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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 22, 1893.

{ VOL. 10
{ No. 51

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THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CHRISTMAS—1893.—THE CRITIC extends a Christmas greeting to all, wishing its readers, young and old, thorough enjoyment of the sacred festival of the year. To the young the Christmas season is suggestive of merry-making and good cheer, but to the majority of us who have reached manhood and womanhood, our pleasure is not untinged with sadness, as with the return of the Christmas tide memories of the past flow in upon our hearts. Those who have been fortune's favorites during the past year and have been shielded from adverse fate have reason to rejoice and give thanks, while to those who look upon a home circle broken, or find themselves in unfortunate circumstances the day will be rather one of sad reflection. May that message which rang out with great gladness upon the Christmas morn nearly nineteen hundred years ago—Gory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men—find an echo in the hearts of those who are looking backward as well as of all who greet the Christmas dawning with unalloyed happiness.

A WRITTEN CONTRACT—The frequency with which breach of promise suits are brought into court has given rise to much disputing as to the actual value of a lover's promise of marriage. If the lady in the case can produce a letter in which, ever by implication, the lover admits the engagement, she is safe to win her suit, or if the gentleman can produce a similar document in the handwriting of the lady he may compel the fickle fair one to compensate him for his wounded affections. In the majority of cases, however, documentary evidence cannot be procured, and the verbal promise is all that the discarded man or woman has to go upon. It has been proposed, and very wisely we consider, that the engaged couple should have the written promise of each other. If the engagement is amicably broken, the papers can be destroyed. If despite the precaution a suit should arise there is no need for the whole history of the engagement, the caresses and endearments of the one and pair to be dragged before the public, for the offended party has the plain proof of his or her status as an engaged lover. The fact that a written promise was to be given would prevent undue haste on entering into the new relation, and, as an engagement not recorded on paper would not be recognized in the courts, the breach of promise suits would be few and far between. This is certainly a non-sentimental side to the written contract but the requirement is notwithstanding a just one.

EVERY DOG HAS HIS DAY.—Dr. Wesley Mills, of McGill University, holds a most novel reception on Monday and Friday mornings of each week. To this function are brought the afflicted of the canine race, and barking, whining and yelping are the order of the day. Lame dogs, bitten dogs, mangy curs are all made welcome by the genial host, who, with a dozen young veterinary surgeons, stands ready to investigate all the ills to which dog-flesh is heir. Dogs of pure breed, as well as dogs of mongrel extraction are carefully and freely attended to. Simple medicines are prescribed, bones are set and operations are performed for the suffering animals. Dr. Mil's also contrives to impart his inborn spirit of kindness to his assistants who, one and all, are determined that the old adage, "to be treated like a dog," shall call up the most pleasing and gratifying picture.

STILL AT LARGE.—For one millionaire at least the coming Christmas is likely to be a far from pleasant one, for the reason that justice and not conscience has him by the heels. Jabez B. Four will be remembered as the organizer of a number of London building societies. When business was booming he decamped to the Argentine Republic, where for some time he has been living in luxury on the invested money of the British stockholders. On his estates in Buenos Ayres he has been a little sovereign. The absence of extradition laws and the presence of a small army of retainers were sufficient guarantees of safety to enable him to hold up his head with the proudest in the land. But, alas for him! the day of retribution has come; the extradition laws are amended, and he has no choice but to desert his palatial home and fly to the Andes Mountains for safety. Jabez will need a good start to outrun the pursuing British justice.

THE KNIGHT OF LABOR IN REGALIA.—Our English friends are more particular in the matter of detail than are we in Canada. During a cold snap here we deem ourselves fortunate to obtain on any terms the services of a plumber, but it appears that across the Atlantic it is not so. In a recent case before a British magistrate, a plumber, who was called in during a household emergency, continued to wear his cap while at work. The householder objected to the covered head, remonstrated with the plumber, and at last snatched the cap off the offender's head. A policeman was then called in by the plumber, who claimed that a privilege of his calling had been interfered with, and the trio sought the nearest justice. There the householder was informed that he had no jurisdiction over the costume of the employe, and that any rough language which the plumber might have used towards him was to be condoned, because of the provocation received. The justice did not consider that a fine of 10s. was too much to be imposed upon the self-appointed teacher of manners.

GET THE CHILDREN HOME.—We have much to be thankful for throughout Nova Scotia at this Christmas-tide. The times are not hard and those who cannot afford to supply themselves with Christmas cheer, will find that their richer neighbors have not forgotten them. But for many of our people who have deserted their Provincial homes with the idea of securing better paid work in the American cities, the coming holiday will be sadder than any of previous occurrences. The great cities of the United States are crowded with out-of-work men of all trades, and women who have found work as seamstresses, as factory hands, and as domestic servants are all thrown out of employment. According to the Boston Herald there are in that city alone 50,000 wage-earners who have no prospect of obtaining work and who with a number of dependent women and children, probably 50,000 more, are living solely on charity. In New York and in Chicago the state of affairs is even worse and when we reflect on the probable number of our Provincial men and women who are suffering for no fault of their own, and who have not the money to enable them to return to their homes, the sorrowful thought hides many of the manifestations of Christmas cheer and of a plenty which everywhere surrounds us. We have a special word to say to Provincial parents whose young people are in the neighboring Republic. If they are out of work, and here we refer particularly to the girls—make every effort to send them the money which will suffice for the home-coming. Do not allow young and inexperienced daughters to meet those temptations which hunger and poverty are sure to strengthen. The girls will be grateful and glad to come home when the money and the welcome are assured them, and in every case those at home should make a determined effort to keep the girls who are pushed by poverty from taking the first steps in a life of shame. As for the young men, we take a lively interest in them as well, but the danger to them is not quite so great, yet we are confident that parents who gather both boys and girls around them at this festive season, will not regret having taken our advice, and our Province will be the richer for having gotten back its wandering sons and daughters.

THE CRITIC AND THE NEW YEAR.—The year is drawing near its end and business men are making close calculations for the new year. A period of retrenchments is with us, and all possible economies are the order of the day. Probably some few will come to the conclusion that their home table or office desk can afford to dispense with one or more of the publications which regularly find their way there. In cutting off this luxury, or rather reducing it, careful discrimination must be exercised. It is a question whether it is true economy to deny one's self and family any journal of information which tends to keep its readers posted as to the general happenings of the days and weeks as they come and go. THE CRITIC thanks its patrons for their support in the past, and in the language of the wily advertiser, "hopes for a further expression of their goodwill." It aims to give in condensed form the news of the times, paying particular attention to the interests of the Maritime Provinces and provincialists. Kindly acknowledgments of the value of THE CRITIC come to us from appreciative readers, and are very encouraging. The beginning of the year is a fitting time to open a subscription or to renew those begun with some new year gone by, and we trust that, despite the spirit of retrenchment which is evident in many departments, our friends will continue to be with us. To cater to the tastes and interests of the people of the Maritime Provinces and to supply home news to those abroad shall be our aim in the year to come.

DULL TIMES IN THE UNITED STATES.—Armies of unemployed, dire suffering as the result of labor strikes, business men giving up to the inevitable bankruptcy after hard struggles to pull through—such are the depressing tidings that come to us from the great republic across the line. All hope is centered in the outcome of the new tariff bill.

ITALY AND FRANCE AT SWORDS' POINTS.—From a private letter received from a Halifaxian at present sojourning in France, we glean information in reference to the political disturbances in that country which will interest those who are watching the war cloud now overhanging Europe. The bad feeling between France and Italy is becoming a danger to Europe. It is impossible to tell what will be the result of the reconstruction of the two new cabinets—French and Italian. In both countries there seems the greatest difficulty in getting any good man, sufficiently patriotic and strong, to take hold of the helm of state. The nominees of the moderate Conservative party in France are opposed by the radicals and Socialists as "puppets of the Pope." France and Italy were almost coming to blows some few months since, and it would seem that their fighting ardor has not yet altogether cooled. Italy is overburdened financially and can hardly afford to be mixed up in the general European war, which is threatening. Such political complications make the wordy wars which are carried on between the two great parties in peace favored Canada to appear but the insignificant wrangling of children, and should arouse a feeling of genuine gratitude in the heart of every Canadian for freedom from such distracting influences.

THE LEHIGH STRIKE.—The strike among the employees of the Lehigh Railroad Company has ended, for the present at least. The railroad company stands in about the same position as it stood three or four weeks ago, and the men have in some respects won a victory. In the matter of rules, out of which the trouble sprung, the demands of the men have been conceded to, and had the company chosen in the first place to be a little more conciliatory the struggle might have been avoided. Through the offices of the Boards of Mediation and Arbitration of New York and New Jersey, the strikers have been induced to accept, without practical change, the terms offered by President Wilbur at the outset. The company is to take back as many of its old employees as it has places for, without predilection or reference to their connection with labor organizations, and making no distinction between new employees and re-employed strikers for the future. The company has shown good sense in allowing the Boards of Mediation to prepare a way by which its former employees can again enter its service, and the men have acted wisely in ending the strike upon these terms. The New York Post says:—"The Lehigh strike has been fruitful of distress and hardship, with considerable sacrifice of life and property, but it will have one good result at least if it serves to enforce the lessons of moderation and patience, and exhibit the futility of threats and violence." It has been a costly strike to both employers and employed, and it is to be hoped there is no truth in the rumors that there is a chance of the men again rising in rebellion.

SYMMES' HOLES.—Some three-score years ago there lived and talked a Kentucky philosopher, Symmes by name, who held the theory that the earth was a hollow sphere supplied with light and air from apertures surrounding the North and South poles, and that all the inhabitants of this world were not living on the face of the globe, but were actually clinging to the internal walls of the moving shell. Curious as the theory was there were to be found many who accepted it as gospel truth and who were ready to uphold it under all conditions. Gradually, perhaps from want of opposition, the theory died out, and it was probably little known of until a few weeks ago, when a society formed at Beaver Falls, Pa., announced as the cause for existence the astonishing fact that they too believed in the theory of Symmes' holes. The President of the Society was at once sent to the Lick Observatory in order that all the appliances by means of which nature is compelled to yield up her secrets, might be taken advantage of. The results of this investigation of the starry spaces

are, to say the least, startling. We are informed that the earth is a hollow concave shell with the sun as its centre. The earth is stationary, but the sun by turning once every day and rotating once every year causes day and night and the changing seasons. China is not beneath our feet as we commonly suppose, but is over our heads with the sun between us to prevent accidents. We can only suggest to this and kindred organizations that they devote themselves to the cause of science, and embark on a voyage to verify the existence of Symmes' holes. There is still room in the field of Arctic and anti-Arctic expeditions, and should casualties transpire the world will not be greatly the loser.

CANADA'S PUBLIC DEBT.—The Montreal Shareholder of 15th inst. gives the following information in re the public debt of the Dominion:—

The statement of the public debt of the Dominion of Canada on the 30th November last shows that during the month the total gross debt was increased by \$317,501, the total being \$300,543,751, and that the assets were reduced by \$177,199, the total being \$60,834,662. This makes the total net debt at the close of the month \$239,709,088, which is an increase of \$494,789. The following are the official figures:—

LIABILITIES.		
Payable in England.....	\$202,153,026.01	
" " temporary loans	973,333.34	
" Canada	7,430,826.61	
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,821,843.28	
Dominion Notes.....	19,846,458.05	
Savings Banks.....	42,171,264.57	
Trust Funds.....	8,208,427.99	
Province Accounts	16,407,359.53	
Mis. and Banking Accounts.....	1,531,212.24	
Total Gross Debt		\$300,543,751.62
ASSETS.		
Investments—Sinking Funds	\$31,025,208.84	
Other Investments.....	5,263,137.95	
Province Accounts.....	11,172,325.92	
Mis. and Banking Accounts.....	13,373,989.94	
		\$60,834,662.65
Total Net Debt.....		\$239,709,088.97
do 31st October, 1893.....		239,214,299.03

Increase of Debt..... \$494,789.94
In the gross debt loans payable in England other than temporary are enlarged by \$367,212, and Dominion Notes by \$143,024, while there is a contraction of \$209 in loans payable in Canada, one of \$141,913 in Savings Banks, one of \$29,929 in Trust Funds, one of \$177,785 in Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts, and a trifling change in Bank Circulation Redemption Fund and Provincial Accounts. In regard to the item of Dominion Notes, it is worthy of note that a statement of circulation bearing date a day earlier shows the total amount at \$19,483,157. If the latter be correct, the liability of the Dominion under that head would have to be reduced by \$363,301, which would, at the same time, reduce the total gross debt, the net debt, and the increase in the latter by that amount, making the total gross debt \$300,180,450, the total net debt \$239,345,752 and the increase for the month \$131,483.

During the current fiscal year the total gross debt has been increased by \$534,312, but at the same time the assets are expanded by \$2,505,196 which makes a reduction of \$1,970,884 in the total net debt. The expenditure on capital account for November was \$443,333, which brings up the total for the five months to \$2,306,483. For the corresponding period of last year the expenditure on this account was \$1,651,191, making this year's increase over that for last year \$655,652. The amount expended this year on Public Works, Railways and Canals was \$1,792,633, an increase of \$440,87, that expended on Dominion Lands is \$52,890, an increase over last year of \$22,255, and that expended on Railway Subsidies is \$461,319, an increase of \$193,110. Nearly two-thirds of this year's expenditure on capital account is on Public Works, Railways and Canals, but chiefly the latter item, being due to the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie and Soulanges canals. The official statement of expenditure on capital account is as follows:—

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.

Expenditure to 31st October on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals.....	\$1,464,443.94	
Dominion Lands.....	31,992.17	
Railway Subsidies.....	367,074.54	
		\$1,863,510.65
Add Expenditure in November on:—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals.....	\$443,333.29	
Dominion Lands	20,898.57	
Railway Subsidies	94,244.76	
		443,333.29
Total.....		\$2,306,843.94

The expenditure on capital account for this year so far amounts to \$2,306,843, but at the same time there is a decrease of \$1,970,884 in the total net debt of the Dominion.

