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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The American workman has been kept well before the public during the past few years, and his rights and duties have been very rigidly and diversely defined. Last week Representative Chapman, of Michigan, brought a measure before the House of Assembly providing that aliens who are non-residents of the United States shall be forbidden to work at any mechanical trade or at any mechanical labor within the borders of the Republic. The measure is a sweeping one, and should it become law it will be very difficult to enforce. The measure is not one that would be expected from a Republic where the citizens boast of the freedom and equality which has been the platform of their independence.

Prohibition seems to have worked well in Kansas, where there is but one penitentiary to the entire State and less than a thousand prisoners, while in Texas, where the population is less in number by a hundred thousand and where no restriction is put on the liquor traffic, there are two penitentiaries and over three thousand convicts. In North and South Dakota prohibition has lopped seventy per cent. off the liquor business in the first year of its enforcement, and the only people who have felt the worse for the law have been the saloon-keepers, brewers and distillers. In the State of Illinois local option is given to the towns and cities, and the thrifty town of Pullman, with its eleven thousand citizens, has become so orderly since the adoption of the Act that a police force of but two constables is found sufficient.

The usual winter exodus of the Italian portion of the population of New York has begun, although the U. S. papers do not chronicle the fact. No less than 10,000 Italians have embarked for their beloved *Italia* during the past month. They have found that by earning wages of \$1 25 a day during the summer months and by carefully husbanding the greater part of the sum, a winter trip may be afforded. In fact a steerage ticket to Italy, and the cost of support while there are, even when combined, much less than the cost of food and board in New York during the winter, when the weather is apt to be cold, and times are apt to be hard. When we consider that the average daily expenses of an Italian workman during fine weather are not greater than 25c. per head, we wonder that the Italian has not long ago been classed with the Chinese workman, and that he has not ere this received his notice to quit.

We all remember the pomp with which the famous Geary Bill was announced to the world by our American neighbors. "The Chinese were to go" or to be photographed, registered and generally inspected within twelve months from the passage of the Act. Although more than half the allotted time has already elapsed the Chinese still remain, and with the exception of the merchants of the Pacific Coast, they are both content and prosperous. Of the 107,475 Chinamen in the United States but 5 have attended to the summons of the Government, have filed in the applications, and have visited the "picture-makers." The remaining number decline to move in the matter, and they find certain security in their numbers. If the Government does not want them then let the Government remove them—at a cost of some ten millions of dollars, for no less a sum will be required to remove the Celestials to Home China. The almond-eyed aliens want to know what "Melicans goin' to do 'bout it?"

President Harrison's last official "message" is of great interest to all Canadians, who will doubtless regret that the policy of the Dominion Cabinet has not been satisfactory to the autocrat of the Republican party. The President characterises the actions of the Canadian Government generally, as being unreasonable and unfriendly, and in particular refers to those matters with which he has had to deal in his official capacity—the Bering sea seal-fisheries, the Atlantic fisheries, the canal tolls and the policy of the C. P. R., on all of which affairs we seem to have shown through our representatives a most spiteful spirit of interference. The only new grievance, however, seems to be that the C. P. R. is unwarrantably interfering with American lines by competition, and that our Government has accorded to it such special privileges that American carriers are cut out of the freight trade over some parts of the road. There is a certain weight in the last charge, and there is also much to consider in the canal toll question, but an amicable adjustment is not likely to be attained by a querulous series of petty complaints in an official document which should be dignified and far-reaching in its scope.

Printers' Ink, a spicy weekly devoted to the interests of advertisers, has itself become the best advertised paper in the world, perhaps through its plucky fight with the United States postal authorities. The Post Office Department excluded it from the privilege of second class matter through the mails and forced it to pay full postage. It was an arbitrary and unjust decision, as *Printers' Ink* was able to point out that the privilege had been afforded to campaign committees, and that the Post-Master-General and Superintendent of the census had "each taken personal advantage of the opportunity to use the mails in a manner that the Department pronounced illegal for other citizens," but still it seems that there is no redress, and that clerks in the Department have it in their power at any time to harass publishers by sudden and strained interpretations of the Act. The powers it gives of blackmailing are unlimited, and are taken advantage of to silence adverse criticism of the Department or to extort boodle. *Printers' Ink*, however, is not to be bullied or coerced into silence, and in its fight with the Department has the sympathy and support of the press and the people. In the end it will succeed not only in its own contention but in removing the abuses which now disgrace the Department.

It is probable that in the coming week a most popular modern craze will be abruptly ended in Great Britain at least. A number of running word competitions have been circulated by British magazines, the competitors being called upon to send a shilling postal order with their solution of the problem or their "list of words made out of words." A well-known weekly paper published this sentence in a late issue:—"To our minds such rigorous treatment hardly seems—." And the public are called upon to fill the blank with the proper word, and at the same time to fill the pockets of the long-headed publishers. The treatment referred to was that which the ancient Romans are said to have given themselves on their arrival in the cold latitudes of Britain, when they beat their bare legs with nettles in order to neutralize the effects of the climate. A hundred suitable words would therefore at once suggest themselves to the competitor, who was privileged to make as many guesses as he had shillings to invest. The successful competitors were to divide the shilling pool among themselves, and this expectation of making something out of nothing led to \$125,000 being put up on this lottery risk in a single week. This abnormal consumption of postal orders attracted the attention of the P. O. officials, who at once laid the matter before the Gladstone Government, and a suit was brought against a newspaper proprietor for infringing on the regulations of the lottery laws by an illegal use of the mails. If the police courts will not declare against the lottery the Home Secretary will petition parliament for a special enactment prohibiting all such prize competitions.

A Western paper gives good advice to the citizens of the place:—"Don't be a barnacle on the ship of progress. Put your shoulder to the wheel and give your town a boost on its onward march. Don't listen to the dire predictions of the local croaker and mossback, but take counsel with the energetic, enterprising, plucky citizens who are devoting their time and best efforts to make a metropolis of your native place."

The State of Montana can boast of according the highest political honor to a woman lawyer. Miss Ella J. Knowles is now Attorney General of the State—in other words she has attained one of the highest judicial positions in the United States. She has been a most successful lawyer, and her popularity with members of her profession, combined with her weight with the prohibition party, have resulted in her election. Her procedure during her term of office will be most carefully criticised, and the after success of her sex in active political life will be greatly affected by her actions.

Charles A. Buddensick, who has just completed his term of imprisonment in Sing Sing, is a man whose career should be of interest to builders and contractors whose temptation is similar to that which cost the released convict a term of over six years' service. He was convicted of having used inferior material in a building which he was constructing, the walls of which fell in, crushing to death one and injuring several of his employees. His punishment was well deserved, but, if the truth were known, it is not improbable that many contractors of his kind would have borne him company in his withdrawal from society.

The National debt of Canada is constantly being proclaimed by members of both the great political parties of our Dominion, and its proportions are sincerely deplored. Our friends of the neighboring Republic are still more to be pitied when the long pension roll is examined. In 1872 the pensions amounted to \$30,000,000, and it was thought then that the maximum amount had been reached. To-day, the immense sum of \$180,000,000 a year is demanded of the people, much of which is expended on pensioners whose claims are far from genuine. The great expense of maintaining a pension department, of employing some hundreds of clerks in pension work, is a heavy drain on the Republic. For our own part, we are quite content with our share of the National debt, considering what we have to show for it.

Our friends across the border are bearing with much equanimity the threats of the Chinese merchants of the Pacific coast, who protest that if the Exclusion Act is enforced they too will go to "home China." A more pleasing statement could not be made, for these merchants who have acquired their fortunes along the coast are in some respects more objectionable than their brothers of the poorer classes. The importation and sale of helpless Chinese girls has been carried on by them, the objectionable opium trade has passed directly through their hands, and they are also the proprietors of the famous gambling dives. If they return to the flowery kingdom the cheap laborers who have been under their protection will speedily vanish. This unexpected action of the merchants is very cheering to the hearts of those who believe in discouraging the Mongolian race from emigration to America.

Professor Abbot has formulated a curious theory concerning the spread of cholera, which is supported by observations extending over the past forty years. In some half-dozen cases where cholera has broken out on ship-board, a dark rain cloud has been observed before the arrival of the disease. In some cases where the cloud has broken over the fore-castle only the men quartered there have been affected, while the officers being out of the reach of the storm cloud have experienced no ill-results. A British Regiment in India once suffered severely from the disease, but tradition points to the rain cloud as its precursor. Dr. Abbot has therefore concluded that the bacilli are gathered up by a storm or cyclone, imprisoned in the humid particles of the air, or in colder regions frozen into hail stones, after which they descend naturally to the earth. The theory is certainly deserving of attention.

That an able, active man should die leaving scarcely a disinterested friend behind, is a deplorable event. That he should die hated and feared by all is sadder still, and many business men will feel a questioning pang when they consider the death of that prince of money-makers, Jay Gould, and the unflattering but truthful comments of the press thereupon. His vast wealth brought him neither health or happiness. He is dead, without perhaps a genuine tear being shed for him, and his millions can now avail him nothing. His life has been purely selfish in its aims. It has seemed almost as if his one pleasure was in enjoying the misery which his methods of stock manipulation have caused. He has ruined the lives of countless widows and orphans, he has been false to his public trusts, and he has gone to give his last account for the extortions and robberies which he committed while on earth. It is not our custom to deal thus harshly with the dead—rather would we dwell on the kindlier attributes of those who are summoned from this world, but the case of Jay Gould is utterly exceptional, and we consider it to be our duty to denounce his life and actions in the most downright manner. We ask in all earnestness that our young men and our Provincial business men shall consider the great game for which this millionaire seems to have staked himself, body and soul. Was it worth the price he paid for it? We think not. Far better less wealth and kindlier memories, less dishonesty and the esteem of the survivors.

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In several European countries some curious restrictions as to the ownership of artistic creations prevail. In France the millionaire who has expended a large sum in the purchase of a painting or of a statue is not fully possessed of his property, for the right to exhibit belongs to the artist alone, and without his consent the owner is powerless to exhibit his purchase, except in a social way. In Italy the artist's rights are even more scrupulously looked after. Not only is exhibition forbidden to the purchaser, but unless the artist's permission is secured the painting or statue can neither be copied or photographed. In this country we have certainly none of these stringent regulations—but then *where* are our artists?

The demoralization of the press of France has never been so evident as it has been since the charge of receiving bribes for puffing the Panama scheme has been fully proven against it. The accused editors do not take the trouble to refute the charge—editors who are not concerned in the disgraceful transactions do not think it necessary to censure their delinquent brothers. Public indignation is directed against the heads of the great company, and the mis-doings of the men who sold their papers to the scheme are passed over with indifference. When an exposure of this kind rouses no indignation against the press, we may be sure that the people have become so accustomed to the lack of moral doctrine of the press that they have ceased to expect uprightness from such a source. The indifference of the French public to the crimes of the men who have guided public opinion by their writings indicate an almost helpless moral tone on the part of the people.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has been making a most interesting journey through the vast Indian Empire, and he has expressed himself as being much pleased with the signs of progress which he has met among the dusky subjects of the Empress-queen. At Mysore, the young Maharaja pointed with pardonable pride to the record of his ten years of constitutional government in that great Hindoo State. Representative government was introduced first at Mysore. The Maharaja, assisted by his Prime Minister and an elective Assembly, have popularised the British system of government. The Viceroy also received a most munificent offer from the Nizam of Hyderabad, who, in an outburst of loyalty, would have handed over his kingdom with its ten million inhabitants to His Excellency. Lord Lansdowne, however, declined this embarrassment of riches, and diplomatically arranged for an annual grant to be made to the British Government. After all it may have been but an Eastern gift.

Now that the flaxen-headed beauties are adorning the show cases of many dealers in dolls, a word to our younger readers may not be amiss. Not only does the manufacture of the miniature men, women and children give employment to many thousands of workmen, each devoting himself to the making of one portion of the doll's anatomy, the arm, the leg or the eye, but an immense business is also done in the manufacture of dolls' wigs. The hair of the ordinary doll is grown on the back of the Angora goat, and each year \$40,000,000 of this silky hair is sent to Europe, where it is shaped into ringlets, puffs, chignons, or plaited braids, as fashion dictates. Real hair is used for comparatively few dolls, and is usually set directly in the waxy scalp, instead of being glued to a muslin foundation. Many hundreds of dolls' dress-makers earn their livings by making either "sewed-on" clothing of the children's pets, or in fashioning the elaborate trousseaux which frequently accompany the Paris dolls.

One of the first results of the investigation into the Panama Canal scandal has been the Ministerial crisis, which resulted in the overthrow of the French Cabinet. The event, which led to the vote of want of confidence, was one which could not have been foreseen. The Baron de Reinach, who was mixed up in the affairs of the dishonest corporation, suddenly committed suicide, thus leaving the burden of the misdeeds of the company almost entirely on the shoulders of the Count de Lesseps and M. Eiffel. The news of his death greatly excited the Cabinet, many of the members declining to believe that the Baron was not still alive, and affirming stoutly that the story of the suicide was utterly false. Finally, the majority of the members refused to recognize the official report of the death of the nobleman, and demanded an investigation, which was refused. As a consequence, a vote of want of confidence was quickly passed by the incensed Cabinet, and the Government was immediately overturned. The President of the Republic is naturally much interested in the formation of his new Cabinet.

The gruesome subject of suicides has been recently investigated by a doctor well known as an expert on the subject of insanity. British juries, in many instances, have been averse to bringing a verdict of wilful suicide even when the act was fully proven, and out of consideration for the surviving relatives, have put in a claim of insanity on the part of the deceased. In their endeavor to benefit the family of the dead man, they have, however, too frequently lent themselves as parties to a scheme for obtaining insurance money which might lawfully be withheld. Many policies do not cover wilful suicide, while they hold good for suicide caused by insanity. Apart from the financial question, the heirs in such an estate are often willing to forfeit their shares if the stigma of insanity which so often is hereditary could be removed from them and their children. Although the greater portion of those who make away with themselves are held by juries to have been insane, yet two men, a doctor and a coroner, who have for years studied the matter, affirm that the proportion of really insane suicides is less than one-third of their number.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

WHAT COULD SHE DO.

