

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	16X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.50 PER ANNUM. }
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY 30, 1891.

{ VOL. 8
{ No. 5

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES	1, 2
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—Yellow Roses	Robin Adair 6
New York Letter	Sophie M. Almon-Hensley 14, 15
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chat-Chat and Chuckles	1
Cheas	1
News of the Week	4, 5
Mining	6, 7
City Chimes	8
Commercial	8, 9
Market Quotations	9
Serial—Judith	10, 11
Mining	12, 13
Draughts—Checkers	15

THE CRITIC,

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

BY
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We clip from an exchange the following sensible suggestions with regard to a boy's education, and would add that if they were included in every young woman's accomplishments it would be a good thing for the country in general:—"Don't be satisfied with your boy's education, or allow him to handle a Latin or Greek book, until you are sure he can—write a rapid business hand, spell all the words he knows how to use, speak and write good English, write a good social letter, write a good business letter, add a column of figures rapidly, make out an ordinary account, deduct 16½ per cent. from the face of it, receipt when paid, write an advertisement for the local paper, write a notice or report a public meeting, write an ordinary promissory note, reckon the interest or discount on it for days, months and years, draw an ordinary bank check, take it to the proper place in a bank to get cash, make neat and correct entries in your day book and ledger, tell the number of yards of carpet required for your parlor, measure the pile of lumber in your shed, tell the number of bushels of wheat in your largest bin, and the value of it at current rates, tell something about the great authors and statesmen of the present day, tell what railroads he would take in making a trip from Boston to San Francisco. If he can do all this and more it is likely he has sufficient education to enable him to make his own way in the world. If you have more time and money to spend upon him, all well and good—give him higher English, give him literature, give him mathematics, give him science; and, if he is very, very anxious about it, give him Latin and Greek, or whatever else the course he intends pursuing in life demands."

Breach of promise cases, while happily rare in Nova Scotia, are not altogether unknown, and in the United States and England we frequently hear of them. Not so in France, however. There, we have often heard, they manage things better, but as we know accidents will happen in the best regulated households, and France had a breach of promise case for the first time in December last. At least, so says the Paris correspondent of the *London Daily News*. "It was," say the writer, "tried on December 1st at the Tribunal of Beziers, a town in the south of France, near Montpellier. A young couple were about to be united, the banns had been made public, cards sent out to the friends, and the wedding-dress had received the finishing touches of the dressmaker. The wedding-day came on and nothing more was wanted but the bridegroom. This indispensable man had however thought a second time about the marriage, and he never came. The disappointed bride brought an action for damages against her too fickle

suitor. The sentence of the Beziers bench is extremely curious. 'Whereas the promise of marriage,' so it runs, 'was of public notoriety, the banns were published, and a rude breaking off of the marriage was calculated to injure the bride's family; whereas the latter had been to a considerable expense in view of the ceremony, particularly in view of the bridal dress and the accessories (euphemism for trousseau), the bridegroom is bound to compensate them, &c. The bridegroom is sentenced to £160 damages for the moral injury to the family (not to the bride!), and to indemnify them for the cost of the wedding-dress and the interest on the outlay.' This novel case was tried by a bench of magistrates, and not by a jury."

Dominion detectives have been for several weeks moving mysteriously about the various offices of the Customs Department in this City. Their object has been hitherto veiled from public cognizance. The immediate result, however, is that one of the principal officers in the appraiser's office has been suspended pending further enquiries, and it is understood some higher officials will be asked to answer questions. Several city firms are said to be involved in the enquiry—among them a leading jewelry firm and a painter—but we withhold names and details for the present.

We are told that the other day a party of fishermen crossed the Zuyder Zic on the ice, a feat unparalleled since the year 1740. In that year—it may be interesting to note—the Thames was frozen so firmly that a Frost Fair was held on the ice, and printing presses were set up for the issuing of literature appropriate to the occasion. On Jan. 2nd an ox was roasted on the ice with great ceremony. In 1768 there was similarly severe weather in Europe, and in 1785 a bitter frost which lasted one hundred and fifteen days. In 1789 the Frost Fair was repeated, and booths and printing presses erected on the Thames about the 9th of January. The latest occurrence of the sort was in 1814, when, about the end of January and beginning of February, the Thames was like a thronged park, crossed in every direction with ash roads, and provided with all sorts of entertainment. There was a street built of tents, called the "City Road," and the booths were gay with music and dancing. Among the productions of the printing establishment on this ephemeral street was the following stanza:—

"You that walk here, and do deign to tell
Your children's children what this year befell,
Come buy this print, and then it will be seen
That such a year as this hath seldom been."

The increase in the number of deaths from diphtheria has again filled the papers with columns of scareology, which may or may not do good. The only really level-headed and all-round sensible article was that by Mr. Bradford in *Our Society* of last week. He advocates having persons who contract the disease immediately removed to a place which should be provided for the purpose of receiving and nursing them. This commends itself as a much better plan than the quarantine regulations of the Board of Health, which are admirably adapted to keep the disease on the increase. We can imagine no better plan for killing off whole families than to compel all members of a household to remain in an infected house. Diphtheria, or any other contagious disease, will not be stamped out by such means. One of the first things to be attended to by those who wish to escape the scourge is to see that the general health of all in the house is kept good. Fresh air, exercise, wholesome, plain food and cheerfulness go far towards this object and lessen the risk of contracting disease. Ventilation is of the utmost importance, but how many open windows can be counted on even a fine mild morning in Halifax? How many people have their sitting and bed rooms "done" for the day without so much as thinking of letting in a supply of fresh air? What can be expected in such cases, especially if the drainage is not in perfect condition, but that sickness will enter the home? The reforms we need to effect in order that our city can get a clean bill of health again are many, and half-measures will be useless. Perfect cleanliness in the household and in the whole city must be observed, drainage must be perfected as far as possible, and cleansing fluids used frequently in the pipes, and there should be at once a suitable place provided for the reception of patients. These are a few of the necessary safeguards. As to keeping people shut up in houses where the disease has entered, it is monstrous. Is the city willing to compensate such persons for loss of salary or positions so incurred? The heads of households are not the only ones who go out daily to work for their living. Take for instance the case of clerks, book-keepers, type-writers and others whose salaries are not enormous, and who have to work all the time in order to make a living. Are they to be put to loss, perhaps amounting to suffering, because the health (?) regulations will not allow them to change their place of residence and continue their work? We hope not. If the regulations are to be enforced in this respect the sufferers should be compensated,

General Booth is nothing if not practical and concrete in his suggestions, and he stands in no awe of ridicule. Among his schemes for the amelioration of the wretched among mankind is a sort of registry office for the furtherance of matrimony. The idea is at first sight amusing enough, but Booth's suggestion indicates a difficulty which in the great cities is real and pressing. There are vast numbers of young men and young women, living in lodgings, who have no opportunity of becoming acquainted with each other. Young men who, if brought into social intercourse with respectable girls of their own class, would gladly marry and support a family, are so situated that from year's end to year's end they can meet on friendly terms no woman but the woman of the street. The result is inevitable degradation, and Booth's plan offers an escape from it. Equally practical and helpful is the suggestion of a training school where girls should be taught housewifery, and qualified to become wives. Booth not unreasonably claims that a month of thorough training in housewifery before marriage would do more for the steady happiness of married life than is to be accomplished by that month of honey that immediately succeeds the marriage ceremony. The success of this latter scheme would, we think, go far toward making the first scheme the unmitigated blessing that it ought to be.

A rumor comes from Germany that the Pope has decided to take active measures against Socialism. Such an intention is probable enough, for it needs far less keen eyes than those of Leo XIII and a far less acute Statesman than is his Holiness to discern that in the revolutionary spirit of Socialism lies the greatest danger to the Roman Catholic Church. Socialism, like Ultramontanism, claims a universal dominion, and is never tired of propagating its doctrine whenever there is the slightest chance of success. In no country has the Socialistic theory been more carefully elaborated, and in no country have Socialistic maxims been more readily received than in Germany. It is in Germany accordingly that the Pope is said to meditate a crusade against the common enemy of Church and State. It is alleged that from his accession Leo XIII has seen, or believed that he has seen, in the German Empire a Conservative power capable of entering on and conducting victoriously a struggle against Socialism in all its forms, and that long ago, without heeding religious difficulties, he made an offer to Germany to stop the struggle going on between that country and the Holy See, and to become an auxiliary who could give powerful help; but Bismarck doubted either the sincerity or the value of the alliance. Far from sharing the Chancellor's doubts it is asserted that the Emperor William II was so much impressed by his interview with Leo XIII that he has ever since treated him with the respect due to the personality of the Pontiff, and that the plan of common action against the Socialists is the outcome of frequent and important communications between Berlin and the Vatican. Secret orders, it is stated, have been already issued to the Catholic clergy to make war upon Socialism, both by lecture and by preaching. It is to be feared, however, that the most strenuous exertions of the German priesthood will be able to do little more than impede the further progress of the plague (if they do this they will do much), Socialists not having developed an abnormal taste for sermons.

Reports from the Inland Revenue Department as to certain condiments in daily use upon our tables are far from reassuring. Mustard, we were told a few weeks ago, is scarcely ever sold pure, and now in bulletin No. 20 the shortcomings of pepper are discussed. The seventy-two samples of which an analysis is given, were collected for the most part in Quebec and Ontario, and there are none from Nova Scotia. Of these seventy-two, thirty-nine are positively pronounced adulterated, and the greater number of those remaining are considered very poor or doubtful. Some of the adulterants sound very nasty, and one or two of the samples had small living worms in them! How pleasant. Mr Thomas Macfarlane, Chief Analyst, says that legal proceedings could, no doubt, be instituted against the vendors of these grossly adulterated peppers, but doing this would unduly tax the means at the disposal of that branch of the department owing to the great number of delinquents. In the meantime, and for the present cases, Mr. Macfarlane considered probable that some good may be accomplished by publishing the names of the vendors and alleged manufacturers of the adulterated goods, as is done in the bulletin before us. We trust it may have some such effect. It is decidedly unpleasant to think of seasoning our food with small living worms. If those who undertake to grind pepper for the public cannot do so honestly people will have to do it for themselves, which is after all the best way. We have ourselves used for some years a small table pepper mill. As it is a very useful and convenient article, and we have never seen one like it in Nova Scotia, a description of it may prove interesting, and induce some of our readers who prefer a pure article to try and get something of the same kind. The pepper mill in question was procured in France, where, we believe, they are commonly used. It is made of polished wood, stands about four inches high, and is ornamental in appearance. It is a little over two inches in diameter at the top and bottom, and somewhat less in the middle. By loosening a screw at the top the cover may be removed and the pepper corns, which are bought at the druggist's, put in. The cover is then replaced, and can be made as tight or as loose as may be desired by means of the screw. This regulates the grinder, which is at the bottom of the box. When you want pepper, all you have to do is to hold the mill over your plate and give the cover a turn sufficient to shake from the bottom of the box the quantity you require. It is rather an odd-looking contrivance, and few people would know what it is intended for without an explanation. However, nothing but pure pepper comes out of it, and it is on this account that we mention it, hoping that some ingenious person may make use of the idea, and have fresh, fragrant pepper instead of the basely adulterated trash sold in the shops. After once using it none would ever willingly return to the old way.

During the past two months a number of notable people have been gathered to their rest. Among these are the English Historian Kinglake, the American Historian Bancroft, and Emma Abbott, the beautiful and good prima donna. Belgium's heir apparent, Prince Bandouin, died at Brussels on Friday last of hemorrhage, followed by a severe attack of bronchitis. Prince Albert Leopold Clement Marie Meriad, who was born in 1875, is now heir to the throne of Belgium.

The Montreal *Witness* relieves itself of its feelings on Provincial claims upon federal funds as follows:—"An attempt is now being made to induce the people of Prince Edward Island to make a raid on the Dominion treasury for money enough to build a subway, from six to eleven miles long, and at a cost of from five to twelve millions of dollars, to connect the island with the mainland. By the time Mr. Mercier is ready to begin operations for securing an increased subsidy from the Dominion, Prince Edward Island will probably be ready to demand its tunnel under the Straits of Northumberland as its share of the spoils, and there will not be a single Province that will be without a tunnel scheme or a better terms demand of some sort which nothing but federation money will satisfy." This is scarcely dictated by the spirit of justice we naturally expect from the *Witness*. Prince Edward Island has a legitimate claim upon the Dominion, the providing of a subway being one of the conditions of this Province entering the federation. As for an attempt being made to induce the people of the Island to make a raid, etc., we think that if we, or the Editor of the *Witness*, lived in Prince Edward and experienced the difficulty, inconvenience and discomfort of winter communication with the main land as at present conducted, it would not take much to induce us to cry out for the fulfilment of promises and redemption of pledges given by the federal authorities.

Farmers all over the country will be interested in the circular re seed-testing at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, sent out by the Director, Mr. Wm. Saunders. Inasmuch as the quality of seed sown greatly affects quality of the product, and as the past season was an unfavorable one in many localities for the perfect maturing of grain, provision has been made by the Government to enable farmers to have the grain they are holding for seed tested free of cost. The importance of ascertaining whether seed grain possesses the necessary vitality to bring good results next year need scarcely be urged upon intelligent men, and we need only mention the opportunity held out to have it taken advantage of. Any farmer in the Dominion who may have any varieties which he desires to have tested, may obtain the information he seeks by forwarding to the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa samples of such grain or other agricultural seeds. A special testing house has been built for this work, which affords ample capacity. Samples may be sent free through the mail; an ounce or two is sufficient for the purpose, and about two weeks are required to complete a test. Since November, when the season opened for this work, the vitality of more than eleven hundred samples has been ascertained, and it is hoped that all who desire to avail themselves of the provision offered will send in their samples early, so that there may be time to complete the work and supply the needed information before seeding begins.

A trial of great interest to church people was concluded three weeks ago in the Court of the Diocesan Convention of Ohio. A clergyman of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Howard MacQueary, was charged with heresy, and the trial before the Ecclesiastical Court is something unprecedented in the history of the American branch of the Anglican Church. While particularly concerning the church to which he belongs, the proceedings and the judgment upon Mr. MacQueary's opinions are of interest to all Christians. The offence consisted in a denial, in his book "The Evolution of Man and Christianity," recently published, of belief in the miraculous Conception and Resurrection of Jesus. Mr. MacQueary, as far as we can make out, holds that Jesus was born on the lines of ordinary human generation, but qualifies this by the theory that the infusion of Divine Spirit in Christ was equivalent to the Divine incarnation, without any violation of the natural law of life, and he justifies his denial of a material resurrection by citing St. Paul as his authority for the distinction between a natural and a spiritual body. Mr. MacQueary made a long speech in his own defence upon the lines that a minister of the Episcopal Church has the right to construe the Scriptures and the Articles of Faith of his Church according to his own conscientious understanding of the language, and that where the traditional interpretation is inconsistent with his view of the possible or reasonable, he may reject the traditional for the reasonable interpretation. It was also claimed on his behalf that these views are not in conflict with those held in part, at least, by the early Christians, and that they are countenanced by many distinguished Episcopalian clergymen, and by a large part of the membership of the church at the present time. The defence is acknowledged to have been such an able one that Mr. MacQueary will be sure to stand better in public estimation than he did before the trial. While orthodox Christians must consider the gentleman's offence as against the fundamental doctrines of Christianity as taught by the churches, no one can fail to admire the manliness that has braved the ordeal in defence of principle. The only wonder is that such a stand has not long ago been taken by some thinker who declines to be bound by traditional beliefs. Mr. MacQueary is a young man with brains, who has the courage of his convictions. Holding the opinions he does, he is, of course, a heretic, but we wonder how many of the religious teachers of the day could stand the test of the trial through which Mr. MacQueary has passed. Mr. MacQueary intends carrying the case further, and in these days of criticism and applying the test of human reason to religious belief, there is small doubt but that he will command the respect, if not the concurrence, of thousands of good men and women in this plain spoken expression of his views.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

START RIGHT.

