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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 14, 1888.

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## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

A great part of Buenos Ayres suffers from periodical drought. Canals are projected for irrigation, of which Europe will no doubt be asked to help the construction.

Australia has come to the front in letters and art, in the persons of a poet of admitted pretension, and a young actress, Miss Essie Jennings, concerning whom anticipation runs so high as to suggest comparison with Miss Mary Anderson.

Spanish finances, like those of France, are not in a healthy condition. Imports and exports are declining. Expenditure exceeds revenue by £3,000,000 stg. annually, and the Finance Minister can think of nothing but new loans to pay old debts.

While the German Kaiser desires to burke the memory of his noble father, and is, if reports may be at all trusted, antagonistic to his excellent mother, the Czar has spent £60,000 during the last five years in the erection of a beautiful church at Jerusalem as a memorial of his mother.

The *Montreal Witness* points out the probability that, if Stanley had been killed, some of the hundreds of his followers—carriers, etc.—would have scattered in various directions and have made for the coast. Some of them would, had disaster occurred last year, have also reached the mission posts of the interior, and given intelligence more or less authentic. The tidings of Major Bartelotte's death were brought both quickly and accurately. This view of the possibilities—not to say probabilities—of the case is decidedly reassuring.

Nothing could possibly be more ridiculous than the bombastic language of Mr. Cleveland's message, on the Sackville incident. The solemn importance attached to a venial indiscretion would be still more absurd were it not for the necessity Mr. Cleveland is under of showing cause for his discourtesy and precipitancy. Granting that Lord Sackville's unfortunate facility gave reason for his withdrawal, the terms in which the fiasco is described are those of a magniloquent hyperbole ludicrously out of keeping with the facts, and when Mr. Cleveland takes credit for "affording full opportunity for H. M. Government to act in relief of the situation," he glides from bombast into something very like untruth.

It is a pleasure to note the success that has attended the efforts of Nova Scotians both at home and abroad. Mr. James Ratchford DeWolf, who recently died in Liverpool, G. B., was a native of this province, who, through his untiring energy and foresight, rose to be one of the leading ship owners in the world's maritime metropolises. At the time of his death Mr. DeWolf's fortune could not have been less than one million dollars, and this amount was solely the result of his own labors.

The colony of Queensland, its Government and Legislature, evidently have an acute fit of bumptiousness upon them. The Legislature has passed a Chinese Restriction Bill, to which they have added a clause enacting the penalty of imprisonment for life against Chinamen illegally entering the colony. As they must be perfectly aware that such a clause could not possibly receive the Royal sanction, we are led to suppose that the Queenslanders are doing a little of the "who'll tread on the tail of me coat?" business.

So far as we can gauge public opinion, we find that William Preeper is regarded as an immoral man, and hence, while no one thinks the circumstantial evidence upon which he is to be hanged is at all conclusive, the public will not protest, on account of his supposed immorality. In view of the verdict in the trial of Mrs. Doyle, we cannot understand how Preeper can be guilty of murder, and, as the evidence of his immorality is weak and inconclusive, right thinking people should not be apathetic when a timely petition may save the life of an innocent man.

The long stagnant colony of Western Australia has, under the influence of the gold discoveries within its ample boundaries sprung into new life. Mining companies are now being floated in all directions, railway extension is being pushed, and a stock exchange has been opened in Perth. The population of this enormous colony, which at present nominally comprises more than a third of Australia, was given for the 1st December, 1886, as 39,584. Recent events have no doubt increased it immensely, and if the gold discoveries turn out to be at all comparable with those of Victoria in 1851, West Australia may progress by leaps and bounds as Victoria did.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at the Dolphin Society Colston banquet at Bristol, challenged Mr. Gladstone to give a definition of the scheme of Home Rule he intended to propose in place of the one he had abandoned, and ridiculed the idea that the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster could be maintained while at the same time a separate legislature was established in Ireland. Herein we think Sir Michael Hicks Beach, in common we suppose with his fellow Conservatives, to be radically wrong. It certainly is a lamentable peculiarity of the English Conservative mind not to see far enough, and not to see its opportunities.

Dr. H. H. Read in a letter to the *Chronicle* on "the Future of Canada" (a subject which is fast becoming a gratuitous nuisance,) says: "It is known that Queensland was prepared to sever the tie of Imperial connection had the British Government not given way." This is the cool sort of assumption of a fact, which would be convenient if it were a fact, which Annexationists and Commercial Unionists are adepts at, and which so easily impose on the ignorant. Nothing of the kind is known, and Queensland, a young colony of say 35,000 population, is in no position to sever ties unless she were backed up by all the other Australian colonies, and it is quite unlikely that they would precipitate a quarrel on such grounds.

The question whether manual training shall be introduced into the curriculum of our Public Schools is evidently looming up. The question of expense may operate against it for a time, our school taxation being heavy as it is, and any proposition to increase our burdens in that direction will demand serious consideration. We have little doubt, however, that the principle will sooner or later be adopted. A distinction must be made between manual and industrial training. The former merely implies a training of the hand in the fundamental operations underlying all handicraft, the latter, preparation for some special trade or manual calling. Girard College, Philadelphia, one of the largest orphan asylums in the world, contains some 1200 boys. The foundation provides for apprenticeship, but the decay of that institution has prevented carrying out the will of Mr. Girard. Boys have therefore been kept till 15 or 16, when three-fourths of them became clerks, book keepers, &c. Three years ago manual training was introduced to a limited extent, and now half the boys go into shops at once. "In other words," says the *Andover Review*, "all those boys who have a taste for handicraft are now enabled to follow it, and many an inventor and mechanic will be given to the world, who, under the old system, would have been a poor counter-jumper or a wretched copyist."

The hippopotamus is as surely on the road to extirpation as the buffalo. They are already scarce in the waters that once teemed with them, as they are shot in mere wanton sport, their valuable hides being rarely removed.

Let our boys have a manual training while at school, and we need have no fear of their continuing to despise labour with the hands. A good manual training fits them, if occasion requires, to gain a knowledge of a trade in a comparatively short time, and become skilled mechanics. After all, the great majority of our boys must work with their hands, and youth is the time when they should be trained.

The slovenly habit of writing the day of the week without the word "on" before it, is amusingly illustrated by a paragraph in a contemporary which runs. "Mr. Harrison" (the President-elect,) "and his wife, Wednesday," etc. We respectfully venture a doubt as to whether Mrs. Harrison rejoices in such an unusual Christian name. We know of "Thursday October Christian," of Pitcairn's Island, but we are not cognizant of any lady who has been christened "Wednesday."

Christopher Columbus no doubt discovered America, and is entitled to credit for the pluck and perseverance he displayed, but we by no means believe that he was the first European navigator who crossed the Atlantic, as there is now abundant proof of the Norsemen having visited the shores of America. This fact has recently been accentuated by the discovery of some important papers in the Norwegian archives which throw a flood of new light on this interesting subject.

A correspondent writes to inquire whether we can recommend a safe and paying investment in any joint stock company, and requests that we should answer the same in THE CRITIC. We do not purpose using our columns to boom any investment or any particular company, but if our correspondent, or any other subscriber, wishes our opinion on any stock, or desires to be informed as to safe investments, they can obtain the fullest information by writing us a private letter upon the matter.

Lord Randolph Churchill has again been favoring the public with one of his customary feats of ground and lofty political tumbling, in his sudden and unexpected challenge of the Egyptian policy of the Government. He moved to adjourn the debate, in order to censure the Suakim expedition, when the Government benches were scant, and nearly entailed upon them a serious defeat. His action will certainly not add to his reputation, except for the unreliableness of which he has given such ample evidence.

Canada, the United States and Australia have each built up a Chinese wall, and John Chinaman cannot enter these countries upon the same terms as European settlers. This at first blush appears ungenerous treatment upon the part of enlightened people, but, as the absorption of the Chinese element has been shown to be impracticable, and as their continued increase as a separate and distinct race within the boundaries of the countries named would menace the very existence of civilization, it is evident that the policy of exclusion is not only expedient but advisable.

One man has a memory for dates, another for names, another for events, and so on, but we should like to meet the individual whose memory approaches perfection. There have been many systems of memory advertised, and we now have one of the latest being tested in a practical way, and intend giving our readers the benefit of our experience, be it favorable or otherwise. Anyone can readily understand that a perfect system of memory would be a blessing to brain workers, but so far all systems that have come under our notice have been but weak crutches.

A remarkable new departure in education has been made by no less an authority than the Head Master of Harrow. In future a knowledge of Greek will not be required from students, unless they like it, and unless they intend to proceed to one of the Universities. Any time saved by non-Greek pupils will be devoted to modern languages. The Rev. Mr. Welldone thinks that boys who only want to know enough Greek "to stumble through a passage in the Iliad with the help of a lexicon and a crib, had better leave it alone altogether." This is a strong testimony to the educational tendency of the time.

Notwithstanding the opinion (quoted in last week's CRITIC,) of the Machiavellian designs and purposes of Prince Bismarck and his hatred of England, we believe there is a strong undercurrent of sympathy between the great Teutonic peoples—for, though England is less Teutonic than Germany, we must still class her under that heading. In evidence of friendliness may be noted the accord between the two nations in East African affairs, and the fact that all Germany's recent measures of colonial aggrandisement have failed to induce any diplomatic disagreement. Besides, there are signs that Prince Bismarck's great career is drawing to a close.

The Toronto *Globe* is highly delighted at the Queensland incident. Her "refusal," it says, "to accept Governor Blake amounted almost to a declaration of independence. Obviously there must be a very general desire in Queensland to throw off the embarrassments of the present form of connection with the mother country." The question is no doubt important, but it will not be found to lead to premature declarations of independence as the *Globe* would evidently like to see it. There is, however, some point in the observation that "Independence of the Crown is one thing, and independence of Downing Street quite another."

When we said last week that the words of Mr. Power on the question of "The Future of Canada," were the only common sense we had heard on the subject, we inadvertently did injustice to Mr. Russell, many of whose remarks were entitled to the like appreciation.

Any respectable hog would bristle up with indignation if he could but see the taking-looking pails which are now put up and labelled as pure hog's lard. Lard, indeed! Why most of the stuff was produced on the plantations in the Southern States, and is nothing but cotton seed oil. No wonder that the doughnut of to-day is not up to those which were fried in genuine lard.

It is all very well to smile at superstitious folk, but after all is said and done, how many of us are free from a tinge of superstition. One man will not walk under a ladder which is leaning against a building, another does not like entering a house by one door and leaving it by another, while a third person deems it an unlucky sign to sing before breakfast. These ideas of luck and ill-luck are but remnants of the folk-lore of our far removed ancestors, and serve to give us a faint notion of the veil of superstition which many centuries since overspread human thought. We should like to tabulate and publish some of the folk-lore of our own Province; will our readers help by sending in a description of any which have come under their own observation.

We are in receipt of *Belcher's Almanac* for 1889, a most useful publication, though, as we said last year, it is capable of much improvement in style. There are also some errors which might have been corrected. For instance, Lord Randolph Churchill is not now Chancellor of the Exchequer, nor Lord Iddesleigh (being dead,) Foreign Secretary, nor Mr Stanhope Colonial Secretary, nor Lord Salisbury First Lord of the Treasury. The Majors of the 76th are misplaced in seniority, and there are some slight errors in the Navy, which, however, are not of much consequence, as the commissions of most of the ships best known to us will expire within next year. The *Almanac* is, however, so useful a publication that it is worth while to bestow some pains on correctness.

We are convinced that there is nothing more prejudicial to the constitution of the young than the too early use of tobacco in any shape, and our opinion is borne out by *Science*, which says:—"In an experimental observation of 38 boys of all classes of society, and of average health, who had been using tobacco for periods ranging from two months to two years, 27 showed severe injury to the constitution, and insufficient growth; 32 showed the existence of irregularity of the heart's action, disordered stomachs, cough, and a craving for alcohol; 13 had intermittency of the pulse, and 1 had consumption. After they had abandoned the use of tobacco, within six months' time one half were free from all their former symptoms, and the remainder had recovered by the end of the year."

It is a curious circumstance that at the present time the widow of the vanquished Emperor Napoleon, and the widow of the victorious Frederick, who was the chief figure—after Moltke—in the war of 1870, should at this moment be residing in England, and under circumstances which will be almost sure to bring them into friendly contact as the guests of the Queen. The incident affords a new and striking illustration of the freedom that exists in England, and the advantages it confers on others besides its own citizens. Such a scene as the gathering of this trinity of Royal and Imperial widows in the Palace of the British Sovereign is probably unprecedented in history, with the interesting reminiscences connected with the life of each, which in themselves would form a story that would be more absorbing than a tale of the most skilled romancist.

"If," says the Toronto *Globe*, "the Electors of Great Britain will be sensible enough to recognize that we are not their subjects . . . (and) consent to have the Crown advised in Colonial affairs directly by Colonial representatives, the Crown may remain forever what it should be, the symbol of connection, and an exceedingly valuable institution to all its supporters and subjects." There is suggestiveness in the latter portion of this quotation, but it need not have been based on false premises. The Electors of Great Britain may be pretty safely said to entertain no such idea as that we are their subjects, and the prompt withdrawal of Sir Henry Blake, in deference to the expressed opinion of Queensland, shows how little the Colonial Office desires to dominate. By the way, it is a little curious that the newest Colonies seem to be generally the most bumptious!

The *Kentish Mercury* (Eng.) has a long, and three or four short editorials on the late Col. Duncan, (whose widow is a Halifax lady,) as well as a biographical notice three columns in length. The utmost sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Duncan, and the highest tributes paid to the deceased, whose Christian character, and courtesy to political opponents are strongly dwelt upon. A splendid soldier, as well as an able politician, writer, and scientific officer, his premature demise seems to have awakened unusual feeling. The military funeral must have been a pageant rarely witnessed. The firing party alone consisted of 300 men of the 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade. The bands were those of the Royal Artillery and Rifle Brigade, and the remains were followed by the Cadets of the Oxford Military College, strong detachments of Horse, Field, and Garrison Artillery, the Regimental District Staff, and a host of officers of all ranks and civilian friends. One of the pall bearers was Colonel S. P. Lynes, R. H. A., who, as a young officer, was well known here 30 years ago, and who was "best man" to a well known gentleman of Halifax at his marriage.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

DRIFTING.