If I kissed you would you be in-
Dignant with me—make resistance?
Flush and blush and order me in
"Tragic tones to "keep my distance!"
Break your pretty voice in two
Calling someone to assist you—
Tell me, sweet, what would you do
If I kissed you?"

If you kissed me I might scold you
Under certain circumstances;
And at more than arm's length hold you
To discourage your advances.
But if none were near but you—
As at this minute—to assist me,
Tell me, dear, what could I do
If you kissed me?"

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.

Clara (fishing for a compliment)—This is your fourth dance with me. Why don't you dance with some of the other girls?

Charlie—Well, the fact is I dance so badly that I hate to ask them.

SO THOUGHTFUL.—There, dear," said Mrs. McBride, when the curtain went down, as she handed him a couple of cloves. "There dear, you won't need to go out between the acts to-night. Wasn't you little wifey thoughtful."

JOHNNY'S THEORY.—Mamma—"What's the reason you and your sister can't get along without quarreling?"

Little Johnny—"I dunno. Nobby she takes after you, an' I take after papa."

The kindergarten class on physiology was being heard. "What's your heart?" the teacher asked.

"That's the thing that stops you from dropping dead," replied the bright little boy.

TRUE ECONOMY.—Friend—"Why do you wear those fearfully old-fashioned collars?"

Winkers (a man of affairs)—"Because when the washerwoman sends them to anybody else, they send them back."

Mother—Why don't you play with that little Peterkin boy any more?

Small Son—'Cause he swore.

Mother—Horrors! Did he?

Son—Yes'm. He swore I stole his knife, and teacher made me give it back and licked me besides.

Renan was wont to say that he was loved by the four women whose affection he valued above all others—his mother, his sister, his wife and his daughter. "I often fancy," he said, "that the judgments which will be passed upon us in the valley of Jehosaphat will be neither more nor less than those of women, countersigned by the Almighty."

A CASE OF VICARIOUS SUFFERING.—Brown—You don't look well lately, Robinson.

Robinson—No; I can't sleep at night on account of lung trouble.

Brown—Nonsense; your lungs are all right.

Robinson—Yes, mine are; the trouble is with the baby's.

"Have you been reading poetry lately?" said the bank president to the cashier.

"Why, yes, was the reply; "I have been troubled with sentimentality of late."

"Well, I wish you'd give it up. You are getting that 'far-away' look in your eyes, and it worries the directors.

EGOTISM.

I have oft' heard people say,
"O wad some power the gittie gie us"—
(Quoting from an old Scottish lay)
"To see oursel as others see us."
But I would far more happy be
If some fairy, witch or elf,
Would make the other people see
Me, just as I see myself.

SURE TO SEE HIM.—Mrs. Bilkins—"Oh, Goodie! Here's a letter from Cousin George."

Mr. Bilkins—"Hub! Who cares for him?"

Mrs. Bilkins—"Eh? Why, he lives up in Chicago, and his house is close to the Fair grounds, and it's the very place for us to go next summer. I wrote to him, telling him that we were all just dying to see him and his lovely family. I wonder what he says. Read it; I'm too nervous."

Mr. Bilkins (reading)—"My Dear Cousin: You will soon have a chance to see us all once more. I have rented my house, and we shall make you a good long visit next summer."

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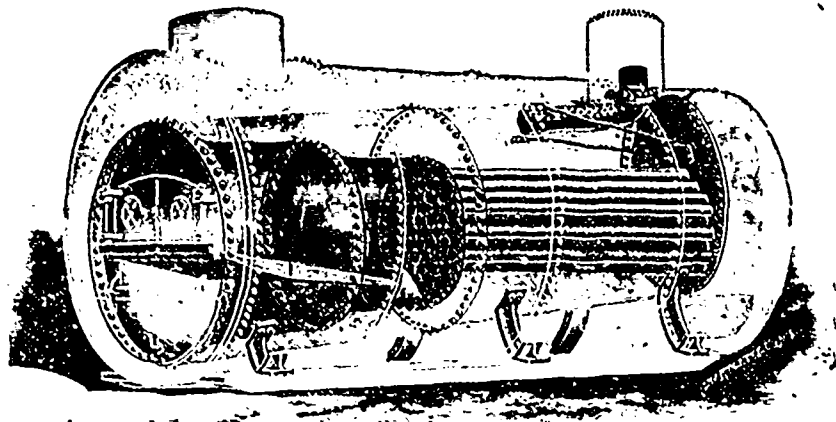
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Subscribers receiving 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.

Moncton is to have a Chinese laundry.

The Moncton *Plain Dealer* has ceased publication.

Several burglaries are reported throughout the Province.

A number of delinquent taxpayers have been summoned.

Sir Adams Archibald died at Truro on Wednesday afternoon.

The first pile for the grain elevator at St. John was driven this week.

The Baker Opera Company is delighting large audiences in St. John.

The subject of building a summer hotel is agitating the people of Charlottetown, P. E. I., at present.

The Northend W. C. T. U. has opened a free night school for girls in the Albion Street School building.

Mr. Geo. R. Parkin is to lecture next Thursday evening in the Academy of Music. Subject: "Imperial Federation."

The public meeting called for last evening to receive the report of the cemetery committee has been postponed until next week.

A young man named McGinnis fell through an airhole in the ice while skating at Marysville, N. B., on Tuesday and was drowned.

A carette has been put on the road to run between the Post Office and Studley gate, Coburg Road. It makes five round trips a day.

The Street Railway Company of St. John N. B. expect to have several cars running on the main route before the end of this month.

A new hand-book on Canada is shortly to be issued by the Department of Agriculture for distribution abroad among possible immigrants.

It is reported that Dr. DeWitt has purchased the Royal Hotel property at Wolfville for a company who are to enlarge the house and make it a first-class summer hotel.

The first paper published in the interests of the Christian Endeavor Society in the Maritime Provinces is shortly to be issued in Annapolis County.

"The Early Christian Church as Foreshadowed in Old Testament Prophecy" is the title of a pamphlet just published by Dr. M. Chisholm of Halifax.

At a meeting of the city council held on Wednesday evening it was decided that Lockman street is to be widened, provided the resolution made in regard to the matter be legal.

The Thistle Haddle Company at Smith's Cove, Digby Co., are carrying on quite a business in smoking the haddock and packing them whole. They have made several large shipments to Montreal, London, Halifax and St. John, N. B.

A joint stock company, called the Annapolis Valley Orchard Company, has been organized with a capital of \$100,000, in 2,000 shares of \$50 each, payable in annual instalments. The capital is to be invested in the culture of apples and small fruits.

It is reported that W. C. McDonald, of Montreal, has donated to McGill University \$100,000 cash and a yearly sum of \$8,000 in order to secure to the medical faculty the services of Dr. Osler, the distinguished Canadian professor, now at Johns-Hopkins University.

We have received a copy of a small book entitled "Closest trade relations between the United States and Canada," by Erastus Wiman. The contents are made up of Mr. Wiman's lectures recently delivered in the Maritime Provinces. Published by the National Publishing Company, Toronto.

The Imperial Federation League of London has issued a photograph of the bust of Canada's late Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, recently unveiled at St. Paul's Cathedral, London. On the back of the card is printed the speech made by the Earl of Rosebery on the occasion of the ceremony of unveiling.

A sad accident occurred at Bedford Station on Monday afternoon. A colored girl named Alice Lucas, of Hammond's Plains, in stepping from the train, in some way had her right foot caught between the rail and the car wheel. The wheel passed over her foot crushing it so that it was found necessary to amputate it.

Two handsome calendars for the coming year have been received from Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. of Amherst, for which the firm will kindly accept our thanks. One shows a fine marine scene, and on the other appears the head and shoulders of a beautiful girl. Both are tastefully colored and are very attractive.

The Law Society of Ontario has decided to allow women to enter their gates. Henceforth members of the fair sex whose ambitions tend in this direction may enter upon the study of law in accordance with the act of the last session of the Legislature, which empowers the benchers to allow women to enter upon the study of and to qualify themselves for the profession of solicitor.

Notes from Oxford say, "The Oxford Woollen Mills are employing a good many hands and turning out some excellent cloths in new patterns. The Oxford furniture factory is doing a good business with from 30 to 50 men, and the Eureka factory under its new management is doing a flourishing business in dressed lumber and house furnishings. Besides these there are two iron factories, a flour mill and excelsior mill."

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Commencing

THURSDAY, DEC. 15.



ZERA SEMON'S
New Show

POWELL,

The Inimitable Presti-
digitateur and Illu-
sionist.

M'LE VERA

in an original programme of
Fantastic Creations, realizing
the Acme of Perfect Manipu-
lation, assisted by

HILTON,

Grotesque Fantacist, together
with

SEE and other
WONDERS.

PRESENTS will be Given Away the same as Before.

25c. - - AND - - 35c.

G. J. HAMILTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Biscuits and Confectionery,

PICTOU,

AND

231 HOLLIS ST., - HALIFAX, N. S.

Price Lists and Goods can be obtained through the leading Wholesale Grocers, or direct from Firm.

Now that our calendar shows but one leaf, a new supply is welcomed. Our thanks are due to the Aetna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., for a large calendar for 1893, upon which not only the month and days of the month are given but the days of the year are also numbered. W. L. Lowell & Co. are the Halifax agents of the Aetna. We have also to thank the Eastern Fire Assurance Co. of Canada for a neat calendar and blotters with large moosehead for adornment. The colors are quiet and both calendars and blotters very useful. A. M. K. Doull, Halifax agent.

On Saturday night of last week City Marshall Cotter and Secretary Naylor, of the S. P. C., paid a visit to the immigrant sheds at the deep water terminus, owing to reports which had been telephoned them. They found a party of six men, two women and three children lying on trucks, gangways, trunks and on the floor about the stove. The people were not really starving, but some of them were dependent upon outside assistance for sustenance. They had through tickets but had been delayed because their luggage had not been fumigated. The matter having been considered by Mayor Keefe, he decided that if the law will allow it the city will station a man at the gangways of all steamers with immigrants on board, so that if paupers or persons without money or railway tickets attempt to land they may be sent back on board.

As a preventive of the Grip Hood's Sarsaparilla has grown into great favor. It fortifies the system and purifies the blood.

The Canadian building at the World's Fair in Chicago is roofed in.

Owing to the fall in the price of silver many Colorado mines have been closed.

The trial of Rev. Dr. Briggs on charge of heresy, which is now being held in New York, is progressing very slowly and no definite results have yet been reached.

Charles Stanford, a man who worked for the Carnegie Co. at Homestead during the recent strike, died this week at Toronto. It is supposed his death was caused by drinking water which had been poisoned by strikers.

Efforts are being made to engineer a measure through Congress to at once build a ship canal through New York State. The proposed route is up the Hudson River to the Erie canal and thence through the Erie canal. The argument to be made to hasten the measure is that the completion of the Canadian canal will injure American commerce.

Lieut. R. E. Peary and his wife are planning for another Arctic expedition to start in June '93. Lieut. Peary says "the main purpose of my expedition will be to see what land there is north of Greenland." At present there is no definite idea as to the great expanse of land spreading northward from Greenland. My trip will not be planned to reach the North Pole, but if I get there so much the better. As to Verhoeff, who was lost on my last expedition, I shall make it my first business to enquire of him among the natives, and to seek traces of his last whereabouts, alive or dead. If he is still alive, there is no possibility of my missing him in those snowy regions. Personally, I do not think there is one chance in a thousand that he is still alive. Ever since Secretary Tracy gave me permission to make another trip I have been deluged with applications from venturesome young men who want to go along."

What are you using for your cold? Try Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, its wonderful.

Influenza has again broken out in Berlin, Germany. Many severe cases are reported.

Mr. Gladstone has summoned the Cabinet to a special meeting to discuss Home Rule.

The coffee crop of Mexico this year is valued at \$8,000,000, and agricultural exports will be much larger than usual.

The Duke of Cambridge has forbidden the use of profanity by the officers of the British army when they are addressing private soldiers.

Half a foot of snow covers the ground in South Wales. Nearly all out door work has been suspended. Railway traffic is greatly delayed.

Small-pox is extending its ravages throughout England. In general it is moving slowly, though in some places it has spread with such rapidity as to alarm the authorities.

A report has been received in London from an Egyptian formerly with Emin Pasha, to the effect that Emin and all his party were killed by Manyemas in March last on the Ituri River.

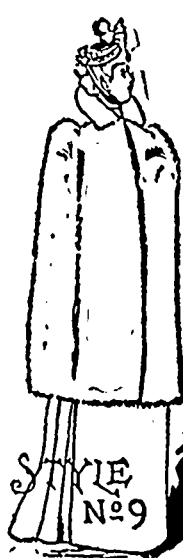
It is reported at Vienna that Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, is dying at his residence in Turin. It was only a short time ago that he celebrated his 90th anniversary of his birth.

A glass factory at Liverpool, England, now has glass journal boxes for all of its machinery, a glass floor, glass shingles on the roof and a smoke-stack 105 feet high built wholly of glass bricks, each a foot square.

William Watson, the English poet who was recently granted 200 pounds from the Royal Bounty Fund for writing the best ode on Tennyson and even urged for the Laureateship, has become violently insane, and by order of the Court at Windsor has been placed in an asylum.

Intense cold and heavy snow falls are reported from northern and central Spain. The whole of central and southern Russia has been visited with an exceptionally fierce blizzard. Such severity has been unknown in Moscow for eight years. All railways but the Nikolai are more or less snow blocked, and direct communication with the south is interrupted. Some lines are entirely stopped.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills,



FURS!

FINEST

FURS!

CHEAPEST

FURS!

Useful Xmas Presents.

Ladies' Seal & Persian Jackets

ALSO

Storm Collars, Capes, Muffs, Gauntlets, &c.

In all the Fashionable Furs.

