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EDITORIAL NOTES.

It would perhaps be a mistake to attach too much importance to the generalities generally embodied in such documents as royal and presidential speeches and messages, yet they are always supposed to embody some outlines of the general tendency of political events and opinions. Regarded in this modified and restricted aspect, the recent message of the President to the Congress of the United States may be considered with tentative satisfaction. Mr. Harrison is reported to have admitted that Canada has administered the Fishery laws with as little friction as possible, and to have stated that all questions pending between Great Britain and the United States were in process of amicable adjustment. He further urged the enlargement of the list of extraditable offenses so that the territory of neither power can in future become a safe harbor for the evil-doers of the other. So far as the official utterances go they may be said to be satisfactory.

Portugal is, it appears, appealing to the Powers for support in her claim to jurisdiction over portions of Africa now claimed by Great Britain. As the other colonizing European countries are all more or less jealous of English energy and expansion, she will probably meet with considerable sympathy in a tribunal of nations. The worst of it is that Portugal, once the most enterprising and effective of colonizing powers, is now playing the dog in the manger, and will neither utilize the territories she claims, nor allow other countries facilities through them. She now lays claim to the chief avenues to the wealthy regions of Central Africa, apparently with no other object in view but to obstruct a commerce she will not or cannot carry on herself. This spirit was fully instanced in the matter of the Delagoa railroad, her conduct in respect to which even struck President Harrison as a subject of some complaint in his recent message to Congress. The result of her appeal will be awaited with some interest.

A forcible illustration of the great power vested in the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, adverted to in another note, is presented in the facts that the present great political issue in the States is now dependant on legislative action, and that Mr. Reed, of Maine, an ultra-protectionist, has been elected Speaker in the place of Mr. Carlisle, who was a tariff reformer, if not a free-trader. The choice of Mr. Reed cannot, therefore, but have a pronounced effect upon this great issue. The capture by the Protectionists of the all powerful machinery of the House will, not improbably, materially promote the cause of the free traders or tariff reformers. For two years at least there is no likelihood that any measure abating the evils caused by the existing tariff will pass the House; the protectionists, consequently, will do nothing to mitigate the abuses which are now instilling into the minds of the public free-trade ideas in a manner such as no

spoken advocacy could accomplish, and the probability is that the practical lesson will be taken to heart.

The *Empire* remarks that as Job survived the visits and condolences of his comforters, Canada will in all probability likewise get over the Jeremiads of the pessimists including, more particularly, Dr. Goldwin Smith. In view of the remarkable material progress of the Dominion during the last year or two, the dreary vaticinations of the weak-kneed and unpatriotic among us are ludicrous enough. One instance is striking. In 1880 the discontented and morbid Professor declared—and his melancholy forebodings were shared and given expression to by many others—that already from a commercial point of view the C. P. R. was “an admitted failure,” and added with imposing gravity: “People are already beginning to talk of its (the road’s) abandonment, and when a far shorter route is open, as it soon must be, through the States, our Government may find itself compelled to stop a scandalous waste by winding up the concern.” And much more to the same effect. “The fact is,” says the *Empire* with perfect truth, “that the Professor cuts a poor figure in the politics of a young and rapidly developing country, and ought to stick to that literary dilettantism where his abilities find some scope. His political predictions are just as doleful to day as they were in 1880, and just as certain to be overwhelmed by the stern logic of events.”

One by one the distinguished actors in the great periodical episodes of the world’s history are passing away. The veterans of Trafalgar and Waterloo are well-nigh extinct, and, besides Admiral Wallis and Commodore Hull, there can be but very few survivors of the great war period which came to an end in 1814-15. The men of those stirring times, however, seem on the whole to have lived long, while those of later cataclysms seem by comparison to have gone more rapidly the way of all flesh. This has been notably the case with the heroes of the Crimea, of the Indian mutiny, of the Franco-German war, and of the civil war of the United States—in the latter particularly. The last death of an eminent actor in that convulsion, however, is an exception, the late Mr. Jefferson Davis having, at his demise, recorded last week, attained the ripe age of 81 years. Jefferson Davis has been since the war of the secession so entirely identified with the civil function of the Presidency of the Confederate States, that but few remember that he had, many years before, been a distinguished soldier, as well as Secretary of War during the presidency of Mr. Pierce. Mr. Davis served with great distinction in the Mexican war, and was so desperately wounded at Buena Vista that, despite his advanced age, he never ceased to suffer more or less from his injuries. His first wife was a daughter of General Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States. He married a second time Miss Howell, who with two daughters survive him. His ability in the conduct of affairs is well known, and in private life the ex-President was equally respected and beloved.

