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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.

There is some doubt expressed as to the correctness of the report that the Dominion Government has made a contract with the Naval Construction and Armaments Company for an Atlantic mail service of twenty knots an hour. The *Week* remarks that the news is too good to be true, and that twenty knots an hour is certainly so high an average to be maintained throughout a voyage across the Atlantic that it is unable to believe it attainable on any financial terms which the Government and people of Canada could afford to make. This is a matter on which we feel considerable curiosity. The *Week* says: "On the whole it seems safer to believe that no definite contract has yet been concluded, however hopefully negotiations may be going forward, and it is very unlikely that the Government will fail to let the public know as soon as its efforts have been crowned with success."

Once more there has been a pleura-pneumonia scare in England, and Canadian cattle came in for some unmerited abuse. The recent false alarms in regard to our cattle may be to some extent accounted for by the fact that there was a very serious outbreak of the disease at Eaglesham in Renfrewshire. It first manifested itself about the middle of November and spread from farm to farm. The matter was reported to the Board of Agriculture in London, which immediately despatched an official to Scotland to prevent the spread of the disease and to stamp it out where it had developed. To effect the latter object the cattle had to be slaughtered, and this was at once done. The number of cattle slain was two hundred and eighty, which at the estimate of sixty dollars a head represents a money value of \$16,800. As all the animals were not diseased, and the carcasses of the healthy ones brought a certain price, the owners of the slaughtered cattle did not lose as heavily as they might have done. There was also a partial recompense for the diseased animals slain paid from the fund specially set apart by the Board of Agriculture to meet such cases. Canadian cattle breeders and shippers may congratulate themselves that pleura-pneumonia has no foot hold in the Dominion, but they should at the same time take ever watchful care to keep it away. The English market is open now to our cattle, but if ever "eternal vigilance is the price of safety," it is in this case, for the feeling in England is somewhat strong against the importation of live cattle, and a very slight reason might suffice to deprive us of our present privileges.

We are anxious to know whether our chess and checker departments are of sufficient interest to readers of THE CRITIC for us to carry them on through the coming year. If every person who takes an interest in one or the other, or both, would be kind enough to drop us a postal card immediately, telling us what he or she thinks about it we shall be grateful. If the departments are enjoyed by a sufficient number we shall take pleasure in continuing them, but if the contrary, we will try and fill the space with more interesting matter.

Again the great Christian festival of the year has come around, and before another issue of THE CRITIC appears it will have joined the Christmases of the past. Once more the churches will put on their festal trimmings of green to honor the anniversary of the Saviour's birth, Christmas carols will be sung, and the organs will peal forth their anthems of praise. Those on whom fortune has smiled and whom no adverse fate has rendered indifferent to the joys of Christmastide will find this a season of happiness and contentment, while to those whose family circles have been broken and whose pocket books are in an attenuated condition, it is rather a time of trial. Let those who are fortunate enough to live in the sunshine of plenty remember their less fortunate neighbors, and try and cheer some lonely hearts with kindly words backed up in many cases with suitable gifts, and they will not have lived in vain. If ever "little acts of kindness, little deeds of love" are needed it is at these especial seasons, when the poor and lonely are liable to feel their condition more than at ordinary times. Then let us all make an effort to do some kindness to those less fortunate than ourselves and we may be sure we shall be blessed many fold. THE CRITIC wishes its readers and friends a very happy Christmas.

In a late issue of the *Week* there is a letter from Rev. Frederick George Scott, Rector of Drummondville, Quebec, which seems to us worthy the attention of patriotic Canadians. Mr. Scott (who has published a volume of strong and thoughtful verse entitled the "The Soul's Quest,") suggests that the time is ripe for the formation of a Canadian National League with branches all over Canada. He proposes, for all desiring to become members, a pledge to the following effect:—"I, —, hereby promise that I will do all in my power to promote the interests of the Canadian nation, and prevent as far as I can political union with the United States." It is suggested that members wear some inconspicuous badge, such as a small beaver or maple leaf in gold or silver; or that a flower be selected as a national emblem and worn by all members on Dominion Day, as the Primrose League in England wears the primrose. If a vigorous initial impulse could be secured to the movement, we doubt not that the League would become a power for good from one corner of Canada to the other. Such an organization would find plenty of work to do, work that ought to be done. It would find itself in full accord with the great majority of the Canadian people. Branches in England and in the United States might become rallying points for Canadians abroad, and an immense deal might be done by the organization to attract desirable immigration. In the inception of such a scheme it would be essential that earnest, responsible, patriotic men of both parties should join hands honestly, in order that the League should not be suffered to take on a party complexion.

Apropos of the second visit to Washington of Hon. Robert Bond, Newfoundland's Provincial Secretary, the *New York Tribune* has some significant comments on the negotiations now pending between the American and Newfoundland Governments. The *Tribune* may be regarded as the mouth-piece of the American Cabinet. We find it declaring that the various privileges which Newfoundland offers in return for the free admission of the products of her mines and fisheries to American markets must be made exclusive. Were these terms agreed to we should have the astonishing spectacle of a British colony discriminating, at the dictation of an alien government, against a sister dependency and also against a power holding a recognized status as a "most favored nation." Canada might well enter a serious protest if there were any real prospect of an arrangement on such terms. But, for the present, the acknowledged treaty right of France would make it necessary for the Imperial Government to veto an agreement drawn up on any such basis. In this case it would seem that Canadian interests were safe in American hands, which is a paradox sufficiently startling. We may rest tranquil as long as America puts her market at a price so prohibitive. We doubt not that the merchants of St. John's would act unblushingly on the maxim that "there's no sentiment in business," a maxim whose falsity is daily attested. It is the merchants of St. John's who, fearing for their monopolies, have hitherto kept the ancient colony out of the Confederation. In the present case, however, their hands are to some extent tied by Imperial considerations.

In an article on the death of Benjamin P. Shillaber, popularly known as "Mrs. Partington," in the *Chicago Graphic*, we find our Haliburton in eminently good company. "Mrs. Partington," it says, "and 'Iko' were established favorites in their day, dividing the honors with 'Sam Slick,' 'Sam Weller' and 'Mickey Free,' and for quaintness, originality and copiousness have scarcely been eclipsed by 'Doesticks,' 'Nabby,' or 'Bill Nye.'" The memory of the Judge is not being allowed to perish either at home or abroad.

Provincialists in Boston are taking an increased interest in the literature of the Provinces. A "Book-a-Week" Club is to be formed, arrangements have been made with publishers whereby, on certain conditions, books will be furnished for a merely nominal cost, provided a sufficient number of people are interested. Among the works arranged for are "Sam Slick," by Haliburton, "Baddeck and that sort of Thing," by Charles Dudley Warner, "In Divers Tones," by Prof. C. G. D. Roberts, and "Acadian Stories," by Grace Dean McLeod. All but the last named now cost one dollar a volume, and they will be supplied for twenty-five cents in paper covers, and for fifty cents in cloth covers. The plan of the club will be given at the Province concert in Tremont Temple on New Year's night. The object is to introduce among the Provincialists of New England such works as are written by their fellow countrymen, or works written by others on Provincial topics. It appears to be a good plan and ought to succeed in awakening a deeper interest in such works.

A young lady, Miss Marie Muriel Dowie, a granddaughter of the famous book-printing Scotchman, Robert Chambers, has been striking out in a very original manner. She explored the Carpathian Mountains alone "bestriding a mountain pony in all the glory of skirtless knickerbockers, walking the mountains barefoot, and roughing it on rafts," as an English magazine says. This was a notable feat, and the young lady's literary ability enabled her to write an article on her trip which she afterwards read before the British Association. Straight laced old fogies are shocked, and wonder what women will be up to next, but the wise heads of the British Association are delighted. The correspondent of the *London Daily News* describes her address as follows:—"The low, sweet voice; the real and the simulative naivete (one as good as the other); the original thoughts, the pretty bits of poetico-artistic description of places and peoples, the witty criticisms built upon a concrete of common sense, the information running, warp and welt, through the entire fabric—the paper, in short, from beginning to end, gave us one of the most delightful treats ever enjoyed at a British Association meeting. It was eloquent, clever, refined, womanly and vigorous." We have not heard much about this young lady, but it seems that she has made for herself almost as big a place in the rank of the women of England as Miss Fawcett made for herself a few months ago. That bright young woman, by the way, shows that her attainments extend beyond mathematics, by a simple and highly creditable article in the November *Contemporary Review* on "Child Marriage in India."

The International Copyright Act passed in the United States Congress on December 3rd, is an act of justice to authors, which, although tardy, is welcome. Last year the Copyright Bill was defeated by a narrow majority, and cry of "shame" came from all quarters when the result was made known. The attitude of the Senate on this question is favorable to the right side, and it is probable that it will pass the bill with all the promptness that can be expected of such an august body. The bill passed in Congress by a vote of 139 to 95. By this act foreign authors in countries extending similar privileges to authors in the United States will be enabled to secure copyrights. There is, however, a condition attached to this long desired concession. The work must be set up in type in the United States, or at least be produced from type set up there, a provision evidently devised in the interest of United States publishers. Even thus hampered the Copyright Act must be regarded as a blessing. The Copyright League has worked faithfully for this measure to establish justice, to protect indisputable rights, and to secure to a considerable body of men and woman the enjoyment and control of their own property. The net result of the operation of this bill, as it is understood by the practical and experienced representatives of each interest affected by it, will be in substance this: The writers will secure pay proportioned to the saleable quality of their work, and American and foreign authors alike will have the advantage of both markets; publishers will have the same advantage, and American printers and binders will have a larger demand for their labor. In the meantime the American reader will be able to get some books that he cannot get at all now, will get most of his reading at as low a cost as now, and much of it even lower, and will get it all honestly. The effect upon Canadian literature cannot fail to be favorable. All English speaking people will rejoice that the United States representatives have decided in favor of national honesty and fair dealing.

Mr. Oscar Fay Adams seems to have been unfortunate in his female acquaintances. In the *North American Review* he gives "fair woman" a going over that ought to shrivel her up. Here is what he says, and if it is true of some of his acquaintances we wish to say that it is not so of ours:—"But it is when fair woman goes a shopping that she becomes least admirable. Then her hand is raised against every woman who crosses her path. From the moment she pushes open the swinging doors of the first retail shop she enters, and lets them fly back into the face of the woman behind her, till she reaches her home again she has laid herself open at every turn to the charge of bad manners. She has in her progress made tired clerks

spend hours in taking down goods simply for her amusement, when she has not the smallest intention of purchasing from them. She has made audible comments upon 'the stupidity and slowness of these shop girls.' She has swept off from loaded shop counters with her draperies more than one easily damaged article, which she has scorned to pick up and replace. She has jostled against other women and met their indignant looks with a stony, not to say insolent stare. She has needlessly blocked the way when others wished to pass her. She has carried her closed umbrella or sunshade at an angle that was a perpetual menace to any woman who came near her. She has put up her glass and stared haughtily through it at the gown of the woman next her at the bargain-counter. In her shrill, penetrating voice she has discussed in the most public places gossip reflecting more or less injuriously upon other people. She has, in short, done very little that she should have done, and very, very much that she ought not to have done; yet she returns from it all with a serene conscience than a mediæval saint coming home to the convent after a day particularly well filled with meritorious deeds. She will tell you complacently that a man can never learn to shop like a woman. And man can never be too thankful for his inability in this particular direction." Mr. Adams must be a misogynist.