Lazily, slowly drifting  
Down with the quiet stream,  
It seemed to me in my gladness  
That it all must be a dream.

For Mabel, my Darling Mabel,  
Was trying to steer the canoe,  
And as I lay there watching,  
I fell in love with the crew.

I thought how pleasant it would be  
To—Thunder! Where are we now?  
The canoe had gone down to the bottom.  
With a hole a foot long in the bow.

—Yale Record.

A correspondent asks.—“Which is correct, ‘Lo, the Conquering Hero Comes,’ or ‘See the Conquering Hero comes?’” It depends upon the location. If the correspondent should be out west and see an Indian making for him with a scalping-knife, the former would be the correct way of using the quotation.

“Whistling jugs” have recently been found in the ancient burial places of Peru. Many of the whistles in the mouths of these jugs produce sounds representing the notes of birds and animals. It is possible that the saying “Wet his whistle” may have originated with the use of these quaint Peruvian vessels.

Mrs. Sam Slick is of the opinion that anyone who has visited her house never saw dust, and she says “when I see the papers full of the saw-dust question, I feel sad like as to the education of our gals.” Mrs Slick thinks that the gal who saw dust and did not wipe it away shouldn't be courted by any man of sense.

Mrs. Slick recently visited Mr. B. W. Chipman's farm at Milford, and after having been shown the herd of Jerseys, and having tasted the quality of the butter and cream, she was shown a fine Jersey calf, and told by Mr Chipman that it was worth \$100. “Well! well!” said Mrs Slick, “that's the worst of this National Policy. Even an innocent calf can scarce open its eyes and gaze around upon this wicked world before up goes its price like a rocket. Well, a \$20 fillet of veal may be well enough for some of these new titled folk, but the Slick family eschews veal from this day out.”

A little Digby girl now at school in Halifax was corrected by her teacher for saying “I have wrote home,” and told that she should say “I have written home.” A few days since the same little girl was being taught to recite a piece of poetry and was encouraged by the teacher to learn it by rote. The child hesitated, but, having imbibed the idea that correctness was an essential feature in her training, she asked the teacher whethershe did not mean that she wanted her to learn the piece by ritten. It is not surprising that children sometimes make such mistakes, the wonder is that they make so few.

COMPRESSION VS. CREMATION.—Dr Cooper, of Pittsburg, has invented a process which he expects will supersede embalming and cremation, being much less expensive than either. He subjects a dead body to hydraulic pressure, and condenses it into a small, solid block, like veined marble. The body of a full-grown man can, he claims, be reduced to a cube of twelve inches. Dr. Cooper exhibits a small cross, apparently of marble. “That,” says he, “is the body of a child converted into a handsome ornament.” The material is tasteless, odorless, and seemingly imperishable. Cremation costs £10. Compression will cost only a fifth of that sum. Rather a disagreeable kind of ornament all the same!

“Hark you,” said Mrs. Slick, “I'd just like to be a pollertician these times. I'd stump this country, that's a fact, and I'd raise a howl agin these fellers that's a sgortatin' of us about the future of Canada. Future, is it? I wish they'd let the future look arter itself, and let decent folk tend to matters that's to hand. Why nobody gets fussy over posterity as isn't born, because posterity's able to make its own bed, so I reckon the country will go j'ggin' on for the next generation or two, and if the folks then alivin' want to annex the States, or England, or go off on its own hook, I don't think we'll have much to say on the matter, but just now we don't want to be allers a singin' out for some change, when we're a doin' well enough as we are.”

Mrs. Slick's daughter Bess, is a rather wayward girl and, having several admirers, she found it difficult to decide as to which of the young men she should encourage. Having asked her mother's advice Mrs. Slick said to her “my dear Bess, I just feel for you in this trial. When I was a gal I had four fellers to the one time, and my father told me I'd have to saw off with three of them or he'd see about it. Well, I was abothered about it. Says I, Joe has no money and can't make any, I don't want to have to keep a man, so I just rubbed Joe off the list. Then there's Jack: he's a flirt and I couldn't trust him, so I sponged Jack out. Then there's Jim: he was too fond of nipping, and was at it all day, so he soon wiped himself out. Now that only left Jerry, and as he had money, could make money, didn't know the smell of whiskey, and was always true to me, I made up my mind and acted according. Now, Bess, the men has the proposin' but the women has the choosin'. so you just settle your mind on the feller that has the best prospects, and let the others go. Senterment is all well enough at times, but senterment won't butter your bread nor put shoes and stockin's on the youngsters.”

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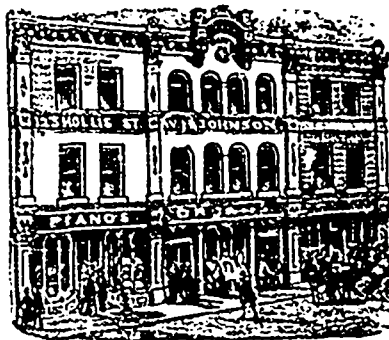
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Pianos,

Pianos.



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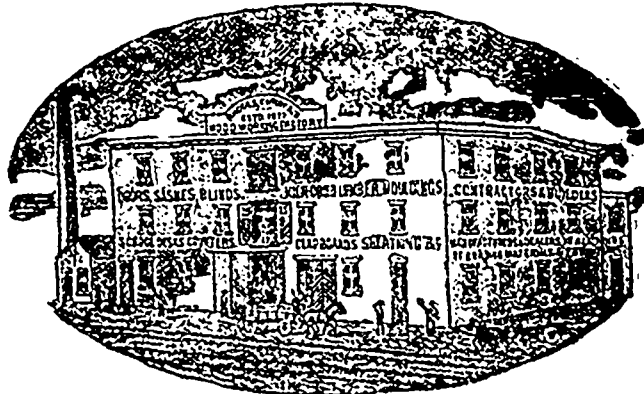
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 15. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with seventy-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

There are over 7000 pupils in the Halifax schools.

Boring for natural gas will be commenced in Ottawa immediately.

Vancouver, B. C., has just opened a public park having an area of 1100 acres.

Sir Donald Smith has imported a piano which when landed in Montreal, cost him \$27,000.

Jean Joseph Benjamin Constant, the French painter, is now on his first visit to this country.

An "Oriental and Canadian exhibition," to be held in Montreal in 1889, is seriously talked of.

A seizure has been made at Chatham, N. B., of a lot of smelts caught during the close season.

Quebec lumbermen are forwarding deals over the I. C. R. to Halifax for shipment to Europe.

The writ for Cumberland has been issued,—nomination the 19th and polling the 26th instant.

It is said that Hanlan will not return to Canada, but that he will go into business in Australia.

Rev. G. Maynard, at present residing at Herring Cove, has been elected Rector of Hampton, N. B.

A lubricating-oil factory is to be started at Stellarton. Only about \$1000 of stock remain to be taken up.

The recent high tides caused great damage to the dykes in various parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Messrs. Price, Rodier and Drummond have been gazetted to the Senate to fill vacancies for the Province of Quebec.

The Welland Canal is closed for the season. 3,610,621 bushels of grain have passed through it since its opening in the spring.

There is a rumor that a number of counterfeit \$5 bills of the Bank of British North America issue of 1877 are again in circulation.

Hon. Mr. Bowell will be acting Secretary of State during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, who expects to return in about ten weeks.

The Montreal *Witness* has been enlarged from eight to twelve pages. The change became necessary on account of the press of advertisements.

The annexationists of Windsor, Ont., held a caucus recently and resolved to organize a society favoring the union of the United States and Canada.

Moncton is a go ahead town. The *Transcript* publishes a list of new buildings erected during the year. The list covers over 75 buildings at a cost of \$87,000.

The Dominion Government has been urged to co operate with the provincial authorities in relieving the distress among fishermen on some parts of the Nova Scotian coast.

The judicial committee of the Privy Council has decided against the Dominion Government as to the ownership of land, timber and minerals in the formerly disputed territory now belonging to Ontario.

Wheat is falling throughout Manitoba, and grain which was selling for \$1.10 per bushel in Toronto last week is now worth only 40 cents in Winnipeg.

Voting upon a petition for the repeal of the Scott act in the County of Richmond, Quebec, took place on Nov. 29th. The act was sustained by about 500 majority.

The C. P. R. has concluded arrangements for taking over the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway. Parliament will be asked to authorize the step.

The Yarmouth steamship company has decided to purchase a fast side-wheel steamer to run to St. John, Yarmouth and Halifax in connection with the company's line to Boston.

The sale of Dominion lands in the North-West for the year ending October 31st last, has been greatly in excess of last year; the last three months showing an increase of \$12,000.

The railway committee of the Privy Council will meet on the 18th inst., when the case of crossing the Canada Southern Railway by the Lake Erie, Essex and Detroit railroad will be taken up.

Counor and Donald, of Moncton, have been awarded the contract for the post office and customs house building at Sydney, Cape Breton. This firm was engaged during the last season on a contract for the renewal of the Richmond wharf.

Notice of motion is given in the North-west Assembly that the Dominion Government will be asked to provide for a vote of the people on the liquor question, and that the Territories be placed on the same footing as the provinces of Canada in the matter.

A meeting of the Moncton Town Council has taken action in urging the Government to compel the C. P. R. to fulfil their contract in regard to the extension of the Short Line through the Province, from Harvey, through Fredericton, to Moncton or Salisbury.

Winnipeg and Brandon will shortly have the Edison incandescent light.

Another fatality has been added to the list caused by the way in which the railway traverses the streets of Windsor. The railway authorities are exonerated from blame, but it is high time some efficient measures were taken to put a stop to the slaughter.

The annual meeting of the Halifax Ratepayers' Association was held on Wednesday. This body, whose proceedings are marked with moderation and good sense, is of great importance to the City, and recommendations will have greater force the more it is attended and supported by the public.

The absorbing topic of conversation from Cornwallis to Grand Pre is dykes. As many as a hundred men, each with a lantern, worked the greater part of the night of the 14th on the Habitant dyke at Canning, with such success that the tide was kept out the following day and the land escaped much damage.

Some of the City Police were reported for drunkenness and sloakness on duty by Sergeant Nickerson. Aldorman Hechler elicited the fact that this sergeant was the only one of six who found his men drunk. This may arise from vigilance on his part, and condonation on that of the others, or it may be quite otherwise.

Cullen's Pond, a favorite skating resort a little west of Wolfville, was nearly the scene of a drowning accident last Saturday, the ice not being safe all over. It resulted however in nothing worse than a ducking for one young man and a few small boys. This ought to be a warning, but warnings are generally wasted on the enthusiastic skater.

The Dominion Government has received an offer from a telegraph and maintenance company of London, England, to lay a cable from Sable Island to Halifax for \$100,000, payable in ten yearly instalments of \$10,000. This is the lowest offer received, and it is understood a sum will be placed in the estimates this season to meet the cost of laying the Island cable.

*Grip's* Comic Almanac for 1889 is unusually good. The "Tug of war," the centre cartoon, with "Time" introducing the young New Year as Umpire, is especially clever. The pictorial sketch of Sir John is much more funny than the "specifications and explanations" of it. There are one or two somewhat venerable jokes, but the Almanac is, on the whole, very good.

Our subscribers will receive with this issue of THE CRITIC a beautifully illustrated Supplement, filled with bright and chatty reading matter, well adapted to the festive season which is now approaching. This Christmas Supplement is sent free of extra charge to all our subscribers, bearing with it hearty good wishes to the many friends of THE CRITIC, whether at home or abroad.

Many contagious diseases are spread through the public schools, and people having cases at home send their children to school without a thought of the dangers to others. Measles have become an epidemic in Dartmouth from this cause, and hereafter any person sending a child to school from a house where there is a case of any contagious disease, will incur a fine of twenty-five dollars.

A letter from A. M. Stenhouse, who resigned his seat in the British Columbia Legislature to join the Mormon colony in the North-West, intimates that Mormons do not propose to give up practising polygamy. Mr. Stenhouse argues that Mormons settled in the North West are no more obliged to be satisfied with one wife than are the Mohammedans of India who are under British rule.

The scene in the station house at the Dartmouth ferry on Tuesday evening last during the storm is almost indescribable. One dripping individual after another came in, some hatless, and all looking distracted from their battle with the wind and rain. Umbrellas were turned inside out and generally demolished, the unfortunate owners regretting the fact that they had put them up. It was very rough on the harbor, but the *Mic Mac* carried her passengers safely across to Dartmouth.

The *Christmas Number* of the *Toronto Globe* reflects credit on the enterprise and taste of the managers. It contains 40 pages replete with seasonable matter. The two pages of colored illustrations are irresistibly funny and very well executed. The plate from a drawing by L. R. O'Brien, P. R. C. A., of a scene in Sydney Park, Vancouver, B. C., is really fine, and one of Lake Rousseau, Muskoka, would be, if it were not entirely in blue tints, which are unnatural and not satisfactory to the eye. The number however is a fine one.

Messrs Lovell & Co., of Montreal have published a map of the Dominion which is in some respects the best we have seen. That is to say, its size, 24 x 36 in, while avoiding the cumbersome of a very large map, gives the country on a sufficiently large scale (100 miles to the inch) to be useful. Very minute details of small places would of course crowd a map on this scale, but all places of any note are given, and rivers and railways well marked. It is well and distinctly colored, without the heavy lines which disfigure American maps, and finely glazed and mounted. A small Mercator's chart of the world is in the upper right corner. The map is published in connection with Lovell's Gazetteer and History of the Dominion.