Touch not the demon beer this year,
Nor assimilate the "smile"
That sends you home befogged and queer
In

about this style.

Cushington—"You are the light of my life!" Alicia—"Don't blow so much about me or you'll put me out."

The difference between repartee and impudence is the size of the man who says yet.

He—"Darling, this engagement ring is worth \$250." She—"The last one I had cost \$400." He—"You are older now!"

"Is that the water tower over there?" "Eh? Yes—that is—practically, you know; it is the steeple of the Baptist church."

There would seem to be nothing the matter with Mr. Stanley's vertebra, notwithstanding all the derogatory things that have been said about his rear column.

"George calls me his idol and says I shall never have to do anything but let him worship me." "Well, after you're married he'll find plenty for idol hands to do."

A GREAT WORK.—"I see that a Japanese author has written a book in 106 large volumes." "What is the book—a 'Life of Lincoln' or a 'History of the Civil War'?"

AN INTERESTING EVENT—Little Jimmie boy, who had just learned to write, started to keep a diary, this year. His first entry was: "Got up at 7. Had my neck washed."

"Who is that?" asked McCorkle, indicating McCrackle's typewriter and secretary.

"That is my recording angel."

En Rapport—Mrs. Grumps—"If that stranger you were talking to said nothing to you about his wife, how do you know he is married?" Mr. Grumps—"Oh, he looked so sort o' sympathetic when I told him I was."

HOW SHE WAS CURED—Mamie—"Oh, George, I feel so faint! What is good for fainting spells, George?" George (excitedly)—"Now, you've got me!" Mamie—"Oh, I am so glad to hear you say so, dear George! I feel better already!"

Cause of the Muzz.—"Daughter," said Mrs. Bellows indignantly, after John Muzz had taken his departure, "how come your hair so disarranged?" "I shook my head so much while he was trying to get me to say yes," replied the quick-witted girl.

Miss De Pretty—"I don't see how you waists through your fingers that way. I could never do it in the world." Mr. Goodheart (wishing to compliment her delicate little hands)—"No, Miss De Pretty, if you should try it your whole hand would slip into your mouth."

A CASE IN PORT.—She—"I believe that a people are both outwardly and inwardly influenced by their natural surroundings—that scenery influences physiognomy—the Highlanders, you know, have rugged faces." He—"Yes, and that Chicago girl behind me, who lives on Prairie avenue, is plain looking."

Maud—"Oh, girls! Have you heard the news? Ethel Vane is engaged to Mr. Barrel, and she told me he was as rich as a Turk!" Omnes—"How perfectly lovely!" Maud—"And her brother, George, has been accepted by Miss Barrel, who has three hundred thousand dollars in her own right." Omnes—"Oh, the mercenary wretch!"

NAMING A WAIF.—"What is the name of your little girl, Hans?"

"Her name vos Vaccine."

"Vaccine? Isn't that an odd sort of a name?"

"Mebbe it vos, but it vos de best name I dinke of, don't it? She was nod mein own little girl. I finds her on mein doorstep von day in a schmall pox, unt so I calls her Vaccine."

Southwest of Suez a part of French surveyors have discovered the bed of an ancient canal, running for miles in the direction of the Red Sea, which it seems to have connected with the basin of the Mediterranean. Some old Egyptian Lessops appears to have constructed the work in the special interest of his countrymen; but the drift-sands of the desert may have choked its waters centuries before the beginning of our chronological era.

Let every enfeebled woman know it! There's a medicine that'll cure her, and the proof's positive!

Here's the proof—if it doesn't do you good within reasonable time, report the fact to its makers and get your money back without a word—but you won't do it!

The remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—and it has proved itself the right remedy in nearly every case of female weakness. It is not a miracle. It won't cure every thing—but it has done more to build-up tired, enfeebled and broken-down women than any other medicine known.

Where's the woman who's not ready for it? All that we've to do is to get the rows to her. The medicine will do the rest.

Wanted—Women. First to know it. Second to use it. Third to be cured by it. The one comes of the other.

The seat of sick headache is not in the brain. Regulate the stomach and you cure it. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the Little Regulators. Only 25 cents a vial.

OVERCOATS.

We are showing a splendid assortment of OVERCOATINGS in all the New Shades; in any texture from Lightest Spring and Fall to Heavy Winter Weights.

A Real Good Overcoat to Order for **\$15.**
Silk Linings Two Dollars Extra.

Highest Grades REAL IRISH FRIEZE, impervious to Wet or Cold. Nothing so suitable for Driving Ulsters. Ulsters to Order or Ready-Made.

CLAYTON & SONS, - Jacob Street, Halifax.

JOHN F. KELLY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURER OF

Harness, Collars, Horse Boots, Horse Clothing, &c.
ALSO—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Saddlery Hardware, Patent Leathers, Harness Leathers, Harness Makers' Supplies, &c.
33 and 35 BUCKINGHAM ST., - HALIFAX.

GEO. E. SMITH & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

General Hardware, Carriage Goods, Mining and Mill Supplies, Paints, Oils, &c.

79 UPPER WATER ST.

Head Commercial Wharf, HALIFAX, N. S.



Pianos & Organs

BY THE

Greatest and Best Makers.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS THIS MONTH TO REDUCE THE SURPLUS STOCK.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

W. H. JOHNSON,
121 AND 123 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

RHODES, CURRY & CO. | AMHERST, N. S.
Manufacturers and Builders. | 1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.



Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech, Pine and White-wood, also Finish Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantels, Mouldings, &c. "CABINET FROM FIRST" for Drawings, Drug Stores, Offices, &c. SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH and HOUSE FURNITURE, &c. Bricks, Lime, Cement, Calced Plaster, &c. Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.

Send for Estimates.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Diphtheria is prevalent in Kingston, Ont., and surrounding district.

The new city directory of Toronto puts the population of that city at 225,000.

The exports of Canada for December aggregated \$5,700,000. The imports \$8,300,000.

The Halifax Piano & Organ Co., agents of Heintzman & Co.'s pianos, send us a very pretty calendar.

Major Weston, of the 66th Battalion, Halifax, is spoken of as the probable Commandant of this year's Bisley team.

The report that the C. P. R. is to establish a line of Atlantic freight steamers between St. John and Liverpool is denied by the officials of that Company.

A central committee for the Provincial Exhibition has been appointed, and every preparation is being made to ensure a successful show. The exhibition will open on September 29th.

The women of Toronto have by dint of organized effort secured the appointment of three of their number on the high school board. By a large majority the new city council have voted to submit the question of Sunday street cars to a popular vote.

Messrs. Wm. Stairs, Son and Morrow, dealers in Hardware, fishing materials, vessels' outfits etc., 174 to 190 Lower Water Street, Halifax, have issued a large calendar with a marine view, done by the Sabiston Lithographing and Publishing Co., Montreal.

Mr. J. W. Barss, of Wolfville, has offered to donate \$10,000 to Acadia College provided the Governors set apart an equal amount from his previous donations to enable him to found a \$20,000 professorship in the arts course of the college. The condition has been complied with and the professorship established.

The *Colonial Standard*, Pictou, states that "there is good reason for believing that Mr. Graham Fraser has succeeded in getting an English syndicate to purchase the steel works, forge works, and New Glasgow Iron, Coal & Railway Company. If this report be true, then this noble old country will witness such a boom, the like of which has never been seen in Nova Scotia."

The Fisheries Department at Ottawa is advised that the fish commissioners for the state of New York have arranged to place in the waters of Lake Ontario 13 million white fish, 4 million ciscoes, and 10 million wall-eyed pike. The state authorities and the Dominion Fisheries Department will hereafter co-operate to preserve these valuable members of the finny tribe from indiscriminate killing.

The investigation into the cause of Globe Hotel fire was concluded on Thursday of last week. Mr. Salterio was absent in Montreal, and there was no one to represent either him or the insurance companies. The inquiries were, therefore, closed, and the evidence deposited with the prothonotary as the statute requires. The insurance companies will probably transfer the case to other courts.

The coroner's inquiry into the cause of the death of the victims of the fatal railway disaster at St. Joseph on the 18th December terminated Monday night. After two hours' deliberation seven gave it as their opinion the verdict should be accidental death, exonerating the employes of the railway from all blame. The remaining eight thought it should simply be "death by derailment of the train in which they were travelling."

Messrs. Kelley & Glassey have been appointed agents for Nova Scotia for the Fairbank Canning Company's liquid beef preparations. The Fairbank Canning Co., of Chicago, have bought out the receipt of Leibig & Company for America, and are putting up these goods as per Leibig's receipt. We can testify to the excellence of the liquid beef, it is altogether different from the kind put up in pots, and just as delicate, tasty and wholesome as can be desired.

It is understood that the Dominion authorities will obtain a full report, with estimates of cost of the proposed P. E. Island tunnel from Sir Douglas Fox, of London, whose consulting engineer, Mr. Alfred Palmer, reported on the locus in November last. Sir Douglas Fox is considered to be one of the greatest authorities on tunnelling in the world, and his work as consulting engineer on the Mersey tunnel is well known. As he has the fullest data in his possession his report will set the question of cost entirely at rest. Should the cost not exceed \$6,000,000 Messrs. McLeod and Ferguson, of Charlottetown, who have just returned from Ottawa, say the question of its construction is bound to become a practical one.

We have received the first number of *The Canadian Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Millinery and Clothing Review* representing the trades indicated. As there is no organ directly interested in these important trades, *The Review* should have a wide field of usefulness, and a large measure of support. Its get up is most creditable to the publishers, being far ahead of any other Canadian trade journal in this respect, and its pages are filled with interesting and instructive matter. We predict a speedy and lasting popularity for *The Review*. It is edited by Mr. Charles Morrison, who occupied the city editor's chair of the *Mail* for several years. The office of publication is at 6 Wellington Street West, Toronto.

None seem to escape, everyone gets a cough sometime during the winter. A real friend will be found in the Oxford Cough Syrup, it is the best, cheapest and most effective cough medicine.

I took Cold,
I took Sick,
I TOOK
**SCOTT'S
EMULSION**

RESULTS:
**I take My Meals,
I take My Rest,**
AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON;
getting fat too, FOR SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Inevitable Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING

FLESH ON MY BONES
AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK." Scott's Emulsion is put up only in Palmont color wrapper. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Billville.

CHESS.

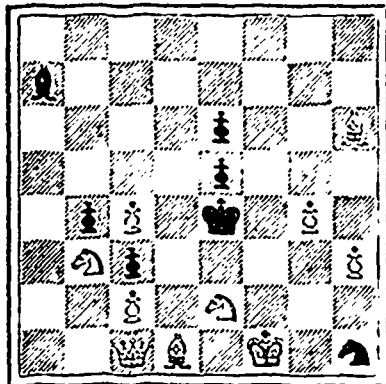
Solution of Problem No. 52 and 53.—B to Kt7, and Q to QR2; solved by C.W.L.

PROBLEM No. 54.

By V. Marin.

From *Le Monde Illustré*.

BLACK 7 pieces.



WHITE 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 55

GREAT INTEREST IN THE TWELFTH GAME FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Additional interest was given to the twelfth game of the chess championship match by Gunsberg treating the spectators to a genuine and highly agreeable surprise by offering on the fourth move an Evans gambit. Mr. Steinitz responded with his new defence, which he introduced two years ago against Tschigorin in their Havana match, and which he has worked out since in his instruction book, and which, as is generally known, he again adopted in the now adjourned cable match against Tschigorin. Although Mr. Gunsberg seemed to be handicapped, as he had to contest his opponent's careful analytical researches of over two years, he, nevertheless, displayed his keen judgment of position by defeating the veteran in brilliant style after 24 moves. Score—Steinitz, 4; Gunsberg, 3; drawn, 5.

TWELFTH GAME—EVANS GAMBIT.

WHITE.

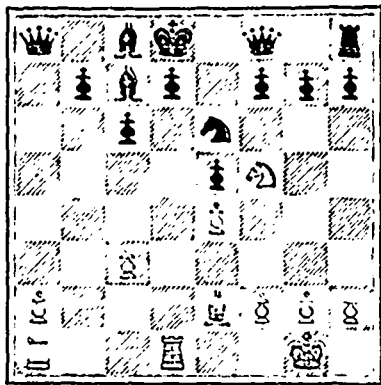
BLACK.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| I. Gunsberg. | W. Steinitz. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 3 B to B4 | B to B4 |
| 4 P to QKt4 | B takes KtP |
| 5 P to B3 | B to R4 |
| 6 Castles | Q to B3 a |

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 7 P to Q4 | Kt to R3 |
| 8 B to KKt5 | Q to Q3 |
| 9 P to Q5 | Kt to Q sq |
| 10 Q to R4 | B to K3 |
| 11 Kt to R3 | P to QB3 |
| 12 B to K2 | B to B2 |
| 13 Kt to B1 | Q to B a1 |
| 14 P to Q6 | B takes P |
| 15 Kt to Kt6 | QR to Kt sq |
| 16 Q takes RP | Kt to Kt5 b |
| 17 KKt to R4 | Kt to K3 |
| 18 B takes Kt | Kt takes B |
| 19 Kt to B5 | Kt to K3 |
| 20 KR to Q sq | B to B2 |
| 21 Kt to R8 | R takes Kt c |
| 22 Q takes R | K to Q sq |

Position after black's twenty-second move. K to Q sq.

BLACK—W. STEINITZ.



WHITE—I. GUNSBURG.

23 R takes P ch d K takes R

24 R to Q sq, ch Resigns.

White's time, forty-five minutes.

Black's time, one hour and thirty minutes.

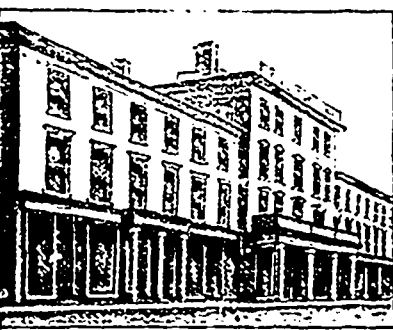
NOTES.

a This and the following line of defence is the invention of Mr. Steinitz.

b Mr. Steinitz played here in his cable game against Tschigorin Kt to K3. He, however, considers Kt to Kt sq to be Black's best move at this stage of the game.

c He has no other choice.

d A worthy finish to a masterly conducted attack.—*Toronto Mail*.



"HOTEL DUFFERIN,"

Formerly the "Clifton Hotel," has lately been purchased by Mr. John Cox, proprietor of the "Avon Hotel," who has had the building remodelled in style of beauty and convenience equal to any hotel in the Maritime Provinces, putting in all modern improvements in the way of Electric Light, Electric Bells, heated throughout by Hot Water; Hot and Cold Water Bath-rooms, elegant Parlors, beautiful Bed-rooms, in suites, fine Sitting and Reading Rooms, large and Handsome Dining-room, and every convenience to make it pleasant for its guests. The cuisine will be a prominent feature of the house. Commercial men will find large and well fitted-up Sample Rooms. Also, elegant Billiard and Pool Rooms. Carriages to and from Hotel free.

