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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 26, 1890.

{ VOL 7  
{ No. 52

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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.

The Admiralty is nothing if not economical. The latest order in this direction, according to the *World*, is that men on board warships are no longer to be allowed to use the strands of worn-out cordage for doing up their leaf tobacco, as has been the custom from time immemorial.

With regard to the encouragement of a national sentiment in the young people of Canada, referred to elsewhere, we have much pleasure in recommending the latest departure in Canadian journalism, *The Young Canadian*. The first number has just made its appearance and promises to do much in future numbers to foster loyalty in the breasts of its readers. As is set out in the prospectus, it aims to foster a national pride in Canadian progress, history, manufactures, science, art, literature and politics; to draw the youth of the various Provinces together, and to impress them with a sense of the sacred and responsible duties which they owe to their native country. The subscription price is two dollars a year. P. O. Box 1896, Montreal.

This Province might well endeavor to emulate Ontario in the matter of loyalty to the Canadian Flag. We strive, and not unsuccessfully, to lead our sister provinces in many other respects. Let us strive not to be behind any in the matter of Canadianism. The educational authorities of Ontario encourage all schools throughout the Province to hoist the Canadian Flag on all national anniversaries. On the 13th October last, the victory of Queenston Heights was formally and enthusiastically celebrated in the public schools of Toronto, and throughout the Province the pupils in the schools were occupied writing essays on this battle. Now the *Toronto Empire* has done a praiseworthy and patriotic thing in offering a large flag as a prize to the school in each County of Ontario which shall produce the best essay on "Raising the Flag." Following this suggestion a few earnest Canadians in Toronto have compiled and published a little collection of patriotic and National Canadian poems and songs, under the same title, to be given to the authors of the best essay from each school. This is practical Canadianism. It is much to be desired that all our public schools should hoist our Flag on public occasions; and it would be well if copies of the collection of verse above referred to could be distributed among our young people. Let us see to it that our children are brought up good citizens, loyal Canadians, true patriots. Let us have it taught in our schools that it is an ill bird that fouls its own nest. In inculcating true patriotism we take the shortest way to the teaching of all manliness and honor.

We have received very few answers to our inquiry last week about chess and checkers. We wish to impress it upon our readers that if they care to have these departments of THE CRITIC continued they must let us know of their desire by postal card at once, otherwise we shall conclude that the interest taken in them is insufficient to warrant us in giving valuable space for this purpose. Let us know what you think of it without delay.

If Mr. Blaine's wisdom were equal to his energy he would be a very great leader of men. He is fertile in resources; and now, perhaps a little nettled at the meagre results of the great Pan-American Congress from which he professed to expect so much, he has called a meeting of delegates from Mexico and certain of the Central and Southern American States to discuss the project of a grand American trunk line of railway between the Continents of North and South America. The scheme is a large one, yet it should find few but financial difficulties to overcome. The odds would be very heavily against the pecuniary success of the undertaking on account of the advantageous competition of the parallel water-ways. Passengers and mails would doubtless go by the proposed line, but freight would inevitably continue to follow the water route, which is at least fifty per cent. cheaper than by rail. The great American trunk lines run across the continent, a direction in which they have no water-carriage to compete against. The South American people are hardly rich and numerous enough as yet to furnish a passenger traffic sufficient to ensure the success of an enterprise so gigantic. Perhaps, however, the American Government might consider the strategic value of the road, and its probable effect in extending United States influence to the southward, as justification for the tremendous outlay that would be entailed. Ultimately, we can hardly doubt, the road might be made to justify its existence pecuniarily; but the day is surely far distant. In that day we will perhaps be visiting the Old Country by way of Behring Strait and the trans-Siberia route, and the Atlantic Ferry will be forsaken by all who tremble at the thought of *mal de mer*.

It is not surprising that the British author, having suffered so long and so severely from the depredations of piratical American publishers, should look with jealous suspicion on the amended Canadian Copyright Act. It seems probable that, according to a strict interpretation of the British North America Act, which is our charter, the late amendments would have to be declared *ultra vires*; but an editorial in the *Herald* informs us that there is a disposition on the part of the Incorporated Society of Authors, who first raised the question in England, to come to an "amicable settlement on a practical business basis which will conserve the financial interests of all concerned." If this be so it indicates a change of heart, for the temper of the society when it first took up the subject was anything but conciliatory. It would seem that the report of Sir John Thompson, setting forth the peculiar difficulties in which Canadian publishers were placed by the provisions of the old Act, complicated by the lack of International Copyright in America, has convinced the Society that there were two sides to the question. The Act provides that if the British author fails to republish in Canada within a month of publication at home the Minister of Agriculture may grant licenses to persons domiciled in Canada to print and publish the work, though not exclusively, upon their agreeing to pay, and giving security for payment, to the author of a royalty of ten per cent. on the retail price of each copy issued, this royalty to be collected and paid over to the author by the officers of the Dominion Inland Revenue. It must be borne in mind, however, that this plan, if sanctioned by the Imperial Government, will be sanctioned on the ground of expediency rather than of principle. There is no doubt that the Canadian publisher has found himself in a trying position; but it is equally certain that the means by which he proposes to extricate himself from that position are not strictly in accord with the laws of property. The British author owns his work. He has a right to dispose of it as he will, or to refrain from disposing of it. Our Act as amended—and it must be remembered that the amendments are entirely in the interests of the publishers—does certainly interfere with the property right of the British author, and is therefore, theoretically, open to severe criticism. It may be decided by all concerned that it legalizes a lesser evil in order to prevent a greater one. If only in this way can the greater evil be prevented then there is perhaps justification for the new Act, from the point of view of the British author as well as of the Canadian publisher. Half a loaf is better than no bread, even for the British author. We must bear in mind, however, the real nature of the demand which our publishers are making. They ask that if the furnishers of raw material, *i. e.*, the authors, do not sell them their wares within a certain time, the publishers may be allowed to help themselves to these wares on certain pre-arranged and invariable terms—thus doing away with an open market and free competition. The publishers expect to get their raw material on very different terms from those on which other manufacturers get theirs.

From the correspondence published in American papers it appears that the settlement of the Behring Sea dispute is very far off. Mr. Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote have been unable to arrive at terms of arbitration, and the British Minister refuses to propose any more schemes for settlement. It is not likely that war will result from it, and it would indeed be a sorry spectacle to see two great nations at daggers' points over the right to take seals. Arbitration will probably be arrived at before all the resources of diplomacy are exhausted.

The election campaign in Kilkenny has been unique in many respects. On this historic battle field, where the famous Kilkenny cats fought to the death and utter annihilation of each other all but the tails, a more serious contest has just taken place. Not content with calling names, in which delightful pastime we must say Irish wit has not distinguished itself, the factions resorted to brute force. Mr. Parnell's eyes were filled with lime by a cowardly opponent, and Michael Davitt got his head broken, so honors are easy as far as that goes. It would not be astonishing if, like the cats, the two sections of the Nationalist Party would destroy each other.

The month of December has been prolific of horrors. The begin with, a few murderers have gone the way of transgressors and suffered death for their crimes in Upper Provinces. A suicide in Digby; an attempted double suicide at Hubbard's Cove, one of which was successful, and a young girl's suicide at Middleton, make a chapter of horrors in themselves. Two aged people were frozen so badly that one of them died, near Charlottetown, P. E. I., and a sapper of the Royal Engineers died at MacNab's Island from the effects of excessive drinking last week. As to accidents, there has been no lack of them. The powder magazine of the Government steamer *Newfield* exploded and killed several men. The accident on the I. C. R. at St. Joseph, Quebec, on the 18th sent ten people to their long home, and here in Halifax the wharf disaster at Cunard's on Friday night last caused the death of six men. These are just a few of the more prominent disasters that have occurred, but they make a formidable list for a quiet country like ours. There will be sad hearts in many homes this new year. The sorrowful side of life has been very forcibly brought before us by these things, and it is to be hoped that for a time at least we shall be spared any more appalling accidents.

Recent events in East Africa have led to a threatening state of affairs between Portugal and Britain. The hot-headed Portuguese, like the giant in "Jack the Giant Killer," smell the blood of an Englishman, and are thirsting for British gore. This is on account of a Portuguese flag being hauled down in disputed territory, and unless Lord Salisbury can induce the British South African Company to withdraw its forces, an African war with Portugal will probably result. The Company has great resources, and may decide to continue to hold the fort. The South African colonies are full of adventurers who would be only too glad to join the forces and have a crack at the Portuguese, while advices from Lisbon state that popular excitement is increasing there, and that the ministry is rapidly losing control of affairs, the Government's only course being to drift with the tide or resign. Volunteers are offering by the hundred to fight the British, and the later negotiations between the Governments, which have been diplomatically satisfactory, have not in the least availed to allay the frenzy of excitement. This lively state of affairs has somewhat drawn off public attention from the Irish quarrel. We have no desire to see war over this thing, and it appears from all that can be learnt of it at present to be a matter for arbitration.

What can there be about conditions of life during recent years that drives young people and mere children to commit suicide? It has unfortunately become a not infrequent occurrence, and the callousness with which such news is received is noticeable. Very little is said except "poor thing, how dreadful," or some other conventional expression of regret that a young life should be thus thrown away. Some inquiry ought to be made into these affairs to try and ascertain the causes which lead to them, so that they may to some extent be avoided in future. On Thursday of last week a young girl drowned herself in the Annapolis River at Middleton. She had been corrected by her adopted mother for some fault and also threatened that her father would be told of it. The result was that the poor child—she was only about thirteen or fourteen years of age—went down to the river, took off her shoes and stockings and threw herself into the icy stream, where she soon was beyond earthly troubles. Such things are too sad for words, and it is to be hoped that those who have children with sensitive and excitable natures under their protection will learn a lesson and not be overbearing or severe to them. The milk of human kindness distributed a little more liberally to these unfortunates might do something to avert the evil.

The manner of the "taking off" of Sitting Bull, the famous Indian chief, has something suspicious about it. He had been arrested by the Indian police against, it is reported, the orders of the Militia department. During an attempted rescue by his own people he was killed, and the probability is that he was slain to prevent his escape. The Americans have regarded Sitting Bull as a very bad Indian ever since the Custer massacre, and it is not unlikely that those who had him in their power a few days ago took advantage of it to put him beyond giving further trouble. The treatment of the Indians in the United States has been such as to excite the indignation of a large section of the American people. The trouble appears to be in the Indian Department rather than in the Executive and Legislature. The money for Indian purposes is granted all right, but it seems to dwindle away to very small proportions before the wards of the nation, for whom it is intended, get any of it. Two days' rations out of seven is pretty small pickings during the cold season, and this is what some of the Indians have

been subsisting upon, according to reports. The remedy proposed by those who understand how things are being worked at present, is to transfer the care of the Indians to the War Department, as they hold that the officers and men of the army, who are familiar with Indian disturbances, have always been aware of and condemned the methods of the Indian agents, which lead to trouble. This might prove to be a good plan, for although officers and men of the army have had to fight the Indians in obedience to orders, they are more inclined to humane treatment and fair dealing with them than the civil agents, who provoke the troubles which the army has to settle. Sitting Bull, while in Canada, kept his promises and gave no trouble to the Government. He has now gone "to the land of the hereafter" where the Great Spirit will judge whether righteousness has been done.

We have all heard of the enterprising Yankee's invention of a self-adjusting, back-acting hen persuader, the peculiar property of which was to let the egg down through a trap door in the nest, so that when the hen looked around to admire her production she would see nothing, and would continue to lay eggs indefinitely. This ingenious plan must have failed to work for some reason or other, but the idea has not been lost sight of. Another ingenious man, Mr. William K. Kidder, of Corry, Pa., sends to *The Farm and Fireside* some designs for a nest for egg eating hens and hens that disturb others. Without the drawings we can scarcely give a fair description of this nest, but some of our clever farmers may be able to construct one from the following instructions:—Take a board 12 x 14 inches, nail a cleat 4 inches wide across at each end to keep the board from splitting and also to serve as legs for support in a nest-box. The board is to be sloped in the centre clear through to the other side, making a hole about four inches in diameter. This should be cushioned a little making a recess for the hen's body. Under the board, where the hole is, a balance board is placed, so constructed that it lets the egg through a dump into the box below. A China nest egg may be fastened to the balance board, so that it will not slip, and the hen that has a fancy for raw egg will be badly fooled when she tackles it instead of the genuine article. In poultry yards where the egg-eating habit prevails it could do no harm to test the efficacy of this new trick of the trade.