The Christmas number of the *Montreal Star* is a triumph of art and taste. We have no hesitation in saying that we have seen nothing like it in its line. The cover alone is a gem of purity in coloring and design—two birds on a spray of larch, whose plumage, and the tints of the tamarac, relieve the pale blue of the border and back ground in thoroughly artistic taste. There is a study of peonies, the depth and richness of whose coloring is perfect, and an exquisite group of dog roses and forget-me-nots contrasting with dark green and bronzed leaves. There is also a photographic engraving of a little girl with a kitten, in which it is impossible to find a flaw. These are on

stiff paper suitable for framing, which they well deserve. The illustrations throughout the number are not, in their way, at all inferior to the more prominent detached gems, and the paper and type of the whole issue are superb. A new song, perfectly got up, adds to the richness of the number. Altogether the Christmas Star is calculated to add to the pride and satisfaction of Canadians with their country. It is to be had at T. C. Allen & Co's. and no one ought to miss securing it. Price 40 cents, any one picture alone being worth double that amount.

The Christmas Number of the *Illustrated News* (price 50 cents, T. C. Allen & Co.) only just falls short of the *Montreal Star*, and by so little that one has some slight hesitation in saying so. Its paper and type are admirable, and its general illustrations powerful, well drawn, and well engraved. The colored engravings, three in number, which accompany it, are, "A Daughter of Eve" (large size) a little girl with a wealth of tawny mane, and the suggestive apple in her lap. This is exquisitely delicate, and the child's brooding brown eyes, fraught with the unknown troubles of the future, are a study in themselves. "Charming Kato" has a sweet and thoughtful face, and the coloring is in the daintiest taste—faint pink, one touch of pale green, another of the color of some light wood which one could scarcely call brown, or even fawn, and a little dull white, are all that are required to produce an effect so delicate that everyone who sees it would desire to have it framed. "A Hunting we will Go," is a thoroughly well-drawn, well-colored, and well-expressed picture of a father (who is evidently a soldier coming down stairs with his little girl on his shoulder, flourishing Papa's hunting whip; red coat, top boots, breeches, stair-carpet and rods—all the accessories are perfect. Either of these charming pictures are worth double the 50 cents, which is the price of the number.

A suit for libel is to be brought against a Brooklyn newspaper by a prominent politician because the paper referred to him as "a wind jimmer."

St. John, Gaudaur's backer, and William O'Connor are in correspondence, and a race no doubt will be arranged to take place at San Francisco in March.

A number of influential Philadelphia women are contemplating the establishment of a ribbon society for temperance in dress, just as there is a blue-ribbon society for temperance in drink.

Two thousand four hundred and thirty-six men deserted from the United States army the past year. General Schofield suggests that the reward for the arrest of a deserter be increased to \$100.

The *New York Sun* says Mrs. James G. Blaine Jr., has decided to go on the stage as a means of making her livelihood. Mrs. Blaine studied under Modjeska, and was contemplating becoming an actress before her marriage.

It has been calculated in the United States, and is not disputed, that the Presidential Election cost directly and indirectly not less than \$500,000,000, that is, at the rate of \$125,000,000 a year for the presidential period.

Six hundred thousand turkeys, two and a half million pounds of chickens, ducks and geese, and one hundred thousand quarts of cranberries was the *New York Herald's* estimate of what would be required for New York and Brooklyn on Thanksgiving Day.

A despatch from Waldoboro, Me., of the 1st inst., says the schooner *Gov Ames*, of Somerset, Mass., the largest and only five masted center-board schooner ever built, which has been in process of construction for the past four months by Levitt Storer, of that place, has been successfully launched.

New York news-mongers are inventing yarns of the discomfort of Mr. Phelps in England since the Sickville affair. They are entirely untrue. Mr. Phelps' personal relations socially, and with the British Government, are as cordial as they have ever been, and Lady Salisbury is leading a movement to present to Mrs. Phelps a souvenir of her sojourn in England.

The New York law, passed at the extra session of the legislature, forbidding the employment of the inmates of the state prisons on any work which competes with outside labor, seems to be paying havoc with the prison system of that state. There are some 4000 prisoners in these institutions who are kept in idleness, and, as might be expected, they are discontented and begging for work to enable them to occupy their time.

The Tariff bill proposed by the Senate Sub-committee on Finance as a substitute for the Mills bill, cuts down the revenues by about seventy millions. It takes \$28,000,000 of sugar and \$20,000,000 from tobacco. The internal revenue tax on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes is removed; alcohol used in the arts is made free, all material used to manufacture twine and bagging is free, wool is not touched and lumber and salt are also left as they are.

Lord Lansdowne has arrived in Calcutta.

A good deal of fighting is going on at Zauzibar between Germans and natives.

The arch-duke Leopold of Austria, a cousin of the Emperor, has been stricken with insanity.

The French Government has decided to introduce, if necessary, a bill to ensure the completion of the Panama canal.

General Boulanger elects to sit for the department of the Nord. In his circular he describes the Chamber as an assemblage of incapables.

It is said that the Boulangists are receiving funds from Russian sources, and that strenuous endeavors are being made to force a Franco-Russian alliance.

At a meeting at Amsterdam to consider the erection of a statue to the Pope, 500 Socialists created a riot. The Police fired, and several rioters were wounded.

The Indian Press is excited about the use of the term "Black man," alleged to have been applied by Lord Salisbury to an Indian candidate for the Imperial Parliament.

It is reported that the Pope has administered a stern rebuke to the Irish Leaguers, charging them with "prelating the gospel of Dillon and O'Brien to the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

Two men have been arrested at Naples for throwing a dynamite bomb at the German Consulate in that city. The bomb did not explode. The men are members of a republican society.

Spain is going against the triple alliance, and desires to form a Latin League, to consist of France, Spain, Italy and Belgium, and to oust Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier. The scheme is visionary, but is being carefully watched.

Mr. Libouchere has discovered that 90 per cent of the shareholders of the Inman Steamship Company are Americans. He calls attention to the company having placed several of their vessels on the list available for service in case of war.

It is to be feared that another cause of difference between England and Russia will be found in the dissatisfaction of Russia at the proponderance of British interest in the South of Persia, towards which Russia hopes to push for an outlet to the sea.

Capt. Driant, who recently married Mlle. Boulanger, has published a book describing the coming war of the revanche, the defeat of Germany, and the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, illustrated with pictures of Frenchmen bayonetting Germans. The captain has been placed in arrest for a month.

A singular thing has come to pass. Mr. Bradlaugh has developed what are represented as concessions to conservatism, notably an attack on Labor Representatives because they refused to support an Employers Liability Bill. Probably Mr. Bradlaugh has outlived the cruelty of his earlier red-hot opinions.

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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

MORNING.

Behold! the eastern clouds are telling  
What they oft before have told:  
Sombre shades, with glory swelling,  
Flash from gray to ruby gold.

A thousand voices sweet uprising  
Gladsome greetings to the day,  
As the sun, his forehead blazing,  
Wakes the birds, and paints the gray.

See the warm clear rays of sunshine  
Touch the soft cold veil of mist,  
Lakelet-like the fog was lying  
Ere the sun its surface kissed.

Where has that smooth ocean vanished  
That just filled the valley wide?  
Into cloudlets it is banished  
Floating up the mountain side.

All the leaves with moisture glisten  
In the glory of the sun,  
While in stiffest bush they listen  
Till they feel the day begun.

List, and hear the gentle rustle  
As the trees from sleep awake;  
Every leaf is in a bustle:  
Tiny mist drops off they shake.

Brilliant drops like diamond powder,  
Catch reflections of each ray:  
Dancing leaflets, murmuring louder,  
Shake the moisture far away.

What are words to show the splendor  
Of the waking of the light?  
Words all fall in power and grandeur  
To portray the death of night.

Black and awful for a season  
Night's oppression holds the world,  
All the mighty strength of reason  
Backward into dreams is hurled.

Till the day's approaching brilliance  
Wrestles with the gloom of night,  
While the dark, with stubborn dalliance,  
Slowly yielding dies in light.

—B. MCGRAW, JR.

## A WARNING NOTE.

America, next to Italy, is now acknowledged to possess the most favorable atmosphere for the production of good voices, and American singers are beginning to take precedence of all others in the great musical centres of the world. As yet, most of the successful songsters receive their training in Europe; but it will not be long before every facility for the acquirement of the art of singing will be attainable at home. Even now there are scores of well-established conservatories within our borders, and hundreds of vocal teachers are scattered over the length and breadth of our great country. Most of these teachers either have been educated abroad, or have studied with the pupils of celebrated foreign masters, so that the merits and faults of European vocal culture may be considered as fairly represented in the systems pursued in schools and private lessons in America. It is not too much to say that these systems are for the most part false and hurtful. Jenny Lind was accustomed to declare, "there are no singers nowadays," and this sweeping criticism was not inspired by professional jealousy; it was the condensed expression of her sorrowful conviction that the art of singing has become almost a lost art. Adelina Patti and a few other examples of the old school of training still remain, and there is now and then a teacher, not necessarily well appreciated or widely known, who is faithful to the traditions of the old Italian method, which was, and is, and ever must be, the only good method for the cultivation of the voice; but the vast majority of the persons who dare attempt the development of the very delicate vocal organ are incompetent for the task, and the result of their instruction is not merely negative failure, but positive disaster. Almost every teacher of singing professes to use the Italian method, though some are honest enough to admit that the old system is in their case qualified by or supplemented with the supposed improvements of the Franco-German school; the truth being that very few teachers understand the main principles of the old Italian method, and break its most important rules at every step of their progress. The trouble is that the earliest masters of the perfected art did not write down and publish their manner of teaching, which was, therefore, only handed down by tradition, and exemplified in the glorious career of exceptionally gifted pupils. With the progress of time, the successors of these great teachers have become fewer and fewer, while the majority of the famous singers of each generation have yielded to surrounding influences, and departed, more or less, from the good old way. The Wagner school of music has proved itself the arch enemy of the human voice, and of all rational modes for its development. The unnatural demands made upon the vocal organs through Wagner's total ignorance of the art of singing, and the abnormal development of the orchestra through the impatient yearnings of his unquiet soul, have banished for the time all chance of melody in music, and as Wagner's utterances are the outcome of an age of noise and hurry, of ruined faiths and tragedies of passion, his genius must have its day, and work its full measure of harm upon the voices chosen for the inhuman act of personating his superhuman creations. But the time will come when the present mad havoc with the lungs and throats of singers shall cease. Just as men begin to see that war must be abolished, because the weapons of war have reached to so high a power of destructiveness, so the thunders of drum and trumpet in the modern orchestra must subside, if that sweetest music,

the tones of the human voice, is to be preserved to the race. The reaction must come. When the orchestration is made so magnificent and so suggestive that the voice is an unwelcome interruption, and when the instruments are so noisy that nothing of the voice can be heard beyond a screech or a howl, it is time for the two departments of expression to be separated, the orchestra should be left to itself, and recitatives should be delivered over to the spoken drama. There is no denying the genius of Wagner. His power of converting musical instruments into echoes of human passion has never been equalled, and will probably never be surpassed; Lohengrin, Tannhauser and Der Fliegende Hollander will live forever in poetry and in song; but all the same, Wagner is to be feared and shunned by singers as the great destroyer of the human voice.—*Atlantic Monthly*.

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

**THE ELECTRIC AGE.**—Prof. Elisha Gray remarks that electrical science has made a greater advance in the last twenty years than in all the 6000 historic years preceding. More is discovered in one day now than in a thousand years of the middle ages. We find all sorts of work for electricity to do. We make it carry our messages, drive our engines, ring our door bell, and scare the burglar; we take it as a medicine, light our gas with it, see by it, hear from it, talk with it, and now we are beginning to teach it to write.

**BOILERS EXPLODED BY GAS.**—After prolonged official investigation, the most extensive and complete destruction of steam boilers on record has been attributed to the sudden ignition of coal gas, mixed with air, that had accumulated in the flues. The explosion occurred July 25th, 1887, in Upper Silesia, Germany. Twenty-two boilers, each with more than 1000 square feet of heating surface, were instantly blown to pieces, buildings covering half an acre were destroyed, and three men were killed.

**HOUSES OF ALL AGES.**—An interesting feature of the Paris Exhibition will be a group of forty-nine structures intended to give a history of the human dwelling. The different types of shelters represented will include those of the prehistoric period—under rocks, in caves, on water and on land; and from later times those of early historic civilization, of Aryan civilization of Roman civilization in the East and in the West, and of rude civilization disconnected from the general progress of humanity,—the Chinese, Japanese, Eskimo, African, Aztec, etc. The interiors, the costumes of the occupants, and the surroundings, will be those of the different epochs studied.

**WASTE OF ENERGY.**—In the ordinary sixteen power incandescent lamp, according to Prof. E. Merritt, only from four to six per cent of the energy actually expended is available as light, the remainder being wasted as heat. To lessen this loss is one of the greatest electrical problems now awaiting solution.

**DELICATE MEASUREMENT.**—The new radio-micrometer of Mr. C. V. Boys—a thermo-electric circuit suspended by a torsion fibre in a magnetic field—shows a temperature change of one ten millionth of a Centigrade degree.

**FUTURE SCIENCE.**—"What would one not give," asks Lubbock, "for a science primer of the next century? for, to paraphrase a well-known saying, even the boy at the plough will then know more of science than the wisest of philosophers do now."

Messrs. S. G. Kerr & Sons, of Canning, who were burned out last year, have with commendable enterprise erected a new factory three times the size of the old one, and are again putting up quantities of dried vegetables for soup. Canning has also a steam saw mill, a barrel factory and an axe factory, the latter sending its products to a firm in St. John.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC PROGRESS.**—Among recent camera achievements is a portrait copy taken by the light of a Cuban fire-fly in thirty seconds, and a photograph of the aurora borealis. To obtain the latter had been declared an utter impossibility.

**ONE YEAR CLOCKS.**—An important improvement in clocks has been shown the British Association for the advancement of science by Mr. W. H. Douglass. The new feature is the torsion pendulum, which, with lever and escapement, may be applied to ordinary works, and by its slow rate of vibration makes practicable the conversion of an eight-day clock into one requiring winding only once a year.

