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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Toronto *Globe* is writing a vast deal of nonsense about "Reciprocity," "Restrictionists," &c. How does the *Globe*, or any other "unrestricted reciprocity" paper, propose to get over the American determination to have nothing to do with "reciprocity" unless in a shape which will lead directly to Annexation?

The 66th P. L. F. Battalion will regret the loss of their able and genial commander, Lt.-Col. Macdonald, who, we understand, is about to resign. Major Humphrey, however, who will succeed to the Lt.-Colonelcy, is as popular as the present commander, and will, doubtless, make an equally efficient chief. Apropos of Militia officers, Captain Jolly, commanding the Yarmouth Battery, ought to be mentioned as one of the most efficient and energetic officers the excellent Militia of our Province can boast of. Capt. Jolly has, we are informed on the best authority, built a Drill Shed for his Battery at his own expense, paying ground rent for the land on which it is erected. It is not every corps-commander who could stand such an expense on behalf of the service to which he does honor, but such a man is emphatically the right sort of officer.

The recent decision in the United States Courts in relation to the *Sugar Trusts* is of great importance. A heavy protective duty was imposed on imported sugars, in order to encourage home refining, and when complaint was made of the increased price of that necessary article, the public was appeased by the prospect that the number of refineries would soon bring it down. This, however, by no means suited the refiners, who combined to limit the production by shutting up a number of refineries (turning their workmen out of employment) while the stockholders were remunerated by a revenue from the Trust, which thus forced prices up, and was at the same time enabled to buy at lower rates. This is a striking example of the tendency of Trusts, and is a standing menace to the public, a position which is now distinctly and authoritatively affirmed by the decision that such combinations are an abuse justifying the annulment of the charter of any company entering into them. No mediæval tyranny could be worse than that with which the public is threatened by these villainous conspiracies of capital and greed, and the public will rejoice at the distinct pronouncement to the United States Courts. It is to be hoped, and ought to be confidently expected, that similar legislation will ensue in Canada.

The *Dalhousie Gazette* for January, amongst much interesting matter, states that at Cambridge, Eng., a debate was held by the undergraduates as to "who wrote Shakespeare's plays?" "Many students," it is said, "would not vote, but of 231 who did, 101 voted for Bacon, and 130 for Shakespeare." The vote of 101, one would think, was as much a joke as a recent paragraph affirming that the name of the author of "She" is pronounced Reeder Haggard, with the accent on the last syllable of Haggard. Englishmen have not yet come down to the snobbish affectation of accounting the last syllable of names, as the Americans do in "Parnoll" and other such cognomens.

The late meeting of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce was a memorable one, as the members, for the first time in some years, eschewed politics, and united in their demands that justice should be done Halifax. It seems a pity that decided action had not been taken at the previous meeting some five months ago, and we trust that in this instance the delay may not have proved fatal. Having met and passed vigorous resolutions, the Chamber must now keep on agitating until all the matters brought before the meeting have been favorably acted upon by the Government and the Canada Pacific authorities. Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, or assemblies of business men with the object of advancing the trade and commerce of the country, by whatever name called, are, if properly conducted, powers in the land. At the Board of Trade dinner in Toronto, Lord Stanley, in reply to the toast of his health, made a brilliant speech, and testified as follows to the necessity of such organizations:—"This Board of Trade" (the Toronto Board) "I believe is almost unexampled in the number of its active members, and, if imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, its example has been followed by the creation of similar Boards in other parts of the country. (Hear, hear.) Well, we know what services can be rendered and have been rendered by such associations, for they have existed, although under another name, for some time in the Mother Country. I may speak from personal knowledge when I tell you that, as a late President of the official Board of Trade in England, I can testify to the advantage which has accrued to those who were in the public service from free communication, and the ready information which was afforded by such bodies. (Cheers.) In the collection of statistics, in the giving of information to members of their own body or to the public, these departments have performed not the least important duty in these days; and I have found them, I may say, *subrosa*, also putting pressure upon ministers." Our Chamber of Commerce has now settled down to business, and the beneficial results to Halifax of its united action will soon be apparent.

Mr. Kenny, M.P., has proved himself an able and fearless representative of this metropolitan County of Halifax at Ottawa. His large business experience, combined with oratorical gifts of a high order, eminently fit him for the position, and the firm stand he has taken on the "Short Line" question at the late meeting of the Chamber of Commerce proved the sterling stuff he is made of. The failure of the Canadian Pacific Company to even survey a line from Harvey to Salisbury or Moncton via Fredericton, and their evident intention not to carry out their contract to build this section of the road, was rightly characterized by Mr. Kenny as "a gross breach of faith, and a flagrant act of injustice to the Maritime Provinces. The first time this great company (the Canadian Pacific) breaks its promises, is the first time it has had a cent to spend in the Maritime Provinces." Mr. Kenny's speech had the true ring to it, and has found an answering echo in the hearts of all interested in the welfare of the Maritime Provinces, and of Halifax in particular. Mr. Kenny's sarcastic allusion to the promises made by Sir George Stephen and Mr. VanHorne, when in Halifax a few years ago, have drawn from Mr. VanHorne a denial of some of the statements which, reading between the lines, is a virtual confession as far as he is concerned, that that gentleman has no intention of completing the Short Line to Salisbury. Mr. VanHorne's denial that the Canadian Pacific had any interest in a fast Atlantic service, when he was present and heard Sir George Stephen pledge himself to have the Hong Kong express running through to Montreal in 15 hours from Halifax by the close of 1887, is refreshing by its very audacity. A fast Atlantic service to Halifax, as every one knows, Mr. VanHorne especially, is an improbability unless the Short Line is completed to Salisbury or Moncton. The *Herald*, in a very temperate article, points out that Mr. VanHorne's statements, save in one unimportant particular, lack the essential element, and altogether, Mr. Kenny seems to have forced Mr. VanHorne into a position from which he will have great difficulty in extricating himself. The fact, however, remains, that the gap in the Short Line between Harvey and Salisbury cannot now be constructed by July 1889, the time contracted for, and in this unfortunate state of affairs we must look to Mr. Kenny to carry out his pledge. "He would do all in his power to insist, as an act of justice to the Maritime Provinces, that the contract be carried out in its entirety, as it was intended when made."

"Save me from my friends." An indiscreet friend of Mr. Solomon White telegraphed to certain American newspapers that this gentleman's candidature for the Mayoralty of Windsor, Ont., was in the interests of annexation. Mr. White promptly repudiated it, but it was of no avail, and the citizens of Windsor rightly declined to elect him.

The project has often been dreamed of for canalizing the Tiber so as to make Rome a seaport. It was entertained by Cæsar, by Pope Sixtus 5th, and by Napoleon. It has now been revived by a Roman Engineer, Oberholzer—whose name however sounds German, or perhaps Swiss—who has produced tenders from a British and an American firm to carry out the work in five or six years without subsidy. On its completion they desire interest to be guaranteed on the capital at 5 per cent, with a sinking fund of one per cent. The Italian Government is anxious to carry out the scheme, but cannot at present see its way to do so.

A branch of the Imperial Federation League was established at Pictou last week. Mr. C. D. McDonald, in referring to a speech delivered by Mr. Mowatt a few days ago, in which he said that "during all the years he sat in the Ontario legislature he had never heard any member utter a disloyal word," added, "I wish from the bottom of my heart, a Nova Scotian could say what Mowatt said. It is an undying disgrace to Nova Scotia, to Pictou county and to the Liberal party, and I feel it more and more every day, as I was the means to help elect a man who not only spoke disloyal words, but actually refused to take off his hat in honor of Her Majesty the Queen." These words were greeted with loud cheering.

Notwithstanding a good deal of disaffection and growling against our Federacy, and some squabbling between the Federal and Provincial Governments, Canada stands before the world to-day the brightest example of the broad principle of Federation. This principle we firmly believe Great Britain would find the best she could adopt within her own borders, but the idea is so radical as to be absolutely startling as yet to, we believe, the majority of Englishmen. We have little doubt, however, but that it will gain ground; meantime, the chief objection we see to the County Councils is that, temporarily satisfying some of the necessities of the country, they may tend to postpone a strong feeling in favor of the more comprehensive measure.

It is notable that the mention by the Hon. G. E. Foster—in a speech in reply to the toast of "the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural industries of Canada," at the late great banquet of the Board of Trade of Toronto—of the contract for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal having been let, was greeted with prolonged and reiterated applause. There is no question of the vast importance of this work to Canada, and in fact, it ought to have been finished by this time instead of being about to be begun. It is further notable in what very different estimation the Toronto Board appears to be held by the citizens of Toronto, to that with which our own is regarded by the citizens of Halifax. Nevertheless the last meeting of the Halifax Board seemed to hold out some promise of better things in the future.

One of the greatest international combinations ever attempted in high finance is on the carpet. A scheme is reported to be preparing at Berlin for putting the Turkish Empire under trust, on the analogy of that which has proved so successful in Egypt. England, Germany, France, Austria and Italy are to be the joint trustees, and the scruples of the Sultan are to be overcome by giving him a liberal yearly allowance. It is said that the first suggestion of such a plan came from Prince Bismarck, and that it is highly favored by him, both on political and financial grounds. There would, of course, be some difficulties to overcome; but "nothing venture, nothing win" is a proverb which applies more strongly in the East than anywhere else. Holders of Turkish securities need hardly be warned not to sell while this brilliant prospect lies before them.

Mr. Justice Weatherbe has a long, and most interesting and valuable letter in the *Herald*, last week, on sub-marine cables. The Judge specifies the enormous expense of cables, and the repairs necessary to them, and the immense length of cable that has had to be abandoned; and shows, apparently conclusively, that the heavy amount of destruction is due to casing the cables with iron, which becomes corroded by the action of the salt water, and breaks in innumerable places. The Judge advocates casing the gutta percha core with hemp, on which, it appears, the salt water has little or no effect, and which, owing to new methods of laying it up, will neither shrink nor kink. Hemp casing would also be lighter, and would obviate a defect termed by electricians "induced magnetism" due to the iron casing. The Judge adduces an instance of hempen yarn from a hawser submerged for 79 years in Halifax harbor, which is now as strong and bright as new yarn, and remarks that hemp recovered from the *Royal George*, sunk in 1782, is as perfect as when submerged. It would seem that the Judge is urging an idea of untold value.

That the new County Councils of England are a decisive step towards decentralized popular government, is evident by the nervousness of the *Standard* and other conservative papers as to the immediate results of the measure. It is not that they deprecate it—the immediate prospect seems to be looked to without dissatisfaction or much fear—yet there is apparent in their notices of the elections that hesitating timidity of tone which is so curious to Canadians. Despite the great strides made in the last few years in the extension of the English franchise, Canada is so far ahead of the old

country in simple popular government, combining an essential republicanism with the moderation and steadiness inherited from British institutions, that she can scarcely understand the trepidation of English Conservatives at every fresh step, notwithstanding that so many have been taken that the strongest Conservative of to-day would have been scouted as a dangerous Radical less than 100 years ago. No doubt much of this instinctive dislike to popularization was due to the French Revolution, but the results of the County Councils ought to be reassuring, as they are far from evincing any decrease in the reasonable regard of the people for the higher classes, or in their confidence in them as, on the whole, the ablest administrators.

The question of Life Insurance for fishermen has lately attracted some attention, and it has even been suggested that some scheme might be adopted somewhat on the lines of that carried out by Prince Bismarck for the benefit of workmen generally. The beneficent nature of such an ordinance might well condone its compulsory nature, and the Newfoundland Legislature may perhaps be commended for its courage in having dealt with the idea in a practical and decisive way. It has passed an Act to provide compensation for the relatives of fishermen lost when engaged in the Bank fishery. The Act stipulates that the Master of every Newfoundland vessel, on clearing from the Custom House upon the first trip each season, shall pay the Collector the sum of fifty cents for each member of the crew, such sum to be a first charge upon the wages or share of each member. The owner of each Banking schooner similarly pays twenty cents for each member of the crew of his vessel. In the event of a man being lost, his legal representatives will receive a proportionate amount of the whole fund, but not to exceed \$80. It is no doubt a forced insurance scheme, but it seems to us to carry its own recommendation, and to be suggestive of what might be done elsewhere.

It would seem that there are persons unwise enough to advocate the establishment of a small standing army for Canada. The *Chronicle*, last week, had an article on the subject, with which we almost entirely agree. An army of, say 10,000 men, would be an utterly paltry force, and an entirely inefficient substitute for our (say) 35,000 Militia, for it is to be borne in mind that the Militia evinces an appreciable improvement year by year. This is largely due to the schools of instruction scattered through the Dominion, whose graduates are permeating the Militia in increasing numbers. But there is wide difference between a "standing army" and a small "permanent force." The terms seem to imply a distinction without a difference, but there is a difference, one point of which is, that the system involves no necessity for any considerable addition. The present schools amount to less than a thousand men, but there is no doubt that at least two more schools are required, a Cavalry School in the west of Ontario, and an Infantry School towards the west of the Territories. The strength of all the schools also requires a slight increase, but this, as well as the two additional corps, need not involve a larger total force than 1500, and there would seem to be no necessity for a larger number in the future.

At the recent important meeting of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Edward Stairs moved the following resolution:—"That this Chamber; recognizing the inconvenience to passenger travel, and the great disadvantage the trade of Halifax and the Western part of the Province is under through the non completion of the Railway system between Halifax and Yarmouth, do bring to the notice of the Government the advisability and great necessity of having that portion of the Railroad between Annapolis and Digby (commonly known as the "gap,") completed at as early a date as possible; and that the committee on internal trade be instructed to deal with the matter." The resolution was unanimously passed. It shows that the community have become tired of the political blundering over an important measure, and, following the advice of THE CRITIC, have determined to take the matter into their own hands. As we have repeatedly shown, the trade of Halifax with the Western Counties has been almost lost by the want of direct rail communication, St. John now doing the lion's share of the business. The purchase of an iron steamer by St. John business men to ply between that city and Digby and Annapolis, is another menace to the trade of Halifax, and the "missing link" must be at once constructed, or the trade of the Western Counties will be entirely absorbed by St. John.