Fur-lined Russian Circulars

VERY CHEAP, AT

COLEMAN'S,

143 GRANVILLE ST.



MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 27th JANUARY, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three times per week each way, between Sober Island and Watt Section, Sheet Harbor; twice between Beaver Harbor and Salmon River, East Jeddore and Jeddore Oyster Ponds; and Mooseland and Tangier, under proposed contracts for four years, from 1st April next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the ten mile post offices of each route, and at this office.

Post Office Inspectors' Office, }
Halifax, 9th Dec., 1892.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

Have you tried the

'Cable Extra'

CIGAR?

WANTED.

Ladies and young men to take work at their own homes; constant employment. Work sent by mail, and we pay good prices; experience not necessary; no canvassing. Address, for particulars, STANDARD MANUFACTURING CO., Lock Box 107 South Framingham, Mass.; inclose stamps.

Printed by Halifax Printing Co.,
161 Hollis St.



POWELL'S
PIMPLE
PILLS

Act Like Maple
IN REMOVING ALL
BLEMISHES
FROM THE SKIN.

PRICE 25 CENTS.
For sale by all Drug
gists, or sent on receipt
of price, by
HATTIE & MYLIUS,
HALIFAX, CANADA

SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the Great German-American Remedy for Heart, Nerves, Liver, Kidneys, Blood. Guaranteed contract with every bottle. Pay only for the good you receive. At all Druggists, \$1.00 per bottle, six bottles \$5.50. If you want to know about SKODA'S REMEDIES, send postal for "Morning Light."



Rev. W. L. BROWN.

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

REV. W. L. BROWN, FOR YEARS A MEMBER OF THE M. E. CHURCH BUT FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS AN EVANGELIST IN THE CHURCH OF GOD. HE IS WELL KNOWN BY THOUSANDS WHO WILL VOUCH FOR THE TRUTH OF THE FOLLOWING:
GENTS—I write to inform you that the TWO COURSES OF SKODA'S DISCOVERY and LITTLE TABLETS have done wonders for me. I can hardly realize it, the change has been so marked.

I contracted the Chronic Diarrhoea in the Army, and since 1864 I have been a constant sufferer. In addition to this I was troubled as follows: 1st. A lame Back and Kidney trouble, 2d. Dyspepsia, 3d. Faintness and general weakness, 4th. Distress at pit of Stomach; 5th. Headache and Dizziness; 6th. Muscular Rheumatism in Chest so I had to lie in bed for weeks at a time. 7th. A Sore THROAT. I was so afflicted that I would cause my pulse to run at 98 for days at a time. I was treated by very eminent Physicians, but would be compelled to leave my labors, and return to my home weeks at a time—in fact I have had 18 fits of sickness in the last 26 years, and several times have been given up to die.

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

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

SKODA'S OINTMENT, the Great German Skin Cure, and finest Cosmetic made. Removes Blackheads, Pimples, etc., as if by magic. 3 oz. tubes in elegant cartons 50 cts.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.
 Within Two Minute Walk of Post Office.
DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor
 HALIFAX, N. S.
 101 ON PARLE FRANCAISE.

FRAZEE'S
 Closed from Xmas till New Year's.
 Reopens Tuesday, January 3rd, 1893.
 We teach Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Correspondence, etc. etc.
 Send for Circular now.

BUSINESS COLLEGE,
 119 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX.

E. Maxwell & Son,
 TAILORS,
Are making.....

SEALLETTE SACQUES
 TO ORDER.
 68 GRANVILLE ST.
 TELEPHONE 880.

FOR FIFTY YEARS!
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
 has been used by Millions of Mothers for their children while Teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.
 Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

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

Old Chum

(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM
 (PLUG.)

No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

D. Ritchie & Co.

MONTREAL.

Cut Plug, 10c. 1/2 lb Plug, 10c.
 1/2 lb Plug, 20c.

SCOTT'S

DANIEL KELIHER
 Says that one bottle of SCOTT'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM entirely cured him of a severe attack of RHEUMATISM in the back. He says: I had such a pain across my

CURE

back I could not stoop, and had to stop work; but as soon as I applied the SCOTT'S CURE I got instant relief. I would recommend anyone who suffered as I did, to try it.
 Carleton, May 1, 1890.

FOR RHEUMATISM.
 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

London Rubber Stamp' Mfg Co.
 Rubber and Metal Stamps,
 Notarial Seals,
 Hectograph Copying Pads,
 Stencil Cutters, &c,
 322 HOLLIS ST., Halifax.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

CHEBUCTO.

Fair Chebucto, thou art lying,
 Calm as lies a child in dreams,
 On thy lazy couch autumnal;—
 Soft the sunset round thee streams:
 Scarlet woods their royal banners
 Hang, where bright thy bosom gleams.

Thou hast sons are proud to own thee,
 Stranger lip thy praise repeats;
 Honor'd spirits watch about thee,
 Fame hath trodden in thy streets;
 Warrior-wreaths are woven for thee,
 Peace is in thy rural seats.

On thy brow the Rose of Britain
 Blushes 'mid thy wavy hair;
 At thy feet the pearl-cup'd Mayflower
 Still its scented dew shall bear;
 Sunny leaved, thy oaks and maples
 Wave their banners in the air.

Fair Chebucto, throned in beauty,—
 Queenly bride of Acadia!
 Sylvan slopes, enchanting woodlands,
 Jewelled glimpse of silver sea,
 Shine in memory,—still I love thee!
 Still, afar I dream of thee!

Cherryfield, Me.

—PASTOR FELIX.

SUNSHINE.

Broad sunshine on my neighbor's field,
 But mostly shade on mine,
 Save here and there a fleck of light
 That steals through tree and vine.

The shade, my life, the flecks of light, its joys;
 No wonder that with half-dimmed eyes
 Across my dreary field I gaze, and see
 So little of what most I prize.

A bar of golden splendor falls across the grass;
 Intensified it is by shade
 Of tree and vine, and richer 'tis than that
 Which turns to gold my neighbor's glade.

No more my neighbor's field appears to me
 The most desirable on this
 Broad earth; my own is that, and now for wealth
 Of Ind, the shade I would not miss.

Your friendship is the golden bar of light
 That makes my life seem rich indeed;
 Old friend, so true, may never aught arise
 From me the bar of light to lead.

IN THE DAYS OF THE POSTBOY.

HOW OUR GRANDFATHERS GOT THEIR LETTERS.

Perhaps a little chat about the methods and difficulties of conveying letters in bygone days may help you to realize and appreciate the advantages of the present.

We will not go farther back than the latter part of the seventeenth century—about two hundred years ago. And we will imagine ourselves in England.

There were no steamboats and steam-cars to carry travelers to near or distant parts of the country at that time. And as people stayed at home so generally there was not nearly so much letter-writing as now. We go on frequent journeys, and want to let our dear ones know where we are, what we are doing, and how we are faring. Besides, there were not many post-offices outside of the cities and large towns, and it was only to important places in the vicinity of London that the mail was sent as often as once a day, and towns at some distance had their letters and newspapers but once a week. To remote country places, villages, gentlemen's country residences, and farms, especially during the winter, when the public and private roads were very bad, the mails were very uncertain, being often a fortnight and sometimes an entire month apart.

At that time the bags containing the letters were all carried by horsemen, the mail carrier jogging along by night and day at the rate of about five miles an hour—in good weather, and in summer-time; for the highways were usually in a very bad condition, so that fast riding was not possible. The postman often ran the risk of being stopped and plundered by mounted highwaymen, at that time a terror to travelers by horseback or coach. They seemed to be on a sharp lookout for any valuables in money, paper, or otherwise that might be sent in the post-bags. They rode the fastest and finest horses, were bold and daring; and when the postman found himself in a lonely road or crossing a dark moor late at night, you may be sure he urged his weary horse forward and joyfully welcomed the first ray of light that shone from the lantern swinging to the sign of the roadside inn.

Hounslow Heath, Finchley Common, and Gadshill, in the neighborhood of London, were celebrated haunts of the highwayman, and the secluded roads of Epping Forest, on the route to Cambridge, were often the scenes of plunder in broad daylight. These desperate robbers at last became so dangerous and the peril of their attacks so serious to travellers of all kinds, as well as to the postmen, that the government passed a law making highway robbery an offense punishable by the death of the criminal and the confiscation of all his property. But robberies still occurred.

In 1783, mail-coaches protected by armed guards took the place of post-boys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still daring and oftentimes successful attacks were made upon them.—*St. Nicholas.*

PUTNERS
 IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER
EMULSION

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The discussion over the action of the railway managers in arranging for the World's Fair rates continues, and there is a good deal of sharp comment. The managers are called greedy. I asked one of the ablest managers if there was any reasonable explanation for their action. In reply he took a book in which were tabulated statements of the business of most of the trunk lines of this country. He turned to one of the greater roads, selecting it by way of chance, for he said the story was the same with all of them. This one happened to be a Western trunk line which did a large business at the time of the Philadelphia Centennial. In 1875 the passenger earnings of this road were \$2,024,000. In 1876, Centennial year, the earnings were \$2,215,000. In 1877 the earnings were \$1,779,498.

"That tells the story," said this manager. "The falling off in the earnings the year after the Centennial was greater than the increase gained in Centennial year over the year before. People forget that there is going to be a great reaction after the World's Fair. Philadelphia people understand well how that is. The railway companies will feel it, and that will not be the only loss, since the damage to the rolling stock, the loss on extra equipment and wear and tear will represent a much larger figure.

"Nobody else is asked to reduce prices on account of the World's Fair, and nobody expects that there will be any reduction in Chicago.

"The situation in a nutshell is simply this. Those who ride to Chicago in gilt-edged trains will continue to pay the gilt-edged prices. The railroads are furnishing now about as many of these limited trains as can be run without interference to other traffic. There will be accommodations for those who prefer to pay for the second grade of service, and for those who prefer to pay the price for the third grade of service there will also be accommodations, while it is quite likely there will be a fourth grade or an excursion service which can be run quite cheaply; but the trouble is that many persons expect that the railroads are going to give them limited train accommodations for third grade rates, and that is something which cannot be done."—*Philadelphia Press*.

THE DOG'S IDEA OF MAN.

As has been said, our custom of ascribing human faculties and modes of thought is an involuntary and invariable one when we are dealing with the mental processes of other beings. Even when we speak of the supernatural the same habit is manifest, and human passions, emotions, and weaknesses are constantly ascribed to beings presumed to be infinitely more remote from us in power and knowledge than we are from the dog. Thus we see in the not very distant past, roasted flesh and fruits were thought by men to be acceptable to the gods; doubtless because they were pleasing to the palates of the worshipers, who reasoned by analogy from the known to the unknown. This should teach us to bear in mind that there is, affecting the dog's point of view, almost undoubtedly such a thing as *cynomorphism*, and that he has his peculiar and limited ideas of life and range of mental vision, and therefore perforce makes his artificial surroundings square with them.

It has been said that a man stands to his dog in the position of a god; but when we consider that our own conceptions of deity lead us to the general idea of an enormously powerful and omniscient *Man*, who loves, hates, desires, rewards, and punishes, in human-like fashion, it involves no strain of imagination to conceive that from the dog's point of view his master is an elongated and abnormally cunning dog; of different shape and manners certainly to the common run of dogs, yet canine in his essential nature.—*From Canine Morals and Manners, by Doctor Louis Robinson, in The Popular Science Monthly for December.*

BOOK GOSSIP.

Walter Blackburn Harto is writing a good many short stories. Two of his stories will appear in early numbers of the *Cosmopolitan* and the *Californian Illustrated Magazine*.

The holiday edition of "Tales from Town Topics," which is No. 6 of the series, shows an increase in size and contains, in addition to the collection of stories, poems and witticisms culled from the well-known journal itself, an original novelette, seventy-five pages in length, entitled "The Sale of a Soul." Altogether the book is bright and entertaining.—*Town Topics, 21 West 23rd St., New York.*

"Beyond Atonement" by Marie Von Ebner-Eschenbach, translated by Mary A. Robinson, has just been published as No. 31 in Worthington's International library. It is, as are all numbers of this well-known series of works of fiction, copiously illustrated by photogravures and printed on beautiful paper. "Beyond Atonement," while a most delightful novel with a plot that is really unique, exhibits the writer's fine sense of humor and clever dramatic powers. Combined with a vigor of thought it expresses at times a delicacy of wit that is truly startling.

"Maisie Dorrick" is the title of a novel recently published by Messrs. John Lovell & Son, of Montreal. The author of this book is Katherine S. MacQuoid, who dedicates her work to the memory of her friend Margaret Veley.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A unique pocket knife, which opens automatically when a projection at the end is pressed, is now being manufactured by the Automatic Knife Company, Gananoque, Ontario. When the button is pressed the blade immediately assumes a partly open position, in which it can be grasped by the fingers to be fully opened as usual. To close it, push the blade down

into the handle as usual, when it engages with the spring of which the button is a part. It is easily opened, even with gloves on, with chilled fingers, and without having to look for the nick in the blade in which to break or bend the thumb nail. This article is made in high grades only. It is made in several sizes and variously finished in pearl, tortoise shell, ivory, bone, ebony, cocobola, etc. It has been patented in Canada, United States, Great Britain, France, Austria and several other European States.

Last blocks, cut from the best rock maple, are being shipped from New Brunswick to the United States. One dealer has about 100 carloads ready for shipment. Some trouble has arisen as to the correct duty to be levied. The American manufacturers claim that it should be twenty per cent. of the American market rate, while the customs authorities hold that twenty per cent. of the Canadian market rate is sufficient. The matter is under consideration.

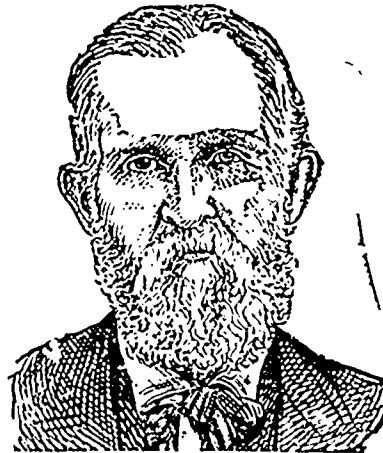
Pickles and Mills, of Annapolis, are making extensive preparations for lumbering this winter. A large gang of men will be employed to log the district around the Paradise waters. Clark and Co. of Bear river, are also preparing to go into the same industry quite heavy. They will employ a large number of lumbermen to get pulpwood and lumber ready for shipment. Owing to low water in the lakes and rivers most all the large saw mills have been closed down for some time.

