it. We are not a lot of savages," he added, with a warm smile. "If you remain here, I think I can insure you courteous and considerate treatment on the part of everyone in this office. If such is not accorded you, you have only to inform me, and I will know the reason why."

"You are very kind," said Miss Archer, with a bright, fleeting smile. "I should like to stay. I really cannot afford to resign my position."

"Then stay, by all means," said Roland.

And to the edification of his clerks, he got up and opened the door for her when she went out.

After that, he often caught himself listening to the soft yet distinct voice in another room holding conversation over the 'phone.

When he was at home with one of his attacks of neuralgia, and had to communicate to the office by wire, he often remarked how well he could hear Miss Archer's voice, when all the other ebbed away into a babel of sounds.

"Burns did a fine thing when he got that girl into the office," he mused, one day, when he was kept a prisoner very inopportunistically. "I don't know what we'd do without her—now especially. It's bad enough as it is. I couldn't have had this attack at a worse time—but I guess everything is all right. Danbury is good for any amount this side of a million. By Jove,

though, it would be rough on me if anything went wrong with me now! It would clean me out completely."

He was walking up and down the room, trying to repress the nervous agitation which attacked him.

"Seven o'clock!" he said, glancing at the time. "The office is closed long ago. In another hour Brisket will sign over those bonds, and then—Hello! what's that?"

The shrill alarm of the telephone summoned him across the room.

"There is no one at the office," he thought, taking up the receiver. "I wonder what's up now? Hello! Wayne! Who are you?"

"It is Helen Archer, Mr. Wayne," said a voice which he knew quite well.

"Why, what are you doing in the office at this time of night?" he exclaimed, involuntarily.

"I am not at the office—that is, not at your office. I am at the Central station. Can you hear me?"

"Yes."

"I have something important to tell you. Our wire got crossed with Mr. Brisket's to day, and I could hear every word said over it. I could not understand what they were talking about, only Mr. Brisket was talking to a man named Danbury.

"Danbury!" exclaimed Wayne, in great excitement.

"They were talking about bonds, and said a lot of things I couldn't comprehend; but at last your name was mentioned. 'This will put Wayne into a hole,' Mr. Brisket said. 'Yes,' said Mr. Danbury, 'it'll bury him alive. It is a good thing he's shelved to-night. There is no danger, I suppose, of his getting wind of this before 8 o'clock?' 'No danger at all,' said Brisket, 'if you don't go back on me. There will be a new deal all around, and we will boost the market over Wayne's head.' Do you hear what I said?" she interrupted.

"Yes, yes!" Wayne said, excitedly. "What else?"

"Nothing more that I could understand, except that they were to meet at the Continental Hotel to-night at eight o'clock. I came here because I was afraid to talk from the office. I thought some one might get on our wire, and I have you here direct. That's all. Good bye!"

For Roland Wayne to dress and leave the house was a matter of a very short time after he had received the message from Helen Archer. His illness and the danger of exposure were quite forgotten.

He was present, very unexpectedly to Mr. Brisket and Mr. Danbury, at the evening conference at the hotel.

It was a stormy scene that ensued between Roland Wayne and these two men who had combined against him—a scene from which the young broker issued pale with exhaustion, but still triumphant.

What had passed no one knew, but the next day the street was electrified by the news that Wayne was closing up his affairs to go abroad.

"That will throw us all out," said Burns gloomily; and Helen Archer heard the news with a sinking heart.

She was late that night in going home, having some errands to attend to on her way; and moreover, her steps lagged with the consciousness that she had had news to carry to her poor, ailing mother.

"You are late, Nelly," Mrs. Archer said, as she came in. "This gentleman has been waiting to see you for some time."

It was Roland Wayne who rose and held out his hand warmly.

"Miss Archer," he said, "I have come to thank you for the service you did me last night. Thanks to you, I have saved my fortune from ruin almost absolute. If it had not been for your foresight and prompt action, I should have been a beggar to-day."

"I—I had no idea that it was so serious as that," Helen said, hastily. "I am very glad I could do you such a service."

"I shall never forget it," Roland said, with a steadfast look into her soft gray eyes. "And I have learned a wholesome lesson. When I went into the brokerage business, I did not dream so much of my intercourse would be with men wholly devoid of conscience or principle. I am sick and disgusted. Last night I had expected to make two hundred thousand dollars by one transaction. To-day I find myself thanking heaven and you that I got out without losing anything. I am tired of such chances. I do not feel that I can enter into contracts with men like Brisket and Danbury without compromising myself, and so I have decided to get out altogether."