A company has been formed in Brazil for spinning and weaving the cotton produced in that country. Its capital is £30,000, divided into 15,000 shares of £20 each, but only 10 per cent. of this is to be called up at present. Two thirds of the total capital is already subscribed. The headquarters of the company is at Maceio, and the factory is to be established at Cachoeiro, near a railway, and in the midst of a cotton-producing district.

It is very satisfactory to note a commencement in the manufacture of pickles in Nova Scotia. We have received a sample of excellent quality and favor, put up by Messrs. J. L. Gertridg & Co., Gaspereau, N. S., who have made 25 hds. this season. This is a movement in the right direction. We have more than once expressed our surprise at the supineness of our farmers and others, who allow the Halifax market to be occupied by imported pickles, when they could supply the article themselves with perfect ease. Let every one patronize home productions.

**A MECHANICAL NOVELTY.**—The remarkable Mannosmann process of making seamless tubes is described by Mr. F. Siemens as consisting in passing the red-hot bar of solid metal or glass between revolving conoidal rolls. These rolls are so arranged that the varying velocities of revolution with which the different parts of the bar are brought into contact cause the formation of a hollow through the bar's centre. Tubes a foot in diameter, with a shell only a quarter of an inch thick, may be produced in this way, and great strength is claimed for them. Tubes with sealed ends may be made, the hollow centre being a vacuum.

The imports of Jamaica in 1885 were £1,456,000 in value, principally food stuffs, clothing, household necessaries, furniture, railway supplies, coal, all of which Canada could furnish, but of which she only supplied £177,172, or twelve per cent. On the other hand the purchases made from the United States amounted to £464,282, or almost thirty-two per cent. The exports, which consisted of sugar, coffee, fruits, spices, dyewoods, rum, &c., came to Canada in 1885, direct, only to the extent of five or six per cent., viz., some £65,000 out of a total exceeding £1,408,000, while 15 per cent. went to other countries, and 42 per cent. to the States.

### CITY CHIMES.

According to rumor we are going to have a very jolly winter. The private afternoon parties at the rink are to be continued, and that pleasant meeting place will soon be open. At least as soon as Jack Frost will honor us with a visit. The air is full of theatricals, and soon our celebrated amateurs will be seen walking about with suspicious looking little yellow books peeping from their coats. Altogether the season promises fairly. If the many charitable ladies and gentlemen in our city who are always ready to devote themselves to managing and arranging entertainments, the proceeds of which they devote to some worthy purpose, will take a humble suggestion, I would point out that we have a great want in the city to be remedied, that is the market. A covered market would be a boon to the country folks who have to sit in the open, under scorching sun and tweming rain, in bitter cold and in scorching heat. This great need is often remarked not only by our own citizens but by strangers. The profits of some of these public events might well be devoted to such an object.

Spiritualism is the latest fashionable fad, and the other evening certain officers of the garrison devised a small spiritualistic seance at one of our best hotels. All arrangements were made, and a party of ladies and gentlemen invited to witness the appearance of certain shades of the departed. A number of works on the subject were at the lecturer's table open. The medium had, it is needless to state, no knowledge whatever of the subject, and depended mainly on his imagination, red fire and like decorations, ably assisted by a few most substantial ghosts. These in an adjoining room were, when off duty, most hospitably provided with light refreshment of a spiritual nature, (one phantom, by the way, let the soda water off with a bang.) There had been some difficulty about inventing a sufficiently serious and solemn incantation by which to call forth the dread forms from their resting place. This was overcome by the imaginative medium, who apparently remembered the better part of the Greek alphabet (pronounced in a very novel manner) mixed with a line or two from Homer to give the alphabet ballast. The unfortunate ghosts (luckless because the drinks gave out,) had been listening to the incoherent flow of words and endeavoring to draw their shrouds more gracefully around them. Then the distorted alphabet and mutilated Illiad came to a close. Ghosts sprang to attention and audience waited breathless. A match was struck, flickering faintly and dying out. Suppressed shriek from those watching now enveloped in darkness. Another match, a lurid glare from the red fire, and a hundred and sixty pound phantom rose from the vasty deep. Here a lady fainted, the ghost came gallantly to the rescue, most generously offering her his modicum of whisky and soda, after drinking half of it to be sure it was not too strong for the helpless being on the floor. She remarked of course (being a woman,) on her recovery that she had not been frightened at all.

The Queen Hotel sees a good deal of fun within its hospitable walls, the proprietor always doing his best to make his guests comfortable. It is whispered that a dance will be given there shortly by the wife of a well known gentleman of the city who are residents at the Queen for the winter.

A fancy ball is also not far off. After Christmas many dances no doubt will follow, and the old round of "Vanity Fair" that has fagged somewhat lately, will once more be in full swing.

Curling will be among the amusements this winter, (it has been to a certain extent all summer among the fair sex,) but this is bona fide curling, and I believe there are a number of experts at the game in the city, and soon the stones will be whizzing across the ice.

I believe some sporting gentlemen are endeavoring to form a polo club. The old polo club came to grief, the military members went away, the civilians mostly got married. Ponies, necessary things for polo, were exchanged for various useful household articles. The riding ground has changed since those days, but the old polo club is still green in the hearts of its members, and in the memories of those who watched the game in by-gone days. I have no doubt many of the old players will come forward next summer. There are a good many most presentable ponies knocking about, and there ought to be a good turn out of them the coming season.



The Halifax Amateur Dramatic Club met on Monday evening at the Halifax Hotel. A number of well known actors and actresses were present, and about forty members enrolled their names. The club decided to give a series of three performances this winter, in January, February and March. Of course the plays to be produced have not yet been decided on, or the charitable objects to which the club intend to devote the proceeds. Great things are expected, and the public, remembering the success of the theatricals in aid of the School of Art and Design that took place last year, will look forward to seeing many of those who distinguished themselves then, as well as some new faces, behind the footlights this winter. The members, after discussing many business points, broke up, expressing thanks to Consul-General Phelan and Mr. Hesloin, to whom they were indebted for the use of the parlors for the evening.

CHRS.

## COMMERCIAL.

No marked features have been developed since our last report as regards the state of trade. In some sections heavy falls of snow have occurred but in others bare roads, either slushy or frozen into ruts that are uncomfortable at least, and sometimes dangerous to drive over, have seriously interfered with the delivery of goods ordered and the reception of orders. Despite these drawbacks a fair volume of trade has been accomplished which will, doubtless, be largely augmented as "harder" weather succeeds.

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures:

Week Dec. 7.	Prev. 1888	Weeks corresponding to -Dec. 7-			Failures for the year to date.				
		1887	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885	
United States..	273	261	238	260	214	0,439	8,977	0,690	10,518
Canada.....	35	34	29	29	29	1,601	1,204	1,108	1,201

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—John S. Jones, music dealer, Halifax, closed out by Sheriff; Thos Lindsay, genl store and lumber, Belmont, N. S., assigned; A. S. McLean, (Estate of) G. S., Summerville, N. S., advertised for sale by auction.

DRY GOODS.—Very little improvement may be looked for in the wholesale trade until after the advent of the New Year. Some sorting orders come in slowly but they are not up to the usual and expected mark. Cotton goods are rather slow and prices continue to rule low. In woollen goods a better feeling prevails and a decided improvement is confidently predicted with the opening year. An advance is looked forward to as a certainty in sympathy with the advance of the price of the raw material and the probability of its further appreciation. Millinery and fancy goods in the retail departments are doing a very satisfactory trade. Remittances are reported to be slow, but this is usual at this season of the year.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The market for pig iron continues firm with an advancing tendency in prices. Comparatively little is doing just now in the local market. Warrants in Glasgow are firm and advancing, having moved up 8d. during the week to 42s. to 42s. 1d. At Middlesborough No. 1 foundry G. M. B. is quoted at 33s. 9d. London cables are:—"Spot tin £100. 2s. 6d., three months futures £100. 15s; market dull. Chili bars spot £77. 10s.; futures £78. G. M. B. copper £77. 10s.; futures £78. Soft Spanish lead £13. 2s. 6d." The United States iron and steel markets are quiet but firm, and most manufacturers allege that they have sufficient orders in hand to keep their mills going through the winter with full forces of workers. This is indisputably true as regards steel rails and other steel and iron goods required for the construction and the maintenance of the vast network of railways that is rapidly intersecting the whole of that portion of the continent.

BREADSTUFFS.—Owing to large stocks held and free offerings for which there was little demand, the local flour market has been weak. Beerholm's cable says:—Cargoes of oil coast-wheat quiet but steady; corn nil; do on passage and for shipment, wheat steady; corn quiet. California wheat oil coast 40s 3d to 40s 6d., do promptly to be shipped 40s 3d.; nearly due 39s. 9d. Liverpool: wheat, spot, steady; corn do. strong. Liverpool mixed maize 4s 9d. English country markets quieter. Wheat in Paris quieter at 46s December, 46s 3d January. Flour in Paris firm; 37s. December. Liverpool: California wheat weaker, 7s 4d December; 7s 11½d January and February; 8s March and April. Liverpool mixed maize firm, 4s. 8d December; 4s 7d January; 4s. 3½d February; 4s. 3½d March. Antwerp spot wheat quiet. The tone of the Chicago wheat market was weak and prices steadily declined. There has been a fair amount of activity and considerable trading was accomplished; quotations were \$1.04½ Jan'y, \$1.05½ May. In corn the feeling was weaker and prices declined to 35½ cents January, 35½ cents February, 37½ cents May. Oats were steady at 26½ cents January, 29½ cents May. The Montreal Trade Bulletin says:—"Not many weeks ago the millers west of Toronto were paying \$1.20 to \$1.22 for Canada red winter wheat, and during the past week or ten days farmers have been rushing in supplies to the mills at such a rapid rate that prices have dropped to \$1.02, \$1 and 98c, at which prices the millers took hold liberally, and have now sufficient to last them for some time. In Manitoba, however, the decline has been still more significant, now No 1 hard selling as high as \$1.13 to \$1.17, whilst to day 82c to 85c. are the quoted prices, showing a decline in a very short period of 31c to 32c per bushel. Now No. 1 hard spring has been offered on this market recently at \$1.25 without being taken. There is a lot of about 80,000 bushels of No. 1 hard Manitoba in elevator here for which \$1.40 was refused, but which to day is only worth \$1.25, showing a loss of \$12,000. As regards flour, the market will wholly depend upon the future course of wheat. At the moment prices are easy and the demand dull but dealers are looking for good snow roads when they confidently expect a decided

improvement both in the volume of business and prices. During the past week, however, it is said that a large miller has sold city strong bakers at \$0, and some state that even that figure has been shaded. Private advices from Minneapolis state that millers there hold as much wheat as they can well carry, at higher prices than could be obtained for it to-day. On the other hand, it is reported that English buyers are bidding 2s. per sack advance for large quantities of Minnesota patents, and that one large sale of 15,000 sacks has been made by a Minneapolis mill. A few days ago a fine sample of a steamer cargo of 80,000 bushels of Russian "Azima" wheat was received. The berries are longer although less plump than Canadian, but they are not in the least shrivelled, and are said to be glutinous, and admirably adapted for roller mills. The cargo from which the above sample was taken cost 35s 6d. per quarter ex quay Glasgow, and from this wheat British millers are enabled to produce a patent flour at 31s 6d. to 32s. 6d. per 280 lbs., which yields them a handsome profit, whilst Minnesota patents would cost 42s per 280 lbs. c.i.f., Glasgow. In addition to this, Hungarian merchants are throwing on the English markets their fine Thois Valley wheat at 42s. to 43s per quarter, and Australian shippers are sending their white wheats at 40s. 6d. to 42s. per quarter. With so many sources now to draw their supplies from, British millers are feeling more independent of shipments from this side of the Atlantic. The Russian wheat above referred to is gaining in favor every day, owing to its excellent value as compared with other foreign wheats. The sample of this wheat has been inspected by several grain merchants, who pronounce it a dangerous competitor with the Canadian and American product.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market has continued quiet and no improvement is expected until the weather turns colder, when the demand is likely to improve. The call for pork has been slow and only a small jobbing business has been transacted at steady prices. Lard was quiet and steady. In Liverpool pork was unchanged at 82s 6d; lard was strong and advanced 9d. to 47s. 9d.; bacon was weak and declined 6d. to 45s. 6d. to 46s. 6d. The Chicago provision market was fairly active and strong and prices advanced somewhat. Late quotations were:—Pork \$13.67½ January; \$14.07½ May. Lard was strong and moved up to \$8.07½ January; \$8.17½ May. There was a stronger tone to the hog market and prices advanced 5c. to 10c.

BUTTER.—The market for choice creamery is firm and outside figures are obtainable for really choice qualities. These, however, are very difficult to find, as a large proportion of the make this fall was not fine enough for export. This is accounted for by the excessively wet weather which was unfavorable to butter making.

CHEESE.—The market continues firm under a good steady demand from the other side, which is ahead of anything ever before experienced at this time of the year, which is usually the quietest of the whole season.

APPLES.—Never before in the history of the apple trade was such a glut of supplies flung among the markets on both sides of the Atlantic as at present, and it is thought that several weeks must elapse before a clearance can be effected. Cable advices from Liverpool on Wednesday reported sales of good Baldwins and Spies at 9s. to 11s. with the market sick and declining. One of our large shippers informed us that about 78,000 bbls. of frosted apples were on the way to Liverpool from Portland alone, and that a large quantity shipped from Boston was in the same condition. Shippers, therefore dread the result of these damaged lots going on the English market, and more unfavorable returns are looked for. A London buyer advanced \$1 per bbl on a large lot of apples booked on a through bill of lading from the west by the S. S. Pomeranian, but the apples could not be put on board, and were frozen as hard as cannon balls on the wharf. Sales of frozen fruit have been made in this market at 42c. to \$1 per bbl. and of round lots of good to choice at \$1.35 to \$1.50. It is said that \$1.50 is the highest price that can be had for a round lot of choice varieties, although some holders are holding at \$1.75. It is estimated that the stocks in store in Montreal are about 75,000 bbls, although some believe there are more. One of our oldest and richest apple dealers made the following remark a few days ago:—"This is a most extraordinary apple year, and we have all got bitten through paying too high prices." Regarding the English market, a large Liverpool firm writes as follows:—"The arrival of two large cargoes yesterday from Boston proved too much for our market, and prices had at length to give way. Boston Baldwins sold freely at 8s 9d., 9s 6d., 10s. and 11s. 6d. for really good fruit, and with the prospect of 60,000 to 70,000 due for next week, we do not see much chance of any immediate recovery. Now York fruit participated in the decline. Baldwins made 10s 6d to 11s 6d. A great deal of poor and wasty stuff is also coming forward, and this does more damage to prices than anything else. Buyers are afraid to buy when they see such quantities of wasty apples and will not bid for any but choice lots."