The story comes of a big cut of lumber at the mill of Alex. Gibson, Marysville, N. B. In ten hours 144,603 feet of lumber passed through one gang, and at six o'clock was piled up in the yard dressed and ready for the market. The larger part of this cut was made in the afternoon, there being only 59,000 feet cut at noon, thus showing that the mill was not running at full capacity. After dinner, Mr. Alex. Gibson, jr., who was in charge, had more power put on, being determined to put up a record for fast cutting that would stand for some time to come. The *Chatham Advance* claimed that Mr. Snowball's mill, at Chatham, held the record last year for fast cutting, it having cut 93,000 feet of lumber in one day. In the lath mill on the same day 80,000 laths were cut by one lath machine. A gentleman who was present states that in four minutes five bunches of laths were cut and bunched ready for market.—*Canada Lumberman.*

ON TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS.

The finest, completest and latest line of Electrical appliances in the world. They have never failed to cure. We are so positive of it that we will back our belief and send you any Electrical Appliance now in the market and you can try it for Three Months Largest list of testimonials on earth. Send for book and journal free.

W. T. BAER & Co., Windsor, Ont.



Mr. Harvey Heed
Laceyville, O.

Catarrh, Heart Failure, Paralysis of the Throat

"I Thank God and Hood's Sarsaparilla for Perfect Health."

"Gentlemen: For the benefit of suffering humanity I wish to state a few facts: For several years I have suffered from catarrh and heart failure, getting so bad I could not work and

Could Scarcely Walk

I had a very bad spell of paralysis of the throat some time ago. My throat seemed closed and I could not swallow. The doctors said it was caused by heart failure, and gave medicine, which I took according to directions, but it did not seem to do me any good. My wife urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, telling me of Mr. Joseph C. Smith, who had been

At Death's Door

but was entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. After talking with Mr. Smith, I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken two bottles I felt very much better. I have continued taking it, and am now feeling excellent. I thank God, and

Hood's Sarsaparilla
and my wife for my restoration to perfect health." HARVEY HEED, Laceyville, O.

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or grip, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

Fresh and Salted Beef, Vegetables,
Mutton, Pork, Bread, &c.

J. A. LEAMAN & CO.
Wholesale & Retail Victuallers,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, & C.
6 to 10 Bedford Row,
ESTABLISHED 1864 HALIFAX, N. S.

NEW GOODS.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
SAND GRAINED DRAWING PAPER
WHATMAN'S
CARTRIDGE " "
TRACING PAPER.
PROCESS PAPER.
TRACING LINEN.
DRAWING PENS
and a General Assortment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

A. & W. MACKINLAY,
137 Granville Street.

**TERRIOS
FRENCH BLUEING.**

The best in the world, will not streak the clothes.

Red Star

Ammonia, FULL PINTS, Fifteen Cents per bottle. Prepared by

THE WAYNE MFG. CO.,
151 STON, MASS.

COMMERCIAL.

Business has continued moderately active during the week, and reports from the country are very encouraging. The colder weather experienced has rendered the roads much better for transportation purposes, and this has already had the effect of stimulating the purchase and sale of goods, so that, though commercial matters are not as brisk as we would like to see them, there is a fair movement in nearly all lines and the future looks very promising.

The silver question does not touch Canadian commerce at many points and, perhaps, on the whole, not adversely. A fall in silver means a rise in the comparative purchasing power of gold. At present Canada presents the anomaly of being a gold bearing and producing country that adopts gold as the basis of its money and yet has no gold coinage of its own. As we have previously stated a monetary conference is holding its sessions in Brussels. This conference is composed of delegates from all or nearly all the important nations. At one of its meetings held on the 8th instant one of the U. S. delegates, President Andrews of Brown university, was invited, as a Democrat and a personal friend of President-elect Cleveland, to inform the conference as to the probable attitude of the coming Washington government towards silver. Prof. Andrews said he hoped the idea that America was bent only on increasing her national wealth, and that she was merely acting as the servile creature of the mine owners, might be forever dismissed as being equally absurd as the idea that American interests were mainly due to the distress afflicting the American monetary system. Continuing, he said:—"We have not and are not at present likely to have a dollar in silver beyond our needs in the United States. We have no idea of soliciting any favors from the peoples of Europe. What we desire is as much to Europe's interest as to ours. We wish to multiply our trade with the world—to do a vaster business with China, Japan and Central and South America, and at the same time with Europe. This will never be successfully accomplished so long as two groups of nations continue to drift apart. The evils of fluctuating exchange, which beset England in her commerce with India, we also experience in our trading with our nearest neighbors, but we are determined not to accomplish a desirable end at the terrible cost of opening a similar chasm between ourselves and the nations of Europe. We will part company with Asia and South America rather than with you. We will not forever continue alone the task of sustaining the price of silver. If Europe is not enough in the matter to co-operate with us we will soon decrease our annual purchase of silver, and begin to provide by recruiting our currency by issues of paper. The next Congress is nearly certain to open procedure in that direction. We will not give up our gold. The time-honored monetary policy of the United States will never be changed with Mr. Cleveland's consent." Referring to the tariff Prof. Andrews said it was obvious that there is no surer way to lower the American than for European countries and the United States to agree upon a policy favorable to silver as money. This alone would abate the incessant conflict for gold, and leave the United States free to effect a generous reduction in the customs tariff.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF HENRY CLEWS & Co, NEW YORK, December 10, 1892—"The most remarkable feature of the Stock Market is its stability and underlying firmness. For months past the market has been exposed to a succession of disturbing influence and disappointments, calculated to unsettle confidence and induce realizing. Among those influences may be mentioned an unexpected outflow of gold; an exhaustive drain upon the reserves of the Clearing House banks; a shrinkage of our foreign trade; exceptionally low prices for several leading staple products; the decision of the Presidential election in favor of tariff changes calculated to produce at least a temporary serious disturbance of our industries and home trade, and especially threatening to the Trusts and Combines whose issues are so largely dealt in at the Exchange; the growing seriousness of the silver question, not only to this country, but still more so to the financial arrangements of Europe and Asia; and the apparently increasing probability that the Brussels Conference may fail to provide for any settlement of that question, whether immediate or prospective.

These factors constitute a combination of complications of such an important character that nothing short of a serious disturbance of confidence and a disposition to get rid of everything but the most stable securities might have been expected to result therefrom. That, however, has not been the effect. The successive blows have produced momentary depressions, followed, however, by prompt recoveries; and to-day, while there is a generally conservative feeling and a certain degree of caution, there is no really discouraging lack of confidence, and the 'bears' are circumspect, while the 'bulls' show a steady firmness in holding on."

DRY GOODS.—The past month has been a favorable one for the wholesale houses. The volume of business done was greater than the corresponding period last year. Heavy goods are now moving with both retailers and wholesalers. Holiday novelties and holiday staples are in good demand. In fact the holiday goods moved cut indicate a very strong confidence among the retailers in the volume of the Christmas trade. Most of the houses have completed their inventories of stock, and stocks cannot be said to be too heavy. The results of the year's business will not be accurately known for two or three weeks, but it is certain they will, as a rule, prove favorable. Letter orders continue numerous.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local demand for flour continues small and unimportant. Prices are not notably changed. In Chicago wheat advanced about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. There is a better enquiry at the seaboard and renewed talk of a good export business at New York.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market continues very dull, but quotations are firm, especially for pork. There has been no noteworthy change in Chicago, Liverpool and other provision centres.

BUTTER.—Butter does not improve in a general way, and the position is not exactly pleasant to holders of high priced stock. There is a demand for local account, but the movement resulting from this is small in the aggregate, being mainly restricted to good parcels of late made dairy stock, on which pretty good prices are obtainable. A Montreal report says:—"The features of the butter market are about the same as those reported last week, the demand being confined to the local trade. Factory men are more anxious to sell, as they want to close the season's business and settle up with their patrons. A round lot of late made creamery was reported sold at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., but dealers ask 23c. for round lots. Dairy butter is by no means plentiful, most of the Western having been bought for the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. Statistically, the butter situation is stronger than it was at this time last year, but if there is no more export demand, there will undoubtedly be enough for the home trade between now and the new make." A correspondent writing from London reports:—"The butter market is somewhat depressed, but prices have not declined much further this week, though there has been a drop here and there. The further landings of Australian have passed at barely so good prices as the first, the cargoes being heavier, and as low as 110s. has been taken, exceptionally choice netting 126s. American and Canadian in London are not enquired for, and the top price is only 96s., but in Liverpool the demand is quickening and the market is on the harden."

CHEESE continues firm but dull in this market. There is an enquiry for stock on a basis somewhat under our outside prices, but holders in this Province think their stock worth full figures and are acting in accordance. Business is, therefore, small. In Montreal "the market remains quiet but very firm, with a decided upward tendency. The short English make which we persisted in claiming during the past two or three months is now an admitted fact, which accounts for the absorption of our heavy make on the other side, the large surplus having already gone forward. Sales have been made in this market during the past week of finest Western Septembers and Octobers at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., but it is said that no more Septembers can be had under 11c. Sales of under-priced goods are also reported at 10c. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The cheese is now all in second hands, with the exception of a few small straggling lots." A letter from London reports as follows:—"Cheese is a quiet market, as buyers are not in the mood to purchase at the advancing rates. There is some cheese in second hands, and stocks are said to be heavy. People here do not quite know what to make of things. Some say you have large stocks and will plunge presently around 50s., while the cable quotes 52s. to 54s. c.i.f., and holders here will not bite a shilling in their ideas, 52s. up to 56s., with some houses asking 58s. for picked Septembers. What is the little game of Mr. R. W. Holman of London, Ont., who writes to the London Grocer that we are going to be flooded with cheese? If so, he has failed so far, as rates have advanced since he wrote. It is kind of him to inform buyers here that cheese is cheap and means to be so in the Dominion. But will that help the trade of the colony? It is rather funny that the Grocer should have been taken in by flattery, and give Mr. H. a leaderette on his communication; but the issue in which it appears gives a cable from Montreal quoting 52s. to 53s. c.i.f. for Septembers, which, he says 'cannot be sold over 9 cents'."

EGGS.—Though the receipts are small the demand is proportionally so, and while prices are steady even to firmness holders are unable to force prices up to any extent. Really fresh and choice large eggs are worth 19c. to 21c. per dozen. In Montreal the complaints regarding Western lined eggs continue, quite a number of lots that were sold at 15c. having been returned. Montreal lined are selling at 16c. to 17c., and fresh held bring from 18c. to 20c. New laid are quoted at 22c. to 24c. and in small packages even more is obtainable. Cable advices within the past few days are more favorable, sales of Montreal lined having been made in London at 8s. per long hundred of 120, which is satisfactory. From London it is reported as follows:—"In eggs there has been much more doing, a little excitement being even imparted into the transactions by the continued paucity of the arrivals. In London the only brands arriving in quantity are Russians, on which there is no great rush; but French are at their zenith as to price, 12s. 3d. to 13s. finest. In Liverpool things are a trifle quieter, with, however, a healthy demand for supplies, mostly Irish and Canadian, the latter going off at 6s. 7d. to 7s. 10d.; best Ontarios up to 9s. 6d.; pickles at 8s. per long hundred. In Glasgow, Canadian are arriving freely, especially pickles, for which there is a good demand. Fresh are there selling up to 10s. per 120, the quality being good and other brands scarce."

APPLES.—Locally there is nothing new to report respecting the apple market. Large quantities are stored throughout the province, the unremunerative prices obtained in England in October and November having checked shipments. Present indications, however, are more encouraging, and better prices may be expected from this out if our shippers do not all send together and thus glut the home markets. An English report is:—"Apples are a much better trade, and prices are advancing, big sales having been put through in London of Canadians up to 15s., while in Liverpool 20s. is reached."

DRIED FRUIT.—Very little is doing here in dried fruits at present. Stocks are low here as elsewhere, and buyers are loath to purchase at the prices asked, so the trade drags. Currants are higher at Patras and very firm here. Raisins of a second quality have been $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. lower in New

REV. SYLVANUS LANE

Of the Cincinnati M. E. Conference, makes a good point when he says: "We have for years used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family of five, and find it fully equal to all that is claimed for it. Some people are greatly prejudiced against patent medicines, but how a patent can hurt a medicine and not a machine is a mystery of mysteries to me."

1892, "THE QUEEN OF THE HAVANA CROP."

"La Cadena" and "La Flora" brands of cigars are undoubtedly superior in quality and considerably lower in price than any brand imported. Prejudiced smokers will not admit this to be the case. The connoisseur knows it. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

York, owing to the arrival of 100,000 boxes on that market, but fruit of a first class quality has remained steady, although the demand for it has been light.

SUGAR.—Our local market is quiet with unchanged values. The reports of the London market are duller, and Java and fair refining are each down 3d. to 16s. and 14s. respectively, after remaining unchanged for a long time. Beet is quiet, but quotations are nominally unchanged from last week at 13s. 10½d for December and 14s. for January. There is no further estimate from Licht about the beet crop, and no special news about the crops of Cuba and Louisiana. In New York there is an active demand for refined at last week's price of 4 11 16c. Willet & Gray, in their "statistical" say: "Rates.—There have been no features of interest during the week, and the market is entirely unchanged at the Four Points. At New Orleans an advance of ½c. has been made, owing to unfavorable reports as to yield of the cane, which may prove of importance to the market soon, as the expectation up to this time has been that the Louisiana crop would largely exceed last year's, and cover the space for supplies between other cane crops, which may not now be the case. There is a strengthening tendency to the market which does not yet show itself in higher prices. The European markets have remained barely steady through the week, and show no particular tendency. Millings are reduced this week by one holiday, and will be larger again next week if present demand continues. Sugar.—The demand has increased considerably for all descriptions, and particularly for the low grades, as is usual on the approach of the Christmas holidays. Prices of hards remain unchanged, but a number of the low grades have advanced 1-16 to ¾c. Market closes firmer with a better feeling throughout. Buyers should take notice that on the 8th instant a general advance in freights will be made of about 2c. to 5c. per 100 lbs."