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

K. D. C. Relieves
Distress after eating.

K. D. C. Cures
Midnight Dyspepsia.

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

CHIT CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE BLOOM OF A CHRISTMAS TREE.

At night we planted the Christmas tree
In the pretty home, all secretly;
All secretly, though merry of heart,
With many a whisper, many a start,
(For children school-born to make believe
May not sleep soundly on Christmas Eve.)

And then the tree began to bloom,
Filling with beauty the cosy parlour room,
The branches carved in a perfect pose,
Laden with wonders that men call "toys,"
Blooming and ripening (and still no noise),
Until the merry folk stole away
To rest and dream till dawn of day.

In the morning the world was a girl and a boy,
The universe only their shouts of joy,
Till every branch and bough had bent
To yield the treasure the Christ-child sent.
And then and then the children flew
Into our arms, as children do,
And whispered, over and over again,
That oldest, newest, sweetest refrain,
"I love you! I love you! Yes, I love you!"
And hugged and scrambled, as children do,
And we said in our hearts, all secretly;
"This is the bloom of the Christmas tree!"

DEFIANCE — Extract from a new novel: 'Stand where you are, Reginald de Coursey! Advance one step nearer, and I will tell you what I saw at the World's fair!'

'Foiled again!' hissed the villain as he faded from view.

The open car has gone to rest
Upon the car-horn floor,
And now the chilly people growl:
"Why don't you shut that door?"

Auctioneer. — 'This book, gentlemen, is especially valuable, as it contains marginal notes in the handwriting of Alexander Von Humboldt. A hundred marks offered. Going!—going!—gone! It is yours, sir.' (The autograph marginal note by the renowned scholar was as follows: 'This book is not worth the paper it is printed on.')

An Argyleshire elder was asked how the kirk got along. He said: 'Aweel, we had four hundred members. Then we had a division and then there were only two hundred left; then a disruption, and only ten of us left. Then we had a heresy trial; and now there is only me and my brither Duncan left, and I ha' great doots of Duncan's orthodoxy.'

She searched his pockets through and through,
Yet felt no jealous thrill,
Though she found some lines from an old old flame—
A great unpaid gas bill.

SOMETHING TO SHOW ON A RAINY DAY — 'Can you let me have some money this morning, John?' asked Mrs. Sprigs at the breakfast table.

'Why, I gave you \$10 the other day, and told you to fix things so that you would have something to show on a rainy day. What did you do with it?'

'I bought three pairs of silk stockings so as—'
But he was gone.

Did you see the lagoon at the World's Fair? Well, here is the latest story regarding it. It was near the south side of the Electricity Building, where an extended view of the lagoon is cut off by the island and by curves. An Irishman stepped up to a guard and said: 'Where is that lagoon I'm hearing about?' 'Right here,' was the answer, with a wave of the hand toward the water. The Irishman looked at the water, the island, and some weeds in the corner. Then he said: 'Is that it? Begorra, I'll stave it some night with a sponge.'

IN HARD LUCK.—'I was so hard up Christmas,' remarked a tramp, 'that I couldn't get enough to eat let alone anything to drink. As a last resort I rang the minister's bell and asked him if he would give a little food to a repentant sinner who hadn't eaten anything for a week.'

'If you're truly repentant,' he said, 'I'll save you, my poor man.'
'I am, sir,' I replied, feeling sure he'd invite me into the kitchen.
'In that case,' he returned, 'just kneel down there on the stoop and I'll give you some food for reflection.'

SWEETS TO THE SWEET.

She loved him very tenderly,
He loved her not a bit,
Yet fate decreed that on this night
They side by side should sit.

"Say something sweet, dear," said the maid;
And through her colored glasses
She eyed him fondly as he breathed
The single word—"Molasses!"

A little ragged girl was crying bitterly on a street in New York. A sympathizing lit le friend came up, and the following conversation ensued:

'Why, Maggie, what are you crying for?'
'My brudder Jimmie is dead.'
'What did he die of, Maggie?'
'He went to the poor children's excursion an' ate too much cake and sandwiches.'
'Oh, Maggie,' said the little comforter, 'think what a beautiful death—cake and sandwiches!'

A LESSON FREE.—In Simple Shorthand—learned in a week, 100 word a minute in three months. Taught by mail successfully.

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

"Shorter" Pastry
and
"Shorter" Bills.

We are talking about a "shortening" which will not cause indigestion. Those who "know a thing or two" about Cooking (Marion Harland among a host of others) are using

COTTOLENE

Instead of lard. None but the purest, healthiest and cleanest ingredients go to make up Cottolene. Lard isn't healthy, and is not always clean. Those who use Cottolene will be healthier and wealthier than those who use lard—Healthier because they will get "shorter" bread; wealthier because they will get "shorter" grocery bills—for Cottolene costs no more than lard and goes twice as far—so is but half as expensive.

Dyspeptics delight in it!
Physicians endorse it!
Chefs praise it!
Cooks extol it!
Housewives welcome it!
All live Grocers sell it!

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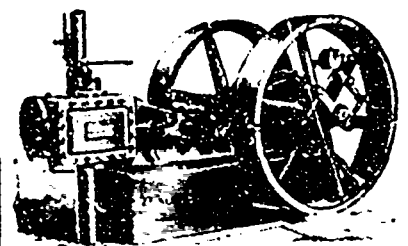
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UNLOCKS ALL THE CLOSED SECRETIONS OF THE BOWELS, KIDNEYS AND LIVER, CARRYING OFF GRADUALLY, WITHOUT WEAKENING THE SYSTEM, ALL IMPURITIES AND FOUL HUMORS. AT THE SAME TIME CORRECTING ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, CURING BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, HEARTBURN, CONSTIPATION, RHEUMATISM, DROPSY, SKIN DISEASES, JAUNDICE, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, NERVOUSNESS, AND GENERAL DEBILITY. THESE AND ALL SIMILAR COMPLAINTS QUICKLY YIELD TO THE CURATIVE INFLUENCE OF BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.



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All parts interchangeable, Governor either Automatic or Throttling.
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HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

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

RECEIVED WITH THANKS.—A neat little diary and note book for 1894, is being sent out by the North American Life Insurance Company, of which Geo. E. Lavers, of this city, is Provincial Manager. THE CRITIC extends thanks for one of the acceptable favors.

A LONG CABLE LINE.—The Commercial Cable Company have signed a contract with Siemens Brothers for the laying of a new Atlantic cable next spring between Ireland and Nova Scotia. It will be 2,200 miles in length, and will have the greatest known carrying capacity.

BOSTON'S UNEMPLOYED.—At a largely attended meeting of the prominent citizens of Boston held on Monday, it was voted to open a public subscription list for the relief of the unemployed poor of the city, and to appoint a permanent executive committee to take charge of the relief work.

A THING OF BEAUTY.—A handsome hand painted jar on exhibition this week in one of the windows of the Nova Scotia Furnishing Company's establishment, has attracted much attention. This jar was painted by Miss Lillian Collins, who has displayed much skill and artistic taste in her work.

A BREEZY JOURNAL.—The *Topic* is the suggestive title of an advertising sheet just published at Sackville, N. B. Its editors, Robert King and H. A. Woodworth, announce in a very original editorial salutation, that the *Topic* is "as independent as a hog on ice," and that No. 1 of vol. 1 will also be the last.

N. S. CHEESE FOR ENGLISH MARKET.—A carload of cheese, about 10 tons, is to be shipped to the English market from the Nappan Creamery. It is understood that 11 cents is the price received, which means over \$2,000 for the pockets of the farmers round about Nappan. About 400 lbs. of butter is the weekly output of the factory.

UNFORTUNATE FOR THE WORKMEN.—Every department of the Homestead iron works at Pittsburgh, Pa., will close December 23 for an indefinite period. Thirty hundred men will suffer by the cessation of work. The shut down is due chiefly to lack of orders. After January a readjusted wages scale will go into effect.

THERE'LL BE NO DRUNKARDS THERE.—Father Murphy, of Gold Cure fame, is about to establish one of his institutions in St. John, N. B., and a Keeley Gold Cure establishment is shortly to be opened in Fredericton. The people of these cities will have an opportunity of testing the relative merits of these rival methods of reform.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S GOVERNOR.—Justice Fraser, of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, has been appointed Lieutenant-governor of that Province. The appointment meets with favor from both political parties. Mr. Fraser is highly respected and esteemed as a judge, and will without question make a worthy successor to the late Hon. John Boyd.

APPLES IN ENGLAND.—A London despatch says:—The arrivals of apples from Canada is utterly insufficient to meet the Christmas demand. Most of the apples that arrived last week were from Canada, and, as a result, there was keen competition, prices advancing from three to four shillings per barrel. This advance will in all probability be maintained for this week's arrivals.

TROUBLE IN HAWAII.—The political sky in Hawaii is far from cloudless. It is generally stated that the dethroned queen cannot be restored without serious trouble, and the provisional government of the island is prepared to fight for its position. A very strained state of affairs exists, and it would appear that Uncle Sam must needs step with caution in his rather uncertain path.

THE ORANGEDALE RAILWAY.—Work on the Boston and Nova Scotia coal company's road from Orangedale to Broad Cove Mines, C. B., is being vigorously prosecuted, about three hundred men having been employed during the last month clearing the right of way. Quite a number of contracts have been let to residents along the line for railway ties, so that the prospects of work for men and teams for the winter months are good.

THE BITER BITTEN.—People in London, Paris and several other large cities over the water, are kept in a state of excitement wondering where the next bomb will land. One thrown into the French Chamber of Deputies while in session recently seriously injured 48 persons. It was thrown by an anarchist, who was himself very badly injured, his right hand being shattered, his nose blown off and his chest and neck horribly torn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the king of medicines, conquers scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism and all other blood diseases. Hood's and only Hood's.

MORE LIGHT.—Oxford, Cumberland Co., is shortly to have an electric light system. The necessary building has been erected and the machinery purchased.

HOME TALENT.—In the presentation of 'Not Guilty' by St. Mary's Society dramatic class at the Academy New Year's night, beside several favorite amateurs, two young ladies, one from the north end and the other from the south, will make their debut.

CANADA AT ANTWERP IN '94.—Canada has been awarded 30,000 square feet of space at the Antwerp Exposition, which opens next May to run six months. Hector Labre, commissioner at Paris, will have charge of the exhibits sent by the Dominion. In order to impress the Europeans with the extent and variety of Canada's resources a good display will be necessary.

DOCTOR BUCHANAN'S PROSPECTS.—The public has heard little or nothing for some time about the fate of Dr. Buchanan who was sentenced to meet death on Oct. 5th. An appeal was made which stayed the execution, and consequently the Dr.'s life is safe until it is settled, which his counsel recently stated may not be for three years or even longer. Meanwhile the prisoner has a cell in Murderer's Row, Sing Sing, where no one can visit him except relatives or by his lawyer's order. The will of the late Mrs. Buchanan (nee Sutherland) was not admitted to probate, and the matter of the property is still in statu quo.

REBELLION AT ROCKHEAD.—The insubordination among the prisoners at Rockhead on Thursday last when 26 men refused to go work as ordered caused quite a commotion in the jail. On Friday Detective Power with a force of police went to the scene of the disturbance and, after a persistent refusal to work by 21 of the men, locked the rebels in separate cells there to stay until Monday without heat and with but one meal a day. On Tuesday the ringleader, William Colwell, was charged in the police court with inciting the prisoners to disobey orders. The accused was ordered to serve 20 days after the expiration of the sentence he is now serving. All is going quietly at the jail since Friday's outbreak.

AN IMPORTANT PORTION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—Canada is being kept to the front in the English schools. This item appears in the Schoolmistress among the instructions for scholarship candidates for the examination of July, 1894:—Geography.—Read up the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland and draw a sketch map. Send to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S. W., for an "Official Handbook of Information relating to the Dominion of Canada." This contains a large quantity of useful information and a good map, and will be sent post free for nothing. No fewer than 500 applications from schoolmistresses for this publication were received at the High Commissioner's office in one week.

DISTRESS IN CHICAGO.—It is estimated that the number of unemployed in Chicago is nearly one hundred and seventeen thousand, and so great has their suffering become that the Illinois conference of charities and correction, at a special meeting, appointed a committee of one hundred representatives to at once proceed to raise a charity fund of \$1,000,000 for the relief of the most pressing wants of the worthy and deserving poor. Mayor Swift this week has issued a proclamation declaring that hunger, want and destitution prevail to such an extent that great numbers of men and women are suffering for the common necessities of life. He appeals to the citizens for free, cheerful and generous contributions in money to relieve the wants of the distressed and needy. Thousands of people are homeless and starving and almost destitute of clothing. The greater number of those so hopelessly bankrupt were attracted to Chicago by the Fair, and now find themselves without money or means to earn it. An epidemic of crime has accompanied the distressing poverty, and Chicago is in a sad plight.

"IN THE DEAR DEAR DAYS BEYOND RECALL."—The following item which shows the way of paying taxes some twenty years ago is published by the *Atlantic Weekly* by permission of Postmaster Leadley:—

MR. JOHN LEADLEY.

Dartmouth, N. S., June, 1872.

I hereby summon you to appear in front of the Public Engine House on Monday the 10 day of June, at seven o'clock, a. m., with a good pickaxe and shovel, to labor 6 days in making and repairing the highways, roads, streets and bridges, agreeably to Law. The Clerk of Streets alone is authorized to receive the commutation. Also 4 days horse and cart.

By order of the Commissioners of Streets.

THOS FARRELL.

Clerk of Streets.

The above bill was receipted in due form by Mr. Farrell.