The prevalence of the Rabbit Pest in Australia is a singular instance of the evils which may result from man’s short-sighted interference with the laws of nature. Hares were introduced for coursing. Pet rabbits were brought over, and a few pairs of grey rabbits were turned out to make a warren. The last lots are believed to be the fathers of the mischief. The rabbit army generally tends toward the north because it started from too near the ocean to advance south. Night travellers along the Murray river used to describe the noise made by the rabbits scampering off from the coach lights as something like the pattering of a hailstorm. The colonists made a first mistake in having the dingoes, or native dogs, destroyed, because they were dangerous to the sheep. Then the kangaroos began to multiply, taking advantage of the accommodation provided for the sheep. As soon as they were reduced to manageable numbers the rabbits appeared. The twenty or twenty-five millions of sheep pastured on the Riverina plains are being gradually eaten out by rabbits to an extent ruinous to the unfortunate owners. Foxes have been introduced in the belief that they might help to keep down the rabbits, but have themselves become an additional and increasing nuisance. Mr. C. G. N. Lockhart, in Blackwood’s Magazine, advises that the rabbits be fought by the encouragement of their natural enemies, cats and iguanas. Cats hunt them industriously, and it may be estimated that the progeny of one pair of cats will in the fifth year be equal to the slaughtering in one year of two millions and a half of them. Iguanas, in the growing scarcity of opossums, their proper food, may probably learn to eat rabbits. The bounties offered for the destruction of rabbits contribute to their perpetuation. The professional trappers find them a profitable game, and take care to keep up the supply. Hence they make war upon the cats with much more anxiety for their extinction than they show against the rabbits. The first step towards the mitigation of the evil would seem to be the abolition of the professional hunters.

Rumor would seem to indicate that the results of what Mr. Blaine no doubt intended for a grand political coup will scarcely ensure the harvest of popularity which that enterprising statesman probably prepared to reap to himself by means of it. Dissensions are said to have broken out in the Pan-American congress, and the success of the managers in pouring oil on the troubled waters is thought to be doubtful. There is jealousy of the larger States on the part of the smaller ones, and the withdrawal of the Brazilian delegates deprives the conference of an important contingent. Trade questions irritating to protectionists have been brought up, and more serious still, some of the South Americans are men of great ability and insist on examining into every matter placed before the convention with a thoroughness distasteful to the American delegates. It is said that the only motions passed have been those of adjournments, and it is whispered that the congress will probably effect little more than a disposition of a part of the United States surplus.

In a note in our last issue we adverted to the unprofitable nature of "replies" to such books as "Robert Elsmere." We might perhaps have added that such books are in themselves unprofitable, inasmuch as they serve but to unsettle the ideas of people who have not sufficient acquaintance with polemical literature to have attained any sound basis of opinions. To "Robert Elsmere" has succeeded "John Ward, Proacher," a work considered by some to be more powerful than its predecessor. We have glanced at "Robert Elsmere," but confess our patience failed us to wade through it. We have not read "John Ward," and it is unlikely that we shall take the trouble unless we accidentally come across it. The review of it which we extract from the *Week* and publish in our contribution column of this issue would alone be sufficient to justify our indifference, and we think we are doing a service to the reading public in reproducing it, as it affords evidence of the crudeness and one-sidedness which destroy any value such a work might have were it free from those drawbacks.

How often timely warning is in vain. Warning has been some time since given to the Government by the Press in various parts of the Dominion against the concession to the Mormons, who are flocking into the North West Territories, of any large block of land on which they might make one of their compact, and at the same time extensive, settlements. It is quite reasonable to suppose that the Government would have acted on the premonitions it has received had not another circumstance intervened, *i. e.*, the ownership of lands by speculative companies, which, it goes without saying, have neither conscience nor principle in a question of money-making. Of this the astute saints are reported to have taken advantage, and to have purchased from one of these companies a block of 20,000 acres, which will doubtless serve their present purposes at all events. Having thus stolen a march on public sentiment, there would seem to be no alternative left but special legislation stringent enough to prevent this detestable sect from becoming as foul a blot, and giving as much trouble, in Canada as they have been, and have done, in the neighboring republic.