The city of Jerusalem is growing in size and population at a remarkable rate. Its growth is all the more surprising because neither its situation nor its trade are favorable to a rapid increase; it lies among a not very fertile group of mountains; it has next to no commerce, and has no manufactures. Nevertheless, new buildings are rising daily; churches, gardens and institutions of various kinds are filling up the formerly desolate neighborhood to the distance of half an hour's walk beyond the old limits of the city. The Jews are to the front as builders. Their houses spring out of the ground like mushrooms, uniform, ugly, one-storied, plentifully supplied with windows, but with no manner of adornment. The Rothschilds have completed a new hospital. Close beside it there is a new Abyssinian church. The Russians are also great builders. They have erected a new church, consulate, lodging houses for pilgrims of the orthodox national churches, and a hospital. Near to the Russian group stands the "German House," for German Roman Catholics, from whose top the German and papal flag float side by side. The Russians have also built a high tower upon the Mount of Olives, from whose summit the Mediterranean and the Dead sea can be seen. The Greeks and Armenians are also busy builders, but they provide for the bodily rather than the religious demands of the pilgrims. The former build cafés and bazars, and the latter set up shops.

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CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THAT NIGHT.

You and I, and that night with its perfume and glory!—
 The scent of the locusts—the light of the moon;
 And the violins weaving the waltzers a story,
 Emmeshing their feet in the web of the tune,
 Till their shadows uncertain,
 Heeled round on the curtain,
 While under the trellis we drank in the June.

Soaked through with the midnight the cedars were sleeping,
 Their shadowy tresses outlined in the bright
 Crystal moon-smitten mists, where the fountain heart, leaping
 Forever,
 Forever, forever burst, full with delight;
 And its lip on my spirit
 Fell faint as that near it
 Whose love like a lily bloomed out in the night.

O, your glove was an odorous sachet of blisses,
 The breath of your fan was a breeze of Cathay,
 And the rose at your throat was a nest of spilled kisses'
 And the music, in fancy, I hear it to-day,
 As I sit here, confessing
 Our secret, and blessing
 My rival who found us, and waltzed you away.

James Whitcomb Riley.

"Can you tie a true lovers' knot, my dear?" inquired Morrill.
 "No," replied Mamie, hiding her blushes with her fan; "but our new clergyman can do it very nicely."

Marriage and Divorce:—

"A little kiss; a little bliss; a little ring. 'Tis ended.
 A little jaw; a little law, and lo! the bond is randed."

"Did that lady buy anything?" asked the jeweller of his now boy, as the lady in question left the store, apparently in a temper.

"She did not. She asked me for an old-gold breast-pin, and I asked her if she took this store for a junk shop. Then she went out."

"It just turns me sick," said Mrs. Slick to her cousin Matildy, "to have our newspapers for ever harpin' on the question as to whether marriage is a failure. Why there's no sense in the question to begin with, you might as well argue that cookin' was a failure, that housekeepin' was a failure, or that nursin' of children was a failure. Cookin' may sometimes be poor, house-keepin' careless, nursin' bothersome, and marriage unsatisfactory, but afore these people destroy human organizations, let em come right out and tell us what their goan' to give us as a substitute for husbands, and who's to pay the butchers' bills."

"Yes, Doctor, I knowed them was measles, and I just told Bess she had better stay to home, and not go gaddin' about and looking for all the world like a frocked up ghost. Well, Doctor, I'll look arter her now but I must say notions about measles, and hoopin' cough and vaccination is all different now from my galhood days. Then, if a body got struck down with one of these epperdemicks, they knew as it was an end on it, and they never counted on a double dose, but now a body may take one of these complaints two or three times, and still be liable to another outbreak. I tell you, Doctor, I've sifted for the reason of it and I've come to the conclusion that these things is the outward illustration of the rashness of the age, and if folks don't look out they'll become chronic!"

When eight Quaker ladies had an appointment and seven were punctual and the eighth, being a quarter of an hour too late, began apologizing for keeping the others waiting, the reply from one of them was: "I am sorry, friend, that thee should have wasted thine own quarter of an hour, but thee had no right to waste one hour and three-quarters more of our time which was not thine own." And of Washington it is said when his secretary on some important occasion was late, and excused himself by saying his watch was too slow, the reply was: "You will have to get another watch or I another secretary." Napoleon used to say to his marshals, "You may ask anything of me but time." And of John Quincy Adams it is said that in his long service in Congress he was never known to be late, and one day when the clock struck and a member said to the speaker, "it is time to call the house to order," the reply was, "No, Mr. Adams is not in his seat yet." And while they were yet speaking, Mr. Adams came in, he being punctual, while the clock was three minutes fast.

"No," said Mrs. Slick, "its not that I'm agin my gals a skatin' with the officers, but I wont stand such a shockin display as that of Bess and Captain— of the new regiment, in the exhibition rink this week. The truth was he couldn't skato better than a three year old, and he kept a jerkin of Bess about until he sprawled on the ice in front of her, and Bess skipped over him, did what she calls 'the dutch roll,' and then, catchin' the Captain by the hand dragged him to his feet. He said 'weally ya must excuse me, ya know, but I am such a wretched hand on smooth ice, I assure you at home I was an awful jolly skater, and p'waps it will all come back to me, ya know.' Ah me!" sighed Mrs. Slick, "just to hear my Bess astuffin' of that army chap, why she told him he was just getting on lovely, that he skated better than any of the officers of the Y. and L., and that she would feel so proud when he was able to waltz with her on band days, all of which," said Mrs. S., "was humbug, and if the officer hadont a beon a ninny, he'd have gone away like a small boy to some quiet pond afore makin' a show of himself in company!"

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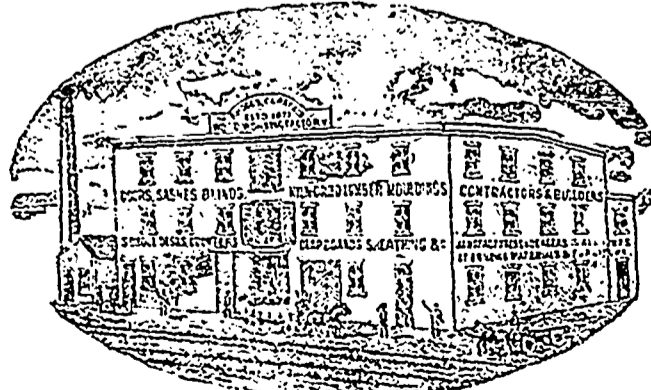
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

There are several cases of diphtheria in Pictou.

Port Hawkesbury has unanimously decided in favor of incorporation.

The St. John Gas Company will reduce the price of gas after May 1st.

Toronto is taking steps to have all the wires in the city put underground.

Last week was the week of prayer, all the meetings were well attended.

Work on the Bay Chaleur railway has been discontinued for the winter.

The Liberal candidate for J. Lette has been returned by a majority of 150.

Digby is agitating for a Poor's Farm for the County. No County should be without one.

The Rev. W. B. King, has been unanimously elected rector of St. Luke's cathedral.

The grand curling bonspiel to take place at Halifax has been postponed until February 5th.

The new Roman Catholic church of the Sacred Heart at Sydney will be opened next Sunday.

The Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Vancouver, B. C., has been commenced. It will cost \$60,000.

The annual election for Warden and Councillors in Dartmouth takes place on February 5th.

For the past six months 1560 quarts of milk have been daily sent from Shubenacadie to Halifax.

A reading room in connection with the Band of Hope is shortly to be opened in Shubenacadie.

The Haldimand election will take place on January 30th, Montagu and Colter are again contestants.

The writ for Provencher, Quebec, has been issued—nominations on the 17th, polling on the 24th inst.

The new bridge across the east river of Sheet Harbor was formally opened for traffic on Tuesday.

The skating rinks have been doing a rushing business this week, thanks to the timely visit of Jack Frost.

Sydney Mines has decided against incorporation by a majority of 8, 104 votes being the total number polled.

The Maritime Province Stove Founders held a meeting last week at Amherst, and formed an association.

From January 1st 1889, the customs outport of Cornwallis is to be for all purposes of customs, known as Canning.

The Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches in the City and Dartmouth, exchanged ministers last Sunday evening.

John D. Sperry, Liberal, was elected to the Local Legislature by acclamation in Lunenburg on Wednesday.

The skating rink at Sydney has been well fitted up this winter so as to give every comfort to those who patronize it.

Little Bras d'Or is having a substantial iron bridge erected, and when completed it will be the finest bridge in the county.

Chief Justice McDonald has been appointed Administrator of the province during Governor McLellan's absence in the south.

The postmaster general has issued orders that money order and savings bank business be transacted on all holidays until 11 o'clock a. m.

The seventy-fifth annual meeting of the N. S. Auxiliary Bible society was held in Grafton Street Methodist church on Tuesday evening.

There is a serious strike of miners in Wellington, B. C., the result of which will probably be to close the mines for two or three months.

Mr. G. Herbert Lee of St. John, delivered an interesting lecture on "Beaconsfield, his Life and Times," in Argyle hall on Tuesday evening.

Real estate is advancing in price in Kingsport, the terminus of the Cornwallis Valley railway. Some speculative purchases were made last week.

We have to acknowledge a plain and useful calendar of the Glasgow & London Insurance Company, J. S. Belcher Esq. General agent in Halifax.

The Historical Society met on Tuesday evening, when Mr. James Hanney's interesting paper on "The Early Settlers of Sunbury County" was read by William Dennis.

Pierre Cizol, a Montreal pork butcher, is in receipt of a letter from Paris notifying him that an uncle has left him real estate worth over a million francs, or \$200,000.

The first lecture of the Y. M. C. A. course was delivered by the Rev. W. B. Hinson of Moncton, in Association hall on Tuesday evening. The subject was "Infidelity."

A company is about being formed at Gaspé with a capital of \$150,000 to carry on the fishing trade of Labrador. It intends to construct special steam vessels for the work.

A scheme is afoot in Montreal to have the present postoffice turned into quarters for the Board of Trade and the Corn Exchange, and have a more commodious postoffice built.

There is a bountiful harvest of herring in the Bay of Fundy. All that is wanted is frost to freeze the catch. Fifty schooners are reported off Grand Manan, all doing a fine business.

The Fairbanks arbitration case was brought to a close on Wednesday, and the arbitrators have handed in their award to the Government. The nature of the award is not yet public.

Mr. G. McSweeney of the Hotel Brunswick, Moncton, managed by Mr. G. D. Fuchs, sends us some convenient blotting papers which inform us that the Hotel can accommodate 200 guests.

Messrs. Hugh McDonald and W. Moffat have been awarded the contract for building the railway wharf at Barrack Point, C. B. This firm has done considerable work in connection with the railway.

A sub-committee of council is considering the question of the Prince Edward Island mail service. The Charlottetown steamship men are vigorously pressing their claims for a renewal of contract.

The railway war is ended in Manitoba, as the crossing at Fort Whyte, where the Portage extension of the Northern Pacific crosses the Canadian Pacific Railway's south-western division, has been effected.

There are only 900 pupils at present attending the Moncton schools, the smallness of the number is probably owing to the numerous epidemics, which seem to have attacked the children all over the provinces.

Presentations have been in vogue for the past few weeks, and many of our ministers and teachers throughout the country, have been the recipients of valuable gifts, together with addresses from appreciative friends.

Smelt fishing must be a lucrative employment in Summerside harbor, P. E. I. A man recently made nearly \$40 in one day fishing with a small purse seine, and a boy with a hook and line can make about \$2 a day.

An unfortunate woman attempted suicide last Friday, by jumping off the market wharf into the harbor. She was rescued by a young man named John Powell, and taken to the police station where everything possible was done for her.

Ayer's American Almanac for 1889, handsomely bound, is a somewhat remarkable production, inasmuch as it contains the usual laudations of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co's Medicines in no less than 21 languages, beside some humorous and other matter.

The curlers and snowshoers of Montreal have arranged with the railways for special rates at carnival time. It is expected that a large number of people will take advantage of this and visit the city, when it is to be seen at its best—if the weather is only cold.

Messrs Pickford and Black advertise an excursion by the steamer Alpha, which leaves Halifax on February 15th for Bermuda and Jamaica, at greatly reduced rates. The round trip occupies about three weeks, giving four or five days in Bermuda and Kingston.

Mr. T. Mitchell's attractive fruit and candy store on George Street is undergoing alterations and improvements, and, when completed, we may expect to see the windows more than ever enticingly arranged. For the present he has removed to 119 Granville Street.

"The *Empire* is represented in Montreal by Mr. Austin Mosher, a Hants county boy, and an able journalist, and we are glad to know that he has contributed an important part to the success which has attended the newspaper to which he is attached." So says *Le Monde* of Montreal.

There was a slight error in the report of Alderman Hechler's remarks regarding Rockhead in the last issue of THE CRITIC. The alderman referred to the want of separation between girls and older female criminals, and not to the mingling of sexes, which is impossible under the present arrangements.

The *Maritime Medical News*, whose second issue we have before us, says that it does not seem to have been perfectly understood that, at present, during its first year, it is only published bi-monthly, i.e. every second month. We gladly give our medical contemporaries the benefit of this notice.

The new Roman Catholic Church at Parrsboro was opened on Christmas day, when Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Malone. The main body of the church is 70 feet long by 35 feet wide, with a vestry at the east end 16x18 feet. The spire from base to the top of the cross measures nearly 90 feet.