We take from a contemporary the following table, compiled by a French Geographer, showing the African possessions of European powers:—

	Square Miles.
France.....	2,300,248
Great Britain.....	1,909,445
Germany.....	1,035,720
Congo Free State.....	1,000,000
Portugal.....	774,993
Italy.....	360,000
Spain.....	210,000

This is a total of 7,590,406 square miles in the hands of European powers. Africa contains 11,900,000 square miles in all, and of this about 1,900,000 is occupied by Egypt, Morocco, and other independent or semi-independent states. There remains an area of about two and a half million square miles to be seized, and for this there will doubtless be some scrambling. The Congo Free State may at any time slip into the possession of Belgium, and then arises the question, into whose possession will Belgium slip? At present France has the greatest mileage, but a vast proportion of that is sand. The sovereignty of the Sahara is not likely to be the subject of much heart burning, and France will be left in unenvied possession. Undoubtedly the lion's share, if quality be regarded, has fallen where the lion's share should rightly fall. The rule of France has proved very beneficial in Africa, perhaps as much so as that of England. Germany and Italy are yet, as it were, on probation. Portugal might well be improved out of the country, as her rule only deepens the darkness of the Dark Continent; and as for Spain, she uses her African possessions mainly as convict stations.

The Government of Canada is bound to fulfil its pledges to the Province of Prince Edward Island, to make good the conditions on which the Island Province joined the Confederation. It is a question of national honor. Assuredly Canada has not been remiss in the matter of good intention. We are spending \$200,000 annually in the effort to fulfil our promise to "place the Island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the railway system of the Dominion." Nevertheless, this expenditure, heavy as it is, must be confessed to fail of its object, and at times communication is cut off by ice which the Government mail steamer, though built expressly for this traffic, cannot overcome. If we cannot make good our word by one means we must try another. In a late issue of the *Week* appears a letter from the Hon. G. W. Howlan, one of the Island delegates who, in 1873, arranged the "Terms of Confederation" with the Canadian Government. Mr. Howlan shows that the loss to the Province, through imperfect winter communications, is \$800,000 a year in the potato trade alone. That is to say, in this one item of her commerce, Prince Edward Island loses that immense sum annually because we have not yet succeeded in keeping our agreements. This consideration should open our eyes to the necessity for some other scheme. It should make us think long before we protest, on the ground of expense, against the proposal for a subway beneath the waters of Northumberland Strait. It is often expensive to keep one's word; but to break it is liable to cost more in the long run. Mr. Howlan advocates a subway from Carleton Head, P. E. I., to Money Point, N. B., a distance of only six and a half miles, through a formation that offers no serious engineering difficulties. Mr. Howlan promises to show, in a future letter, that the present yearly expenditure, capitalized, would build the subway and redeem Canada's pledge.

## CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

## THE RISING OF THE SON.

"You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother, dear,  
For if you don't the chances are I won't get up this year,  
Be sure and keep on calling me, say fifty times or more,  
And when I rise I'll kick because I wasn't waked before."

Three things I ask for Christmas day:  
To wit: a heavy fall of snow,  
My Phyllis with me in a sleigh,  
And then a bunch of mistletoe.

## LYNCHED.

The tramp of horse adown a sullen glen;  
Dark forms of stern, unmerciful, masked men.

A clash of arms, a cloven prison door  
And a man's cry for mercy! \* \* \* Then high o'er

The barren fields, dim outlined in the storm,  
The swaying of a lifeless human form.

And close beside, in horror and affright,  
A widowed woman waiting to the night.

F. L. STANTON, in *Atlanta Constitution*.

"A stitch in the side" makes one feel *sew* badly.

After one girl has given you the sack and another the mitten, it is time to give up trying to gain your suit on the installment plan.

Commuter tells me he has named all his hons Macduff."

"How assinine! But why?"

"In hopes that they'll 'lay on.'"

The housewife who covers her beds with white spreads during the day and removes them at night, to keep them from getting mussed, is a blood relation of the woman who shrouds her parlor furniture in brown linen.

He (wondering if that Williams has been accepted)—"Are both your rings heir-looms?" She (concealing the hand)—"Oh, dear; yes! One has been in the family since the time of Alfred, but the other is newer, and (blushing) only dates from the conquest."

"Tings hab changed pow'rfully sence de wah," remarked Uncle Restus to Aunt Becca, as he laid aside the newspaper and polished his spectacles. "Befo' the wah hit was only de slaves dat war sold, but hear dis papah states dat an 'old mastah' war sold at auction in New York for a 'normous' mount er money. Tings hab changed, I tole you."

It is related of Queen Elizabeth that it was her delight to tantalize her courtiers during the Christmas season by donning an unusually stiff and wide ruff and standing under the mistletoe. It was upon one of these occasions that, Bacon having remarked that it was a pretty ruff on the Queen, Shakespeare replied that it was "also pretty rough on the court."

## A NEW WAY TO LOOK AT IT.

"Tis better to have loved and lost,  
The poet sings in plaintive rhyme.  
Of course it is; for then you can  
Make love again some other time.

THE RICH UNCLE.—He (desperately)—"Tell me the truth. Is it not my poverty that stands between us?" She (sadly)—"Y-o-s." He (with a ray of hope)—"I admit that I am poor, and so, unfortunately, is my father; but I have an aged uncle who is very rich, and a bachelor. He is an invalid, and cannot long survive." She (delightedly)—"How kind and thoughtful you are! Will you introduce me to him?"

REV PLINK PUNK ON HONESTY.—"Honesty, my dear breddern, am de bes' policy, especially of you am in dangor ob bein' foun' out. In connect-shun wif my tex' I want to say dat ef de pusson wat put a bad nickle in de box las' Sunday an' took four good pennies in change doan put dem pennies back whar da belong to day, his name will be ornounced so loud from dis yar pulpit dat de kinky ha'r on his brack head will stan' out as straight as a revengin' remusis."

WHAT SARAH SAID TO MARY.—It was on a Madison avenue car at 6 o'clock. Among those who had seats were eight men. Among those standing up were two shop girls. After waiting for a reasonable time for someone to offer them seats one of the girls said; "Mary, it's too bad, isn't it?" "What, Sarah?" asked the other. "That they are all bow-legged." "Who?" "These eight gentlemen. I have patronized this line for five years, and I never saw a bow-legged man give himself away by standing up in the car. It wouldn't be reasonable to expect it." "Of course not." In just five seconds eight men were on their feet, bowing and smiling and asking Sarah and Mary if they wouldn't be so everlastingly kind and obliging as to take seats—take half the car, in fact, and they took it.

## THE LOVERS' LAMENT.

Your face is like a drooping flower,  
Sweetheart!  
I see you fading, hour by hour,  
Sweetheart!  
Your rounded outlines waste away,  
In vain I weep, in vain I pray,  
What power Death's cruel hand can stay?  
Sweetheart, Sweetheart!

Why, nothing but Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It imparts strength to the failing system, cures organic troubles, and for debilitated and feeble women generally, is unequalled. It dispels melancholy and nervousness, and builds up both flesh and strength. Guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it refunded.

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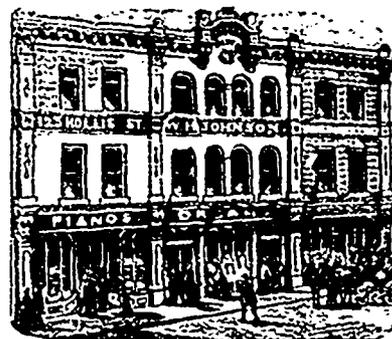
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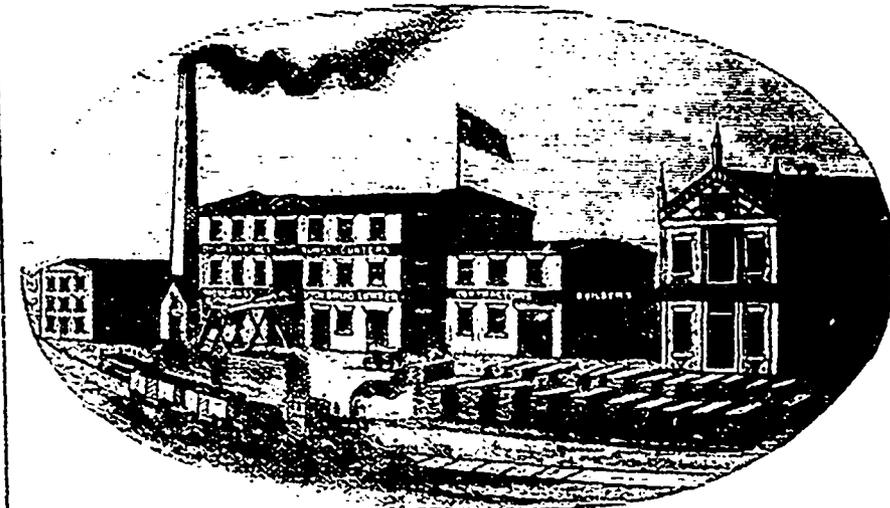
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CHESS.

Solution of Problem No. 47.—R to Q6. Solved by C. W. L.

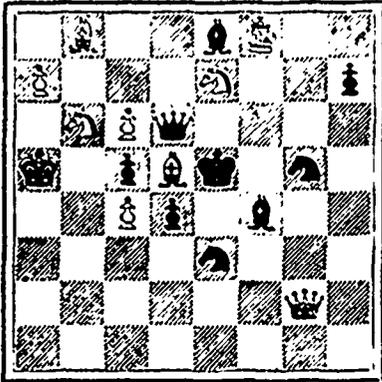
PROBLEM No. 49.

Motto "Patrick."

Awarded the first prize in Noah's Sunday Times Tourney.

From Montreal Gazette.

BLACK 9 pieces.



WHITE 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 50.

Game played at the Toronto Chess Club on the 6th November 1890., between R. S. Neville and Mr. Boulbee.

KING'S BISHOP'S OPENING.

WHITE. BLACK.

- Mr. Boulbee. R. S. Neville. 1 P to K4 P to K4 2 B to B4 B to B4 3 Q to Q Kt4 B takes P 4 P to Q B3 B to B4 5 P to Q4 P takes P 6 P takes P B to Kt3 7 Kt to K B3 P to Q3 8 Castles B to Kt5 a 9 P to K5 b P to Q5 10 B to K2 Kt to K2 11 B to K Kt5 Castles 12 Kt to B3 Q to Q2 c 13 B takes Kt Q takes B 14 Kt takes P Q to K3 15 Kt takes B R P takes Kt 16 Kt to Kt5 Q to Kt3 17 P to B4 B takes B 18 Q takes B Q to B4 19 P to Kt4 Q to Q2 20 Q R to Q1 P to R3 21 Kt to K4 Kt to B3 22 P to Kt5 Kt takes Q P 23 Q to K Kt2 P to R4 d 24 Kt to B6 ch P takes Kt 25 P takes P ch Q to Kt5 26 Q takes Q ch P takes Q 27 R takes Kt R takes P 28 P to B5, Black cannot save game.

NOTES.

a Kt to Q B3 turning the game into a regular Evans Gambit appears to be the better move.

b Q to Kt3 appears to be a good move.

c This move loses a Pawn.

d All unconscious of White's rejoinder.—The Week.

CABLE MATCH.

EVANS GAMBIT.

- WHITE. BLACK. Techigorin. Steinitz. 1 P to K4 P to K4 2 Kt to KB3 Kt to QB3 3 B to B4 B to B4 4 P to QKt4 B takes P 5 P to B3 B to R4 6 Castles Q to B3 7 P to Q4 Kt to KR3 8 B to KKt5 Q to Q3 9 P to Q5 Kt to Q sq 10 Q to R4 B to Kt3 11 Kt to QR3 P to QB3 12 B to K2 B to QB2

- 13 Kt to B4 Q to KB 14 P to Q6 B takes P 15 Kt to QKt6 R to QKt 16 Q takes RP

TWO KNIGHT DEFENCE.

WHITE. BLACK.

- Steinitz. Techigorin. 1 P to K4 P to K4 2 Kt to KB3 Kt to QB3 3 B to B4 Kt to B3 4 Kt to Kt5 P to Q4 5 P takes P K: to QR4 6 B to Kt5 ch P to B3 7 P takes P P takes P 8 B to K2 P to KR3 9 Kt to Kt3 B to QB4 10 P to Q3 Castles 11 Kt to QB3 Kt to Q4 12 Kt to R4 B to Q3 13 Kt to KKt P to KB4 14 P to QB3 B to Q2 15 P to Q4 P to K5 16 P to QB4 Kt to K2 17 Kt to QB3 B to K3

The Baltimore News says it is not a well-known fact, but that Zukortort's autopsy revealed the fact that the brain weighed over sixty ounces. This is heavier than that of Webster or Wilson, and ranks with the weight of Byron's or Cuvier's brain. No one can doubt the possession of extraordinary brain force by Dr. Zukortort. His wonderful gifts and accomplishments confirm it. The creations of his genius in the chess field alone rank him among the striking intellects of this generation.—Boston Post.

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

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

A happy New Year to all.

The London, Ont., Free Press has issued a very creditable holiday number.

The calendar issued by J. C. Mackintosh, banker and broker, is very neat and serviceable.

The Wesleyan has put on a handsome new dress. We congratulate our contemporary upon its improved appearance.

The election in South Victoria, Ontario, resulted in the return of Fairburn, Conservative, by a majority of 125 votes.

Arthur Hoyt Day, who threw his wife over Niagara Falls on August 1st, was hanged at Welland, Ont., on the 18th inst.

Remi Lamontagne was hanged at Sherbrooke on the 19th. Sheriff Webb dropped dead in his chair in jail just before the execution took place.