The arbitrary and ill considered Foreign Contract Law of the United States appears to be almost, if not quite, nullified by the omission of certain provisions. "The law as originally passed provided a punishment for persons who imported labor under contract, but made no disposition in relation to the laborers. The last Congress amended the law by inserting a provision for the return of laborers at the expense of the steamship company which brought them over, but it did not give jurisdiction in such cases to any court. The conclusion arrived at by the Treasury officials appears to be that if arrests are made under the law, a writ of *habeas corpus* will lie in each case, and that consequently laborers imported under contract can remain in the country without let or hindrance." The Act was passed as a concession by the politicians to the unreasoning labor element of the country. It might be justifiable in United States legislation to endeavor to exclude hordes of ignorant foreigners, but the law has not in fact excluded them, while it has kept out highly skilled laborers and even professional men, for both of which classes there is demand, and the former of whom, as he is certain to support himself from the start, it is absurd to taboo. It is only another instance of the haste and crudity of so much of American legislation.

It was for some time difficult to conjecture the significance of the recent elections in some of the States of the American Union. Sufficient time has, however, now elapsed to afford some indication of an at least probable tendency of public feeling and opinion. Allowing for local and personal causes the general results would seem to indicate some measure of re-action against the Republican party, some revulsion against extreme protectionism, and some growth of opinion in favor of a reduction of the tariff. The defeat of Mr. Mahone in Virginia may be taken as a rebuke to those who would trade on race prejudices, Mr. Mahone having run as the negroes' candidate and depended on the solid negro vote for his return. Incidentally the results have suggested it to Mr. Chauncey Depew to emphasize the probable fact that the patronage falling into the hands of a party on a change of administration never fails in the year succeeding to be a source of weakness rather than strength to the party in power. This opinion is no doubt based on the fact that the distribution of patronage in itself tends to create unpopularity for the administration. One very satisfactory lesson has also been taught in the marked success of the Australian, or, as it should be more properly called, the Canadian ballot system. The ballot, as known in Canada, does not perhaps completely guard against every form of corruption, but there is no doubt that it has materially mitigated many of the gross and outrageous practices which have discredited political methods in the United States, and from which Canadian elections, partly at least, by reason of the ballot system are fortunately more free,

The Midland Railway, of England, is now running three trains lighted by electricity. The dynamo is in the guard's (conductor's) van and driven from an axle. In one train 85 lamps are run from one set of accumulators in the guard's van. The light is said to be very satisfactory. The work is still regarded as experimental, but, as an experience of four months has induced the company to extend it, it may be taken as a precursor to the general lighting of trains by this means, which would remove one source of combustion in cases of collision.

Frequent allusion has been made for some time to the great age of the veteran Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Provo W. P. Wallis, who is now close upon his hundredth year. It appears that the neighboring republic boasts of a naval veteran of the 1812-14 war time who is within ten years, or less, of the age of the English Admiral. This venerable officer is Commodore Joseph B. Hull. He was born in 1799, and was appointed midshipman in 1813. He is a nephew of the Capt. Hull who commanded the frigate *Constitution* when she captured the *Guerriere*. Commodore Hull performed gallant service during the Mexican war and war of the rebellion. He was in command of the Philadelphia navy yard from 1864 to 1866. Although 90 years of age he is hale and vigorous and enjoys meeting old friends.

The electric light is continually developing new and sometimes quite unexpected fields of utility or convenience. One of the latest may prove of great assistance to traffic in foggy weather. A small incandescent globe and reflector are now placed on the forehead of a horse, insulated wires being carried along its body to a small battery stowed in the vehicle. The current is turned on at pleasure, and an unmistakable blaze of light illumines the murky surroundings. Another curious use has been found for it in Russia, *viz.*, for illuminating saintly images in cathedrals. Thus a magnificent figure of the Madonna, just placed in the Alexander Newsky Monastery, loaded with precious metals and gems of immense value, stands glittering in the focus of an electric beam, which is also the case with the "Kasan" Madonna in St. Petersburg. From near and afar thousands make pilgrimages to these shrines. It has also been decided to light the ancient Monastery of St. Ursula at Olmütz with it—the first instance on record of its being used in a monastery. It will no doubt come to be generally adopted, with the view of diminishing the risks of collision, by vessels at sea.