A late number of the *Montreal Witness* makes a strong appeal for the universal adoption of standard time, and also of the 24 hour system. The questions may well be kept separate, as the one is more immediately important than the other. Doubtless in due time the 24 hour system, now employed on the Intercolonial Railway, will win general acceptance, but it is slow work overcoming a well-mooted prejudice. A change of the time standard, on the other hand, is a thing which can be accomplished almost imperceptibly. Everyone sets his watch a half hour ahead or a half hour back, and in a day or two the difference is forgotten. There is nothing new to learn about it, there is nothing to unlearn. It is surely ridiculous that Halifax, St. John, and the railway connecting them should have three separate standards on which to reckon their time. A Halifax man, with his watch set according to Halifax time, going to St. John by the Intercolonial knows that Intercolonial time is exactly an hour slower than his watch. In St. John, however, he finds himself hopelessly at sea. Presently he is told that St. John local time is thirty-six minutes ahead of the Intercolonial time. With this information he is supposed to look at his own watch, deduct twenty-four minutes from Halifax time and go his way in his right mind. But if this process has to be undergone frequently, and amid many distractions, the result must be discouraging to those who are not expert at mental arithmetic. In the afternoon and evening the problem may be further complicated by the necessity for another calculation to reduce the time from the twenty-four to the twelve hour system. If, as is not infrequently the case, one has also to correct for an error of say seven minutes and a half in his own timepiece, the difficulty becomes absolutely appalling. We have heard it said in St. John that Halifax men are slow. This is not true, but we may sometimes wear an air of abstraction while we are endeavoring to decide what time it really is. In all seriousness the inconvenience seems to us a real one, and the state of affairs an anomalous absurdity which should be speedily rectified. If the I. C. Railway authorities and the city of St. John would adopt the standard of the 60th meridian, which it was always supposed they would adopt, the travelling public would have reason to believe that they wished to keep abreast of modern civilization.

The action of the Government of New Brunswick in sending an agent to England to make known the advantages that Province offers to settlers is meeting with very general approval. It is understood that the Dominion Government intends to use the money voted by Parliament last session for immigration purposes, or a part of it, in the payment of bonuses to agricultural immigrants from the mother country settling in the North-West and British Columbia, and this has raised the question in the Maritime Provinces of why should we not have a share in whatever benefit may accrue from such expenditure of money. We do not agree altogether with the policy of bonusing settlers or of assisting immigration, for the reason that the class of immigrants which the country needs most would come without it, if they were only well informed as to the resources, suitability, climate, etc. of either the older provinces or the North-West. Some good, of course, may be done by it, but we are of the opinion that a sufficient sum of money judiciously expended in spreading a knowledge of the whole Dominion in Great Britain and elsewhere would result in giving us a superior class of immigrants, a class that may at present be kept away by the bonusing system, as it might be inferred that the country was not quite what it is cracked up to be, when it is necessary to pay people to come to it. At any rate there is little reason why discrimination should be made in favor of the North-West. In the Maritime Provinces there is much fruitful farming land unoccupied, which will return as good results to the farmer as the land in the North-West. Another thing is that the bonuses offered in the North-West allure many of the eastern people away, and this is scarcely fair. We are Canadians first, but we want to see the provinces "down by the sea" have an equal chance with our western territories. The action of the N. B. Government is a wise one and we hope to see good results from it. A thoroughly in earnest man, one who will not think he is off on a pleasure excursion, but who will do his eloquent best to persuade settlers to choose his native province as their future home, will, we fancy, do more to bring about the desired result than any amount of bonusing. If the Dominion Government would adopt this plan there is little doubt but that the European immigration would receive an impulse, for Canadians believe that all that is needed in order that Canada should become the favorite land for immigrants is that its climate and resources should become well known.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A CHRISTMAS CHIME.

At Christmas time, from clime to clime,
Each star to star doth sweetly chime
Till all the heavens are ringed with rhyme.

Then, loosed above, a note thereof
Flouts downward like a wandering dove,
And all the world is ringed with love.

—John B. Tabb, in *Christmas Ladies' Home Journal*.

The miller finds life to be one continual grind.

The tailor is a good fellow to have around—he can always make some fitting remarks.

"He pressed her to his breast and sighed," read the elocutionist: and the boy in the rear gallery brought down the house by yelling, "Which side?"

A MORNING CALL.—The Vicar—"And what's your name, my dear?" Child of the Period—"Well, you ought to know! You kvistoned me!"

ETHEL.—"Don't you like these sofas that have just room enough for two?" Maud—"Yes, but I like those that have hardly room enough for two far better."

McAllister—"I noticed you kept your front blinds open all summer. Going out of society?" Smith—"No; but we concluded that all the people we really cared to have think us out of town were out of town themselves."

This is the way the great beast of Africa goes to his extinction: An ordinary elephant produces 120 pounds of ivory, worth \$300. England consumes 650 tons, for which it is necessary to kill 12,000 elephants a year.

Singleton—"It's a wonder to me that more women are not robbed, when they carry their purses so openly in their hands." Doubleday—"If you were married and knew what they carry in those purses you would not make such a remark."

Mr. Tangle—"Maria, I'm going to make it warm for you." Mrs. Tangle—"You are a perfect brute! I shall go right back to mother's—"

Mr. Tangle—"Now don't be too hasty, my dear. I'm going to buy you a sealakin sacque."

"Mr. Holm," her mother remarked to him at the door when she let him in the next evening, "did you notice the hour you left here last night? Mamie says she didn't." "I'm sure I didn't know. I was as much in the dark as she was."

"What kind of ice cream will you have, dear?" enquired the hostess. The little Boston maiden wiped her glasses thoughtfully. "I will take vanilla ice cream, if you please," she replied. "Vanilla, if I have been correctly informed, is extracted from a bean."

Considerate.—Ford Husband—"But, Bossie, that cloak you have on is the very one I would not get you because it was so expensive!" Wife—"Yes, John, dear; but I bought it afterwards because I could not bear to think how you would reproach yourself for your obstinacy in not getting it for me."

A curious fact is noticed in connection with the formation of barnacles on ships' bottoms. In the majority of cases there is a much heavier growth of grass and barnacles on one side than on the other, and in numerous instances one side will be almost free from marine growths while the other is as foul as possible.

A neat application of electricity to domestic uses is a miniature pumping plant. With the use of no more current than suffices for a couple of incandescent lamps, it will pump one hundred gallons an hour or so, and keep the house tank full without a particle of attention. These little electrical devices to lighten labor in the household are particularly commendable, and as the electrical light and power becomes more widely available, will doubtless increase in number and utility.

How to Preserve Youthful Looks.—Decide in your own mind that you are and will be young. Forget, if possible, your actual age. Cultivate the love of variety and the habit of enjoyment and of good humor, regarding irritability as a disease to be speedily cured. As special aids to comeliness she commands brown bread, vegetables and fruit for clearing the complexion, sleeping in an airy room for brightening the eyes, walking much in the open air, with cheerful companions, not before breakfast; and above all following the water-bath with a bath of sunshine, as a means of renewed vitality, elasticity, and beauty. She tells us that the mouth is the feature most under our control, and that its expression is refined and beautified by amiable sentiments of the heart, of which indeed we have no manner of doubt.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

Wilkins and Watkins were college chums and close friends. They had been hard students and had taken little out-door exercise. When they shook hands and said good-bye at the end of their college career, they were in impaired health. Both had dyspepsia, liver trouble, and troublesome coughs.

Wilkins had plenty of money, and decided to travel for his health. Watkins was poor. "I must go to work for my living," said he, "but I'll try the remedy that Robinson talks so much about—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

In less than two years, Wilkins came home in his coffin. Watkins, now in the prime of life, is a bank president, rich and respected, and weighs 200 pounds. "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' saved my life at a critical time," he often says. "Oh, if poor Wilkins had only tried it!" For weak lungs, spitting of blood, all lingering coughs, and consumption in its early stages, it is an unequalled remedy.

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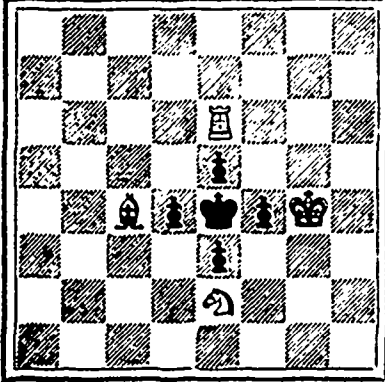
Solution of Problem No. 47.—B to Kt7. Solved by C. W. L.

If all our readers who take an interest in chess and checkers will be kind enough to drop us a postal card immediately telling us whether they find these departments in THE CRITIC of value, they will be doing us a favor. If sufficient interest is taken in them we will continue them, but if not, we shall endeavor to substitute something more generally appreciated.

PROBLEM No. 48.

By J. B. Halkott.

From "Unique Chess Problems."
BLACK 5 pieces.



WHITE 4 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 49.

A lively game, played Oct. 29, 1890, at the fifth annual meeting of the Virginia State Chess Association in Richmond.

PHILIDOR'S DEFENCE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. John A. Kinnier.	Mr. J. S. Redd.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 Kt to B3	P to Q3
3 P to Q4	P takes P
4 Q takes P	QKt to B3
5 B to QKt5	B to Q2
6 B takes Kt	B takes B
7 Castles a	Q to KB3
8 Q to Q3	Kt to K2
9 Kt to QB3	P to QR3
10 R to Ksq	Castles b
11 P to QR4	P to KR3
12 P to QKt4	P to Q4
13 P to K5 c	Q to KB4 d
14 Q to Q4	P to QKt3
15 P to QKt5	B to Kt2
16 P to R5	P takes KtP
17 Kt takes KtP e	Kt to QB3
18 Q to Kt2	B to Kt5 f
19 Kt (Kt5) to Q4 g	Q to Q2
20 P to R6	B to R sq
21 P to QB3	B to B4
22 B to K3	K to RK sq
23 KR to QKt sq	Kt to QR2
24 R to QR5	Kt to QB3
25 P to K6!	P takes P
26 R takes B	P takes R
27 Kt to K5	Q to Q3!
28 Q to Kt7 ch!	B takes Q
29 P takes B ch	K to Kt sq
30 KKt takes Kt ch	Q takes Kt
30 Kt takes Q mate!	

a White, who has adopted Morphy's favorite attack against Philidor, should here proceed with 7 B to K Kt5, preventing Black's reply in the text, and, in the opinion of the *Handbuch*, leaving him with a cramped game.

b 10—, P to K Kt3, intending to fianchetto and then castle on the K's side, was tempting, but not safe, for then 11 B to K Kt5! Q to K3; 12 to Kt to Q4, Q to Q2; 13 B to B6, with a fine game. The next play, too, is somewhat hazardous.

c Correct. White's position at once becomes still more aggressive.

d 13—, Q to K K3, so as to bring his Kt duly into play via K B4 and prepare for P Q5 at the right juncture, seems much better.

e Again well played, in fact discounting Black's otherwise excellent Kt move.

f Very feeble, indeed, precipitating the catastrophe. 18—B to Q B4 was, by all odds, the proper move.

g If, instead, 19 Kt (B3) to Q4, then 19—Q to Q2, when if 20 Kt takes Kt, B takes Kt; 21 Q takes B, B takes Kt; 22 P to R6, K to Kt sq; 23 P to R7 ch, K to R sq, etc. White plays all along here in capital style.

h Quite a charming and problem-like position for a wind-up.—*New Orleans Times Democrat*.

Mr. Gunsberg is on the way to New York, and his match with Mr. Steinitz is expected to begin December 1st at the rooms of the Manhattan Club. The match is to be played for a special prize of £75 provided by English amateurs, while the Manhattan Club has guaranteed \$1,050 to cover the expenses of the players, and from which a certain specific amount is also to be paid for each game won, drawn or lost.—*Commercial Gazette*

I took Cold,
I took Sick,
I TOOK

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OPPOSITE HALIFAX CLUB.

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In aggin dressed in Holiday attire, and looks very pretty indeed. The Goods are all of the prettiest and best that could be selected from the English and German manufacturers. The

LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS

are very fine this year, especially the former. The assortment of

Photo Frames

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

A heavy storm prevailed yesterday.

The St. John police investigation is creating much excitement in our sister city. By all accounts St. John must be a very wicked place.

Minister of Finance Foster has met with cordial receptions at all points he has visited in the West Indies.

Miss Machin, the lady principal of the church school for girls at Windsor, has arrived and taken up her abode at Edgehill.

The public meeting to hear Hon. Wilfred Laurier and Hon. I. H. Davies was held in the drill shed last evening. It is too late in the week for us to give an account of it to-day.

The election in Yarmouth on the 11th inst. for the Local Legislature, caused by the resignation of Albert Gayton, resulted in a victory for the Liberal Candidate, Hatfield, by a majority of 899 votes.