ACCIDENT BY WHICH FOUR LIVES WERE LOST.—One of the saddest accidents which has startled Halifax for some time occurred at Chocolate Lake on Tuesday afternoon. A portion of this lake is unsafe even in the coldest weather and the ice which has formed on it so far this season is far from strong. However, tempted by the glassy surface, four children of James Doyle, who lives on the shore of the lake, and a boy from the Industrial School, named Charles Neal, ventured on the ice. Neal had skates on and in attempting to cross the ice broke through. The eldest of the Doyle family, a girl of twenty years, started to rescue him followed by her two brothers, aged 14 and 12 years respectively, and all three were almost immediately in the water. The screams of the youngest Doyle child brought her mother to the awful scene. Mrs. Doyle in her frantic efforts to save her children was also pulled over the edge of the ice but was drawn back by her little daughter. Before help arrived at the lake the three Doyles and young Neal were dead. The event is unspeakably sad. Mary Doyle was a goodlooking girl, and the boys bright and active. Charles Neal has been in the Industrial School for several years and has always borne a good character. His parents are dead. The family of Peter Doyle, thus so terribly bereaved, is in poor circumstances, and a subscription has been started by the people of the Northwest Arm.

A severe winter is predicted.

Influenza is very prevalent in London, England.

The Exhibition Bldg opens on Christmas day, weather permitting.

The *Newfield* has gone to Yarmouth to place two new automatic buoys off the entrance to Yarmouth Harbor as fairway buoys.

HELPING THE HELPLESS.—The New York Press says M. C. B. Borden, of Bliss, Fabian & Co., has bought eight hundred thousand pieces of print cloth, for over one million dollars, thus relieving the overstocked market and insuring winter's employment to 25,000 operatives in Fall River.

YARMOUTH'S BERRY INDUSTRY.—The quantity of strawberries shipped last season from Yarmouth was 39,008 quarts, equal to 1,219 bushels; value, \$3,158. It is interesting beyond the mere matter of commerce to notice that the blueberries shipped greatly exceeded this, being 6,380 bushels, valued at \$10,659. This record of "berrying" represents a healthy industry of no mean consequence to young people of rural districts in the western counties, exercised during their summer holiday time.

OAK ISLAND TREASURE AGAIN.—Yet another attempt is to be made to discover the hidden treasure of the renowned Captain Kidd, which is supposed to be buried on Oak Island, near Chester, N. S. An American company has been formed with a capital of \$60,000, half of which is to be used in the preliminary work and in securing the lease of that part of the island known as the Kidd Treasure grounds. The officers of the organization are: President, A. M. Bridgeman, Brockton, treasurer, H. C. Tupper, directors, George E. Houghton, Roxbury, C. C. L. Moore, Malden. The office is at 4 Liberty square, Boston. Work is to be started early in the spring. The old shafts sunk by the American Treasure Company, to the depth of 112 feet some thirty-five years ago, are to be cleaned out and the uncompleted dam on the shore finished. The company evidently means business and already sees in its mind's eye, Spanish doubloons in galore with an abundance of gold and silver treasure as the result of its labor.

CANADA'S CHEESE IN ENGLAND.—It was reported on Monday that Canada's big cheese had lost its sweetness, and that on its arrival in Liverpool from Chicago, per Allan line steamer *Laurentian*, was found to be in a very bad condition, emitting an odor which rivalled the Lumburger product. Dairy Commissioner Robertson says the cabled report of the collapse of the cheese is greatly exaggerated. A report received from Robertson's representatives states that a few inches on the top of the cheese is damaged, but that the bulk and body are as sound as ever. Hodgson Bros., of Montreal and Liverpool have purchased the mammoth.

IS ENGLAND'S FLEET EFFICIENT.—It is generally supposed that England's fleet is equal to any demand that can in the range of possibilities be made upon it, but according to Admiral Homby, first aid-de-camp to the Queen, this idea is not built on a firm foundation. In an interview published in the *Graphic* last week he says: "Great Britain could not hold the Mediterranean with its present fleet. The French have a better strategic position in the Mediterranean, and in the event of war the British are bound to be beaten unless their naval force is much stronger than the French force." The *Graphic* gives the opinion of another admiralty officer, who says Great Britain must be strong in iron clads, and twice as strong in cruisers as any two or three powers in the Mediterranean. The personal of the navy must also be increased from 70,000 to 90,000 officers and men. The Mediterranean fleet must be reinforced to make it equal to the combined French and Russian fleets. It is estimated that the cost of building the required number of war vessels will be \$137,000,000. In the House of Commons on Tuesday the subject was discussed and the intentions of the Government were asked. Mr. Gladstone stated that the contention that the situation of Great Britain to-day was one of emergency and danger was irrational and absurd. To compare the relative number of British warships with the French and Russian vessels was a fallacious test. British ships were larger and of better material than those that could be set against them. Great Britain had at this moment in battleships 557,000 tons of fighting material, against France's and Russia's combined 318,000 tons. Gladstone said that of course there would be additions to the British navy, and when the opportune time arrived the house would be informed of the plans.

BRIEFS.

Acadia College closed on Tuesday to re-open on January 9th.

The Provincial Parliament is summoned to meet on January 4th.

Sir Donald Smith has given \$1,000 to Dr. Grenfell's deep sea mission fund.

The construction of the summer hotel at Sydney, C. B., is progressing rapidly.

An Ontario paper says the C. P. R. are reducing their staff all along the line.

A large number of Icelanders are preparing to leave their island for homes in Canada.

The collegiate school at Windsor celebrated the attainment of its 105th year on Tuesday last.

Seven hundred and twenty tons of cardboard are utilized every year in the shape of postal cards.

Prof A. C. Bell's mansion on Beinn Breagh mountain, opposite Baddeck, C. B., is finished.

The date for the going into effect of the Wilson Tariff Bill has been changed from March to June 1st.

The Oxford Manufacturing Co. have been awarded a medal and diploma by the World's Fair judges for tweeds, homespuns and flannels.

\$200 has been received from St. John's, Newfoundland by the *Dorcas-Ella Stewart* relief fund committee at Louisburg, C. B.

A Keith & Son, proprietors of the Nova Scotia Brewery, have THE CRITIC'S thanks for one of the prettiest calendars of the season.

The Dominion Coal Co.'s railway from Bridgeport to Glace Bay is about completed and trains will shortly be running between these two points.

The ordinance which provides that there shall be no window washing after 8 o'clock in the morning came into force in Halifax a few days ago.

It is estimated that in the United States, from a bushel of corn a distiller gets four gallons of whiskey, which retails at \$10. The Government gets \$3 60, the farmer who raises the corn 40 cents, the railroad \$1, the manufacturer \$4 and the retailer \$7.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies



Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Valuable Gold Mining Areas and Machinery For Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

1891, A No. 629.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

BOWEN—GARDNER CLISH, Plaintiff, and

THE TRURO GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his deputy, at the crusher on the mine hereby advertised in Carleton in said County, on TUESDAY, the SIXTEENTH DAY of JANUARY, A. D., 1891, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The following Gold Mining Plant, Machinery, Tools and other the personal property at the said mine of the defendant company in Carleton, viz:—

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

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

Lease No. 112, dated May 2nd, 1874, containing 18 areas numbered 35, 36, 37, 64, 65, 66, 133, 136, 137, 164, 165, 166, 245, 246, 267, 284, 285, 286 in block two.

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

Lease No. 231, dated March 17th, 1891, containing eleven areas, numbered 1, 7, 31, 70, 73, 82, block two; 368, 371, 374, 377, 380, block five.

Lease No. 234, dated March 17th, 1892, containing 8 areas, numbered 3, 77, 80, block two; 369, 372, 375, 378, 381, block five.

Lease No. 235, applied for January 6th, 1892, containing 59 areas, numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 32, 69, 70, 71, 78, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 130, 131, 132, all in block two, and 370, 373, 376, 379, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 1000 in block five.

TERMS:—Twenty per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery or transfer.

DONALD ARCHIBALD,
Sheriff of the County of Halifax.

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

SKODA'S GERMAN SOAP, "Soft as Velvet," "Pure as Gold," that tells the whole story. Most highly medicated soap ever made. Try one cake. It is elegant. At all Druggists. Price, 25 cts.



Rev. W. L. BROWN.

THE CONQUEROR HAS COME!
Heart Trouble, Dyspepsia,
DIZZINESS,
AND
Muscular Rheumatism
CURED!

REV. W. L. BROWN, FOR YEARS A MEMBER OF THE M. E. CHURCH, BUT FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS AN EVANGELIST IN THE CHURCH OF GOD. HE IS WELL KNOWN TO THOUSANDS WHO WILL VOUCH FOR THE TRUTH OF THE FOLLOWING:

—I write to inform you that the TWO COURSES of SKODA'S DISCOVERY and LITTLE TABLETS have done wonders for me. I can hardly realize it, the change has been so marked.

I contracted the Chronic Diarrhea in the Army, and since 1871 have been a constant sufferer. In addition to this, I was troubled as follows: 1st, Indigestion and Biliary trouble, 2d, Dyspepsia, 3d, Flatulency and an all-gone feeling, 4th, Dizziness and spots before the eyes, 5th, Headache and Dizziness, 6th, Muscular Rheumatism in Chest.

I had to be in bed for 7th of the year. I was so weak that I could not walk a few steps. I was so weak that I could not walk a few steps. I was so weak that I could not walk a few steps.

BETTER THAN any other medicine I have ever taken. I was so weak that I could not walk a few steps. I was so weak that I could not walk a few steps.

I feel that I am completely cured of all my bodily diseases except the Diarrhea, which is not cured but greatly benefited. I shall take another course when I think will cure me entirely. Yours with gratitude,
REV. W. L. BROWN.

Atkinson, Me.

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

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS, Mild, Safe, Efficient. Far superior to any pill. For Headache and Liver Complaint nothing can equal these Tablets. With the DISCOVERY they cure Rheumatism. 50 in a box only 35 cts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Genuine Clearance Cash Sale.

G. M. SMITH & CO.

Offer their entire Large and Superior Stock during November and December at

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

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

WHERE GROWS THE CHRISTMAS TREE?

Where grows the Christmas tree
The green, deep-rooted Christmas tree?
By what brave toll, in which rich soil,
Can spring the blooming Christmas tree?
Is it from prairies broad and deep,
Where future harvests softly sleep,
And the ka of acres, far and free,
Lie level as a waveless sea?
Or is it where a breeze-keen twine
Between the lofty-plumaged pines?
Or where sweet stealthy languor roves,
Among the Southland orange groves?
Or blooms it best 'mid city homes
With wealth's unnumbered spires and domes?
Or is it where, through change-fol day,
The mountain shadows creep and play,
And swift a gleaming sun flood rides
Along the tall cliff's dappled sides?
High grows the Christmas tree,
The sweet, love-planted Christmas tree—
Where'er extends the hand of friends;
Where'er heart-carealings be.

What bears the Christmas tree—
The bright, rich-fruited Christmas tree?
What gather they, expectant gay,
Who throng around the Christmas tree?
Leaves plucked by love-instructed art
From off the branches of the heart;
Fruits culled from every tree and vine
Where zephyrs fly and sunbeams shine.
What'er can brighten to our gaze
The trembling dawn of childhood's days;
What'er can feed more clear and high
The flame of youth's expectant eye;
What'er can make more richly good
The blood of man or womanhood,
Or bid old age look smiling round
At gems of earth joy newly found;
What'er can say, "While strength endures,
My life has love and help for yours."
Rich grows the Christmas tree—
The heart-protected Christmas tree—
With tokens dear which bring more near
God's earth-lent love to you and me.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

The children dreamed the whole night through
Of stocking hung the hearth beside;
And, bound to make each gift come true,
Went Santa Claus at Christmas-tide.

Black stockings, red, brown, white and gray—
Long, little, worn or patched and thin—
The kindly Satul found on his way.
And, smiling, popped his presents in.

But as he felt his hoard grow light,
A tear drop glistened in his eye;
"Mere children on this earth to-night,"
Thus stars are twinkling in the sky.

Upon the white and frozen snow
He knelt his empty bag beside—
"Some little socks must empty go,
Alas!" said he—"this Christmas-tide!

"Though I their stockings may not keep
With gifts and love and Christmas cheer,
These little ones from sorrow keep,
For each, dear Lord, to Thee is dear!

"Thou wert a little child like them"—
Prayed he—"I or whom I would provide,
Long years ago in Bethlehem,
That best and blessed Christmas-tide!

"As soothed Thee then Thy mother's kiss,
And all her comfort, sweet and kind,
So give them love, lest they may miss
The gifts I know not where to find!

"That sweetest gift, dear Lord, bestow
On all the children far and wide;
And give them hearts as pure as snow;"
Prayed Santa Claus—at Christmas-tide!

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.

If Canada can be said to possess a literature, however nascent, this* is surely a distinct addition to it; otherwise it must be considered as a fit and worthy part of American letters. The other day a book worthy of laurels, containing the best that Roberts has written, came into our hands; and here

* The "Magic House" and other poems by Duncan Campbell Scott, J. Durie & Son, Ottawa.

is a book as individual, worthy to be placed beside it. Some may know Mr. Scott as next door neighbor, or fellow-citizen, the follower of this or that profession, or perchance a writer for the magazines. The sympathetic reader of this volume will know him as a poet of rare quality, whose heart is in the fashioning of fancy and emotion, mingled with reflections of what is beautiful in nature into forms of art; and whose endowment is equal to notable performance in that domain of artistic power. He is possessed by the weirdly vision; the ground he treads is haunted ground, because his feet are upon it. Where he looks there is a gleam of light that is from no star and no sun direct, but from this man's soul. Then he has a plastic command of the poet's material; he makes the old language tell his thought in a new way; and, from the first to the last, he speaks with a poetic voice that must surely claim pleased recognition.

The volume does not, in the customary fashion, take its title from the first poem,—which is a sweet and simple "Little Song" a child might love to sing,—rather from one found on page 33. But it is no matter that there are others we like better; it furnishes a suggestive title, and is in itself a subtle and beautiful thing. There is a peculiarly aerial gracefulness in his lyrical turns, and a clinging melody, that hangs about the memory after you cease reading. Of this quality "The Fifteenth of April," "I have done, Put by the Lute," and "Above St. Ives," are prominent examples. He excels in vivid word pictures, and he gives color and form and movement with a skill that is quite unique. In the richness of his coloring he approaches Roberts. Where he touches the dramatic, as in "At the Cottage," he shows himself at home there. How vividly the breaking of the junc of logs is described! In the delineation of the delicate phases of landscape he is excellent; but, in showing forth the moving objects, animate or inanimate, in the outward world around him, he must be accounted most masterly. Of this a few examples must be cited. This, from "The Voice and the Dusk"

"Within the south there rolls and grows
A mighty town with tower and spire,
From a cloud bastion masked with rose
The lightning flashes diamond fire.