Surely our climate is changing. Reports come from all parts of phenomenal happenings, pansies in bloom in gardens, robins hopping about, and caterpillars crawling out to sun themselves. Next we shall hear of mayflowers blooming in mid-winter, and the festive picnic party will go forth to search for them.

The people of Yarmouth and Bear River are excited over sermons which have been delivered recently in those places by the pastors, Revs. Adams and Young. In Yarmouth, disapproval has been expressed by the smashing of church windows, and in Bear River the feminine portion of the congregation stampeded.

Life lines and buoys have been placed at the Poor House, Quarry, and Steele's ponds. At each pond a post is erected with a small roof on it, under which the line which is double the width of the pond, hangs on a peg. In the middle of the line is the buoy, on which the name of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty and the name of the pond is painted.

Work is still progressing on the Cornwallis Valley railway—two-thirds of the distance between Kingsport and Canning being already graded. The company has been much strengthened financially by the addition of Dr. Haley, the Messrs. Churchill, C. R. Burgess, and C. E. Borden as stockholders. It is the intention of the Company to put on a larger gang of men in the early spring and push the work forward rapidly, so as to have the road built, equipped, and running next September.

The steamer *City of Monticello* has been purchased in New York for \$42,000, to be placed on the Bay route between St. John, Digby and Annapolis. It is intended to have her make daily trips. She was built in 1886 in Delaware, and her gross tonnage is about 900 tons. She has excellent cabin appointments and good freight accomodation.

It is rumored that the Postmaster-General intends, during the coming session, to introduce an amendment to the postoffice act which will prevent the abuse of the provision for free delivery of printed matter. It is proposed to prevent the free delivery of so called newspapers which are merely advertising sheets, and restrict the privilege to bona fide newspapers.

It is a curious fact that nearly all the skating on the lakes and ponds this winter has come on Sundays, and in consequence only the wicked have had the benefit of it. The Dartmouth lakes have been frozen so as to allow of skating on them five times, and each time they thawed completely leaving open water. The ice was five inches thick on the 6th inst., and on the 12th, there was nothing to prevent a boat race taking place.

We have received from the Canada Life Assurance Company, and the Confederation Life Assurance Company, neat little folding tablets, of which the inner side is coated with celluloid, or some such substance, so that a memorandum made with pencil can be rubbed off with a little moisture at will; and from A. & W. Mackinlay, agents for Carter's Laks, a very neat and useful date box, the days and dates turning on rollers as required.

Slowly but surely the tremendous force of water passing over Niagara falls is doing its work, in loosening and carrying away huge masses of rock. On the 4th inst. a large portion of the precipice of the Horseshoe or Canadian Fall fell, and again on the 5th another mass was detached, in both cases causing shocks like an earthquake, alarming the residents on the Canadian side, and restoring the original horseshoe shape of the fall.

The annual meeting of the Halifax visiting Dispensary was held on Monday. A large amount of work has been done during the past year, 4,157 patients have been treated, 12,495 visits paid, 14,265 prescriptions dispensed, and 957 dental operations performed. There are 12 physicians on the regular staff, besides 5 consulting physicians. Four dollars per annum constitutes membership, and the payment of \$40 at one time makes the donor a life member. The Dispensary is an invaluable institution, and deserving of the generosity of all those who wish to do good in their day and generation.

The *Gripsack* for January is amusing, and as useful as in previous numbers. Among other things, it contains a sketch of the excellent and popular W. and A. R. conductor, Mr. Edwards, universally know as "Joe" Edwards. Nothing could be more to the point than the remark—"It may seem odd that a Conductor on a road 130 miles long, who is yet comparatively young as regards service, should have a reputation greater than the highest official on the road, and infinitely greater than the reputation of the road itself." This is putting it mildly. If Mr. Edwards' reputation were not better than that of the road and its management, it would be poor indeed!

Canada has proved a city of refuge for another defaulter, H. G. Crobaugh, of Cleveland, Ohio, who cannot account for \$3000.

The writer of the "Murchison" letter has been discovered, his name is George M. Osgoodby, of Pomona. Murchison is his mother's family name.

A list containing the names of five vessels supposed to be lost has been posted up in the Maritime Exchange. The value of the ships is estimated at \$150,000. The agents and owners of these ships have given them up as lost.

The Electric Sugar Refining Company, of New York, has collapsed, and the President has made good his departure for fresh fields and pastures new. The whole thing was a fraud, no refining being done at all, the already refined sugar was recrystallized in a new way in a secret room, and that was all there was done to it.

The Methodists of the United States are agitating to have the inauguration ball dispensed with by president-elect Harrison, though it has been a feature of presidential inauguration from the time of Washington down to Cleveland. One would think that staying away from it would be a sufficient mark of their disapproval, while allowing other people to enjoy themselves in their own way.

There is terrible destitution among the Norwegian settlers in Western Walsh County, Dakota. A relief party found 80 families with scarcely clothing enough to cover their nakedness, and shoes were almost unknown. The people had divided their potatoes with each other until they were all gone, and have been living on porridge made of frozen green wheat and oats, not fit to feed to hogs.

A terrible cyclone passed over a large portion of Pennsylvania on the 19th inst. blowing down large buildings and causing great loss of life, over 200 being reported dead, besides many seriously injured. The Niagara suspension bridge was blown down, it cost \$400,000 to build it and fully half as much again has been spent in repairing it. The total loss in the neighborhood will reach \$1,000,000.

Sam Wah Kee, a wealthy chinaman in Boston, celebrated the birth of a son and heir on Sunday last by giving a grand banquet to 700 Chinamen. Sam Wah Kee's wife is one of the two Chinese women in Boston. His little son was born on the 1st December, and the preparations for the banquet were on an extensive scale. He is a prosperous grocer, and speaks the English language fluently. Boston papers give lengthy details of the banquet.

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CHESS.

All communications for this department should be addressed— CHESS EDITOR, Windsor, N. S.

The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Chess—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

There is an error in diagram of Problem No. 62, and as it was sent to printer and not returned, I am not able to rectify it.

Problem No. 64 will be the first of 2nd competition.

Remarks on No. 62 were a part of private communication inserted by a mistake.

Errors in future problems will be communicated to all correspondents, whose addresses we have, immediately.

Solutions should reach us within ten days after date of issue, when possible. Solutions from abroad will be allowed more time.

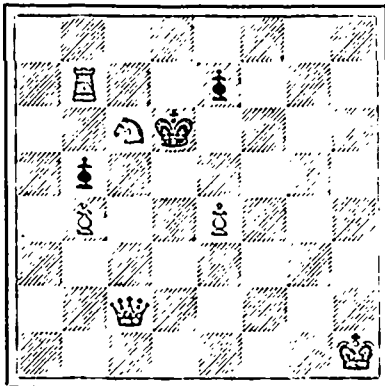
The prizes have been sent to winners.

Communications received from J. W. W. and J. G., Halifax.

The tri-weekly *Gleaner* received with much pleasure. Chess column very interesting.—C. E.

PROBLEM NO. 61.

By J. Jespersen (*Gazetta Literaria Tournay*)
BLACK—3 pieces.

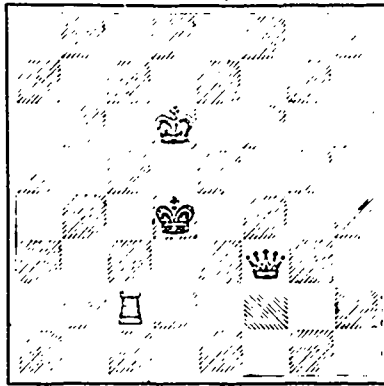


WHITE—6 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM NO. 65.

By E. Carpenter (*Gazetta Literaria*)
BLACK—1 piece.



WHITE—3 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

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PENELOPE.

The darting needles flash and fly;
The web flows downward to her knee.
Kings, Princes, thronging round her, cry:
"O, love and youth so soon go by;
The morning's dew by noon is dry;
Then choose among us now, Penelope!"

She shows no sign of her heart's pain,
Her lips smile still in feigned glee;
Only her blue eyes' veiled disdain,
Shows how they ill may hope to gain
What she will keep: they cry in vain:
"O choose among us now, Penelope!"

The wondrous web more lovely grows.
"She weaves the blueness of her eye,
She weaves" they cry "her cheeks' soft rose.
The golden of her hair here flows,
The warmth of her lips' crimson glows,
In living colors that shall never die"

The days go on, and every day,
Though well she works and faithfully,
The slanting sunbeams seem to play
On the same length of colors gay,
And still the eager suitors pray:
"O choose among us now, Penelope!"

Ah, faithful heart! Through stormy seas
His bark will cleave its way to thee,
His years of toil seem hours of ease,
If at the end of all he sees
The faithful in the midst of these
Who cry: "O haste! O choose, Penelope!"
Miss J. E. Gostreycke Robet

AN AMERICAN CHAMELEON.

One of the most interesting little creatures in the Southern States is the pigmy lizard (*Anolis principalis*). I have called it the American chameleon because it possesses the power to change its hue, but it bears little resemblance to its namesakes in Asia and Africa. Its transformation of color is due to a desire to procure food and protect itself from its enemies by assuming the hue of its immediate surroundings. If placed on a piece of white paper it becomes in a few moments almost snowy in appearance; transferred to a bush it quickly changes to a light green; and if put on the ground it assumes the color of the soil with almost magical rapidity. Its ordinary hue, while running on my grove, is a brownish black, and I have seen it maintain that color for some time after running up a tree, or until it wished to display the "transformation scene" Anger or tranquillity, sunshine or shadow, hunger or plenty affect its color, which soon changes with the state of its feelings. I have seen two of these lizards play together in the most animated manner for several minutes, until the stronger held the weaker down on the ground and refused to allow it to move. This seemed to rouse all the fury stored in the body of the latter, for it tried to bite the other, and being unable to do so changed gradually from a brown to a light green color. The alternation produced an immediate affect on the bully, for it scampered away to a lemon tree in such haste as to lead me to think it had forgotten something there and was in a hurry to get it, while its companion sought refuge on a weigolia and expressed its feelings by alternately inflating and depressing its flexible throat. I have seen others undergo the same change while covering under the weight of a cat's paw, yet I have never seen puss injure one, although she would probably eat one willingly, if hungry.

Few persons, in watching the alert, graceful movements and intelligent actions of this beautiful little creature would ever think it a relative of such voracious monsters as the alligator and crocodile, yet it belongs to the same family, and is one of the connecting links between the huge saurians and the ophidians, or snakes. It is simply a pigmy alligator adapted to living on land, and somewhat modified in form and character by its mode of life. Among its kindred are gavials, crocodiles, skinks, iguanas and geckoes. All are carnivorous, the larger feeding on whatever they can capture, and the smaller on flies and other insects. One of the nearest relatives of the American chameleon in the United States is the Gila Monster of Arizona, yet no two allied creatures can be more dissimilar in habits and character. The former is all activity, gracefulness and gentleness, whereas the latter is sluggish, ill-natured and moody, and secretes a poison so venomous that the bite of the animal is considered exceedingly dangerous to man and the larger quadrupeds. The monster is a foot long, from nose to tip of tail, and the chameleon half that.

All lizards present the phenomenon, extraordinary among land animals at least, of being able to renew their tails after they have been cut off, while the caudal appendage retains life for a considerable time after being severed from the body. The lobster enjoys much the same power among marine fauna, it being able to replace its claws almost as fast as it loses them. The tail of the lizard, being brittle and easily broken, gave rise to the marvelous stories in circulation among old farmers concerning the glass snake which would fall to pieces when struck, and subsequently reunite, no matter how far apart they might be. We know that an earth worm, if simply cut in two, will develop a perfect animal from each part, but no person would be bold enough to assert that if it were chopped into small particles, and scattered broadcast, these would reunite into a complete whole.

The chameleon's tail averages about three inches in length and tapers to a thread-like point. The head is flat and somewhat pyriform; the eyes are brilliant; the teeth fine, sharp and numerous; and the body is quite slender. It has four legs, and the hind pair are specially fitted for enabling it to run rapidly and leap a long distance, being elongated and widely set. The feet are quite large in proportion to the body, and the toes broad spreading. These characteristics enable it to jump very high for a creature of its size, and to get over ground with a celerity which fully entitles it to the name of

swift. I have seen it bound two feet in the air after an alluring insect, and outpace a cat in a run of fifty or sixty feet.

It is an excellent insect catcher, and does as much work in its favorite pursuit among trees as a toad does on the ground. It wanders over a tree for hours at a time, closely scanning the foliage for its prey and promptly gobbling down all it meets. I have often been amused at the dainty way in which it holds a tempting insect in its mouth, as if revolving in anticipation over a delicious morsel. It may carry the fly in its teeth for several minutes before eating it, much as a cat does a mouse; then gulp it down suddenly. I consider it far more useful in a grove or garden than any species of bird; hence, I never allow one to be injured, if I am in time to prevent it. Some of the negroes think it poisonous, and kill it at sight, but they do not repeat the offense on my grove so far as I can learn. I try to protect it in every way in my power, and it rewards me by destroying thousands of insects injurious to my trees. If I find one that has been disturbed in its hibernation during the winter, I replace it in its snug little bedroom and guard it from future annoyance by covering its retreat with brush and leaves. Like every other creature, this has its faults. If it gets into an apiary it will soon reduce the number of its inhabitants; yet it is not so destructive in this respect as the toad, for the reason that it cannot eat as much, and is not so quick in snapping up the *Aphides*. Bee-hives should therefore be protected from its visits.

The most ruthless enemy of the chameleon is the shrike, or butcher-bird, generally known as the loggerhead picking-bird among the natives of Florida. This pounces upon it, and, carrying it to a lemon or orange tree, fastens it by the neck to a large thorn, where it is left until needed for food. The bird usually pins it through the back of the neck, and in such a conspicuous position that it can be readily seen. The shrike kills more than it needs; I have frequently found lizards which it had impaled on bushes, untouched, and in the last stage of decomposition.