WINDSOR, N. S.

Dr. Murphy, Provincial Engineer, delivered a lecture before the students of the art school last evening on the resolution of forces and strains in rigid bodies. It will be followed by others on material and construction.

A St. John young lady writes as follows to the *Gazette* of that city:--
 "Mr. Editor: What do you think of young men so vain of their form and figure, who go after young ladies, just to make them think they are admiring, when they are only amusing themselves, and say so? One has been after me. He has walked, driven, skated, and in the most marked fashion paid attention, and now it turns out he was only amusing himself—flirting. A female flirt is bad enough, for she knows what she is doing. A male flirt is detestable, because he is playing havoc with a poor girl's warm young heart. Such fellows should be horsewhipped, or made to pay for their fun (?) in a court of law. Give us your views, for you are a barrister as well as an editor, and oblige
 A YOUNG LADY VICTIM"

The U. S. Navy Department is arranging to send two war vessels to Chili to look after American interests there.

One hundred and ten miners were killed by an explosion in the shaft of the H. C. Frick Coke Company Mine, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday. The mine is on fire, and it is feared the bodies not recovered will be cremated.

Attorney-General Miller, of the United States, on Tuesday presented his answer in the supreme court to the motion for leave to file the petition for a writ of prohibition to annul the proceedings in the Sitka, Alaska, court in the case of the schooner *Sayward*, seized by the *Rush* in 1887 for catching seals in Alaskan waters. He opposes the motion on the ground that the supreme court has no power in any case to issue a writ of prohibition to the Sitka court, because it is not a district court of the United States, being merely a territorial court. He argues the question of the jurisdiction of the Alaska court, which petition seek to present, cannot be raised on the record of admiralty proceedings on file with the supreme court, because the face of these proceedings shows jurisdiction in the Alaska court; and after sentence, in such cases he argues, prohibition will not issue. He holds the question is a practical one to be decided by the political department of the government and not by judiciary.

The Earl of Caithness is dead.

A despatch from Chili says the rebels have bombarded Coronel. Several persons killed.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, sister of the late Emperor William, is dead.

Over 100 miners were killed by an explosion of fire damp in a Russian colliery on the 22nd inst.

A motion to repeal the prohibition of American pork was defeated in the German Reichstag on the 23rd inst. by a vote of 135 to 103.

The House of Parliament at Tokio, Japan, has been destroyed by fire. It was a spacious wooden building which was only opened by the Mikado November last.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is to receive \$200 a week for hotel expenses and \$600 for each performance in her coming tour of America, in addition to a third of the gross receipts.

It transpires that the late Duke of Bedford shot himself during a temporary fit of insanity, and while suffering from extreme pain and weakness. A verdict in accordance with the facts has been rendered.

Mr. McCarthy, in an interview since his return from Boulogne, has expressed his hopes for a speedy settlement of the Irish difficulty. It is reported that Parnell and O'Brien will go to America under this plan; Dillon would surrender to the police and go to jail, and assume the leadership when released.

Thirty strikers have returned to work on the lines of the North British Railway Company and the collapse of the strike is believed to be imminent. The Caledonian company announces that no vacancies remain on that system and that it will be impossible to re employ the 1200 old hands now out. The Southwestern Railway Company officials claim to be working with a full force.

NEW BOOKS

ALLEN'S

IN DARKEST ENGLAND AND THE WAY OUT OF IT, by General Booth, \$1.00 Post Paid.
 STORIES OF NEW FRANCE, being Tales of Adventure from the Early History of Canada, by Agnes M. Machar. Post Paid, \$1.50
 CHAMBER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.—New Edition, entirely Re-written. Complete in 10 Vols. Per Vol., Cloth, \$3.00; Half Morocco \$4.50. Vol. VI., just out.

T. C. ALLEN & CO.
 124 GRANVILLE STREET,
 Booksellers, Stationers and Printers.

Geo. H. Fielding,
 SOLICITOR, &c.

93 HOLLIS ST.
 MINING SUITS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
 Hours—9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Best and Safest!



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

Halifax Printing Company,
 161 Hollis Street.

WHEN THE HAIR

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

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

A Rich Brown

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

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

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY
 DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
 Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

HATTIE & MYLIUS
 Acadia Drug Store,
 155 HOLLIS ST.,
 SOUTH END PHARMACY,
 S.W. CORNER MORRIS & PLEASANT STREETS,
 HATTIE & MYLIUS

THE DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO. MONTREAL.



For Hoisting, Mining, Transmission of Power, Towing, Ship Rigging, Inclines, Guys, Etc.

—ALSO—
 LANG'S PATENT WIRE ROPE
 For Transmission and Colliery purposes.
 Signal Strand Clothes Lines and Seizing Wire.

JAS. COOPER, AGENT:

Gunning & Boyle, Agts., Halifax

BARGAINS

HOUSE FURNISHING

Hardware,

Cragg Bros. & Co.

Cor. Barrington & George Sts.

We are now taking stock and are offering some lots at very Low Prices to clear.

The Largest and Best Stock

NOVELTIES, Art Goods,

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

REARDON'S,

40 to 44 BARRINGTON ST.

Lots of people don't know that they can buy American Express Co.'s Money Orders, payable in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe, for about half the price of P. O. Money Orders or Bank Drafts.

And that they can also buy UNDERWOOD'S and STEPHEN'S INKS, All Kinds of BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES, from 75c. per Thousand up, 1000 page LETTER BOOK, 1/2 Bound, for \$1.50, The Celebrated SHANNON FILE, &c., at KNOWLES' BOOKSTORE, Cor. George & Granville Streets.

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

MOIR, SON & CO. MAMMOTH WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF Bread, Biscuit, Confectionery, Fruit Syrups, etc., etc. Salesroom—129, 130 and 132 Argyle Street HALIFAX, N. S.

LEITH HOUSE.

Established 1818.

KELLEY & GLASSEY.

SUCCESSORS TO ALEX. McLEOD & Co.

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

HALIFAX, N. S.

MACKINTOSH & McINNIS,
BUILDERS, LUMBER DEALERS ETC.,

MACKINTOSH & McINNIS' WHARF,

LOWER WATER STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.,

Keep constantly on hand all kinds of

LUMBER, TIMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, &c

Which they will sell low for Cash. CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR WOOD & BRICK BUILDINGS

American Hotel, Shubenacadie,
THOS. COX, - Proprietor.

Boarding and Livery Stables in connection. Stages leave daily for Gay's River, Musquodoboit, Sheet Harbour and Maitland, on arrival of Train from Halifax.

THE MOST CENTRAL HOTEL IN THE CITY**Albion Hotel,**

JAMES GRANT, Proprietor.

22 SACKVILLE ST., HALIFAX.

Terms Moderate.

LYONS' HOTEL,

KENTVILLE, N. S.

(Directly Opposite Railway Station.)

Extensive improvements have just been completed in this house, which is conducted on first class principles, and will be found, outside of the Queen or Halifax Hotels, equal to any in the Province. Good Sample Rooms and Livery Stables in connection. Also, Billiard Rooms.

D. McLEOD, Proprietor,

KENTVILLE, N. S.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,

HALIFAX, N. S.

TOI ON PARIE FRANCOISE.**"THE EYES HAVE IT."**

IF YOU ARE IN NEED

of anything in the way of Spectacles
Eye Glasses, or Glasses of any
kind, designed to correct defects in
the sight, I can surely suit you.I can fit any for any trouble;
the nearsighted EYE or far sighted;
the over taxed EYE or weak eye.I refer to those who have patronized me
for testimony.Are glasses good? They are good
Are prices low? They are low
Is sight helped? That it is.**THE EYES HAVE IT.****W. H. BANNISTER,****OPTICIAN,**

(Graduate of New York Optical College.)

36—GRANVILLE STREET—136

HALIFAX, N. S.

EUREKA REMEDIES.

TRY THEM.

If you have any Pains or Aches, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Head or Tooth Ache, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Lame Back, Swellings, Corns, etc., use EUREKA OIL. It will cure you.

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

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

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

Manufactured by The Eureka Remedies Co., Port Huron, Mich., U.S.A.

Nova Scotia Dye Works,

9 BLOWERS ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

B. G. STREET,**Dyer and Cleanser.**Gentlemen's Garments Cleansed,
Steamed & Pressed at Lowest Prices

All Goods for Mourning Dyed at shortest notice

REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES.

Parcels sent for and delivered.

**THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
LOTTERY.**AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
For public purposes, such as Educational Establish-
ment and Large Hall for the St. John
Baptist Society of Montreal.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1891

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

EIGHTH MONTHLY DRAWING FEB. 11, 1891

3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.
Capital Prize worth \$15,000.TICKET, - - - \$1.00
11 TICKETS FOR - - \$10.00

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes.

1	Prize worth \$15,000.....	\$15,000 00
1	" " 5,000.....	5,000 00
1	" " 2,500.....	2,500 00
1	" " 1,250.....	1,250 00
2	Prizes " 500.....	1,000 00
5	" " 250.....	1,250 00
25	" " 50.....	1,250 00
100	" " 25.....	2,500 00
200	" " 15.....	3,000 00
500	" " 10.....	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100	" " 25.....	2,500 00
100	" " 15.....	1,500 00
100	" " 10.....	1,000 00
999	" " 5.....	4,995 00
999	" " 5.....	4,995 00

3134 Prizes worth..... \$52,740 00
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager,
81 St. James St., Montreal Canada.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

YELLOW ROSES.

Yellow roses nestled in her hair
Whose glossy coils were darker than the night,
And yellow roses in her clinging gown,
That glistened like an angel's purely white.
But sweeter than her flowers is her face
She dazzled all my senses when she smiled,
So gracious, fair, and gentle, did she seem,
She set my heart to throbbing fast and wild.

So gracefully she moved across the room,
While the perfume of her roses filled the air,
Her dainty gown trailed o'er the polished floor,
And my artist-soul bowed low and worshipp'd there.
Ah, yellow roses, yellow roses sweet,
Lying mild the laces on her breast,
Shall my poor heart now torn with doubts and fears,
Like thee o'er find so sweet a place to rest!

Robin Adair.

MINING.*Items From Our Travelling Correspondent.*

GOLDENVILLE.—In treating of so important a place as Goldenville, it may perhaps be as well to first give a brief description as regards location and appearance, and then pass on and take up the history of its settlement, the rise, growth and decay of its business interests, together with a short review of the causes which led up to the various changes through which it has passed during its existence.

The mining areas of Goldenville are comprised within the Sherbrooke district, about three miles from Sherbrooke Town, along the main post road towards Sheet Harbor. The settlement, situated right in the midst of the mining areas, is located upon a nearly barren plateau, which on the one side rises quite rapidly to a considerable elevation above the river, whilst on the other it runs off with a gentle slope and gradually merges into a tract of wet swampy land.

For a stretch of two or three miles this plateau presents a nearly level surface, comparatively free from stone, except drift and dump, of which there are immense quantities, and almost entirely clear of timber or large dense thickets of underbrush.

The appearance of the land about the settlement and the sites of the mines is dreary and unattractive, on account of the numerous shafts and trenches, together with high piles of dump, which here exceed anything of the kind to be found elsewhere in this province.

The village, which is straggling and extended, is built principally along the one main street:—this street, strange to say, being laid out so as to follow almost directly along the anti clinal. That this is so is both strange and fortunate; strange because that when the street was laid out, the presence of the gold bearing leads was unknown; fortunate because from the circumstances of its position, necessity has not required that the road should be cut or otherwise interfered with in prospecting and working the leads, which on the north of the road have the north dip, and on the south of the road the south dip.

Unlike most of the other mining settlements of the Province, Goldenville did not suddenly spring into existence upon the discovery of gold in the district, it was a settlement long before that time. But it was not until about the year 1862, when gold was discovered, that the place became invested with any considerable degree of interest to the outside world. It was then that the excitement of speculation, always attendant upon such discoveries, began attracting large numbers of miners and others to the hitherto quiet village.

In a short time all was bustle, excitement and confusion, many companies were organized, large numbers of areas were taken up and operated, and general business activity was the order of the day. So extensive were the operations of the different Companies at one time, that Goldenville came to be quite a little town; as many as 800 families being reckoned in the population. Owing to the vigorous prosecution of the mining interests at that period, Goldenville ranks amongst the greatest of the gold producing districts in Nova Scotia:—rivaling even Tangier in respect to the continuance, value and extent of its past workings. Compared with the most of the other gold districts of the Province, the workings are older, the mines more numerous, the properties more generally and more extensively worked, and the average yield of gold per ton of ore greater.

Amongst the most important properties that have been operated are the Wellington, Palmerston, New York, Dominion, Meridian, Mayflower, Chicago, Caledonia, Woodbine, Gladstone, Grapevine and Pactolus.

Now all the above named properties were not worked at the same time, and it is probable that they are not altogether distinct as regards boundaries, for areas which at first may have formed part of a certain property may years afterward have come to be embraced in another. However, whether contemporaneously or successfully worked, they amongst them afforded employment for large numbers of men, and yielded immense quantities of gold, the period of their working extending over many years. After being worked to a considerable depth, (650 feet on the Dewar lead of the Wellington property being the greater,) all of the most important properties were abandoned; not because of a falling off in the supply of gold, but because of the expense of getting it out. Even to the lowest depths reached the ore continued as rich as ever, but the machinery then in use was found to be insufficient to run the mines in proper shape, and as beside the requirements in the way of new machinery, it was found that in order to work the leads to advantage new shafts would have to be sunk and new buildings erected,—thus necessitating the expenditure of enormous sums of money,—the Companies decided that they would not undertake the task in view of so

many uncertainties as the case presented, and therefore suspended operations, and have allowed the properties to lay idle ever since, though still holding the leases.

And it is here we encounter a most deplorable example of an unjust principle applied, a principle against which all gold miners complain, as ruinous to the mining interests of the Province; a principle for whose ill effects the Government should stir itself to find a remedy. What we mean is that principle which allows these Companies to hold titles on properties which they will neither work themselves nor allow others to work. Many competent judges—men of wide experience and with a thorough knowledge of the district—believe that if Goldenville could be freed from the curse, that in the form of bonded leases and schemes of speculating bulls, burdens her gold-bearing areas, and that some good honest company with plenty of experience, confidence and capital could be induced to come in and take hold of the properties and work them in the right way, the place would again come to the front as one of the most productive and best-paying districts in the Province.

But no, these companies will not work the properties themselves, and by their mode of procedure they effectually debar all others from working them. If anyone wishes to buy, the figures are set away above what he can afford to pay,—upon the uncertainty as to the degree of success that will attend his efforts. If tributors wish to work the properties they can only obtain them upon so short a lease that by the time they have developed a lead the lease has expired, and if the lead proves valuable the company takes it into their own hands again. And thus it is that the mines are abused. Owing to the jealousy and avarice of unscrupulous speculators, many a good property is to-day lying unworked, or else worked at such a disadvantage as to promote discouragement and loss. The Government cannot be any too soon in correcting the evils connected with the system under which leases of gold mining areas are held.