DRIED FRUITS.—A Montreal exchange says that heavy losses have been made this season in that market in Valencia raisins. We quote:—"Owing to the large supplies of Valencia raisins in this market and the indifferent quality of a large portion thereof through being rain-damaged, prices have sustained a further decline, the sale of a lot of 2,000 boxes having transpired at 4½c, the quality of which was not very desirable, although a short time since the same fruit would have realized 5½c. The very choicest brands of Valencia raisins are offered at 5½c, in lots of 250 boxes, but buyers do not appear to be willing to give over 5½c. There were three direct steamers received here last fall with good sized cargoes of Valencia fruit. The *Dracona's* cargo came in first, deliveries from which were made at 6½c. to 6½c. Then came in the *Barcelona*, when sales were made at 5½c. to 5½c. The last cargo was on the *Alcama*, a portion of which sold at 4½c. to 5½c. Importers admit that they have lost considerably on their first purchases, whilst some of the consignments which followed have so far

shown a loss to Denia shippers, and at the moment there are no signs of improvement, offerings being large and the demand limited. These losses appear to be of yearly occurrence, and are attributed by some to the anxiety of our importers to order by the first direct steamer, which usually causes good prices to be paid, and also induces more consignments than would otherwise come here if values were less encouraging at the commencement of the season."

**MOLASSES.**—Canadian buyers are said to have been upon the New York market looking for molasses to make good a considerable amount of stock of late distributed.

**COFFEE.**—The excited condition of the New York market, together with the rapid advance in values, has had a material effect upon the Canadian markets, where prices have advanced 2c. to 3c. per lb. all round. Rio coffee, which a short time ago could be had at 15c. is now firm at 17c. to 17½c. in round quantities. Quite an advance has also been established in other kinds. Sales of several lots of Maracibo have been made recently at 17½c. to 17¾c., but higher prices are now asked, and all other grades are firm at a good stiff advance. On the first call of the New York Coffee Exchange on Tuesday last 50,500 bags were sold on a strong and excited market, which formed the heaviest business on the Exchange for a long time past. Advices from New York, dated December 4th, state:—"The regain of tone was the result of a much smaller offering, the bulls continued to make use of the advantage gained by them early in the day, and forced coffee to the highest point that has been reached for some time past. The crowd was wild in its endeavors to secure some of the advancing staple, and no one could be found to sell except some holder satisfied to take a good profit. Selling short is too dangerous for the boldest of the bears to attempt, so that little difficulty is experienced in putting prices up. The factors on the bull side were that the crop accounts from Brazil were about as bad as before, the cables furnished more encouragement to the 'bulls' this morning, being higher with a firm market; this, coupled with the advancing markets at Havre, gave sellers a marked advantage. At the second call, the feeling was buoyant and strong, with a good trade at a further rise in prices."

**FISH OILS.**—Our Montreal correspondent reports as follows:—"Newfoundland cod oil steady at 38c. to 39c., and Halifax 35c. to 36c. Cod liver oil 60c. to 65c., Norway 85c. to 94c. Steam refined seal oil is firm and is now held chiefly by one house. Prices are quoted at 48c. to 50c. The supplies are said to be smaller than for a number of years past."

**FISH.**—Arrivals of codfish have continued to be free, and prices of Shore fish have been well maintained. Still, several small cargoes of North Bay cod have been sold under a slight decline from previous figures. Seal fish continue scarce, and are in demand. Fall Shore round herring are in fair receipt, and prices are shading, owing to the easier tone of West Indian markets. Mackerel show an easier feeling, and prices are toned down slightly. This is due to large receipts of Irish mackerel at United States ports, which have, naturally, lightened the demand for our fish. Besides this, daily protests are entered by American buyers against the packing, curing, and general condition of the mackerel we offer to them. They assert that fish purchased here bearing brands as No. 1's or extras, are not up to the standard. They are too dark, insufficiently cleaned—the blood not having been properly removed—and very indifferently cured. In a season where the catch was excessive, and not sufficient time could be had to properly care for the fish, those defects might be excused or overlooked, but no such extenuating circumstances can be urged in a season like that of 1888, when the catch has been exceptionally small, and fisher men have, therefore, had ample time in which to make their fish thoroughly marketable. This is not a new grievance, and it would seem that our fishermen are either too indolent or too careless of their own interests to take the trouble to present an article that will, by its appearance and quality, enable them to compete on equal terms with their American rivals in the trade. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, December 11.—"Labrador herring have been sold at \$5 25 to \$5 37½, and we quote \$5 25 to \$5 50. Cape Breton \$5 50 to \$5 75. Dry cod is dull at \$4 75 per qtl. A fair demand exists for green cod, which has sold at \$4 75 to \$4 90 for No. 1, and at \$4 90 to \$5 for No. 1 large. Bank draft at \$5 25. Set trout \$10 to \$11 per bbl." Gloucester, Mass., December 10.—"A large fleet numbering over forty first class vessels, have sailed or are fitting away for Fortune Bay, in the frozen herring trade, and a smaller fleet will engage in the same branch of Grand Manan. The stock of codfish on the market is fair, with a moderate demand. Mackerel practically out of first hands, and prices for jobbing lots vary as to style and quality. We quote large Georges codfish at \$4 75 per qtl., and small at \$4 25. Bank \$4 25 and \$4. Shore \$4 50 and \$4 12½ for large and small. Dry Bank \$4 75 and \$4 50. Newfoundland codfish \$6 to \$6 25. Cured cusk at \$3 50 per qtl; hake \$2 25; haddock \$3 25; heavy salted pollock \$2 50; and English cured do \$3 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 25 per bbl; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do \$6 50; Nova Scotia do \$6; Eastport \$5; round Shore \$4; pickled codfish \$5 50; haddock \$4 50; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$10; tongues \$8; alewives \$5; trout \$14 50; Halifax salmon \$20; Newfoundland do \$18; Clam bait \$7 to \$7 50." Havana, December 11 (per cable via New York)—"Codfish \$7 25; haddock \$6 50; hake \$5 75." Kingston, Jamaica, November 25 (per S.S. Alpha)—"Codfish have sold at 30s. for tierces and boxes, and herring at 26s. Herring are not now in favor, and as the year wanes there will be less call for them." Georgetown, Demorara, November 23.—"Stocks have been considerably increased since our last report. Our market is very fairly supplied, as dealers continue to buy sparingly. Prime hard cure Halifax codfish lotting at \$25 to \$26 by the cartload. Newfoundland at \$22 to \$23 per 400 lbs. \$21 medium; drums \$5 75—large supply—boxes \$6. Split herrings \$5 for good. No mackerel in the market."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

**GROCERIES.**

<b>SUGARS</b>	
Cut Leaf.....	8 1/2
Granulated.....	8 to 8 1/2
Circle A.....	7 1/2
White Extra C.....	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Extra Yellow C.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Yellow C.....	6 to 6 1/2
<b>TEA.</b>	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Barbadoes.....	35
Demerara.....	36
Diamond N.....	43
Porto Rico.....	36 to 37
Cienfuegos.....	32
Trinidad.....	34 to 35
Antigua.....	34 to 35
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
<b>BISCUITS.</b>	
Pilot Bread.....	3 25
Hoston and Thin Family.....	7
Soda.....	7
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

**BREADSTUFFS.**

There are no changes to note this week.

Flour is rather easier than otherwise without any apparent reason, because wheat is steadying up West. Cornmeal is scarce and as a consequence dearer.

**Flour**

Graham Flour.....	3.75 to 6.20
Patent high grades.....	6.10 to 6.25
50 per cent Patents.....	5.85 to 6.00
Superior Extra.....	5.75 to 5.80
Extras from Patents.....	5.50 to 5.80
Low grades in sacks.....	3.30 to 3.40
" " barrels.....	3.55 to 3.60
Oatmeal, Standard.....	4.65 to 4.75
" Granulated.....	5.00 to 5.15
" Rolled.....	5.00 to 5.10
Corn Meal—kiln dried.....	3.10 to 3.25
Bran, per ton.....	21.00 to 22.00
Shorts.....	23.00 to 23.50
Midlings.....	21.50 to 22.00
Mill or Mixed Feed, per ton.....	25.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.....	40 to 42
Harley " of 48.....	nominal
" " of 60.....	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.55 to 2.20
Pot Harley, per barrel.....	5.55
Hay per ton.....	14.00 to 16.00
Straw.....	11.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess. duty paid.....	13.00 to 13.50
" Am. Plate.....	13.50
" Ex. Plate.....	14.00
Pork, Mess. American.....	19.00 to 19.50
" American, clear.....	22.00
" P. E. 1 Mess.....	18.50 to 19.00
" P. E. 1 Thin Mess.....	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess.....	14.50 to 15.10
Lard, Tubs and Pails.....	13
" Cases.....	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. 1, green.....	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

<b>MACKEREL—</b>	
Extra.....	20.00
No. 1.....	18.00
" 2 large.....	16.00
" 2.....	none
" 3 large.....	11.00
" 3.....	11.00
<b>HERRING.</b>	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	4.75 to 5.00
" No. 1 August, Round.....	3.75 to 4.00
" " September.....	3.75 to 4.00
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	4.50 to 5.00
Bay of Islands, Split.....	2.75 to 3.00
" Round.....	2.50 to 2.75
Alewives, per bbl.....	5.00
<b>CODFISH.</b>	
Hard Shore, new.....	4.25 to 4.70
New Bank.....	5.00
Bay.....	4.12 to 4.2
SALMON, No. 1.....	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	3.00 to 3.25
HAKE.....	2.50 to 2.7
CUSK.....	1.75
POLLOCK.....	2.25
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	2.30
COD OIL A.....	26 to 27

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).....	5.00 to 5.40
Tall Cans.....	4.50 to 5.00
Flat.....	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans.....	6.25 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 10.00
Spruce, dimension, good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small do do.....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do.....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 to 2.50

The above quotations are prepared by a reliable firm in this line

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	30
" " in Small Tubs.....	25
" Good, in large tubs.....	21
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	14
Canadian Township.....	22 to 24
" Western.....	17 to 19
Cheese, Canadian.....	11 to 12

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 20
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1.....	5 to 6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	6
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	5
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	5
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	5
Cow Hides, No 1.....	5
No 3 Hides, each.....	4
Calf Skins.....	25
" Deacons, each.....	25
Lambskins.....	25 to 60
Tallow.....	2

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Gravensteins.....	2.50 to 2.75
Apples, No. 1, new per bbl.....	1.75 to 2.75
Oranges per bbl. Jamaica (new).....	5.00 to 5.70
Lemons, per case.....	4.00 to 5.00
Coconuts, per 100.....	5.00
Onions.....	2 to 2 1/2
" American Silver Skin.....	2 to 2 1/2
Dates, boxes, new.....	7 to 7 1/2
Raisins, Valencia, new.....	7 to 7 1/2
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	12
" small boxes.....	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags.....	6
Cranberries.....	7.00
Foxberries.....	4.50
Grapes, Almeria, kegs.....	4.50 to 5.50

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound.....	13 to 14
Geese, each.....	50 to 70
Ducks, per pair.....	70 to 80
Chickens, ".....	40 to 45

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive.....	4.00 to 4.25
Oxen.....	3.50 to 4.00
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights.....	3.00 to 3.50
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs.....	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs.....	4.00 to 5.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

# JESSICA'S CHOICE.

(Continued.)

Jessica swayed her fan slowly backwards and forwards.

"I regret that you should so misconstrue me," she said.

"I don't misconstrue you," said Augusta. "I judge you by myself."

"You must pardon me if I object to that standard of measurement," said Jessica, with ceremonious coolness.

"You are a clever woman, Mrs. Thorndyke. You utter the greatest rudenesses with a point and polish which almost make them appear like civilities; but you do not deceive me."

Again Augusta commenced pushing the rings up and down her spare fingers in a flurried way.

"Why waste time, Mrs. Westalow, in telling me your opinion of me? It is not the first time that you have tried to impress me with a realization of your enmity. You are entirely inimical to me. You have been so from the first. When you came here to-day, I resolved to take the initiative and treat you with all kindness and consideration. But no woman with any self-respect—and I have a great deal—can allow herself to be insulted pointedly and repeatedly without resenting it. All idea of friendship is at an end. You hate me bitterly, and show it on every occasion; and I—pardon me again if I say that I do not love you."

Jessica's face was pale with deep feeling, and the irrepressible tears stood in her eyes. Mrs. Westalow colored deeply, and avoided her glance.

"I disdain to justify myself," Jessica went on, her voice trembling a little. "I will only remind you of what you know to be the truth,—that I refused to marry your brother, when his kindness and nobility of heart led him to urge such a course upon me. It was only when I knew that he was dying, and that it would never again be in my power to grant or deny a request of his, that I yielded to the importunity of himself and of your sister. I am cruelly misjudged by you, and, I dare say, by others like you; but as long as my own heart does not condemn me, I can bear these persecutions and slanders, humiliating as they are."

During this impassioned speech Mrs. Westalow had been divided between a desire to relent and mingle her tears with those of the beautiful pleader and a wish to escape from the effect which she felt was being produced on her by such eloquence. She was an impulsive woman, and her shallow but emotional nature was stirred by what she heard. Whilst she was debating what course to pursue, Jessica regained her self-possession, and furtively dashed away the moisture which stood in her eyes.