The chameleon is quite fearless, and is therefore easily tamed by kindness. If allowed the run of a house, it soon becomes so familiar with the inmates as to take insects from their fingers, and, even to look portly in their faces with an inquiring glance which may be interpreted, "Haven't you any flies for me?" It cocks its brownish little eyes in the most knowing manner, first on one side, then on the other, and, after satisfying its curiosity, scuttles away to some favorite retreat. It is a pet in many households, and some ladies become so much attached to it as to keep several chained to their persons by silken bands fastened to their own head-gear and the chameleon's neck. This may be carrying attachment a little too far; still it is doubtful if such women could find a more harmless, clean, graceful and innocent creature on which to lavish their affection than this diminutive reptile. Some may object to this sort of a pet, yet it is preferable to a lazy, worthless pug, whose sole aim in life seems to be to look as wrinkle-visaged and ugly as possible, and to typify slothfulness in the canine world.

The *Anolis* assumes an angry aspect occasionally, and puffs out its little throat to the fullest extent, but this is all mere demonstration, for it never attempts to injure anything more formidable than a lively fly or a fat caterpillar. Those who are not acquainted with its character may think these wiry threats mean a daring attack, but the lifting of a finger will dispel that delusion by rousing the little pretender and sending it scurrying away. This trick is one which it inherits from remote ancestors, who found it useful in protecting themselves from fierce but cautious assailants which looked upon size as an indication of strength and ferocity. Alligators of the present day make the same display when encountered on land, and exhale a strong musky perfume, as if they depended on their ferocious aspect and pungent odor to frighten away all enemies.

As the *Anolis* is found in all the lower portions of the Cotton States, and is very prolific, its chances of a prolonged existence are excellent, and it will probably be a familiar figure in grove and garden long after its congener, the alligator, has disappeared from the face of the earth.—*John M. Murray, Florida, in the American Agriculturist.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

200 carloads of cotton were shipped from the Montreal Mills during last week for Japan. Canadian cotton manufacturers are confident that, when properly opened up, the China and Japan markets will be of the largest and most paying character. Yet we are told that we have no markets but the United States. The fact of the influence of the C. P. R. in the facilities it affords for the opening up of a great oriental trade are but just beginning to be felt, and a mighty future is before us.

Messrs. Longard Bros. 213 to 221 Hollis St. Halifax, are building an extensive addition to their premises, which when completed will give them a building 60x40 feet and three stories high, with a large extension in the rear for the reception of a new 20 horse power engine. They will manufacture all kinds of machinery, steam, gas, and hot water fittings, mining supplies etc., as heretofore, but with greatly increased facilities. The above has been rendered necessary by their business having increased far beyond the capacities of their present plant, the introduction of new machinery being imperative. The building it is expected will be ready for occupation in three or four months.

Amongst the retail dry goods establishments, none is better known than "The Branch," situated at 127 and 129 Granville St., (corner Duke St.,) Halifax. This is comprised in a two story building, having two entrances, and connected inside. The proprietor, Mr. John W. Wallace, has had an experience on Granville St. of over 20 years. He employs 10 hands, and carries one of the largest and best selected stocks of dry goods of every description in the city. Mr. Wallace is most desirous of pleasing his customers

by selling cheap, and customers, either in the city or from a distance, can rely upon finding what they want at lowest prices, and of having every attention shown them.

Messrs. Pond & Sutherland occupy the extensive premises at 341 and 343 Barrington St., known as the Halifax Steam Laundry. They employ 18 hands and two teams, which latter call for and deliver packages to all parts of the city. The drivers of the latter are smartly equipped with caps with name and band furnished by the *National Laundry Journal*. Messrs. Pond & Sutherland are most willing at any time to show any lady or gentleman over their premises, and a short account here of the different processes through which our underwear passes may not be out of place with regard to this important industry. We are first conducted to the washing room, where the clothes are put into self-washing cylinders driven by steam power, as is all the machinery in the building. Here the different articles of wear undergo their preparatory cleansing, and by the peculiar motion of the machine are revolved first in one direction and then in the other, thus entirely obviating any tearing of the fabric. Nothing but boiling water heated by steam and Century soap finely shredded is used, no chemicals being admitted. For dyeing, what is known as Troy Laundry Blue, in a highly concentrated form, is used, a mere pinch being sufficient for a large amount of water.

The articles are then passed from the machines to troughs of boiling water where they undergo a second boiling, and are inspected by hand and any stains detected and removed. A Centrifugal Wringer having a speed of 1500 revolutions per minute now receives them and all superfluous moisture is removed. Ascending to the fourth floor we find the drying room, a building 12x20 feet equipped with an elevator running from the ground floor to the top flat. Upright-trucks supporting horizontal bars upon which the clothes to be dried are hung, and running on single rails, traverse the drying room and afford easy access to any single article at all times. Here also all heavy articles are thoroughly aired and dried. This part of the premises will be enlarged, as it is quite inadequate to us present requirements. Here also the starch is made, the finest American starch being used.

Descending to the third floor we are in the starching and ironing department. Here is to be seen a steam cuff and collar ironing machine, 40 to 50 dozen being turned out per day. Shirts are polished entirely by hand by means of the Taylor ironing machine, 165 being turned out in one day. The proprietors however in the spring will put in a Shirt, Collar and Cuff machine of the latest improved pattern as used in Boston and other large cities, which will do all the work at one time. Passing to the sorting tables we find that each piece has its own particular number corresponding with the number in the books in the office and is here assorted into its own particular bundle. By the system of checking adopted mistakes are next to impossible. Mr. Pond called our attention to his system of damping the edges of collars turning over, so that they never eat or fray, which merits the utmost commendation.

In passing through the second floor to the office we noted it was devoted entirely to work received from steamers and railways, 7 different lines of steamers and the I. C. R. having their wants supplied here. Here work is mangled, pressed and folded ready for delivery. The bins and presses were filled to overflowing and impressed one with the large amount of business done. Hot and cold baths are supplied on the premises at a moment's notice, and altogether the Halifax Steam Laundry is one of the best equipped in the Maritime Provinces. Steam is supplied by a 22 horse power boiler and the motive power by a 10 horse power engine.

CITY CHIMES.

When small talk languishes (as it sometimes does,) people invariably fall back upon that unfailling friend of those hapless individuals whose conversational powers are not fluent—the weather. And it is more a friend to these than ever, for certainly the balmy spring-like air we have rejoiced in until lately, has been a marvel and a wonder to more than those who discuss the vagaries and ways of the climate for lack of better subjects. Deeply deplored has been the want of snow, and still more deeply mourned the skaters when the ice on lake, pond and rink melted before their saddened eyes. However, if we cannot have winter sports, youth, and the good health and spirits enjoyed by most Nova Scotians, must find an outlet in other ways. So there have been dinners and dances, five o'clock teas, and receptions, forcing their way like plants out of season into the rightful places of snow-shoeing, sleigh-driving and tobogganing, which are as yet unavoidably in the back ground.

Rumors are of gay little suppers lately, sometimes there are ladies there, sometimes not. Needless to say the absence of the fair sex when they do not grace assemblies (though no doubt duly mourned,) does not tend to lessen the enjoyment of these jovial meetings. At least, that is, if sound is any criterion. The rule enforced seems to be "no song, no supper," but the songs are always forthcoming, and it is to be supposed the supper does not fail.

Fancy dress balls, too, are in great favor, and though one might suppose that everything in the way of fancy costumes that the brain of man or woman could devise had been exhausted in the past few years, so many have been the various entertainments that called for such attire; still, new ideas appear in endless procession, and every costume ball is prettier than the last. The idea of mingling entertainments and letting the little folk get a peep at their elders, and the latter see the enjoyment of the children, is a good one, and it would not be a wonder if other festivities of a like nature would come off, especially in aid of charitable objects.

Also theatricals. Half the world seem involved in matters dramatic. The ladies, no doubt, are deep in the question of stage dress and a few hints on the subject might be acceptable. The first thing an actress thinks of is her boots. Feet, whether pretty or the reverse, have to be carefully considered on the stage. Varied and beautiful are the many dainty shoes, slippers and boots of every kind and description for feminine wear, but the woman who wishes her feet to be shown to advantage and her *chaussure* to be in good taste, will never select anything but a plain black slipper, or boot, but it must be perfect fitting and attention paid to the curved heel that adds so much to the beauty of a really well made shoe. Stage shoes of course, for it is as absurd for a lady to deform her feet with high heels in every day life, as it would be for her always to appear rouged and painted, as it is necessary for her to be before the footlights. Another thing sometimes noticeable in amateurs' little details is often forgotten in "making up." In a performance here, quite lately, one of the prettiest and most graceful ladies on the stage was rouged to a becoming degree, but alas! her hands and arms, white and rounded, no doubt, by day light, or at close view, behind the pitiless glare of the lights looked brown as a berry. The principal thing in the setting of a piece is the appearance of the performers, and such details go a long way to making a perfect whole. "Trifles make life," but life is not a trifle," and the stage is a miniature world. French actresses spend as much study over their "make-up" almost as over their parts; they heighten with rouge, not only the color on the cheek and a dainty touch to the chin, but the lobe of the ear and palm of the hands receive also the attention of the rabbit's paw. The nails also are reddened lightly. In fact, every soft flush that nature gives to fair women's skins is intensified by art, and the lights also heightened. Therefore, as so many appear in public now, the art of penciling and painting should be studied carefully. Nothing looks so faulty or amateurish as a hasty "make-up," and dressing to a part is indeed a deep question. Once a description was given of a very charming actress who just missed being a famous woman—"too word-perfect," but that fault is not as often found in amateurs as professionals. However, all the training in the world will not render those who have not the true genius born with them to be perfectly natural on the stage and sway the feelings of their audience; there is always something wanting even after years of study—"too word perfect." But theatricals as the ways and means of daily bread, and theatricals for playtime are different things, and many show talents when there is naught to depend on their efforts but an evening's amusement, who would droop and fade under the drudgery of the real life behind the curtains; so I hope our amateurs will accept hints in good spirit, and make them of use if necessary.

A concert in aid of the organ fund of the Garrison Chapel took place at the military gymnasium on Tuesday evening. The band of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment performed during the evening, the glees being especially appreciated by the audience. The band, which has not often been heard by the public, delighted the listeners, and too much cannot be said in praise of it. It was regretted that Mr. R. King Pooley's cold prevented his singing. Miss Schaeffer, Miss Stuart and Miss Duffus all received encores, and Lieut. Moore, R. A., fairly took the house by storm by his able rendering of "Killaloe." "The place where the old ass died" was also given by this gentleman, and fully enjoyed. Mr. Miller also contributed to the programme, and the evening was a most successful one. After the concert a small dance was given and passed off successfully.

The rink is again open, and on Tuesday and Thursday the private afternoons were again enjoyed by the subscribers. Without the rink Society would be somewhat lost during the winter, and the young people as well as their chaperons find it a welcome meeting place.

Rumors of engagements are afloat. Marriage seems to be an epidemic this year, and next summer so many brides will be leaving home that parental pockets will be heavily taxed for trousseaus, and the jewellers' establishments are looking forward to a fine trade in wedding presents.

Marriages are made in heaven, so wise folk say, and I suppose it would be considered irreverent for a humble mortal, without pretensions to be more astute than the ordinary, to suggest that perhaps here at least the rink might have something to do with the arranging of some that take place.

CHIPS.

COMMERCIAL.

The continued remarkably mild and open weather still retards the development of trade, and business remains dull and lifeless. Symptoms, however, are not wanting that, upon the advent of more seasonable weather a revival will be experienced. Frozen, rutty roads without snow make the transportation of goods through the country tedious, dangerous, and in many parts practically impossible.

Large quantities of raw sugar have been landed at this port during the past week and ten days. Most of this is for the Montreal refineries, but a good supply, chiefly of German beet-root sugar, was for the Nova Scotia refinery in this city. It is not probable that the refinery business will prove as profitable this year as last, owing to the enhanced cost of the raw article at points of production. Still, under careful and economical management, the business can, doubtless, be carried on so as to leave a fair margin of profit and reasonable dividends for the current year's work.

The matter of compelling the C. P. R. to push the Short Line road to a completion within the time-limit of their contract—June of this year—has elicited much discussion, and the feeling appears to be nearly unanimous in the Maritime Provinces at least, that no effort should be spared to accomplish

this desirable result. Moncton and Fredericton have appointed delegations to go to Ottawa to urge the claims of these provinces to have this important work done. The City Council at its last meeting appointed His Worship the Mayor as the head of a delegation to join and co-operate with those from our sister cities. At the same time they paid him the compliment of empowering him to select such colleagues as he thought would best aid him in this mission. He has designated His Honor the Recorder and W. M. Harrington M. P. P., as his associates, and they have consented to act. The delegation will leave almost immediately for the scene of their labors.

The City Council is holding a special meeting to-day to express its views on this matter for the instruction of its delegates. It is expected that the Chamber of Commerce will also commission a delegation of its own members to act in conjunction with the others. The importance of this line consists in the fact that its completion will shorten the distance between Halifax and intermediate points and Montreal by several hundreds of miles, and will thus make our ports formidable rivals to Portland, Maine, as the "wharves" for freight coming from and going to Canada and Europe.

Representatives of most of the stove foundries of the Maritime provinces met in conference at Amherst on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week, and took the initial steps for the formation of an association "to maintain fair living prices." It was stated that some of the Nova Scotia concerns have fallen into the bad habit of "cutting" prices till no margin for profit remained, and that generally a loss is sustained. As a very considerable increase in the cost of iron has taken place during the past year, an advance in the prices of stoves is probably very shortly. An adjourned meeting will be held in this city on Wednesday the 20th of February to consider the price lists. In the meanwhile all maritime provinces foundries which were not represented at the late conference will be requested to send delegates to the adjourned meeting.