After the abandonment of the more important mines at Goldenville, the business of the place rapidly declined. The population, which consisted principally of miners, began drifting away to other fields, so that the once thriving town soon became as it now is—a mere straggling village. Of course work on all the properties did not suddenly cease at once, but the decline, like the rise, was rapid. Operations more or less extensive were engaged in from time to time, but of late years they have been of limited importance. Just now there are indications of an interest that may lead up to a revival, either partial or complete, of the old-time activity and concern. There are several small properties receiving considerable attention, and preparations are being made for working them on a moderate scale. Of these properties we will mention first The Sutherland. This property, owned by the Sutherland Gold Mining Co., consists of some six picked areas, formerly belonging to the New York & Sherbrooke Co. These areas, situated in the midst of some of the most noted in the district, have running through them—besides several unprospected belts,—a belt some four feet wide, carrying a lead varying from one foot to the whole width of belt, the ore yielding from ten to fifteen dwts. of gold to the ton. This belt, which is opened up for about 100 feet, has on it two shafts, the deepest of which is 90 feet. Hoisting and pumping is done by steam power. This Company also owns an eight stamp mill run by steam, and fitted up with all necessary machinery. There are employed on this property about 14 men running night and day shifts, under the superintendence of John Williams, an old and experienced gold miner, who claims to be thoroughly conversant with his business in all its branches—milling, mining, amalgamating, &c.

The next property receiving attention at present is known as the "Root Hog," and consists of six areas, which were formerly part of the old Mayflower property. The "Root Hog," which is managed by John H. Macdonald, differs from all other properties in the district, in the circumstance that whilst the leads of the others run nearly east and west, here they run nearly north and south. The explanation of this strange occurrence is found in the fact that the leads of the district almost form a loop, and the "Root Hog" is situated directly on the bend. Some former work on this property is said to have been highly productive, the yield running as high as 13 ozs. to the ton of ore. The present owners have been working with a small crew for only a few months, and have not as yet made any important returns. There is a fine 15 stamp water mill, situated about 1½ miles distant from the mine, belonging to the property.

After the "Root Hog" comes the Rochville, owned by the Blacic Gold Mining Co. This property, consisting like the others of 6 areas, was formerly a part of the Pactolus, and was taken up by the present company a few months ago. This company, which has lately erected an engine house and shaft house, and put in a six horse-power engine for hoisting and pumping, is working two belts, one carrying a vein from 1 to 1½ ins. wide, and very rich, the other containing several veins varying from 6 ins. to 2½ ft wide, and worth as high as 15 dwt. per ton. There are about 10 men employed on this property.

From the Rochville we next pass on to the Chicago, formerly owned by the Chicago Co., but now owned by A. D. Williams and others, and bonded to an English company. This property, consisting of 19 areas, is at present worked by tributors, who are working on the old Sears lead. This lead, which is opened up for about 60 feet, is some 6 ins. wide, and worth something better than an oz per ton. The other principal leads are the Striker and North.

Of two other properties receiving attention, one belongs to Mr. Alex. McQuarrie. (1) The other, known as the Canada, is managed by Mr. E. Jenner, and bonded to the same company as the Chicago. This property, consisting of some 25 or 30 areas, was worked on the Canada lead about 10 years ago, and again for a few months last summer. The surface plant consists of shaft houses, engine house, &c., and a 20 horse-power engine for hoisting and pumping.

DAVID ROCHE,

HOUSE, SHIP AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

Importer and Dealer in English and American Paper Hangings and Decorations.

AGENT FOR G. & T. C. POTTER'S ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS.

234-ARGYLE STREET-236
HALIFAX, N. S.

HALIFAX NURSERY,

Cor. Robie and North Streets.

The Oldest and Most Reliable Establishment in the Maritime Provinces.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Orders by Mail or Express Promptly Executed. Telephone 258

HERBERT HARRIS, Propr.

SPRING, 1891.

Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow,

HALIFAX.

NETS, LINES, TWINES, in Cotton & Hemp.

Manilla and Hemp Cordage and Hawsers,

COTTON SAIL DUCKS, and DRILLS,

DORIES, FISHING ANCHORS.

FISH—"W. S. S. M."—HOOKS,

The Cheapest and Best Hook offered. Quality, Shape and Temper Warranted.

HANDY



COLORS.

W. S. M. WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS,

BRANDRAM BROS. Genuine No. 1 & No. 2 White Leads,

RAW, BOILED, & DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Shelf Hardware, Steam Fittings, Boiler Makers' Goods,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

P. W. LEVERMAN & SON, BOOK-BINDING.

Pianoforte Makers.

Magazines, Music, Law and Library Books

Neatly and Strongly Bound in

SHEEP, ROAN, CALF & MOROCCO.

Pianos Tuned, Toned & Regulated
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

The best way subscribers to Magazines and other valuable publications of the day can preserve them, is to have them bound into neat and convenient volumes of six months or a year

All kinds of Piano Material for sale.
COVERED STRINGS made to order. Call or write.

Blank Books, Invoice Books and Portfolios made to Order.

56 SOUTH PARK ST.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Horse Cars Pass the Door.

Estimates Furnished on Edition Work.

E. J. SMALL.

197 HOLLIS STREET, (Opposite Province building)

163-Barrington Street-163

ROBERT WALLACE,

(Established in Halifax 1871) Importer and dealer in WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, OPTICAL GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE & SEWING MACHINES; THE WHITE, NEW HOME, AND FAVORITE KINGS OF AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES. Which we will sell very cheap, wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms. Also ORGANS, from Fort Wayne, Indiana. A few gold-headed WALKING CANES, which will be sold cheap. Repairing in all branches promptly attended to by first-class workmen.

A. & W. Mackinlay

HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

School Books,
Blank Books,

—AND—

GENERAL STATIONERY,

WHICH THEY OFFER AT LOW RATES

37 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

CITY CHIMES.

The Union Protection Company had a sleigh drive to Bedford on Tuesday. The weather and going were all that could be desired, and a very pleasant day was spent. Lunch and dinner were partaken of at Wilson's, and the party returned to the city before midnight. The turn-out presented a very creditable appearance as it passed through the city in the morning. Some of the horses were very handsome, nearly all of them greys.

The Burns anniversary concert in Orpheus Hall this evening is sure to be good, and no doubt a large audience will be present.

A very successful children's carnival was held in the Exhibition Rink on Tuesday evening. About 500 skaters in costume were on the ice and the spectators numbered about 1,500. The prizes offered were awarded as follows:—Most handsome girl's costume, Miss Ella Gear, character Punchedollo; most original girl's costume, Miss Flora McDougall, character Sunflower; most handsome boy's costume, George Henderson, character gentleman of the seventeenth century; most original boy's costume, Robt. Veale, character Cupid. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Northup, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mackinlay were the judges.

First-rate sleighing was the result of Sunday's snow storm, and many there were who took advantage of it. The weather seems to be more and more extraordinary as the season progresses. Last Saturday was as mild as a May day; Sunday gave us snow, rain, hail, wind and a fine spot in the afternoon; Monday and Tuesday were rational winter days and were much enjoyed. The jingling of sleigh bells sounded merrily in the clear air. On Tuesday evening Sir John Ross gave a toboggan party on Collins' Hill, the guests numbered 400, and it was a great success. Chinese lanterns and other illuminations made the scene brilliant, and refreshments for the inner man and woman were provided in abundance. We have heard a good deal about tobogganing going out of fashion, but, we fancy, it would be as favorite an amusement as of old were we only to have plenty of snow.

"The Flying Scud" was put on at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening and was witnessed by a crowded house. The preparations for this play were so extensive as to preclude any performances on Monday and Tuesday evenings and in consequence great things were looked for. With the exception of an accident which marred the realistic effect of the race, all went well and those who were present enjoyed a fine performance. Mr. Lytell came before the curtain and explained the accident and stated that it was with reluctance that the play had been put on that evening, but he would not disappoint the Academy patrons by postponing it another day. No one should miss seeing this play.

COMMERCIAL.

Except that groceries are beginning to show a little activity no change has transpired during the week in the general features of trade. Two heavy failures in dry goods occurred in Montreal last week, but neither of them will affect business houses here to any extent. They were McLachlan Bros. & Co., whose liabilities reach the amounts of \$174,500 direct, and \$515,000 indirect, total \$689,500; and Lindsay, Gilmour & Co., with liabilities amounting to about \$200,000. In the case of the first-named firm their Canadian creditors claim \$139,500, and their English \$35,000. No approximate estimate of what either firm will be able to pay has yet been made, but it is probable that the percentage will be very small.

Payments continue to be rather slack, but this, as previously pointed out, is mainly due to the unfavorably mild weather that has hitherto prevailed, making it impossible for farmers to market their produce, etc., and, consequently, to pay their bills to the country dealers, who, in turn, cannot remit to the city wholesale houses.

During 1890 the total amount passed through the Montreal Clearing House was \$473,984,000 against \$454,528,000 for the previous year, showing an increase of \$19,456,000, or about 5 per cent.

Weekly Financial Review of Henry Clews & Co.—New York, January 24, 1891.—"The past week's business at the Stock Exchange has been dull and languid, and the prices of stocks have been weak and yielding. The realizing of the previous week by some of the larger operators has not been followed by a disposition to buy in again; and, although there are a good many holders who still cling to holdings which show good profits, yet the preponderant disposition at the moment is to dispose of "long" stocks. There seems to be no general lack of confidence in the current range of prices; but, on the other hand, there is an absence of any new stimulus to buying, and the "bull" side are occupying a Micawberish attitude, waiting for something to turn up.

Moreover, the position of the silver question in Congress has a decided tendency to hold business in suspense. It is felt that so much depends upon what is to be the future quality and quantity of our currency, that the decision of this question must have a very important bearing on the status of all securities which do not distinctly rest on a gold basis of payment. The purport of such information as is forthcoming suggests a probability that it will be found impossible to get a majority in the House not only for free coinage, but for any important departures from the silver law of last summer. All reports as to the disposition of President Harrison convey positive assurance that he will veto any measure that would have the effect of further increasing the silver circulation, whether in the form of coin or its paper representatives. It is not alone, however, the silver question that holds business in suspense. There are other questions of large importance

pending before Congress, on which there are spirited differences of opinion; and these add to the disposition to defer operations until the national legislature adjourns,—always the ardent wish of Wall Street in January. The effect of the late crisis upon general trade is not felt to be a serious matter; for those effects have already almost disappeared, and the feeling in commercial and industrial circles is a reasonably hopeful one, while there is a general expectation of a really good business during the second half of the year. Thus there is nothing in the background to suggest misgivings as to the future. On the other hand, there are certain quite positive factors on the "bull" side; among which may be enumerated the reduced rate of interest at the Bank of England, the symptoms of the beginning of a rebuying movement of American securities by London, the purgation of weak spots from domestic interests, and the assurance of an easy—probably unusually easy—condition of the local money market from this time until the beginning of next fall.

The reduction of the discount rate to 3½ per cent by the Bank of England is an index of the redundant condition of money in London. The term redundant being applied now to money as it was but a few weeks ago to securities, is a change quite remarkable, and which is beginning to apply with equal force to New York as well as London. This fully verifies my prediction made some time ago as to the future of money, viewed as a reaction from the money panic that was then prevailing."

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

	Weeks corresponding to					Failures for the year to date.				
	Jan. 23, week.	1891	1890	1890	1889	1898	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States...	357	356	324	331	259	1260	1342	1312	1172	
Canada.....	56	51	59	32	60	176	169	129	152	

DRY GOODS.—A fair amount of business has been recorded during the past week, and some fair-sized orders for spring goods have been received both from travellers and from customers direct. Profits, however, are still cut down to very narrow margins, owing to keen competition, and the endeavors on the part of some houses to secure orders regardless of remuneration. With this kind of business in progress on the one hand, and long credits on the other, the dry goods trade is certainly in need of some radical reforms in the methods of doing business. It is a fact that some sales of spring goods were made last November, the invoices for which were dated May 1st next, and notes drawn against them at six months from that date. Some one must have been anxious to do business. Remittances are disappointing as a whole, but some houses have experienced a slight improvement during the week. In all the talks that we have had recently with dry goods retailers we have found that general satisfaction prevailed at the volume of the business done last year. It was far better than the previous year, some going so far as to say that in their cases it had been nearly double in all departments. Those who do a cash business accordingly reaped the full benefit of the increased trade. Where credit is given money is said, on the whole, to be coming in fairly well, although in some districts it is very scarce. There was a decided improvement in the trade during the fall. Previous to that the demand for goods seemed to be confined to the actual necessities of the consumer, but later the demand was fully up to the supply of many of the staple fabrics of the market. The dress trade was exceptionally good, and hosiery was in great request. The woollen department of the trade has not been very lively, but there are prospects that it is gradually brightening, although the business done has not been satisfactory. The general feeling among retailers appears to be one of hopefulness for the coming year.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There has been nothing during the past week to induce any change, for business is, in a local sense, practically nil, with very little movement in any line of stock. The tone, however, is firm on all leading lines and advices from Great Britain would tend to create a strong feeling, although warrants still exhibit an erratic course. Stocks of pig in public stores are now put at 750,000 tons less than they were a year ago, while there are only three furnaces in blast, the weekly production averaging 20,000 tons less than it was last year. It is easily understood, therefore, that makers are very firm. In fact the most recent instructions sent to agents on this side were to the effect that all quotations on the various brands of Scotch pig are withdrawn with the exception of Eglinton, which is quoted a shilling higher than formerly. A weak point is the position of the American market, which keeps on the easy side and will have to be considered when any business is talked, as if prices go over a certain level, say over \$13, it can be imported to Canada from the United States instead of from Britain. Tin plates are as firm and scarce as ever, especially coke, and charcoal is being substituted for most of the jobbing business that is doing. Business in copper is unimportant.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market remains quiet and unchanged. Only a small jobbing business is doing, and prices are more or less nominal. In England wheat and corn are quiet but steady. The tone of the French country markets generally is firm. Weather in England milder. In Chicago wheat broke and declined 1½c. to 1¼c. Speaking of the position of the grain markets, the *Montreal Trade Bulletin* says:—"Despite the crop of short crops on both sides of the Atlantic, the price of wheat in Chicago has continued to decline, until at time of writing it has touched 93½c., or 16c. per bushel below the highest price reached a few months since. This persistent decline in prices in face of favorable bull statistics has been a complete puzzle to many in the trade and not a few outsiders, and quite a number still cling to the belief that the present depression is merely temporary, and that a sharp reaction is bound to follow before long. Private advices state that some heavy transactions in No. 2 spring wheat are taking place in Chicago daily in blocks of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bushels, and that on one lot of 2,000,000 bushels a margin was put up of \$200,000, or 10c. per bushel, the price paid being 95½c. The visible supply on this Continent east of the Rocky Mountains is 24,929,763 bushels, against 32,518,344 bushels a year ago, showing a decrease of 7,500,000 bushels.

The decrease during the past week was about 340,000 bushels, and if it continues to decrease at the rate of 500,000 bushels per week on an average between this and the movement of the new crop, there would still be about 14,000,000 bushels on hand at commencement of the next cereal year. The condition of the growing winter wheat crop will soon have a considerable bearing upon prices; favorable prospects will of course assist the bears, and bad reports will tend to send prices in an upward direction. These reports, however, are so often disseminated by parties interested in speculation that it is dangerous to act upon many of these crop reports, which are sent from the interior to the large centres for the purpose of bulling or bearing the market. Another factor which frequently proves misleading is the estimated supplies in farmers' hands, and the recent break in prices in Chicago has no doubt been due to the larger amount of wheat delivered by farmers than was expected. The wheat production of the world has become so vast that the time has gone by when it was considered safe to calculate upon a short supply in the aggregate."