The death occurred last Saturday at his residence of Hon. J. W. Ritchie, for many years Equity Judge of the Supreme Court. He had been in feeble health for some years, and his death was not unexpected. The deceased gentleman was 83 years of age.

The explosion of the powder magazine of the steamer *Newfield* last week is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of the boatswain, but as he has since died from his injuries it is probable that nothing definite will be learned as to the cause.

Belcher's Farmer's Almanac for the Province of Nova Scotia for 1891 has just been published by the proprietors, Messrs. McAlpine & Barnes. This almanac has been established since 1824, and is absolutely indispensable in every house and office.

The City Council was again memorialized by the Law and Order League and the W. C. T. U. on Tuesday evening with reference to the Chief License Inspector. They pray for his removal and the appointment of a man who will be more vigilant.

A special freight train of 17 cars, laden with poultry, left Smith's Falls via the C. P. R. and C. A. R. for the Boston Christmas markets. The shipment is one of the largest ever sent from here. It is estimated that the duties to be taken out of the pockets of the United States people on this shipment, as a result of the McKinley bill, will be about \$15,000.

The *Delineator* for January is one of the most attractive we have yet seen. It has a number of designs for fancy dress, as well as the usual selection of house and street gowns for ladies, misses and children. We should think no lady would need to go without this magazine when the price is only \$1.00 a year. The *Delineator* Publishing Co., 33 Richmond Street West, Toronto.

The *Chronicle's* Christmas number is a very creditable production. The reading matter is highly interesting, being the work of such well known writers as F. C. deSumichrast, Prof. C. G. D. Roberts, F. B. Crofton and others. The picture "Dreaming" is not so pretty a print as one we have seen of it, but it is very good and the illustrations all through are worth looking at. Friends abroad will find it a welcome token from those at home.

A sapper of the Royal Engineers, named William Hancock, came to a horrible death on MacNab's Island on Wednesday. He had got drunk on bad whiskey, and was put in bed to sleep off the effects. In attempting to vomit in his sleep, the contents of his stomach got into his windpipe and choked him to death. This awful lesson, coming right after the Digby suicide, should be a warning to all those who find drink a temptation.

An aged couple named Higgins who lived about three miles from Charlottetown P. E. I. left town for their home on Friday evening last and got lost in the snow storm. They were driving, but did not know in what direction to proceed, and they were all that night and Saturday night exposed to the bitter cold and storm. When found the old lady was nearly dead and she died a few minutes after being taken home. Mr. Higgins is fearfully frozen and will not probably recover.

A Toronto despatch says:—According to Washington despatches there is a good likelihood of the reciprocity resolution moved in Congress some time ago by Hitt being considered shortly, and that it will be passed by both houses. Hitt's continued illness since his re-election has retarded action, but Governor McCary, of Kentucky, who is the next leading member of the house committee, and who, being a Democrat, may be its next chairman, has consented to promote the resolution at the first opportunity.

We acknowledge with thanks a large calendar, with portrait of H. M. Stanley and scenes from the African expedition, from J. Godfrey Smith, Hollis Street; one of similar size, with a picture entitled "The Two Mothers," from John F. Kelly, harness maker, 33 and 35 Buckingham St.; and a neat little pocket diary from the North American Life Assurance Co. Messrs. M. S. Brown & Co. have issued an attractive little booklet, containing timely hints for seasonable gifts, which may be secured at their place of business in Granville Street. This is the firm's jubilee year, the business having been established in 1840.

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

The Christmas number of the *Chicago Graphic* is very artistic. Among other pictures it gives a portrait of Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, whose books on Canadian subjects have made her famous. Mrs. Catherwood is editorially connected with the *Graphic*.

"The Blue Pencil and how to avoid it" is the title of a useful little treatise for editors and writers by Alex. G. Nevis. The price is ten cents. Published by Allan Forman, 117 Nassau Street, New York. It would save editors a heap of trouble if all contributors would get this book and study the simple rules therein.

It is reported from Rapid City Dak., that a command of cavalry was attacked by Indians, and two officers and fifty men were killed. The number of Indians killed is not known, but they were routed with great losses. It is not known whose command it was, but it is supposed to be that of Major Tupper, of the 6th cavalry and his three troops of 40 men. Troops have gone to their assistance.

Cough-Cures

Are abundant; but the one best known for its extraordinary anodyne and expectorant qualities is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For nearly half a century this preparation has been in greater demand than any other remedy for colds, coughs, bronchitis, and pulmonary complaints of all kinds.

I suffered for more than eight months from a severe cough accompanied with hemorrhage of the lungs, and the expectation of death. The physicians gave me up, but my druggist prevailed on me to try

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

I did so and soon began to improve; my lungs healed, the cough ceased, and I became stout and healthier than I have ever been before. I would suggest that the name of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral be changed to Elixir of Life, for it certainly saved my life."

F. J. Olden, Suito, Buenos Ayres.
A few years ago I took a very bad cold, which settled on my lungs. I had night sweats, a racking cough, and great soreness. My doctor's medicine did me no good. I tried many remedies, but received no benefit; everybody despaired of my recovery. I was advised to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, as a last resort, did so. From the first dose I obtained relief, and, after using two bottles of it, was completely restored to health."—F. Adams, New Gretna, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY
J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Oxford
Cough Syrup
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS,
AND ALL
HOARSENESS,
LUNG AFFECTIONS.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
BUCKLEY BROS.
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WOODILL'S
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BAKING POWDER

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

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For all diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, AS
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St. Andrews N. B., 4th Oct., 1889.
Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co.

Being very much reduced by sickness and almost
given up for a dead man, I commenced taking your
PUTTNER'S EMULSION. After taking it a
very short time my health began to improve, and
the longer I used it the better my health became.
After being laid aside for nearly a year, I last sum-
mer performed the hardest summer's work I ever
did, having often to go with only one meal a day.
I attribute the saving of my life to PUTTNER'S
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Swellings, Corns, etc., use EUREKA OIL. It
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If you have Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney
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arising from Impure Blood, use EUREKA
BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have Sores of any kind, Salt Rheum, Pim-
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Scalds, use the EUREKA SALVE.

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vitality, Weak Nerves and Impure Blood, use the
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MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1891

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

SEVENTH MONTHLY DRAWING JAN. 14, '91

3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.

Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

TICKET, - - - - \$1.00

11 TICKETS FOR - - \$10.00

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes.

1	Prize worth \$15,000	\$15,000 00
1	" " 5,000	5,000 00
1	" " 2,500	2,500 00
1	" " 1,250	1,250 00
2	Prizes " 500	1,000 00
5	" " 250	1,250 00
25	" " 50	1,250 00
100	" " 25	2,500 00
250	" " 15	3,750 00
500	" " 10	5,000 00
100	" " 25	2,500 00
100	" " 15	1,500 00
100	" " 10	1,000 00
999	" " 5	4,995 00
999	" " 5	3,995 00

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100	" " 25	2,500 00
100	" " 15	1,500 00
100	" " 10	1,000 00
999	" " 5	4,995 00
999	" " 5	3,995 00

3134 Prizes worth \$52,740 00
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,
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DARKNESS FELL ON THE WEARY EARTH.

Darkness fell on the weary earth,
Gloom the nations shrouded;
Watchers long'd for the wondrous Birth,
Hope with fear was clouded;
Suddenly burst the Light of Light!
O fairest Star that gem'd the height,
Leading on to where Jesus lay,
Marvellous Child, the Spring of Day!
Angels sing, we with them
Do greet Thee, Babe of Bethlehem,
Hail! all hail!

Sorrow fills the hearts that would hold
Him the Wise Men sought for;
Israel's love is faint and cold--
Love He sighed and wrought for;
Mightily aid us on our road,
Pure Source of Light, to Light's abode,
Palace of Peace, where, undetiled,
Beautiful Mary soothes her Child.
Angels sing, we with them
Do greet Thee, Babe of Bethlehem,
Hail! all hail!

Treasures poor are those that we bring,
Yet, kind Child, receive them.
Kneeling low, because Thou art King,
At Thy feet we leave them.
Glittering crowns Thou hast in store
For all who meekly Thee adore
Bountiful Lord, oh give me one,
Earth's weary journey past and done.
Angels sing, we with them
Would cry in dear Jerusalem,
Hail! all hail!

—W. CHATTERTON DIN, With Music, in Musical Times.

BOOK GOSSIP.

Never before, we fancy, have the holiday books been so fascinating. Beautiful gifts for old and young may be found, and that they are considered most appropriate is evidenced by the crowds to be seen eagerly dipping into the contents of the numerous volumes in the various book stores. The little folks will certainly have reason to feel grateful for their share of the literature of the day, which is of the most entertaining, instructive and improving character. Among the children's books before us are Jane Austin's "Ten Boys Who Lived on the Road from Long Ago to Now," (Boston, Lee & Shepard; New York, Charles T. Dillingham,) and "Little Jarvis," by Mollie Elliot Seawell, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. In "Ten Boys" we find information so pleasantly imparted as to make the most study-hating boy or girl forget that they might possibly be getting something besides jam. Beginning with the Aryan boy Kablu, who came down to the plains of the Indus, we are introduced successively to Darius, the Persian boy, who knew about Zoroaster; Cleon, the Greek boy, who ran at the Olympian Games; Horatius, the Roman boy, whose ancestor "kept the bridge so well"; Wulf, the Saxon boy, who helped to make England; Gilbert, the page, who would one day become a knight; Rodger, the English lad, who longed to sail the Spanish Main; Ezekiel Fuller, the Puritan boy; Jonathan Dawson, the Yankee boy, and Frank Wilson, of 1885, which brings us pretty near to the present time. These boys are all very good, but as the author only has to do with them as boys, and does not tell us of them as men, we cannot tell whether they died young. A delightful book for young or old, and ought to give pleasure and instruction to many during the long winter evenings; (Price by mail \$1 00) "Little Jarvis" is a short story about the dearest little chap we have met for many a long day, and is full of tender pathos. Mollie Elliot Seawell is pretty well known as the writer of many delightful stories,—among them being "Throckmorton" which we reviewed some time ago,—but surely none of them are more touching than "Little Jarvis," which won the five hundred dollar prize offered by the *Youth's Companion*. Little Jarvis was the youngest midshipman and hero of the *Constellation*, a U. S. frigate, carrying thirty-eight guns, and after laughing at his pranks, sympathizing with his patriotic zeal, and loving him for himself, not many readers will be able to refrain from tears as the body of the brave little lad, with his great heart stilled forever, is "laid at rest in the sea he loved so well." "He was the bravest little chap," and the words of the cheerful song he trilled out when mast-headed for some prank keep ringing in our brain:—

"Strike eight bells, call the watch,
Relieve the wheel and chain;
Won't we have a jolly time
When we get home again."

And he never got "home again." The book is beautifully bound in a specially designed cover, and illustrated by well known artists. It ought to be a treasure to any one; price \$1 00.

Coming on to books more especially interesting to older boys as well as to grown people, we have "Wednesday the Tenth; a Tale of the South Pacific," by Grant Allen, one of our own writers, and therefore with a special claim on us. The tale is a rattling good one, a thrilling story of filial devotion, daring endeavor and invention, hair-breadth escape, miscalculation in reckoning, and a dramatic rescue just in the nick of time. The steam-yacht *Albatross*, Captain Julian Braithwaite, is the scene of the exciting events, which culminate in the rescue of the missionary of the Island of Tanaki, in the South Pacific. It would not be fair to tell the story here and spoil it for those who like their reading to be fresh, so we will leave it. Not written in an over-sensational style, nor with the agony piled on for effect, the book reads like a sober seaman's story, and is told in a quaint manner by the captain, whose admiration of the qualities and powers of newspaper fellows strikes a responsive chord in our bosom. The vindication of the rights of "Queenie England" is also eminently satisfactory, and after the recital of French atrocities we feel more than ever that the mission stations in the South Pacific must on no account be handed over to France, as was

feared might be done some time ago. Every boy, every one, will enjoy this electrically good story from beginning to end. Price 75 cents; Boston, D. Lothrop Company. Another, and a purely American tale, is "Following the Guidon," by Mrs. Custor, widow of General Custor, who was killed at the battle of Little Big Horn. This lady writes from actual experience of life in camp on the plains, and has succeeded in giving a very entertaining account of her experiences. We did not skip a page of this book, although it has no fascinating plot to hold the fancy. In view of the present condition of Indian affairs in the United States, the book bears a special interest, and the military life into which we are taken, interspersed with buffalo hunts and other exciting events, not to mention such a thing as a mule race, "a slow mule race," and many an amusing anecdote, told with an easy grace, is all very pleasant reading. Mrs. Custor gives in the preface, which you, gentle reader, must not overlook, a brief history of the different bugle calls used in the army, and explains their meaning and use. Every chapter in the book is headed with the music of these calls, so that any ambitious young amateur bugler or cornetist who has the good fortune to come across it may mark, learn, inwardly digest and audibly express them. In many cases the words usually fitted to the music by the soldiers are given. This volume is published by Harper & Bros., New York. It is tastefully bound in green cloth, with two small flags or guidons floating from a staff across the upper edge of the cover.