TEA.—The tea market has been quiet during the week, but this is the result of the strong position and not of weakness. One important feature is the entire absence this year of consignments of Japan tea, which were so large last season and which broke down prices so completely. A few consignments of small amount have been made this year to Montreal, but these have all been absorbed and now nothing remains but the ordinary stocks, which are not too heavy.

COFFEE.—The Rio coffee market has fluctuated a few points downward in New York, but the change is insignificant, and is not unlikely to be followed by a recovery. Local prices are ruled by the influence that controlled the market when the outside prices were the highest, as local stocks were bought then. Jobbers this week paid ½c more than they did for any former purchases. The jobbing price is stiff at 20c. to 22c.

FISH.—Though there is no present activity in the local fish market, yet holders are firmer in their ideas. The official intimation that the rules of Lent will be rigidly enforced upon the faithful this year causes dealers to anticipate an enlarged demand from all Catholic countries. This, with the small catch of all kinds of fish this season, renders it probable that prices will advance before long, and that a brisk trade will be accomplished. Some small catches of herring are being made along the eastern shores, including P. E. Island, but they aggregate very little. Only a very few straggling mackerel are being taken now and then, but their numbers are so small that they are not worth curing, and they go into immediate consumption in a fresh state. Our outside advices are:—Montreal, Dec. 14—"The fish market holds in very good shape. The demand is good and prices hold firm, haddock being particularly strong at 4½c. to 4¾c. We quote: Labrador herring \$5 to \$5.50; Cape Breton salmon \$13 to \$15; green cod, No. 1, \$5; No. 2 \$4.25; No. 2 mackerel \$19; No. 1 sea trout \$10 per bbl., \$5.25 per half-bbl.; Nova Scotia herring \$5 per bbl.; haddock 3½c. to 4c.; cod 3c. to 4c." Another report of the same date from Montreal says:—"It being now known that the fasts of the Catholic church will be rigidly observed in the absence of any epidemic raid on the health of humanity, a much better feeling has been imparted to the fish trade. The sale of a round lot of green cod was made at \$4.50 for No. 1, which it is said cannot now be had under \$4.62½, and we quote \$4.62½ to \$4.75. Large is quoted at \$5 to \$5.25, and draft \$5.25 to \$5.75. Dry cod is firmer at \$4.50 to \$4.75. Herring are very quiet, fine Canso and Cape Breton August and September catch being quoted at \$4.50. Genuine Labrador are all gone. Yarmouth bloaters \$1.25 per box of 60; smoked herring 12½c. per box; boneless codfish 5½c. to 7c., and fish 3½c. to 4c." Toronto, Dec. 14—"The announcement of the Archbishop that Lent would be strictly observed has induced more activity in fish, and as supplies of the leading lines are light the market rules very firm, while the receipts that come from the coast are generally absorbed. We quote: Labrador herring \$5 to \$5.50; Cape Breton and British Columbia salmon \$13 to \$15; green cod \$4.50; haddock 3½c. to 4c., and cod 3c. to 4c." Gloucester, Mass., Dec. 14—"Light receipts have been the rule the past week. Fresh halibut have been very scarce and in demand; small Georges lots have sold as high as 20c. per lb., with last sales at 18c. The mackerel fleet are all in, but the market is not active. There is no recent news from Newfoundland, but the herring prospect is thought to be favorable. We quote latest fare prices as follows: Last sales Georges halibut 18c. per lb. Georges cod from vessel \$4.50 and \$4.37 for large, \$2.62 and \$2.75 for small; Bank \$3.62 and \$2. New Georges codfish at \$7 per qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Bank \$5.50 to \$6 for large and \$3.25 for small; Shore \$6.50 and \$4.50 for large and small; dry Bank \$6; medium \$3.50. Cured cusk at \$5 per qtl.; hake \$2; haddock \$2.50; heady salted pollock \$2.62, and English-cured do. \$3.75 per qtl.; Newfoundland herring \$4 per bbl.; pickled codfish \$4; haddock

\$3.75, halibut heads \$3.50, sounds \$13, tongues and sounds \$12; tongues \$11, alowives \$3.50, trout \$14, Halifax salmon \$23, Newfoundland do. \$16."

SUBSTITUTION.

It is universally conceded that when a manufactured article has been a standard and staple for many years amongst the trade the profit thereon through competition simmers down to almost a cash account, of which there are comparatively few who can avail themselves; therefore other brands than those that are standard and staple are substituted in their stead, upon which there is considerable margin. Competition has increased to such an enormous extent amongst wholesalers and retailers that a great many of them consider it necessary and advisable to substitute other brands that seemingly produce large profits. Some are of the opinion that by so doing they benefit thereby. Others prefer to handle standard and staple lines, upon which, although the profit is small, the turnover is much greater; and in the aggregate, profit larger; not taking into consideration the fact that it is much easier and less expensive, and more satisfactory to sell staple lines than those that are unknown. The consumer unfortunately does not understand that when he enquires for a certain class of goods and is informed that they "have none in stock," or "are just out," or "we don't handle them" (which are remarks frequently made by dealers), that their object is to get a larger profit. To the thinking public it is obvious that the consumer is a loser thereby and that in order that he should get the best value obtainable for his money, he should insist upon having standard and staple lines. It is a well-known and indisputable fact that the celebrated brands of cigars "La Cadena," "La Flora" (manufactured from the cream of the Havana crops), "El Padre," "Madro E Hijo," "Cable Extra" (our new line), "Kickers," and "Mungoes" are standard and staple goods; and are manufactured under conditions which for the production of a first-class article in every respect are unequalled. Therefore it behooves them for their own sake to insist upon having these brands; thereby insuring to them a reliable smoke, and full value for their money. The cry that is repeatedly heard that "it is difficult to obtain a good cigar" will be unnecessary and uncalled for if they insist upon having the brands mentioned. For nearly half a century we have endeavored to place before the public the best value obtainable consistent with the prices charged; and it is well known that our goods are staple, and reliable; and that the demand for same is increasing. We therefore respectfully beg to state that when our brands are enquired for, and the answers above mentioned are given, we will upon application to us undertake to deliver, in small or large quantities, any of our brands that are desired. Our goods are better than ever. Our aim has always been to produce nothing but fine goods, which the public have shown their appreciation of by the enormous quantities that are sold annually. We aim to protect the consumer as well as the dealer, and by his enquiring for our goods, he protects himself.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE SELLING RATES.

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

Table with columns for SUGARS, TEA, MOLASSES, BISCUITS, HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS, FLOUR, and BREADSTUFFS. Includes items like Cut Loaf, Granulated, Circle A, White Extra C, Standard, Extra Yellow C, Yellow C, Congou Common, Fair, Good, Choice, Extra Choice, Oolong Choice, Barbadoes, Demerara, Diamond N, Porto Rico, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Antigua, Tobacco, Bright, Pilot Bread, Boston and Thin Family, Soda, do in lb. boxes, 50 to case, Fancy, Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Cocoon, Onions, Dates, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Bananas, Mackerel, Herring, Salmon, Codfish, Hake, Pollock, Hake Sounds, Cod Oil, Flour, and various breadstuffs.

Markets are without change in prices. Flour is weak at previous rates, although there is no further decline. Millers losing on their output is most cause. Cornmeal, oatmeal, oats and mill feeds are steady at old figures. There has been some activity in business for the past ten days, but as the middle of December has been reached, we may look for dull trade in the wholesale breadstuffs and provisions after this week until well into January.

Table with columns for FLOUR and BREADSTUFFS. Includes items like Manitoba Highest Grade Patents, High Grade Patents, Good 90 per cent. Patents, Straight Grade, Good Seconds, Graham Flour, Oatmeal, Rolled, Klin Dried Cornmeal, In Bond, Rolled Wheat, Wheat Bran, Middlings, Shorts, Cracked Corn, Ground Oil Cake, Moulce, Split Peas, White Beans, Pot Barley, Canadian Oats, P. E. Island Oats, Hay.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table with columns for PROVISIONS. Includes items like Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid, Am. Plate, Ex. Plate, Pork, Mess, American, American, clear, P. E. I. Mess, P. E. I. Thin Mess, Prime Mess, Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island, American, Hams, P. E. I. green.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Table with columns for BUTTER AND CHEESE. Includes items like Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, in Small Tubs, Good, in large tubs, Store Packed & oversalted, Canadian Township, Western, Cheese, Canadian, Antigonish.

SALT.

Table with columns for SALT. Includes items like Factory Filled, Fine Liverpool, bag, from store, Liverpool, hhd., Capiz, Turks Island, Lisbon, Coarse W. I., Tapan.

Delicate children find a wonderful tonic and invigorator in Puttnr's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Its pleasant taste and ready digestibility especially adapt it for their use. All the leading physicians prescribe it.

MATT.

A TALE OF A CARAVAN.

(Continued.)

At first he was guided by footprints, but as the sand grew harder these disappeared. At length, after a somewhat bewildering search, he found the sandhill he sought, the cross marked in the ground, and finally the well-concealed mouth of the hole.

He looked keenly to right and left. No one was visible. Stooping down he displaced the stones and loose sand and disclosed the trap-door with its iron ring. A long pull, a strong pull, and up came the trap. Open Sesame! Beneath him was a dark cavity, with a slanting path descending into the bowels of the earth.

Anxious to lose no time, he squeezed himself through the aperture and began descending. While he did so he heard the hollow roaring he had heard the night before. As he proceeded he drew out a box of matches and a candle which he lit. Proceeding cautiously on his back, and restraining himself on his elbows from too rapid descent, he found himself surrounded, not by sand, but by solid rock, and peering downward, saw that he was looking down into a large subterranean cave.

Just beneath him was a flight of steps cut in the solid rock. Descending these carefully, for they were as slippery as ice, he reached the bottom, and found it made of sea-gravel and loose shells, forming, indeed, a decline like the sea-shore itself, to the edge of which, filling about half the cavern, the waters of the sea crept with a long, monotonous moan. Approaching the water's edge he saw facing him the solid back of the cliff, but just at the base there was an opening, a sort of slit, almost touching the waves at all times, quite touching them when the swell rose, and through this opening crept beams of daylight, turning the waves to a clear malachite green.

The mystery was now clear enough. The cave communicated directly with the sea, but in such a way as to make an entrance for any large object impossible from that direction.

Punchons of rum and other spirits, bales of wood, planks of mahogany and pine, oars, broken masts, coils of rope, tangles of running rigging, flags of all nations, and articles of such material as is used on shipboard, swinging tables, brass swinging lamps, masthead lanterns and hammocks; enough, and to spare, in short, to fit out a small fleet of vessels. Lost in amazement, Brinkley examined this extraordinary hoard, the accumulation of many years. All at once his eye fell upon a large canvas bag, rotten with age, and gaping open. It was as full as it could hold of pieces of gold, bearing the superscription of the mint of Spain.

O William Jones! William Jones! And all this was yours, at least by right of plunder, upon the Queen's seaway; all this which, turned into cash, would have made a man rich beyond the dreams of avarice, was the possession of one who lived like a miserly beggar, grudging himself and his flesh and blood the common necessities of life, and had never been known, from boyhood upward, to give a starving fellow-creature so much as a crust of bread or to drop a penny into the poor box! O William Jones! William Jones!

The above reflection belongs, not to the present writer, but to my adventurous discoverer, the captain of the caravan.

As Brinkley proceeded on his tour of inspection he became more and more struck with wonder. Nothing seemed too insignificant or preposterously useless for secretion in that extraordinary ship's cavern. There were mops and brooms, there were holystones, there were "squeegees," there were cannisters of tinned provisions, there were bags of weevil'd biscuits, there were sacks of potatoes (which esculents, long neglected, had actually sprouted and put forth leaves), there were ring bolts, there were tin mugs and pannikins, and, lastly, miserable dictu, there were books—said books lay piled on the top of a heap of sacks and were in the last stage of mildew and decay. For what purpose had they been carried there? Certainly not to form a library, for William Jones could not read. As curiosity deepened, Brinkley opened some of the forlorn volumes covered with mildew and filled with hideous crawling things. Most were in foreign tongues, but there were several English novels half a century old, and a book of famous "Voyages," also in English. Near to them were some large paper rolls—ships' charts, evidently, and almost falling to pieces. And on the top of the charts was a tiny prayer-book, slime-covered and dripping wet!

What possessed Brinkley to examine the prayer-book I cannot determine, but in after years he always averred that it was an inspiration. At any rate he did open it, and saw that the fly-leaf was covered with writing, yellow, difficult to decipher, fast fading away. But what more particularly attracted his attention was a loose piece of parchment, fastened to the title page with a rusty pin, and covered also with written characters.

Fixing the candle on a nook in the damp wall he inspected the title page and deciphered these words:

"Christmas Eve, 1864, on board the ship 'Trinidad,' fast breaking up on the Welsh coast. If any Christian soul should find this book and these lines where I place them, if they sink not with their bearer (on whom I leave my last despairing blessing) to the bottom of the sea, or if God in His infinite mercy should spare and save the little child." (The book trembled in his hand as he read. The writing went on :) "I cast her adrift in her cradle in sight of shore, on a little raft made by own hands. 'Tis a desper-

PROVED BEYOND DISPUTE.

No one now doubts that Burdock Blood Bitters will cure dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, headache or bad blood. The proof is so thorough and overwhelming that the doubters have been silenced and B. B. B. is secured in its place as the best purifying tonic and regulator extant.

BROOK HOLT, Princeton, Ont.

ate hope, but He can work miracles, and if it is His will she may be saved. Attached to this holy book are the proofs of her poor dead mother's marriage and my darling's birth. May she live to inherit my name. Signed. MATTHEW THORP MONK, Colonel, 15th Cavalry, Bengal."

The mystery was deepening indeed!