"The purple-martin darts about
The purlieu of the iris fen;
The king bird rushes up and out,
He screams and whistles and screams again.

"A thrush is hidden in a maze
Of cedar buds and tamarac bloom,
He throws his rapid thrills phrase,
A flash of emeralds in the gloom.

"Buried in dingles more remote,
Or drifted from some ferny rise,
The swooning of the golden throat
Drops in the mellow dusk and dies."

Or in the poem "From the Farm on the Hill":

"From the dim fields
At intervals in the silence
A cuckoo utters
A distorted cry;
Through the low woods
Haunted with vain melancholy
A whip-poor-will wanders,
Forcing his monotonous song."

What a fine sea-and-shore bit is this from "At Scarborough Beach"

"The wave is over the foaming reef
Leaping alive in the sun.

The sea is in the splendid sun
Plunging so careless and grand.
The sand piper's trip on the glassy beach,
Ready to mount and fly;
Whenever a ripple reaches their feet
They rise with a timorous cry."

And in "A Summer Storm":

"The beetles clattered at the blind,
The hawk fell twanging from the sky,
The west unrolled a feathery wind,
And the night fell suddenly.

The storm leaped roaring from its lair,
Like the shadow of doom,
The polguard lightning searched the air,
The thunder ripped the shattered gloom."

No one but a careful and loving observer of Nature could have written the passages, so numerous in this book, descriptive of the motions and sounds of birds. This for example—

"At even, in the lower woods,
Amid the cedarn solitudes,
You heard afar amid the hush
The argest utterance of the thrush
In slower interludes."

Or this, describing a maiden's movements and her voice, in "A Portrait"—

"When she moves her motionless
Seem to shadow hidden wings;
So the cuckoo going to light
Takes a little farther flight,
Fluttering onward, poised there,
Half in grass and half in air.

When she speaks, her girlish voice
Makes a very pleasant noise,
Like a brook that hums along
Under leaves and undersong
When she sings, her voice is clear,
Like the waters answering sugar,
In the sunlight magical,
Down a ringing fall."

But we cannot quote the poems of rarest strain, such as "In the Coun-

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try Church Yard," some of which are long, and should be read entire. "In November," is unique, and has been a favorite with us for some time. But on the whole, there are none which we prefer to "Reed-Player," that seems indeed, when you read it, to blow

"A wind from ancient Tyre
Laden with myrrh and musk;"

And "Flock of Sheep," a piece of unequalled poetic verisimilitude, almost photographic in its accuracy, and instinct with a spirit that only a true artist could impart. Who can forget the singing youth, who lingers last on the scene—

"Beyond the place he sees the crimson smoulder,
And catches in his eyes the early stars."

Several of these poems, as we conjecture, are written, or addressed, to brother poets; "Flock of Sheep" to C. G. D. R., (no one can misread the collection of capitals;) and "The Reed Player," to B. C. (Bliss Carman, of course). Perhaps it may be a poetic interpretation of Carman's peculiar genius. There are little lyrical drops full of a peculiarly lovely light and melody, such as "The End of the Day."

"I hear the bells at eventide
Peal slowly one by one,
Near and far off they break and glide,
Across the stream floats faintly beautiful
The nuptial bells of Hull;
The day is done, done,
The day is done."

Jewelled lines and complete, and striking passages, arrest the eye and detain us as we read:

"Then comes the lift and fall of plangent seas,"
"The murmured lore
Of seas around an ancient shore,"
"The Lania city of the northern star,"
"And the first eagle takes the lonely air,"
"The passion-sadness of the soul of night,"
"The dawn grew slowly in the world,"
"Hark!"

Was that the relict or the bobolink?
That lonely cry the summer-hearted bird."

If this is not the work of one of our foremost verse-writers I know not where to place it. If you, reader, have already a collection of the books of our Canadian writers, add this to the number; if you have not, take this with which to begin one. It's outward garb is plain, but it is all beautiful within.

THE SEAMY SIDE.

Some brilliant minds in a far Western city foresaw the fun and profit of a "wrong-side-out" party, and carried out their idea for the benefit of the sufferers on the Cherokee strip.

At this festivity no one was allowed on the floor unless their clothes were put on wrong side out. Think of the effect of the seams! I wonder were the average lot bound or overcast.

Lined with silk \$15 extra! On the face of it an extravagance. Who sees the linings! But there's the comfortable feeling of a perfect finish, and if you can afford \$15 for a comfortable feeling, why not?

If we were half as careful about keeping the seams and creases of our disposition turned inside as we are the seams of our frocks when they are lined with cotton, there would be fewer "wrong-side-out" meetings during the year.

You know the days when everything goes wrong, from your back hair that won't go up, straight through to the jelly for dinner that won't jell.

It is on a day like this that you shut your finger in a drawer and snap your last shoe lace. This is the day Bobby upsets his soup and the cook gives notice. If these are not wrong-side-out days, what are?

And lucky for you if you have the silk lining of patience and gentle speech.

Some of us have the cotton lining, and then try to pass it off for silk with a little frill at the foot. I call this frill "company manners," and whether it's a finish on the skirt or a finish on the manners, sooner or later the sham is bound to show.—Sara Spy, in Boston Traveller.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.—The Sackville Post says: Business at the Sackville Foundry is booming this year. The production has been about double that of any previous year of its history. Nearly double the number of moulders and day mechanics have been employed and work has been carried on till ten o'clock every evening for the past two months. Mr. Fawcett is arranging to build an additional warehouse, 160 x 60, and also to enlarge the finishing shop, which additions, when completed will make this stove foundry by far the largest and best equipped in the Maritime Provinces. The stoves have a wide reputation throughout Canada, and Mr. Fawcett even by doubling his output finds it difficult to supply the demand.

A BUSY FIRM.—The firm of Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, which is now one of the largest manufacturing firms in the Dominion, have an unusually large amount of business on hand. They are at present running up two second-class sleepers for the I. C. R., five box cars for the Moncton and Bouché railway, and 65 ten-ton hoppers, flat and box cars for the Dominion Coal Co. in addition to 40 already sent. Two hundred men are at work for them in Amherst. They have a \$40,000 hotel in Yarmouth well along and are building the life-boat station at Cape Tormentine. Prof. Graham Bell's residence at Baddeck is a work of this enterprising firm. In Halifax they are building the largest and best store in the city, and are also putting up a brick residence for St. Joseph's Catholic Church and a building for the Commercial Cable Co., and have been awarded the contract for finishing the interior of Dartmouth's new post office.



Mrs. A. A. Williams
LYNN, MASS.

For the Good of Others

Rev. Mr. Williams heartily Endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla. We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Sillsbee street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.:

"I see no reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks, should hesitate to approve an

Article of Merit

and worth from which he or his family have been signally benefited, and whose commendation he is sure to extend their benefits to others by increasing their confidence. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe

Nervous Headache

for which she found little help. She has tried many things that promised well but performed little. Last fall a friend gave her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems surprising what supply one bottle could and did do for her. The attacks of headache decreased in number and were less violent in their intensity, while her general health has been improved. Her appetite has also been better. From our experience with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have no hesitation in endorsing its merits." A. A. WILLIAMS.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box Price 25c

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sic ess, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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

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

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Norway Pine Syrup.
Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.
A PERFECT CURE FOR
COUGHS AND COLDS
Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant pine syrup.
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New Books at Allen's. Island Nights Entertainments, by R. L. Stevenson. In the Suntime of Her Youth, by Beatrice Whitty. Stories from Black and White. A Little Mine, by Ada Cambridge. A Comedy of Elopement, by Christian Reid. Dearest, by Mrs. Forrester. The Honorable Jane, by Annie Thomas. An Auld Light Manse, by J. M. Barrie. The Masked Venus, by Richard Henry Savage. The Doctor's Dozen, by E. Everett Green. An Imperative Duty, by W. D. Howells. The Marriage of Elinor, by Mrs. Oliphant. A Moral Dilemma, by Annie Thomas. Children of Destiny, by Molly E. Seawell. Cosmopolis, by Paul Bourget. For sale by T. C. ALLEN & CO., BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS.

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

LADIES AND WATERPROOF : GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER

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

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

COMMERCIAL.

General trade throughout the Dominion jogs along as usual, presenting no new features of special interest. The usual winter quiet is strongly marked in lines not directly connected with holiday specialties. City trade has been fairly active, especially in reasonable lines of goods, woollens and winter clothing. The exhibition of the varied lines of holiday goods by storekeepers is meeting with a fairly satisfactory response from purchasers, and business in these lines bids fair to be fully up to anticipations.

Compromise settlements are not confined to any special section or Province. They are a feature of trade all over the country which does more, perhaps, to reduce profits and to sap the foundation of mercantile integrity than any other common practice that obtains. The policy adopted by the majority of wholesale merchants in settling with insolvent debtors has long been the subject of well-founded complaints on the part of honest retailers. In these days bankrupts are commonly permitted to compromise their indebtedness by making a fractional payment and resume business, generally in the same premises, with new stocks furnished by their former creditors, thus enabling them to undersell their honest competitors who pay 100 cents to the dollar. That such practices are permitted to obtain does not show a high standard of business morality. An instance came to our knowledge a few years ago where a leading wholesale firm refused the cash orders of a retailer who showed a considerable nominal surplus in January, but compromised with his creditors in the following June on the basis of 50 per cent. The wholesaler, after that, very properly and honorably refused to deal with him even for cash. In this case the retail man lost heavily by speculations outside of his regular business. It seems to THE CRITIC to be a violation of sound business principles for wholesale houses to encourage retailers from time to time in the loose habit of investing money in outside speculations that can ill be spared from their regular business, and if such a course results in disaster the question naturally arises, why the legitimate trade should suffer from such competition.

An exchange says:—"Hereafter, the dead-beats and slow-paying people of Minneapolis will have a hard time of it, so far as the grocery trade is concerned, unless they change their ways, as the Retail Grocers' Association of the city has decided to adopt what promises to prove a very effective system for the prevention of losses by bad debts. Notices requiring immediate payment of accounts will be sent to the debtors of members by the agent of the Association, and if no response is made, the names of the delinquents will then be read out in open meeting. As the grocers of the city will in this manner be placed on their guard it will be almost impossible for the delinquents to obtain credit thereafter." It occurs to THE CRITIC that this or some similar plan might be advantageously applied in other localities besides Minneapolis.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS AND CO., NEW YORK, DECEMBER 16, 1893.—"Affairs in Wall street are working towards the lull that usually attends the close of the year. The custom of making up annual accounts and adjusting yearly balances diverts attention from both investment and speculative transactions, and causes some closing up of running accounts; and that is especially apt to be the case under such unusual conditions as at present exist. Current transactions therefore are largely confined to "bear" professionals seeking to cover their "shorts," which, owing to the scarcity of stock, they find to be a slow process. There is, however, still an active investment demand for bonds, naturally resulting from the prevailing low rate of interest, and this has an indirect sustaining effect upon the value of stocks.

Though unexpected, the exports of gold have little or no effect upon the market for securities. So far, the shipments have gone to Germany, and appear to have been caused by the condition of the Berlin money market, the rate on call loans there being considerably higher than here. This naturally causes German balances resting here to go home. The rate of sterling exchange does not admit of shipments to London, nor are there any conditions at present in sight calculated to cause any movement of the metal in that direction. There are two facts calculated to hold any such tendency in check. In the first place, our imports of merchandise are very light and are likely to remain so until the new tariff takes effect; and, next, we have, since the repeal of silver purchases, about \$35,000,000 worth of yearly surplus of silver bullion for export, which will take the place of so much gold in the settlement of foreign balances. In any event, we could well afford a moderate export of gold, should the condition of our foreign balance require it; for the present excessive accumulation of idle money at the seaboard centres is but a healthy factor in the situation. The virtual pledge given by the city banks to the treasury to meet, from their own stocks, any export of gold up to \$30,000,000 has an assuring effect under the present depleted condition of the treasury reserve.

The decrease of about 10 per cent in the November gross earnings of the railroads is an effect of the prevailing business depression scarcely to be surprised at; indeed, the wonder is that the falling off was not greater, considering the extent of complaint that still comes from all sources; and, if transportation is to be regarded as a fair measure of the comparative activity of trade, it would seem quite possible that such complaints exceed the real

occasion. The statements of net earnings show a decrease of but one-half the percentage of decline on gross; which proves that the roads have been able to effect economies in operating expenses that largely compensate for their loss of business. It may fairly be said in behalf of this class of investments, that our railroads are conceded to be in a better physical condition and to be managed with more ability and upon a better system than at any other period in their history. When the large properties now in the hands of receivers have been reconstructed upon a conservative financial basis, this important class of investments will occupy a very different position in the eyes of the world from that which they have hitherto held, and may be expected to attract correspondingly increased attention from investors. This improved status will have its due effect upon values when the trade of the country regains its customary activity; in the meantime, the latent fact is helping and will continue to help to sustain the value of the floating supply of stocks and bonds.