"What 'insult' was there in sending you the diamond pin? Why am I so grossly misrepresented?"

"It was an insult because you have supplanted Anna and myself; because out of all the jewels that should have been mine you dole out one diamond butterfly and think it a generous gift," said Mrs. Westalow, with a burst of fierceness. She had decided not to relent.

"I consider it a mistaken kindness," said Jessica. "The jewels—and until Mr. Thorndyke's will was read I never knew that you had any family jewels—were intrusted to my keeping by my husband,—your brother,—and I did not feel myself at liberty to dispose of them. I should not have considered it right to give any of the diamonds to my own family, and, as I am not at all greedy for them myself, they are simply one more in a long list of responsibilities which already cause me some uneasiness. I sent you the pin because I thought it a graceful and sisterly act on my part, and because I was foolish enough to fancy that you might derive some pleasure from it. This is the insult which appears to rankle."

"I have brought back the pin," said Mrs. Westalow. "I am glad you gave none of them to your own family. The set will not be broken."

She had had a vague idea that Mrs. Hilton and Lily were wallowing in diamonds,—that, Cleopatra-like, they might be dissolving precious stones in their tea, for aught she knew to the contrary. It relieved her mind to ascertain that the butterfly was the only one of the pins which had left its box in the solemn velvet-lined family jewel-case to wing its way to a new owner.

She put her hand into her pocket, and drew out a small box.

"This is the butterfly," she said, handing it to Jessica. "If your motives were good, I thank you."

Jessica took the box.

"And I thank you," she said, "for a valuable if painful lesson. This shall be my last attempt to gather grapes from thistles."

She rose as she spoke, and Mrs. Westalow felt that the interview was at an end. She stood for a moment silent, then said, "It would have been better to let me tell you this before I was compelled to break bread in this house,—your house," with much bitterness.

"It makes little difference," replied the widow with great calmness. "In future my hospitality shall not be thrust upon you."

"One word more," said Mrs. Westalow, taking a long breath as though to swallow the last remark. "To be honest with you, I must confess that I should never have tamely submitted to the present state of things if I could have done otherwise. I fully intended to contest Theodore's will; but no one supported me in the undertaking, and so I did nothing."

"All this is unnecessary," said Jessica. "This is nothing new. I know it already."

"Very well. Then I have said all I ever intend to say on the subject."

Mrs. Thorndyke gave a smile of infinite incredulity, but made no reply to the remark.

"Allow me to send you to the station," she said, politely.

"The carriage will be here in a few moments. I ordered it to return."

Mrs. Westalow went over to the mirror, put on her bonnet and veil, and,

after some little search, succeeded in finding her gloves. Then she turned and confronted Mrs. Thorndyke.

"It will be some time before I see you again—voluntarily," she said.

Jessica smiled. The woman was so insulting that it was almost amusing.

"Good-by," she went on. "I am indebted to you for my lunch, which was very good. Be so kind as to send me the napkin-ring marked A. T. As I remarked before, it is mine. I hope you will prosper and enjoy your ill-gotten gains. Good-by."

The situation was becoming a little strained, and when the sound of wheels were heard, both ladies experienced a sense of relief.

The rusty carriage, with the dirty driver and the lean horses, drew up. Mrs. Westalow descended the steps and climbed into the carriage, metaphorically shaking the dust of Acacia Point off her feet.

Jessica sought refuge in her own room, where her enforced calm gave way to a burst of tears.

## CHAPTER IX.

When Jessica descended to the piazza, about five o'clock, the traces of the tears which she had shed were not entirely obliterated, and her beauty had suffered somewhat, though only temporarily.

Lorrimer noticed these signs of depression,—a paleness, a general languor of carriage, and a slight redness of the eyes. He felt some surprise at what he considered a new discovery,—that Mrs. Thorndyke was possessed of sensibilities. These he considered a needlessly luxurious possession for himself, but he could not help experiencing a vague feeling of gladness that he had found an additional charm in his new kinswoman.

When Jessica appeared, he was sitting, dressed in white flannels, in a long wicker chair, under the shade of the awnings. Lily, who had been playing several violent games at lawn tennis with him, reclined in another equally comfortable chair, and was fanning herself briskly.

"We are utterly dishevelled, as you see, Mrs. Thorndyke," said Paul, rising, and offering her his chair.

His look belied his words, for he had the luck to be one of the favored few who never feel uncomfortably warm.

"Miss Hilton has beaten me shamefully," he went on, as Jessica declined the proffered seat and chose a more upright chair. "I am out of practice, you see, for in Berlin one does not play tennis. There is but one set in the whole place."

"How odd!" said Jessica. "Why is that?"

"It is considered very *infra dig.*," said Paul; "and as to a man appearing without his coat, even on the tennis-ground, he would have half the city authorities about his ears in no time."

"I want to hear all about Germany," said his hostess. "I have always longed to go abroad, but have not had the good fortune."

"Don't begin anything till we have had tea," cried Lily. "We are dying for something to drink."

As she spoke, the obsequious butler appeared, bearing a great silver tray on which the Thorndyke tea-set looked undeniably rich and handsome.

Tea, refreshing and delicious as it is at all times to a lover of that beverage, certainly tastes better out of Dresden cups into which it has been poured from a silver teapot so bright and polished that one takes pleasure in looking at it. In the days of shabby gowns, maids-of-all-work, and Queen Anne hideousness in New Jersey, Lily and Jessica had always indulged in afternoon tea; and a memory of the milk which tried to be cream and couldn't, the baker's bread and questionable butter, the small allowance of sugar, often rushed into the minds of the two girls in their altered circumstances.

Now the cream was not as thin as if just escaped from a course of Banting: it was so rich it would scarcely pour. Now the bread was the freshest and the butter the most delicious that one could desire.

A pretty woman never looks more charming than when she is making tea. Paul's æsthetic taste was thoroughly satisfied as he watched his new cousin presiding over the tea-table.

When all were comfortably ensconced, cup in hand, and Mrs. Hilton had joined the party, the conversation wandered back to Germany. Paul told how for some time he had held the position of secretary of the American Legation at Berlin. Some months before, the minister had been recalled to America, for a temporary leave of absence, by pressing family affairs, and during this visit Lorrimer had been appointed *chargé d'affaires*. He went on telling many amusing anecdotes illustrative of the Germans and their mode of life, and made himself thoroughly amusing till it was time to dress for dinner.

Lily pronounced him a success. She also observed that she wished to go abroad in the autumn; but, though her sister assented to her first remark, the second remained unanswered.

After dinner, during which Jessica lost a good deal of her pensiveness and brightened wonderfully under the influence of the lively talk, she sauntered out to the summer-house on the rocks, and was presently joined by Lorrimer. He ardently desired a *tête-à-tête* with her. He had dropped the tone of bantering gallantry which he instinctively used towards women, for he felt the force of her silent dignity, which seemed to forbid anything even remotely bordering on flirtation.

Besides the natural bias which most men have in favor of pretty women, a sudden and very decided preference had sprung up within him for the lady who had robbed him of his inheritance.

As he walked across the little bridge which led to the summer-house, Jessica was sitting in the sunset light, with her back towards him. A look of sadness had again come over her face, as he observed when she turned

and saw him. The conflict of the morning had deeply impressed her. He could perceive that it was so; and if he admired the tenderness of a heart which could be wounded by Augusta Westalow's tongue, he respected hugely the spirit which knew how to withstand its attacks, at least in the presence of the enemy.

He felt impelled to raise the cloud from Jessica's face if possible. As he stood beside her, he said, with a matter-of-fact air,—

"How well I remember fishing off this old rock years ago! It was my first lesson in patience, for I used to sit for hours and never catch anything."

"Tell me about those old days," Jessica said, with some interest. "You know I am quite ignorant of Theodore's boyhood."

"He was a good-fellow," said Lorrimer, more gravely, "and, for some inexplicable reason, fond of me."

"And his sisters?"

"They were just as one who knows them now would imagine them,—Mrs. Langford a quiet, pretty little girl, devoted to her doll-children, obedient, affectionate, in short a model, Augusta a little devil in petticoats, and in this case, as you see, the child was mother to the woman." He leaned against the pillar by which he stood, and looked out upon the sheet of shining water with eyes that saw again the bygone years instead of his present material surroundings.

After a pause, Jessica said, in a low tone,—

"It may be bad taste to speak of the subject to you, but I want so much to know the—" She paused with evident embarrassment.

"Go on," said Paul. "Please feel no diffidence with me. There is not the slightest need for it."

She seemed reassured and continued:

"What I want to know is the substance of Mr. Thorndyke's old will,—the one before the last."

She said this with a manifest effort.

Lorrimer replied with perfect coolness, and without removing his gaze from the golden flooded western horizon,—

"The old will left a million to each of the sisters, and all the rest to—me."

"And how was it that Theodore inherited the whole estate in the beginning?" asked Jessica, with great interest, now that the ice had been broken.

"My uncle," said Paul, still looking away from her, "cherished certain ideas in regard to property which are peculiarly un-American. He believed in primogeniture, and in the English manner the bulk of his fortune came to Theodore. My cousin shared his father's opinions to a great extent, and it was generally understood that I was his heir. However, though that arrangement suited me admirably, I cannot deny that Theodore had a very excellent reason for changing his mind."

He laughed rather mechanically, and Jessica's quick ear detected a bitter ring in his words. A sudden rush of feeling burst through the wall which her dignity had erected between them.

"Ah," she said, impulsively, "how you must hate me!"

Lorrimer did not move. He only turned his deep, inscrutable eyes upon her.

"No," he said, with slow distinctness: "it's a very odd thing, but I don't."

There was something so cold-blooded in his perfect self-possession that she felt no shame for what she had said. The barrier was between them was gone, and they must now consider themselves on a more intimate footing.

"I meant to hate you desperately," he went on, apparently quite unmoved by what he was saying, "but for the life of me I couldn't. I had expected to see the face of a schemer and adventuress; but the look in your eyes when we met outside the room where poor Theodore was lying disarmed me. They were the eyes of a good woman."

He was silent. The little waves lapped gently at the foot of the rocks; the sun had gone, and the hills looked stern and dark against the primrose sky.

"And yet," said Jessica, almost tremulously, "I had robbed you."

"Not intentionally," he said, settling down on the bench opposite to her. "I know of your conscientious treatment of Theodore. I think you deserve all you have. I'm a battered worldlying myself, but I can still, perhaps all the more for that reason, appreciate goodness in others."

If we are to see one another often, as I pray we shall, you must stop having any feeling about me and my disappointment. I can take it like a man, and I shall never remind you of it myself. I shall like to feel when I go back to Germany, as I must do in the autumn, that you are enjoying everything to the full; I shall like to think of you here in the midst of all that is charming,—the queen of it all,—the right woman in the right place. . . . Now, will you forget all this feeling about my wrongs? You mustn't waste your pity on me."

He ended more lightly than he had begun.

Jessica sighed a sigh of real relief.

"Thank you so much!" she said. "Everything will be easier now."

She rose, for the interview had lasted long enough. As far as maintaining her dignity was concerned, she felt herself a miserable failure, but this new friendly understanding seemed to lift the weight from her conscience. Lily's voice broke the stillness as they turned to leave the summer house.

"Two candidates for chills and fever!" she called, gaily, as she came from out the shadow of the pine-trees.

Lorrimer answered in the same mood, and they passed into the house. Lily watched them with an amused smile on her face.

"I perceive," said she to herself, "that the widow Thorndyke is not entirely inconsolable."

(To be Continued.)

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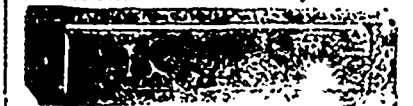
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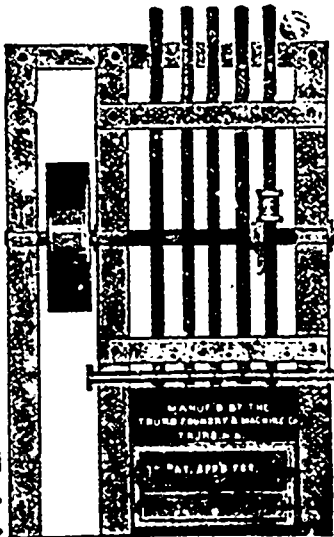
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## MINING.

The Rockland Mill, Stormont, returned for last month 193½ ounces from 222 tons crushed.

E. C. McDonnell purchased the free claim at Renfrew and has been at work for some time. The water wheel broke down about three weeks ago, which will necessitate the shutting down of the mill for some three weeks more. He is putting in new hoisting gear at the same time. A new lead has been struck in the cross tunnel 80 feet down, which is 3 inches wide and looks well.

Mr. D. Touquoy has been in town with another of his gold babies, weighing 72½ ozs., the product of 130 tons quartz and 260 tons surface stuff. The quartz was from the Copper and Little North leads and the gold was unusually pure and of extra good color.

Mr. James Baxter, of Montreal, has recently purchased an interest in a large asbestos mine in the Eastern Townships, and will in a few weeks operate it with English capital.

They have commenced hauling quartz on the new tramway at the Brookfield mine this week. Mr. Henry Christopher & Son have taken the contract. The company are getting up some quartz from their mine at Malaga for a test.

A large new crusher is soon to be built at North Brookfield by the owners of the Dunbrack lead.

Mr. Colchester, the well known Mining Engineer, formerly of the Belts Cove Copper Mines, Newfoundland, arrived out on the last mail steamer en route to take charge of a silver and gold mine in Mexico which is owned by London parties. Mr. Colchester, who is a son-in-law of Mr. Ellershausen, is at present visiting Ellershouse, where his wife resides.

An important discovery of magnetic iron ore has been made at St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, the quality of it proving, on analysis, to be the very best. As coal beds exist in proximity to the ore, great hopes are indulged of extensive operations being commenced there within a short period. Mining capitalists have sent an expert there to report upon the prospects, and if he reports favorably, it is said that the mines will be developed on a large scale without delay.