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures:

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Jan. 11.	Prev. week.	1888	1887	1886	1889	1888	1887	1886
United States...	337	286	312	391	334	623	605	682	633
Canada.....	28	22	35	23	28	50	50	41	40

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Alex. S. Oswald, general store, Lawrencetown, N. S. sold out and succeeded by C. S. Phinney. C. S. Phinney, store, Paradise, N. S., removed to Lawrencetown. Annapolis Publishing Co., (ltd.) Publishers "Spectator," sold out to the P. C. Hamilton Co., (ltd.); Mrs. Geo. C. Warner, milliner, Halifax, stock in trade, etc., advertised for sale; Errington Gibson & Sons, planing mill, Halifax, Errington Gibson, deceased; N. W. Walsh, tailor, Spring Hill, N. S., removed from Spring Hill; Eliz. Chapman, saloon, Spring Hill, removed; Wm. Cummings, Sons & Co., W. & R. general store, Truro, N. S., dissolved 1st February, Geo. B. Layton retiring; Langille & McMillan, tailor, Spring Hill, N. S., dissolved.

DRY GOODS.—Extreme dullness has marked the wholesale dry goods trade. The exodus of travellers on their first trips of the New Year has been the only incident to note in this line. Until they are heard from we do not expect to have much new business to report. Cotton goods have been firm and the advances already reported have been well held. Raw cotton has scored a further advance. This tends to strengthen the position of the manufactured article. Woollen goods are steady and there is a strong upward tendency for raw wools, many look confidently for an advance in manufactures of wool in sympathy therewith. Remittances have been rather disappointing for the reasons pointed out in our last, and the proportion of notes on which renewals have been sought is larger than is pleasing.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The demand for Scotch pig iron is limited but prices rule firm. Hardware is quiet, the only business reported being in shelf goods. Scotch warrants are quoted in Glasgow at 4s. 2d. At Middlesborough No. 3 foundry iron is at 33s. 9d., London spot tin £99 3 months £99 15s.; Chili bars spot £77 17s. 6d.; do futures £78; G. M. B. copper, spot £77 17s. 6d.; do. futures £78; soft Spanish lead £13 2s. 6d. The market for wrought scrap iron is quiet and steady and in other lines there is no change.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been no improvement in the flour market, as buyers appear to be holding off in hopes of lower prices. Business on the whole has been dull, being confined to small jobbing lots to supply the consumptive demand. Beerbohm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat and corn quiet and steady; do on passage and for shipment—wheat firm, corn steady; Liverpool wheat and corn rather easier. Weather in England cold and wet." The Chicago wheat market has been weak and price declined to \$1.03½ for May. It is impossible to credit, in view of the known facts, the numberless rumors that have filled the air that a number of the most prominent speculators on the Chicago Board of Trade are lying in ambush ready at a moment's notice to raid the "bear" position and rush up prices to \$1.25 and over. A glance at the stock of wheat and flour in England shows it to be larger than at this time last year, and the amount of wheat and flour in transit to Europe with the visible supply on this continent foot up a total in excess of that of a year ago by seven or eight millions of bushels. The future of the wheat situation, so far as this continent is concerned, hinges on whether Great Britain can continue to get along without much aid from this side as she is at present doing. If she can, and we think that the probabilities largely incline that way, the projectors of the great May corner for 1889, are sure to find themselves cornered. Cash wheat in Chicago is now about \$1.01½ against 77½c. a year ago, while in England is now 30s. 7d. against 30s. 9d. a year ago. It will be seen that the price of wheat in England is 2d. lower per quarter than at this time last year while it is 24c. per bushel higher in Chicago.

PROVISIONS.—The provision markets have been wretchedly slow and dull owing to the very unfavorable weather which has prevailed. Pork has been very slow of late, as has also lard. The demand for green hams and

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\$4.12½
codfish
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\$3
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\$6;
No
haddock
tongues

flanks has fallen off and the movement was light. Shoulders have been hard to sell. Altogether little trade was accomplished outside of a few jobbing lots at steady prices.

BUTTER.—Butter has continued very quiet and business has remained of a local character. Stocks are not heavy and, in consequence, are steady. As usual really excellent butter meets ready sale at good prices but inferior grades are not wanted. The Montreal Trade Bulletin says:—"It will be news to the trade that shipments of Canadian creamery butter have been made to China with very satisfactory results, and that fresh enquiries have followed the first shipments. The secret of exporting it successfully is known only to a British Columbia firm, who get their supplies from Montreal and ship direct from Vancouver. The butter is well liked by the Chinese, and notwithstanding its high basis of cost laid down in the Celestial Empire it was eagerly sought for as soon as landed, and if ten times the quantity had been shipped it would have been speedily disposed of. This is another proof of what we have previously asserted, namely, that the possibilities of the extension of Canadian trade with the East are almost illimitable, as it will be found in time that many other Canadian products will be required by consumers in the far East, in return for commodities that are now being imported into the Dominion via British Columbia."

CHEESE.—A better feeling has been developed in cheese. Not that any actual change has taken place, but there has been a somewhat better enquiry and a greater disposition to buy. Several enquiries are reported for finest and underpriced stock but in all cases holders were firm and insisted on full prices. Advices from other markets, both English and American, are firm and the whole situation has a healthy out-look. A cheese authority in New York places the gross amount of stock on hand in America, Great Britain and in transit on the 1st of January 1889 as compared with that on the same date in 1888 at 13 per cent. less. He continues—"Stocks were largely underestimated at some places last year while this year they are as nearly accurate as possible. Stocks here are mainly finest grades, with white and colored fairly balanced."

DRIED FRUIT.—Business in this line has ruled quiet, there being little enquiry and only a small volume of trade has been accomplished. Currants have ruled weak and prices have declined considerably. Late advices from abroad on currants are stronger, but this has not had time to affect prices here yet. There has been a firmer feeling in Valencia raisins and prices have an upward tendency.

TEA.—The tea market has been fairly active under a good enquiry for this season of the year and a fair volume of business has been accomplished at fair prices. Advices from New York have been strong and report large sales of low grades. The indications are that the market will continue to improve and higher prices are anticipated in the future.

SUGAR.—The sugar market has been fairly active and firm, there being a good enquiry for this season, but sales were principally in small lots. In Montreal a few small sales of Porto Rico raw sugar are reported to have recently taken place at 6c.

MOLASSES.—Business in molasses has been quiet, buyers having filled their wants before the holidays, but a stronger feeling has prevailed, and an advance in prices all round is anticipated.

FISH OILS.—Our Montreal advices are:—"There has been no activity in the oil market, owing to the slow demand, and business has been quiet with only a small jobbing trade. Cod oil has ruled firm. Pale seal has been stronger and advanced to 45c. to 47c." Another report from Montreal says:—"The oil market is unchanged, sales of Newfoundland cod oil in small lots at 42c, round lots steady at 40c. Halifax oil 37c. to 38c. Seal oil firm at 48c. to 50c. as to size of lot. Cod liver oil 65c. to 70c."

FISH.—The past week has been a remarkably quiet one as regards fish. Receipts were smaller than they have averaged for some time. Prices abroad being at present non-remunerative, shipments have been scant. Fresh fish handlers are somewhat interested—not to say excited—by the report that the U. S. Senate proposes to put a duty of 1/2 cent per pound on fresh fish imported into their country. However, as this proposition even if it carries in Congress will not probably come into effect for some months afterwards, there is no immediate necessity for anxiety. It must be conceded that such a step would seriously handicap an important branch of our fish trade. The probabilities are that in their present temper the Americans will adopt this or some similar measure. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, January 14—"The fish market has been fairly active, there being a good demand. A large volume of business has been transacted. In Labrador herrings a stronger feeling has prevailed owing to the fact that the bulk of the offerings in first hands have all been taken outside of one or two lots, and prices have advanced 25c. per barrel to \$5.50 to \$5.75. Cape Breton herrings are scarce, all the supply having been taken and gone into consumption, and there are none on the market. Dry cod has been fairly enquired for, and prices are firmer at \$4.75. No. 1 large green cod is higher at \$5.50, and large drafts at \$5.75. No. 2 Labrador salmon has been changing hands at \$14 per barrel. The receipts of fresh haddock and codfish have been large and the demand has been good. Fresh herrings have been arriving freely, and prices have declined to \$1.25 per 100." Gloucester, Mass., January 14—"Last sales of Shore codfish \$4.75 per cwt. Last fare sales of Bank halibut 13 and 9 cts. per lb. for white and gray. We quote Georges codfish at \$5.00 per qtl. for large, and small at \$4.25. Bank \$3.75 to \$4 for large, and \$3.75 for small. Shore \$4.50 and \$4.12 1/2 for large and small. Dry Bank \$4.75 and \$4.50. Newfoundland codfish \$6 to \$6.25; cured cusk at \$3.50 per qtl.; hako \$2.38 to \$2.62; haddock \$3.25; heavy salted pollock \$2.50; and English-cured do. \$3 per qtl., Labrador herring \$7 per bbl.; medium split \$6; Newfoundland do. \$5 50 to \$6; Nova Scotia do. \$6; Eastport \$5; round shore \$4; pickled codfish \$5.50; haddock \$4.50; halibut heads \$3.00; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$10; tongues \$8; alewives \$5.00; trout \$15.00."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

Table of Groceries including Sugars, Tea, Molasses, Tobacco, and Biscuits with prices listed.

Table of Breadstuffs including Flour, Graham Flour, and various grades of flour with prices listed.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table of Provisions including Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, and other meats with prices listed.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table of Fish from Vessels including Mackerel, Herring, Alewives, and Codfish with prices listed.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table of Lobsters including Nova Scotia and Flat Cans with prices listed.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Table of Lumber including Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and other types with prices listed.

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table of Butter and Cheese including Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints and other grades with prices listed.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table of Wool, Wool Skins & Hides including various grades of wool and skins with prices listed.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table of Home and Foreign Fruits including Apples, Lemons, and other produce with prices listed.

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

POULTRY.

Table of Poultry including Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Chickens with prices listed.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table of Live Stock including Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, and other types with prices listed.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

JESSICA'S CHOICE.

(Continued.)

As she said this at last, aloud, an exulting warmth and happiness seemed to suffuse her whole being. For in this declaration was involved another,—her love for some one else.

"My poor cousin," she went on, "trust me. No one shall ever know all this from me; but tell me how you could ever do this thing; and how, oh, Paul, how could you, knowing it yourself, ask me to be your wife?"

The reproach conveyed in her words made the unhappy man wince.

"I must have been mad; and she—that—" he clinched his fist,—"that woman told me that she would come here to-day and tell you everything. But I was so weary of her threats and all this misery that I longed to put an end to it all. I had very little hope that you cared for me."

By degrees she drew from him the whole wretched story of his sin; how temptation had assailed him just at the time when he had least strength to withstand it,—when Irma had bewitched his senses, and he had gone to America, partly for change of air and scene, partly to arrange the final details of his crime with the Trowbridge brothers, who had left Europe and gone home. He even told Jessica the exact sum for which he had sold his soul's peace. Then he described to her, hiding nothing, how he had been disappointed in his cousin's will, and had determined, if possible, to recover the property by marrying Theodore's widow.

"But, believe me," he said, earnestly, "before I had known you a week I loved you as I do now,—for yourself."

When his recital was ended, Jessica leaned back for a few moments in silence. Presently she said, "Do not think me cruel, Paul, when I say that I will not see you again. One or the other of us must leave Berlin. In one way I think that I can help you; but I require time and thought. Leave me now. I will write to you." She rose and held out her hand. "May God forgive you!" she said, solemnly. "I believe that you are penitent."

She would not listen to his protestations, but allowed him to kiss her hand, and then he left her.

The next day he received the following note:

"MY DEAR PAUL,—I have sent directions to my lawyer in New York to make over to you a sum of money which I have told him I consider our due as my late husband's heir. He will accept that explanation. You are to return what was given you a year ago, so that one great weight will be removed from your conscience. The money over and above this debt is what you are entitled to as Theodore's cousin. I was arranging this division of the property when this trouble came; and I want no thanks. Please do not try to see me again.

Yours sincerely,

"J. H. T."

CHAPTER XVII.

THE events of the last few days had shaken Jessica exceedingly, and her one desire was to get away from Berlin as soon as possible. There were one or two things to be done before leaving, the most important of which was the finishing of the portrait. This was hurried on, and absolutely completed much sooner than the artist had expected. In truth, he was loath to part with the beautiful picture.

It was impossible to conceal wholly from Mrs. Hilton and Lily what had occurred. Jessica explained as much as she honorably could, and they were forced to appear content. As for Paul, after one brief letter of impassioned thanks and blessings for Mrs. Thorndyke's princely generosity towards him, he was heard of no more by the Hiltons, for that time at least.

Jessica declared her intention of going to England for the summer. Her mother was pleased at the prospect, especially as her second-cousin's husband had just been appointed Minister to that country. The little lady was becoming weary of German manners and customs, and longed to hear her own language spoken about her once more. Lily shed some tears at parting from her soldier-love; but, as she promised to marry him in the summer, she was not inconsolable.

Arrived in London, the party did not go to one of the enormous hotels so much affected by Americans with more money than discrimination. Mrs. Thorndyke, having been instructed and advised by "one who know" what he was talking about, secured rooms in a modest, unpretending, and very expensive hotel in one of the streets which branch off from Piccadilly. Nothing could be greater than the difference between this house and the great caravansaries which have been so much patronized of late years. In the latter there was always a menu much fuller than any unhappy individual ever became after daringly partaking of all the dishes named in it. At Jessica's quiet abode, on the contrary, one seldom saw a menu, but one was comfortably fed. To be sure, there was no gas, there were no electric lights—the blaze so dear to the ordinary American heart,—neither were there many bath-rooms where hot baths were to had at all hours without trouble to anybody. But there were plenty of lamps and candles, and house-maids who had not yet emigrated and become too lady-like to carry water-cans or coals.