All the books we have mentioned are first rate boys' books, and as girls often, in fact nearly always, like the same books as their brothers do, they must therefore be first rate girls' books.

We now take up another class of literature. "How to Preserve Health," by Louis Barkan, M. D., 248 President Street, Brooklyn, is a valuable hygienic work, highly praised by several eminent medical men. To those who value the greatest of blessings, this book cannot come amiss, and any one who desires to possess it may do so by sending the price, \$1.00, to Dr. Barkan.

From Leo & Shepard, Boston, we have received "Brushes and Chisels," which attracts the eye at once by its artistic binding of cardinal, green and white. It is not, as perhaps you might think, a text book on painting and sculpture, but a very fascinating glimpse into the studio life of the Eternal City. The happy Bohemian life is portrayed for us in a charming manner by the author, who bears a foreign name, Teodoro Serrao. We come across some very refreshing little bits sometimes which bear a humorous aspect, such as, "Have you ever noticed how expressive a shut mouth can be?" But even so, those little bits are sparklers. The brilliant scenes of Rome are described in a most realistic manner, and one feels the joyousness of the sunshine and of the gay crowds that promenaded the campagna. Thoroughly artistic and out of the ordinary it is, but it ends in a tragedy, which of course some people like; the terrible and awful being important items in a good story. Angelica, the person in the story, was, we are told in the beginning, not a Roman; we learn little about her before or after she appeared on the scene, but she was lovely and she suffered. The price of the book is \$1.00.

Worthington Co. announce for immediate publication "One of Cleopatra's Nights," and other stories, by Théophile Gautier. Translated by Lascadio Hearn. 1 vol., 12 mo., illustrated, forming No. 4, Rose Library. The stories fairly enchain the reader. The subtle charm of the French style, light, brilliant and sparkling, is admirably retained by the translator, Lascadio Hearn, who is a true artist. The Photogravure illustrations add very much to the interest of the author's imaginative creations. Price, cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50c.

A collection of short tales of rare beauty and freshness, under the title of "W. Heimbürg's Christmas Stories," translated by Mrs. J. W. Davis, forms No. 15 Worthington's International Library. A notable feature of the book are the fifty photogravure illustrations, made after designs of great foreign artists. They happily illustrate the text and add very much to the appearance of the work. It forms a Christmas gift of transcendent merit, and should find a place upon the Christmas table of every lady in the land. Price, cloth, \$1.25; or in illuminated paper cover, 75 cents.

In two small volumes by Gurtav Kobbe entitled "Wagner's Life and Works" we find much to charm us. They are written in such a manner as to insure the attention of the lay musical reader, and avoid technicalities as far as possible. The life of the great composer is given at sufficient length to permit of an appreciative view being taken of the spirit which animated the man. Comparatively few people have any knowledge of Wagner, and many misunderstand him. The books before us will be a great aid to his admirers and perhaps reveal his merit to those who so far have been unable to appreciate his music. Descriptions of the characters in his chief works are given which cannot fail to interest, and the books are full of pretty illustrations. The work will prove a most useful addition to the literature of music, and we have no hesitation in recommending it to those who are anxious to add to their knowledge of the great composers. Published by G. Schirmer, New York.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Mr. K. J. Morrison, of Amherst, has lately entered into partnership with Mr. J. D. Weir, of the Stellarton Iron Foundry, at Stellarton. The firm has bought out the machine shop of John Bell, and is now preparing to carry on the Foundry and Machine business on a large scale. The lines of machinery manufactured by this firm will include double-surface planers and matchers, rotary saw-mills, shingle and lath machines and other mill machinery. Special attention will be given to general casting and job work. They have lately been busily engaged in manufacturing hot-air furnaces, stoves, &c. Mr. Morrison, who is a practical machinist of experience, has charge of the machine shop. With proper attention and plenty of business energy, the record of this enterprising firm will doubtless be one of success.

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CITY CHIMES.

His Grace Archbishop O'Brien entertained a number of gentlemen at his residence on Monday evening.

The Second Orpheus Concert took place in Orpheus Hall last night.

The arrival of several hundreds of books for the Citizen's Free Library is a piece of good news. The lot was purchased from a London library and cost \$720.

A large number of the little folks and their mammas are busy thinking of what to wear at Mrs Leigh's fancy ball on the 30th: No doubt many original and pretty costumes will be the result.

Santa Claus will come around next week and bestow his favors on good little boys and girls. The faith that is placed in Santa Claus is sometimes wonderful to behold, but scepticism creeps even into the hearts of youngsters, as for example when pater said to Tommy: "Don't fret my boy, Santa Claus won't forget you." Tommy replied with unusual insight in one so young, "That's all right, dad; I ain't afraid he'll forget the tin whistle I asked for, but I can't help being a trifle nervous about his recollecting the bicycle and the watch and chain." Tommy was ambitious, as well as wise beyond his years.

The Exhibition rink was opened last Saturday. A large number of people were present, and enjoyed skating to the music of the West Riding Band.

A well known and popular snow shoe club intend giving a ball at an early date. It promises to be a pleasurable event.

On Monday evening a dinner was given at the Halifax Hotel to Mr. M. H. Condon, the popular captain of the Union Engine Company. The city fathers, the board of fire-wardens, the recorder of the city, the assistant city clerk, the city electrician, and a large number of well known citizens were present. The special reason for the gathering was to present a gold watch and chain accompanied by an address to Captain Condon. The watch and chain are very handsome and bear the inscription, engraved by Mr. Larkin, on the inside of the case: "Presented to Capt. M. H. Condon, by the Union Engine Company, 1768., Halifax, N. S., Dec. 15th, 1890." On the outside is the captain's monogram. Attached to the chain as a charm are a fireman's helmet and cross brooches. Captain Condon replied feelingly to the address from the officers and men of the company. A number of toasts were honored, and jolly songs were sung by several gentlemen. The proceedings were brought to a close by the company singing Auld Lang Syne.

Christmas is in the air. The cold weather and the crowds of holiday shoppers one sees in the street combine to impress this upon us. The displays in the shops are not however anything like up to what they were last year. Perhaps the reason of this may be that it was overdone last year, and that our merchants are afraid of losing money on too heavy an outlay for the Christmas trade. Be this as it may, there is still much buying and selling going on and there is a reasonable selection of novelties from which one may choose their gifts. One of the attractions at present is the train in Cragg Brothers' window which travels by steam power. Before this window not only youngsters but grown men stand open mouthed, gazing at the wonderful sight. Every child in the city ought to be taken to see it.

A fan drill entertainment will be given in the Academy of Music next Monday evening for the benefit of the Church Hospital. It will be under the patronage of General Sir John Ross, Lieut.-Governor Daly, Col. Ryan and officers of the R. A., Col. Hill and officers of the R. E. and Lieut.-Col. Nesbit and officers of the West Riding Regiment. Sixteen young ladies will go through a fan drill, which will be followed by a minute dance by ladies and gentlemen in olden times costumes. The entertainment will conclude with a farce "The Aria Bell." The band of the West Riding Regiment will be present. As this affair is for the benefit of a deserving institution we trust a full house will greet those who have taken so much trouble to prepare for it.

The recital given in the Orpheus Hall on Thursday evening of last week under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. was a great success. Despite the stormy day nearly all the tickets were sold, and in the evening the hall was filled. Miss McGarry gave a number of readings which delighted her hearers, each one being greeted with well merited applause. Mrs. G. S. Cambell and Mr. Crawford gave Miss McGarry grand support with their Scotch songs.

The annual meeting of the members and friends of the School for the Blind was held at the institution, Murdoch Square, Morris St., last Saturday afternoon. Mr. W. C. Silver, the president, was absent on account of illness, and Mr. J. C. Mackintosh presided. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The report of the board of managers for the year was read by the secretary, Mr. E. D. Moynell, Mr. J. C. Mackintosh read the superintendent's report. Music by the band and choruses by the pupils formed the lighter part of the programme. The chief feature of the year's work has been the building of the new wing, which forms a handsome addition to the main building. After the meeting was concluded Mr. Fraser showed the visitors through the new building, which will be ready for occupation in February.

In the window of the Halifax Piano and Organ Company, Hollis Street, may be seen an oil painting of Jock Patterson, the well-known piper of the 63rd Rifles. It is the work of George Craig, the Dartmouth artist. The scene is laid at Saskatchewan Landing, with the camp in the back ground, and Jock in full "regimentals" in the foreground.

COMMERCIAL.

Wholesale trade in nearly every department has been very slow during the past week. A variety of circumstances have contributed to this state of affairs. Payments have been anything but prompt, which makes dealers as well as the banks extremely cautious in the matter of credits and accommodation. Retailers, especially in fancy lines, have done and are doing a very satisfactory trade, and their shops are crowded, particularly after night fall, till late hours.

The stringency in the money market seems to be of a more chronic nature than many have been willing to admit. This is especially true in the leading monetary centres in the United States. The difficulties of the situation in New York appear to be fully recognized in London, when the *Times'* financial article alludes to the possible necessity of assisting the New York banks with English gold to enable them to cope with the present emergency. About \$5,000,000 in gold is said to have been shipped from England for this continent during the last week, a considerable portion of which is being brought out by the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of British North America for their New York agencies. Nearly every merchant whom we have met during the past few days referred to the money stringency and its adverse effect upon general business, and there is a wide spread impression among our business men that the end of the present distrust and scarcity of money has not been reached. Hence the extremely cautious action on the part of the banks in calling in temporary loans, and in otherwise strengthening their resources in order to be in a position to fully protect their mercantile accounts in the event of a crisis. This is all commendable enough, but it invariably results in the strong firms getting all that they want, while assistance is withheld from the weaker ones. It will not be at all surprising if a number of weak firms hit the dust in the event of the present difficulty in obtaining credits lasting much longer. Not only the banks but wholesale merchants are adopting a more cautious policy, and are curtailing their lines of credit in all directions, which will go a long way towards mitigating the severity of a crisis, should it strike us. It is very evident that our neighbors on the other side of the line are suffering from a financial panic. We are consequently passing through a period in which the greatest caution should be exercised, both by bankers and merchants, lest the wing or tail of the cyclone strikes us with too much canvas flying. Paper in the early part of the present month was met by our wholesale men as well as might be expected, but their remittances were disappointing. Discounts on mercantile paper range from 6 to 8 per cent., 7 per cent. being the general rate.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.				
	Dec. 12	week.	1890	1889	1888	1887	1890	1889	1888	1887
United States.....	341	321	370	309	253	9842	11023	9747	9230	
Canada.....	40	27	23	38	31	1556	1504	1639	1238	

DRY GOODS.—The dry goods trade has shown no change during the week, except in connection with city retailers, the snow-fall having caused some accession to their business, which has incidentally led to some odd jobbing trade. The cold snap of the past week brought in some reasonable orders for flannels, blankets and heavy underwear. A little more snow, which may be reasonably expected, will bring in country customers, and will somewhat help business along, but the trade in general is unquestionably quiet, and little stir is now expected till after the first of the year.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The market has been quiet and unchanged with but little business doing to note in any line. The market for pig iron is very unsettled in sympathy with the decline on the other side, and merely nominal in the absence of business to any extent. Advices from Great Britain still quote an unsettled market for warrants, due to financial influences, but there is little new to state in regard to the regular market for makers' stocks. In sheet material the firm position of tinplate is the most prominent feature. Hoops and bands are without change, and the same may be said of other lines. Buyers all along appear unable to realize the true position of affairs, and the extent to which American orders were booked. Stocks in Canada are, therefore, light and in few hands and it is unlikely that any reduction in values will occur. Ingot tin and copper continue unsettled elsewhere and there has been no change here. Pig lead and iron pipe remain the same.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market rules steady, with a quiet jobbing trade in the leading brands, and no holders are disposed towards concession for the sake of inducing business. Beerbohn's cable reports wheat and corn in England quiet but steadier, and oats firm. French country markets a turn dearer. At Chicago wheat was strong and achieved an advance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Corn was dull and declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Oats were firm and steady. In New York wheat made a further advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; in St. Louis $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; in Toledo it was quiet but firm advancing about $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; at Duluth it declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Corn and oats were unchanged all along the line.