The Elmsdale Gold Mining Company, Capt. F. J. Sargeant manager, have a most conveniently situated mine about a mile and a half from Elmsdale Station. A commodious shop and cooking house have been built, and the timber for a stamp mill to be run by water power has been drawn out. A dam to supply sufficient power has been completed, and surface operations have been well advanced. In the way of mining much has been done, and ten or twelve leads showing free gold have been opened up. Within a space of 20 feet there are eight leads and a slate belt eight feet wide. One lead has been stripped for 108 feet and another for 300 feet with most gratifying results.

Returns continue to come in slowly at the Mines office. The Egerton Gold Mining Co., of Fifteen Mile Stream, make returns of 82 ozs. of gold from 195 tons of quartz crushed. The Moose River Gold Mining Company have crushed 117 tons of quartz which yielded 42½ ozs. This return was from ores supplied by various tributaries, Mr. McGregor and Wm. Bruce amongst others.

The case of Warren F. Putnam vs. John E. Hardman and Frederick Taylor is of great interest to mining men. As our readers will remember it was tried with jury at Halifax last October. The defendants introduced evidence that was not set out in their pleadings, and the cause was continued at their cost, to allow the pleading to be amended, the plaintiff being taken by surprise.

Messrs. King & Baza, plaintiff's solicitors, who in the trial had the brilliant services of Otto S. Weeks as counsel, have lately moved for the appointment of a receiver, and the Judge's minutes of evidence adduced at the trial accompany the plaintiff's affidavit marked T.

We print them below for the information of our readers.  
E. D. King, solicitor for plaintiff opened and a large amount of documentary evidence was submitted and read, part of which was objected to. Warren F. Putnam was then sworn and testified as follows:—

"I reside at Exeter in New Hampshire, know Fred. Taylor the other defendant, have known him since I was ten years old, lived in Lowell where he resided till I was 25 years old. Know Hardman defendant, first knew him in Sept. or Oct. 1884. Taylor introduced me to Hardman. Wished me to incorporate a company to operate a gold mine in Nova Scotia at Oldham. They came to Exeter to see me. Taylor had seen me before in respect to it. I declined this proposal. There was then a proposition for partnership. It was made by Taylor in presence of Hardman. Had several conversations in regard to it. Terms of agreement were finally concluded and committed to writing. This paper contains the terms of agreement on which we finally decided. It was written by Hardman and handed to me by Taylor, and Hardman was present at the time. Hardman made some inter-jections in pencil at the time. No other terms except those contained in this writing. It was left with me. I was asked to deliver this paper to General Morton, my lawyer, to have it drawn up in legal form. It was left with me for that purpose. It was given to General Morton. (I decline to admit evidence

as to what took place between General Morton and witness in regard to writing.) Mr. Weeks again tenders the writing referred to. Received and read, marked No. 3. We went on and acted under this agreement. All that I have detailed in regard to this agreement occurred previous to 14th Oct., 1884. I first sent a cheque to Taylor for Hardman for \$500. I paid money for this cheque. It had been previously arranged that I should send this \$500 to Hardman. His name is on back of cheque dated Oct. 14th, 1884. This is my cheque for \$3000. It was paid for purchase of Lowell & Andrew's mining property, which was a portion of partnership property. I paid this money myself. This cheque dated Oct. 29, 1884, tendered, received and read, initialed C. J. T. with receipt of L. B. Bangs & Co. attached. This cheque was sent by me to Hardman and paid by me, indorsed by him dated Nov. 5, 1884, for \$500. This cheque November 26, 1884, I paid for \$500, is indorsed by Hardman. This cheque 19th November, 1884, for \$500, paid by me and was for money Taylor had advanced to reimburse him. I paid cheque for \$900 dated February 13th, 1885. He had advanced a sum of \$400 and \$500, and it was to repay these at his request. This is my cheque for \$600 February 23rd, 1885, to Hardman, and indorsed by him and paid by me. I had received nothing from Taylor or Hardman on account of mine up to November 5th, 1884. There was a note discounted 14th November, 1884, made by me, I had advanced \$4,000 up to this time, note was for \$7000 in favor of Taylor. I have not the note, probably sent it to Taylor, have searched for it and cannot find it. This is note produced by defendant, received and read, marked No. 4. This is Taylor's hand writing and my own upon it. The stock referred to as collateral in note is my own. It was discounted at 7 per cent. I took note up at maturity with my own funds. This cheque March 10th, 1885, is mine, and was that with which I raised the note, it is for \$7000. This cheque March 28th, 1885, for \$700 indorsed by Hardman, was paid by me. This cheque January 7th, 1885, is my cheque, was for purchase of the Baker property, is for \$3012 25 paid by me, all paid by my own money. This draft of May 2nd, 1885, was drawn on me by Lowell & Co., and was paid by me at request of Hardman. This cheque August 10th, 1885, for \$700 is mine and paid by me in favor of Hardman. All cheques and drafts foregoing are received and read.

Draft of Hardman on plaintiff August 29, 1885, for \$ 700  
 " " " July 14, " " 700  
 " " " October 24, " " 1,000

I paid the above drafts; they are all signed by defendant Hardman. Tendered, received and read and identified by initials. I paid the discount on the \$7,000 note. I discounted this note March 21, 1885. This is signature of Taylor and myself to note. I made erasure of names I think. The proceeds of note paid to me at 7 per cent. discount. Note tendered, received and read marked No. 2. The mutilation of note done in Bank. I owned the shares mentioned in this note as collateral. Taylor did not deposit any collateral. This note was renewed at maturity for full amount. I paid discount for a new note at six months. My collaterals were pledged with the renewal. I do not know who retired this renewed note. From the commencement of the transaction down to Oct. 24, 1885. I never refused to pay or meet any draft or supply any monies required in connection with the partnership. All the monies furnished and securities pledged were so furnished and pledged in furtherance of the partnership's interests. I executed a power of attorney. This is a copy of the power made by my clerk. Received and read marked No. 5, subject to Mr. Weeks hereafter producing and proving the original. These letters from Hardman to me dated Sept. 22, 1885, Sept. 29, 1885, Oct. 6, 1885, were received by me, and it was on the faith of the representation contained in them that I executed the power of attorney. It was after this letter of 22nd Sept., 1885, that I sent the last \$1,000, and in response to it. It was never suggested to me by either defendant that on surrendering the old leases they were to take out new ones in their own names. The only information I had was as contained in these letters. The first information I had in regard to defendants having taken out leases in their own names was through McInnes, my attorney, who came down here. It may have been three or six months afterwards. I immediately brought the action when I learned this. It was done without my knowledge. I received from this mine four ounces of gold to make my book-keeper a watch case. Received this through Hardman. Hardman never sent me an account of the gold taken out of the mine. I relied upon defendants implicitly. Had fullest confidence in them I have no means of knowing, and do not know quantity of gold taken from this mine, except what I can get from the public record. When discovery, was asked concerning certain papers. I had no cheques or drafts at that time, except those discovered. These now produced, and not then, were in the custody of the Cashier of the Bank, and I did not get them till Friday last. Cashier was—. I got a note from Taylor for \$2000 which I discounted and got the money on it. I indorsed it. This would be February 13th, 1885. I took it up about April 1st, 1885. Taylor paid me about close of year 1885. I paid discount on all these notes except the \$2000 note on which I paid the interest, as it bore interest.

This last note was subsequently repaid to me. This includes one \$10,000 note for 10 months. I did not sign the agreement Hardman sent to me because it differed from the original agreement made between us, and because I was carrying the burden, and Taylor was not doing his share. These telegrams were received at the Telegraph office Exeter, and I got them there. They were delivered at my office by the telegraph messenger, received by me personally. Know the person who handed me these to be messenger of the telegraph office. I visited mine in April last and was ordered off by Hardman, he notified me that I was trespassing, only condition that Hardman made was that our conversation was to be private and that my attorney who was with me should not hear it. (Mr. Weeks objects to Mr. Harrington cross-examining witness as to whether conversation between Hardman and plaintiff was to be without prejudice at this time.) Hardman notified me that

he had positive instructions from Taylor not to allow any stranger to go under ground. Mr. McInnes, my Boston counsel, was with me. He further said I have positive instructions not to allow you to go underground. Said if I went down I should be roughly handled. He showed us over the surface. As we went and Hardman said why did you not come down here a year ago, and talk to me like this. This is the cheque June 25, 1885, with which I took up the Taylor note of \$2000. This is Hardman's signature to this agreement dated 26 Oct., 1884. It is the paper sent by Hardman to me for signature but which I refused to sign, received and read marked No. 6. Telegrams now tendered from Hardman to Plaintiff, Aug. 29, 1885, July 14, 1885, July 10, 1885, June 16, 1885, Sept. 20, 1885. Also from Taylor to plaintiff Sept. 16, 1885, Sept. 14, 1885, (objected). I decline to receive them. Defendant made overtures to me to induce me to part with my interest in mine in Sept. 1885. Taylor made them, he wanted me to name a price for my interest. I said I had no means of knowing the value of it and could not treat. He pressed me for it. It was after this that P. of A. and surrender were made. I did not understand from Taylor or Hardman that this change was to be made in the titles which were made, nor had I intimation from any source to that effect. Hardman was my agent.

(To be Continued)

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1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
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4 Real Estates worth.....	750	2,900
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
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## HOME AND FARM.

The New England *Farmer* of December 1st has a long and interesting article on horse-shoeing. We regret that it is not of much use to reproduce it, because much of its point and interest would be lost from the absence of the cuts with which it is illustrated. These are of different forms of shoe, such as are now in general use, and those used by Arabs, Persians, Moors, Portuguese, the old English, &c. It is curious to note how many of these shoes cover nearly the entire foot. The Japanese shoe with straw, from which it may certainly be inferred that Japanese roads are not as the roads of Nova Scotia.

Some of the practical points brought out the damage steadily resulting to the foot from the use of high calks, yet here again it would be impossible for our horses to move loads over icy roads without the hold they afford. Another point is that the pressure of the frog on the ground should not be entirely obviated by the height of the calks. It is contended that some pressure of the frog is desirable to keep it in a healthy condition, and for this purpose, a "tip" on the toe, and coming back about half (or a little more) the ordinary shoe, is recommended for light driving. For this the hoof is recommended "to be notched a little at the ends of the shoe to make a good fit and leave the foot level on the bottom when the shoe is in place."

"One of the greatest mistakes of blacksmiths," it is said, "is in filing too much into the shell of the hoof for the nail clinches. Filing a crease round the foot is like marking a bar of iron with a cold chisel before striking it across the anvil to break it." We all know that there is generally far too much filing, rasping and cutting of both hoof and frog done by the ordinary blacksmith. The feet of cavalry horses are much less often out of condition than others, because scientific and disciplined art is brought to bear upon them, the general outcome of which is, that all these processes are confined to strict moderation. The shoes are also more frequently reset than is generally the case with ordinary horses.

It is maintained that horses need not be shod nearly so much as they are. This would of course depend on the work required from them, but it is certain that, so long as a horse is used only on the farm, his feet might be allowed the chance of natural growth by allowing him to remain unshod.

Constantly keeping the frog from pressure undoubtedly tends to narrow the heel, and to cause tenderness of that part of the hoof, like the ingrowing of the nail of the great toe of the human foot that is pinched out of shape by a tight boot. On this account bar shoes are desirable, in order that the frog may obtain from the bar the pressure which calks or thick heels deny to it.

In our own experience a shoe gradually increasing in the ends both in breadth and thickness, and put on with only five nails instead of seven, allows play to the heel, and is good for horses with contracted hoofs, but it is of course liable to work loose sooner than a shoe fastened with seven nails.

In all these questions the original nature of the horse, with regard to the countries in which, as far as we can divine, he was indigenous, and the nature of those countries, require to be considered in connection with modern requirements. The sands of the Arabian deserts, and the turf of the prairies and pampas where the horse took, so to speak, a second birth of indigenouness, conceded to him natural conditions as regards his hoofs, but he is a creature of wonderful adaptability, and has gone on for two or three thousand years hampered with shoes of all sorts and shapes—well conceived or ill conceived as it might chance,—without apparent deterioration. Nevertheless "no hoof no horse," and it behooves us all to study what may give our noble animal friend the greatest ease and the greatest efficiency in his artificial existence.

The number of the New England *Farmer* to which we have alluded (December 1st,) would be well worth sending for by any one sufficiently interested in the subject. The address is 34 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.

The following remarks, from a contemporary, should be of interest to the Nova Scotia farmer.

At the British Dairy Farmers' conference there was no fact brought out more clearly than that of the severe conditions of successful competition. It will surprise many to learn that it is a veritable problem with the British farmer how to get his butter placed in his own market! In spite of all the advantages which he ought to possess over his competitors, some of the latter—always with more or less extent of water-way to traverse—seem to possess more or less present advantage over him in actual competition. Apparently the old state of things, when dairying was a domestic industry and the producer as in close and easy touch with the consumer, has completely changed, and the British farmer has not readily adapted himself to the new conditions. My friend, Mr. D. Tallmer, of London, probably the best authority on such matters (author of "Agricultural Distress and Trade Depression," just published), explains it thus: "Notwithstanding all the changes that have taken place in the social institutions of the nation, and the concentration of large masses of the population in distinct localities during the present century, farmers still adopt and carry out the usages and customs of their predecessors, as practised from time immemorial." Mr. Tallmer thought it a "curious trait in the character of agriculturists" of the leading commercial country of the world, that they do not realize that a practical knowledge of the science of the matter is essential to profitable distribution as well as to profitable production! This slowness of agriculturists to adapt themselves to new conditions is not a characteristic of the English agriculturists alone. We, too, in Canada, have much to learn and to do, to keep pace with the enterprise and the progress which is a characteristic of some of our competitors. We may truly say of ourselves as one of the English speakers said of themselves, that, in some particulars, "continental nations surpass us." While the British dairy farmer has been asleep, some of his neighbors have seized

the opportunity, and have evolved a system of marketing suited to the needs of the case, by which he has made immense profits out of the great consuming British public. In Franco, as I shall show in later writing, a principal characteristic of their flourishing butter trade is a trade system suited to the conditions of the market. Denmark is fully alive to this phase of the industry. We should profit by this fact. If it be difficult for the butter-maker within a half day's journey of London to get into his own market, how much more difficult to supply that market for us who have ten days' water travel to accomplish. If the Englishman who is on the spot is distanced by the foreigner, who has a better market system, how may we expect to get a foothold, in the face of active and intelligent competition, by ambling along serenely, in a free and easy way, trusting to chance rather than to intelligent, well-directed effort? The not very creditable answer to this question is an expiring Canadian butter trade. The lesson to be learned is the necessity to rouse ourselves, and by our energies to put new life into that which is too valuable to lose without a struggle to save it.