The front windows had flower-boxes in them, and there was an atmosphere of home about the place,—an atmosphere which cost about five guineas a week per head, with nothing else thrown in.

London was as charming and as sooty as ever. The air was full of blacks, and the streets were as neat as a billiard-table, and almost as smooth,—the exact opposite of New York, where one might live most comfortably in a balloon. The florists' windows were piled high with spring

flowers,—layers of glowing daffodils and masses of pale primroses. In St. James' Park the ducks were bobbing and quacking and jerking their tails, enjoying the spring weather. The turf was richly green, and the trees were uncurling their fresh leaves in the transient bursts of sunshine which favored them.

The beautiful youths of Bond Street and Piccadilly and Mayfair in general were not yet in all their strength and glory. They were, for the most part, spending the Easter holidays out of town, and the season had not fairly begun. But there were hints of approaching gayety and delight in the air. The great houses were taking off their brown holland pinafores and cleaning themselves generally, the shopkeepers were preparing their most seductive wares, the flowers were bursting into bloom in the parks and the jardinières, and, in short, everything was beginning all over again, as it has done for many a year past, and will do, probably, for many a year to come.

Saddened as Jessica was by her late awful discovery of Paul's dishonor, all the novelty and beauty of the great city cheered and fascinated her. Then, in the very bottom of her heart, was the knowledge that Carroll had not forgotten her.

It happened, as we have said, that Mrs. Hilton's cousin had married a lawyer, who somehow been made Minister to the court of St. James'; and this was the only link between Jessica and the fashionable world. When the minister's wife saw her beautiful relative arrive at the Legation for a call, she ejaculated, inwardly, "Another woman who wants to be presented!"

But the good, overworked lady's fears were laid to rest by Jessica's voluntary assurance that she came asking no favors and expecting none.

"If you knew, my dear," said the minister's wife quite plaintively, "what swarms of Americans are in London, you would pity me. If they can't get any one else to present them, they fly to me. Women that one wouldn't look at at home have one overruling desire,—to go to the Court. I can't imagine why. What good does it do them?"

"What indeed?" echoed Mrs. Hilton. "For my part Louisa, the very thought frightens me."

Then Louisa gave a graphic account of how her countrywomen were crowding and pushing and overreaching one another in emulous strife; how Jennie This and Mattie That and Mrs. Jimmy Somebody else had all dined at Malborough House; how the Prince had danced with Mrs. Thespis, though she had scandalized her relations by going on the stage; how the man who rode a bucking mustang at the American circus had been seen on Lord Charles So-and-So's coach in the Park, etc. The Hiltons were awed and surprised, and listened with a growing appetite for these social marvels. They came away with a confused feeling that London was even more wonderful than they had supposed, and that the invading wave of Americans seemed to be driving all before it.

The next day, Mrs. Thorndyke was walking alone in Piccadilly, running the gauntlet of many eyes, more or less impertinent and admiring, when she saw a hansom fly past, and in it was George Carroll.

So he was in London! Her heart beat loudly, and for a moment her head swam a little. There was no use in deceiving herself. She loved him more than she had imagined, and she knew at that precise moment that she never could or would love any one else.

How do women know these things?

It is one of the inexplicable phenomena of womanhood. They often think they know all this, but a fresh face and new charms reverse their decision.

Jessica went directly back to the hotel and up into her sitting-room. There Lily sat reading. Into her sister's lap Jessica threw her head, as the rest of her reclined at her feet, and promptly burst into tears.

"What in the world is the matter, Beauty?" cried Lily. "Are you hurt? Has any one insulted you? What is the matter?"

"Oh, Lily," sobbed Mrs. Thorndyke, "he is in London,—George is in London, and—I have just seen him, . . . and he hasn't tried to find me!"

Lily looked down on the black head with a half smile as she stroked it fondly.

"So it is true? You do love George? I am so glad!" she said, softly.

"Why should I love him? What has he ever done to make me love him?" cried Jessica, sharply. The black head thereupon popped up, and two streaming, lugubrious eyes gazed at Lily.

"He's just the best man you know," said Lily, "That's all."

"Then why," said Beauty, with an irrelevancy not uncommon among the fair sex,—"*why* has he not tried to find me?"

"Because, you great beautiful baby, he has been in London just twenty-four hours," answered Lily.

"How do you know?" cried Jessica sharply.

"Because I have seen it in the paper not an hour ago. He has come to look after his old craze Copyright with a capital C. He will be looking for you to-day."

Beauty looked crestfallen and ashamed.

"I could almost die to think that even you know——" She paused and hid her head in Lily's gown.

Lily was an unselfish, affectionate girl, and considered her sister perfection.

"Is it likely, darling," she said, gravely, wiping the tears off Jessica's crimson cheek, the only one which was visible at the moment,—"*is it likely* that you could *not* make any man love you? I have always seen something in Mr. Carroll's manner which made me believe that he cared for you. He is very proud, and I think he misunderstands you. This money has come between you."

"Do you think so?" said Mrs. Thorndyke, eagerly, and jumping up with the quick lightness of youthful muscles and perfect symmetry. "Then I will get rid of it sooner than I meant to." With this eccentric utterance, she left the room, leaving Lily to marvel at this new whim.

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In two weeks from that time Mrs. Westalow and Mrs. Langford received an extraordinary intimation from Mrs. Thorndyke's lawyer, stating that one-half of their late brother's fortune was to be divided between them.

Each lady welcomed this remarkable news in her own way. Mrs. Langford heard it with tears and prayers of thanksgiving, calling down the blessing of heaven on the quixotic generosity of the giver. Mrs. Westalow gave a prolonged gasp of astonishment mingled with incredulity. Then she said, "That is the decenter thing that girl has done yet. However, it belongs to me anyway. So there's not much goodness in it after all."

Meanwhile, Jessica said nothing of what she had done, and did not miss the money.

Her solo desire was to see George.

CHAPTER XVII.

As for George Carroll, he had no idea that Mrs. Thorndyke was in London.

He was distinguishing himself at the Copyright Congress, and his spare time was taken up in social pleasures. His father was a well-known ex-diplomat, and by virtue of this, and his own individual attractions, he was soon immersed in gayety.

The season had now fairly begun. Everything, from the flowers to the great ladies, was in full bloom. With some of the latter the bloom might be a little too fixed to be becoming, but still it all went to make the whole wonderful pageant more brilliant.

Theodore Thorndyke had been dead for thirteen months. Jessica had "taken off crape,"—such is the mysterious language of millinery,—and was now resolved to taste some of the delights which are the lawful possession of youth and beauty.

One night in May she went with Lily to a great dinner given by "Cousin Louisa," the Minister's wife. Before she had been ten minutes in the drawing-room George Carroll was shaking hands with her. She stood trembling but radiant with the brilliancy and loveliness seen only in a beautiful woman in the presence of the man she loves.

George frankly avowed his pleasure in seeing her again. He could not have told, for the life of him, how she was dressed, but he felt keenly every bewildering detail of her appearance,—the gauzy black gown glittering with jet and diamonds, the bare white arms and shoulders, the winsome young face,—above all, the expression of shy happiness on it which he had never before seen there.

By great good fortune, they sat together at dinner. The American Minister had a good cook and unimpeachable wines, but little recked these two so long as they might gaze into each other's faces and speak in tones too well bred for whispers, too low for general conversation.

"The last item I saw about the 'rich and beautiful Mrs. Thorndyke,'" said George, "was in a New York paper. It said that you were in Berlin, and engaged to a Prussian officer."

"Did you believe it?" asked Beauty mischievously. She was so happy that she could have screamed.

"No," said George. "I can't say I did."

Jessica sparkled all over her face.

"Why?" she asked, almost tenderly.

"Because," said Carroll, impudently, as was his wont, "I know that it couldn't be anybody under a duke."

Mrs. Thorndyke's face fell. "For shame!" she said, reproachfully, "You still think me mercenary."

"No, I think you are very sensible. I wouldn't marry a Prussian officer if I were an American girl. You couldn't be happy in Berlin, except in the royal family. You're a queen, an empress"

"Uncrowned, and without subjects," laughed Jessica.

"What do you call that diamond tiara arrangement? And as for subjects, am I not enough?"

"Enough to make any one laugh,—yes," said Jessica. "But, seriously, my sister Lily is engaged to a Prussian, Waldemar Hardenstein, a captain in the *Garde Hussaren* at Potsdam. He is a nice fellow, and he is very happy. We like him very much"

"I know who he is, and I believe he is very nice. Is he well off?" "Rather, I believe. He knows that Lily has nothing, for I took care to tell him so. He loves her dearly."

"I will wish her joy after dinner."

After a pause, Jessica said, almost awkwardly, "By the way, you must not tease me any more about being the 'rich Mrs. Thorndyke.' I have only a quarter of what I had when we last met."

"I hope you have not had grave losses?" He looked concerned.

"Losses,—yes," said Beauty, blushing. "But— Well, not ordinary losses. I can't explain just now."

"You certainly rouse my curiosity. Have you been founding a hospital, or a 'dogs' home or what? But I am impertinent to ask."

"Perhaps I will tell you some day."

"Ah, 'some day' is never! Well, I won't be rude, as I generally am. I will be courteous and conventional for this evening."

"Oh, no," said Jessica, with a sudden gleam of the old mischief which she knew so well. "Don't take all that trouble, Mr. Carroll! Be yourself!"

George screamed with enjoyment at this sally, till he remembered with sudden start of chagrin that he was not in the "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave," but in the company of a dozen very proper English people, and had a lady of title on one side of him. Then he controlled his facial muscles, and discoursed eloquently of politics, copyright, and journalism during the rest of dinner.

(To be Continued.)

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EPIDERMA, FOR SOFTENING THE SKIN.

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CHESLEY, Ont., June 17, 1888.

MESSERS. J. & J. TAYLOR, Toronto: Gentlemen,—My store was burned here on the 24th inst., and a No. 8 safe which I purchased from you a few years ago came out all right, not even the paint on inside door being blistered. I may add the door has a non-conducting flange on it, and also an air chamber in it, which I am convinced adds much to its fire-resisting quality.

Yours truly,
D. MONTGOMERY.

Gifts! Gifts! Gifts!

Old and Young, Big and Little, Rich and Poor, will find just what they want in our

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MINING.

SOLID FACTS ABOUT A NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINE.—The Dufferin Mining
Company, of Salmon River, through the death of one of its principal owners
Captain Edward Archibald, is we understand to be advertised for sale, as the
estate must be settled. A few facts in regard to this mine will show our
readers the true value of our gold mines.

The Salmon River mine was discovered in 1880, and the first crushing
at an outside mill made in March 1881. The mill on the property was
completed in August 1881, and from that date until November 1888, the
mine has produced 64,500 tons of quartz which yielded through the mill
slightly over 31,000 ozs. of gold, or an average of about 9½ dwts. per ton
of ore crushed. It has yielded to its owners in round figures \$600,000.00
and after paying all expenses of equipment, working, protracted litigation, etc.
has paid in cash dividends close upon \$300,000.00 or had paid that amount
up to the end of November 1888. The company owns quite a village of
buildings. The stamp mill is run by water power, and consists of 35
stamps, the "Little Giant" turbine wheel furnishing power to run 150
stamps if necessary. Then there are machine and blacksmith shops,
pumping and shaft houses and other surface plant, making it about
the best equipped mine in the province. A tramway connects the
mine with the mill, distant over half a mile and the hoisting and pump-
ing are all done by water power. A vulcan turbine wheel on the river
bank a mile from the mines supplies the power, which is transmitted by
wire ropes. There are three main lodes, the south, middle and north, lying
near enough together to be connected by cross cuts, permitting the pumping
and hoisting to be done from main shafts, mostly on the south lead. The
mine forms what is called a "saddle," the south lead dipping south, the
middle being almost perpendicular and the north lead dipping north.
The north lead is in places fully 25 feet wide—the middle from 2 to 3, and
the south from 5 to 6.

The company own 342 mining areas each 7/8 of an acre, but outside of the
present workings have made but little attempt to develop the property. The
water power is certain the year round and is amply sufficient to drive much
more machinery than now in use.

These are a few facts in connection with the Salmon River mine, and
yet there are idiots who say that gold mining in Nova Scotia doesn't pay.

The Engineering and Mining journal of New York, one of the best edited
journals of its kind in the world, has signalled the New Year by appearing
in a handsome new cover.

The beginning of the end of the copper syndicate is now apparent.
Unable to "corner" the market, the members are striving to shift responsi-
bility from their own shoulders by forming a metal bank. They are showing
every symptom of bank—ruptycy.

Mr. W. B. Hammond C. E., of Boston, who has spent many years in the
West in mining, milling etc., and who is a clear level-headed and thoroughly
practical man, has been paying a visit to Nova Scotia accompanied by his
wife. Business and pleasure combined were his missions, and at the end
of a few weeks stay he said to a gentleman of his acquaintance. "I am
utterly astonished at what I have seen here. Your opportunities for mining
and other branches of business are unequalled by any part of the world I
have visited. When I think of the great drawbacks we have in the west
in the enormous cost of water, fuel and labor to work our mines and com-
pare them with your cheap facilities for the same, with your unsurpassed
means of transportation to or from mining camps either by rail or water, I
am bound to say this country has a great future before it, in which I trust
I shall be able to take my part." Hundreds have been sceptical about the
value of our mineral resources, but not one has ever paid this province a
visit without coming to the same conclusion as Mr. Hammond. It is rumo-
red that the latter gentleman has bonded the Yeadon mine at Beaver Dam
near Killag District.