POTATOES.—The demand for potatoes in Canadian markets on American account appears to be now pretty general, owing to the growing scarcity in the United States and generally rising values. It seems that Americans have headed off a good portion of the supply that would otherwise have come to our markets for sale, by adopting the ingenious method of writing to the different post-masters in the country and asking them to hand their letters to dealers in their respective districts. Consequently in a number of instances business will be done direct between American buyers and country dealers.

Sales have been made in the country districts of Ontario within the past few days at 55c. to 60c. per bag of 90 lbs. f. o. b., although the same stock was offered freely about two weeks ago at 45c. per bag. A considerable quantity of potatoes have been bought in the Ottawa district recently at prices ranging from 52½c. to 60c. per bag, but nothing it is said can now be bought under 60c. per bag at interior points. A Toledo firm was enquiring for 100 carloads of choice potatoes in this market at the beginning of the week, but it was difficult to get that quantity at the figures offered, as there have been sales of car lots at 70c. to 72c. per bag to arrive on track, and jobbing lots have been sold at 80c. to 90c. per bag. The sale of a carload of choice early rose was made to arrive at 72½c., and another car on spot at 70c. per bag of 90 lbs. Since the cold weather set in quite a sharp advance in prices has occurred in the United States, best stock in Cincinnati having jumped up to \$1 and \$1.08 per bushel and to 95c. to \$1 per bushels at other points. Notwithstanding the cry of rot which was said to have destroyed a large portion of the crop, Canadian farmers have considerable quantities of good potatoes to dispose of, and judging the outlook from present appearances they will receive remunerative prices for their deliveries.

APPLES.—Cables recently received from Liverpool were of a more cheering character, sales being reported of Canadian Baldwin at 22s. to 24s. per bbl., with a good demand; but shippers state that if the market held its strength on Wednesday, when large arrivals of Maine stock were offered, no fear need be entertained for the balance of the stock to go forward from Canada. Advice by letter from London are also of a better tenor, as will be seen by the following auction sales which took place there on November 27th, ex "Grecian":—7 bbls. greenings at 21s.; 4 do Ribston Pippin, 25s.; 4 do Pearmain, 20s.; 4 do Kings, 27s.; 5 do 20 ounce, 22s.; 4 do Wagner, 20s.; 5 do, 16s.; 3 do Greenings and Russets, 18s.; 2 do Baldwin, 20s.; 1 do, 21s.; 3 do, 17s.; 5 do sundry, 22s.; 12 do spy, 23s.; 71 do do, 23s.; 15 do do, 24s.; 16 do Russets, 24s.; 17 do do, 24s.; 1 do do, 17s 6d.; 12 do Baldwins, 26s.; 58 do do, 26s.; 9 do do, 22s.; 1 do do Spy, 21s.; 7 do do, 24s.; 3 do Russets, 25s.; 2 do 20 ounce, 23s.; 5 do do, 27s.; 3 do Greenings, 20s.; 3 do do, 21s. The above were sold by Messrs Keeling and Hunt at Monument Buildings, London, and were large barrels. Stocks in Montreal are small compared with those of former years, but their cost is pretty high. For a large quantity held here by a Western firm \$4.00 per bbl. was offered and refused a few days ago, but it is said the same figure would not be bid to day for the whole lot. Some dealers there think that a chance of making a splendid sale has been lost, while others again are of opinion that before long they will be worth more money. It of course all depends upon the course of the English market.

PROVISIONS.—In this market a small trade is doing in pork, but business is, on the whole, quiet. The only change in the Liverpool market was an advance of 6d. in lard. The Chicago provision market was weak, pork and short ribs making small declines and lard a slight advance. The hog market was steady. The cattle market was slow and the sheep market dull.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The butter position is unchanged except that there is a staidy feeling all around. No business in a large way has been put through recently, but holder's ideas are unchanged. The cheese market remains very quiet with little to note. There is no urging of sales, but holders stick to their ideas about values. In New York there appears to be an enquiry for fancy lots, while the home trade is not important.

FRUIT.—There has been no change to the general position of raisins in this market since our last report. Despite the easiness in New York, holders in Canada are determined to hold on and will not talk of any shading of prices. Oranges and lemons continue to be scarce and dear.

SUGAR.—There is no particular to note in sugars since our last review. A steady hand to mouth buying has been going on during the week, which will doubtless continue for the balance of the year. Stocks are apparently low in all hands, as all orders from the country are accompanied by requests to rush the goods through as quickly as possible.

TEA.—The tea market has been without special feature since our last. The stocks here and throughout Canada are very light, especially of high grade Japans, and the feeling is a decidedly strong one, there being no likelihood of any American consignments being rushed to this market for slaughter this season, as the receipts at American centres were generally put into immediate consumption this year.

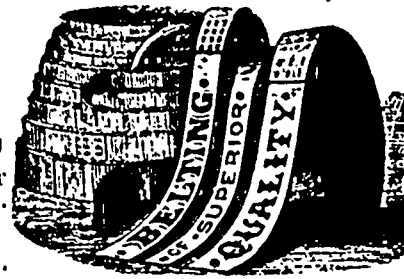
FISH OILS.—Our advices about fish oils are as follows:—Montreal, Dec. 16—"In cod oil there is a lull in the market after the large sales referred to by us last week. Newfoundland cod oil is quoted at 38c. in round quantities, and at 39c. to 40c. for smaller lots, and at these figures the market is quiet. Nova Scotia oil is quiet at 36c. to 37c. In steam refined seal oil the market holds steady at 51c. in round lots, and at 52c. to 52½c. for smaller lots. Cod liver oil is steady at 50c. to 60c. for Newfoundland, and at 85c. to 90c. for Norway." Gloucester, Mass., Dec. 16—"Cod oil 27c. to 30c. per gallon; medicine oil 60c.; blackfish oil 55c.; menhaden oil 23c.; livers 30c. per bucket."

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MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGARS.	
Cut Leaf.....	8
Granulated.....	6¼ to 6½
Circle A.....	6¼
White Extra C.....	6
Standard.....	5½ to 5¾
Extra Yellow C.....	5¾ to 6
Yellow C.....	5½ to 5¾
TEA.	
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
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	35 to 38
Demerara.....	31 to 38
Diamond N.....	48
Porto Rico.....	33 to 35
Cienfuegos.....	33
Trinidad.....	33 to 31
Antigua.....	33 to 31
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	3 15
Hoston and Thin Family.....	6½
Soda.....	6½
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

CONDENSED.	
Hard Shore.....	4.25 to 4.50
Bank.....	4.00 to 4.25
Bay.....	4.00 to 4.25
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00
HANDOCK, per qt.....	2.75 to 3.00
HARK.....	2.00 to 2.25
PINK.....	2.00 to 2.50
COLLOCK.....	1.50
HARK SOUNDS, per lb.....	12½
COND. OIL A.....	25

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR.	
Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.10 to 6.25
High Grade Patents.....	5.10 to 5.30
Good 90 per cent Patents.....	5.00 to 5.10
Straight Grade.....	4.90 to 5.00
Superior Extras.....	4.80 to 4.90
Good Seconds.....	4.25 to 4.75
Graham Flour.....	4.60 to 5.00
Oatmeal.....	5.00 to 5.10
" Rolled.....	5.15 to 5.30
Kiln Dried Cornmeal.....	3.25 to 3.35
Rolled Wheat.....	5.0
Wheat Bran, per ton.....	20.00 to 21.50
Shorts.....	23.00 to 25.00
".....	26.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn " including bags.....	34.00 to 35.00
Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Moulse.....	31.00 to 32.00
Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.60 to 2.00
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	3.30 to 4.10
Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	42 to 53
P. E. I. Oats.....	51 to 52
Hay per ton.....	12.00 to 13.50

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

PROVISIONS.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
" in Small Tubs.....	22 to 25
" Good, in large tubs, new.....	18 to 20
" old.....	7 to 10
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Township, new.....	18 to 20
" Western.....	16 to 18
" old.....	7 to 12
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	10
" Antigonish.....	10½

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra.....	21.00 to 26.00
No. 1.....	22.00 to 24.00
" 2 large.....	20.00 to 22.00
" 2.....	18.00 to 19.00
" 3 large.....	17.00 to 18.00
" 3.....	16.00 to 17.00
" Small.....	7.50
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore July.....	4.50 to 4.75
No. 1, August, Round.....	2.75 to 3.00
" September.....	2.75 to 3.00
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	none
Bay of Islands, Split.....	2.25 to 2.50
" Round.....	none
ALSWICKS, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25

OLIVE.

(Continued.)

"She has no more heart than a stone," he thought savagely, and then he resolutely looked away from her and devoted himself to this blue eyed girl, whose face, he thought, was like a poem.

And Mr. Waldron moved away to another corner, and stood about for awhile, feeling a little forlorn and out of it all. He was not ready at the small talk he heard about him. He was a little shy of these charmingly-dressed women. He thought Arthur was making a fool of himself, and he felt very grateful to Miss Churchill for coming up to talk to him.

He liked her steady eyes and her quiet manner, and she talked to him of things he was interested in. Once he caught Arthur's mocking eyes; "I told you so," they seemed to say, and Mr. Waldron reddened.

"You are a great friend of Mr. Faithful's, are you not?" she said.

"Yes, Arthur and I have been friends all our lives."

"Do you not think it is a pity to see him waste his life as he does?"

"He is very clever," said Lawrence loyally.

"That is just it. If he was not clever we should expect nothing from him, but as it is it is such a pity to see a man fritter away his time hanging curtains and draperies"—her face grew scornful—"talking like an upholsterer's man. Why does he not do something worth while, and paint something that will make the world feel better?"

"Well, who does care what he does, at all events," thought Lawrence.

"Is she not lovely, Lawrence?"

The two friends were making their way home, strolling down the street arm in-arm until they met a hansom.

"That girl's face is simply perfect."

"Which girl?" Mr. Waldron was somehow not in a good temper.

"Which girl! My dear fellow, where did you put your eyes too?"

Lawrence Waldron thought that he had as good use of his eyes as most other people.

"Why, that Miss Deering. Such a rare style of beauty too."

"Miss Churchill was talking about you," broke in Lawrence abruptly.

"What did she say about me? Not much good, I'll be bound." Arthur's face darkened.

"She said it was a pity that you did not work harder, that you wasted your time."

"Yes; I know the way she talks. Well, we shall see. I am going to work now. Much she cares, though."

"I think she does."

"Bah! I hate your cold, superior women; but you and she seemed to get on splendidly. I told you you would admire her"—Arthur laughed a little oddly—"or she you; it does not much matter which. Money attracts money, they say."

"Arthur, I wish you would not talk like that."

"Well, I won't; but now let me finish my news. You know I have been on the lookout for suitable rooms for months; I pay a ruinous price for those I have, and the light does not suit me, and now at last I think I have the very thing. It appears that these people—these Deerings keep a sort of private boarding-house, all very nice and select. They are real thoroughbred people, anyone can see by the girl. It was Mansell's nephew told me. He has stayed there, and he thinks they would suit me down to the ground. Of course I said nothing to the girl; one could not talk business to a girl with a face like that. You might come with me to-morrow, old fellow, to see; but whatever the rooms are I am determined to have them. I have set my heart on painting that girl."