At last Brinkley thrust the book and its contents into his pocket, and after one look round took the candle and made his way up the rocks and out of cave. When he saw the light of day above him he blew out the light and crawled up through the aperture. Then, standing on the sandhill, he surveyed the scene on every side. There was no sign of any living soul.

Carefully, but rapidly, he returned the trap-door to its place, covered it with stones and liberal handfuls of loose sand, and walked away, taking care, for the first hundred yards, to obliterate his footprints as he went.

CHAPTER XI.

MYSTERIOUS BEHAVIOUR OF THE YOUNG GENTLEMAN.

About this time Matt noticed a curious change come over her artist friend. He was more thoughtful and consequently less entertaining. Often when she appeared and began chatting to him about affairs in which she thought he might take some interest she had the mortification not merely of eliciting no reply, but of finding that he had not heard a word of her conversation.

Now this style of proceeding would certainly have caused her some annoyance, but for one compensating fact which put the balance entirely on the other side. It was evident that, despite the change, Brinkley's interest in Matt was not lessening—nay, it rather seemed to be on the increase—and this fact Matt, very woman as she was, was quick to perceive.

Very often on looking suddenly at him she found his eyes fixed wonderingly and sympathetically upon her. She asked him on one occasion what he was thinking about.

"You, Matt," he answered, promptly. "I was trying to imagine," he continued, seeing her blush and hang her head, "how you would look in silks and velvet; got up, in fact, like a grand demoiselle. What would you say, now, if a good fairy were to find you out some day and were to offer to change you from what you are to a fine young lady—would you say Yes?"

Matt reflected for a moment, then she followed her feminine instinct and nodded her head vigorously.

"Ah—by the way, Matt, can you read?"

"Print, not writing."

"And write?"

"Just a bit!"

"Who taught you? William Jones?"

"No, that he didn't; I learned of Tim Penrenn down village. William Jones, he can't read and he can't write; no more can William Jones' father."

This last piece of information set the young man thinking so deeply that the rest of the interview became rather dull for Matt. When she rose to go, however, he came out of his abstraction and asked her if she would return on the following day.

"I don't know—p'raps!" she said.

"Ah," returned the young man, assuming his flippant manner. "You find me tedious company, I fear. The fact is, I am generally affected in this present state of the moon. But come to-morrow, Matt. Your presence does me good."

However, the next day passed and the next again, and there was no sign of Matt. He began to think the child had taken offense, and that he would have to seek her in her own home, when her opportune appearance prevented the journey. He was taking his breakfast one morning inside the caravan, when he suddenly became conscious that Matt was standing outside watching him.

"Oh, you are there, are you?" he said coolly. "Come in and have some breakfast, Matt."

He rose negligently, went to the door and held forth his hand, Matt took it, gave one spring and landed in the vehicle.

"Tim, another knife and fork for the young lady—some more eggs and milk; in fact, anything you've got!" said Brinkley, as he placed a seat for Matt at the little table.

Tim gave a grunt of dissatisfaction. The "bold colloen," as he called her, was becoming too much for him, but he perforce obeyed his master's commands. Matt sat down and ate with an appetite. Brinkley played negligently with his knife, and watched her.

"It is two days since you were here, Matt," said he. "I was seriously thinking of coming to look for you. Why wouldn't you come before?"

"'Twasn't that!" said Matt. "I couldn't."

"Couldn't? Why?"

"Why, he wouldn't let me, William Jones. He says he'll smash me if I come here and talk to you."

As Matt spoke her bosom heaved and her eyes flashed fire.

"He ain't at home to-day," she said, in answer to the young man's query concerning the ex-wrecker; "he's gone up to market-town and won't be back before night."

As Brinkley looked at her a sudden thought seemed to strike him.

"Matt," he said, "you and I will go wreck-hunting this afternoon, that is, if you have no objection."

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She certainly had none; wherever he went she seemed to be willing to follow. In a very little while the two started off. It was Brinkley who led this time, Matt walking along beside him like a confiding child.

"By the way, Matt," he said, presently, "you told me once of treasures hidden among the sandhills. Did anybody ever find any?"

"Not that I know on."

"William Jones, for instance?"

"No. Least ways I don't know."

"Well, what would you say, Matt, if I told you that I had found one?"

"If you?"

"Yes. I wonder if you can keep a secret? Yes, on reflection I think you can. Now, before you go any further, Matt, first place your hand in mine, and promise never to mention until I give permission what I am about to confide in you now."

Matt's curiosity was aroused.

"All right," she replied, eagerly, "I shan't tell."

"Very good," replied Brinkley; "we will now proceed."

They passed on among the sandhills and came to the entrance of the cave. Brinkley removed the stones and sand from the hole and entered. Breathless with curiosity Matt followed. They reached the bottom. Brinkley struck a light and pointed out to her all the wonderful treasures which the cave contained. It was such a surprise to the girl that for a time she could do nothing but stare and stare in speechless wonder. Whistling gaily, Brinkley turned about the casks of rum and brandy and thrust his hands into the bags and let the gleaming gold slip through his fingers.

Matt's amazement turned to awe.

"Don't," she said, in a fearful whisper; "it belongs to the fairies."

Brinkley laughed.

"It belongs to a very substantial fairy, Matt, but I don't think that to-day I will mention that fairy's name. Did you ever see so much money in all your life before, Matt?"

She shook her head, but her eyes were still fixed upon the gold.

"I see," observed Brinkley, flippantly, "the sight of that gold fascinates you. Well, so it did me at first, but you see what it does. I can regard it now with comparative calmness. However, I have a particular wish to accustom you to the sight of wealth, therefore, I shall bring you here and show you this now and again. Come, Matt, tell me what you would do if you were very rich, if all this flotsam and jetsam, in fact, belonged to you?"

Without the slightest hesitation Matt replied:

"I should give it to you—leastways half of it."

"Ah, the reply is characteristic, and clearly shows you are not at present fitted to become the possessor of riches. But I shall bring you to the proper state of mind in time, no doubt. The next time I ask you a similar question you will propose to give me a third, the next an eighth, and so on, until you will finally come to a proper state of mind, and decline to give me any at all. And now that I have made you the sharer of my secret we will go."

They left the cave once more and made their way back across the sandhills, Brinkley pausing to obliterate their footprints as they went. When they had proceeded some distance he paused and took the girl's hand.

"Good-by, Matt," said he. "If it wasn't for that promised smashing I should certainly see you home."

"Then do," returned Matt. "I don't care if he does smash me!"

"Probably not, but I do. It would be an episode in your career which it would not be pleasant to reflect upon—therefore, good-by, Matt—and God bless you, my girl!"

He gave her a fatherly salute upon the forehead; a bright flush overspread her cheek as she bounded away. Brinkley watched her until she was out of sight, then he turned and strolled quietly on in the direction of the caravan.

"It's a strange game," he said, "and requires careful waiting. I wonder what my next move ought to be?"

He thought very deeply, but when he reached the caravan he found he had come to no definite conclusion as to his plans. He therefore partook cheerfully of the repast which Tim had prepared for him, and after he had smoked a couple of pipes in the open air he retired to rest.

The next morning he began pondering again.

"I have got my trump card," he said to himself, "but how to play up to it? I have a splendid hand, but it will require skillful managing if I am to win the game. One false move would do for me, for my opponents are crafty as foxes, and they are two against one. What is my right move, I wonder? I wish some good fairy would guide me!"

He took out his pipe, which was his usual consolator, and smoked while he took a few turns on the greensward outside the caravan.

"I think I'll pay a domiciliary visit to Mr. Monk," he said. "I can meet him now on pretty equal terms. If I hint a few things to him the amiable gentleman may think of becoming just."

He called up Tim and sent him on some trivial errand down to the village. As soon as he was well out of the way Brinkley entered the caravan, produced some papers from the inner pocket of his coat, and locked them up securely in his trunk.

"So far so good," he said. "My amiable friend may not be in an amiable mood, and I don't wish him to get any advantage of me."

(To be continued.)

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Grand Valley Star.

There are few people in this vicinity who do not know Mr. Thos. Moss, of Waldmar. He has been for years the trustworthy section foreman of the C. P. R. in the division in which he resides, and the exemplary life he always led has given him a respectable status in the community. He is a gentleman who is thoroughly reliable, and when "Tom" Moss tells you anything you can depend upon it every time. This by way of prelude to an interesting story the Star has to tell. For some time past a great deal of novel and entertaining literature has appeared in the columns of the press throughout the country, giving the particulars of cures bordering on the miraculous, in various parts of the country. Those who have read these narratives must have put them down either as clever and daring romances, or come to the conclusion that truth is indeed stranger than fiction. The Star must confess that it did not pay much attention to the reported miraculous cures until about a month ago, when it was told that a cure quite as notable as many of those published had been wrought within a few miles of Grand Valley. The fact is that great cures, or accidents, or tragedies, when they occur hundreds of miles away—no matter how exciting or how thrilling—do not usually arouse more than passing interest where the actors or the central figures are entirely unknown. But let something occur in one's own neighborhood analogous to that reported from a distance, and with what different feelings is the news received. We had read of miracles wrought at Trenton, London, Hamilton and other places, through the use of Dr. Williams' famous Pink Pills for Pale People. But were not acquainted with the parties restored to health, we were in the enjoyment of good health ourselves, and the memory of the great things done in other sections passed from our mind. When we were told, however, that we had only to drive down to the pretty village of Waldemar to get the full particulars of a miracle as striking as many that had been reported in the newspapers we were at once interested. We were farther told that Mr. Thos. Moss was the man who owed his restoration to health to the use of Dr. Williams' famed Pink Pills. Remembering that Mr. Moss had been laid up with rheumatism at intervals for years, and that there was a time last spring and summer when his familiar face was entirely missing from the railroad, the Star determined to see him and get a confirmation of the story afloat as to the cure by the use of Pink Pills. On seeing Mr. Moss and getting facts from him, we found that his story was even more surprising than the one which had been going the local rounds. Mr. Moss had not only been troubled with rheumatism, but sciatica of a most painful type, and had also been afflicted with bronchitis which he had come to regard as chronic.

THE PATIENT'S STORY.

"What you have heard is quite

true," said Mr. Moss in reply to our query, "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with wonderful results. For years I had been a sufferer from rheumatism and bronchitis and had come to look upon both as chronic. Last spring I met with further trouble, when I had the misfortune to be afflicted with a severe attack of sciatica. I became so bad that I was laid up, and for some weeks was unable even to move. Many of the men on the line can tell you of the condition I was in. There was an accident on the road and I had to be carried to a hand car that I might be brought to the scene of the occurrence, in order that a proper report might be made to the railway authorities. I believe I would still have been helpless in my house, or perhaps with the silent majority, if a friend had not told me of the great merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and urged me to try them. All other remedies had failed, physicians were entirely unable to cure me, and I had given them up in despair. You can imagine the despondent condition I was in when Mr. Rainey, of Grand Valley, mentioned Pink Pills to me. I had little hope that they would benefit me, but drowning men clutch at straws, and that was my frame of mind when I purchased the first supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had not used the Pink Pills long when I began to find relief and this naturally made me hopeful, and I persevered in their use until the cure was complete. The change wrought in me by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is as delightful as it is marvellous, and for the first time in years I find myself free from pain. I was weak, helpless and hopeless—doctors and other remedies had done me no good, but Pink Pills have restored me to health and strength. The sciatic lisappeared, the rheumatism went with it, but stranger still, I am cured of the bronchitis I had come to regard as incurable. I say stranger still, because I notice that in the list of ailments for which Dr. Williams' claims his remedy beneficial, bronchitis is not mentioned, and this forces me to the conclusion that Pink Pills have even more marvellous properties than they have been credited with. My case seems almost incredible, but there are so many here who are witnesses of my cure that even the most sceptical lieve Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure must be convinced, and I firmly believe any trouble with which man is afflicted. This may seem to be enthusiasm, but I have the right to be enthusiastic after what they have done for me, and I strongly urge those afflicted with sickness of any kind to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the greatest of modern medicines."

Mr. Moss' narrative was certainly of absorbing interest, particularly as the reporter knew he was not a man who would exaggerate facts.

The story of the case was corroborated by many neighbors, among them Mr. Wm. Momas, who had assisted in carrying Mr. Moss to the hand car when taken to the scene of accident above mentioned, and also Mr. Buchanan, the popular C. P. R. agent. The reporter returned to Grand Valley fully satisfied as to the great curative properties of Dr. Williams' wonderful discovery.

The Star interviewed the druggists of Grand Valley, and has the same answer from all, Pink Pills are the best selling and most popular remedy

in their stores, and the sales are constantly increasing. Mr. Erskine, of Dr. Hopkins' drug store, and Mr. Stuckey, of Mr. Roith's establishment, told the Star they were amazed at the great and growing demand for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If the remedy is as popular in other parts as it is in and around Grand Valley great indeed must be the good accomplished by this famous cure.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but a scientific preparation. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic orysepelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar

to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2 50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you, and should be avoided.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive, as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

MINING.

Mineral samples sent to the CRITIC office, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be submitted to a thoroughly competent assayer for a preliminary examination and slight test of contents. The results will be communicated to senders of samples, and if full assays are deemed advisable, they will be notified and instructed as to amount of fees to be remitted.

SILVER KING, B. C.—This mine was located on Toad Mountain in 1886. It is about 12 miles from Nelson, B. C., on the west arm of Kootenai Lake, and at an elevation of 4,500 feet, and has a good wagon road to the lake. The ore is a most beautiful peacock ore and has assayed as high as \$10,000 to the ton. Thousands of feet of shaft work, stoping and tunneling have been done on this property, and the greatest secrecy has prevailed for the past year as to the work of developing the same. This mine was bonded last summer for \$2,000,000 to a Scotch syndicate and the final papers have been drawn. The mine was discovered by accident. The outcroppings were first seen and specimens of the ore taken as a curiosity, on account of its beautiful color, it was only on assaying that its value was discovered, which warranted further investigation, and the following year the Silver King was located.