"I understood that you were going out of business," said Helen, quietly.

"Yes, I am. I shall close up the office as soon as possible."

"I expected that; and—and I don't wish to trouble you, Mr. Wayne, but if you see an opening for me anywhere, would you be so kind as to recommend me?"

"I have just been talking to your mother," said Roland, bowing to Mrs. Archer. "I am going abroad. My health requires it; but I do not like the idea of going alone. I want you and your mother to accompany me. It will do you both good—indeed, you need it as much as I—and I won't take a refusal."

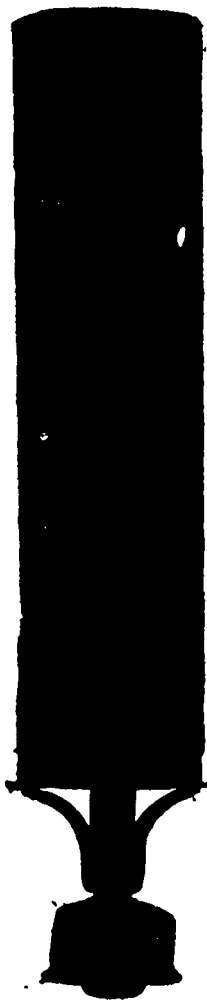
This is how Helen Archer took her first trip to Europe. When she came home Roland Wayne had given her a situation as—his wife.

OUR COSY CORNER.

HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES.—When a ring happens to become tightly fixed on the finger, take a piece of common twine, soap it thoroughly, and then wind it tightly around the finger. The twine should commence at the point of the finger, and be continued until the ring is reached, and the end of the twine forced through the ring. If the string is then unwound, the ring is almost sure to come off the finger.

WELSBACH INCANDESCENT GAS BURNER.

This Burner saves at least 50 per cent. of gas, gives a pure white light and no smoke, less heat. The light is steady and er. A splendid light to read by. The Company lease these lights for 25 cts. per month per them in repair. the consumer per month. A demonstration any person or will call at the PER WATER



saves at least 50 per cent. of gas, gives a pure white light and no smoke, less heat. The light is steady and er. A splendid light to read by. The Company lease these lights for 25 cts. per month per them in repair. the consumer per month. A demonstration any person or will call at the office, 16 UP-ST., Halifax, N. S.

J. ESTES WILSON, Superintendent.

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

WATCH

OR

BANNISTER.

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

Don't Miss a Bargain

when it lies right under your nose. We are making the Lowest Prices on record for good reliable

WATCHES & JEWELRY

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

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136 Granville St.

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Offer this year a carefully selected stock of the latest novelties in

Albums, Photo Screens, Photo Stands, Fine Leather and Plush Goods, Inkstands and Miscellaneous Fancy Goods.

A MAGNIFICENT SELECTION OF

Illustrated Books FOR CHILDREN.

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Teachers Bibles, Pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Etc., in Various Bindings.

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A. M. HOARE, Manager,
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EVERYTHING FOR

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Such as R. C. and C. of E. Prayer and Hymn Books, Plush Goods for Ladies, Purse and Pocket Books, Card Cases, Fancy Boxes, Note Paper, Envelopes, Inkstands, Toy Books, Games, Albums, and—

But Come and Look at them!

OUR OWN BOOKBINDERY ON THE PREMISES.

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 1, B to Kt. Solved by C. W. L. and J. W. Wallace.

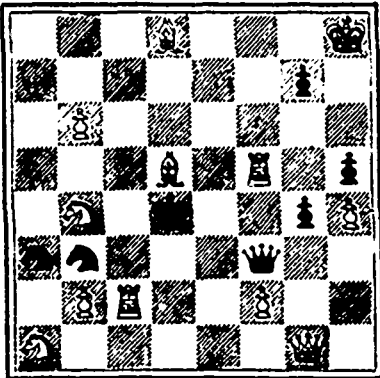
Additional solutions of problem No. 112, omitted in our last, received from C. W. L. and Mrs. H. Moseley.

PROBLEM NO. 3.

By C. R. Lee, Stretford.

First prize two-mover in the Manchester Weekly Times' Problem Tourney. Montreal Gazette.

BLACK 7 pieces.



WHITE 12 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves

GAME NO. 3.

For the following sparkling little game, played in the tenth round, Nov. 18, 1889, Mr. Bird was awarded the prize for brilliancy in the recent masters' tournament of the British Chess Association.