There appears to be little change from the general depression of the business of the country. So far as concerns the interruptions attendant on the change of tariff, that cause of obstruction may be regarded as having touched its period of climax. Manufacturers are not yet certain what are to be the new duties, and they therefore do not know what changes in wages may be necessary, nor what they can afford to pay for raw materials, nor whether they may not have to operate for a time at a loss, nor can they yet tell, within six months, when the new duties will take effect. This makes the immediate status of all our industries one of utter suspense, and in some cases of total suspension of operations. But, at the same time, we are approaching a stage when alleviations will begin to appear. Within the last ten days, the Committee on Ways and Means have made some welcome concessions to manufacturers, and a disposition is apparent, on both political sides, to hasten the bill to its passage, and to consult the convenience of domestic interests as to the time of putting the new duties in force. The very depression of trade consequent upon the initiation of the change, is causing wage-earners to be more tractable and more willing to conform wages to the impending lower range of prices, and already large concessions have been made by workmen towards the new conditions which the change makes inevitable. The prevailing depression is also severely contracting the imports, with the effect of leaving the markets more in the hands of home manufacturers. These are counter-considerations which must be taken into the account in a fair estimate of forthcoming industrial and commercial conditions; and they suggest reasonable grounds of hope that the spring months may bring some considerable alleviations of the abnormal conditions that are now playing havoc with the trade of the country. The nation has not lost its vast resource, and its marvellous elasticity, nor its quick facility of adapting itself to new conditions; and however disappointed and embarrassed its great industrial interests may be at the new conditions imposed upon them, their motto is still *nil desperandum*.

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

	Week Previous		Weeks corresponding to		
	Dec. 15	week.	1892	1892	1890
United States	337	383	298	313	370
Canada	46	28	30	23	35

DRY GOODS.—The colder weather of a part of the past week, and the certainty of more succeeding has had a sensible effect on business in dry goods in this market, and a good jobbing trade in seasonable fabrics has resulted. Orders for spring are beginning to come in more freely, covering lines of brown sheetings, bleached and colored cottons, ticks, plaids, prints, etc. Most of the houses are now through with their stock-taking, and those who are not expect to be through by the end of this week at the very latest. Travellers are sending in more hopeful letters, if not much larger orders. They find the retail trade considerably brisker, and retailers in the country in better buying mood. This has considerably increased the buying on spring account which was previously somewhat discouraging. Letter orders have increased very much during the two weeks, and this shows that the retail houses are busy.

BREADSTUFFS.—The tone of this market is easy, and concessions are offered on round lots, but buyers, as a rule, confine their purchases to current wants. A fair jobbing trade is doing in oat meal, prices are steady and stocks moderate. Bran and shorts are very firm under light stocks and a good local demand. In Boston only a quiet trade is mentioned in flour, with buyers supplying immediate wants only. Quotations are entirely unchanged. The meal markets are quiet. Cornmeal is easy, following the easier position incident to the fine condition of new corn. Oatmeal is unchanged with the market quiet. Oats are very little changed. In Chicago wheat has advanced 2c. to 3c. The bad weather all over the winter wheat belt, and estimates of Russian wheat belt being cut down 10 per cent, and big clearances from the seaboard, were enough to bull the market more than anything else just now. Shorts are the principal buyers, and these by local people. Corn stands still; the demand for the cash is absorbing the deliveries, and holds the market steady; trade dull. The Liverpool public cable reports wheat quiet and steady, demand moderate; holders offer moderately. Corn steady, demand moderate.

PROVISIONS.—The movement in pork is slow at the present moment, while lard and cutmeats meet with a fairly active local demand. Dressed hogs are easier under increased receipts. Dealers in Boston mention a quiet, steady market on pork and hog products with no actual changes as to prices. As a rule the beef market has been a dull one, though this was not altogether the case, as some salesmen report a brisk demand. The market is rather poorly sustained. The supply of muttons and lambs is greater than reported a week ago, and the market is dull and decidedly in the buyers' favor. The very full supply of poultry does not let up at all, and prices are easy.

BUTTER.—In this market butter shows only a jobbing business, but prices

FOR PASTIME.

'So we are off to a dance this evening?' Garde remarks to his companion. They are not trying to keep up with the others, who have already almost reached the farmhouse.

'Yes; won't it be fun? I have never been at a harvest-home dance; have you?'

'Oh, yes, when I was a boy. I remember one at Patterson's before I went to New Zealand. Ada went with us, I think.'

'She did. She often told me about it. The dance to-night is at the same place, is it not?'

'It is—a great wild farm up among the hills.'

'How are we to get there?'

'You will laugh when I tell you. I believe you are all going in the waggon. My mother has arranged the programme.'

'How delightful!' Maud exclaims, clapping her hands. 'I have never ridden in a waggon. I think that will be the best part of the evening. And how are you going, Garde?'

'I shall ride the brown horse.'

'When does the dancing begin?'

'I suppose about eight o'clock. It will be an hour's journey in the waggon, at least, so we must start immediately; I told Grant to have the horses ready.'

'I suppose we must dress for the ball,' Maud says, with an amused smile.

'Oh, of course! Those that are invited always dress for Glen dances. Some of the dresses are very queer get-ups, I assure you.'

Maud thinks about her dresses. She has brought no regular ball-dress to Sunnyside. She had deemed it as useless as to take one to Terra del Fuego. But she has pretty white muslins with colored ribbons, which will no doubt answer the purpose just as well. She does not know whether Ada has brought any dress either—most probably she has not. They left the packing of their dresses generally to their maid; and Herrold had guessed the kind of toilets which would be required at Sunnyside Farm, and had scarcely thought a ball-costume among them.

In the kitchen at Sunnyside a merry group are collected drinking tea hastily at dresser and window-sill, and eating great slices of home-made bread and butter.

'You will get a good supper at the Glen, but you have a long ride before you, boys and girls,' cousin Margaret had announced, as she poured out the cups of tea and put cream into them with a liberal hand. 'I advise you to take what you can get now, so as not to arrive on the scene hungry. You'll be whisked off to dance most likely before you get a chance of tea. I know what you are when you once hear the music going.'

The boys and girls require no great persuasion to follow Mrs. Ruthven's advice. Ada and Maud's London appetites have improved wonderfully since they came to Sunnyside.

Ada, standing her graceful height at the window, in her white dress, with a cup of tea in one hand and a slice of bread in the other, faces round to the rest with unusual color in her cheeks, with her gold-colored hair blown about her forehead, and her wild blue eyes full of a kind of reckless mirth. The ring flashes as she holds the cup to her laughing lips; she meets Garde Ruthven's eyes fixed on her with a curiously steadfast gaze.

'How are you all going?' she asks, wondering at his expression.

'We shall ride in the waggon on feather-beds,' cousin Margaret tells her smiling. Ada shrugs her shoulders.

'Cousin Margaret, you promised to let me have a ride on Black Bess. Do let me ride to the Glen now; I should like it so much.'

'But how could you ride in your evening dress, child?'

'I should not dress till I got to the Glen.'

'But I have no riding-habit, and you would be so tired. No, dear, wait till to-morrow, and then you can ride as much as you like.'

'No, no; I must ride to the Glen to-night. I don't want a habit—nobody will see whether I have one or not—and I shall not be a bit tired. I won't go at all if I don't ride.'

'Black Bess is only half broken. I don't think you could manage her.' Garde remarks, seeing signs of relenting in his mother's face.

'It is nothing to you! Ada flashes out angrily. 'I can ride any horse.'

'Very well,' Garde answers coolly.

'But is it wise of you, dear?' Cousin Margaret hesitates. 'I don't like to be responsible for that young horse. And it will be a dark night before we get to the Glen.'

'I shall keep near the waggon, of course. And I assure you there is no danger, cousin Margaret—not the slightest. Yes, I will go.'

Mrs. Ruthven shakes her head, but Ada gets her own way, as usual. Maud runs up to dress, and Ada, with a scornful glance at her cousin, follows her. But her scornful look appears to be thrown away upon Garde.

When Maud comes down, the waggon with its team of great gray horses is at the farmhouse door. Cousin Margaret is already stowed away therein, and Charlie and Jack are waiting to follow her. Maud, in a white muslin, with her red cloak on, the hood over her head, looks a pretty picture. Fred and Garde put her into the waggon, and then Fred and the boys jump in, in front. It is very snug and comfortable, with mattresses and rugs. Maud enjoys the whole thing immensely. The brown horse and the black

one stand impatiently in the middle of the yard. Ada comes down in a black skirt and jacket, with a sealskin cap on her head, and a big pasteboard box in her hand.

'Put this into the waggon,' she says; and they put it in.

'Whose is the other horse?' she asks, in a moment.

'Mine,' Garde answers quietly.

She looks terribly annoyed.

'Are you going to ride?'

'I am. I thought you knew that.'

'I did not know it!—still more angry at the insinuation—if it is intended for an insinuation.'

'I wanted Fred to ride just now, but he would not. He has got on his bail toggery,' Garde tells her, with a cool smile.

Ada gets into her saddle before he has time to offer his assistance. Then they are off. The waggon has gone lumbering up the lane.

To have forced her company upon him is galling to her—to her, who is accustomed to bestow it as an inestimable favor! And she knows he wishes she were Maud. Had he not tried to change places with Fred? But after the first few moments she is too proud to show her chagrin. As they walk their horses up the lane her old *nonchalance* returns to her.

'You spoke of this animal's being wild. I consider her too tame if anything. Are you no better horseman than you were the day Gray Janet threw you over her head?'

This was long ago, when Garde was a small boy, and had had the foolhardiness to mount his father's hunter. It was not an occurrence to throw in his teeth. But he only laughs.

'I have ridden many a horse since then, and broken them in, too,' he says, trying to put a little spirit into the brown horse he rides now, but without much effect.

'Let us have a canter when we get out on the road.'

'All right—if your wrist is strong enough for Black Bess. She has a bad mouth.'

'I can manage her.'

'And I could manage you,' perhaps Garde thinks as he glances sideways at the girl's haughty face.

'He called me old, and he has snubbed me on every possible occasion,' Ada thinks hotly. 'And now he thinks this ride will never come to an end, I suppose! The idea of not being more than a match for a common farmer like him! It makes me feel small.'

They pass the waggon, and Ada touches Black Bess with the switch which she uses as a whip. With a jump like a hare the horse starts off up the hilly road. The brown one follows to the best of his ability. Between the dusky hedgerows they gallop till they have left the lumbering waggon far behind. Then a sudden rise comes in the road, and the horses are compelled to walk.

'We have left the others a mile behind.'

Ada thinks there is a regretful tone in his voice. He cannot bear to be so far from Maud.

'What a pity you did not go in the waggon!'

'It is a pity—gravely.'

Ada feels dreadfully mortified. It is such a bore to be *tele-a-tele* with this lover of another girl.

'You can't be sorrier than I am. You have spoiled my ride.'

'How have I done that?'

'I wanted to ride alone—that was the fun of it.'

But even this does not appear to affect him, disagreeably or otherwise. She cannot hurt him—that is very plain.

'I must beg your pardon. What I have done I have done unintentionally, be sure of that.'

He speaks with a strange emphasis. She hopes he is beginning to be annoyed.

'You need not tell me that,' she exclaims warmly, throwing up her head.

The waggon has almost come up to them; and they are at a place where the road divides into two, one branch going up the Glen by a rocky defile, the other more circuitously at a nearer approach to a level. The waggon rumbles up the latter, and Ada looks longingly at the former.

'You would like to go that way?' her cousin inquires. He has been watching her face.

'I certainly should prefer it to the other. Is it longer or shorter?'

'It is shorter, but it is very precipitous in some places, and the dusk is coming on.'

Ada turns her horse's head in the direction of the defile. Garde follows her. It is a hard pull on the horses sometimes, being a series of rocky plateaux, with hedges of gorse on either hand. Black Bess climbs like a goat, but the brown horse does not like it. As they mount higher, the view opens, and they can see Sunnyside down in the valley, and the corn-fields and meadows all about it. But it is getting rapidly dark, and more than one star twinkles already in the violet sky.

The air is deliciously exhilarating up here; there is a slight touch of frost in it, but exercise has warmed them, and Ada's cheeks are beautiful to see. Her cheeks are not round like Maud's; so many London seasons, carried out so thoroughly, have made them a trifle haggard; but the exquisite outline is scarcely spoiled by this. She has an aristocratic face—a proud, perhaps scornful face, which is independent of mere color; but now

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she has both color and form, and some excitement has made her beautiful wild eyes as bright as in the old days when conquest was new to them, and victory did not make her feel forlorn.

Garde Ruthven remembers the last time he had been in his cousin's company; it was at a dance at this very Glen Farm, before he went to New Zealand. It was also before Ada had 'come out.' How she had scorned him then—the bright, ethereal creature whom everybody had petted and admired! She never vouchsafed him so much as a look, much less a dance, though he had asked her for one. She had more applications for dances than could be danced in five harvest-home balls. It had not broken Garde's heart to be refused—perhaps he did not care. If his own pet little cousin Maud had only been there, she would not have refused him even then.

Garde Ruthven remembers all this. He also remembers another thing which Ada has been wont to make men forget sometimes—she is engaged. He wonders vaguely what kind of man Blair is, and pities him a little. Nobody knows better than Garde Ruthven what a coquette "the beautiful Miss Hemsworth" is. But she shall not coquet with him. He is too keen not to have seen that she would willingly break his heart for pastime; but she shall not have that little amusement.

"Take care of the stones here," he calls out presently. Ada is in advance, climbing among the rocks and peat. "Go easily, or you will come to grief."

But she does not heed the warning; she only gives him a flash of her proud eyes, and Black Bess goes on rapidly, the rocks and stones falling at every step as the horses mount the steep defile. Garde can only follow as best he may. They reach the top of the ridge at last. The moonlight is strong and bright now, and gives a weird appearance to the whole wild landscape. Behind them, far down below, lies their own valley, and before them is a rocky glen, with the old farmhouse they are in search of, its many windows all alight. Beyond the glen is another rise, and then a long slope—invisible from the ridge—clothed with corn-fields and meadows belonging to the Pattersons. Ada and Garde stop to breathe their horses for a few moments. Ada is a little in advance, and Garde watches her dim outline against the moonlit sky. Perhaps he thinks how Captain Blair could improve this romantic situation.

'Let us get on,' Ada says at last; and they begin to descend.

At the door of the Glen Farm they are met by a merry crowd. Dancing is going on already in the big barn, which has been decorated for the occasion. Millie Patterson seizes Ada and carries her up-stairs. She is a pretty girl, in a ruby silk with short sleeves.