MANITOBA.—Gold mining at the Lake of the Woods has a good outlook for the future, and the Gold Hill, Sultana, Bull Dog, The El Divir, Treasurer and Rajah properties are likely to be continuously worked. The Gold Hill Mining Company are putting in a new plant, working on the Lode system, says the *Rat Fortage News*. The Sultana mine is being operated by Mr. J. F. Caldwell, of Winnipeg, and under the superintendance of Commodore Wm. Caldwell. A 10-stamp mill is being erected. About 20 men are at present employed, and as soon as the mill is in operation more men will be added as necessity demands. There is a very large body of rich ore exposed on the Sultana property, with enough already on the dump to keep the mill going for some time. Messrs. Upton and Barnes of the Bull Dog, and Mr. Webster of the El Divir and Treasure mines, have already ordered two 10-ton Crawford mills each, and are getting their buildings erected as fast as men and money can accomplish it. The necessary buildings for the accommodation of the men have been erected on the "Old Jef" location, an island near the Sultana. It is the intention of Mr. Hildreth, the energetic manager, to push the work of sinking during the winter. There is a large body of ore on this property, bearing a strong resemblance to the Sultana ore; and as it is only a short distance off and almost on the direct course of the main lode, there is a strong likelihood of its being a continuation of that vein.—*Engineering and Mining Journal*.

QUEBEC.—A gold mining boom appears to be again springing up in the Chaudiere region of Beauce. About a month or six weeks ago, \$130,000 was paid by some Americans for a small block of land on the Gilbert, and now it is said that a wealthy New York syndicate has invested a very heavy sum in purchases in the same direction.

WHITEBURN ITEMS.—The West Mine is worked at present by tributors. The lead the men are working on is showing fairly and looks encouraging. The Queens Co. Mine, under the superintendance of R. R. McLeod, is now about pumped out, and they will probably commence taking out ore in a few days. A small number of tributors are working the Dunbrack lead on the Whiteburn Co's property, and their prospects are fairly good.—*Gold Hunter*.

The December quarterly meeting of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia at Halifax on Thursday week last was a very instructive and successful one. The large attendance proves that the society meets a felt want, and augurs

well for its future success and influence. There were present H. S. Poole, F. G. S., A. K. S. M., Acadia Coal Co., Stellarton; John E. Hardman, S. B., Oldham Gold Co; George Stuart, Duncan McDonald, James Baird, Wm. Smail, Chas. Archibald, R. H. Brown, R. G. Leckie, J. R. Lithgow, E. Gilpin, Jr., J. M. Reid, C. E. Willis, G. J. Partington, Howard Clarke, B. C. Wilson, J. H. Austen, F. Taylor, Capt. G. McDuff, T. R. Gue, Geo. E. Francklyn, W. H. Huggins and H. M. Wyldo, secretary. Mr. Leckie said that in reference to the suggestion contained in Mr. Bell's letter, that an excursion of the American institute of mining engineers be organized to visit Nova Scotia, he was strongly of the opinion that it was the very worst season of the year to visit Nova Scotia and to examine its varied and excellent resources. We all know how difficult it is to travel in February, and he had known some friends of his to be delayed for a week on account of a storm at that season of the year. He himself had been delayed, and thought it would be unpleasant to have a large number of ladies and gentlemen buried in a snow drift, with nothing to eat or drink. Then we should have no way to entertain them here; the days are too short, roads bad, and nothing going on. That was why he moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. J. E. Hardman and passed unanimously; "That while acknowledging with pleasure the interest entertained by the Quebec Mining association in the mining industries of this province, and also expressing our most cordial desire to again entertain the members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in Nova Scotia at a suitable and convenient season of the year: Resolved, that in the opinion of the members of this society the month of February would be a most unfavorable season to view the varied resources of this province, and also that the difficulties and uncertainties of travelling are great at that period of the year. Further, that the representatives of this society to the Montreal convention be, and they are requested to consult with the officials of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, with a view to holding their autumn meeting here next year."

It was moved by J. E. Hardman and seconded by Chas. Archibald as follows:—"In view of the importance of the February meeting in the matter of legislation affecting mines, this society deems it wise and expedient that the provincial government should be represented at the meeting: Therefore be it resolved that the secretary is hereby instructed to communicate with the hon. commissioner of public works and mines and to request, on behalf of the society, that Dr. Gilpin be appointed the official representative of the province at that meeting." Papers on "Late modification of coal mining in Nova Scotia" were read by Mr. Charles Archibald, manager Gowrie Coal Mining Company, Cow Bay C. B.; Mr. James Baird, manager Canada Coal Company, Joggins Mines, N. S., and by Mr. H. S. Poole, for J. G. Rutherford, asst. general manager Acadia Coal Company, Stellarton, N. S. All of the above papers will be printed in the Mining Society's report.

The sworn gold returns at the mines office and the statistics based on them are in the main fairly correct, but in some instances there is a strong suspicion that they have been doctored by mine owners for various reasons, and rumors loud and deep continually reach us that the act is being evaded. These may be all wrong and simply an expression of malice, but there would hardly be so much smoke without some fire, and it behooves the department of mines to remove all cause or possibility of such misunderstanding by a strict enforcement of the mines regulation act, and a rigid inspection of gold mines and mining accounts. The leading officials in the department are now overworked, and we wish in no way to add to their burdens, therefore we advocate the appointment of a special inspector to devote all his time and attention to gold mines. It now appears probable that a large amount of capital will be invested in our gold mines during the coming year, and the inspector will have abundant work to occupy his time. A conscientious official will be able to remedy many abuses, and be of benefit both to the government and the honest gold miner. Some rumor has it that in the past, and at present, the returns are doctored for various reasons, none of them with the intent of defrauding the Government out of the small royalty exacted, as it is hinted that, with the idea of working up a sale, the returns have in some instances been made much larger than they really were, the small extra amount paid in royalty being returned a thousand fold by the sale of the mine. Then again when suits were pending that might result in the loss of the mines to the occupiers and workers, it has been claimed that the returns have been made much below the actual figures, and the same state of affairs is supposed to exist where parties wished to bear districts and secure adjoining properties for little or nothing. In still other cases the correct amount of gold is returned, but less tons of quartz, and in this way the yield of gold per ton of quartz is largely increased. It is true that the returns are all sworn to, but there are doubtless ways by which unscrupulous men could evade the strict requirements of the act and still not disturb their consciences. It would therefore be better for all concerned if evasions of the act were made hazardous by frequent inspections, and that gold mining returns and statistics were placed in the same unquestionable position with coal returns.

QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF LEAD.—In the Journal of the German Chemical Society, Dr. Medicus describes his method of quantitatively determining the lead in galena. After converting the lead into chloride he dissolves the chloride in potash-lye and passes a current of carbonic acid through the solution for two hours. The precipitated carbonate is filtered off, washed, dissolved in nitric acid and the lead is then precipitated electrolytically as peroxide. Dr. Medicus also describes his method of precipitating lead from the alkaline solution as peroxide by means of bromine. The chloride is dissolved as before in potash-lye, and the solution is poured into a flask and the neck closed by a cork which has two perfora-

tions for the introduction and escape of gas. A slow current of gaseous bromine is then passed through the entrance tube above the liquid, which during the operation is gently heated. The bromine is readily absorbed and the lead is deposited as peroxide. The filtration is best effected by exhaustion through finely divided asbestos between two discs of asbestos paper.

Ontario.—The first annual report of the new mining bureau has just been issued. The total value of the mineral products of Ontario for the year 1891, according to the estimates given in the report were only \$4,705,673. Some of the principal items are as follows: Phosphate, \$50,800; salt, \$157,000; mica, \$31,200; silver, \$64,476; petroleum, \$1,209,658; and nickel, \$324,240. This is a very poor showing in view of the extent and variety of the mineral resources of the province. But it is almost impossible to interest Canadian capitalists in mining enterprises right at their very doors, and instead of offering special inducements for outside capitalists to come in and develop our mines, the Ontario Government has enacted restrictive legislation, putting a royalty on ores. The effect of this short-sighted policy is quite apparent in this district. Since the new law was passed, now over eighteen months ago, not a single new company has started any actual mining operations here, and very little development work of any kind has been done. Capital has been frightened away, even though the royalty is not to be exacted for a number of years on any of the mines, and the greater part of the nickel range was bought up before the new law came into force.

But in spite of all such artificial obstructions, things are beginning to look up in mining here this fall, with the prospects of considerable activity in the spring. The main cause of this welcome change is no doubt the increasing demand for nickel. The British Admiralty has been experimenting largely of late with nickel armor for the numerous battle ships now in process of construction. Such armor has been proved to be distinctly superior to ordinary steel plates, and especially when used in thicknesses of 3 or 4 inches, according to a memorandum published by Lord George Hamilton for the guidance of the Imperial Parliament in voting the supplies for the Admiralty this year. Besides, mining men in the United States and elsewhere are beginning to know that a great many first class nickel properties are still to be had here, which are free from government royalties or conditions of any kind.

Coming to the mines, the smelter at the Coppercliff was closed down last week for repairs, a very large rock house has been erected at the Stobie, and a shaft house is being built at the Davis mine. All the other mines are working as usual, some of them with an increased number of hands.—*The Engineering and Mining Journal.*

If you are at all curious to try something new, write Percy J. L. Lear, Atlantic Cigar Manufacturing Association, 221 Barrington St, Halifax, for particulars.

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HALIFAX, Oct. 27th, 1892.

In July, 1862, I purchased of Mr. B. Laurance, on his first visit to Halifax, the pair of Spectacles I am wearing at the present time. I have not incurred any extra expense in their repair during the time mentioned, and the Lenses suit me to-day as well as when purchased thirty years ago.

(Signed) PETER LYNCH.

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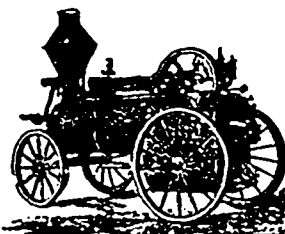
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MINING.

NOTES ON MANGANESE IN CANADA.

H. P. Brumell, Ottawa, Assistant, Division of Mineral Statistics and Mines
Geological Survey of Canada.

From *The American Geologist* Vol. X, August, 1892.

(Continued.)

Assays of the concentrated ore made by A. M. Cowly, Cambridge, Mass., gave the following result:

	Compact variety.	Porous variety.
Manganese dioxide	71.54	65.00
Insoluble silicates	8.37	6.66
Ferric oxide	2.19	1.75
Phosphorus	0.02	0.04
Calcium	trace	trace
Metallic manganese	58.20	57.15

A considerable portion of lime is generally present in the concentrates, which will not, however, interfere with their fitness for use in the manufacture of steel, for which purpose all the ore from this property will be most suitable.

A peculiar occurrence of manganese is that which is to be seen on the north and northeast side of Gowland mountain, Elgin, Kings Co., where the ore, consisting principally of psilomelane, is found filling the interstices of a very much broken and partly decomposed granite of pre-Cambrian age. A small amount of development work was done on these deposits without, however, locating any other than small bunches of a very impure pyrolusite and psilomelane. The following analysis, made in 1885 by Mr. F. D. Adams, late assistant chemist to the Geological Survey, is that of a specimen of psilomelane from this property:

Manganese dioxide, available	50.21 per cent.
Ferric oxide	3.06 "
Insoluble residue	33.78 "

The specimen also contained a very appreciable percentage of baryta.

This property is peculiar in affording the only instance in New Brunswick where the crystalline ores of manganese are known to occur in appreciable quantity outside of the Carboniferous areas.

Other localities where manganese, in its crystalline forms, have been noted are, Upham, Waterford, near Petitcodiac, Springfield, Tête-à-Gauche Falls, and many points throughout Albert county. Of one of these, Shepody mountain, Dr. R. W. Ellis, in his report of the Geological Survey for 1884, writes: "The rocks of the mountain (Shepody mountain) rest upon a small outlier of the talco-chloritic schists, which show on the road to the north, leading to Curryville, and are flanked on the east by the grey sandstone of the millstone grit. On the northwest side a large deposit of manganese was worked for some years, a tunnel being driven into the mountain along the contact with the underlying schists for nearly 1,000 feet, the ore, which consisted of pyrolusite and psilomelane, occurring at the base of the conglomerate in irregular pockets. Operations have been suspended for some years, and the workings have all fallen in."

Of the deposits of wad in New Brunswick the most important are those at Dawson Settlement, Albert Co., where many acres of ore are found, the beds varying in extent and depth, and attaining in some places a thickness of over forty feet, to which point they have been proved. The deposits are covered throughout with peat and pasty matter, having a thickness of about twelve to twenty inches, the ore beneath this being found to be practically free from impurities. The mode of working is very simple, consisting of cross trenching, by which means the deposits are drained, after this the ore is excavated and dried in pans, the result being a dry and almost impalpable powder.

A partial analysis of the ore by Mr. W. F. Best, of St. John, gave:

Manganese binioxide	47.0
Iron oxide	18.0
Vegetable matter	34.0
Loss	1.0
Copper	trace
Cobalt	trace
	100.0

Several analyses by Mr. John Burwash gave the following percentages of manganese binioxide: 13.6, 35.5, 58.3, 57.6, 70.7, 63.4, and an average specimen collected at various points and sampled gave 47.4.

Nova Scotia.—As in New Brunswick extensive deposits of manganese are known to exist in Nova Scotia, where the ores and mode of occurrence are similar though differing in a great measure in the matter of production that of this province being much smaller than that of New Brunswick. In Nova Scotia, however, there is a very large proportion of pyrolusite or high grade ore.

(To be concluded.)

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"HALIGONIAN"
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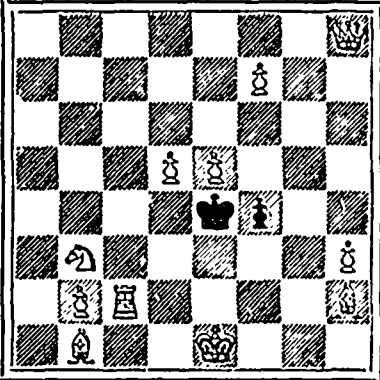
Made at

221 Barrington St.

CHESS.