The Lytell Company open at the Academy of Music on Monday evening in "Hoodman Blind," which will be followed by "The Banker's Daughter."

We have received from Charles H. Harvey two large and very pretty business cards, representing a young lady of attractive appearance in skating costume.

Hon. M. H. Phelan, ex-Consul-General of the United States in Halifax, dropped dead in the street in St. Louis a few days ago. The news will be a shock to his many friends in Nova Scotia.

At a meeting of the Halifax County Agricultural Society on Tuesday afternoon it was resolved that in the opinion of the society the Provincial Exhibition of 1891 should be held in Halifax.

Eight buildings were destroyed by fire in Lockeport, N.S., on Friday last. The cause of the fire is unknown. The burnt district is in the middle of the town, and the loss will probably be very heavy.

The Methodist, a four-page religious weekly, is a new paper to be published at St. John, N.B.; price \$1.00 a year. Sample copies will be sent free to all who will send their address to The Methodist, 99 Granville St., St. John, N.B.

The Montreal general hospital has received a consignment of Dr. Koch's lymph from Berlin, and a few days ago two men suffering from lupus in highly developed state were inoculated in the presence of leading medical men and a large number of students. The experiments were successfully performed, but the results will have to be awaited. The inoculation will be repeated.

The well-known and popular H. Price Webber and his troupe are again on the road. They have been making a tour through the eastern part of the Province and have been everywhere favorably received. They play in Amherst the first part of Christmas week and then go to St. John. Mr. Webber's company, which is always a good one, is better than ever, and is giving a good selection of plays.

The Week recently offered prizes of \$50, \$30, \$20 and \$10, for four short stories of a distinctively Canadian character. In response to this offer the editor has received one hundred and eight MSS. The report of the judges, to whom the MSS. were submitted, will be announced shortly; and the publication of the stories to which prizes were awarded will be commenced in the first issue of January.

One of the prettiest and neatest calendars we have yet received comes from Rhodes, Curry & Co., manufacturers and builders, Amherst, N.S. The Royal Insurance Co., Farquhar, Forrest & Co. agents, has issued a very useful calendar, with large figures, that may be seen at some distance. Knight & Co., 125 Granville Street, have got out a neat little pamphlet list of Christmas novelties in the book line, with prices stated.

We have received very few answers to our inquiry last week about chess and checkers. We wish to impress it upon our readers that if they care to have these departments of THE CRITIC continued they must let us know of their desire by postal card at once, otherwise we shall conclude that the interest taken in them is insufficient to warrant us in giving valuable space for this purpose. Let us know what you think of it without delay.

The Christmas number of the Dominion Illustrated is in many respects the best thing of the kind ever produced in Canada. The writers are Professor Roberts, J. Hunter Duvar, Douglas Sladen, F. Blake Crofton, Archibald Lampman, Geo. Brice, E. W. Thomson, L. A. Lefevre, George Martin, Grace Fortune and William M. German, who contribute prose and verse of a high order. Douglas Sladen's poem, Lester the Loyalist, is given in full for the first time. The illustrations and supplements are also first-class. The Sabiston Lithograph and Publishing Co., Montreal.

The I. C. R. train, known as the Quebec Express, which left Halifax on Wednesday of last week, met with an accident at St. Joseph, a small station four miles east of Lewis, on Thursday. A baggage car became derailed while crossing a bridge over the main street, and this was followed by four other cars, which fell through to the road beneath, a distance of thirty feet. Six persons were killed and twenty-four injured. The scene at the wreck was terrible. A number of Halifax passengers were on board, but none of them were killed. Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Fuller were injured, but are out of danger. Miss Jennie McGarry, of the Ladies' College, was on board, but fortunately escaped with very slight injury. Two of the persons injured have died since.

Five drops for baby and a teaspoonful for papa is the dose usually given of the popular medicine, Oxford Cough Syrup, it gives immediate relief.

We have received from the publishers of the *Presbyterian Review*, Toronto, a copy of their handsome 15 page illustrated prospectus for 1891. The *Review* has always been a very able and bright religious newspaper, strongly but not narrowly denominational, and as such has attained to wide and increasing popularity. Over one hundred special papers on no dry dust, but present day topics, are to be written for it by some of the most eminent men in the Christian Church both at home and abroad. Readers of the *Review* during 1891 may depend on having served up to them 52 appetizing literary banquets. Any one of these articles is alone worth the subscription price, \$1.50. We would advise all our readers to send for a prospectus and a specimen copy of the *Review* to the publishers, Presbyterian News Company, Toronto.

The city was thoroughly startled last Friday night when it became known that one of Cunard's coal wharves had collapsed under a weight of seven or eight hundred tons of coal and carried seven men to a watery grave. The bodies were recovered by Diver Stone. It was a difficult and dangerous piece of work among the broken piles and mass of coal. On Tuesday night the Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict of accidental drowning. Mr. Samuel Brookfield and Mayor McPherson, at the request of Mr. Francklyn, inspected the scene of the disaster, and reported having found the portions now standing in a thoroughly sound condition, well built and no visible defects. They thought the wharf should have been able to stand twice the weight that was on it when it caved in. This exonerates S. Cunard & Co. from blame in the matter, but this accident ought to be a warning to other wharf owners. Such an accident is calculated to injure the reputation of our port most seriously. Nearly all of our wharves are wooden structures supported by piles driven into the bottom. Most of them are very old and are never thoroughly repaired. How some of them do not succumb by their own weight is a mystery. Anyone taking a boat and rowing in and out under the wharves will find that the large majority of the supporting piles are nearly eaten through by worms about the water level, while the timber and planks composing the superstructures are thoroughly rotten in many cases. These wharves are private property, and under existing arrangements there is no authority for any inspection nor any means to compel owners to have and keep them in a safe condition. This is a matter for the City Council to deal with, and it should apply to the Legislature without delay for an act to enable it to appoint an inspector of wharves, who shall have the power to order such repairs to be made from time to time as he shall deem to be necessary.

The Sawtelle murder case is being tried at Dover, U. S.

It is reported that 1,000 Kickapoo Indians and warriors are engaged in a dance near the eastern line of Oklahoma. They are well armed, and the settlers in that section are badly frightened.

A second Province reunion will take place in Tremont Temple, Boston, on New Year's night. Familiar scenes will be presented and a feeling of love and pride in the Provinces "down by the sea" will be encouraged.

The police have arrested the "Messiah" down in Red Cloud's camp. He is an intelligent, harmless crank, M. C. Hopkins by name, from Nashua, Iowa. Agent Royer sent him to Chadron under escort of the police. The "Messiah" declares he will go to the bad lands.

It is said that a company, composed of English and American capitalists, known as the American Type Foundry Company, is negotiating for the purchase of all type foundries in the United States. Representatives of the Company have at their disposal for the purpose of purchase \$20,000,000.

The *Ladies' Home Journal* has issued a most attractive prospectus for 1891. We have not space to tell the many valuable features which are promised for the coming year, but we can speak from experience in recommending this high-class journal; \$1.00 a year. The Curtis Publishing Company, 433 and 435 Arch St., Philadelphia.

A special from Camp Carr, on the Cheyenne river, says John Farnesam, in the employ of the government as scout, has been arrested on suspicion of giving information concerning the movements of troops along the Cheyenne river to the hostiles. Indians are firing the grass in the basin north of White river slope, and it is thought this is a signal to Sitting Bull's warriors.

The result of the election in Kilkenny is Hennessy (anti-Parnellite) 2,502, Scully (Parnellite) 1,356; majority for Hennessy 1,146. All was reported quiet on Tuesday.

Mrs. Nellie Pearcey was hanged in London on Tuesday for the murder of Mrs. Hogg and her baby. Mrs. Hogg was the wife of a London porter, who had been intimate with the Pearcey woman. The husband of the prisoner admitted guilt.

The *Young Ladies' Journal* is the recognized standard of fashion. It is always just with the styles, and gives besides this much information as to fancy work, which is of value to ladies with artistic tastes. The Christmas number is replete with pretty designs, and the colored plate contains a number of fancy dresses. Merton House, Salisbury Sq., Fleet Street, London, England; and may be obtained of all book sellers.

Advices have been received from Baron Wissmann, in which he states he has recalled Emin Pasha from the interior of Africa, owing to the latter's disregard of orders. He says Emin has impeded the operations carried on under the direction of Mr. Stokes, and has refused to act in accordance with the plans of the Imperial Government. Emin will return after securing the station at the Victoria Nyanza. The news of his recall has created a sensation in Berlin.

The Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany gave birth to a son on the 18th inst.

Ex-King Milan of Servia has returned to Paris from London. He is enraged because the Queen, the Prince of Wales and Lord Salisbury declined to receive him.

Bless their thoughtful souls. The ladies of a Prussian city have notified their gentlemen friends that during the cold season a military salute instead of removing the hat will be en regle.

The rumors that the Emperor is financially embarrassed through the expenses incurred on his journeys, have been promptly denied by the Court Officials. The Emperor holds that his civil list is not sufficient to meet the expenses attendant upon the development of the Imperial position, but he has no intention to demand an increased allowance. He has promised to make a prolonged visit to London in 1891, if the German exhibition is worthy of attention.

Eyraud and Gabriello Bompard were on Saturday found guilty of the murder of Gouffe. Extenuating circumstances were found in the case of the woman. No protest against the verdict was made by either of the prisoners or counsel. The court condemned Eyraud to die by the guillotine, and sentenced Gabrielle Bompard to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labor. Eyraud has appealed to the court of cessation against the sentence of death pronounced upon him yesterday. This is one of the most curious cases ever tried. The girl claims that she was hypnotised.

The discontent of a section of the Conservative members of the Landtag, over the Government Communal Bill, threatens a serious political crisis. The Landtag referred the bill to a committee. Here Herrfut, Minister of the Interior, on the advice of a majority of the Committee bent upon amendments preserving several feudal privileges which the bill aimed to abolish, consulted his colleagues, who authorized him to inform the Committee that if the Landtag supported the amendments it would be dissolved. The Progressists rejoice at the prospect of a dissolution. The general expectation is the Conservatives will not risk a general election.

## WHEN THE HAIR

Shows signs of falling, begin at once the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation strengthens the scalp, promotes the growth of new hair, restores the natural color to gray and faded hair, and renders it soft, pliant, and glossy.

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing Ayer's Hair Vigor unequalled for dressing the hair, and we do this after long experience in its use. This preparation preserves the hair, cures dandruff and all diseases of the scalp, makes rough and brittle hair soft and pliant, and prevents baldness. While it is not a dye, those who have used the Vigor say it will stimulate the roots and color glands of faded, gray, light, and red hair, changing the color to

### A Rich Brown

or even black. It will not soil the pillow-case nor a pocket-handkerchief, and is always agreeable. All the dirty, gummy hair preparations should be displaced at once by Ayer's Hair Vigor, and thousands who go around with heads looking like 'the fretful porcupine' should hurry to the nearest drug store and purchase a bottle of the Vigor."—*The Sunny South*, Atlanta, Ga.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dressing. We know that Ayer's Hair Vigor differs from most hair tonics and similar preparations, it being perfectly harmless."—*From Economical Housekeeping*, by Eliza R. Parker.

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and all who live in the same house with you. This year it offers several attractive plans for increasing its already large circulation. One of these is the Free Lending Library plan, whereby every subscriber, by taking this paper, may become a member of a lending library which shall have a few or many good books for him to

## READ

according as the plan has been energetically worked or not. It also offers to its active canvassers and agents good cash commissions or valuable premiums which amply pay for all the labor and time put into working for it, while at

## THE

same time conferring a benefit on all subscribers who may be induced to read it. One of the most attractive features of the *Witness*, which is peculiar to it alone in Canada, but which has been adopted in the United States on the same lines as first laid down by the MONTREAL WITNESS, is the prizes offered to scholars in public schools for best true stories of life and adventure in Canada. From

## MONTREAL

east and west to the Atlantic and to the Pacific Ocean, including Newfoundland, the Key island of the Gulf, have come stories, some of which have been written in a literary style befitting professional writers, and many of which contain new and valuable facts in Canadian history. Amongst the many authorities who

## WITNESS

to the excellence of these stories are the judges in each province who award the prizes, and the inspectors and teachers of schools in every portion of the Dominion and Newfoundland, as well as the newspapers, who speak kindly of them and republish some of them. In addition to the Household and Question and Answer departments, the Market Reports, the lively and sterling Editorial Articles, the Serial Stories, and, in fact, the whole body of the paper, make it a welcome member of the family in every household where it is taken. In November the WEEKLY WITNESS was enlarged by more than a page, thus making an enlargement equal to two pages a week within two years, adding greatly to its value and interest. The WEEKLY WITNESS is mailed free to subscribers in Canada, Great Britain and the United States for \$1.00 a year; the DAILY WITNESS for \$3.00 a year; and the MONTREAL MESSENGER for 30 cents a year. The Publishers are MESSRS. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, to whom you may mail your subscription, or who will send you a sample copy or answer any

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

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

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

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

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MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1891.