It was the next afternoon about five o'clock; Mrs. Deering was sitting in her low basket-chair thinking anxiously over ways and means. Olive was at the piano.

It was a chilly afternoon with a drizzling rain. The pretty home-like room looked deliciously comfortable with blazing fire and the perfume of wall flowers. Certainly one of the two young men hesitating on the threshold thought it a much pleasanter room than Mrs. Mansell's artistic apartments.

"Mr. Faithful, Mr. Waldron," announced the servant.

Olive stopped playing, and turned round with a little start, coming to meet them in her pretty way.

Mrs. Deering looked puzzled, Lawrence felt somewhat awkward; but Arthur Faithful was one of those happily-constituted young gentlemen who do not know the meaning of the word awkwardness.

He shook hands with Olive, she introduced them to her mother, and in five minutes he had explained what he wanted, and what young Mansell had told him.

"If you would only take me in and put up with me, Mrs. Deering, you do not know how grateful I would be!"

And then tea came, and Olive poured it out.

"We are by ourselves to-day for a wonder," Mrs. Deering explained.

"Our two ladies are out."

Arthur sat by Olive now, and handed the cups for her, while Mr. Waldron talked to her mother. All young men liked Mrs. Deering; she was so soft and gentle, and talked to them in such a sweet, motherly way.

And then, after tea, she took Arthur off to show him the room he could have for a studio, Mr. Waldron staying behind with Olive.

How pretty she was, he thought, with her little half foreign ways, and Arthur would come here and see her every day, and fall in love with her, of course!

She talked of the Mansell's and their party.

"It is a charming house, don't you think?"

Lawrence wondered what she would think of the Court.

"You have not been long in England, I think?" he said.

"Only a year."

"And do you like it?"

It was a stupid thing to ask.

"Well, I only know this London. I have never been in your English country."

How he would like to show her the woods and gardens of his stately old home!

And then the others came back, Arthur delighted with everything.

It was all arranged. He was to come as soon as he could pack his belongings.

"Do you work very hard?" Olive said, looking at him with pretty interest.

"Not very, I am afraid."

Arthur blushed a little; he was thinking of Constance Churchill's grave eyes.

"I work hard," she said "but then I am not clever. I have to work to earn money."

How ridiculous it sounded to hear a pretty creature like this talk in this cool way of earning money! She looked, Lawrence Waldron thought, as if she ought to have someone to take care of her, to give her everything she wanted.

Mr. Waldron had only come up to town for a week or two, but somehow he lingered on. There was a great deal to be seen, and London is at its best and prettiest in May, when the trees in the parks and squares are all in their first green. There were all sorts of things going on, and Mr. Waldron was a welcome guest at a good many houses.

Mrs. Mansell, amongst other people, had taken a great fancy to the big, grave faced young man, who was so well off and yet so simple and unaffected and thought so little of himself and his eligibility; and Miss Churchill liked him; he listened to all her plans, and gave her very practical help and advice.

Arthur Faithful did not go much to Chelsea at this time. He was busy—working hard, he said in excuse.

"Is he really working?" Miss Churchill asked Mr. Waldron one evening he was dining there.

"I believe so."

"I am glad to hear it," she said; but somehow Lawrence fancied she did not look altogether rejoiced.

"He is delighted with his quarters at Mrs. Deering's."

"Yes," Mrs. Mansell struck in here; "but I wish he had never gone there. Olive Deering is charming. I am very fond of her; but she has not a penny. I hope Arthur will not be insane enough to give his heart to her. You are his friend; you ought to advise him, Mr. Waldron."

"Did you ever know advice to do any good in such cases?" said Lawrence, while Miss Churchill's face looked a little scornful.

But perhaps it was to look after his friend that Mr. Waldron found his way so often to the square, where Arthur was quite at home. Mrs. Deering had given him a big bare room at the top of the house, and with his pictures, and bits of old china and armour and coloured stuffs, it looked charming.

Sometimes Lawrence met Olive on the stairs, or heard her singing about the house.

"I never met such a girl," Arthur Faithful would say; "she never seems to be idle. She gives painting lessons, and paints things to sell, and goes out shopping, and waits on these two old women, and is always just as you see her."

And sometimes Mr. Waldron would go into afternoon tea in the pretty home-like room, where he talked to Mrs. Deering or the old ladies, while Arthur sat by Olive at the tea table or sung for her afterwards. Mr. Faithful was one of these young gentlemen who can do a little of everything.

He was fast losing his heart, Lawrence thought, but he did not know how he could advise him differently. It was a madness, of course, but madness seems sometimes better and more natural than sense.

One evening when he was there, the talk turned on miniatures.

"Will you show Mr. Faithful that one of your grandmother, Olive?"

Olive got it: the likeness of a lovely woman, with black hair dressed in little turrotted curls, with the loveliest complexion, blue eyes, and a white throat. She was dressed in a low bodiced, short-waisted yellow gown, trimmed with rare old lace.

Arthur Faithful looked at it in undisguised admiration.

"It is perfect—it is delicious. Why, Miss Deering, if you were dressed like that it would be exactly like you," and then he fell to studying the picture again.

"What an exquisite dress! Why don't people make stuffs like that nowadays. Do you know I believe I have got an old gown of yellow brocade exactly like this. I picked it up at an old second hand shop where I often go; it is the loveliest bit of colouring."

Lawrence Waldron was thinking that the colour in Olive's cheeks was certainly the loveliest bit of colouring, and an idea flashed into his mind.

"Just look, Waldron; do you remember?"

Lawrence took the miniature. It was an exquisite face, and might have been painted from the girl beside him, but he seemed to see another likeness as well.

"Miss Deering, if I dared—if you would only do me such a favor," began Arthur.

"As what?" said Olive, smiling at him, the flush in her cheeks.

"Let me paint you, and in that brocade gown of mine. Mrs. Deering, will you intercede for me?"

Mrs. Deering smiled indulgently, pleased enough at this flattery of her darling.

"She must please herself," she said, and Olive laughed and blushed, and said she would be very glad.

And then they talked of brocades, of fashions of hairdressing, and arranged the times of their sittings, while Lawrence Waldron listened with a strange feeling of impatience and a vague wonder as to what that dainty picture reminded him of.

And after that evening every time he came to the square Arthur was busy over that picture. Once he came in on a sitting, and absolutely stared at sight of the girl—turreted curls, white neck, blue eyes, yellow brocade. It was the miniature come to life.

What a shame to have a girl like that working for her living! to have mother and daughter pinched for money, as Lawrence guessed they were. And the hot summer days were coming on. Everyone was leaving town, but they were staying on.

Mr. Waldron thought of the beautiful Court, with its delicious gardens and shadowy woods. He did not care to be there now. He felt lonely and oppressed, but what would it be to these women? It was only the end of June, but it seemed to the man as if he had lived a lifetime this spring, or rather as if he had never known what life might be until these few weeks. And now he must go home. He had stayed too long. He came to that conclusion one evening at Mrs. Mansell's. Olive was there in the white dress he had first seen her in, and Arthur Faithful devoted himself to her all the evening.

Mrs. Mansell was disgusted.

"I knew how it would end; he ought never to have gone there," she said to Mr. Waldron. "And now what sort of a prospect is it for either of them?"

"They are young enough to wait awhile," said Mr. Waldron, looking at Olive as she sat at the piano, and just then the girl looked up, and their eyes met, and Lawrence turned away with a sharp pang at his heart.

"She has made him work, that is a great thing," said Miss Churchill in her calm voice. "I always said Arthur could do something if he tried."

Miss Churchill was very friendly to Mr. Faithful in these days; very kind to Olive.

"Constance, I have no patience with you!" her aunt would say sometimes.

"I am going home to-morrow," Mr. Waldron said.

Olive Deering was sitting in a high-backed chair. There was some crimson stuff draped about it, throwing out her dark head and white throat. For a wonder Arthur had deserted her for a few minutes, and was talking to Miss Churchill. It seemed to Lawrence Waldron, as he drew his chair close to the girl, that he never, as often as he saw her, got the chance to say a word alone to her.

"I am going home. This is my very last dissipation."

The girl looked round at him.

"It must be delightful to be going to the country," she said, "I cannot imagine anyone staying in London now that could go."

"Can you not?" Lawrence Waldron gave a queer little smile. "Well, I shall never forget these few weeks," and then a little silence fell between them.

"Your picture is nearly finished now, Miss Deering," Lawrence said after awhile.

"Yes, very nearly."

"Arthur has worked hard over it; you have made him work."

"Have I?" The quick color rushed into the girl's face.

Her eyes rested on Arthur a moment, where he stood at the other end of the room.

What a handsome fellow he was, with his fair hair and spirited face! No wonder, Lawrence thought, for any girl to like him.

"We have always been good friends, he and I."

"Yes." The colour had faded now in her face.

Arthur was bending over Constance Churchill, talking very earnestly. Perhaps she did not like it, Lawrence thought.

"You are tired, you work too hard. You ought not to do so much," he said.

"Oh no; I am not tired. My work amuses," she said lightly. "I think, Mr. Waldron, I will go to mother. Shall we say good-bye to night?"

She gave him her hand with smiling carelessness.

"She does not care if I never come back again," thought the man bitterly. "She would not part from Arthur like that."

How could he help contrasting her seeming indifference with Constance Churchill's cordial friendliness.

"You are going," she said. "Well, of course we are leaving town ourselves in a day or to—everyone is; but we shall not lose sight of you. We shall meet again."

How handsome and friendly she was! What a perfect mistress she would make for the Court, as Arthur said; but, nevertheless, Lawrence Waldron's dreams were haunted that night, not by a tall, stately lady with a handsome clever face and cordial manner, but by a graceful girlish figure with blue eyes and winsome, half-foreign ways.

He went home next day. Arthur Faithful saw him to the train, but did not attempt to keep him. Some cloud seemed to have come between the two who had used to be such friends.

"Are you staying in town?" Lawrence asked.

"Yes. No. I don't quite know. It would be better for me to go, I think, and yet I must finish my picture."

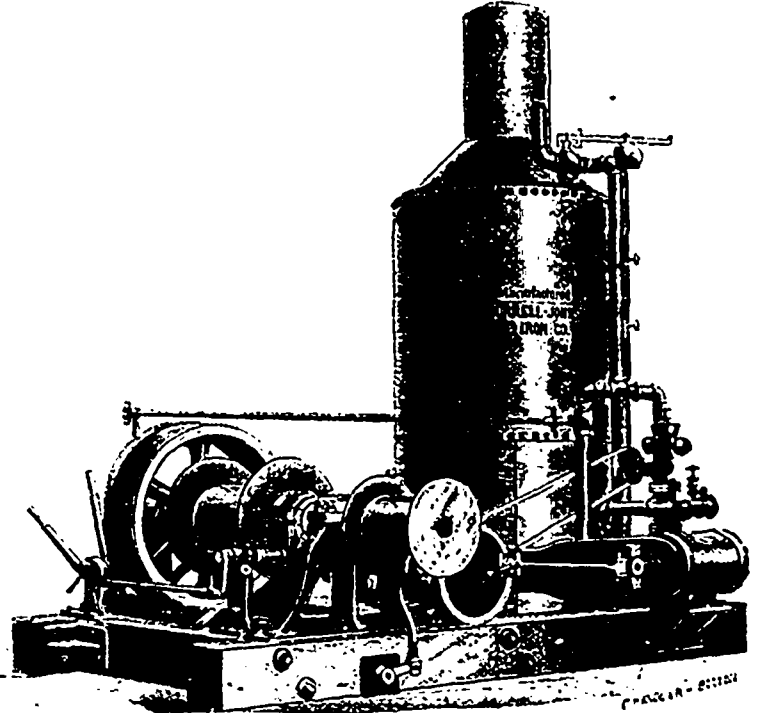
Arthur blushed.

"Of course you must," and Mr. Waldron talked of other things, but on the platform, just as the train was to go, he gripped his friend's hand.