It would not be amiss if those who are foolish enough to desire the annexation of Canada to the United States would qualify themselves to form a sound judgment on such a question by a fair study of the peculiarities of the American Constitution. A point to which attention has been recently directed is the remarkable power vested in the Speaker of the House of Representatives—a power, be it remarked, totally at variance with the theory of constitutions based on British ideas. The speaker is, after the President and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the most powerful executive officer of the Republic, inasmuch as his position enables him to almost absolutely control the course of legislation. Being always elected by the House upon a purely partisan basis he is, of course, the nominee and representative of the majority. With him also rests the appointment of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. All the patronage of the House is in his hands, and he also strikes the Standing Committees and appoints their chairmen. As these have it in their power to kill or modify to their opinion any bill coming before them, and are controlled by their chairmen, it is practically impossible that legislation can take a course opposed to the speaker's wishes, and he can absolutely block the way to all measures but those of which he approves. This is a power in which politicians trained in British ideas of parliamentary practice could see nothing to admire, and is in keeping with the irresponsibility of the President and his cabinet, and the mischievous control of the Senate. All these points are alike objectionable in comparison with the working of our own system of Government by the majority in Parliament.

It is the opinion of journalists of considerable weight in Canada that the warning of Mr. Hill, an English Member of Parliament, as to the probable effect of the apparent indifference of Great Britain to the interests of Canada in the Behring Sea matter, may not be without result. The Government has been reminded that the movement for independence in Australia was caused by the refusal of the Imperial authorities, in the face of the entreaties and demands of Australia, to assume a protectorate over New Guinea, and thus forestall the menace to Australian supremacy in the Pacific which their supineness has now partially brought about; and it is pointed out that Australia ad not nearly so distinct a grievance as that under which Canada is now suffering. There is no doubt justice in these remarks; yet, under the peculiar circumstances of the year now passing away, any precipitancy of action brought about by complaint, might have easily induced fresh complications in an international matter in which at present both Great Britain and Canada have a clearly good case—a case, indeed, which may almost be said to be flawless. Undoubtedly the delay has been aggravating in the extreme, and our sealers have had to put up—temporarily, let us hope—with great losses and inconvenience; but it is not to be supposed that Great Britain will fail in her duty in the long run, and we have assurance in the President's Message that all outstanding questions between her and the United States are in process of amicable adjustment. About the Behring Sea question it would seem impossible that the American claim to exclusive domination can be seriously maintained; while, if any sense of justice yet inheres in the American people and in American diplomacy, it is difficult to believe that Canadian claims to compensation for vessels arbitrarily and unwarrantably seized on the high seas will not receive the liberal consideration becoming to a great nation to afford.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES

It was cold in there when the waltz was done—
All green, with the moonshine through it.
Somehow, I was tempted to steal just one,
Don't know how I came to do it.

She took it nicely—indeed, her glance
Had a certain expectancy to it;
Could it possibly mean "make the most of your chance,
Now, now is the time to do it."

Her cheek had the thickest tinge of rose;
She'd have answered "yes," and I knew it,
But she seemed so ready to hear the proposal,
That, somehow—

Time.

There are some things a dwarf can't do, but he can catch just as big a cold as a giant.

The luckiest thing about the horse-shoe over the door is that it doesn't drop on your head.

It is not likely that whiskey would make a woman see snakes. Her fancy would run to mice.

Why is Mrs. Potter, as *Cleopatra*, like a London cockney?—Because she is too free with the aspirate.

Jenkins and his wife are out. He said he "felt like a fool," and she said she didn't see any reason why he shouldn't.

Philanthropist, to small boy—"And so you've got a little sister at home have you, sonny? What do you do when you get together?" Small boy, laconically—"Fight."

Pierre Lafitte (to waiter)—"Say, garcon, bring me a glass of ze same!" Waiter—"Of the what?" Pierre Lafitte—"Of ze same. I have heard it called for so many times by your guests."

Liberal—"John, see, your little sister is crying because you did not share your peach with her." "That isn't so, mamma. I gave her the stone, and if she plants it she can have a whole tree."

Fitz-George Parvonu (studying wine list)—"I say, steward, get me a bottle of—er,—ah,—what do you call this?" Steward—"Haut Sauterne, sir." Fitz-G. P.—"Ah! Just so. But I'll have it cold."

"What is that?" asked the pretty visitor at the camp, as the bugles sounded the cheery dinner call. "That," said the Corporal, smelling the battle from afar, "is the horn that cheers but not inebriates."