January 14, February 11, March 11, April 8, May 13, June 10, July 8, August 12, September 9, October 14, November 11, December 9.

SEVENTH MONTHLY DRAWING JAN. 14, '91

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1	Prize worth \$15,000	.....	\$15,000 00
1	" "	5,000	5,000 00
1	" "	2,500	2,500 00
1	" "	1,250	1,250 00
2	Prizes "	500	1,000 00
5	" "	250	1,250 00
25	" "	50	1,250 00
100	" "	25	2,500 00
250	" "	15	3,000 00
500	" "	10	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100	" "	25	2,500 00
100	" "	15	1,000 00
100	" "	10	1,000 00
999	" "	5	4,993 00
999	" "	5	1,993 00

3134 Prizes worth \$52,740 00

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,  
81 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

IS IT REALLY COME AGAIN.

Oh, Christmas, merry Christmas!  
Is it really come again?  
With its memories and greetings,  
With its joy and with its pain;  
There's a minor in the carol,  
And a shadow in the light,  
And a spray of cypress twining  
With the holy wreath to-night;  
And the hush is never broken  
By the laughter, light and low,  
As we listen in the starlight  
To the "bells across the snow!"

Oh, Christmas, merry Christmas!  
'Tis not so very long  
Since other voices blended  
With the carol and the song!  
If we could but hear them singing  
As they are singing now—  
If we could but see the radiance  
Of the crown on each dear brow;  
There would be no sigh to smother,  
No hidden tear to flow,  
As we listen in the starlight  
To the "bells across the snow!"

Oh, Christmas, merry Christmas!  
This never more can be;  
We cannot bring again the days  
Of our unshadowed glee;  
But Christmas, happy Christmas,  
Sweet herald of good-will,  
With holy songs of glory,  
Brings holy gladness still,  
For peace and hope may brighten,  
And patient love may glow,  
As we listen in the starlight  
To the "bells across the snow!"

BOOK GOSSIP.

Bright, wholesome, holiday books for boys and girls are "Crowded out o' Crowfield" by William O Stoddard, and "King Tom and the Runaways" by Louis Pondleton, published for the Christmas trade by D Appleton & Co., New York. "King Tom and the Runaways" is a southern story and full of the pathos connected with slave life. King Tom, as the young master was called, and his cousin followed a negro who had escaped to the swamp, where they got lost, and were obliged to remain for some time. They found the object of their search, however, and were afterwards brought back to their home in safety. It is intensely interesting and cannot fail to be attractive to boys and girls.

"Crowded out o' Crowfield" tells of the success of an energetic boy, John Ogden, and also of his sister Mary. The lessons contained in it must prove salutary to all young people who read it. It is as well a pleasant and entertaining narrative, well worth perusal. Both these books are handsomely bound in dark green and silver, suitable for presentation. Illustrated in first class style; Price \$1 50.

"Widow Guthrie" a novel, by Richard Malcolm Johnston, illustrated by E. W. Kimble, is a curious story. Widow Guthrie has a cad of a son of whom she is very fond and a fine daughter whom she does not care for. The son is married to a sweet and lovely woman, but with the baseness inherent in him he neglects her and pays marked attention to a beautiful young lady named Miss Jewell. This young lady is somewhat thoughtless and lets things go on until he made a declaration, after which she is so mortified that she refuses to carry out her engagement to marry her true lover. She is good and true but thoughtless and pleasure loving. The widow Guthrie's daughter had married a fine fellow against her mother's wishes and so was very much neglected by her mother after her marriage. Her husband however was quite enough for her happiness. She is killed off in the midst of everything and leaves her baby in charge of Alice Guthrie, her sister-in-law. Miss Jewell's lover challenges Guthrie to fight a duel. Neither of them are killed, but both are wounded. Miss Jewell then flies to her lover's side and they are happy. The cad Guthrie gets killed in a quarrel, and his selfish old money grabbing mother, who loved him so, dies soon afterwards. This leaves a young widow Guthrie, the sweet minded Alice, who is taking care of Caroline Stapleton's baby. John Stapleton is also left a lone widower. Things are arranged thus satisfactorily for them and they got to care for each other, and although they do not get married in the story, we are quite sure they mean to do so very soon. All the troublesome characters being swept off in this convenient manner leaves us to infer that unalloyed bliss must be the portion of the couples that remain. The scene is laid in Georgia, in the days of slavery, and the families in the story are supposed to be aristocratic Virginians. We have read decidedly more interesting tales of Southern life and romance, but this story, although somewhat disjointed, is strong in parts and gives some good character sketches. Handsomely bound in blue cloth and gold. Price \$1 50; D. Appleton & Co., New York

"Miss Nobody, from Nowhere," by Archibald Clavering Gunter, author of those entertaining stories, "Mr. Barnes of New York," and "Mr. Potter of Texas," is sure of a welcome from all novel readers. It is most amusing, and the Denver Belle's diary, à la Bashkirtsoff, is rich. "Matilde Tompkins Follis doesn't fall off or sulk on the home-stretch. She always got a little extra speed in her, and gets under the wire first most every time." The diction may not be, nay, is not, elegant, but it is forcible and sometimes very funny. The story of Little Gussie, the dude, who loved the English so, and had the bogus title of Baron Bassington fixed on him by the mischief of the younger Miss Follis, is one of the most amusing things we have read for a good while. Miss Flossie, the Miss Nobody of the story, turns out to be the lawful possessor of an English title and estates. It is too complicated a plot to try and explain in a short review, but we can at least recommend

the novel as fully up to, if not surpassing, Mr. Gunter's former works. The following, selected from near the end of the story, is satisfactory:—

"And you were working to give me a name *before* that night?" mutters Flossie, disappointment in her face.

"What night?"

"The—the night I told you when I had a name I'd answer—" stammers the girl. Then, looking angry, she cries out: "Are all cowboys as stupid as you, Mr. Peter?" and is going away.

But the cowboy has caught her, not with his lariat, though just as strongly, and is whispering: "You have a name *now*! Is *this* your answer? You expected me to speak last night; that's why you were haughty; You darling—you—"

"Be careful!" cried his victim, in a blushing laugh. "Perhaps I'm a ward in chancery, besides a peccress of England."

"What do cowboys care for chancery or titles—cowboys who love," says Phil, who is handling the possible ward in chancery and certain peccress just as if she were a plain, ordinary, every-day betrothed kind of girl.

In paper cover 50 cents. The Home Publishing Company, New York.

"The Genius of Galilee," an historical novel by Anson Uriel Hancock, was issued Dec. 10th by Charles H. Kerr & Co., of Chicago. Mr. Hancock has produced something new under the sun, in a novel dealing with the scenes of Palestine and Rome in the first century. The story takes up the adventures of some of the associates of Jesus, bringing out in one and another of its characters the various types that made up the motley population of Galilee.

#### THE COMING WOMAN.

The coming woman is anxiously awaited by the twentieth century. She is but a slip of a girl now, but when the new century dawns, with all its gracious promises, she will be there to meet it, equipped for its victories and its defeats. Indeed, is it too much to say that the girl, a woman then, may do much to prove that life is worth living in the new century? Society and civilization are to be determined largely by women. Whether they be allowed to vote or not, they will have a part in moulding human life. This is a strategic point—the training of our girls. Mothers have a large responsibility put upon them in the nurture of their daughters. It is becoming increasingly difficult to lead them along the perilous path to a gracious womanhood.

What shall be the characteristics of the girl who will be wanted in 1900? (1) Genuine modesty; an intelligent purity of thought and act. Innocence is not prudery, ignorance is not virtue. Our girls should understand the perils and dangers that beset this temple of the body; they should have an exact and truthful knowledge of the mysteries of physical life. The bloom of the blushing peach is not impaired by insight into the mysteries of paternal life, birth and progress toward maturity. No shadow will lie on the consciousness of any maiden, because she is perfectly aware of the obligations the fact of her sex has conferred upon her. She should have a frank and genuine interest in those questions which the vile may have distorted to their own evil purposes, but which are a legitimate subject of thought. An honest, intelligent contact with physiological facts will be as a corset of steel to protect her maturing life.

Modern life threatens genuine modesty in our girls; ignorance is often allured by flippant word into unwise thought. Modesty is the basis of all noble womanhood; it is the flower of maidenhood, the inexpressible charm of every young girl. It is not ignorance, a simpering prudery. It is the citadel of a pure heart.—*Good House-keeping.*

#### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Our correspondent dropped into the show rooms of the "Willis Piano & Organ Co." at Stellarton last week, and was greatly pleased with the display. This firm, which is doing a large and increasing business in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, always keeps in stock a good supply of pianos and organs of superior make, as the Williams, Emerson and Oxbridge. They are the sole agents of the Province for the celebrated Williams Piano, which they handle in all styles, grand, square and upright. This firm, which has its headquarters at Stellarton, N.S., has recently established a branch agency at Charlottetown, P. E. I. They received a large shipment of stock for the Christmas season.

GETTING READY—On December 1st the Bottling Factory, which has been building at Spa Springs for the Company, was completed and taken over. It is a fine establishment, being 112 feet long by 35 feet wide, and three stories from the ground, with store rooms in the basement. It has been finished in sheathing, and the workmanship has been done in the most substantial manner. In the basement, which is 6,000 barrels capacity, will be placed a 15 H. P. Leonard Boiler, now on hand, and steam carried to the next floor to engine and for heating the building, which will be done through coils. The second floor is divided into a bottling room, in which one of the largest sets of bottling machinery used with appurtenances will be placed, a laboratory, store-room, office and packing-room. The workmanship throughout reflects the highest credit on Messrs. Neily & Young, the contractors.—*Kentville New Star.*

During the past season 129 cargoes of grindstones, lumber, piling, etc., were shipped from ports in Cumberland basin. During the same time, 150 cargoes were shipped for local ports. Forty-one vessels of 35,958 tons, carrying 32,566,186 superficial feet of deals, cleared from Parrsboro for Great Britain this season.

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

WE ARE ALSO THE LEADING RUBBER HOUSE OF THE PROVINCE!

## CITY CHIMES.

The Dalhousie College boys held their Christmas concert and break-up on Friday night last. Lots of fun was let off, both at the concert and march out. The concert was above the ordinary, the new orchestra under the efficient leadership of Mr. Frank Condon rendering several selections in good style. After the concert the students, about one hundred strong, marched out and called upon the Professors. They were accompanied by a fife and drum band.

Engaged young people of both sexes may find something to interest them in the hints given by the *New York World*. When your best young man is coming to see you, dear girl, you will want to make yourself as sweet as possible. The *World* says this is the way to make yourself kissable. "Rinse the mouth thoroughly with camphor and water. Then rub alcohol lightly upon the lips and chin, rub hard with the towel, treat to a wash of perfumery, and rub the lips with a rough cloth and then again with perfumery. Now, rinse the mouth with wintergreen or any sweet smelling herb. The boys get themselves up lovely with bay rum and cardamom seeds. If very elegant they mix a few drops of oil of violet in the shaving water. Haven't you detected it once in a while when you've been right near dear Charley? Of course you have, dear. You needn't answer. Console your pangs of conscience by committing to memory the Spanish proverb—'All the world is made just like our own family.' Isn't it a piece of work? And just fancy, winter-green of all things in the world, boys, on your sweetheart's breath! It might almost as well be peppermint. A good digestion and sound teeth ought to make either man or maid as sweet as honey in the honey comb, but there's no accounting for taste. The violet oil idea is not too bad, but bay rum! Too common altogether.

So Christmas is over. The varied and wonderful fruit of the Christmas tree has been plucked, and has doubtless brought satisfaction to many a youngster. The market place, so called, was transformed into a spruce shrubbery for several days, and the dark beauties of Preston did a brisk trade in wreaths and evergreens. These things go far towards making the season an attractive one. To decorate our homes and our churches in honor of the great event seems the natural thing to do. Owing to the sad accidents and other fatalities this month, there will be little Christmas joy in some households. Let those of us who have been spared such trials not forget the condition of some of our fellow citizens at this time. Not a few women and children were deprived of their breadwinners by the wharf accident on Friday last. Messrs. S. Cunard & Co. have come to the rescue with a contribution of five hundred dollars towards the fund for the families of the deceased men, which Messrs. M. S. Brown & Co. started with a contribution of ten dollars. Many other firms have since contributed to it, and it is probable that an immediate want will be relieved.

The second subscription concert given by the Orpheus Club in Orpheus Hall on Thursday evening of last week was one of the most successful performances yet given by the Club. The orchestra and the Ladies' Auxiliary rendered efficient services, the chorus by the latter alone being one of the gems of the evening. Miss Laine, Mr. J. B. Currie and Dr. Slayter were the soloists, and their work was thoroughly appreciated by the audience. Mendelssohn's unfinished opera of "Loreley" was given by the full strength of the Club, with orchestra and Ladies' Auxiliary. Miss Laine in the solo parts acquitted herself splendidly. This opera was given at one of the concerts last year. Herr Klengenfeld gave a finished and artistic performance on his violin. Altogether the concert was a great success. Notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the weather, the Liberal meeting in the Drill Sh and other attractions, a large audience was present to be "lapped in s' airs." One thing about these Orpheus concerts is that the audience is always assured. If the owner of a ticket does not want to or cannot go, it does not take long to find some one who will be glad to use it. Orpheus concert tickets seldom go a-begging.