'Make haste, or you'll lose the best of the fun. We won't have room to dance when all the common people drop in. They're at supper now in the great kitchen; it is our only chance of a clear floor while they're busy. Have you a dress? Oh, yes! Here it is—Maud left it ready for you. How pretty she is—your sister! She's quite the belle to-night. And so you're going to be married, Ada? How nice. What is he like? Oh, an officer! That's grand. Do you want any pins, or hairpins, or anything? No? Then I'll run down, for Charlie Simcox is waiting for me at the foot of the stairs, and it is a shame to lose this waltz. I'll meet you in the hall as you come down, or I'll send Maud to you. Mrs. Ruthven is helping mother to pour out tea for the people; and, oh, Ada,—putting her head in at the door again—"I'm so glad you've brought your handsome cousin! How he's improved. But you must not monopolise him this evening—give us a chance.'

So Milly Patterson rattles on, and then she vanishes. Ada is not long at her toilet, though she has a ball-dress. Happily, or unhappily, Herrold has packed up one among her young ladies' dresses; she was so accustomed to do so for Miss Hemsworth that in this instance she had done it without thought. It is a pale-green silk, edged with lace. The long white gloves, the fan, the wreath of ivy-leaves, all are there. Ada is soon ready; and as she takes her long train over her arm and the candle in her hand, with the light falling full upon her beautiful neck and the fringe of her golden hair, she looks too fair.

Garde Ruthven, coming out of his room meets her in the long, quaint passage. He takes the candle from her hand. Dazed by the light, for a moment she does not see who has taken it; but, when he lays it down on a table and gravely offers her his arm, then she sees, and with a strange feeling which she cannot explain to herself she puts her gloved hand on his arm; it is born of the look in his dark eyes as they met just now in the dusky passage; yet what those dark eyes said she cannot quite interpret. Of course he admires her—she knows he cannot help himself so far as that; but that there is some antipathy or occult influence at work between them, she feels equally certain—or perhaps it is only that he is preoccupied.

They are dancing in the great illuminated barn, a merry crowd of them, girls and young men. By means of wreaths of corn, and poppies and evergreens, and flags and curtains, the barn is transformed to a very picturesque ball-room. The band—or rather the fiddlers—are placed in a kind of gallery—formed by some of the farm machinery, draped with red balze. The lights are fastened all round the walls and to the great wooden pillars that support the roof.

Garde does not ask her to dance, though the waltz is still going on. Maud is dancing with a strange youth, who appears very devoted. They stand together till the waltz is over. Ada removes her hand from his arm, but he stands still at her side, watching the dancers. As soon as the music ceases he makes his way across the room to Maud, Ada being at once surrounded.

'When is our dance, Maud?' he asked gaily, holding out his arm. Maud's late partner hands her over rather unwillingly.

(To be Continued.)



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Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 1st Dec'r, 1893.

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NOTICE.—"Stamp Mill" will please call at this office for letters.

MINING OUTLOOK.

The mining outlook in this Province continues to brighten, and the coming year bids fair to witness great strides in advance. Coal is the most important mining product, and the outlook for a great increase in production seems assured. Under the fostering influence of the National Policy our languishing coal trade was given new life, and the business from a losing became a paying one. It being patent that there was money in the business, shrewd New England capitalists purchased the leading collieries in Cape Breton at prices well within their value, but sufficient to enrich their former owners, and during the past year under one management have largely increased the output of these mines. They have also instituted better machinery and labor saving devices, and with enhanced facilities for shipment have paved the way for greatly increased output during the coming year. Now if the Wilson Bill passes the U. S. Congress and coal remains on the free list the markets of the New England States will be open to us and coal mining will attain proportions hardly dreamed of by the most visionary. We have frequently pointed out the danger of reciprocity in coal with the United States. It means the possible loss of our present large trade with Montreal and keen competition in the New England markets, and only on one consideration could we see our way to advocate the change, and that was United States ownership in our mines. This has now been accomplished, as prominent New England capitalists are largely interested in the Dominion and Boston and N. S. Coal Companies. They are influentially connected with the Railways, the Steamship Co's, and the great manufacturing of those states, and can, and undoubtedly will, see that the hundreds of thousands of tons of coal consumed by these large corporations are purchased from the Nova Scotia coal mines in which they are interested. This assures a larger market than the one we may lose and one to which shipments may be made by water the year round. Under these changed circumstances we can only see good in reciprocity in coal with the United States as it means increased prosperity to our coal mines.

In iron there is renewed activity and miles of territory traversed by rich seams of ore have lately been bonded on the strength of iron ore being admitted to the United States free of duty. With coal and iron in close proximity it may be argued that in the long run we shall be the losers by shipping iron ore to the States, but this is a matter that will right itself.

The iron furnaces now operating in the Province should be able to supply the demands of the home market for some time to come, and in the meantime owners of iron mines will be able to turn their properties into cash by mining the ore and shipping it to the great market opened up in the States. The supply is apparently inexhaustible, and in time mine owners will have earned the capital through ore sales to erect their own smelting plants.

The same influences that seem bound to favorably effect coal and iron mining should have the like effect on all other minerals, and will undoubtedly bring into demand our copper, lead, antimony, manganese and other mines.

The decline of silver has given an impetus to gold mining, and although for various causes there has not been the influx of foreign capital to work our gold mines that we had hoped for at the beginning of the year, our local capitalists have gone quite extensively into the business, and as they have shown wise discretion in the selection of mines, and the men to manage them they have met with uniform success. This is as it should be, and is one of the most hopeful signs of the times.

UNIACKE.—Messrs. Bond and McDonald continue operations at Uniacke, and are getting out very rich ore.

MONTAGU DISTRICT.—The Symon-Kayo mine has been flooded with water through the recent heavy freshets, which has retarded the extraction of the rich ore now encountered in the slopes.

The Salisbury mine is being vigorously worked and fine ore is coming to the surface. The mill in spite of malicious reports to the contrary gives entire satisfaction.

RENFREW.—The sale of the North mining plant area and land by the Sheriff of Hants takes place at Renfrew on Friday the 29th day of December next at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon.

"Chummy" McDonald continues to meet with great success in his prospecting.

SOUTH UNIACKE DISTRICT.—Mr. William Wirt Chipman was at the Withrow Mine on Tuesday and Wednesday inspecting the mine which is now pumped out and being worked on his account.

CARIBOU.—The Dixon mine is being steadily worked with the usual profitable returns.

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TRURO GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Very sensational despatches calculated to work irreparable harm to our gold mines were sent to the Boston papers from Halifax. They purport to give a condensed history of the mine and draw a moral by instancing the coming sale of the property by the Sheriff. The despatches are most misleading and should be officially contradicted. There is evident malice in every line.

The following are the official returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of November.

District.	Mill.	Tons qtz crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Storimout.....	Richardson G. M. Co. 1st	400	144½
	2nd	620	297
Uniacke	Princes Mill	56	16½
Caribou—Moose River.....	Moose River G. M. Co. . .	283½	46½
Malaga	Malaga G. M. Co.	3	4
Shorbrook.....	Goldenville Mill	42	28½
* "	Miner's.....	20	1½
* Dump.			

MINING SUIT SETTLED.—Last summer the Lake View Mining Company and A. A. Hayward began an action against the West Waverly Mining Company claiming damages from the defendant company for allowing its tailings to overflow the lands of the plaintiffs. An injunction was applied for to restrain the defendants from continuing the damage, but on a hearing before Mr. Justice Moagher he declined to grant the order. The defendant company, John E. Hardman, Managing Director, have now settled the suit by the payment of \$50 00 damages and all the costs so far incurred in the suit.

NOVA SCOTIA MINERAL EXHIBIT.—The *Engineering & Mining Journal* in its issue of Dec. 16th contains a special report on "The Canadian Mineral Exhibit at Chicago" from which we clip the following in regard to Nova Scotia.—"The central feature of the Nova Scotia court was a gilded shaft representing the product of gold in the province from the first discovery of this metal up to 1893. This amount thus represented was 551,000 oz., extracted from 762,036 tons of quartz. Around the base of this trophy was shown a number of specimens from the Caribou district. In a separate case were some fine specimens of free gold in quartz from the Hants County field. An enterprising firm mounted some of this free quartz on pins for scarfs, etc., and it certainly made a handsome ornament. In the same case was a gold brick containing 83 cwt. of fine gold from Nova Scotia fields. These specimens had an intrinsic value of about \$4 300. Alluvial gold is not found in Nova Scotia, but the gold is derived from vein workings. As yet the rudimentary processes of mechanical concentration and amalgamation are in use, consequently the loss is considerable; but as the gold occurs coarse in the veins the industry is remunerative. The gold districts are situated in the counties lying along the Atlantic Coast, and the area of the belt is estimated at over 3,000 square miles. The most prominent exhibit in the Nova Scotia space, as it is the leading mineral industry in that country, was that of coal. The extensive fields of Pictou and Cumberland counties as well as of Cape Breton Island had their representation in a series of neat cases of coal exhibited by the principal producing companies; the Caledonia Coal Companies, the Canadian Railway & Coal Company, the General Mining Association and the International Mining Company. Over 3000 men are engaged in the coal industry, and the bulk of the product is exported. In iron ores, brown hematite, spathic and specular iron ores are found in close proximity to the coal fields, with supplies of limestone. The combination of these three essentials in some localities are very promising conditions for the development of the future iron industry of the province. In copper, the Eastern Development Company, of Cape Breton, exhibited gray and sulphurets and carbonates. Specimens of gypsum from the Windsor quarries of Cape Breton, which produced some 100,000 tons annually, together with a variety of building stones from Cumberland, Pictou and Halifax counties completed the exhibit, which was made under the direction and superintendence of Rev. Mr. McKay, by the government of Nova Scotia."

TENNY CAPE MANGANESE, AND ITS USES.—Last week we referred to the purchase by a syndicate of the world renowned Tenny Cape Manganese Mines, and, although these mines are celebrated for the production of large quantities of the best ore known, and have been producing this ore for years, and notwithstanding the fact that Tenny Cape manganese is talked of familiarly in New York, Boston, London, Liverpool and other markets of the world, always taking the preference, in Nova Scotia the majority of the people, we will venture to say, do not know of this valuable possession in our Province, and are quite ignorant of the uses of Manganese and of these mines as a wealth producer. Tenny Cape Manganese took the first prize at the Paris Exposition years ago, and has held the first place ever since. The mines at Tenny Cape consist of a wide and apparently inexhaustible ore bearing belt which has been satisfactorily tested for nearly two hundred feet in depth. The great advantage over other mines is that nothing but number one ore is shipped from Tenny Cape, while other mines produce mostly a low grade ore, and any number one ore produced by these other mines is obtained at a large expense by the use of rock breaking and expensive washing and separating machinery. At Tenny Cape the ore is free from rock in the sense above referred to, and little expense, compara-

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tively, when once mined, is required to prepare it for market. Low grade ore is produced in Chill, United States, Spain and Prussia, also some No. 1, but none equal to Tenny Cape. Anyone knows that the freight and cost of handling No. 1 and low grade ore is the same. Tenny Cape is nearer Boston and New York, the principal markets on this continent, than any other mines. The manganese is shipped in kerosene casks, admirably adapted for the purpose. A kerosene cask holds from eleven hundred to fourteen hundred pounds. The manganese is handled altogether by water to New York, in plaster vessels, to England in vessels carrying deals. With this advantage the freight is very low. As we showed last week, a profit of over fifty per cent was made on the ore hauled from Tenny Cape last year. Manganese is one of the iron group of metals. It generally occurs as an oxide. The Egyptians and Romans used manganese in glass making, but the first impetus given to its use was when the method of making chlorine from it was discovered in 1785. Still a much larger demand was made for manganese when Heah discovered its value in steel making in 1859, and again when Bessemer in 1858 made his wonderful invention of steel manufacture. At the present time manganese is used in a great many of the arts and manufactures. Manganese-bronze, an alloy with copper, is used in making propellers, guns, bearings, etc. Manganese is also alloyed with silver, aluminum, zinc, tin, lead, magnesium, etc., and used in the arts. When used as an oxidizer, it is in the manufacture of chlorine, bromine, as a dryer in varnishes and paints, the preparation of oxygen and disinfectants and telephone batteries. Manganese is also used to color glass, pottery, brick and paints, and in calico printing and dyeing. Hitherto the product of the Tenny Cape mine has been sold to middlemen in Boston and New York but it is the intention of this company to crack, granulate and powder their ores to suit the varied uses and demands of manufacturers, electricians and chemists, and in this way secure the very highest prices obtainable for their product, which prices are from 4 cents to 8 cents per pound. Tenny Cape in the past has been worked in a very old fashioned way, the owners, not mining men being content with the profits made. With improved methods the output can be doubled, and the present owners say that the demand for Tenny Cape ore is practically unlimited. — *New Glasgow Enterprise*.

If old people are forgetful, they always remember to use Johnson's Anodyne Linctament.