PROVISIONS.—A fair jobbing trade in pork and lard at steady prices is doing, but business in provisions is on the whole quiet, and prices are unchanged. In Liverpool bacon declined 6d. There was no other change in that market. The provision market in Chicago was easier in tone, but prices showed little or no change.

BUTTER.—There is little to note in the way of actual business in butter here, but the firm position of the market is fully sustained. Our English advices say:—"The butter market is still very quiet in most departments, best Friesland being in short supply, 112s to 116s is now quoted with factories 126s for blues and 122s for reds, and rates are up about 8s for lots to arrive next week. Other descriptions unchanged, with the exception of Normandy which are up 1d per lb. American is nominally quoted 60s to 80s but there is little of it here."

CHEESE.—There is not much doing here in cheese, but there is always a quiet movement in progress of a steady character sufficient to show the healthy condition of the market. In England there is little to note in cheese, prices being as last week for English, though there is a better demand. Sellers reported a firmer tone in American and Canadian, principally for the cheaper sorts at 40s. to 44s, the top price being 50s. to 52s.

FRUIT.—There has been a good enquiry during the week for dried fruit, but little has been accomplished, as buyers and sellers are a little apart in their views of values. The position in Great Britain and New York is very strong, especially for Valencia raisins. There is not much doing in currants.

SUGAR.—Following the recent sharp advance in raw sugars, the market for refined has also improved considerably in the past few days, softs having advanced ½c., and granulated ¼c. Taking into consideration the discount allowed by the refiners, the price of granulated is below the figure now being obtained in the States, and a further advance would not be a surprise to the trade. Raw sugars are very firm and difficult to buy even at the advanced prices. The stock of sugar in four ports of the United Kingdom is 115,000 tons, against 173,000 this time last year. The Montreal *Trade Bulletin*, reviewing the present situation in sugar, says:—"The sharp advance in the price of sugar in New York, accompanied by an active movement, has not been without its effect upon this market, where granulated has advanced ½c. per lb. to 6½c. at the refineries, with sales of good round quantities at that figure. The demand for yellows has shown a decided improvement, and sales have transpired at fully ½c. to ¼c. per lb. advance upon last week's figures, nothing now being obtainable under 5c. The abnormally low prices at which refined sugar has been selling of late must have induced a large consumptive demand, and this fact, combined with the generally small stocks in the hands of retailers and dealers throughout the country, has caused buyers to replenish their supplies, and orders are consequently coming in from all quarters, creating a much firmer feeling and the belief in still higher prices. In New York quite an excited market has been experienced in raw sugar, centrifugals being up ¼c. to ½c. per lb., Cuba crystals having been placed on that market at 3½c. per lb. It is reported that the American Sugar Trust has suddenly run short of supplies, and that it is resorting to all manner of devices in securing fresh stocks; but it has been unable to hide its hand. A gentleman from Antigua, who was in the city this week, stated that the supply of sugar and molasses would be short throughout the whole island group of the West Indies. Cable advices report beet sugar stronger in England, owing chiefly to the ice blocked ports of the Continent, and sellers refuse to undertake the delivery of the sugar within 30 days. Licht's latest report does not vary materially from his former statistics, and the outlook for sugar is believed to be healthier than for some time past."

FISH.—Locally the fish market remains quiet—in fact nothing whatever is doing. Some cargoes continue to be sent from time to time to various points in the West Indies and adjacent places in South America, not in the expectation of making a profit from them, but to keep the vessels and men together and employed, and have them ready to bring away the now-maturing crops of sugar and molasses. A decision that will have an important bearing on the trade of our merchants in bringing frozen herrings from Newfoundland in bulk, packing them here and shipping them to the United States, has been issued by the U. S. Treasury Department, and is published. The question was whether frozen fish could be admitted as fresh fish, which are subject to ½c. per lb., or as preserved fish, which pays ¾c. Different Collectors varied on this point, and it was referred to the Assistant Treasurer. He has decided that they must be regarded and entered as preserved fish. This obliges them to pay about 37c. per hundred, or over fifty per cent of their value here. In consequence this will put a stop to this enterprise, as prices there cannot be worked up so far as to secure shippers from loss. The business was always a rather precarious one, as a turn of the weather towards a thaw was liable to make the fish unmarketable, and this was likely to occur at any time. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Jan.

28.—"There is no business doing yet in fish, except the merest jobbing movement, and the position is essentially unchanged. There is some little business in Labrador herrings at \$4 75 to \$5 25 per bbl., and \$2 50 to \$2 75 per half bbl. There are no Cape Breton offerings out of first hands. Dry cod rules firm at \$4 to \$5, and other similar lines are very firm with stocks light. Labrador salmon and mackerel are quiet and unchanged. Some little demand has occurred within the last few days for fresh lake trout, salmon, and whitefish, stocks of which are light. The fish trade all through begins to show a little more animation, and dealers are beginning to pick up stock quietly for the approaching fasting season, but the movement is not quite as pronounced as it will be in another week or so. Labrador herrings are selling at \$5 to \$5 25; Shore herrings at \$4 50 to \$4 75; Cape Breton \$5.25; dry cod \$5.25; green cod \$5 25 to \$5 40 No. 1; \$5 50 to \$5.55 for large and \$6 for draft. Newfoundland salmon \$18 to \$20 per tierce, and \$12 to \$13 per bbl. There is more demand for green cod, which is scarce and held for higher prices. There has been a good demand for frozen fish of all kinds, but the soft weather set in to day is already exercising a depressing effect, and holders are easier in their views, though very reluctant to give lower quotations. Herrings are selling at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per 100, and haddock 4c. to 4½c. per lb. Finnan haddies steady at 7½c. Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 28.—New Georges codfish at \$6 a qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Bank \$5 25 for large and \$4 50 for small; Shore \$5.50 and \$4.50 for large and small. Dry Bank \$5 75, medium \$5. Cured cusk at \$1.50 per qtl; hake \$2 25; haddock \$3.25; heavy salted pollock \$2.25. Labrador herring \$6 bbl; medium split \$5; Newfoundland do. \$5.50; Nova Scotia do. \$7.50; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6."

SOUTH-END

Door, Sash & Moulding Factory & Planing Mills,

81 & 83 PLEASANT STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

E. GIBSON & SONS, - - - Proprietors.

Doors, Sashes, Frames, Mouldings, Planing, Tongue and Grooving, Turning, Scrol S.wing, Sand Sawing, Etc., Etc.,

And every description of work usually done in a first-class Factory. Estimates furnished for every description of work. Every facility for loading direct from the wharf. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. TELEPHONE NO. 130.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		SALMON, No. 1.....	
SUGARS.		Haddock, per qt.....	18.00 to 19.00
Cut Leaf.....	7½	Hake.....	2.75 to 3.00
Granulated.....	6½ to 6½	Pork.....	2.00 to 2.25
Circle A.....	6	COLLON.....	2.00 to 2.50
White Extra C.....	6	LOCK.....	1.50
Standard.....	5½ to 5½	HARK SOUNDS, per lb.....	12½
Extra Yellow C.....	5½ to 5½	Cod Oil A.....	25
Yellow C.....	5 to 5½		
TEA.		BREADSTUFFS.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19	Flour.....	
Fair.....	20 to 23	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents.....	6.10 to 6.25
Good.....	25 to 29	High Grade Patents.....	5.00 to 5.20
Choice.....	31 to 33	Good 90 per cent Patents.....	4.90 to 5.10
Extra Choice.....	35 to 36	Straight Grade.....	4.90 to 5.00
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39	Superior Extras.....	4.80 to 4.90
MOLASSES.		Good Seconds.....	4.25 to 4.45
Barbados.....	36 to 38	Graham Flour.....	4.15 to 4.40
Demerara.....	31 to 8	Oatmeal.....	5.20 to 5.25
Diamond N.....	48	Rolled.....	5.30 to 5.40
Porto Rico.....	34 to 35	Kila Dried Cornmeal.....	3.20 to 3.30
Cienfuegos.....	33	In bond.....	2.90 to 3.00
Trinidad.....	31 to 33	Rolled Wheat.....	6.00
Antigua.....	42 to 33	Wheat Bran, per ton.....	21.50 to 22.50
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 44	Shorts.....	23.00 to 24.00
Bright.....	42 to 58	Middlings.....	25.00 to 27.00
BISCUITS.		Cracked Corn " including bags.....	31.00 to 35.00
Pilot Bread.....	3.15	Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Boston and Plum Family.....	6½	Mouler.....	31.00 to 32.00
Soda.....	6½	Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½	White Beans, per bushel.....	1.80 to 2.00
Fancy.....	8 to 15	Pot Hley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10
		Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	63 to 64
		Hay per ton.....	12.50 to 13.50

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.00 to 5.00
Oranges, new Jamaica.....	8.00
Lemons, per case.....	5.00
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	5.00
Onions, American, per lb.....	3½
Canadian.....	3 to 3½
Dates, boxes, new.....	6
Raisins, Valencia.....	7 to 7½
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	12
small boxes.....	11 to 13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	10
Bananas, per bunch.....	none

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra.....	15.00 to 16.00
No. 1.....	11.00 to 11.50
2 large.....	13.00 to 13.50
2.....	12.00 to 12.50
3 large.....	12.00 to 12.50
3.....	12.00 to 12.50
Small.....	7.00 to 7.50
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore July.....	4.50 to 4.75
No. 1 August, Round.....	2.75 to 3.00
September.....	2.75 to 3.00
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	none
Bay of Islands, Split.....	2.25 to 2.50
Round.....	none
ALWIVVRS, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	4.00 to 4.25
Bank.....	4.00 to 4.25
Bay.....	4.00 to 4.25

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.00
Am. Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	16.00 to 16.50
American, clear.....	18.00 to 19.00
P. E. I. Mess.....	16.00 to 16.50
P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
Prime Mess.....	12.00 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	22
American.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	none
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
in Small Tubs.....	22 to 25
Good, in large tubs, new.....	19 to 20
" " old.....	7 to 12
Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
Canadian Township, new.....	18 to 20
Western.....	16 to 20
" old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	10
Antigalsh.....	10½

JUDITH.

It was on a ledge of the great mountain range, with high piled-up rocks forming the background; groves of the spicy pimento and the orange, with an orchard of custard apples, guavas, mangoes, limos and other tropical fruits, interspersed with the graceful tamarind, sheltered the house and surrounding garden, which, half wild, half cultivated, was wholly beautiful in its luxuriant growth and rich profusion of color; tufts of the feathery bamboo marked the course of the tiny stream that flowed past the grounds until it lost itself in a ravine at a short distance; sloping fields of sugar cane stretched around; and with the mighty forest towering above, and views of surpassing loveliness, a more desirable summer retreat than Brooklands would have been hard to find even in that favored West Indian land.

But Harley Holland, judging from the moody expression of his face as he sat smoking in the cool shade of the piazza, while his eyes wandered to the bridle-path that led to the house, thence diverging to the forest, was scarcely in a frame of mind to appreciate the glories of his mountain possessions.

"Poor Judith!" he sighed; "I have a cruel task before me. I wonder how she'll take it?"

He lit a cigar; and by the time he had finished it the scorching sea-breeze had died out, and a thousand delicious scents were floating down from the mountains; the swaying canes yielded up their odorous sweetness; citron and orange and pimento mingled their fragrance with subtler perfumes of the garden; mysterious whisperings were heard within the vast leafy aisles of the forest, dim with the gloom of centuries.

The crimson sunset paled; the golden light that yet lingered on the tree-tops faded, and still Hartley Holland's gaze was directed to the narrow, winding path.

Rising at length he stood irresolute.

"I can't have missed her. I must have seen her," he reflected, "had she come this way. I'll be true to my tryst at all events," he finally decided.

He strode leisurely through the garden and vaulted over the encircling fence, nearly hidden under a wreath of brilliantly flowering convolvuli. That he would fain have deferred the communication he was bent on making was plainly manifest, and the dark eyes of the girl who awaited him in the dense shadow of the forest trees, jealously observant of his tardy approach, gleamed angrily.

"He no longer anticipates our meetings. A sure sign that one's lover has tired of one, they say," was her bitter thought.

Forgetful of her usual caution, with a quick step she joined him in the open.

"You are late, Hartley. What has detained you?" she asked imperiously. "I was just going."

"I should have been sorry if you had done so," he said, and there was an abruptness in his tones that chilled her. "I have been watching for you all the evening. The fact is, Judith," he continued with an effort, confirming her misgivings, "I sail for England in three days. It is best that we should part, believe me."

"After all your professions, to dare to tell me this!" she gasped. "But I can't, I won't believe that you have deceived me? You are joking! How many times have you told me that you loved me? How many times—"

"Spare me your reproaches," he faltered. "Will it cost me nothing to lose you?"

"Your reasons?" she demanded, in a voice that smote him keenly. All its music was quenched. "My love was not so easy to win that it should be lightly cast aside."

"Not lightly, as Heaven is my judge."

"What has changed you?" she asked again in that strange, shrill voice. "Have I deserved such treatment?"

"I am not worthy of you. But the barrier between us is neither of your raising nor of mine. Think as kindly of me as you can," he implored, "and do not question me further."

Laying her hand on his arm she tried to read his averted face.

"I can endure separation, anything and everything but the loss of your affection. And if, indeed, you have not ceased to love me—"

"We should never have met, Judith. Our love has been a mistake," he stammered. "Uproail me if you will. I offer no excuse for conduct that must seem base to you. But I am not so much to blame. Remember, I was ignorant at first of—of—"

"Not for long," she reminded him with ominous calmness. "And when you first knew it, slave though my grandmother was, you were willing to have married me."

"And will now if you insist. But it would be lifelong misery for us both. Have pity on yourself."

"Your opinion of me is too flattering, Mr. Holland. I insist!" she repeated scornfully. "Great Heavens! What is there in common between us—what have I said or done that you should think so meanly of me? You are contemptible. Why not confess boldly that the prejudices of race, which you affected to despise—fool that I was to have been so credulous!—have proved too strong for you? You are as cowardly as you are false."

"Not false, Judith," he said, catching her hands. "Let us part friends."

"Friends!" she echoed fiercely, freeing herself; "you add insult to insult to talk of friendship to me. You have destroyed all that was womanly, all that was human in me. Henceforth I live but to avenge the self that you have murdered. In your happiest moments you shall recall this hour. You will have good reason. That carrion-crow yonder in the cotton tree, a bird of evil omen, is no unfitting witness of our parting. You mock at our

superstitions," she ended, "but when I set Obi for you, you won't laugh, I promise you."

With wildly uplifted arms she muttered to herself in a tongue unknown to him, and drawing her mantle about her, with a subdued shriek fled into the sombre depths of the forest.

The darkness of a cloudy tropical night was fast settling down, and he had only a glimpse of her white drawn face as she swept by him, but that glimpse sufficed to reveal that Judith had spoken truth, that her love rejected had turned to hatred, that the wrong he had done her had roused dormant passions, and that sooner or later her wild menaces would bear deadly fruit. And it was his work. He was filled with remorse. Never should he forget the agony, the blaze of indignation in those beautiful eyes, the girl's suburb scorn, her tragic attitude. He would have knelt before her if so he might have heard her say: "I forgive you."