BIRD'S OPENING.

- WHITE: Mr. H. E. Bird. 1 P to KB4, 2 Kkt to B3, 3 P to K3, 4 P to QKt3, 5 B to Q3 a, 6 B to Kt2, 7 Castles, 8 P to B3, 9 P to B4, 10 P takes P, 11 Kt to B3, 12 B to K2 b, 13 Q to K, 14 Kt to QR4, 15 R to Kt, 16 Kt to K5, 17 B takes Kt, 18 Kt tks P (ch) f, 19 B to KB3, 20 P takes Kt, 21 P to Q3, 22 B to Kt4 ch, 23 Q to R5 ch, 24 B to B7, 25 R to B2, 26 KR to Kt2 i, 27 B to B5, 28 P to K4, 29 B takes B, 30 R to Kt6, 31 Q takes RP j, 32 R to Kt7 ch, 33 R takes B ch, 34 Q to K6 ch, 35 Q takes Q mate. BLACK: Mr. N. T. Miniati. P to Q4, Kkt to B3, P to K3, P to QR3, B to K2, B to K2, Kt to B3, Q to B2, P takes P, P to QKt3, B to Kt2, P to KR3, Castles (QR) c, QR to Kt d, Kt to Q2, Kt (fr. B3) tks Kt, Q to B3 e, Kt takes Kt g, Kt to Q4 h, P takes P, P to KB3, K to Q, K to K, B to R, K to B2, P to KR4, r to Q5, B to Q3, Q takes B, B to B3, R to R, B takes B, Q to K2, K to K.

NOTES.

a A favorite move of Mr. Bird's, who plays this opening with great predilection and to perfection.

b Perceiving Black's intention to castle on the Q's side, the B is better placed at K2, for it can be brought to KB3, where it occupies an unobstructed diagonal.

c We confess that it is a daring

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venture to castle on this side with an open (adverse) QKt file and the threat of White's KB to B3 after the removal of the Kkt.

d All this is well-intended and very bold on the part of the younger master; but the counter attack is hardly to be expected to succeed against the veteran.

e 17 * * B to Q3 is the right move here. Obviously, if 17 * * Kt takes B, then 18 Kt takes P ch follows.

f A brilliant and to all appearances a sound conception.

g Compulsory. If 18 * * K moves; 19 B to KB3 wins the Q.

h Equally compulsory.

i Obviously, white could win the Q by 26 R to Kt6; but he would have to give more for it than necessary in such a powerful position.

j And now comes the brilliant termination to this pretty game.—London Field.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM No. 149.—The position was:—Black men 11, 12 14, 16, 19, 20; white men 7, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28; black to play and win

19-24 16-30 1-11-15 19-24 28 19 25 21 3 7 23 19 14-18 30-26 15-19 26-23 23 14 7 3 27 23 b. wins.

VAR. I.

11-16, 14 9, 26-22, 27 23; drawn as in game 42

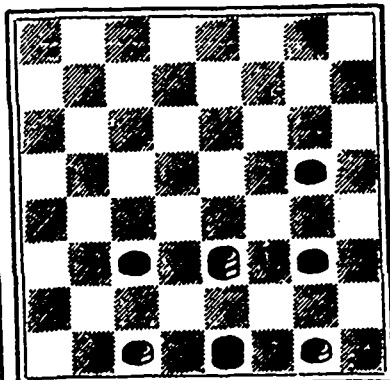
GAME XLIV—"DOUBLE CORNER."

By Mr. J. Lees, Dalwellington, in Glasgow Herald.

9-14 16-20 16-20 27-31 22 18 24 19 18 15 23 18 5-9 1-5 9-13 5-9 24 20 27 24 15 11 18 15 11-16 20-27 6-9 31-26 20 11 31 24 11 8 15 6 8-22 7-11 2-7 26-17 25 18 24 20 8 3 3 10 12-16 3-7 20-24 17-14 29 25 32 27 27 20 10 17 4-8 11-16 14-17 13-29 25 22 20 11 21 14 8-12 7-16 9-27 drawn. 28 24 30 25 26 23

PROBLEM No. 151.

From The Acadian Recorder. Black men 16, 22, 24, kg. 31.



White men 30, 32, kg. 23.

Black to play and win.

Though a man ahead we do not think that everyone would win in actual play.

CHARLES MYETT, CARPENTER & BUILDER.

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