The amateur performance in aid of the Church Hospital, which was given in the Academy of Music on Monday night by well-known society ladies and gentlemen, was a great success. A large and brilliant audience was present. The performers gave a very pretty and graceful exhibition of their skill in the fan drill, and the minuet and farce were both worth seeing. A goodly sum of money must have been realized for the deserving institute for which the performance was given.

There is some ill-feeling about the presentation of an address and gold watch and chain to Capt. Condon of the Union Engine Company, referred to last week. Many of the firemen are totally opposed to Capt. Condon, and refuse to recognize him or the Union Engine Co. in any way until their grievances are settled. They have passed a resolution to this effect, and had it sent to Chief Pickering and published in the daily press.

## COMMERCIAL.

This being the holiday season trade, except in retail lines of fancy goods, is nearly at a standstill.

The weather continues to be unsatisfactory and deterrent to trade interests. It has fluctuated during the week under review back and forth from extreme cold to very mild, and what little moisture has fallen has been in the shape of rain instead of snow. The latter is greatly desired, indeed needed, throughout the country, and no general revival of business can be expected until it comes. The gangs of men who were sent into the lumber camps

over a month ago are literally eating up their employers' prospective profits, while vainly waiting for the snow that does not come. Farmers cannot move their produce for the same cause, and are, therefore, unable to meet the demands of their traders, and the latter have to ask the indulgence of the wholesalers and the banks. There is no lack of material wealth in this Province and throughout the country, but present circumstances prevent its immediate conversion into cash, causing the wheels of trade to become somewhat clogged and difficult to turn.

The following article, which we take from the *New York Commercial Bulletin*, will be read with no little interest:—

"Advices from Paris state that the amount borrowed by the Bank of England from the Bank of France was £3,000,000 and not £2,000,000 as first reported, and that the advance is for three months at 3 per cent. interest. The transaction is a significant one; not only on account of the largeness of the amount borrowed and the grave necessities of the London market therein implied, but also because of what is inferable there as to the present relative status of the Bank of England. The privileges, powers, obligations and restraints conferred or imposed on the bank by the Peel Act were designed to make it an omnipotent protector of credit, the chief custodian of gold, upon which the whole commerce and finance of Great Britain might safely lean and, at the same time, the dictator of terms to the financial centres of the world. Hitherto, this ponderous and costly contrivance may be claimed to have in a large measure accomplished its purpose. But what shall be said when the bank stoops from the lofty position of an exclusive lender to that of a needy borrower from a foreign rival? The King of Banks is dethroned; and among those it has ruled it now occupies the modest rank of *primum inter pares*. This is a plain intimation that England's antiquated system of finance, with one central bank on which all others are dependant, has had its day and can be no longer depended upon as the arbiter and the final stay of what is called 'the money market.' England's finances have become too broad and too complicated to be any longer controllable from a central institution and by one narrow coterie of managers. As in her politics, so in her finances, England must change from her policy of centralized power to that of distributed power and co-ordinate function and responsibility. Already there are several banks in London whose influence and operation vie closely with those of the Bank of England, and it is more than any one institution can either compass or safely undertake to be the bank of all banks and the custodian of a nation's cash. The point has been reached when the great joint stock banks and the private discount houses of London virtually run the National Bank. Its functions and its power are distinctly failing; and it seems necessary for the future safety of the commercial and financial interests of England that her banking interest should rest upon co-operative and protective arrangements as between the many banks rather than upon the inadequate special functions of a single institution."

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Dec. 19.	1890	1889	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States.....	370	311	330	335	264	10212	11353	10082	9494
Canada.....	35	10	38	40	31	1591	1578	1697	1272

**DRY GOODS.**—Although orders now coming in are for sorting-up and chiefly in heavy goods, a very fair volume of trade is in progress, and the prospects for a large business in spring goods are excellent. Woollens are in good demand at very firm prices. Colored cottons have recently advanced about 15 per cent. in first hands, but the wholesale houses quote former prices for goods in stock. There is a very good movement in furs, for which prices are quite firm, but our local dealers have not found it necessary to advance their figures in sympathy with the October sales in England, as it was anticipated that they would.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—As usual at this season, very little is doing here just now, only the actual consumption—and that a very small one—being supplied. Warrants in Glasgow continue to rule very firm, and holders show no indication of weakening. Makers claim throughout Great Britain and the United States that orders at top figures come in far faster than they can fill them, and it will tax their capacities to the fullest extent to meet the pressing demands that the spring is sure to bring. Copper, lead and tin are strong, but prices have not changed.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The flour market continues quiet, with a fairly steady jobbing trade in leading brands. New wheat, strong bakers', are easy in tone, but some business is doing in it. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat a turn dearer, and corn quiet. Mark Lane, English and American flour firm. French country markets very firm. The Chicago wheat market was stronger, and advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. to  $\frac{3}{4}$  c. Corn and oats have been steady. Cash wheat in Chicago is now 13c below New York, 5c below Toledo, and 3c below St. Louis. In New York wheat was stronger, and advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. to 1c. At St. Louis cash wheat was only steady, but later options advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. to  $\frac{3}{4}$  c. At Toledo wheat was quiet but firmer.

**PROVISIONS.**—There is a continued fair jobbing demand for pork at unchanged prices, but the movement in lard is small. There has been no change in provisions at Liverpool. The Chicago hog market continues very weak, a further decline of 15c being noted. Pork, however, continues firm but rather quiet. In New York provisions are dull and somewhat easier, though no changes in nominal quotations are made.

**BUTTER.**—The position of this article appears strong enough, and holders are acting on this belief, for no concession is heard of in connection with really fine stock. It is now generally conceded that the stock on hand of finest is considerably less than that of last year, while dealers claim to be in a better position to gauge the situation from the fact that, unlike last year, the great bulk of the supply is in first hands. They claim that if there is any creamery in the country it is limited to a few lots, and can be classed as inconsiderable as affecting the position. In fact some go so far as to state

that the demand on home account will be sufficient to account for the supply of the finest description of this stock. This may be somewhat of an exaggeration, but most people in the trade agree that it is in pretty small compass just now.

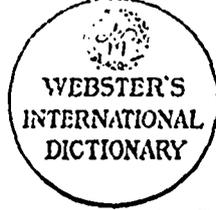
**CHEESE.**—Little that is now can be advanced regarding this market—that is, positively. Nothing of any importance has transpired here, and there is little to talk about except holders and what they are asking. If they are sincere their views are unaltered, and the majority appear decided to await the turn of the year, expecting a favorable state of affairs then. Whether their anticipations will be justified remains to be seen, but they certainly talk stiff enough now and claim that they are in a better position to carry stock than they were last year. On the other hand no general desire is shown for business by the trade in England, where the market has a decidedly easy tendency.

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**—There is only a fairly steady trade doing in these articles at firm figures. We hear of no large transactions in either, though the sugar refineries claim to have a full demand for all that they are putting out. At present advices from the various productive points all promise a large yield in the coming season, but it is as yet too early to judge with any certainty as to the final result. "The Best" firm has not moved any more of its large purchases of Barbados molasses made in Canada last August and September, and the question "what will they do with it" remains unsolved. Certainly the statement in their letter, which we republished, that they wanted it to supply the immediate demands of their own trade does not now appear to bear the earmarks of truth.

**TEA AND COFFEE** have been quiet, only a small jobbing trade having been accomplished to supply actual consumptive requirements. Medium and lower grades of black teas continue to be scarce and in demand on both sides of the water, and as no more is expected to arrive from primary sources of supply, prices must maintain an upward tendency.

**FISH.**—Arrival of all kinds of fish continues to be very small—less, in fact, than the market could absorb,—but there is no tendency to any advance in prices observable. The fresh fish market especially is very poorly supplied, owing to rough weather making it impossible for the along shore fishermen to put out. One or two cargoes of frozen herring from Newfoundland are reported to be on the way for this port, and the first that arrives will find a ready market for all that she brings. Foreign advices continue to be unfavorable to shippers, and very little is doing in that direction at present. After the turn of the year it is hoped that an improvement may set in. Our advices from Gloucester, Mass., bear date of the 22nd instant, and are as follows:—"New Georges codfish at \$5.87 to \$6 a qtl. for large, and small at \$5; bank \$5 for large and \$4.50 for small; shore \$5.50, and \$4.50 for large and small; Flemish cap \$5.50; dry bank \$5.75; medium \$5.50; French codfish \$6 per qtl.; Phillips Beach codfish \$7 per qtl.; cured cusk at \$4 per qtl.; hake \$2.25; haddock \$3; heavy-salted pollock \$2.25; English-cured do. \$2.75 per qtl.; Labrador herring \$6 bbl.; medium split \$5; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do. \$3.50; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$11; tongues \$10; alewives \$3.50; trout \$14; California salmon \$15; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16; cod oil 27 to 30 cts. per gal.; medicine oil 60 cts.; haddock oil 55 cts.; menhaden oil 23 cts.; livors 30 cts. per bucket."

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MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

**GROCERIES.**

<b>SUGARS.</b>	
Cut Loaf.....	8
Granulated.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Circle A.....	6 1/2
White Extra C.....	6
Standard.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Extra Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
<b>TEA.</b>	
Coucou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Coolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Barbados.....	35 to 36
Demerara.....	34 to 35
Diamond N.....	4
Porto Rico.....	35 to 36
Clenfuegos.....	33
Trinidad.....	33 to 34
Anigua.....	33 to 34
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
<b>BISCUITS.</b>	
Pilot Bread.....	3.15
Hoston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2
Soda.....	6 1/2
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

**BREADSTUFFS.**

In consequence of the closing of the season the markets have been active in almost every department of business, and the trade have had about all they could attend to. Prices are steady at the late decline, and just now look as though the prices would go much lower.

Oats and oatmeal are higher. Corn and cornmeal are steady. We have made some slight alterations in our quotations.

**HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.**

Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.00 to 5.00
" Gravensteins.....	3.50 to 5.00
Oranges, new Jamaica.....	7.00
Lemons, per case.....	8.00
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	5.00
Onions, American, per lb.....	3 1/2
" Canadian.....	2 1/4 to 2 1/2
Dates, boxes, new.....	6
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7 to 8
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb, new.....	12
" small boxes.....	11 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	none
Pineapples, per doz.....	2.50
Bananas, per bunch.....	2.50

C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.

**FLOUR.**

Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.10 to 6.25
High Grade Patents.....	5.10 to 5.30
Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.00 to 5.10
Straight Grade.....	4.20 to 5.00
Superior Extras.....	4.80 to 4.90
Good Seconds.....	4.25 to 4.45
Graham Flour.....	4.15 to 4.40
Oatmeal.....	5.20 to 5.25
" Rolled.....	5.30 to 5.40
Kith Dried Cornmeal.....	3.25 to 3.35
Roll'd Wheat.....	5.00
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	21.50 to 22.50
Shorts.....	23.00 to 25.00
Middlings.....	26.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn " including bags.....	34.00 to 35.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulce.....	31.00 to 32.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.60 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	45 to 54
P. E. I. Oats.....	53 to 54
Hay per ton.....	12.50 to 13.50

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

**FISH FROM VESSELS.**

<b>MACKEREL—</b>	
Extra.....	15.00 to 16.00
No. 1.....	14.00 to 14.50
" 2 large.....	13.00 to 13.75
" 2.....	12.00 to 12.75
" 3 large.....	12.00 to 12.75
" 3.....	12.00 to 12.50
Small.....	7.00 to 7.50
<b>HERRING.</b>	
No. 1 Shore July.....	4.50 to 4.75
No. 1, August, Round.....	2.75 to 3.00
" September.....	2.75 to 3.00
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	none
Bay of Islands, Split.....	2.25 to 2.50
" Round.....	none
ALEWIVES, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25
<b>CODFISH.</b>	
Hard Shore.....	4.00 to 4.25
Bank.....	4.00 to 4.25
Bay.....	4.00 to 4.25
SALMON, No. 1.....	13.00 to 15.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.75 to 3.00
HACK.....	2.00 to 2.25
PORK.....	2.00 to 2.50
COLLOCK.....	1.50
HACK SOUNDS, per lb.....	12 1/2
COD QTY A.....	25

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Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Am. Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.00 to 16.50
" American clear.....	18.00 to 19.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	16.00 to 16.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
" Prime Mess.....	12.00 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
" American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	none

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" " old.....	7 to 12
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Canadian Township, new.....	18 to 20
" Western.....	16 to 20
" " old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian new.....	10
" Antigonish.....	10 1/2

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## OLIVE.

(Concluded.)

"Arthur, dear old boy, we've always been chums, you and I. I wish you good luck with all my heart."

Arthur had no time to answer. The whistle sounded, and they were off.