"I wish I had never seen her," he groaned, as he wended his way home. And the owls that flitted past hooted, and the old trees moaned and muttered, and the night wind sighed dolefully.

Hartley Holland was a new arrival fresh from England when he met Judith at Spanish Town, at the house of a friend to whose children she was companion, and, dazzled by her beauty, everything had conspired against him. He was thoughtless and impulsive, and passionately fond of music; she sang divinely, and in the absence of his hostess, unexpectedly summoned from home, they were thrown much together. He had had no suspicion of the dusky taint in her veins until she herself, encouraged by the liberality of his sentiments, had enlightened him, and he was then too deeply in love, or had fancied so, to allow her origin to weigh with him, and for some fleeting weeks had lived in a delightful dream.

The awakening was a rude shock. High up in the mountain above his estate an old Obi chief was located who was said to be of a fabulous age, and of whose weird power and former influence blood curdling tales were related. And one day he determined to visit him, when, to his horror, he discovered that Judith was a niece of his—moreover, that she was then beneath his roof, having left the Appletons to be near himself. After this, notwithstanding his advanced views, as she had rightly divined, the prejudices of a well-born young Englishman, an ultra-Conservative by tradition and inheritance, had asserted themselves. And now the end which might have been foreseen from the beginning had come, and he was once more a free man.

But the climate had told on him, and his final interview with poor Judith had been a trying one to the young fellow, who would not willingly have harmed a fly, and his nerves were a good deal more shaken than he would have cared to acknowledge. Her face haunted him, and the eerie voices that sighed all night in the bamboos troubled his rest. And, though he was a bad sailor, he rejoiced exceedingly when the day of embarkation arrived; the heaving of the sea was as nothing to him compared with the mournful sounds in that awful forest, where unquiet spirits seemed to be forever wandering and lamenting.

He was speedily confined to his cabin with a low fever that hung about him most of the voyage, and, in the semi-delirium that attacked him at intervals, Judith was by his side staring at him stonily.

Not until he reached the old family mansion in Leicestershire did he make any real progress towards convalescence, and even then Judith was an abiding presence which his utmost endeavors failed to banish. Fierce and implacable as he had seen her last, she obtruded herself upon him at all times and seasons.

"I shall end by believing in Obi," he thought grimly, mournfully recalling his quarrel with Daisy Durham, but for which he would never have taken that fatal trip to the West Indies. But presently his face brightened—Daisy must know by this time that she has been unjust, and he would ride over and see her on the chance of it.

Somewhat doubtful of his reception, on dismounting at the little wicket-gate through which he had had right-of-way from boyhood, thereby avoiding the avenue, he was greatly surprised when Daisy, who was on the lawn, advanced in a friendly manner, and, with a glad tremble in her voice said:

"I am so pleased to see you, Hartley. I have been terribly afraid that you never meant to give me an opportunity of telling you how sorry I was for that rash accusation of mine. But it was not exactly my fault; that old bungler, Charley Mayhew, is the chief sinner. He had mixed up names as usual. He explained it all before he sailed. His regiment was ordered to India. Didn't you know? The poor boy was awfully cut up. There were tears—actually tears in his eyes when he said 'Good-bye.' I was foolish to have repeated such rubbish," she owned, her head drooping a little. "But you needn't have flown into a temper. It was nothing much, after all, if it had been true."

"I was annoyed," he admitted, retaining the hand she held out to him. "But it was foolish, as you say. Mistakes will occur sometimes."

Having satisfied himself as to the welfare of the several members of her family, he enquired after her canine favorites, and was promised an introduction to the latest addition to the list—a batch of puppies of precocious sagacity and beauty.

"But after lunch," she said, surveying him critically with her big, grey eyes; "You haven't recovered from that dreadful fever yet, I can see."

"I don't think I have," he said ruefully; "And I've had a lot to worry me, Daisy, and have had to keep it all to myself."

"How in the world did you manage it?" she asked, laughing. "You were bound to be ill. Well, now you are home again you have got me to confide in. But you must come in and refresh the inner man first."

And despite his resistance, he was led indoors.

Daisy Durham and Hartley had been playfellows and friends from childhood; nevertheless, under the provocation of an unfounded charge, he had uttered hasty words which the young lady, who was not lacking in spirit, had as warmly resented, and he had quitted the house in high dudgeon.

He was still sore at heart when an unsatisfactory report from his agent in Jamaica necessitated a personal investigation of matters, and to punish her he had left England without any attempt at reconciliation, purposing, however, to write to her as soon as he landed, a laudable intention which his acquaintance with Judith had frustrated, and an omission which, when he had been fortified with every delicacy that Mrs. Durham deemed suited to his weak condition, Daisy brought to his remembrance.

"I could never have believed that you could have cherished animosity so long," she said reproachfully.

"Nor did I. I intended to have written. But don't be too hard upon me. It wasn't all sunshine in Jamaica," he protested.

"Oh, well, you shall see the puppies," she said, relenting.

Sure of her ready sympathy, he was tempted to a full, true, and particular recital of all that had happened to him during his absence. But by the time the tour of the kennels were made a mutual restraint had crept over them; each was conscious of the alteration the last six months had effected in the other. Hartley might have been older by six years, and Daisy, who had been somewhat of a hoyden, had toned down considerably. It likewise dawned upon Hartley, whom her womanly dignity slightly perplexed, that if his old playmate was not a girl that many people would call pretty, her bright face with its varying expression had a distinctly original charm, and somehow the narrative of his travels contained no allusion to Judith.

As he rode homeward he felt more cheerful than he had done for many a day. Daisy's voice, her laugh, had been like a tonic to him. Judith never crossed his mind. All his thoughts were of Daisy.

Within a month, when he had called one afternoon and found her alone in the drawing-room, he had put the fateful question.

"I am not much of a catch," he said modestly, "and perhaps its presumption in me, but I do think that I would make you as good a husband as the run of fellows."

A moment of suspense, and the steadfast grey eyes were raised to his, and his arm stole round her waist, and he drew her to him.

But at that moment Judith's face, distorted and threatening, appeared at the window, to as suddenly vanish; and with a startled exclamation, he strode across the room, Daisy following.

"What an awful face!" she said, turning trembling to her lover. "I never was so frightened in my life. Who could she have been? She looked as if she could have torn us limb from limb. She was more like a wild beast than a woman. What could she have wanted?"

"Nothing, or she wouldn't have made off so quickly. She entered the grounds by the wicket, probably not knowing that she was trespassing," he said with a gibbness foreign to him; "and curiosity prompted her to have a peep in passing, and, naturally, she was rather taken aback at seeing us."

"But her face," persisted Daisy, eyeing him a little suspiciously. "How she glared at us!"

"Wouldn't you have felt savage under similar circumstances?"

"I can't fancy myself in a similar strait," she rejoined, with an addition to her newly acquired dignity; and if ever I should so commit myself I should be savage with myself and have the grace to stay and apologize."

"Ah, but all girls haven't got your strict sense of justice, dear, and strength of mind."

"The bold, impudent, spying creature, I should like to set the dogs after her!" she said viciously, not in the least mollified by the implied compliment.

"The intrusion was most inopportune anyhow. Not that you cared, did you, Daisy, only that you were frightened?"

"You were as scared as I was, you poor old dear. I half thought that she was not unknown to you. That fever has been the ruin of your nerves."

"I'll ascertain if she is off the premises," he said, hastily opening the window and stepping into the garden.

"Whistle for the dogs and I'll come with you," said Daisy.

"Remain where you are." Then aware that he had spoken sharply, adding: "For my sake, dear. The woman's face mayn't belie her."

"No, no, Hartley. Her face doesn't belie her. She is bent on mischief. But why should we trouble ourselves about her? I'll ring the bell, and send one of the servants to demand her business."

"Don't, Daisy; it would be unkind. I spoke incautiously. What I suggested at first is much more likely than that she had any particular purpose to serve in coming here. Who would wish to molest either of us?"

"Who, indeed! I don't believe we have an enemy in the wide world, and I think that everybody will be delighted to hear of our engagement. But I must leave you for a little while now; I've got to tell mother, you know."

"And meanwhile I'll interview your father. Thank Heaven, I've nothing to fear from him!"

But before doing so, on Daisy's disappearance, he went for a stroll in the grounds, and learned at the lodge on his way back that the strange lady had represented herself as an artist, and that having requested permission to sketch the house she had been directed to apply to Mr. Durham, but that she had returned almost immediately, saying that she had mistaken her train, and that she would not have time.

"My Bob carried her bag up the road and over the bridge," Mrs. Browne also informed him; "and a trap was waiting to take her to the station. I hope it is of no consequence, sir."

"Not the least," Hartley answered carelessly. "Miss Durham was a little curious to know who the lady was, that is all."

"She must have heard by some means of the attachment between Daisy and me," he thought, "and was childish enough to imagine that she could bully me. But I am not quite under Obi yet."

(To be Continued.)

Windsor Foundry Co

IRON FOUNDERS

— AND —

MACHINISTS.

Gold Mining and Mill MACHINERY

IN QUALITY & PRICES UNEXCELLED.

Estimates and particulars promptly furnished on application.

DOUGLASS & CO.

NORTH FERRY FOUNDRY

UPPER WATER ST., HALIFAX.

Manufacturers of Hollow-Ware, Soil Pipe and Fittings.

Iron Fencing and Cresting Fitted up with neatness and despatch.

LIGHT AND HEAVY CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

STOVE REPAIR CASTINGS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

We guarantee to give satisfaction. TELEPHONE 416.

W. & A. MOIR,

210, 212, 214 and 216 BARRINGTON STREET.

Mechanical Engineers & Machinists.

BUILDERS OF

Marine and Stationary Engines,

Mill, Mining and Other Machinery.

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF MILL, STEAMSHIP, MINING & ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES

MACDONALD & CO.,

(LIMITED)

HALIFAX, N. S.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PUMPING MACHINERY

FOR MINERS' USE,

IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

Lloyd Manufacturing & Foundry Co.

(LIMITED.)

Kentville, Nova Scotia.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LANE'S IMPROVED ROTARY SAW MILLS,

LLOYD'S SHINGLE MACHINES,

CYLINDER STAVE MILLS,

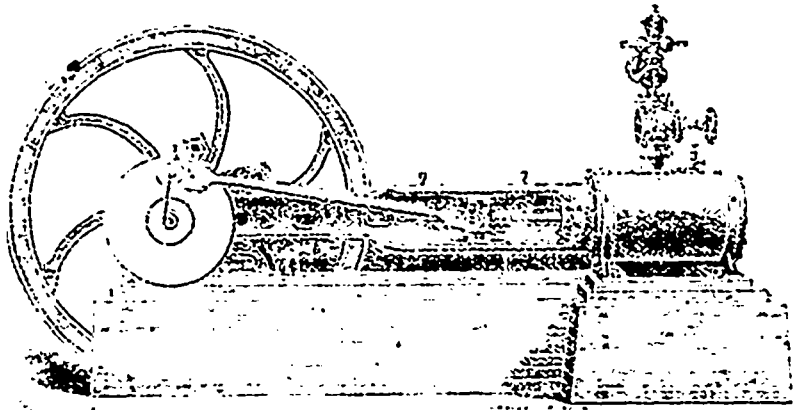
HEADING ROUNDERS,

BUZZ AND SURFACE PLANERS,

AND ALL KINDS OF SAW MILL AND MINING MACHINERY

Burrell-Johnson Iron Co. Ltd.

YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA.



BURRELL-JOHNSON IRON CO.

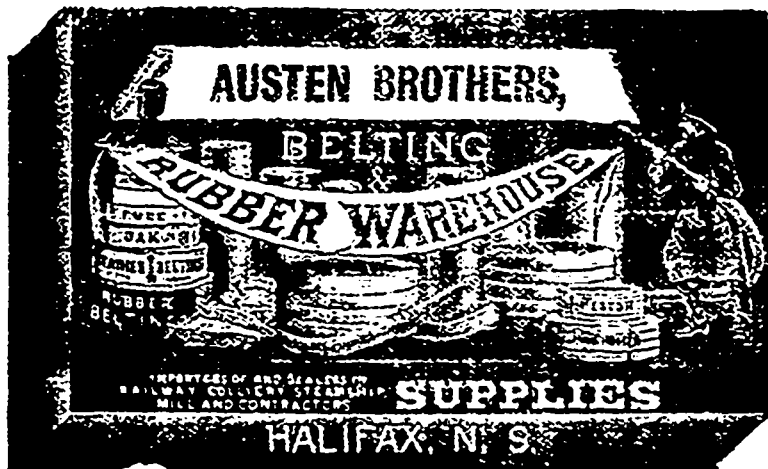
Have in Stock and will sell at the following very low prices:

1	Second Hand 50 Horse Power Horizontal Engine, of their own make, in good order, ready for work.....	\$300
2	25 Horse Power Horizontal Engines, new	300 each
1	12 " Upright Engine, new, very nice	250
1	10 " " " "	200
1	6 " " " "	150
2	3 " " " "	120 each
1	6 " new Upright Boiler	150
1	3 " " " "	100
1	25 " new Horizontal Tubular Boiler, to set in Brick,	Price on application
1	Rock Breaker, Blake Pattern, new, 11 x 15.....	} Price very low.
1	" " " " 8 x 12	

ALSO—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Steam Pumps of all sizes, Patten Patent Valve Motion and Crank and Fly Wheel.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.



Plain or Silvered Copper Plates,
 WROUGHT IRON PIPE & FITTINGS,
 Lubricating Oils, Miners' Candles,
 STEEL WOVEN BATTERY SCREEN CLOTH,
 Steel Hoisting and Transmission Ropes.

TO THE MINING PUBLIC:

In conjunction with our

Concentration & Chlorination Works AT WAVERLEY,

we have added a very complete Laboratory for the testing, by Fire Assay or Wet Analysis, of all ores of any combination

Prices reasonable, & accurate results obtained by skilled workmen in the shortest time possible

address, GOULD MINING, MILLING & REDUCTION CO., Waverley, N. S.

Care C. F. SHERMAN, Manager. Also at Queen Hotel, Halifax.

MINING.

Owing to press of matter this week the article on Goldenville will be found on pages six and seven. For the same reason some of our correspondents will have to excuse the non appearance of their articles, which have been crowded out of this issue.—

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mining Office for the month of December last :

District.	Mill.	Qtz. crushed.	Ozs. Go.
*Sherbrooke...	Miners'..	51	11
do	Goldenville.....	20	9
Salmon River.....	Dufferin.....	313	156
Oldham.....	Oldham G. M. Co.....	70	17
Waverley	Lake View.....	965	112
Caribou.....	Caffrey	2½	2
† do	D. Touquoy.....	251	32
do	Herbert Dixon.....	60	72
Uniacke.....	Phoenix.....	129½	26
South do.....	Withrow.....	4	2
do do.....	Eastville.....	6	36
Whiteburn.....	Queens Co. Mine.....	200	134½
15 Mile Stream.....	Egerton.....	376	236
Stormont.....	Rockland.....	15½	13½
Wine Harbor.....	Napier.....	60	23
Montague.....	Annand.....	101	143
Molega.....	Molega Mill.....	78½	233
do	do for Boston Co.....	82½	71½
Killag.....	Killag.....	45	51½
Renfrew.....	Free Claims.....	31	4
*Central Rawdon.....	Central Rawdon.....	50	114
Montague.....	Kaye.....	7	5½

*Quartz and dump.