DEEP DOWN IN A COAL MINE.—An Account of a Trip in Drummond Coal Mine.—Our little party each provided with a safety lamp whose faint light is unnoticed in the dazzling sunlight, soon gather round the pit's mouth. I feel more cheerful when, instead of the deep dark perpendicular hole down which we had expected to be lowered, I see a slope of about 35° in which lies the "rake," consisting of a number of long narrow cars with rough board sats. After one long glance at the earth around and the sky above, curiosity conquers my half-felt fears, and, as I valiantly cast myself by the others, I think of a toboggan slide to which the resemblance increases when we start rapid y down into the bowels of the earth lighted only by our tiny lamps. A few moments and the cry "bend down" is heard, the solid earth seems about to fall on our devoted heads, so nerv it is as we sped on our path downward and onward. After about five minutes rapid movement during which we wonder what would happen if the cable should break, we slacken our pace as the bottom of the slope is neared and soon stop altogether. Leaving the car and glancing eagerly around at the strange scene before us, we seem transported to the abode of gnomes and genii. All is so different from the world we have always known where every thing is so instinct with light and life and beauty, while here below these gloomy caverns seem filled with the blackness of darkness. As we follow our conductor beneath the gloomy arches of solid coal supported here and there by wooden columns, splashing through black slimy pools that seem more like ink than water, we some times have to crowd close to the wall to allow a horse, dragging a loaded car and urged forward by a boy, to pass us. The clank, c'ank of the hoofs and the cries of the driver echo with a rattling effect throughout the dark passages and with nervous at highest tension we press on. Far off in the dark from cuttings up in the sides, we see little points of light that twinkle like stars and can hear the crash of falling coal and the shouts of men at work in the distance. At each sound my heart stands still with dread and I think of the men buried by the explosion of '73 in this very pit whose bodies have never yet been recovered. Some killed by the first explosion while others, brave men who went to the rescue, lost their lives in a second. I remember vaguely that terrible day—the dark cloud of smoke hanging over the town and visible even from our country home, the wild excitement of all, and at night my father smoothing his little daughter's hair as he told her of the children whose fathers would never return, and am only roused when my tears begin to fall even as then. We still follow on through draperies of coarse canvas (brattices our guide calls them) arranged for ventilation. We pass sometimes through a door opened by a little trapper boy whose merry call pursues us as we go onward to the drum. A balance power so arranged that as the full box comes down the empty one goes up and to the pumping engine without which the lower levels would be flooded. We then retrace our steps visiting on our way the stables where we are delighted to see sleek well fed animals, instead of the faded hacks we expected. Still returning we soon arrive at the level where is our rake, and taking our seats we are rapidly conveyed upwards, where we thank God as never before for light and pure air. In the full clear day all that I saw below seems as distant and unsubstantial as a dream. I only know it is real when I look on the little piece of coal dug by myself 3700ft. below the earth's surface and kept as a souvenir of the day when I was down in a coal mine.—*Nan, in New Glasgow Enterprise*.

THE ENERGY STORED IN COAL.—A curious and interesting calculation

has been made by Prof. Rogers, of Washington, D. C., on the "dynamic" power of coal. According to his deductions a pound of good steam coal has within it dynamic power equivalent to the work of one man for a period of ten hours. Three tons of similar coal represent a man's labor for a period of several years. One equate me of a seam of coal having a depth of only four feet represents power equal to that expended by one million men ten hours each day for twenty years! Such calculations as those made by Mr. Rogers may serve to remind us how very wasteful our methods of burning fuel must be, in spite of all that has been done in the fuel saving line by the inventors and economists.

Chilblains, chapped hands, frost bites are cured by bathing in Johnson's Anodyne Linctament.

MINING EXAMINATION.—The candidates for mining certificates are loud in their complaints at the unfair 'survey' set by the examiners. Three years ago a similar 'survey' was set, and it was admitted by the examiners themselves that it was so unfair and beyond what was required that it was pitched out and at the same time a promise was given that a like question would not be given until they got the appointment of a man to teach the first needle surveying. Now that this promise has not been kept, it is a gross injustice on the candidates, who all feel strongly on the subject. — *Enterprise*.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

NEW PROCESS FOR THE REDUCTION OF GOLD-BEARING ORES.—Nova Scotia is essentially a gold bearing and producing country. It will be of special importance to mining interests to say that there is at the present time an exhibition at Windsor a mill constructed by one of our countrymen on an entirely new principle. The mill, while it produces special advantages, is in a great measure a departure from all of the old and recognized methods for the extraction of gold, particularly from rebellious ores. The company is incorporated, and the mill and process are now in full operation. The percentage of gold obtained by this method has proved to be something marvelous, and far in excess and more valuable than any other process yet devised. The representatives of this "Dominion Reduction" company are, at present, visiting Windsor, having recently arrived by a special conveyance, and their names are as follows:—F. Rockwood Hall, president; Dr. Chas. S. Hardy, vice-president; Henry C. Shorman, treasurer; Orion A. Morse, secretary; Capt. Hanson Gregory, Jr., and A. T. Vanhorn, executive committee. Mr. Vanhorn is residing agent. — *Chronicle*.

ALLUVIAL MINING.—Captain J. A. Watt has just returned from eastern parts of Nova Scotia where he had been selling mining stock of the Middle River (C. B.) Alluvial Gold Mining Company, limited. The captain has been very successful in getting stock taken, and states that he has about sold out the full amount of the shares. He is now engaged in getting a pumping engine and other plant for operations at the mines in the spring. Captain Watt is the first to undertake this important branch of mining, which will no doubt tend to the prosperity of the alluvial deposits, which are supposed to be plentiful. — *Chronicle*.

SOAP MAKERS TO THE QUEEN



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

Best Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Sec. K. T. Haseltine, Warren, Pa.

HALIFAX STOCK EXCHANGE

These quotations are furnished by J. C. Mackintosh, Banker and Broker, 166 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. Dec. 21.

	Rate of Share	Buyer	Seller
Bank of Nova Scotia	\$100	166	171
Bank of N. America	243-33	145	150
Merchants Bank	100	127	141
Union Bank	50	127	125
People's Bank	50	114	117
Halifax Bank	50	114	117
Bank of Yarmouth	75	212 1/2	...
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	70	200 1/2	...
Com. Bank of Windsor	40	107	110
Acadia Fire Insurance Co.	70	225	231
Halifax Fire Insurance Co.	70	220	225
Eastern Assurance (25 pd.)	100	...	50
N. S. Marine Ins Co (25 pd)	100	...	50
E. C. Sav's & L'n Co., Bonds	100	99	100
" " " " " " " " " " " "	100	100	101
(50 pd. up.)			
N. S. Telephone Co.	10	100	105
Halifax Gas Light Co.	40	90	95
Dom. Coal Co., Bonds	500	...	98
" " " " " " " " " " " "	100	...	94
" " " " " " " " " " " "	100	25	21
N. G. C. I. & R. Co., pref'd.	100	80	95
" " " " " " " " " " " "	100	...	75
N. S. S. P. & F. Co., pref'd.	100	...	100
" " " " " " " " " " " "	100	...	100
Halifax & N. S. S. Co.	100	50	75
Canada & N. S. S. Co.	100	...	99
Yarmouth S. S. Co.	100	...	75
Coastal Steam Packet Co.	100	...	90
Hx. & Lunenburg Steamship Co.	100	...	98
Acadia Sugar Refinery Bonds	500	...	98
" " " " " " " " " " " "	250	...	100
Dom. Cotton Co., Bonds	100	100	101 1/2
" " " " " " " " " " " "	100	116	119
Bras d'Or Lime Co., Bonds	50	...	100
Starr Manufacturing Co.	100	...	30
Rhodes, Curry & Co., Ltd.	50	...	100
St. of Canada Marine Ry. Co.	50	...	50
N. S. Furnishing Co., Ltd.	100	...	100
McDougall Distillery Co.	100	...	99
" " " " " " " " " " " "	100	...	99
Dartmouth Electric Light Co.	90

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A. & W. Mackinlay,
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HALIFAX, N. S.

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Incorporated by Letters Patent of the Government of Canada, the 27th February, 1894.

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The only chance in this country to purchase works of masters.

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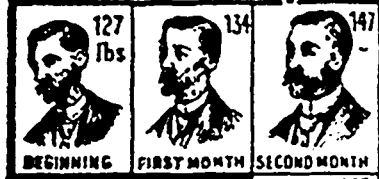
Eminent artists such as Francois, Reche-grosce, Aublet, Barau, Pezant, Pettitjean, Marius Roy, Scherrer, Sanzay and a great many others, are members of this Society.

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Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Falling Manhood, Secret Diseases, caused by the errors and excesses of youth.

Young, middle-aged, or old men, suffering from effects of follies and excesses, restored to health, manhood and vigor.

Price \$1.00, 6 boxes for \$5. Sent by mail, securely sealed. Write for our book, "Startling Facts," for Men only, tells you how to get well and stay well.

Address, QUEEN MEDICINE CO., Montreal.

For Sale by J. GODFREY SMITH, Chemist,
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CUT PLUG.

Old Chum Plug.

No other smoking tobacco seems to have supplied the universal demand for a cool, mild, sweet smoke like the "OLD CHUM." The name is now a household word and the familiar package has become a member of the family.

Ritchie & Co.

MONTREAL

SCOTT'S

THOMAS SLOVEN,

THE GREAT LIFE SAVER AND SWIMMER,
Is loud in his praise of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

He had such a severe attack of RHEUMATISM in his right arm that he could not raise it without excruciating pain. After

CURE

applying half a bottle of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM he could swing his arm as freely as ever, and now he says SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM is the greatest discovery of the age.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MINING.

THE F. L. BARTLETT ZINC-LEAD PROCESS.

This process is used at Canon City, Colorado, for the treatment of argoniferous zinc-lead sulphide ores. The process in general consists in separating the zinc and lead by volatilizing them in the form of a zinc-lead fume, from which a marketable pigment is obtained, while the silver is left behind with the other non-volatile metals, and is collected in a copper matte. The process is based on the fact, discovered by Dr. Bartlett, that when silver-bearing zinc sulphide ores are burned and the zinc is volatilized the amount of silver dragged off with it is much less than was previously thought to be the case. Two methods of treating the ores are adopted according to the proportions of zinc and gangue they contain. Those containing about 25 per cent. or more are treated by the first method; those containing about 22 per cent. of zinc or less by the second.

The following are the examples of ores actually treated at Canon City:

	Silver.	Lead.	Zinc.	Iron.	Copper.	Silica.
1.....	10 cz	30 p c.	24	38	0	5
2.....	25 "	18 "	25	10	0	18
3.....	4 "	2 "	12	24	10	38
4.....	29 "	15 "	28	15	6	12

The requisites for the process are: 1. Cheap flaming fuel—e.g., bituminous coal. 2. An iron ore either as oxide or iron pyrites, the latter being especially desirable if it contains silver. 3. A copper ore containing about 3 per cent copper for the formation of the copper matte to collect the silver.

The ores containing 25 per cent. of zinc and over are crushed to pass a 4-mesh screen, and are then mixed by an archimedian screw with an equal bulk of fine coal. The mixture is then moistened and charged in lots of 600 lbs into a furnace, of which the grate consists of perforated plates, the charge being spread on the grate in a layer about 4 in. deep. Air is forced through the charge from below at a pressure of about 2 cz per square in., and a sufficient quantity of air is also forced through openings in the sides of the furnace above the layer of the ore to prevent the formation of sulphuric acid with the hydrocarbon vapors. The burning is completed in about 4 1/2 hours, when the charge, which has not been touched during the operation, is in the form of a sintered mass, ready to go to the blast furnace, containing the silver and other non-volatile metals and some zinc. The sulphur is driven off, and all the lead and most of the zinc is volatilized; being collected in the form of a fume, out of which the pigment is made.

Iron pyrites, when necessary for a flux, is charged into a somewhat similar furnace and treated in a similar manner, except that only enough slack coal is used to start the pyrites burning, their sulphur contents being sufficient to supply the requisite fuel heat, while a higher blast (4 cz per sq. in.) is used, the burning being completed in from three-quarters to one hour.

Sinter from the zinc ore is mixed with the burned pyrite, copper ore, fluxes and fuel in the requisite proportions, and is smelted at a high temperature in a water-jacketed furnace of a greater proportional length than that of the ordinary blast furnace. Most of the zinc left in the charge passes off in the form of a fume which is saved, while the copper matte which collects the silver runs into an outside crucible with the slag, and is tapped from time to time.

The ores containing about 22 per cent. of zinc or less are smelted directly in a special furnace with the proper mixture of copper ore, fluxes and fuel. This furnace is water-jacketed and has two rows of tuyeres on each side, the upper ones being about 10 in. above the lower. The lower blast is supplied under a pressure of about 2 lbs. to the sq. in., and is preferably a hot blast. The upper blast is cold and run under a light pressure. The ore and fuel are fed together continuously in a thin layer from 12 to 18 in. deep. For fuel, a mixture of coke and coal screenings is used amounting to one-quarter of the weight of the ore. The blast from the lower tuyeres plays upon the bath of molten matter, scorifying it, and volatilizing all the lead and most of the zinc, which pass off, through the thin layer of the unmelted portion of the charge, in the form of a fume. The upper tuyeres deliver a blast at the top of the charge, thus serving to keep up the necessary combustion, and preventing the condensation of the volatile compound rising through it. The copper matte which collects the silver, as in the first method, runs into an exterior crucible with the slag, and is tapped from time to time.

The matte contains as much as 65 per cent. copper and 250 ozs. silver per ton. The slag contains 6 to 10 per cent. zinc and from 7 to 14 czs. silver per ton of ore treated, no lead and only a trace of copper.

The fumes from the furnaces, consisting of the zinc, lead, and other volatile elements, are drawn from into chambers by means of exhaust fans and then forced through iron cooling conduits into long bags hanging from the roof of a building at some distance from the smelters. The gases pass through the bags, where the solid contents of the fumes are caught and from time to time shaken down into cars and taken to the refinery. This is subjected to a low, red heat in a closed tube containing a screw, which keeps the material in constant motion. By this means all the deleterious volatile elements are removed and the product is a marketable white pigment containing from 35 to 40 per cent. of oxysulphate of lead and from 55 to 60 per cent. of zinc oxide.

Some ores lose silver heavily and others hardly any, ores containing cop-

OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

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

SUMBUL BITTERS.

The Greatest
Kidney Regulator
and MORNING
TONIC. TRY IT.

A Cure for all Diseases resulting from a Disordered State of the Stomach and Liver and Impurities of the Blood.

per or iron pyrites losing much less than others. As much as 95 per cent. has been recovered, but generally the salvage is between 70 and 85 per cent. Theoretically, the loss of silver should be confined to that in the pigment and that in the slugs, i. e., in the former about 1 oz. and in the latter 1 1/2 oz., or 2 1/2 ozs. per ton of ore treated; but there is a variable loss somewhere between, which has never been discovered. (Later returns show the silver loss to be under 2 oz. per ton of ore treated, while there was a gain in the lead and gold over the assay of the raw ore.)

The cost of treating the ore at Canon City is from \$5 to \$10 (average cost, \$6), including the production of the pigment and matte. The price of slack coal delivered at the works is 50c. per ton, the coal mines being near the works. The price of coke is \$5 per ton at Canon City.