"It's a poor thing if a man can't be true to his best friend," Mr. Waldron thought drearily, lying back in the corner of his carriage. "It will be the making of him, and I—well, there's not much use in being a man, if one can't get over a thing of that sort."

But a lonely country house is not the best place for getting rid of any malady, much less the heartache.

Lawrence Waldron had a passionate love for his inheritance, almost as much as if he had been really one of the old family.

He never remembered any other home. The last owner of the Court, a whimsical, kind-hearted man, had adopted him when he was quite a baby. His father had been an old college friend of Mr. Dimocke's, and his mother, it was conjectured, had been the old man's one love.

At all events, when the little boy was left an orphan at three years old, with the very smallest of fortunes, Mr. Dimocke had come forward and adopted him, and most people were of opinion that he could not have done better. And it had answered very well.

The two had been more to each other than most real fathers and sons, and Lawrence had mourned very deeply and truly for the old man.

Life altogether was but a dreary, disappointing sort of business, Lawrence thought the day after his return, wandering about the big, empty house.

What good had his beautiful inheritance done Mr. Dimocke? What good was it likely to do him.

He got through the daytime well enough. There were the stables, the gardens, different people to be interviewed.

It was in the evening, after his solitary dinner, that all sorts of miserable thoughts and fancies took possession of him.

It was a perfect evening, but that only seemed to make his loneliness worse. He roamed about the gardens, his old dog at his heels; then he tired of that, and got a book and tried to read, but blue eyes seemed to look at him from the page.

Then some whim seized him to explore the house. He had lived here all his life, but yet there were parts of it he scarcely knew.

He would go to the west wing. It had always been set apart for the ladies of the family. It was many a long year since there had been ladies here, and perhaps another generation would go by and these rooms would still be empty.

They were pretty rooms. The boudoir was in a sort of turret with windows on three sides. Immediately below it was a sweet little bit of garden, surrounded by trim-clipped hedges, and full of quaint, old-fashioned flowers. It had been laid out by Mr. Dimocke's mother, and was still called "the mistress's garden."

Mr. Waldron sat down and looked about him in the gathering twilight.

He never remembered taking much notice of this room before. It was a quaint little old-fashioned place, with much old china and faded embroidery.

Lawrence wondered what Arthur Faithful, would say to it. He pictured to himself Arthur hanging the walls with artistic stuffs, fitting the corners with screens and palms. Perhaps he would keep the high-backed chairs. There was one that reminded him of Olive as she had sat the other evening with the scarlet draperies behind her black head. Pshaw! why must everything remind him of her? Why must he think of her at all?

He got up impatiently and walked round the room, looking at the quaint little pictures. Portraits of bygone ladies of the family, shepherds and shepherdesses, cupids and roses.

Arthur would enjoy these at least if he were here. All at once Lawrence stopped, and the crimson color rushed over his face.

What was it? A little picture hanging in an out-of-the-way corner as if not much regarded. A picture of a girl in a yellow brocade gown, with dark curls dressed high, with blue eyes. The face of Olive Deering; the exact copy of the miniature she had shown him.

Lawrence stood staring at it, fascinated, bewildered.

This, then, was the likeness that had puzzled him.

He did not remember the picture, but in some odd corner of his brain it must have been laid by. He took it down from the wall.

The sweet eyes smiled at him as if their owner had not been dust half a century ago.

What was the meaning of it?

He turned it over. Written on the back was a name in faded ink. "Olive Dimocke."

"Who is she? What does it mean?" The next morning found Mr. Waldron back in town in his lawyer's office confronting him with these questions. "Look at that," and he threw the miniature on the table. "Olive Dimocke, who was she?"

Mr. Warren looked at the picture composedly.

"Well, if I don't mistake," he said slowly, "this lady must be Mr. Dimocke's sister. Yes, to be sure. I have heard my father speak of her. She married against her father's wish, and he cast her off.

"And what became of her?"

"She's dead, I should think. Remember, we are speaking of fifty years ago. Before Mr. Dimocke adopted you, I believed he advertised for her, or any children she might have left, made a great many enquiries, but nothing

came of it. Probably she died young. What has set you off about it now, Lawrence, at this day of the year?"

John Warren was a young man, not much older than his client, and they had been friends all their lives.

"Because I know a girl exactly like this here in London, and her name is Olive Deering."

"Phew!" Mr. Warren was genuinely startled now. "You are sure of that?"

"Certain; she is as like this as if it was painted for her, and she showed me a picture once, the fac-simile of this; her grandmother she said."

Mr. Warren got up and pulled out a dusty deed-box, and having rummaged in it for some time he brought out one particular letter. It was to his father from the old Olive's father, referring to her marriage.

"Yes, Deering is the name, sure enough; but, after all, even if this girl is really the granddaughter you have no reason to disturb yourself. She has absolutely no claim; her grandmother was disinherited. Mr. Dimocke willed everything to you unconditionally; she has no shadow of a legal claim."

"No legal claim, perhaps, but a very strong moral one, and, of course, she must have it."

Mr. Warren stared at him.

"Give her the place! My dear Lawrence, just consider."

"If I considered for ever it would be the same. It was a horribly unjust act of old Mr. Dimocke's. They are very poor, she and her mother."

"All the more reason why they would be quite unfit for the charge of such a property. A liberal allowance, of course, would be right; but the place—"

"Right is right," Lawrence persisted. "I can see no other course open to me. Don't imagine, Warren, it's a pure pleasure," he added grimly. "Few men enjoy being stripped of what they have always looked upon as their own; but nevertheless, if she's Olive Dimocke's daughter it ought to be hers."

Mr. Warren shrugged his shoulders, but said no more. He knew Lawrence Waldron of old.

"Well, at all events there is no use saying what we will or will not do until we examine into the thing."

"There is not the slightest doubt about it. They have lived abroad until the last year. Mrs. Deering was in India, first with her father, then with her husband, and since his death they have been in France. That accounts for their not seeing the advertisements, though I doubt if they would have answered them even if they had seen them."

"And so, Arthur, you can marry for love and get an heiress as well."

Lawrence Waldron and Arthur were sitting at dinner in the former's club. He had telegraphed to Arthur to meet him there, and had unfolded to him the whole strange story. "There is nothing now to stand in your way," he finished up, "for, of course, the Court is hers."

Arthur pushed back his chair and stared at his friend.

"What on earth are you talking of, man?"

"Why, you always said you could not marry without money, and, of course, Miss Deering had none."

"And what put it into your head that I wanted to marry Miss Deering?" demanded Arthur.

"Don't you?"

"Not I, and a good thing too, for she would not look at me. I admire her, of course—everyone must do that; but as to falling in love with her, I could not do it."

Lawrence Waldron had grown a little white under all his sun-brown.

"You are sure of that?" and there was a queer sound in his voice.

"Certain. I may as well tell you, old fellow. I don't know what I might have done in the way of losing my heart, for she's very sweet, if I had had any to lose; but I have been fool enough to throw it all away on a girl who does not care a rap whether I'm alive or dead."

"Meaning Miss Churchill?"

"Yes."

"Well, Arthur, you know my opinion—that she does care."

"Not she. Honestly, I don't believe it is in her to care for anyone. I wish to goodness I could forget her; but I can't, worse luck! And so you thought it was Miss Deering, and I—I've been thinking that you—"

"Yes, I know. We've not hit it off so well lately, old man, but it seems we were both wrong."

"And that was why you rushed out of town."

Many things were clear now to Arthur.

"Yes, I could not stand it any longer. You must admit, Arthur, that you and she have been a great deal together lately."

"Yes," Arthur blushed a little. "It was the picture, you see, and she is very charming, and—well, I believe I was fool enough to see if Constance cared, but that is all. I might as well say you have been to Chelsea a good deal. By Jove! it's queer how things turn up; but what on earth is this you are talking about giving her the place?"

"Why, of course, it ought to be her's."

"Oh, bosh! However, I'd offer it to her by all means, old fellow, if you like; only I'd burden it with an encumbrance—namely yourself."

Next morning a gentleman might have been seen hanging about a certain street not far from the square. There was a house in this street where Olive Deering gave lessons, and from out of which she might be expected to come at about this time.

But she was late to-day. Lawrence Waldron had almost given her up when at last she came, a pretty figure in her blue cotton frock and sailor-hat trimmed with blue ribbons, the exact color of her eyes, Lawrence thought.

She did not see him at first. He had time to notice that she was looking pale and tired. She was working too hard; but she should never work any more now.

And then he crossed the street, and she saw him, and now she was no longer pale, but rosy red as he held her hand.

"I thought you were gone away," she said.

"But I have come back. Will you come into the square? I have something to tell you."

The square is very quiet at that hour of the morning. The children have gone home to dinner, their elders have not yet come out to play tennis, and sitting there under the great plane trees, somehow Lawrence Waldron managed to tell Olive the whole wonderful story.

Beginning with how he loved her, how he had loved her all along; how he had gone away because he thought Arthur cared for her.

"And you? Oh, Olive, my darling! what answer have you for me?"

He held out his hand, and Olive put hers into it, and that and the look in her blue eyes was answer enough for Lawrence Waldron.

For a few minutes, sitting there hand-in-hand, talking of this wonderful love of theirs, Lawrence forgot everything else. When he remembered and told the rest of his story, it was some time before Olive could grasp it, though, after all, it was simple enough.

She had known, of course, that her grandmother was Olive Dimocke; she was called after her. They had a bundle of letters of hers; one from her father, old Geoffroy Dimocke, telling her she had chosen her lot, and she was no longer a daughter of his, dated from the Court.

"You never said where you lived, or spoke of the Dimockes, or anything, and we—of course we have always been abroad. Oh, what will mother say?"

"And now it is all yours, my darling, and you are a wealthy little lady."

"All mine! But how could that be? How could I take it from you?"

"Well, then, you will have to take me with it. Yours and mine."

And so they went home and told Mrs. Deering, and looked over the letters, and considered the proofs which were all so plain.

And Mr. Warren came and was disgusted with the straightforwardness of everything.

"But, Lawrence, I hope you are not going to do anything madly quixotic."

And then Lawrence said something that made Mr. Warren clap his hands with delight and chuckle to himself for the rest of the day.

"Miss Deering and I have come to a compromise," was what he said.

"She is going to have the Court, but she is taking me with it."

They were married in October. Constance Churchill was bridesmaid; Arthur Faithful best man. These two had not met since Olive's engagement.

After the bride and bridegroom were gone, they stood together a few minutes in Arthur's studio. The guests had strayed up here to see Mr. Faithful's pictures and pretty things, and now they were gone down again, and Arthur and Constance were alone. Miss Churchill was looking splendidly handsome in a soft, yellowish gown and wide plumed hat. There was more color than usual in her cheeks, and her grave eyes were very soft and tender as she stood looking at Olive's portrait.

"She is very lovely," she said.

"Yes," Arthur answered absently.

"You—you cared for her," she said, turning round on him.

"Never; if you mean that I loved her. Constance, there is no use telling you what you know so well already. There is not much use thrusting yourself upon a woman who shows so plainly what a contempt she has for you; but if you care anything at all about my future, I should like you to know that I really am going to work. You have roused me to some purpose. I am going away for a year or two."

"Why are you going away?"

Constance did not look at him as she spoke.

"Why, to see if I can forget; because I am not a stick, or a stone, to stay here, and be treated as you treat me. I do not complain. What right have I to complain of anything you do. I know it is almost an impertinence for me to love you; but a man can't help those things, and I think, Constance, if you had cared a little, you might have done anything you liked with me."

Constance looked at him. Who could have called her proud and cold now, with her flushed cheeks and dewy eyes?

"Will you let me try now, Arthur?" she says. "Is it too late?"

Over the mantelpiece in Mrs. Waldron's boudoir hangs Arthur Faithful's portrait of that lady, which he has given her as a wedding present. Husband and wife often stand in front of it, and talk over old times; and Lawrence tells his wife how he lost his heart to her blue eyes and winsome ways the first day he saw her at Mrs. Mansell's; and she tells him the old story he knows so well, how she had so longed to go to that party, and had no stock to go in—no money to buy one; and how she had made up a bundle of things and taken them down to old Marks.

"My poor little wife!"

"And only think, Lawrence, we might never have seen each other—you and I—if it had not been for my going to that party, and for dear grandmother's old yellow brocade."

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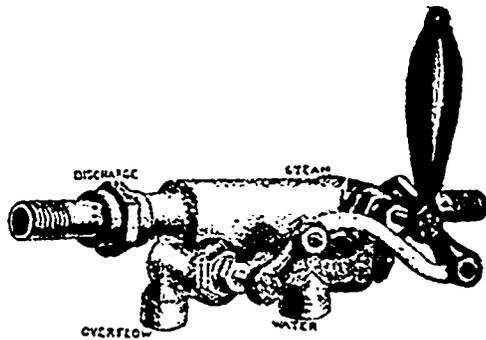
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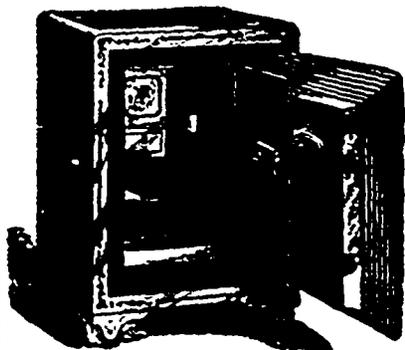
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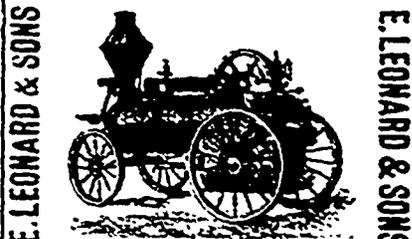
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## MINING.