†Quartz, dump and surface soil.

THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT'S NONSENSE.—*Sir*,—In your last issue you publish an article from the Boston Transcript which is designed to show that Cape Breton run of mine coal can be shipped and freighted to Boston for \$1 77½ per ton, and so leave a profit, at \$2 delivered, of 22½ cents. The cost of the coal f. o. b. ship is reckoned at 50 cents and the freight at \$1.22½. Now I will admit that with a colliery able to ship 1,000 tons a day and such a sea going tug as could tow two 1500 ton coal barges from Cape Breton to Boston in three days, discharge and return in four days, so as to make three trips per month, and keep that up during nine months in the year, as the Transcript calculates, the freight should not exceed the Transcript's figure, \$1.22½ per ton, but it is nonsense putting the cost of the coal at 50 cents per ton f. o. b. The mere cutting and filling and the royalty of 7½c. payable to the Province comes to about 50 cents. Then there is the cost of underground hauling to hoisting place; the hoisting, weighing, dumping into waggons, carriage to shipping pier, expense of shipping; ventilating, pumping, usually day and night, to keep pit free from water; the whole requiring a host of drivers for two or three dozen horses—manager, engineers, blacksmiths, sub managers, firemen, ostlers and others. Then, there is the cost of pit-props by the thousand, pit-rails by the mile, hay and oats &c., for the horses, oils, grease for the waggons, hoisting ropes, picks, shovels, besides the endless supplies for repairs to houses, railway, piers, shutes, &c. The Poor and County Rates and School Taxes are also quite an item. Then there is the expense of head office including pay of directors and clerks. A very moderate estimate of the cost of all these when the output is about 100,000 tons, is 50c. per ton, making with cutting and royalty a dollar per ton, as the cost of Cape Breton run of mine coal f.o.b. Now suppose we value a colliery capable of shipping 100,000 tons a year at \$300,000, what percentage thereon would be a fair return for interest, risk, depreciation, and capital yearly parted with in the coals shipped? Say ten per cent. Well, ten per cent on \$300,000 is \$30,000, which is equal to 30 cents per ton on 100,000 tons, which added to \$1.00 per ton, cost of coal shipped, makes \$1.30 as the price a ton of run of mine should net to give a moderate return to the mine proprietors. Few mines in this Province would make simple interest on their cost at that net price. What sheer nonsense then to figure on fifty cents per ton, f. o. b.! As for reciprocity, I agree with what a letter, received this morning from a well informed New York merchant says: "We have no faith whatever in the sincerity of the discussion that has taken place upon this subject here; we believe it to be merely for political purposes, and will result in nothing excepting giving the public some desirable information upon the general subject of domestic and provincial coals."

Yours respectfully,

J. R. LITHGOW.

ISAAC'S HARBOR, STORMONT.—The McMillan Gold Mining Company have their crushing mill on their Hurricane Point property about completed. It is a ten stamp mill manufactured by the Windsor Foundry Company, and reflects great credit on the manufacturer. The mill alone weighs 18,350 pounds. The mill is connected with the other buildings, which are an engine room and boiler room, shaft house and blacksmith shop. The whole length of the building is one hundred and ten feet. The engine house holds a 60 H. P. steel boiler with 64 three inch tubes, and a 40 H. P. engine; the latter weighs 2,500 pounds, and the former 12,200 pounds. The boiler and engine were manufactured at the Erie City Iron Works, Pennsylvania, and have all modern improvements. The force pump and heater are arranged so as to inject the water into the boiler by its own power in just such quantities as the boiler requires while running. Under the roof

of this building there is a hoisting machine weighing 3,000 pounds; one five inch pump 600 pounds, mortise gear and pinions 790 pounds; binder bars, washers, counter shafts, flanges and pulleys, 1,341 pounds; all manufactured by the Windsor Foundry Company, and will speak for itself. The engine runs the hoisting machine and pump by an eight inch belt. The mill is to be run by a fourteen inch five ply belt connecting with a ten foot pulley on the same shaft. The mill is arranged with sufficient power and belting to add ten or fifteen stamps whenever required. The hoisting and pumping machinery runs very evenly, quiet and steady, and is so conveniently and expeditiously arranged that it has done good work when the glass only indicated twenty pounds steam. The quartz raised from the McMillan Mine will be conveyed from the deck head to the mill by a trolley about fifty feet. Fresh water to run all machinery has been conveyed underground by the McMillan Company from an elevation to the peninsular of Hurricane Point at a distance of 3,400 feet, and is proving a great success through the severe frosts of the present winter.—*Com.*

WINE HARBOR.—Things look most encouraging at Wine Harbor. Mr. McNaughton has started his new mill on quartz from the Middle Lead. The Eldorado Mill is idle at present. We believe Mr. McNaughton has started to pump out the Kirk shaft on the "Caledonia" lead. Work is progressing on the Napier property. Mr. Conroy, the manager, is only employing a small force at present. He is pushing down the main shaft on the old Moore Lead.

CROW'S NEST.—No work has been done on the Crow's Nest Mine for nine months. From time to time rumors are afloat that the Company intend resuming work again, but so far things are at a complete standstill.

COCHRANE'S HILL.—Cochrane's Hill Mine has been shut down since the English Company quitted work there. Little or no prospecting has been done during the last year.

The Gould Mining, Milling and Reduction Company of Waverley have now perfected arrangements for the assaying of all kinds of ores. For this purpose their laboratory has been fitted up with the most approved appliances, and the services of a thoroughly competent assayer and metallurgist, lately with the largest smelting works in New Jersey, have been secured. Their enterprise in meeting a long felt want in this Province should secure them liberal patronage, and this we feel sure they will receive. They are agents for the celebrated Golden Gate concentrators, pronounced the best in the world, and one of these machines is now running at the works. Our mining friends would do well to consult the company's advertisement elsewhere in our columns.

NORTH STAR MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.—At a general meeting of the shareholders of this company, held at the Halifax hotel, the following officers were elected for ensuing year: Rufus O. Bayers, Roderick Macdonald, Henry K. Fisher, Dr. William M. Cameron, William H. Johnson, Walter G. Brookfield, J. Leslie Jennison, directors. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Rufus O. Bayers was elected president, Walter G. Brookfield, secretary and treasurer, and Henry K. Fisher, general manager.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 220 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The Standard Shingle Machine.

THE FASTEST CUTTING & MOST EASILY OPERATED MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

HAS THE GREATEST NUMBER OF VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS. WILL CUT FROM 20 TO 35 THOUSAND SHINGLES PER DAY.

WORKS VERY SMOOTHLY. Also—The Well Known Patent Lever Feed Shingle Machine.

For Circulars, Prices, etc., address, **ROBT. SMALLWOOD, - TRURO, N. S.**

H. D. WARREN, PRES. & TREAS. CHAS. N. CANDEE, SECTY.

The GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MANF'G CO. of Toronto, MANUFACTURERS OF

MONARCH, RED STRIP & LION RUBBER BELTING, SUCTION HOSE, STEAM & AIR HOSE,

For ROCK DRILLS, VALVES, PACKINGS, SPRINGS, Etc. Rubber, Cotton and Linen Fire Hose. Men's Macintosh & Rubber Surfaced Clothing.

Main Office and Warerooms, 43 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT. Branch Offices, Montreal & Winnipeg. Factories, Parkdale, Toronto. Correspondence solicited.

Gold Mining Supplies!

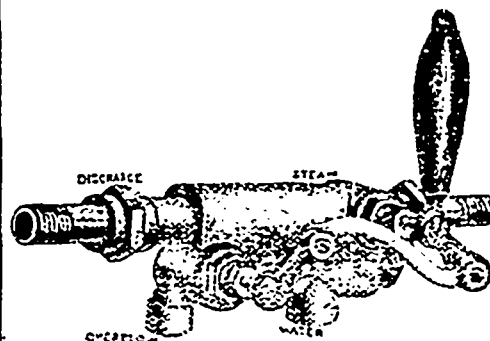
The best class of Goods at the Lowest Prices can be bought at

H. H. FULLER & CO'S,
41 to 45 UPPER WATER STREET.

We make a specialty of everything needed in GOLD and COAL MINING, and RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION. As we always keep a large Stock on hand, we can guarantee prompt delivery of any orders entrusted to us. Enquiries by mail always receive our prompt and careful attention.

H. H. FULLER & CO.
General Hardware Merchants,
Halifax, N. S.

Hantsport Foundry & Machine Co., Ltd.



KENNEDY INJECTOR.

Improved Electric Light Engines, Automatic and Plain Slide Valve, Horizontal and Upright Engines and Stationary and Portable Boilers for Stamp Mill, Saw Mill, and all other purposes; Steam Pumps, High and Low Water Alarms and Centrifugal Pumps, Water Wheels, Portable and Stationary Circular Saw Mills, Lath Machines, Shingle Machines, Cylinder Saws, Heading Turners, Planing Machines, Circular Saws and Arbors, Belting, etc.

All Machinery best of its class.

Write for Prices, stating what you wish. ADDRESS

H. F. & M. Co.
HANTSPORT, NOVA SCOTIA.

F. W. CHRISTIE, M. E.

(Member American Institute of Mining Engineers.)
Nine years experience in locating and examining Gold Mines in Nova Scotia and adjusting titles. Mining properties examined, reported on and titles searched. Special facilities for making underground surveys and plans. Address, letter or telegram, Bedford Station, Halifax Co., Nova Scotia. City address, 60 Bedford Row, Room 7, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

JOHN PATTERSON,

Manufacturer of Steam Boilers,
For Marine and Land Purposes.

Iron Ships Repaired.

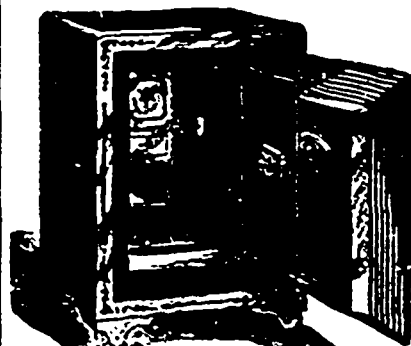
SHIP TANKS, GIBBERS, SMOKE PIPES, and all kinds SHEET IRON WORK.

ESTIMATES given on application.
488 UPPER WATER STREET, Halifax, N. S.

W. B. REYNOLDS & CO.

AGENTS FOR

American & Canadian Fire Proof



SAFES.

NEW and SECOND-HAND in Stock.

Gold & Coal Mining Supplies
Manufacturers' Prices.

W. B. Reynolds & Co.
238, 240 & 242 Lower Water Street.

J. E. HARDMAN, S. B.,
Consulting Mining Engineer.
BOX 520.
HALIFAX, N. S.

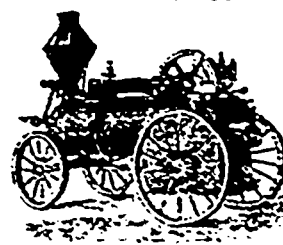
The Development & Management
of Gold Properties a specialty.

AARON SINFIELD,
MASON AND BUILDER, HALIFAX.

BOILERS, OVENS, & all kinds of FURNACE
WORK a Specialty.

Jobbing promptly executed in best Mechanical
Style, in Country as well as City, at Lowest possible
Rates. ADDRESS—BRUNSWICK ST.

Chipman Brothers,
HALIFAX.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
NAILS, IRON, STEEL,
PAINT OILS, GLASS, &c.
AT LOWEST PRICES.



E. LEONARD & SONS
BEFORE BUYING
ENGINES, BOILERS,
ROTARY SAW MILLS
OR WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,
Write **GEO. H. EVANS,**
62 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
For Catalogue C and prices.

NEW YORK LETTER.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Established 1810.

— UNLIKE ANY OTHER. —

Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Influenza, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Neuritis, Itch, Scalds, Lame Back, and Soreness in Body or Limbs.

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

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

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

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

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

THE DOMINION PAINT CO. Ungar's Steam Laundry,

Are prepared to Supply the Trade with

MARINE PAINTS

AS BELOW

ATLANTIC ANTIFOULING COMPOSITION for Iron Ships.

MOSELEY'S COPPER PAINT, for Wooden Ships.

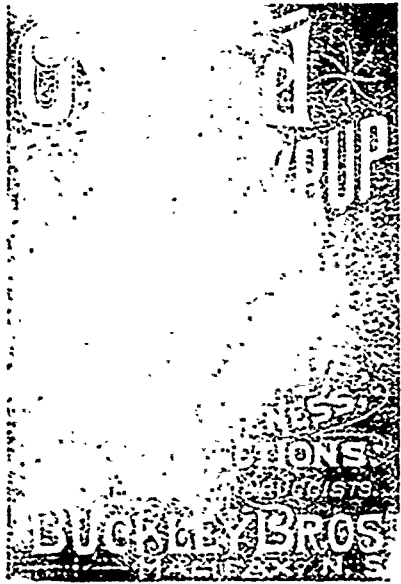
LIQUID MARINE BLACK PAINT. GREEN

SEAM PAINT, a Perfect Substitute for Rosin. Also, — Black and Bright Varnish, Roofing Pitch, Tar, &c. Quality guaranteed equal to anything manufactured.

Office & Works, Dartmouth. TELEPHONE 920.

We have been in the Laundry Business over twenty years in New York and St. John, and have always given satisfaction. All parties entrusting their work to our care will be sure to be satisfied. Goods called for and delivered free of extra charge. TELEPHONE 653.

MAX UNGAR, PROPRIETOR.



ARMY & NAVY DEPOT.

CHOICE STOCK FOR SALE.

- 100 Cases Champagne.
- 250 " Claret.
- 75 " Still Hoek and Sparkling Moselle.
- 40 " Sauterne Liqueurs.
- 300 Dozen Pale and Brown Sherry.
- 250 " Fine Port, Extra.
- 150 Cases Holland and Old Tom Gin.
- 300 " Hennessy's Brandy, *, **, ***.
- 150 " Scotch and Irish Whisky.
- 100 " Old Rye, Walker's.
- 20 Thousand Choice Havana Cigars.
- 300 Bbls Bass & Younger's Ale, Pts. and Qts.

JAS. SCOTT & CO. TELEPHONE No. 243.

USE

IDEAL SOAP,

The largest bar and best value in Canada.

WE GUARANTEE IT TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

WM. LOGAN, - St. John, N. B.

Rubber & Leather Belting.

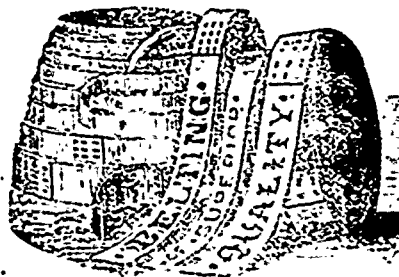
TRY OUR NEW

SEAMLESS

RUBBER BELTING,

AND YOU WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED catalogues Furnished.

Correspondence Solicited.



Saw Mill

AND

MINING SUPPLIES

AND

RUBBER GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO., 68 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N.B.