The cost of a plant to treat 250 tons of ore per day, producing about 20 tons of pigment and 40 tons of matte, is \$250,000.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. One has been cured of indigestion or dyspepsia, another finds it indispensable for sick headache or biliousness, while others report remarkable cures of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, salt rheum, etc.

A NOVA SCOTIAN'S STORY.

A FALL FROM A WAGON AND WHAT FOLLOWED.

Mr. Abel Wile, of Bridgewater, relates a Remarkable Escape After Weary Months of Suffering—How it was Brought About.

From the Bridgewater, N. S., Enterprise.

For some time past it has been talked about Bridgewater that Mr. Abel Wile, a well known farmer who resides a few miles out of town, had been cured of a serious illness by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The Enterprise having published the particulars of many other cures occurring in various parts of the Dominion through the efficacy of this remarkable medicine, felt a curiosity to investigate this local case in order to ascertain just what benefits had actually followed the use of the medicine in question. With that end in view a reporter was sent to interview Mr. Wile. The writer had understood that Mr. Wile was an old gentleman, and his first impression was one of pleasant surprise, for instead of shaking hands with a feeble gray-haired man, behold not a grey hair was to be seen, although some seventy-five years have passed over his head. Mr. Wile is now hale and active and his memory very clear, and he can tell many interesting stories of the early settlement of Bridgewater. When the reporter mentioned the object of his visit, Mr. Wile at once exclaimed, "Well, my dear sir, I might express it all by saying that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life. This spring I was violently thrown from my wagon, and although I escaped having any bones broken, I sustained a severe strain in my right loin, which seemed to paralyze that part of my side and stomach. I experienced great pain and weakness, which, despite my efforts with different remedies, grew steadily worse, and for two months or more I suffered terribly. I could not properly digest my food, and got but little sleep at night, and at last began to think that it was only a matter of a few weeks when I would go the way of all men. But a happy day came and ended my misery. We were all good Baptists in our family, and in a copy of the Messenger and Visitor my wife read to me of some of the marvellous cures brought about by the use of Pink Pills, and I decided to try them. My wife went into town and purchased some, and from the first Pink Pills seemed to go right to the root of my trouble, and it was not long until I

could sleep good sound refreshing sleep, for the first time in eight weeks. I continued taking the pill-until I had taken a number of boxes, when I considered myself completely cured, and from that out I went about my every-day duties as well as ever, and I thank the Lord that such a boon as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has been given to mankind to help rid it of disease.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, the after effects of la grippe, influenza, and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark. They are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred, and every dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood-builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form intended to defraud. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, New York, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Halifax Printing Co.,

166 Hollis St.

Halifax.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS

R. LIVINGSTONE, Clyde Bank, Glasgow.—Thanks for Herald which comes regularly. Have mailed a tardy reply to your favor. Did the missing number of THE CRITIC, Sept., 29 reach you?

"BRIDGEWATER."—Your solution to Problem 361 is the only correct one received. It appears below.

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 361.—The position was: black men 4, 7, 8, 22, 24, king 23; white men 5, 14, 19, 21, 29, 30; white to play and win.

5 1 22-29 21 17 13-6
23-16 30 25 22-13 1 28
29 25 29-22 14 9 w. wins

GAME 242.—"DYKE."

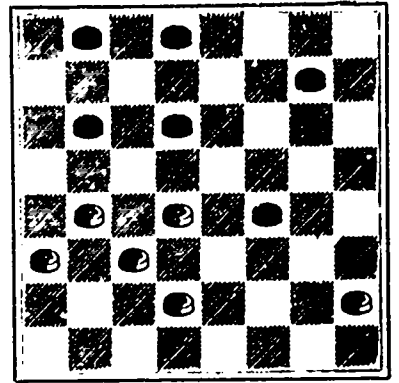
Played recently between our checker editor (black, blindfold) and Mr. P. O'Hearn (white).

11-15 7 10 6-22 7-10
22 17 24-15 26 17 27 23
15-9 10 19 5-9 19-26
24 15 25 22 29 25 30 23
10-19 8-11 11-15 4-8
23 16 22 18 25 22 23 18
12-19 9-14 3-7 15-19
a-27 24 18 9 32 27 *31 26

a Mr. O'Hearn delights in original play, and generally manages to find an unfrequented path.

* This brings us to the position below which we present as

PROBLEM 363.
Black men 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 19.



White men 17, 18, 21, 22, 26, 28.
Black to play and win.

The fact that the above occurred in actual play will give it a practical value that should commend it to our solvers.

AMBER SOAP.

FULL POUND.

Is one of the Best, Cheapest, and most

ECONOMICAL

in the Market.

DARTMOUTH SOAP CO.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

EVERY POLICY ISSUED BY THE CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION GIVES EXTENDED INSURANCE FOR SUCH TIME AS THE POLICY RESERVE WILL CARRY THE INSURED AT TERM RATES IN CASE OF NON-PAYMENT OF TWO PREMIUMS. TAKE FOR EXAMPLE A 20 YEAR ENDOWMENT POLICY, \$1,000, AGE 30 AT ISSUE, PREMIUM \$43.30.

If payment of Premium be made for	Insurance for full amount of policy, without further cost or deduction will be continued for the remaining	And Cash will be paid at maturity
5 years.	15 years.	\$ 53
7 "	13 "	195
10 "	10 "	382
15 "	5 "	692

THE UNCONDITIONAL ACCUMULATIVE POLICY OF THIS COMPANY IS UNIQUE FOR LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND ABSOLUTE GUARANTEES. FULL INFORMATION FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO THE HEAD OFFICE OR ANY OF THE COMPANY'S AGENTS.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS \$5,000,000.
INSURANCE IN FORCE \$24,000,000.

F. W. GREEN, HALIFAX.
MANAGER FOR MARITIME PROVINCES.

CITY CHIMES.

A HAPPY CHRISTMAS TO ALL.

THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.—Christmas is once more at hand, and ere THE CRITIC'S chimes again greet its readers will be numbered with the Christmases of the past. To one and all a happy Christmas day—to the little folks a day replete with joy and with fond anticipations realized; to their elders a season of glad reunions and of joy in other's rejoicings. May no shadow of past, present or future cloud the gladness of the sacred day.

GOODWILL TOWARD MEN.—While from hosts of hearts kindly wishes arise, and fond greetings are extended for the Christmas season, there are yet those among us who feel no Christmas joy and peace in their souls. Sadness goes hand in hand with rejoicing, grinding poverty walks side by side with abounding riches, dejection stalks close behind happiness, and so the world moves on.

In our city there are not a few to whom the chiming of the Christmas bells will bring no message of peace and goodwill. Homes which during the past year have been darkened by grief find the day but a retrospect of the past. Memories of happy Christmases gone by crowd in upon those whose dear ones have been taken, and the words of the loved poet—"A sorrow's crown of sorrow, Is remembering happier things,"—seem but too true in their experience. In these homes, however, there may be little ones who look with wondering eyes on the sadness of their elders. They see but the present, and it is Christmas. Let their fair day not be darkened, make an effort to wear a smile for their greeting, and throw dull care aside in making Christmas a day of delight for the children. Their dark days will come all too soon, meanwhile let their path be made as bright as love can make it.

In other households misfortune has shown its unkind face, and the heads of the family find themselves without the wherewithal to provide the necessities of life, let alone a taste of Christmas luxury. To those whose purses are well filled a silent appeal goes for help. As costly gifts were carried to the infant Saviour whose birth the Christian world is celebrating, let us seek to carry with the story of His love to men what cheer and help lies in our power to the poor whom we have always with us.

Hard times, so called bad luck, absence from home and friends and other circumstances have no doubt caused many hearts to sink in dejection instead of leaping with Christmas buoyancy. This seems inevitable, and yet out of place at this season. Doubtless we all know of some family to whom a Christmas dinner, perhaps best sent anonymously, would be far from unwelcome; or, it may be, that a simple luxury would be more acceptable to some one, old or young, who, while not lacking the necessaries of life yet finds few of its pleasures falling to his or her lot. To the lonely and friendless we, who have our comfortable homes, owe an unmistakable duty at this time. An invitation to dine at our Christmas board may seem to us a small thing, perhaps it may inconvenience us a little, but it is worth while giving if our hospitality will brighten the day for a lonely old lady or gentleman, or be highly appreciated by some young people who are far from their family circle.

The air is resounding with good wishes and compliments of the season, let them be made practical, and our good-will toward men be manifested in deeds of kindness.

DO TO OTHERS AS YOU WOULD, ETC.—The rector of St. Luke's Cathedral asks his congregation for one hundred Christmas dinners for the poor. May his petition be answered exceeding abundantly.

THE ORPHEUS OPENING.—It has come to be an accepted fact that the concerts of the Orpheus Club are invariably good. Such a reputation in our rather critical community cannot but stand for genuine merit, and has been well earned by the musical organization of which Halifax is justly proud. Steadily from year to year the Club, with its auxiliary and orchestra, has been carrying on its work with marked progress, cultivating local talent and giving the public opportunity to enjoy high class music.

This year it was announced that four concerts would make up the season 1893-94, and with the power of the Club thus concentrated it was anticipated that even better work might be expected than that of last year, which, it will be remembered reflected much credit on the performers and gave genuine pleasure to the patrons of the Orpheus. Number one of the series which took place on Tuesday evening, if it may be taken as a sample of what is to come, quite justified the anticipations. A large and fashionable audience as usual filled Orpheus Hall. The programme opened with a part song "The Three Fishers" by the Club with Ladies' Auxiliary, which was admirably rendered. The Club and Auxiliary also had numbers six and eight, "The Parting Kiss" and "The Stars in Heaven," both of which were given with excellent effect, the parts being sung in perfect unison and the chorus full and well balanced. The Orchestra did some fine work in its first number, a "Symphony in B Minor," and also rendered in a pleasing manner number ten on the programme "Introduction 3rd Act King Manfred." The Ladies' Auxiliary is to be congratulated on its production of that exquisite melody, "The Lost Chord." The accompaniment by the orchestra added to the beauty of the number. Herr Max Weil acquitted himself most creditably, his violin solos plainly showing the master's hand. Mrs. Kennedy-Campbell's rendition of the "Ave Maria" was beautifully sung and received a hearty encore to which she responded with "Call of Herrin," completely captivating her audience. Mrs. Percy Lear's solo was sung in excellent style. Mrs. Lear was in good voice, and in the opinion of many in the audience surpassed herself on this occasion. Mr. Norbert Metzler made

his debut as a soloist, and his fine base voice showed to good advantage in his selection "If I were King." Lack of time and space forbid my giving a more extended account of the first of the Orpheus concerts, or of expressing my appreciation of the same; suffice it to say that it has been universally pronounced a decided success, and the first aim of the Club, to give its patrons satisfaction, was accomplished on Tuesday evening.

A CHRISTMAS CONCERT.—The Doering-Brauer Conservatory of Music announce a sacred concert to be given in St. Luke's Hall on Tuesday evening next. The programme has several very interesting numbers, which are sure to be well performed, and the entertainment promises to be one of the best attractions of the season.

Frazer's Business College entertains its students and friends this evening, preparatory to closing for the Christmas holidays.

DALHOUSIE'S CLOSING.—The students of Dalhousie, with a large number of friends, assembled at the college on Wednesday evening. After the presentation of the football league trophy by His Honor Lieut. Governor Daly, the students proceeded to carry out an interesting programme, and at 9.30 lined up for the usual march through the principal streets. The members of the football teams later on entertained a few friends at supper at Masonic Hall, where a merry time was spent. The "break-up" was one of the best on record.

The popular Wallace Hopper Dramatic Co. opens an engagement at the Lyceum on Christmas afternoon.

Last evening the principal and staff of the Halifax Commercial College held a very enjoyable At Home in Chalmers Hall.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.—"What is the matter with the Y. M. C. A. in Halifax," was asked me not long since by a young man from one of the flourishing towns of New Brunswick. I had not previously noticed that there was anything the matter with it, but the question caused me to think a little more of the subject than I had done, and I have come to the conclusion that the Association is not doing the work that it might do in Halifax, and that compared with the branches of the organization in other parts of this Province and New Brunswick it is, to say the least, not wide awake in our city.

To be sure, the reading room is largely patronised. A large, well-lighted comfortably heated and excellently appointed room, it forms a convenient place to spend a leisure hour, at the same time affording opportunity to glean the latest news from the current literature provided. So far, so good. The Association has thrown the rooms open for the benefit of the young men, and they are at all times welcome.

Sunday afternoon meetings are held, but who goes? The comparatively few young men who are interested in Bible study may be seen there regularly, but where are the boys and youths who have come from good homes in the rural districts to the city, and are quite as open for the influence of evil as good. It is a critical period in their lives, and a great responsibility rests upon the Halifax Y. M. C. A.

We hear a great deal about Halifax "bloods." Are the larger number of our city boys to be classed under this undesirable heading? No! a thousand times no! but yet why is the Y. M. C. A. not supported more ably by the young men of Halifax, when other places which exist for their especial use, although not for their edification, are never known to lack liberal patronage.

There is something wrong, and it should be at once ascertained where the trouble lies, that a remedy may be found without delay. The needs and advantages of the Association should be kept constantly before the public; neither time or trouble should be spared to make the meetings of the Association attractive, and every effort possible should certainly be put forth to enlist new members. I am quite aware that zealous workers are doing much to accomplish the aims of the Association, but more workers are needed to carry on the work with vigor.

The young men who are members must bestir themselves, and see that they are doing all that can be expected of them. Not long ago the ladies auxiliary of the association arranged an entertainment to secure funds for the furnishing of the parlor. An excellent programme was made up and was well performed, but to a small audience. Where were the young men who should be interested in everything pertaining to the Association, and for whose comfort the ladies had gone to much trouble and expense.

Let the Christian men and women who are working for the advancement of the Y. M. C. A. in Halifax, as well as all who have the good of the youths of our city at heart, think the matter over and try to solve the problem—"What is the matter with the Y. M. C. A. in Halifax." CURS.

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