Items From Our Travelling Correspondent.

**HARRIGAN COVE.**—Gold was first discovered at Harrigan Cove some twenty or more years ago, and since that time several different parties have carried on operations in the district. The property which has been the most extensively worked is that held by Mr. Kent Archibald, who is also a large owner in the famous Dufferin Mine at Salmon River. Soon after the great find at Salmon River the Harrigan mines were abandoned, and for the last seven years no work of consequence has been done at that place. The only property worked at present is that owned by McMann Bros. & Co. Leads were first discovered on this property about three years ago, but no work other than prospecting was carried on until two years ago, when a 10 stamp mill was erected, and two shafts were sunk. Soon after that the property was bonded to Mr. G. F. Monckton, who, after working 4 months and not making a sale as expected, stopped work. The mines then laid idle for a time, but at the expiration of the bond, the present Company again began work, and sink a shaft about 50 feet deep, besides driving about 50 feet of tunnelling to connect with another shaft on the South lead. The principal leads yet discovered are the North, South and Middle. On the North lead there is a shaft about 70 feet, besides 100 feet of tunnelling, with some 30 feet of stops. On the Middle lead is a shaft about 35 feet deep, together with about 50 ft. of tunnelling. The men are now engaged in driving a cross-cut from the South to the North lead across a belt of about 25 feet containing 18 leads, varying from 3 inches to 2 feet in width. The distance between the extreme North and South leads on this property is about 200 feet. The leads of the district are scattered over a range fully half a mile in width. Assays of the ore taken from some of these leads give as high as 4 ozs. of gold per ton. The greater part of the ore so far taken out by McMann Bros. & Co. is of rather a low grade, but there has been found very rich drift,—good for at least 20 ozs. of gold to the ton,—and it is hoped and expected that the lead to which this drift belongs will be found in the cross-cut which is now being driven. The ore of this property is fine looking stuff, carrying lots of metal, with gold frequently visible. The claims of the Company consist of about 48 areas, 3 deep, situated from 100 to 200 yds. from the Post Road, and within one half mile of the shipping port. The belt is of slate and whin formation, and carries a great many leads all dipping south. The Company owning this property is a local one and is not able to work upon a grand scale, but is working along easily—with about 7 hands employed—and striving to develop the mine, and find out what it is really worth. Mr. McMann and his foreman, Mr. McIntosh, declare their confidence in the district, and are determined to risk time and money in proving it. The surface plant besides shaft houses and smithy, consists of a fine 10 stamp mill fitted up with all the best improved machinery, and is specially remarkable for neatness and convenience. The power is supplied by a 30 horse power engine, which besides running the mill also furnishes power for hoisting, with plenty more in reserve for pumping, when the mine has become sufficiently developed to require steam pumps. The most distant shaft is only 100 ft. away from the mill, and has a car track running to it, so that there is but little trouble in getting the ore from the mine to the crusher.

**ISAAC'S HARBOR.**—In the *Herald* of December 15th last Mr. John McMillan had an able statement of the case of the McMillan Gold Mining Company, which is just now engaged in an interesting contest with the Pargrave Mining Company, the latter claiming the right to enter upon the lands at Hurricane Point and Island, owned and now occupied by the McMillan Company. As the case is still pending in the courts we make no comments, but from the fury of the legal gale now raging for the possession of the property it would seem that the island is well named.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* has furnished that journal with a description of Ralph's method of discovering gold leads at Wine Harbor by means of magnets or *dogs* as he calls them. The correspondent was at first sceptical, but after witnessing the tests made by Ralph and experimenting with the instrument himself evidently became almost a convert.

**ANTIMONY.**—We have an inquiry from Quebec as to the name and address of the party or parties working the antimony mine in New Brunswick, and should be obliged if some one would furnish us the required information.

If in search of an antimony mine we would advise our correspondent to communicate with Mr. John Sim of Rawdon, Hants Co., Nova Scotia.

Some of our prominent miners seem to be turning their attention to a South American country of reported fabulous richness in gold and diamonds.

**LAKE CATCHA.**—The Oxford Gold Mining Co. have about completed the repairs and additions to their plant, and expect to "start up" again before the New Year. The Manager, Mr. Reid, hopes to revolutionize mining in Lake Catcha by the use of improved machinery, and doubtless will be rewarded by a greatly increased yield of gold, although the mine has always been a heavy producer.

Mr. John Anderson has opened a fine lead on his areas close to the Oxford boundary.

The *Chronicle* editorially holds out the hope that the Local Government will appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the workings of the coal trade, more especially with the object of definitely ascertaining the effect of reciprocity in coal with the United States.

**ALLOYS OF NICKEL.**—Hitherto in the manufacture of the binary alloys of nickel and iron, known as ferro nickel and steel-nickel, either metallic or pure nickel, or the crude nickel or nickel mattes, derived from the smelting of oxidized nickel ores carried on only up to the point where the elimination of the iron would begin, are employed. The first of these is, however, expensive, and, on the other hand, crude nickel contains a considerable amount of foreign matter, which is not desirable.

An invention by H. Marboau, of Paris, consists in the manufacture and employment for the production of ferro-nickel or steel-nickel of a carburated alloy containing nickel, iron and manganese obtained by the reduction of oxidized nickel ores with iron ores and manganese ores, preferably in a blast furnace. This alloy, which might be called nickelo-spiegel, is cheaper than pure nickel, and is purer than crude nickel. The proportion of the three ores will vary according to the percentage of the three metals required in the carburated alloy. The following may be given as an example: Nickel ores (10 per cent. nickel,) two tons; iron ores (50 per cent. iron,) 12 cwt.; manganesiferous iron ores (10 per cent. manganese and 40 per cent. iron,) one ton. In the employment of this nickelo-spiegel for the production of ferro-nickel or steel-nickel the nickelo-spiegel can be treated in a converter so as to obtain steel nickel or ferro-nickel containing the required percentage of nickel. The presence of excess of manganese in the nickelo spiegel permits of obtaining the heat necessary for the good working of the operation in the absence of silicium.

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

District.	Mill.	Qtz. crushed.	Oz. Gold
Goldenville.....	Goldenville .....	15	2
do .....	Miners.....	17	2
Oldham .....	Oldham G. M. Co.....	150	39½
Waverley.....	Lake View .....	1076	140
†Cariboo .....	D. Touquoy .....	396	58½
" .....	Moose River G. M. Co. . .	108	20½
Uniacke.....	Phoenix.....	214½	35½
do .....	Withrow .....	8½	8½
East Rawdon .....	Rawdon.....	250	86
15 Mile Stream.....	Egerton G. M. Co.....	387	416
Renfrew.....	Free Claim.....	2	1½
*Central Rawdon.....	Central Rawdon .....	125	91
Malaga.....	Malaga.....	50	173
Do.....	Parker Douglas .....	506	103½
Gold or Scraggy Lake.....	Mortared Gold .....	—	5½
† Surface soil and dump...301	* Quartz, tons.....	35	
Quartz .....	Surface, " .....	100	

The Annual Report for 1889 of the Division of Mineral Statistics and Mines of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, compiled by Elfric Drew Ingall in charge, and H. P. Brumell, Assistant of the Division, has lately come to hand. The great value of the work is admitted by all, and the present report bears evidence on every page of the painstaking care of its compilers. The tables of statistics are in many instances illustrated by diagrams which show at a glance the yearly production, and in the completeness of the details there is a decided improvement over previous issues.

Mr. Peter Imrie is writing a series of letters to the *Herald* on the Sudbury Nickel district, in which he strongly favors the imposition of an export duty. He may be right, but we should not be surprised, now that nickel has become such a prominent metal, to hear of its being discovered in other localities; and if such should prove to be the case, an export duty on the Canadian metal might result in the closing up of the mines now being worked at Sudbury. In the matter of an export duty on nickel we would do well to "look before we leap."

**MOUNT UNIACKE.**—Four or five different forfeiture cases of valuable gold areas in the Mount Uniacke District, which were to have come up before the Commissioner of Mines on Tuesday, fell through for want of proof of service of process.

**NEARLY SIX OUNCES OF GOLD TO THE TON.**—On Saturday last we were present at a trial test of quartz which was made in the new Wiswell Mill, on the Royal Gold Mine, Whiteburn.

The ore was some that was taken from a lead on property now owned by Messrs. Cyrus A. Perkins, C. D. Pickles and N. F. Douglas at Whiteburn, formerly known as the Corrigan, Doranoy and Barkhouse property. The quartz, (seven hundred and sixty pounds) was carefully weighed in our presence, then put through the rock-breaker, and conveyed down stairs to the crusher in pails and every precaution made and carried out to have a fair test. When the mill had sufficiently crushed the ore, and the amalgamator had finished panning out the pulp, the result, to which we are prepared to attest, was two ounces of gold! And this without taking off any amalgam from the plates.

This proves that there are rich leads in Whiteburn yet to be developed, and that the Wiswell mill can be relied upon for extracting gold from quartz, if that much coveted article is present in the ore.

We may add that the Manager, Mr. James E. Gammon, took every precaution to have the battery free from grease or other substance by first running through a quantity of wood shaves, and personally fed the quartz under the rollers. Mr. Gammon, we need hardly add, has great faith in the Wiswell crusher, and well he may.—*Gold Hunter.*

# Burrell-Johnson Iron Co. Ltd.

YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA.

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INMAN AND INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (Limited.)

PERKIN WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents

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The Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal Co., 74 Cortlandt St., New York.  
DEAR SIRS.—This certifies that we have had your Metal in use for about three years in various service, some of which is the hardest that I have ever seen Anti-Friction Metal put to, and I am free to say that it has given entire satisfaction. It is the best Metal for its purpose that I now have knowledge of.  
Yours very truly,

JAS. S. BORAN, Sup't Engineer.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

Hamburg, Oct. 28th, 1890.

The Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal Co.,  
In reply to your enquiry regarding my experience gained by using your Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal, readily I state to you that I have used it for longer than a year in many of the Steamers belonging to this Company with the most satisfactory results. It has never cut, has never become worn or melted, and has invariably put a splendid surface on the journals. The lasting quality of the Metal is very great; the saving of oil very considerable. The Magnolia Metal is particularly useful in re-lining worn out brasses. I consider it to be the best of all Anti-Friction Metals in the market; and shall continue to use it in our steamers. I can confidently recommend it to all Steamship Companies.  
Yours respectfully,

H. PANN, Inspector of Engines.

This Metal has been in use for a long time and thousands of Testimonials have been given. We can print only a few of those received this year.

The MAGNOLIA METAL will wear longer and give better satisfaction than any Metal yet produced.

We are prepared to supply this Metal in any quantities from one pound upwards.



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The circular around each box explains the symptoms. Also how to cure a great variety of diseases. This information alone is worth ten times the cost. A handsome illustrated pamphlet sent free contains valuable information. Send for it. Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co., 23 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass. "Best Liver Pill Known."

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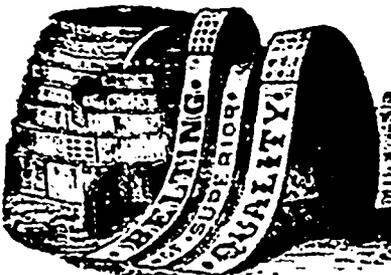
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## THE BOTANICAL MYTHOLOGY OF THE HINDOOS.

At a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay Dr. Dymoke read a very interesting paper entitled, "The Flowers of the Hindoo Poets," in the course of which he referred to the mythical conceptions which have gathered round trees and plants in the minds of the Hindoos. The ancient Eastern poets saw in the tree a similitude with the heavens and with the human form; in the "Gilagovinda" a comparison is drawn between the clouds and the thick, dark foliage of the Tamala. These fancies gave rise to the numerous poetical myths concerning the tree of life, of knowledge, of the Amrita or Ambrosia, as well as those concerning cosmogonic and anthropogonic trees. The Soma or Amrita is represented as the king of plants, the eternal essence which constantly sustains and renews the life of plants and animals; it is the symbolical drinking of this eternal essence as a holy ceremony to which constant allusion is made in the Vedas:—

"We've quaffed the Soma bright,  
And are immortal grown.  
We've entered immortal light,  
And all the gods have known."

— Rigveda, viii.