{To be Continued.}

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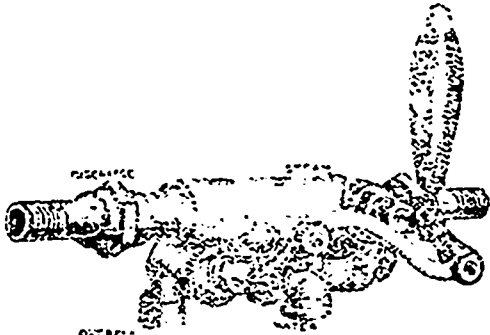
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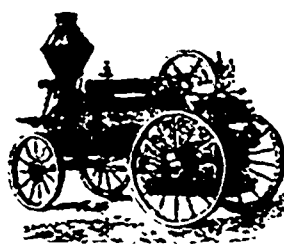
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MINING.

Items From Our Travelling Correspondent.

SALMON RIVER.—The little settlement about the Dufferin Mine, at Salmon River, contrasts very favorably with other mining settlements of the Province.

In place of the rude log shanties and barn-like frame houses, indiscriminately scattered about amidst stumps, rocks and bushes, as is the case at the most of those mining camps which owe their existence simply to the occurrence of the gold bearing leads; we find here a thriving little village, with houses neat and comfortable, and surrounded in many cases with plots of cleared and cultivated land—all going to show that the people who have settled here have come to stay. There are in the village two stores, which provide the accommodations of trade; whilst a comfortable school house, where are held Sunday and day schools—both well attended—affords a place where the young may find suitable training both morally and mentally.

As the settlement derives its existence and support solely from gold mining, we will endeavour to give a brief description of the gold interests of this district. Gold was first discovered at Salmon River by an Indian in the year 1880. Soon after the discovery a large number of areas were taken up by Mr. Kent Archibald, and others, who in the following spring began the erection of a crusher mill, which was ready for running sometime in July or August of the same year. This property, known as the Dufferin, was long a subject of dispute between rival claimants; but after a troublesome and expensive litigation a decision was given in favor of Mr. Archibald and his associates, who, incorporated as the Dufferin Mining Co., still own and work the mines. In giving our description of the property it may perhaps be best to start at the mines, as we shall then be taking things in logical order. There have been three leads worked, varying in width from 18 inches to 20 feet, the ore carrying gold all the way from 3 dwt. to 2 oz. per ton. There are 13 principal shafts on the property, varying in depth from 100 to 300 feet, about 5 of these shafts are worked at present. The underground working of the mine is very extensive,—one lead being worked continuously for a distance of about 2,000 feet at varying depths. Of course a vast amount of stoping has been done as well as considerable cross-cutting.

The lead principally worked at present is about 4 feet wide at the western extremity of the mine, but gradually widens towards the east till it reaches a width of 18 or 20 feet, at one place the lead is much wider than that; so wide indeed that it is considered necessary to leave a portion standing as a support to the hanging wall. The ore in this part of the mine is of low grade and would not pay working were it not for the unusually large body, which makes it easily obtainable. The working on this lead is probably the most extensive of any in Nova Scotia. Just imagine for instance an immense, irregular underground tunnel of nearly one half a mile in length, beginning at one end with a width of 4 or 5 feet and gradually widening out till it becomes in character and appearance like an immense cavern; so high and wide in places that the light of a candle will barely reach the roof and walls. The bottom of this tunnel presents all the variations of surface that would be seen above ground; at one part will be a nearly level stretch, then will come a gradual descent for a short distance, and then again perhaps another level stretch, followed by a steep and rugged pathway or perhaps a sheer descent of 10 or 12 feet.

At one place the lead is to be seen as it crosses the saddle or anti-clinal, one part dipping toward the north and the other toward the south. On top ground, over the lead, is a row of well-equipped shaft houses, with a track running along right by them. On this track, which leads to the mill about half a mile away, are cars into which the ore is thrown and then hauled to the mill by horse; one horse taking 3 cars (3 tons) per load. Beside the shaft houses, there are on the site of the mine a smithy, a house for thawing dynamite, and an engine house. This engine house is well provided, and has a good engine which can be made to do the hoisting and pumping, if so required. The hoisting and pumping at present is all done by water power, supplied by a wire transmission from a water-wheel situated about half a mile away. This wheel is run by a 17 ft. head of water, supplied through a 500 ft. flume, from a lake 4 miles long, which with two other reservoir lakes provide a never-failing motive power. Between the wheel house and the mines, following along parallel to the lead, and a little to the north, are 11 stands some 400 or 500 feet apart. On the top of each of these stands is a large wheel with two grooves in the rim. Wire bands playing from one wheel to the other form connecting links between the wheel house and the hoisting and pumping gear, so that when the water-wheel is set in motion and connections made the 140 horse power of the wheel is at once transmitted to the mines, where it may be applied to any purpose required. There is now in course of construction an ore-breaking plant, the machinery of which will be run by power from the wire transmission gear.

The mill (for there are two, an old and a new,) are both situated on the Salmon River, about half a mile from the mine, and about the same distance from the wheel house. The old mill, which has been in use about ten years, is now about played out, and will be stopped as soon as the new mill is ready for running. It contains 8 batteries, running in all 38 stamps, and has a capacity of about 30 tons per day. The new mill is a fine building, 40x33, and 3 stories high, with the top plates 41 feet from the ground. It is filled with new machinery throughout, the power being supplied by a 50 horse power water-wheel. The site of the new mill being a little below the old one, a trench will be cut from one to the other, so that the water which now runs the old mill will be used for the new, giving about 20 ft. head. The waste water will be allowed to run off through an underground passage to the river; the tailings of the mill will be run off into a swamp. The crushing machinery, made by the Truro Foundry and Machine Co., consists

of 4 five stamp batteries, each stamp weighing 850 lbs., and making 75 falls per minute, giving an estimated crushing capacity of 3 tons to the stamp per day, or 60 tons for the mill. The ore, which will be broken at the mine, will be run along the track by horse power to the foot of the inclined platform, which leads to the top of the mill; up this platform it will be run by friction power, dumped automatically into the ore bins, whence it will be carried by the self-feeders into the batteries. They expect to have this mill running by the first of the year; and it is estimated that when in operation the difference of working the new and old mills will be about five men in favor of the new mill. The number of men employed at present is about eighty. Near the crusher are the stables, carpenter-shop, storehouse, smithy, &c., and on the opposite side of the river a saw mill, where all the material for the new buildings is sawn. The property owned by the Dufferin Mining Co. consists of a large number of areas, lying in a block about 2 miles long by 1,500 ft. wide.

It would now appear that there is more or less gold in the sands and intervals lands bordering the Meander River, at and in the vicinity of Upper Newport, Hants County. Mr. John Parker, who owns a farm in the vicinity of Upper Newport, has panned the sands and alluvial for some distance up the river, and reports obtaining from 3 to 13 sights of gold in each pan. Mr. A. B. Kittson, inventor of the "Gold King Amalgamator," who lately, as reported in THE CRITIC, visited the province in search of alluvial washings and Mr. Van Meter of Truro, found such rich washings in the locality that they have secured two hundred areas, and have leased a mill and dam with the intention of building a sluice to wash the material and save the gold. The sands and intervals lands so far prospected, a distance of some three miles along the river, showed gold by panning, and sluice mining for gold will soon be actively engaged in. Upper Newport is near Ashdale, where gold bearing quartz leads are now being worked by Mr. Beckman, and is about six miles west of the Northrup mine at Central Rawdon.

Gay's River.—We had the pleasure of meeting some gentlemen this week who came with Mr. W. O. N. Parker, of Montreal, to examine his properties situated in the Gay's River district.

These engineers expressed their pleasure with the general prospects and developments so far made. The work already done upon Mr. Parker's properties serves to show what may be expected by active, energetic, and systematic working, with a judicious expenditure of money, not in a pinching miserly way, but in a business like way. The gentlemen referred to visited the Boston Coldstream Mining Company's property, and speak well of the work being done there. The 50 stamp mill and all buildings are being constructed in the best manner, and as if they "came to stay," and when fairly in operation the district will present a scene of industry very different from its present quietness. All areas similarly situated will be enhanced in value by these works. Mr. Parker has placed his valuable areas in the hands of a financial agent in Montreal, who is forming a company to work his properties. These gentlemen expressed surprise at the general appearance of mineral deposits, which they consider equal to any on this continent, and rather reflected upon our local capitalists and energy in leaving so promising and valuable a field almost neglected, trusting to outsiders to do that which should be inaugurated by our own citizens. As a field for gold they consider Nova Scotia equal to any they have seen in America. We congratulate Mr. Parker upon his possessions, and wish him success. As he is a Nova Scotian his enterprise is a credit to his native country. Apart from gold, these gentlemen consider the mineral deposits most valuable, and worth the careful consideration and examination of capitalists. So say all who have paid any attention thereto, and we look for a boom the coming summer, which may place our valuable resources fairly before the world.

MONTAGUE—Manager McQuarrie has secured some very rich quartz from a new lead opened north of the Rose lead on the Rose property. The Annand Mine continues its large yield and as there is a great ore body opened up the operations here will continue on a large scale.

Mr. Richard Shepard owns an adjoining block of areas and also has a fine property at Millisigate. He is also interested in several other districts and has shown the best of judgment in his selection of properties.

ECUM SECUM.—Work is suspended for the winter. During the summer some prospecting was done, and a good deal of dump was crushed. The other unproclaimed districts in the vicinity have been comparatively idle this year. Little or no work has been done at Moose Head, or Lochaber. McMann Bros. have done a good deal of prospecting at Harrigan Cove since the English Company ceased work there.

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—The motion to dissolve the temporary injunction obtained by the Palgrave Mining Company against the McMillan Mining Co. is being argued before Judge Meagher.

The provisional directors of the Royal Gold Mining Company, now doing a general mining and milling business at Whiteburn, Queens County, N. S., give notice that they will apply for incorporation. The proposed capital stock is \$50,000, and the names of the incorporators are Charles Brown and A. Curtis, of Boston, Messrs. J. E. Cushing, of Caledonia, N. S., G. W. Johnson, of Yarmouth, and Thomas Parker, of Caledonia.

CAPE BRETON.—The Bras d'Or Marble Company is making a large outlay on channelling and other quarry machinery. It expects to begin shipping marble in the spring. Its lime works have been enlarged during the past season, but have not been able to meet the demand.—*Canadian Mining Review.*

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Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Influenza, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lame Back, and Soreness in Body or Limbs.

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

It is marvellous how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Healing all Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all manner of Cramps, Chills, Lameness of Muscles or Stiff Joints and Strains.

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All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price 25 cts; 6 bottles, \$2.00. Express prepaid to any part of the United States, or Canada. Valuable pamphlet sent free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

THE DOMINION PAINT CO. Ungar's Steam Laundry,

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ATLANTIC ANTIFOULING COMPOSITION for Iron Ships.
MOSELEY'S COPPER PAINT, for Wooden Ships.
LIQUID MARINE BLACK PAINT. GREEN
SEAM PAINT, a Perfect Substitute for Rosin. Also, — Black and Bright Varnish, Roofing Pitch, Tar, &c. Quality guaranteed equal to anything manufactured.

We have been in the Laundry Business over twenty years in New York and St. John, and have always given satisfaction. All parties entrusting their work to our care will be sure to be satisfied.

Goods called for and delivered free of extra charge. TELEPHONE 653.

Office & Works, Dartmouth.
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CRITICS ARMY & NAVY DEPOT.

Are cordially invited to inspect our display of

Perfumery,

Fancy Goods,
Art Novelties,

For the Holiday Season of 1890. It is worth your while to call and see

THE SHOW,

Even if you are not in a buying humour, as it is doubtful if it has ever been equalled in Halifax before.

HATTIE & MYLIUS,
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ACADIA DRUG STORE.

CHOICE STOCK FOR SALE.

- 100 Cases Champagne.
- 250 " Claret.
- 75 " Still Hook and Sparkling Moselle.
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- 150 " Scotch and Irish Whisky.
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- 20 Thousand Choice Havana Cigars.

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The largest bar and best value in Canada.

WE GUARANTEE IT TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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- Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.

How Came He Dead? by Molloy.....25c
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GIRLS AWAY FROM HOME.