Problem 140: 1 R to B5, solved by C. W. L.

PROBLEM 142.
Illustrated London News.
Black 2 pieces.



White 11 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 145.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| Herr Laskor. | N. Macleod. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 P to KB4 | P to Q3 |
| 3 Kt to KB3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 4 B to K5 | B to Q2 |
| 5 Kt to QB3 | Kt to KB3 |
| 6 Castles | B to K2 |
| 7 P to Q3 | Castles |
| 8 K to R sq | Kt to KR4 |
| 9 B takes Kt | P takes B |
| 10 Kt takes P | Kt to Kt6 ch |
| 11 P takes Kt | P takes Kt |
| 12 P takes P | B to Kt4 |
| 13 Q to B3 | B takes B |
| 14 QR takes B | Q to Kt4 |
| 15 Q to B4 | Q to R4 ch |
| 16 K to Kt sq | Q to KR sq |
| 17 K to B2 | P to KB4 |
| 18 K to Kt sq | P takes P |
| 19 Q takes P | R takes P |
| 20 B takes R ch | K takes R |
| 21 R to B sq ch | K to Kt sq |
| 22 Q to B4 | P to KR3 |
| 23 Kt to K4 | R to KB4 |
| 24 P to K Kt4 | Q takes P! |
| 25 Q takes Q | R takes R ch |
| 26 K takes R | B takes Q |
| 27 K to B2 | K to B2 |
| 28 K to K3 | P to Kt4 |
| 29 K to Q4 | K to K3 |
| 30 K to B5 | B to B4 |
| 31 K to Kt3 | K to K4 |
| 32 Ktks P | B to K3 |
| 33 P to R4 | B to Q4 ch |
| 34 K takes P | B takes P |
| 35 P to Kt4 | K to B5 |
| 36 Kt to R5 ch | K to K6 |
| 37 P to Kt5 | B to B6 |
| 38 Kt to Kt7 | P to KR4 |
| 39 P to R5 | P to R5 |
| 40 P to Kt6 | P takes P |
| 41 P takes P | P to R6 |
| 42 Kt to R5 | P to R7 |
| 43 Kt to Kt3 | K to B7 |
| 44 Kt to K4 ch | B takes Kt |
| 45 P takes B | P to R8 queens |
| 46 P to Kt7 | Q to R7 ch |
| 47 K to B8 | Q to R sq ch |
| 48 K to B7 | Q to Kt2 ch |
| 49 K to B8 | Q to B sq ch |
| 50 K to B7 | Q to QB4 ch |
| 51 K to Q8 | Q to Q3 ch |
| 52 K to B8 | Q to QB3 ch |
| 53 K to Kt8 | P to Kt5 |
| 54 P to B4 | P to Kt6 |
| 55 P to B5 | P to Kt7 |
| 56 K to R7 | P to Kt8 queens |
| 57 P to K5 | Q to R8 ch |
| 58 R to Kt8 | Q to K sq ch |
| 59 K to B7 | Q to R4 ch |
| 60 K to Q6 | Q(R4) to Q sq mate. |

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They positively cure SICK HEADACHE and PLEASANTNESS, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. In Glass Vials Thirty in a bottle, one a dose. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find great benefit from using them. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps; five bottles \$1.00. Full particulars from L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 212 North Tenth St., Boston, Mass.

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DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

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

SOLUTION.

PROBLEM 307. Solved by Mrs. Campbell, E. H. Humphreys, S. Granville, F. Hamilton and Willie Forsyth. We note that Mr. Granville solved it at eight and that the two last named solved it in 5 minutes. The position was:—black men 2, 15, 20, 28, King 32; white men 10, 19, 21, 23, King 26; white to play and win 21 17 10 6 17 14 26 31 15-24 2-9 9-27 w. wins

GAME 195—"Black Doctor."

From the West Lothian Courier.

A correction of "Lee's Guide" by Mr. J. Macfarlane of Glasgow.

11-15	14-18	10-17	30-26
23 19	23 14	21 14	7 2
8-11	1-6	7-11	26-23
22 17	32 28	c-14 10	2 6
9-13	15-19	11-16	23-14
17 14	24 15	18 14	6 13
10-17	10-19	13-17	14-18
19 10	31 27	10 7	15 10
7-14	6-10	3-10	18-15
25 22	a-20 16	14 7	10 6
4-8	8-11	17-22	15 19
29 25	22 18	d-7 3	black
2-7	1-20	2-26	wins.
27 23	b-25 22	19 15	
6-10	19-23	26-30	
24 20	26 19	23 18	
11-15	17-26	e-5-9	
28 24	30 23	f-3 7	

a 22 18 loses Mr. Wyllie played this against the late Mr. Yates and lost.

b 18 15 draws.—Lee's Guide.

c I submit that 19 15 here would draw for white and correct "Lee's Guide."—J. MACFARLANE.

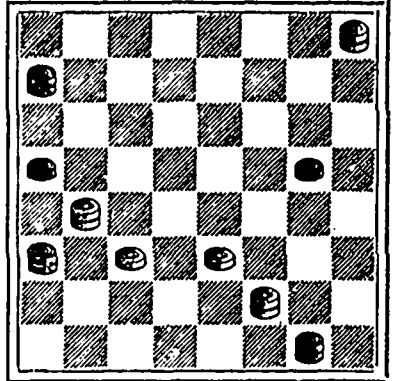
d At this point we fail to find a win for black if white crowns the piece on 2 instead of 3.—CH. ED. CRITIC.

e I submit this to win and correct "Lee's Guide." Mr. Clouser plays 30-26 here, and allows white to draw.—J. MACFARLANE.

f If 15 10 or 11, 30-26, 18 15, 26-31 black wins.

PROBLEM No. 309.

By Mr. Slocum of Chicago.
Black men 13, 16, kings 5, 21, 32.



White men 22, 23, kings 4, 17, 27.

White to play and draw.

We think this gem of Mr. Slocum's will puzzle the best of our solvers. Indeed we doubt if half-a-dozen Nova Scotian players can send a correct solution.



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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.
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IMPORTANT to FLESHY PEOPLE.
We have noticed a page article in the Boston Globe on reducing weight at a very small expense. It will pay our readers to send two cent stamp for a copy to Walker Circulating Library, 10 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

CHARACTERISTIC.

It is characteristic of the House to have only the very best, and never deal in what is known in the trade as cheap instruments.

It is characteristic of the House never to ask fancy prices (as some dealers do, and come down if they have to). Every instrument is marked in plain figures at actual selling price, which is always the lowest, consistent with quality and a fair living profit.

By these, and other strict commercial methods, I have built up one of the largest, if not the largest, retail Piano and Organ trades in the Dominion.

I was awarded a special diploma at the late Provincial Exhibition for the best exhibit of Pianos, consisting of CHICKERING, KNABE, BELL, DOMINION, MASON & RISCH, and NEWCOMBE, which means the diploma of the exhibition in the Piano line.

W. H. JOHNSON,

121 and 123 HOLLIS ST. - HALIFAX, N. S.

CITY CHIMES.

The students of Dalhousie College are discussing the subject of tendering a reception to their friends this winter as in times past, but, as in these times that are past, the subject of the entertainment of their guests causes not a little diversity of opinion. As I understand it, the matter stands thusly: All, or nearly all, of the students, wish to hold the proposed "at home"; the majority favor the introduction of dancing as one form of entertainment to be provided, and here comes the rub. The President has given his permission that those who so desire may pass the hours in the delights of terpsichorean festivities, provided the students are unanimously in favor thereof. The majority declare that they will not hold the proposed reception if they cannot have their way, and the minority are equally determined not to yield their point. It may end in the friends of the Dalhousians receiving cards of invitation with the suggestive little word "dancing" holding its own, or in the cards being issued minus the little word, but so far as I can judge I think it more than probable that neither side will give in, and the whole affair will be abandoned as it was last year, when the lady students picked up the fragments of the many plans that had been formed and gave such a thoroughly enjoyable reception, though on a comparatively small scale. However, time will tell.

This evening the officers of the Halifax Garrison Artillery are to partake of a sumptuous repast at the Halifax Hotel. These social reunions have on past occasions proved very pleasant, and this evening will probably be highly enjoyed by all who are bidden to the feast.

The Red Cap Snow-Shoe Club held its annual meeting on Tuesday evening. The Club is in a flourishing condition, and numbers seventy-two in its membership. Those among its members who can recall to memory the abundance of snow with which they were favored in the winters of yore, and the delightful long tramps in which they indulged, must surely deeply regret the evident change in our climate which has caused the beloved snowshoes to be more ornamental than useful during the past few years. A sleighdrive is proposed by the Club to take place in January, providing "the beautiful" descends in sufficient quantity. Officers of the Red Cap Club for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—Captain, Frank Grierson; 2nd Captain, J. Litbgo; Sec.-Treasurer, J. S. Chisholm; Committee, R. H. Humphrey and J. E. G. Boulton.

Although there has not been very much going on this week to attract the attention of the pleasure-seekers, yet there is coming amusement to be enjoyed in anticipation, and rumors of many holiday festivities are abroad.

Manager Clarke expects to have the rink in readiness and open to skaters on Monday, the 26th inst. Of course all such plans are subject to the weather. A carnival is to be held in January.

If you are at all curious to try something new, write Percy J. A. Lear, Atlantic Cigar Manufacturing Association, 221 Barrington St., Halifax, for particulars.

Did you ever know a Christmas season when one and all did not declare that they "could not realize Christmas was so near?" Of course this year we in Halifax may be excused for our inability to feel vividly that the day is almost dawning, as our weather has so far been very mild, and we have had no snow worthy the name. In many spots in the city the grass has not yet lost its verdant hue, and wonderful stories come to us of out-door plants blooming as though it were June. All this goes to show that the climate of our fair province by the sea is slowly but surely undergoing a change, but Christmas is Christmas just the same for a' that, even though perchance our manner of celebrating it is changing. No doubt some of my readers have read Robert J. Bardette's on "Christmas when I was a boy," but for those who have not enjoyed his witty article in the Christmas number of the *Ladies' Home Journal* I copy herewith a few of his remarks, in which I feel sure many will find the echo of their own thoughts on the subject. Says Bardette: "It seems to me—and it isn't my fault that the sunset is fairer and lovelier than the sunrise—that there was something more Christmasy about Christmas when I was a boy. Its pleasures were simpler, its gifts were heartier. At least, I cannot remember to have read, save in these later years, articles in family journals and magazines bewailing the burden of toil and worry and expense in the planning and making, or purchasing of Christmas presents. 'Krismas gifts' we called them when I was a boy. It didn't and doesn't have much refinement of culture in the spelling and the sound thereof. But the people who made them didn't rush into the papers to tell how much it cost them, and how tired to death it made them, and how glad they were that it was all over for another year. But last year and the year before I read such articles in print. So did you. Wherefore it seems to me that we killed Kris Kringle a full century too soon." It is, I think, a pity that the day should in this practical age lose any of the attractiveness which has surrounded it for centuries both as a religious and social festival.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. has met and formed plans for an "at home" to be given about the middle of January. Former receptions given by the Association have invariably proved enjoyable, and there is every reason to expect that success will attend the efforts of the hosts and hostesses on the coming occasion.

Professor Semon opened at the Lyceum last evening.

"CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS"

"La Cadena" and "La Flora." Insist upon having these brands

I hear that the city members of the Commercial Travellers' Association are about to issue invitations for a ball to be given on the Tuesday evening after Christmas. Those who had the good fortune to be present at the ball given in Masonic Hall by this association last year will wait in eager expectation for a "bid" to the one that is to come.

At the regular meeting of the Nova Scotia Institute of Science held on Monday evening, Dr. MacKay, Superintendent of Education, in introducing a paper by Mr. T. C. Weston on the Geology of the Cypress Hills, N. W. T., gave an interesting outline of the science of rocks. The subject of the paper was discussed by Dr. Lawson, the President and others.

The Nova Scotia Historical Society held a very interesting meeting on Tuesday evening, Senator Power presiding. Mr. Israel Longworth read a paper on the early settlement of the township of Onslow, which contained much information of value to those who are interested in the early history of our province.

The parlor concert given at the Frocker House on Tuesday evening, in aid of the Terence Bay fishermen who are now worthy subjects of charity, was in every sense of the word successful. The programme was well arranged and equally well performed, after which refreshments were served, and the very pleasant entertainment closed with the singing of the national anthem.

A large number of the friends of the School for the Blind gathered in the Assembly Hall on Monday evening, the occasion being the annual meeting of the corporation. Mr. J. C. Mackintosh presided in the absence of the President, Mr. W. C. Silver, who was unable to be present on account of ill-health. The annual report of the Board of Managers was read by Mr. George Mitchell, giving a brief outline of the history of the school from its inception. The Superintendent's report was read by Mr. C. F. Fraser. Both of these show the School to be in a very satisfactory condition, with every prospect of successful work in the future, and were unanimously adopted. Speeches were made by Lieut.-Governor Daly, His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, Principal Forrest and Premier Fielding. During the evening excellent music was furnished by the school band and choir, and all present were given a renewed interest in the good work that is being carried on in educating the blind youth of the Maritime Provinces.

Rev. Dr. Lathern lectures this evening in the school room of the Grafton Street Methodist Church, under the auspices of the Epworth League, taking for his subject "Tennyson and his poems." This lecture should be largely attended by the many admirers of the deceased Laureate.

Three young ladies of Halifax, namely, Misses Susie Stairs, Muriel Black and Jean Forrest, held a sale of fancy work and other articles yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Edward Stairs, Green Street. As the funds received are to be devoted to the poor of our city I sincerely hope the most sanguine expectations of the young philanthropists were fully realized, and that the heartfelt gratitude of those whom they benefit may prove an abundant reward for the efforts put forth by these kindhearted young ladies.

Mrs. James Esson is to hold her sale of fancy work this afternoon. This sale will afford a good opportunity for the selection of handsome Christmas gifts.

"You've frozen your ears," is a common remark. Bathe in Johnson's Anodyne Lintment.

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