"How far is it to Manyunk?" asked a weary Irishman, who was going there afoot. "Seven miles," was the reply. "Whom do you wish to see there?" "Faith, it's m self I'd loik to see there," was the retort.

A lady who has read about the recent invention of smokeless powder, thinks that some one ought to invent a smokeless tobacco. But such a tobacco has been invented long ago, it is known as chewing tobacco.

Little Lettie: "Will I ever grow to be as large as you are?"

Mamma: "I expect so."

Little Lettie: "And will I talk, talk, talk, all the time, too, the same as you do?"

Indignant physician: "Man, what have you done? You sent my patient the wrong prescription, and it killed him." Druggist: "Well, what was der matter mit you? Last week I send your odder patient der right berscription, and dot killed him. How can somebody blame sooch a man?"

The water lily is largely used in some parts of India as food stuff. The fruit of one species that grows plentifully in the lakes of Cashmere is rich in starch and has much the flavour of a chestnut. If the nuts are dried they will keep for a long time, and when ground may be made into cakes or porridge, or they may be soaked for some hours and then boiled.

During Mr. Gladstone's distinguished career he has published no fewer than 299 books and pamphlets, exclusive of numberless newspaper and magazine articles. Perhaps the ex-Premier's pen has scribbled on more post-cards than that of any other man, either living or dead. The post-office has a profitable customer in him, for he uses on an average about 4,000 per annum.

"Sacrit votin' ye call this Australian system, do ye, Mr. Mulcahy? But be jabbers, small bit of sacreey, Oi 'm thinkin' where wan has to sign his name for every candid-ate he votes for!" "What are yez talkin' about, Mr. O'Toole? Ye don't have to sign your name at all, at all. All yez have to do is just make a cross." "Thru for yez, Mr. Mulcahy; but isn't that how Oi always sign me name, Oi don't know?"

Young Lady (to the cigar dealer)—"Have you the 'Fragrant' brand of cigars?"

Dealer—"Yes, miss."

Young Lady—"How much are they a box?"

Dealer—"One dollar and a half, miss; 100 in a box."

Young Lady—"You may give me a box, please. They are a present for my—my cousin. I have often heard him say how fond he is of a fragrant Havana."

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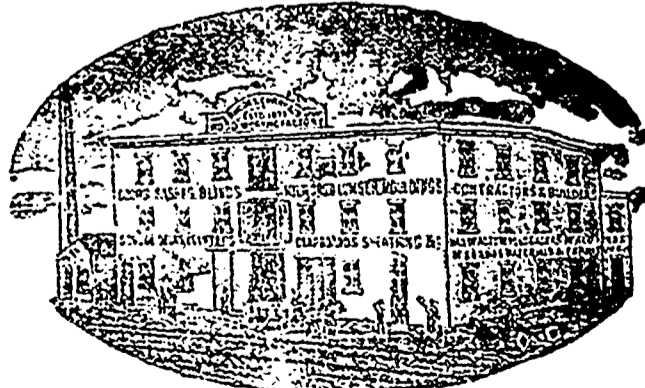
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A. & W. Mackinlay.**Ring Those Charming Belles.**

You Catch on to the Spelling?—"BELLES."

If you have no belle to ring, set about and
find one, for there is no lack of belles in
Halifax, and there's a ring to fit the finger
of every belle,—somewhere in**Bannister's Stock.****Halifax Christmas Belles**will appreciate no gift more than a ring. A
ring means more than any other piece of
jewelry. But if**Brooches are wanted,
or Pins,****Locketts,****Charms,****Bracelets,****Chains,****Watches,****Plated-Ware,****Plush Goods, &c.**

The place to come is to

Wm. Bannister's,

136—GRANVILLE ST.—136.

TELEPHONE 377.

THOS. MAJOR,

Cor. of Spring Garden Road & Queen Sts.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Choice Family Groceries,

Jersey Butter a Specialty,

VEGETABLES, Etc.

Goods delivered any part of the City.

"Christmas" Announcement.

FREEMAN ELLIOT,
163 HOLLIS STREET.**Dressing Gowns and Jackets,**

Large Stock to select from.

GLOVES AND MITTS IN EVERY MAKE.**Neck Ties and Scarfs**

In Plush, Velvet and Silk.