It can scarcely, we think, be doubted that with due consideration and proper organization the English butter market might be laid open to the Nova Scotian producer.

An old fashioned Lombardy poplar, by its height, by its complete covering of twigs and small branches, and their foliage down almost to the ground, and by its sappy wood, makes a capital lightning rod and a cheap one. Happily no one can patent it and bring it around in a waggon and insist upon trying it. To make it surer, the tree should stand in moist ground or near water, for wet ground is a good conductor and dry soil a poor one. It is recommended to plant a Lombardy poplar near the house and another close to the barn. If the ground is dry, the nearer the well the better, except for the the nuisance of the roots that will get into it.

There are numerous ways to remove warts. A good, simple and harmless way is said to be the saturating of the wart with lemon juice two or three times a day for several days or a week. The wart will then disappear gradually and without pain, leaving no mark. Another way is to use common washing soda and apply it frequently.

OUR COSY CORNER.

While pretty Christmas cards are readily obtainable at the holiday season, the handsomer souvenirs mounted on satin, or silk, or with some fanciful arrangement are often too expensive for some who wish to send a number of such pretty reminders to their friends. But it is not very difficult for anyone accustomed to doing fancy work to mount the pretty painted or lithographed cards in various devices, so that they lose their individuality as cards, and become a part of a dainty Christmas favor.

Two cards may be laid back to back and tacked together with a ribbon bow at diagonally opposite corners, or they may be gummed together, with an edging of silk fringe between, and finished with silk cords to hang up as a banneret or lamp-screen. The fringe may be made by raveling out a narrow ribbon, and anyone who can do drawn-work can make a very elaborate fringe by working a row or two of drawn work embroidery at the upper edge. The fringe should not be too wide; an inch wide ribbon will do for a drawn-work fringe, and half an inch wide for plain.

A fanciful idea is to tie a number of little silver or gilt bells with narrow ribbon along a card, cutting out a space below for them to swing in. Such a card should contain an appropriate quotation or verse, or the maker could letter it on in fancy letters if she possessed the faculty of imitation.

A pretty bookmark may be made with two small cards and a piece of ribbon. Make a flat sachet of a piece of ribbon the exact size of the cards used, put a little sachet powder into it but no cotton, and fasten or gum one of the cards to it. Guna the other to the ribbon, having fringed out the ribbon ends, and then with colored floss-silk stitch the upper and lower edges of the cards together with very coarse but perfectly even stitches, so that the sachet and ribbon are enclosed between the backs of the two cards.

The plain cards themselves may be embellished as with frosting or gilding, which is easily done. Simply put on carefully a thick layer of gum, and then dust with diamond-powder for a snow or ice effect, or with gilt or colored flitter for gilding, bronze, etc. In a landscape scene, stars may be added by gumming on small brilliant stones which are obtainable for the purpose. Pearl beads are sowed on in clusters as a suitable decoration for

In using water-color cards, the "ragged edge" effect fancied by some may be produced by folding the paper just inside the edge of the card, crossing it very lightly, and using a pencil as a paper-cutter.—From *Demorest's Magazine for December*

The newest fad among New York women who have more money than they seem to know what to do with, is that of black bed-fittings, black silk sheets, pillow-cases, etc., trimmed with black satin, black Spanish lace and yellow satin ribbons. One set of paraphernalia of this sort cost \$2,000, and the bolster-case is spoken of as a "dream of delight." We should be inclined to call it a dream of idiocy, only a more sombre one than usual.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers: there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

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2. Winter Evening Recreations, a collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles, etc.
3. Back to the Old Home. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay author of "Hidden Perils."
4. Dialogues Recitations and Readings, a choice collection for school exhibitions, etc.
5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence.
6. The Frozen Deep. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
7. Red Court Farm. A Novel. By Mrs Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott. Of all the works of Scott none is more beautiful.
9. In Cupid's Net. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. Ainos Barton. A Novel. By George Elliot, author of "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
11. Lady Gwendoline's Dream. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of funny stories, poems and jokes.
14. John Bowerbank's Wife. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
15. The Grey Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. Fancy Work for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject containing easy and practical instructions for making fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work, embroidery, etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young. Finest collection of fairy stories ever published. Children are delighted with them.
20. Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen, a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
21. Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all!
22. The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes and hints to housekeepers; also telling how to cure all common ailments by simple home remedies.
23. Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands. An interesting and instructive book of travel, describing the peculiar life, habits, manner and customs of people of foreign countries.
24. 87 Popular Ballads. Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
25. Called Back. By Hugh Conway.
26. At the World's Mercy. A Novel. By Florence Warden, author of "The House on the Marsh," etc.
27. Mildred Trevanion. A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
28. Dark Days. A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."
29. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese, and Kisses."
30. Leoline. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
31. Gabriel's Marriage. By Wilkie Collins.
32. Reaping the Whirlwind. A novel, by Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money."
33. Dudley Carleon. A novel, by Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. A Golden Dawn. A novel, by the author of "Dora Thorne."
35. Valerie's Fate. A novel, by Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O'ly," etc.
36. Sister Rose. A Novel, by Wilkie Collins.
37. Annie. A novel, by Mrs Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
38. The Laurel Bush. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. Robinson Crusoe. A thrilling narrative of adventures in the South Pacific, by Daniel DeFoe.
40. How to Make Poultry Pay. An illustrated series by the Editor of Farm and Garden.
41. Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book with hundreds of amusing tricks.
42. Gems of the Poets, Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, and many others.
43. Building Plans for Practical, Low-Cost Houses. A full description and plans of eight modern houses in price from \$500 to \$1,500.
44. Anecdotes of Public Men—Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, and all the leading men.
45. Aesop's Fables. Children have read them and grown people quoted them for centuries.
46. Romeo and Juliet. By William Black. An exquisite sketch of two foolish lovers, who mingle tender sentiment with the ludicrous in a way to make everybody smile.
47. Enoch Arden and other gems. By Alfred Tennyson. For purity of style genuine sweetness and touching pathos, the great poet has never surpassed his "Enoch Arden."
48. Cardinal Richelieu. By Sir E. B. Lytton.
49. Paul and Virginia. Bernadin De St. Pierre. This elegant household classic renews its freshness and beauty with every reading. Part I.
50. Paul and Virginia. Part II.
51. Miss Toosey's Mission, and Laddie. Two of those rarely conceived and charmingly told stories of home and duty which refresh and inspire.
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CHES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

There is an error in the diagram of Problem No. 54. The B on white K's B6 should be a pawn.

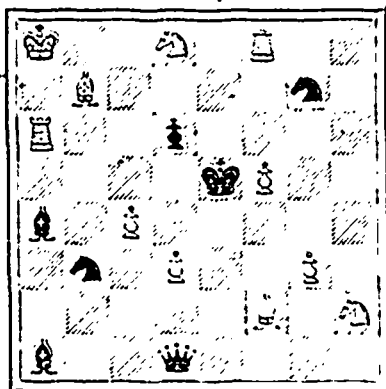
Solutions to the above received from Mrs. H. Moseley and J. W. Wallace, who have discovered and corrected the error, which is typographical. Solution held over for one week.

Solution to Problem No. 55.—Q to Kt sq.

PROBLEM No. 58.

"Torquay Directory."

BLACK—7 pieces.



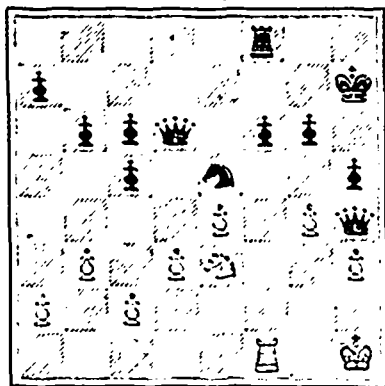
WHITE—11 pieces

White to play and mate in 2 moves

GAME No. 41.

The following position occurred recently in an off-hand game at the Liverpool Club

BLACK—11 pieces.



WHITE—11 pieces.

It was black's (Mr. Keizer's) turn to play; he moved Q to Q5, and the game proceeded as follows:—

- 1 Q to Q5
2 Kt to Kt2 P to KKt4
3 Q to Kt3 P takes P
4 P takes P R to KR
5 Q to B2 K to Kt2 (ch)
6 K to Kt Kt to B6, mate

GAME No. 42.

GRECCO COUNTER GAMBIT.

- WHITE. Mason. BLACK. Pollock
1 P to K4 P to K4
2 Kt to KB3 P to KB4
3 P to Q4 P takes KP
4 Kt takes P Kt to KB3
5 B to QB4 P to Q4
6 B to Kt3 B to Q3
7 B to Kt5 P to B3

- 8 Castles Castles
9 Kt to QB3 K to B2
10 B to KB4 Q to R sq
11 B to Kt3 P to QKt3
12 Q to Q2 P to QR4
13 P to QR3 B to R3
14 Kt to K2 P to B4
15 P to QR3 P to R5
16 B to K2 QKt to Q2
17 Kt takes Kt Q takes Kt
18 QR to K sq B takes B
19 BP takes B B takes Kt
20 R takes B QR to K sq
21 R to B4 Q to Kt4
22 Q to K3 R to B sq
23 P to Kt4 P takes P
24 P takes P Kt takes P
25 R takes R R takes R
26 Q to Q2 P to K6
27 Q to B2 Q to R3
28 P to R3 R to B7
29 B to Kt sq P to Kt3
30 Q to Q3 Q to B5
31 P takes Kt R takes R
32 Resigns

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. C. H., Yarmouth.—Your offered solution to problem 71 has good points, but you have played it out very badly. At one point you offer two for one by white, and black does not even accept the offer.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 75.—No solutions have been received. The position was:—black men 2, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14; white men 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; black to play and win.

PROBLEM 76.—No correct solution has been received. The position was: black man 11, kgs. 10, 31; white men 23, 32, kg. 2; white to play and draw.

- 23 19 31-27 16 12 11-15
31-26 24 20 7-3 20 16
32 27 27-23 2 6 15-18
1-26-31 19 16 23-19 16 11
\*27 24 10-7 6 10 drawn.

- VAR. I.
26-22 2-22-17 17-22 10-17
\*27 23 23 18 18 14 2 7 drawn.

- VAR. II.
22-26 23 18 26-23 19 15 drawn.

- PROBLEM 77.—We have received no solutions for this either. The position was:—black men 5, 20, kgs. 28, 31; white men 21, 22, kgs. 10, 23; white to move and win.
21 17 23 19 15 18 25 18
28-32 32-27 28-32 13-17
17 13 2 6 14 17 29 25
31-27 27-24 32-27 17-21
22 18 19 23 17 21 25 30
1-27-24 28-32 27-32 32-28
10 15 14 10 18 23 18 23
24-27 24-27 3-5-9 28-32
15 19 23 19 21 17 23 26
27-31 27-31 31-27 32-28
18 14 10 7 22 18 26 31
31-27 32-28 9-13 28-32
23 18 7 2 17 22 19 23
32-28 31-27 27-31 32-28
13 9 2 7 22 25 31 27
2-27-31 27-32 32-28 28-24
18 22 7 10 18 22 27 32
31-27 32-27 28-32 24-27
9 6 10 14 26 29 23 19
27-24 27-31 32-28 white
19 23 6 10 22 25 wins.
28-32 31-27 28-32
6 2 10 15 22 26
24-28 27-31 31-22

- VAR. I.
20-24 20-24 27-24 27-31
10 15 2 6 2 7 10 14
24-28 24-27 24-20 31-27
15 19 6 10 7 11 14 9
27-24 27-24 20-24 27-24
18 15 10 14 18 22 22 26
24-27 24-27 21-27 13-17
23 18 13 9 14 18 9 14
27-24 27-24 5-9 17-21
19 23 18 15 22 17 26 31
24-20 4-24-20 9-13 24-20
15 10 9 6 17 22 18 22
20-16 20-24 27-24 20-24
10 7 6 2 11 15 14 18
16-20 21-27 24-27 24-20
7 2 15 18 15 10 31 27 white wins.

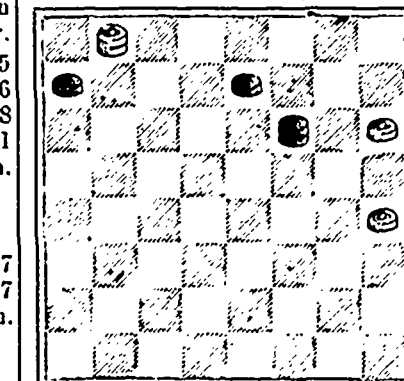
- VAR. II.
20-24 27-32 32-27 white
18 22 22 26 26 31 wins

- VAR. III.
32-28 31-22 28-32 9-13
21 25 25 18 22 26 15 18
28-32 32-28 32-28 13-17
25 29 29 25 26 31 18 14
32-28 28-32 5-9 17-21
22 25 18 23 31 27 23 18
28-32 32-28 28-32 white
23 26 25 22 19 15 WINS.

- VAR. IV.
24-27 27-18 5-14 white
15 19 14 23 19 15 wins.

This position is very instructive, and students who do not possess Lyman's Book of Problems would do well to preserve the above work.

PROBLEM No. 79. From Glasgow Herald. Black men—5, 7, kg. 11.



White men—12, 20, kg. 1. Black to move and win.

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