OLDHAM DISTRICT.—The Oldham Gold Mining company return for the
month of December 224½ ounces of gold from 151 tons of quartz crushed.

WINE HARBOUR.—There has been a return from this district for Decem-
ber, the first in some months. Although small the average is good being 1½
ozs. gold from 11 tons of quartz. Mr. Harding, barrister of Truro, has
formed a company to work the once celebrated plough lead in this district
and we trust he will be able to trace the break in the lode.

MOLEGA LAKE.—The Molega Co., according to the *Gold Hunter*, milled
175 ozs. gold in December. The official returns have not yet been received
at the Mines Office.

WESTFIELD.—It is reported in the *Yarmouth Times*, on the authority of
Capt. Robt. Allen, that the purchasers of the Westfield mine are going to
bring all their plant from the mines at Mount Uniacke and go to work at
Westfield at once putting up a twenty stamp mill.

**ORIGIN AND MODE OF OCCURRENCE OF GOLD-BEARING VEINS
AND OF THE ASSOCIATED MINERALS.**

By JONATHAN C. B. P. SEEVER, C. E., F. G. S., &c.

Continued from January 4th.

No better idea can be given of the general distribution of auriferous

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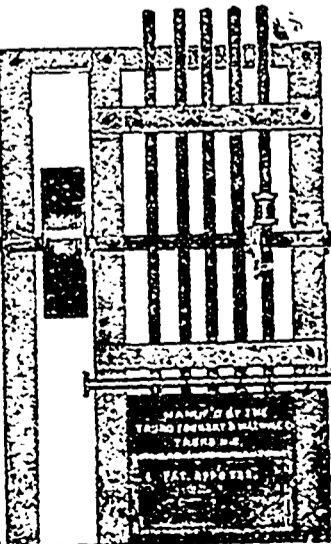
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quartz veins in Victoria than by quoting the following extract from Mr. Brough Smyth's "Gold Fields and Mineral Districts of Victoria":—"Whenever the surface of the schist rocks is touched,—whether exposed as at Castlemaine and Bendigo, or hidden under basalt, as at Ballarat, or covered by tertiary, as at Sebastian and Wahgunyah,—we find auriferous veins of quartz. The strata which they intersect are either altered or present a low degree of metamorphism. The veins vary in thickness from the sixteenth of an inch to 100 and 150 feet, and some,—as thin as the paper on which these words are printed,—intersect soft mudstone and sandstone containing palaeozoic fossils, and in such a manner as almost to cut the fossils; but the delicate structure is not altered, nor are any of the interspaces filled with quartz.

In some of the veins we find dense white milky quartz homogeneous and breaking with almost a hackly fracture; in others, brownish and yellowish quartz, laminated, and resembling jaspery quartz or hornstone, and showing a semi-conchoidal fracture were broken; again, we find veins of laminated quartz, with pyrites and other sulphides intercalated, and pieces of blue slate included in the laminations of the quartz; and in many places quartz crystalline quartz, containing crystals of green, carbonate of copper, and iron pyrites, with free gold in the interstices of the crystals and intermixed with the sulphides and carbonates, and occasionally (not often) in the bases of the hexagonal crystals of quartz, in most like aggregations; not only in the veins, but also in the casing of the veins does the gold occur in lumps, crystals, and small particles, with rugged edges; and in the soft mudstones at Kamarooka, thin plates of gold lie in the planes of bedding of the rock."

But veins of auriferous quartz have also been found to exist in the granite and other igneous rocks of that Colony, and it has been shown that it is only where the sedimentary rocks have been intersected and disrupted by igneous ones that the veins of auriferous quartz exist to any extent in the former, proving beyond a doubt that the near vicinity of igneous rocks is conducive to the formation of quartz veins containing gold and other minerals. A description of some of the quartz veins of Victoria and of the other colonies of Australasia will give an idea of their different modes of occurrence, and supply reliable data to be considered in conjecturing as to the possible manner in which they were formed.

The quartz veins of Victoria may be divided into two great classes, viz:—

1st. *True Lodes*, or those that have well defined walls and continue on a certain strike and dip for a considerable distance, excepting in places where they are heaved by subsequent faults or slides, in which cases they are abruptly broken off, but may be picked up again in the direction in which the slide or fault has heaved or thrown them.

2nd. *Segregation Veins*, or those bearing evidence of being accumulations of quartz in irregular fissures, cracks, or cavities, or upon some natural planes—such as cleavage, bedding, or jointing in the rock. The latter veins comprise a very large portion of the auriferous quartz veins of the colony; and it is a matter of opinion as to whether many seemingly true lodes are not of the same character, differing only in their more regular form.

Sometimes veins included under Class 1 (True Lodes) may bear evidence of being formed on a line of fault, and may be considered as true fissure lodes, while in other cases they coincide with natural planes of the country rock, such as those of bedding, or cleavage, etc., and an open question arises as to whether they should be considered as true lodes or segregations of ore that they have accumulated on a natural plane in lode form. However, all the varieties of quartz veins in Victoria may be comprised under one or other of these two classes: the second class (Segregation Veins) embracing a great variety of deposits occurring under different conditions, as will be seen from the following description of some of the veins of the colony:—

VICTORIAN GOLD MINES.

The rocks that contain the gold veins and deposits of Victoria are sedimentary rocks, chiefly, if not wholly of upper and lower Silurian age. These are more or less altered, and while some contain fossils, others consist of chloritic micaceous and granitoid schist and other metamorphic rocks, and intrusive and disruptive igneous rocks also occur in great variety. A common mode of occurrence under which the auriferous quartz veins of Victoria are found is that of true lodes, either coinciding with the bedding or other natural planes of the country rock, both in strike and dip, or intersecting the rocks perfectly independent of either, or, as in some cases, coinciding with the one and not with the other.

I will now proceed to give some characteristic examples of these different modes of occurrence under which true lodes, or those that have well defined walls and a certain general dip and bearing, are found to exist in the colony of Victoria. In doing so I will borrow largely from that excellent work on the peculiar characteristics of the Victorian quartz veins, viz., Brough Smyth's "Gold-fields and Mineral-Districts of Victoria," but at the same time, as often as possible, make use of my own observations as regards some of the lodes of which I have an intimate knowledge, giving as many examples of quartz veins that have been examined by myself as this essay will allow of, without subjecting myself to be considered tedious.

(To be Continued.)

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 made it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. 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. Send small bill addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Chester, N. Y.

THE CHANDLER ELECTRIC CO.

(LIMITED)

Having at great cost and repeated experiment and by actual comparison demonstrated the superiority of electricity as an illuminant, is prepared to enter into contracts with the citizens of Halifax to light their residences or places of business with either

ARC OR INCANDESCENT LIGHTS

At prices which defy competition.

The Chandler Company has equipped an electric station at the North West Arm with an incandescent dynamo of 750 light capacity, and seven of the Arc dynamos of a united capacity of 25 Arc lights of 2000 candle power of the most improved pattern driven by water and steam power.

There is also under construction in the centre of the city a power station in which the Company propose to place, and have in full operation on the first day of February next, six incandescent dynamos of a united capacity of

THREE THOUSAND LAMPS

Of 16 candle power, driven by three compound condensing high-speed engines.

The Chandler Electric Co.

[LIMITED.]

Will on the first day of February have extended to any part of the city its main wire circuits, and be prepared to install an electric light or power plant in THE STORE, RESIDENCE or WORKSHOP of any person within a radius of three miles from the Post Office.

This Company has in its employ a complete Staff of electrical and mechanical experts, ready to perform all the work necessary to install its electrical apparatus above mentioned AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

The Company guarantee all the work done in such installation, and when complete will cause to be delivered to its patrons a certificate from the board of underwriters that the same conforms to the rules of the board.

The EXCLUSIVE PATRONAGE of the people of Halifax is solicited upon the following grounds:

1. BECAUSE the "Chandler" is the only company that is devoted to an EXCLUSIVELY Electrical business.
2. BECAUSE it is the pioneer Electrical Company of this city, and has devoted a large amount of capital in placing within the reach of the citizens of Halifax the only illuminant known which is at once

Perfectly Free from Dirt or Heat;
Perfectly Free from Injury to Health.

3. BECAUSE this Company installs every light subject to the approval of the insurance underwriters, of which a certificate will be given to each of its patrons and guarantees each light to be

Always of Full 16 Candle Power.

To Consume no Oxygen.

To Give off no Noxious Gases.

Requires no Matches.

And to be the CHEAPEST ILLUMINATION in the Market.

Estimates for wiring up, or for wiring up and lighting, or for lighting buildings, will be furnished immediately on application.

Inspection of the sample lights of this Company at its office, No. 126 Granville St., is respectfully requested.

Comparison of the same, and the installation thereof with those of any other company is desired.

The "CHANDLER"

Company respectfully request that it may be permitted to estimate, submit offers, and tender for the installation of any Incandescent or Arc lighting within the city before contracting with any other company. Attention is directed to the following, showing the efficiency of lights from different sources quoted from the paper of Robert W. Edis, F. S. A., architect, published in the handbook of health of the International Health Exhibition at London, and endorsed by the highest authorities on such subjects in England, including Capt. Douglas Galton, C. B. F. R. S., and Dr. Weymouth Tidy, in his handbook of Modern Chemistry:

	Cubic feet of oxygen consumed.	Cubic feet of air consumed.	Cubic feet of carbonic acid (CO2) produced.	Cubic feet of air vitiated (that is CO2 about 1 per cent).	Heat produced in lbs of water raised 10° F.
Burnt to give light of 12 candle, equal to 120 grains per hour.					
Cannel Gas	3.30	16.50	2.01	217.50	195.0
Common Gas	5.45	27.25	3.21	348.25	78.6
Paraffine	6.81	34.05	4.50	434.05	361.9
Sperm Candles	7.57	37.85	5.77	614.85	351.7
Wax	3.41	42.05	5.90	632.25	383.1
Tallow	12.00	60.00	8.73	934.00	505.4
Electric Light (Incandescent Lamp)	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.

All applications, personal or by letter, made to the Office of the Company, No. 126 Granville St., will have prompt attention.

Chandler Electric Company, (Limited.)

PICKFORD & BLACK, Steamship Agents and Brokers,

HALIFAX, N. S.

AGENTS FOR

FURNESS Line of SteamersBetween Halifax and London.
 DONALDSON Line of Steamers....Between Halifax and Glasgow.
 BOSSIERE Line of SteamersBetween Halifax and Havre.
 HALIFAX & WEST INDIA S.S. LINE,
 Between Halifax, Bermuda, Turks Island and Jamaica.
 Also Between Halifax and Havana.
 HALIFAX and NEWFOUNDLAND S.S. CO. (Limited).....
 MESSRS. THOMAS RONALDSON & CO..... London.
 MESSRS. SIEMENS BROS. & CO., (Limited)..... London.
 MESSRS. FUNCH, EDYE & CO..... New York.
 THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY..... New York.

Use Scott's and Watkins' Codes.

W. & C. SILVER. MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING.

New Fall Suitings just opened, Scotch and Canadian
 Tweeds, Nova Scotia Homespun, &c., &c.,
SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

UNDERCLOTHING IN GREAT VARIETY.
GEORGE STREET, - HALIFAX, N. S.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle
 Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec,
 32 Vict., Chap. 36, for the Benefit of
 the Diocesan Societies of Colo-
 nization of the Province
 of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 19th Monthly Drawing will take place
 On WEDNESDAY, January 16th, 1889.
 At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.

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
20 Furniture Sets worth	200	4,000
60 Furniture Sets worth	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth	70	14,000
1000 Silver Watches worth	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets	5	5,000

2307 Prizes worth \$5 000 00

TICKETS \$1.00.

Offers are made to all winners to pay the prizes
 cash, less a commission of 10 per cent.
 Winners' names not published unless specially
 authorized.

**DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY
OF EVERY MONTH**

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary,
 OFFICES—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, C.A.

J. SNOW,
 Undertaker & Embalmer,
 56 Argyle St., Halifax, N. S.

Country orders partially attended to at Low
Prices for Cash.

WILTSHIRE & CO. KENTVILLE, N. S.

ANNAPOLIS VALLEY

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Orchard Property a Specialty.

Over Seventy Farms, Orchards
and Other Properties

FOR SALE

IN

KINGS COUNTY.

Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Loans on Farm
Property negotiated for investors free of charge

WRITE FOR REFERENCES

DRY GOODS!

STAPLE & FANCY.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

GREAT VARIETY.

New Goods continually arriving at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER,

AT

"The BRANCH"

JOHN W. WALLACE,

CORNER GRANVILLE & DUKE STS.

HOME AND FARM.

The following paragraph from the *Western Rural and American Stock* man, is worth the attention of all sheep-raisers in the Dominion, not excepting those of Nova Scotia, though it is just possible the conditions of the Western States may be a little more favorable to sheep-raising than those of this Province. But whether the American farmers of the West will be found to raise "the best stock in the world," will entirely depend on the energy and intelligence thrown into their work by Canadian stock raisers. All that these qualities, stimulated by "the fierce competition between breeds," can do, will no doubt be done in the Western States, but is there any reason that the Canadian should be one whit behind his American neighbor, if he will only put his shoulder to the wheel?—

"This country will sometime supply the world with sheep and other stock for breeding purposes, for the fact that here will be raised the best stock in the world will be universally recognized. As a general thing our stock breeding is regulated by a high degree of intelligence, so far as improved stock is bred. The imperfections of our breeding systems have been gradually disappearing and will ultimately entirely disappear. Fierce competition between breeds makes it absolutely necessary that we shall produce as nearly a perfect animal as can be produced, if we expect our breed to hold its own. Our progress has been so great and our achievements so magnificent that there are some among our breeders who think that perfection has been reached. This is a serious error which none but the thoughtless will be guilty of. There is room for improvement, and American growers will recognize the fact and make the improvement."