The Amrita appears in various forms in stories and legends. A famous poet says that the drop (Svedavindu) which fell into the shell became a pearl; in the mouth of the black snake it became poison, and in the flower of the plantain nectar. Several plants bear this name, and are supposed to be endowed with an extra particle of the eternal essence; among others, the Neem, on which account the Hindoos, on their New Year's Day, eat the leaves of this tree, upon the supposition that the Amrita contained in them will insure longevity. In Hindoo flower lore the large black bee (Boramara) plays an important part; he is the inconsistent lover, who delights in gathering sweets from every flower. The queen of Indian flowers is the lotus. The Hindoo compares the newly created world to a lotus flower floating upon the waters, and it thus becomes symbolical of spontaneous generation.

The golden lotus of Brahminic and Buddhist mythology is the sun, which floats in the waters which are above the firmament, like an earthly lotus in the deep blue stream below. From it distils the Amrita, the first manifestation of Vishnu Brahma and Buddha (the supreme intelligence) were born of this heavenly lotus. Lakshmi, the Indian Venus, is represented sitting on this flower. The Hindoos see in the form of the lotus the mysterious symbol Svastika. The allusions to this flower by Indian poets are innumerable. No praise is too extravagant for it; it is the chaste flower, and its various synonyms are bestowed as names upon women. The red lotus is said by the poets to be doted with the blood of Siva that flowed from the wound made by the arrow of Kam, the Indian Cupid. The face of a beautiful woman is compared by the poets to a lotus blossom, the eyes to lotus buds, and the arms to lotus filaments. The bee is represented as enamored of the lotus. Although a humble little flower, the Tulsi is almost as great a favorite as the lotus; it is addressed to the goddess Sri or Venus. The heart of Vishnu is said to tremble with rage if a branch of his beloved is injured. The plant must be gathered only for medicinal or religious purposes, such as the worship of Vishnu or Krishna, or the wife of Siva. It is a kind of amrita, symbolical of the eternal essence; it protects the worshippers and gives children to women. The plant is often worshipped as a domestic deity, and its branches are placed on the breasts of the dead. The Champa is chiefly celebrated for its overpoweringly sweet odor and golden color; so strong is its perfume that the poets affirm that bees will not extract honey from it; but they console it for this neglect by dedicating it to Krishna, who loves garlands of yellow flowers as becoming to his dark complexion.

One of the greatest favorites of the poets is the Asoka; its flowers, which are yellow when they first open, gradually change to red. In March and April it is in its glory, and at night perfumes the air with its delicate odor. The tree is the kul or anthropogonic tree of the Vaisya caste, who call it Asupala.

The Kadamba (Anthocephalus cadamba) is sacred to Kali or Parvati, the consort of Siva; it has many synonyms, such as "Protecting Children," "Dear to Agriculturists," etc. It blossoms at the end of the hot season, and its high-scented flowers form a globular orange-colored head, from which the white-clubbed stigmas project. The flowers are fabled to impregnate with their honey the water which collects in holes in the trunk of the tree.

In Delhi the goldsmiths are fond of imitating the flowers. The well-known prickly gold beads so often seen in Delhi jewellery are made from kadamba flowers. In this part of India the Marathas will not gather the flowers for profane purposes, as it is their anthropogonic tree. The Kadamba Rajas claim their descent from it, as recorded in the following legend:— "After the destruction of the demon Tripura, a drop of perspiration fell from the head of Isvara into a hollow of a kadamba tree, and assumed the form of a man with three eyes and four arms. He became the founder of Vanavasi or Tayantipur." There are other versions of the story, but all agree in enunciating the origin of the family with this tree, a branch of which is necessary to request the Kai at a Marathi marriage ceremony.

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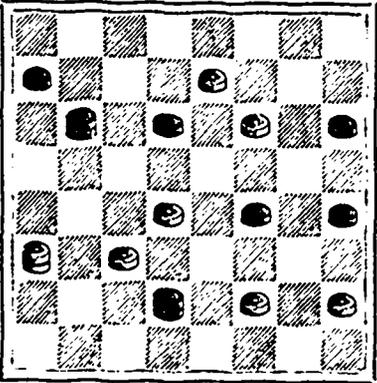
**SOLUTION.**

**PROBLEM 197.**—The position was; Black men 4, 5, 7, 9, 14, 15, 18; white men 16, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 31; black to move and win.  
15—19 25—18 16—7 21—22  
24 15 7 11 3 26 15 32  
18—22 b. wins.

**PROBLEM 195.**—J. T. B's solution to this problem is the only one as yet received. We hold it over for another week.

**PROBLEM 199.**

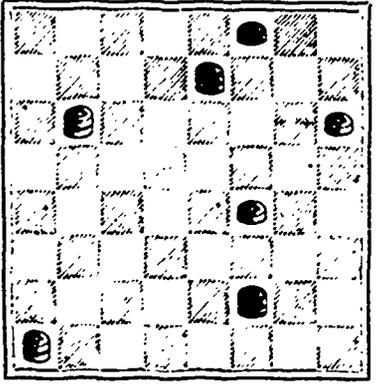
By W. C. Iavoridge, London, in *West Lothian Courier*.  
Black men 5, 10, 19, 20, kg. 9, 12, 23.



White men 7, 11, 18, 22, 27, 28, king 21.  
White to play and win.

**PROBLEM No. 200.**

By Mr. A. A. Manahan, Dumbarton, in the *West Lothian Courier*.  
Black man 3 kings 7, 27.



White men 12, 19, kings 9, 29.  
Black to move and win.

These are holiday problems. The first is neat but not difficult. A fair player should solve it in twenty minutes. The second is for boy checkerists, and the player who cannot solve it in five minutes without moving a piece may safely conclude that he has not as yet learned the A, B, C, of the game.

**GAME 84—"Cross."**

Played between Messrs. O'Hearn (black) and Forsyth (white)  
11—15 15—18 16—19 26—23  
23 18 19 15 2 6 17 14  
8—11 10—19 30—25 23—16  
27 23 24 15 6 9 14 9  
4—8 18—22 25—21 11—15  
23 19 15 10 9 14 9 6  
9—14 12—16 8—11 16—11  
18 9 21 17 27 24 6 2  
5—14 16—19 19—23 15—18  
22 17 17 13 24 19 29 25  
15—18 11—16 23—26 18—23  
26—22 9 6 14 18 25 21  
11 15 2—9 26—30 23—26  
17—13 13 6 18 25 21 17  
7 11 23—26 21—17 26—30  
22—17 30 23 25 22 17 13  
18 23 19—26 17—26 30—26  
13—9 6 2 31 22 13 9  
6—22 26—30 30—26 26—22

25 9 32 27 22 17 9 5  
Black wins 22—18  
a Up to this point the game is the same as that recently given, which was played between Messrs Forbes and Forsyth "J. T. B." Halifax, having suggested that this move should win for white, Mr. Forsyth tried against Mr. O'Hearn with the result as seen below,  
b Hero Bowen's "Bristol" gives 29 25 or 20 27 drawing in both cases.  
c Mark the position of the men. It is a peculiar situation and is seldom reached in actual play.  
d Hero black might have lost very easily by 30—25, 10, 7, 3—10, 31, 26, white wins.

**TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT!**  
As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that  
**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures  
**CONSUMPTION,**  
SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. AS PLEASANT AS MILK.  
Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salmon Wrapper; at all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

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

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COR. GEORGE & BRANVILLE STS.  
Is again dressed in Holiday attire, and looks very pretty indeed. The Goods are all of the prettiest and best that could be selected from the English and German manufacturers. The  
**LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS**  
are very fine this year, especially the former. The assortment of  
**Photo Frames**  
is also very pretty and should suit the most fastidious. The Prices are right, and made with a view to the scarcity of cash this season. All the standard holiday articles like Diaries, Annuals, Xmas No. 5 Illustrated Papers, &c. It will pay you to visit the store before you buy elsewhere.

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of the LATEST DESIGNS, may be seen at our office. We will supply and print for you.  
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THE FAST STEEL STEAMSHIP  
**"Halifax,"**  
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WEDNESDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.  
Returning will leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every SATURDAY at noon.  
The steamer "Halifax" is the Finest and Fastest steamer between Boston and the Provinces and is  
**ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.**  
Passengers arriving on Tuesday Evening can go on board the steamer without extra charge. Through Tickets to New York and all Points in the United States. Tickets for sale and Baggage checked through from All Points on the Intercolonial Railway. For further particulars apply to  
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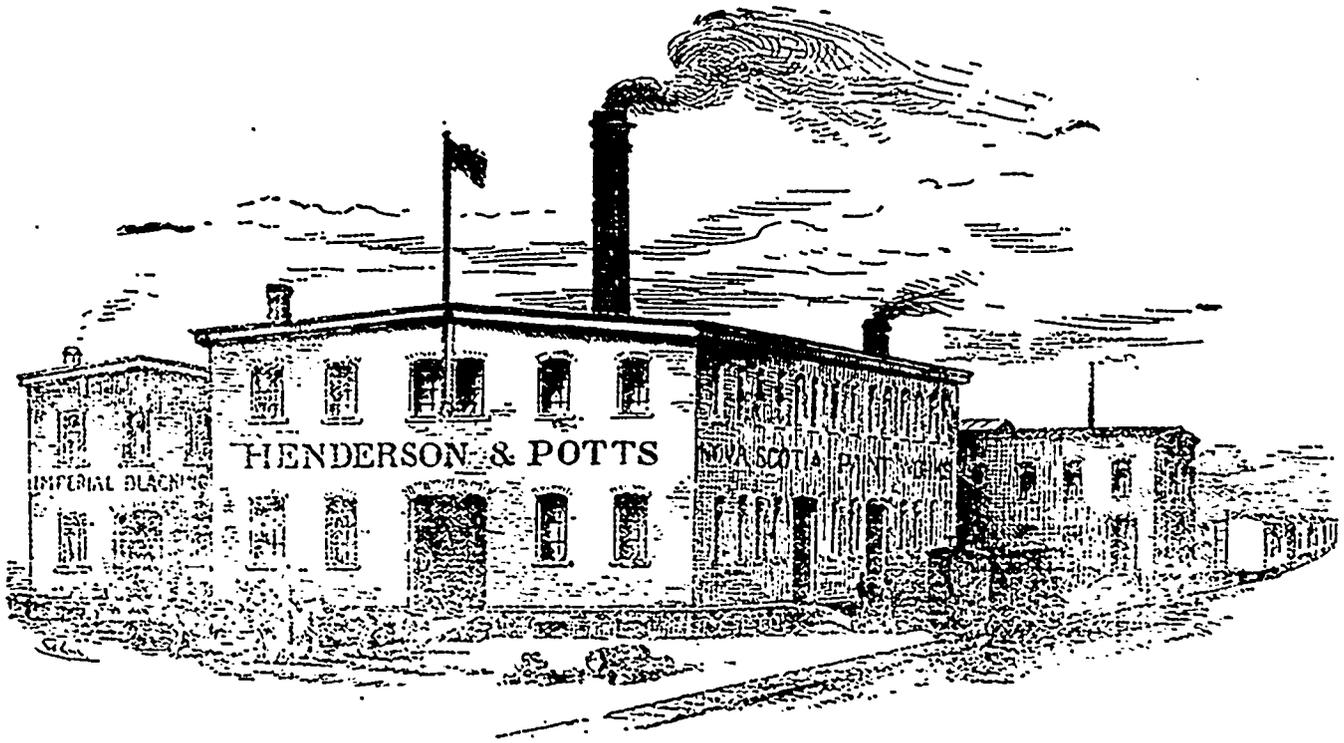
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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
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IF YOU ARE IN NEED  
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I can fit any EYE for any trouble the nearsighted or far sighted; the over taxed or weak eye.  
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Are glasses good? They are good  
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Is sight helped? That it is.  
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(Graduate of New York Optical College.)  
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CLASS D.  
The 42nd Monthly Drawing will take place On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21st, 1891.  
At 2 o'clock, p.m.  
**PRIZES VALUE, \$55,000.**  
Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00  
LIST OF PRIZES.  
1 Real Estate worth.....\$5,000 5,000  
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1 Real Estate worth..... 1,000 1,000  
4 Real Estates worth..... 500 2,000  
10 Real Estates worth..... 300 3,000  
30 Furniture Sets worth..... 200 6,000  
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200 Gold Watches worth..... 50 10,000  
APPROXIMATE LOTS.  
100 Silver Watches worth..... 25 2,500  
100 do do do..... 15 1,500  
100 do do do..... 10 1,000  
1000 do do do..... 10 10,000  
1000 Toilet Sets..... 5 5,000  
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**TICKETS, \$1. 11 TICKETS FOR \$10.**  
It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 per cent.  
Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.  
DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.  
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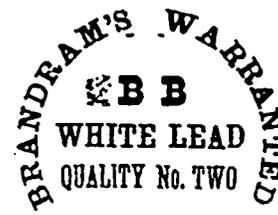
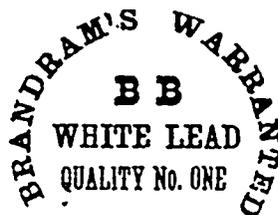
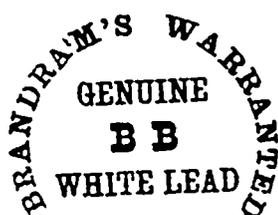
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