Dear Critic,—A prize fight is rather an unusual subject to write of for the amusement of ladies, but it seems now-a-days as if our sex had exhausted all its legitimate sources of entertainment, and were obliged to trespass on the province of the sterner. I don't believe it is generally known that in our 19th century New World woman the passion for making a toy of the god of chance is as deeply implanted as in her old Old World sister of the present or any other age. It is the national quality of cuteness which prevents its being indulged in to any appreciable extent. American women are very much averse to paying money without being sure of a satisfactory equivalent. The public indulgence by ladies in games of chance breaks only occasionally in sports, like their piety; they buy their lottery tickets at church fairs, and are generally sorry for it afterwards; at the races they bet on their favorites, and are generally not sorry for it afterwards, because their unfortunate escort has to put up the stakes and pay the losses without pocketing the gains. However, this is one of the taxes on being in Society in New York. I have heard it whispered, though it is not quite confirmed that there are ladies who regularly invest their \$5 00 in the two great lotteries of this continent in the hope that always inspires the more timorous class of gamblers; but this is also gambling with other people's money brother Bob or "poppa" have to fork over the needful in this as in many another case; "poppa" often demurs, as he has no redress or return whatever, but brother Bob doesn't mind so much, because "Sis" can often be of great service to him. Miss Fanny, you know—well in a big place like New York it isn't an easy matter to meet her quite as often as he would like, but then "Sis" can be very sweet when she likes to Miss Fanny, and she can arrange with her quite often to stroll down town together and do a little shopping, and if they should happen to drop in at Maillard's or Huyler for bonbons or ices, well it would be Bob's own fault if he were not there to take advantage of the opportunity. So brother Bob foots "Sis's" confectionery bill and her Havana lottery account, and tries to feel that his profit side is at least as great as the other.

But you will wonder what all this has to do with prize-fighting. At the time of the Yale-Princeton football match the keenest interest was exhibited by the fair ones in one or other of the contending teams and this was only natural, as most of the competitors were known in N. Y. Society. This event was a perfect bonanza for the confectioners. Every lady had her memo. book, and fluttered it and consulted it as ostentatiously and with an air as business-like as any sport at Guttenberg. The bets were all made in confectionery; one lady showed me her book the day before the match. The memos. were like these:—J. C., 5 mix'd cars., even.; W. L. choc. cars., 3—2; T. F., marrons gla., 5—1; do. first try, 2—1; M. F., ever on 2 Marsh mal. 1st touch down. This lady told me that all the girls were betting, and that a girl who does not risk \$20.00 or thereabouts was thought mean. She also assured me that all these debts would be paid, too, and said that the candy she had won last year on a similar event had lasted her over a fortnight; it was somewhere between 17 and 20 pounds, as near as she could remember. But how about the prize-fighting? you ask. Well, I am coming to it. When John L. Sullivan first made his appearance on the boards of "Honest Hearts, &c.," New York Society was in quite a flutter to know how they ought to receive him. Some said, "We cannot approve of him; he is a great brute." The majority, however, said, "Not so, he is a national champion; he has defeated the world and overcome it; he is a great American. In the heart of hearts every girl has an ideal John L., who did not get drunk and swear very much, and who could speak good English, and who could utter more than three words without interjecting the query "See! and this John L. she loved, and she made herself believe that the real John L. was like him; and when John L. appeared on the stage she approved of him, and applauded when they gave him flowers; and when he was called before the curtain and said, "Well, here I am, see?" they said it was tender to the point, and clever; and when he added, "Well, good-bye, see! this was—well, it was just his wit, and so the girls were pleased with their prize fighter.

Well, for a long time after the Yale-Princeton event, the poor young ladies had nothing to gamble over; it was too cold to go to Clifton on Guttenberg, and church fairs are scarce this year; when suddenly up Fifth Avenue one evening there swept a whisper; an echo of it turned the corner of 42nd St. and ran along to Madison Avenue, up which it passed scattering more echoes among the cross streets and along Lexington Avenue. The whisper said, and the echoes repeated, "So and so (naming her) has five pounds marrons glacés on Dempsey against Fitzsimmons." There was a shock at first; society caught its breath, but the start was a fair one, and the ball rolled, for John L. had paved the way; and Dempsey and Fitzsimmons now were the key note of the conversation in every drawing room in New York. The Australian's supporters naturally were rare, as he was slightly known, compared with his opponent's brilliant record; but the lady who had the courage of intuitive conviction in favor of Fitzsimmons told me she had won enough confectionery to rival Brummel, while her debts for ices would last her the rest of her life. Are you shocked at the idea of ladies betting on a prize fight? well, it has rather a low sound about it, but such things are all a matter of custom, and as a matter of fact the details of such a mill as this fight was are never once mentioned or even thought of by these giddy gamblers. But it does rather "size" the country doesn't it?

The lovely Spaniard, Carmencita, of whom I spoke to you the other day danced in Boston on Saturday night last to the tune of \$100 a minute. This music lasted only eight minutes. A dollar sixty-six a second is about as good pay as a person ought to expect these hard times, and I am glad to know that Carmencita didn't strike for more. The company who engaged her had her life insured for \$5,000 during a period covering the time for

her performance; this was one way of hedging, as they would have sustained a heavy loss had anything happened to prevent her appearance.
Yours truly,
SOPHIE M. ALMON HENSLEY

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

29	25	24	19	23	14	10	7
4-8	1-6	16-19	8-12				
18	14	25	21	14	10	4	8
9-18	16-20	19-24	11-16				
23	14	32	27	15	11		
10-17	7-11	24-28	Head				
21	14	21	17	27	23	won.	
12-16	9-13	28-32					
24	19	19	15	30	26		
16-23	13-22	32-27					
27	18	15	8	26	17		

All communications to this department should be addressed *directly* to the Checker Editor, W. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street, Halifax, N. S.

THE CHECKER MATCH.
DORAN VS. FORSYTH.—Not having as yet heard from Mr. Doran, we ask him publicly whether he intends to play the proposed match, or does he prefer to lose his forfeit

A VALUABLE BOOK.
We have a copy of Spayth's "American Draught Player," with all published corrections and improvements plainly and legibly written on the margins. Those wanting it will please communicate with the Checker Editor as above.

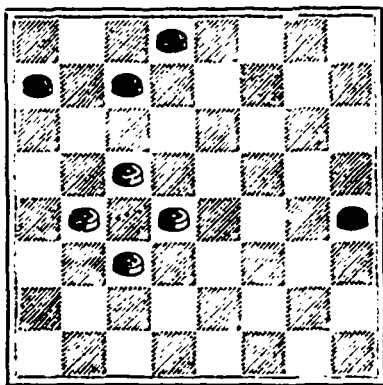
SOLUTION.
PROBLEM 203.—The position was: Black men 4, 5, 16, 21, 24; king 8. White men 6, 13, 14, 15, 26, 29. White to play and win.
29 25 30-23 15 11 15-6
21-30 13 9 8-15 2 11
14, 10 5-14 6 2 w. wins

GAME 89.
The following game was played recently between Mr. Head, of Minneapolis, and Mr. Reed, champion of America, the latter playing white:—
11-15 8-12 12-16 27-18
22 18 26 23 1-8 4 17 13
15-22 11-16 6-9 3-8
25 18 28 24 18 15 11 7
8-11 6-9 9-18 2-11

VAR. I.—The following correction is by Mr. A. S. McKay of this city, and shows that even champions sometimes make slips.

30	26	16-19	12-19	19-26
3-12	23	16	27	23
26	17			drawn.

But this brings us to the following position which we think worthy of a diagram, and accordingly present it as
PROBLEM No. 205.
Black men 2, 5, 6, 20.



White men 14, 17, 18, 22.
Black to move and white to draw.

JAMES BOWES & SONS,
Book and Job Printers,
125 HOLLIS STREET,
HALIFAX N. S.

ORDER YOUR
Bill Heads and Statements
now of JAMES BOWES & SONS.

A FULL LINE OF
Fancy Cards
of the LATEST DESIGNS, may be seen at our office. We will supply and print for you.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MILLS.

MANITOBA FLOUR.

ALL GRADES FROM CHOICE HARD WHEAT.

Correspondence from Cash Buyers Solicited.
LEITCH BROS.
FLOUR MILLS,
OAK LAKE, MANITOBA.

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

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.
Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle
Established in 1881, under the Act of Quebec.
32 Vict., Chap. 36 for the Benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D.
The 43rd Monthly Drawing will take place
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18th, 1891.
At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE \$55,000.
Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

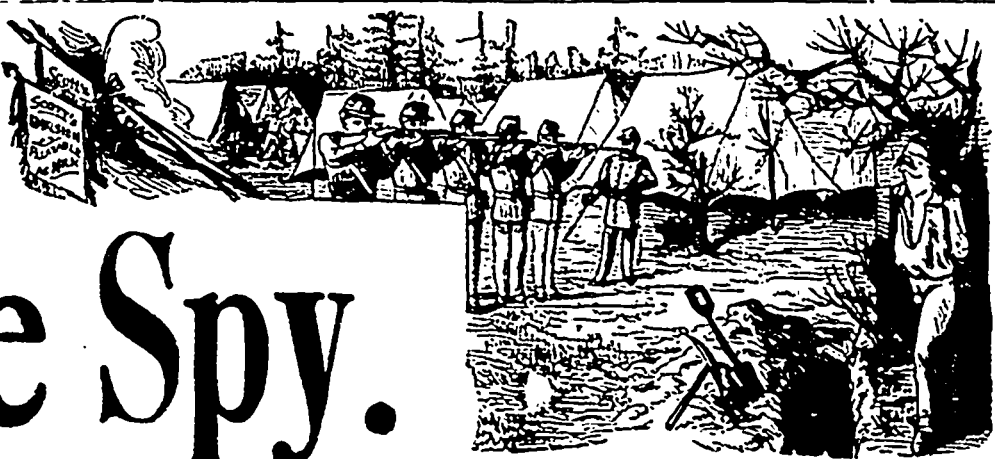
1 Real Estate worth	\$5,000	5,000
1 Real Estate worth	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth	50	10,000

APPROXIMATE LOTS.

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

2607 Prizes worth.....\$55,000.
TICKETS. \$1. 11 TICKETS FOR \$10.
It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 per cent.
Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.
DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.
OFFICER—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA
A. A. AUDET, Secretary.

Shoot the Spy.



A cough or cold is a spy which has stealthily come inside the lines of health and is there to discover some vulnerable point in the fortification of the constitution which is guarding your well-being. That point discovered the spy reports it to the enemy on the outside. The enemy is the changeable winter climate. If the cold gets in, look out for an attack at the weak point. To avoid this, shoot the spy, kill the cold, using **SCOTT'S EMULSION** of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda as the weapon. It is an expert cold slayer, and fortifies the system against *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anemic and Wasting Diseases (specially in Children).* Especially helpful for children to prevent their taking cold. **Palatable as Milk.**

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

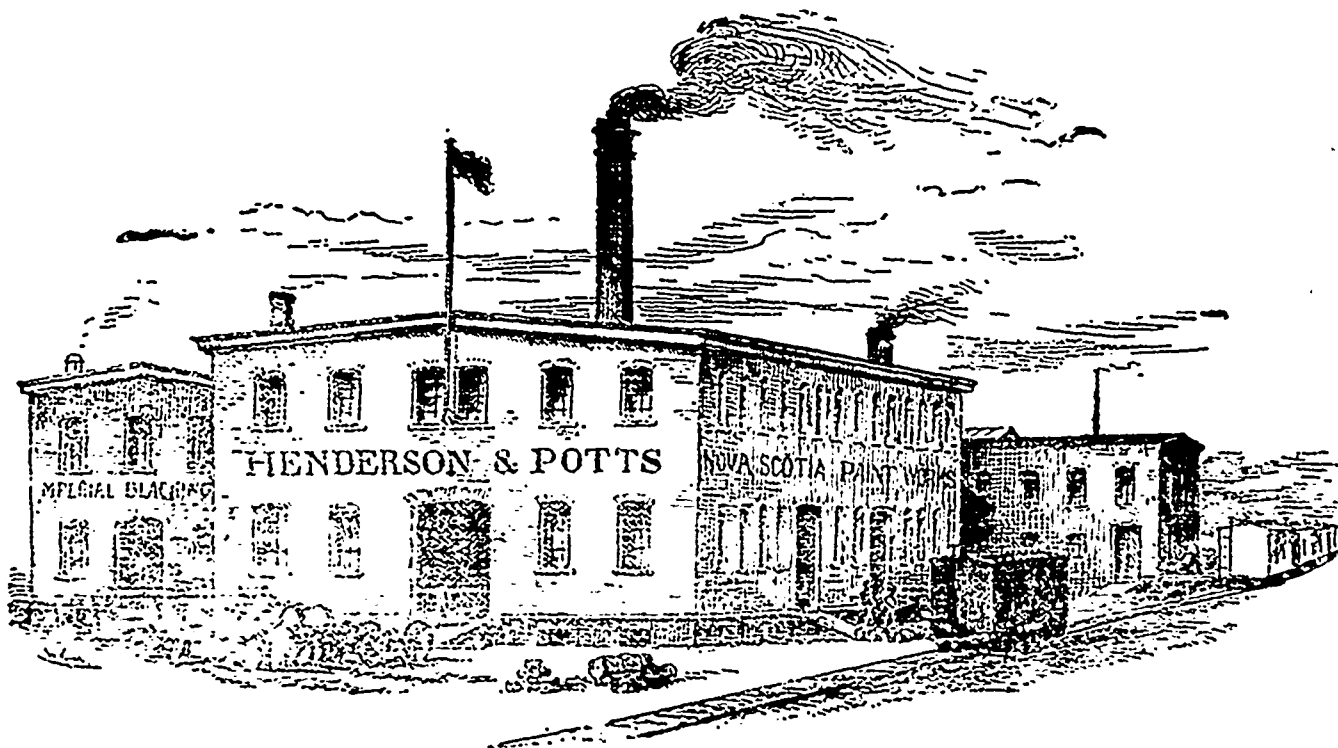
CAUTION.—Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmon-colored wrappers. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared only by Scott & Bowas, Manufacturing Chemists, New York, and Belleville. All Druggists.

HENDERSON & POTTS

NOVA SCOTIA

PAIN T WORKS,

HALIFAX.



Manufacturers of ANCHOR BRAND

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

CARRIAGE GLOSS PAINTS.

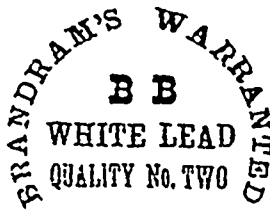
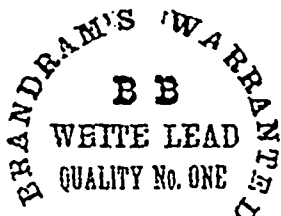
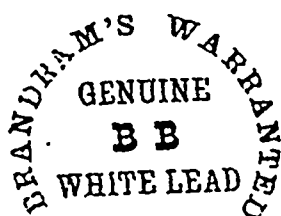
MARBLEINE WALL TINTS.

ALSO—PURE WHITE FOR CEILINGS.

JAPANESE ENAMEL PAINTS,

FOR ENAMELLING ART FURNITURE, WICKERWORK, BATHS, Etc.

Also—Sole Manufacturers in Canada for **BRANDRAM BROS. & CO.**, London, England, of their Celebrated Brands of **WHITE LEAD**, viz.:



WHOLESALE ONLY.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

HENDERSON & POTTS, - Halifax, N. S.