A SUNFLOWER HEDGE.—A willow hedge across the garden or on the north side of it, is a great protection, but while waiting for this to grow plant three or four rows of sunflowers across the piece. When the flower stems begin to grow drive some lath in the row about six feet apart, bracing the outside ones well; then stretch two or three lengths of binder-twine on each side of the row, winding them once around each lath, and wind some cotton twine around the middle pair of strands between each cluster of flower stalks to keep them from falling or being blown down. The seed heads must be gathered as fast as they ripen and open enough to show the seed, and spread out in a cool dry place to dry out thoroughly, when the seed can be rubbed or threshed out with a light stick, and cleaned in a fanning mill or winnowed out by the wind. In the fall plow up a few furrows on the south side of the stalks which are left standing through the winter; harrow and work down fine and plant onion sets at once. The hedge of sunflowers will catch and hold the snow, and so protect the onions during the winter that when the snow is off the ground in the spring they will start at once into growth, and furnish the first early green onions. —*American Agriculturist* for January.

A curious breed of cattle, the "Dutch Belted" is illustrated in the *American Agriculturist* for this month. Their peculiarity of marking is a broad belt of white—about one-third of the whole animal—round the middle of the body, the head, neck and forelegs and the hind quarter being black. The black seems to extend generally to the hoof, though we detect a low white stocking in one of the five depicted. These cattle are of the same stock originally as the black and white Holstein-Friesians, but they have been bred in "belts" for about three centuries, till the type has become fixed. It seems to us that we have seen this peculiar marking in Cuyp, or some other Dutch painter of his era. These cattle were brought from Holland to Orange County, N. Y. in 1838. Subsequent importations were made, and they and their grades are now the prevalent cattle in the famous dairy region. While they have no such phenomenal milk records as the Holstein Friesians, they are said to be "deep milkers, docile and kindly in disposition, hardy and easily kept. When dry they fatten easily and their beef is of fine quality. They are very handsome, with all the marks of fine breeding, large udders, and clean, fine and short legs." There is an "Association of Dutch Belted Cattle Breeders," of which H. B. Richards, of Easton, Pa., is Secretary, the first volume of whose herd-book containing the records of 46 bulls and 177 cows and heifers, was published in 1886. It is intended to keep the breed up to the full standard of excellence.

A writer in the *American Agriculturist* says "Work the bulls; yes, work them. They learn in a few days to work single or double, in horse-power cart, wagon, plow, harrow, on farm or highway. They become as harmless and docile as the gentlest oxen, are much less dangerous than horses, and do some things do more satisfactory work. I worked them many years. Working makes them better sires and their progeny more hardy and thrifty. They should be well fed and cared for; and the vast amount and variety of work done by them will many times overpay the expenses of their keeping. If worked properly they acquire no bad habits. When worked double they never fight or annoy each other when out of harness, in pasture, or at the manger; but I have seen them combine and simultaneously attack strange bulls coming on the grounds they frequent. In logging they are superior to horses, and often worth many human laborers. We should have less complaint of sterile bulls if all were trained to work."

CURING BACON AND HAMS.—The following directions for curing pork if intelligently carried out, will enable any farmer to cure his own hams and bacon, so that they will keep through the summer without being so fierce salt as to be unwholesome as well as unpalatable:—

Hogs should be fasted twenty-four hours before being killed, and slaughtered when the temperature is about at freezing point. On no account let them be frozen through; a temperature of 32 degrees or 34 degrees,

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hung in the open air, is infinitely preferable to a lower one. They must hang till they are thoroughly set; twenty-four hours in the open air, at the temperature named, is ample. A satisfactory cure cannot be effected if hung in a low temperature for a short time, as the outside will be frozen, while at the centre the animal heat will not have escaped. The carcass may now be cut up to suit the fancy of the owner, the fewer pieces the better.

The joints may now be placed on a clean collar floor, or on planks on floor, or on boxes, as preferred. Some salt should be sprinkled on the floor or planks on which the bacon or hams are to lie; the fleshy part should have a little saltpetre sprinkled over it, say 4 to 6 ozs. per hog of 200 lbs, followed by a moderate application of Liverpool salt.

The salting process (no more saltpetre) may be repeated in about ten days. The sides and hams may be neatly piled on each other, as the pressure helps to effect a cure, and exclude air. It should remain in salt from one month to six weeks, according to the size of the hog and thickness of the meat, after which the salt should be thoroughly brushed off, and the sides and hams hung up in the kitchen near enough to the stove to get a dry skin on quickly but not to melt the fat. This dry skin having been obtained, they should be moved farther from the stove, till they are thoroughly dry. This last is very important. Without it, they will turn slimy, and not keep in condition a month, but if dry as a chip can be kept twelve months. Of course, they will have to be protected from flies and kept in a cool but dry place. These instructions strictly followed will make bacon and hams to suit the taste of an epicure.

We look with regret upon the practice so common among farmers and work people of living almost entirely on fried bacon and potatoes. On the table of a very large proportion, one will not find any vegetables but potatoes, though green vegetables of every kind can be grown in Canada most abundantly, and are in the highest degree conducive to health. It is not surprising that farmers and their families are dyspeptic, and that doctors find among them so many good customers. The evil is intensified by the excessive saltiness before referred to, accompanied by the rancidity of the fat

DARWIN'S THEORY.—Darwin's theory of the "survival of the fittest" is simply that the weakly die, while the robust and hardy thrive and live. How true this is of seed growth, and how necessary to sow only that which is suited by nature to live and develop.

D. M. Ferry & Co., the great Seed Growers and Seed Dealers of Detroit, Michigan, supply only the best and purest, raising their own seeds by the most improved methods with the greatest care, bringing to their business the invaluable aid of more than thirty years' experience. Their Seed Annual for 1889 is a real help to the gardener, and should be in the hands of all who desire to purchase pure and true seeds. Send your name to the firm's address at Detroit, Michigan, and they will forward you a copy.

OUR COSY CORNER.

The time has happily ceased to be, with the majority of ladies, at least, when they must needs feel compelled to wear a prescribed garment or article of the toilette, that leaves them exposed to inconvenience or the weather. Now that thick walking boots, comfortable rain coats, and many other items that once were shunned by even ladies of good strong sense, for fear of their appearance suffering from their adoption, are worn as commonly in winter time as a man wears his overcoat, minor accessories of a woman's out-door costume are being made with corresponding comfortable conditions. The new-t gloves shown for ladies' use in cold weather, are as comfortable as they are forbidding at first sight. But they will gain favor with all who can afford to purchase them, when it is known that they are the "toniest" thing in the market in the way of gloves. They are made of black Astrakhan with leather palms and fingers. They are made to fit as well as a kid glove, and are comfortable to the hand, though of course they increase its apparent size somewhat. They will be quite an economical glove, though the first cost is high. One pair will last through a winter, even with constant use. The same thing is to be had in tan shades of fur, but is not so neat looking. Another new glove shown is the Rhadi deerskin. They come in dust and tan shades, and have six or eight buttons. They are neat and comfortable for a walking glove. Kid for visiting and dress day wear is now given the preference over suede, as it is warmer, but the former holds its own for evening wear for almost all costumes, except, perhaps, white and gray ones. With these the gloves usually match in color.

It may not be out of place, when cosmetics are so much used by professional and amateur artists at theatrical and other entertainments, to point out that this practice is not devoid of danger. Light cosmetics, such as properly prepared vegetable powders, starch, etc, may be used without any delictious consequences; but the heavier powders, which are often preferred because they do not come off so readily as the lighter ones, and because they are also cheap, always contain mineral ingredients. Bismuth is occasionally used, but carbonate of lead in large quantities, mixed with chalk is most common. Cases of lead colic and lead paralysis have been now and again traced to the wearing of such cosmetics, especially if applied night after night, and many cases of the milder forms of lead poisoning, which at first seemed difficult to explain, have been shown to be due to the habitual use of these preparations.—*Lancet*.

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

97 Books for \$1.00.
NEW REVISED LIST OF
BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

1. The Widow Bedott Papers. The book over which you laugh till you cry.
2. Winter Evening Recreations, a collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles etc.
3. Back to the Old Home. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay. author of "Hidden Perils."
4. Dialogues, Recitations and Readings, a choice collection for school exhibitions, etc.
5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence.
6. The Frozen Deep. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
7. Red Court Farm. A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir. Walter Scott. Of all the works of Scott none is more beautiful.
9. In Cupid's Net. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. Amos Barton. A Novel. By George Elliot, author of "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
11. Lady Gwendolue's Dream. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of funny stories, poems and jokes.
14. John Howebank's Wife. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
15. The Grey Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. Fancy Work for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for making fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work, embroidery, etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young. Finest collection of fairy stories ever published. Children are delighted with them.
20. Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen, a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
21. Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all!
22. The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes and hints to housekeepers, also telling how to cure all common ailments by simple home remedies.
23. Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands. An interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manner and customs of people of foreign countries.
24. Popular Ballads. Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
25. Called Back. By Hugh Conway.
26. At the World's Mercy. A Novel. By Florence Warden, author of "The House on the Marsh," etc.
27. Mildred Trevanion. A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
28. Dark Days. A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."
29. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese, and Kisses," etc.
30. Leoline. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
31. Gabriel's Marriage. By Wilkie Collins.
32. Reaping the Whirlwind. A novel, by Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. Dudley Carleon. A novel, by Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. A Golden Dawn. A novel, by the author of "Dora Thorne."
35. Valerie's Fate. A novel, by Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O'it," etc.
36. Sister Rose. A novel, by Wilkie Collins.
37. Annie. A novel, by Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
38. The Laurel Bush. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. Robinson Crusoe. A thrilling narrative of adventures in the South Pacific, by Daniel DeFoe.
40. How to Make Poultry Pay. An illustrated series by the Editor of Farm and Garden.
41. Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book with hundreds of amusing tricks.
42. Gems of the Poets, Tennyson, Longfellow, Whitier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, and many others.
43. Building Plans for Practical, Low-Cost Houses. A full description and plans of eight modern houses in price from \$500 to \$1,500.
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THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

—The match for £200 a side between Charles F. Barker, of Boston, champion of America, and James Smith, of Spennymoor, champion of England, commenced, as announced in our last issue, on the 24th of December, in the Town Hall of Spennymoor, Durham Co., England. This match was regarded with the keenest interest by votaries of the game on both sides of the Atlantic, and this was enhanced by the fact that the winner is but a step from the coveted position of championship of the world. There was a tacit understanding that should Barker win he would challenge the veteran "Herd Laddie," Wyllie, for the world's championship, and that if Smith won he would be regarded as Wyllie's natural successor whenever the latter should retire from that position. The conditions were that thirty-two games should be played, but as the odds at the end of the twenty-ninth game were hopelessly against Smith he withdrew from the contest. The match occupied twelve full playing days, and the last game was played on the thirteenth day. The score then stood—Barker 5, Smith 1, drawn 23. Before play began the contestants were introduced to each other by a Dr. Houton, who presented a large and handsome silver cup as a trophy to be competed for in addition to the stakes.

We are pleased to announce that we have received five correct solutions to our first problem (No. 82) for the current year, and that three of these are from new competitors. Several others have assured us of their intention to compete this year.

We have not as yet received any entries for the correspondence competition.

SOLUTIONS.

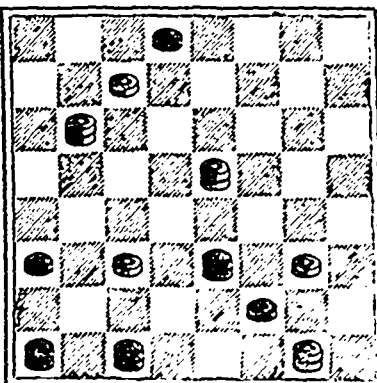
(Series of 1889)

PROBLEM 82.—The position was:—black men 3, 11, 13, kg. 31; white men 12, 19, 21, 24, kg. 6; black to play and draw.

31—27 19 16 23—18 21 14
24 20 3—8 16 7 18—11
27—23 12 3 13—17 drawn.

PROBLEM No. 84.

Contributed by A. E. Robinson.
Black men, 2, 21, 27, kgs. 23, 29, 30.



White men 6, 22, 24, kgs. 9, 15, 32.
White to play and win.

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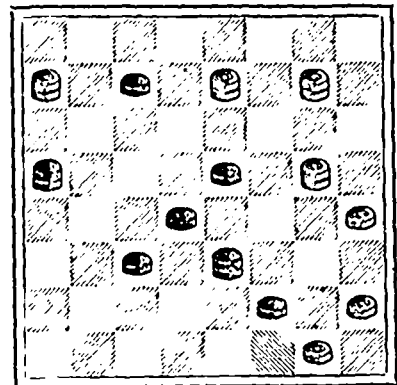
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PROBLEM No. 85.

By J. M. Dykes, ex-champion of Canada.

Black men 6, 15, 18, 22, 27, kgs. 13, 23



White men 20, 28, 32, kgs. 5, 7, 8, 16.
Black to play and win.

The West Lothian Courier, Bathgate, North Britain, offers four prizes for the first, second, third and fourth best original checker problems, not previously published. The competition is open to the world, and the prizes are valuable. Any competitor may send in as many problems as he or she pleases, but no one will be allowed to win more than one of the prizes. The problem must be an end game. Each problem must have a motto—but no name—attached, and with the play leading to it and the solution be enclosed in a sealed envelope endorsed with the motto. Another sealed envelope endorsed in the same way is to contain the competitor's name, and these two envelopes are to be enclosed in one addressed "Problem Competition," Draughts Editor, West Lothian Courier, Bathgate, North Britain. Entries from America must be received by the 30th of March next.

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