The girl who is going away from home quite by herself, and who will have to travel for several days and nights on the cars, who will be at a strange hotel by herself, wants a little advice about what to do. Her number may be many, so I prefer to tell her in this little paragraph: In buying her ticket for the trip she also buys a ticket for her sleeper, and the railway official will arrange that if she does not get the entire section the other berth is also occupied by a lady. When she wishes to go to bed, the porter, at her request, will arrange the berth for her, and then out of the small satchel that she has provided she will take the dark flannel or delaine dressing gown in which she intends to sleep, and go to the toilet-room and put this on. Her clothes are hung by the berth, and while she is advised to remove her dress, skirt and corsets and her shoes, it will be wiser to retain some of her underwear and her stockings, not only because of the draft but because of the facility of getting into things the next morning. Get up early and go to the toilet room, but do not monopolize it for hours.

When you reach a strange city get into the stage that belongs to the hotel to which you wish to go, get out at the ladies' entrance, go into the reception room and say that you wish some one sent from the office to you. Tell whoever comes exactly what kind of a room you want, and ask the price of it. Give him your name to register, and remember, while you are alone in a public house it is not wise to dress in any except a quiet way. No trouble about ordering your meals should be experienced, as the bill-of-fare shows exactly what is served and you can take your choice.

As to "tipping," you will certainly give a small tip to the porter who straps and locks your trunks for you, and to any bell-boy in the hotel who shows you some special service. If you are there for a few hours it is not necessary for you to tip the waiter, nor the chambermaid, unless she also should do some act of kindness for you such as brushing your gown, getting the piece of soap that you have forgotten, or putting a stitch in a ripped frock. Although it is not pleasant to be alone, still I do firmly believe that a well-bred girl with a clear head and an understanding mind can go, without any trouble, from California to New York and receive nothing but courteous attention.

The don'ts are these:—Don't dress loudly.
Don't make any acquaintances on the car or in hotels.
Don't sit alone in public parlors. Better by far stay in your own room and read than make yourself an object of comment.
Make up your mind to be courteous and polite, but reserved, and all men will be like Chevalier Bayards to you, and all women will give you what you demand—respect.—Ruth Ashmore, in *Ladies' Home Journal*.

WOMEN WITH RED NOSES.

Concerning that most undesirable ornament, a red nose, the following from the *Christian Union* is very much to the point:—"When," as a quaint little dealer in corsets expresses it, "a woman is getting too much complexion on her nose, just where she doesn't want it, and too much development upon her abdomen, just where she abominates it, all through tight lacing, then, and not until then, will she let out her corsets and wear them as she should.

You see, the philosophy of it is this: Tight corsets produce just the internal derangements which result in undue redness of the nose, and, besides, they retard the circulation. Anything which tends to send the blood to the head in undue quantities affects the circulation of the face, and the nose, being the most prominent member, is the first to hang out the danger signal, to the distress of its owner. The multitudinous and infinitesimal veins and cells, distended in an unnatural manner the greater part of the time, ultimately go off on a strike, with the unreasonableness of other hard laborers, and refuse to perform the work on contraction even when all obstacles are removed and hours are shortened to their liking; and this results in a permanently glowing member, causing great annoyance and vexation. Of course in a fleshy nose the result is most disastrous, as the circulation is more apparent, while if the feature is cartilaginous, there is little or no blood circulation, and the effect is not quite so palpable and distressing.

You see, I've been in the business a long time, first with regular corsets, now with these waists. I remember that the pretty young girls who used to insist on my pulling up their corsets until the new lace snapped like threads, came back to me in ten years with fallow skins, pale lips and dull eyes. Liver gets all wrong, you see, and when the liver gets wrong everything is in a jundiced condition. Marriage is a failure, and life is a burden and heaven is a myth. I know a lady who will admit, now that she has really reformed, that three weeks of tight lacing will thicken her skin like a piece of parchment, and make her believe that her husband is in love with some one else, her cook steals the sugar, her diamonds are paste, and her baby is going to die if it cries with wind on its stomach. I could tell you, too, of the girls who oculists send here because the wearing of tight corsets has affected their eyesight. I don't quite understand how, but it doesn't signify. No one will believe it. If you really want to cure a woman of tight lacing, persuade her to keep the measure of her abdomen on the same paper with her waist measure, and to watch her shoulder blades and the tip of her nose. Why, sometimes their shoulder blades get crowded up and stick out like rudimentary wings, and they aren't pretty with evening dresses."

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. WRYTE, Newfld. — Received a letter from James. If I can find those copies of the A. C. R. I will send them at once.

W. MUN, Preston, Eng. — Papers and letters received. Will reply as soon as possible.

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 196 — The position was; black men 3, 5, 12, king 9; white men 10, 14, 20, king 2, 11; white to play and win.

20 16 10 7 11 16 16 7
9-18 12-19 3-10 w.wins.

NEWS.

Wylie, the "Herr Laddie," has accepted the challenge of James R. Reid, champion of America, to play a series of games for the checker championship of the world, and has deposited £20 with the *Turf, Field and Farm*. The match takes place in Chicago next July. Wylie is at present in Australia.

If all our readers who take an interest in chess and checkers will be kind enough to drop us a postal card immediately telling us whether they find these departments in THE CRITIC of value, they will be doing us a favor. If sufficient interest is taken in them we will continue them, but if not, we shall endeavor to substitute something more generally appreciated.

GAME.—"ALMA."

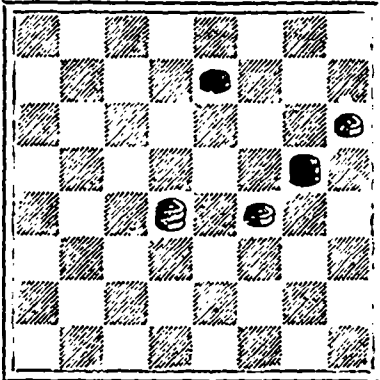
Match game between Messrs Lynch (black) and Granville (white)
11-15 5-9 12-16 16-20
23 19 24 20 20 11 24 19

8-11 15-24 7-16 8-11
22 17 28 19 30 26 19 16
3-8 11-16 4-8 a-11-15
26 23 20 11 32 28
9-14 8-24 9-13
25 22 27 20 28 24

Here Mr Lynch played 6-9. The move in the text (11 to 15) was played by Mr. Andrew Whyte of Newfoundland, who claims that black should have won thereby. Will Mr. Lynch or any other of our readers take the trouble to send us play on his line.

PROBLEM 198.

From a book review recently published entitled *Doma's Guide* and Companion to the Game of Draughts. Black men 7, king 16.



White men 12, 19, king 18.

White to play and win.

This is a very neat position recommended to all our readers that they try it.

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

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CLASS D.

The 42nd Monthly Drawing will take place On WEDNESDAY, Jan 21st, 1891 At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$55,000.

Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000, 10

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

APPROXIMATE LOTS.

100 Silver Watches worth.....	25	2,500
100 do do do do.....	15	1,500
100 do do do do.....	10	1,000
1000 do do do do.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

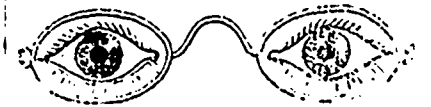
2607 Prizes worth.....\$55,000.

TICKETS, \$1. 11 TICKETS FOR \$10.

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

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.

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of anything in the way of Spectacles, Eye Glasses, or Glasses of any kind, deviated to the right, I can correct defects in the sight, I can surely suit you.

I can fit any for any trouble; the nearsighted or far sighted; the over taxed EYE or weak eye.

I refer to those who have patronized me for testimony.

Are glasses good? They are good
Are prices low? That they are.
Is sight helped? That it is.

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(Graduate of New York Optical College.)

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XMAS CARDS & BOOKLETS,
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PLUSH GOODS,
Latest Novels & Periodicals,
Fancy Baskets, Etc.

A State of Siege



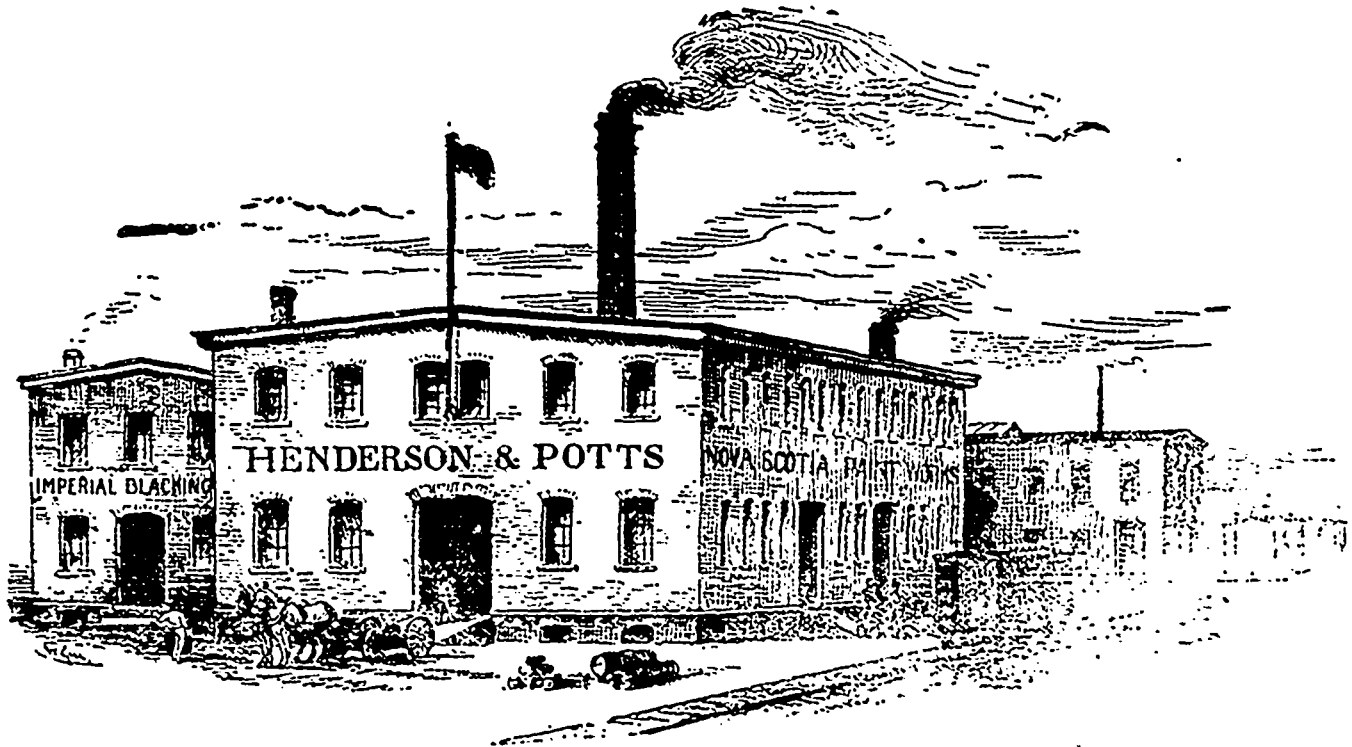
How many people there are who regard the coming of

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

SPECIAL.—Scott's Emulsion is non-secret, and is prescribed by the Medical Profession all over the world, because its ingredients are scientifically combined in such a manner as to greatly increase their remedial value.

CAUTION.—Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmon-colored wrappers. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Manufacturing Chemists, New York and Belleville. All Druggists.

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Manufacturers of **ANCHOR BRAND**

White Lead, Zinc White, Colored Paints, Copper Paint, Marine Liquid Paints, Putty, Pure Liquid House Paints, Handy Colors in Small Tins.

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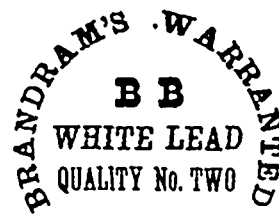
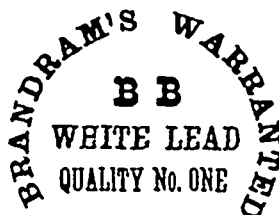
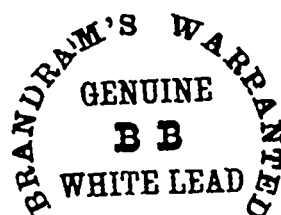
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