COLLARS, CUFFS, UMBRELLAS.Ladies and gentlemen will find it to their
advantage to give me a call.**XMAS.**

CALL AT 163 BARRINGTON ST.

AND SEE OUR STOCK OF

Gold, Silver & Plated-Ware,A full line of all classes of these goods.
Cheapest in the market. The best place in
town for securing Xmas Presents.

New William's, | New Home and White

SEWING MACHINES.All first-class machines, now selling at very
low rates. This is the season to buy.**ROBT. WALLACE.**

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the office, or through Agents, will find
a receipt for the amount enclosed in their next paper. All remittances should be made
payable to A. Milne Fraser.Recently we sent our accounts to subscribers, many
of whom are considerably in arrears, and who must
understand that we have reached the end of our tether,
and now demand immediate payment. Failure to respond
will oblige us to take proceedings unpleasant alike to our-
selves and to those in arrears.A lady of Spencer's Island, Mrs. H. Spicer, captured a black fox last
week.The liberal-conservatives of Yarmouth have nominated Thos. E. Corping
and Henry D'Entremont as their candidates in the coming local election.Rear Admiral Heneage, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific station, has
been promoted to be a Vice Admiral. He therefore shifts his flag from the
mizen to the fore.Miss Fanny Reeves (Mrs E. A. McDowell) is playing a successful
engagement in Winnipeg, appearing in "The School for Scandal," "Moths,"
"Engaged," and other pieces.At a recent meeting of the Montreal City Council a further grant of four
million dollars was asked for improving the harbor and other works
necessary to be made at once.The Institute of Natural Science held its monthly meeting on Monday
evening. There was a fair attendance. Eleven new members were elected
and several new names proposed for membership.It is said that the movements of License Inspector Mackasey are being
closely watched. When the officer takes a walk those interested are kept
informed of his whereabouts by telephone messages.At a meeting of Liberal-Conservatives at Bridgetown on the 4th inst.
Mr. Benjamin Starrit, of Paradise, and C. S. Harrington, Q. C. of Halifax,
were nominated as candidates for the local legislature for Annapolis Co.A meeting of the Association for improving the condition of the poor
was held in Y. M. C. A. Hall on Monday afternoon, President Doull in the
chair. There was a large attendance, including nearly all the Protestant
Clergymen in the city.The *Saskatchewan* (Prince Albert, N. W. T.,) records the annual meeting
of the "Saskatchewan Institute" The report of that body records its
regret at the loss by death of two of its corresponding members, viz, Dr.
Rand and Dr. Honeyman.Sir John Macdonald has been appointed to the portfolio of Minister of
Railways; Mr. Colby, President of the Council; Louis Cattelier, under
Secretary of State; and Joseph Pope, assistant clerk of the Privy Council
with rank as chief clerk.A sensation has been created in Ottawa by the elopement of Mrs. Camp-
bell, wife of Colin Campbell, of the militia department, with Frederick
O'Connor, a young man of about half her age. Mr. Campbell knew of
the intended flight but could not prevent it.After a good deal of difficulty a jury has been secured in the McDonald
case, and the trial begun. In order to bring it to a close before Christmas
it is expected that evening sessions will be held. Additional evidence is
said to be forthcoming against the prisoner.We are in receipt of the *Methodist Magazine* for December, (S. F.
Huestis, Halifax) It is an excellent periodical, well printed and of most
convenient size. The reading matter is of considerable general interest,
and the magazine abounds in excellent illustrations.Rev. Wm. Lawson, Methodist, preached last Sunday in St. John on the
"ghost." The real spirit, he declared, was gin, and Mrs. Jackson's ghastly
visitor was the result of delirium tremens. He had himself seen her in that
state. He preached a powerful temperance sermon, denouncing men who
go to the communion table while they own houses in which rum is sold.We are indebted to Mr. A. M. K. Doull, agent for the Eastern Assur-
ance Company (60 Bedford Row); to Mr. C. J. Wylde of the Liverpool and
London and Globe, Fire and Life; and to Mr. S. F. Huestis, Methodist
Book Room, 141 Granville St, for calendars for 1890. The first two are
large and handsome, the last smaller but very neat, with a charming little
winter landscape.We have been pleased to notice the variety of good silver and plated
ware on exhibition at the salesroom of Mr. Robert Wallace, 163 Barrington
St. Since moving from Water Street Mr. Wallace has greatly extended his
business and is now offering for the holiday season at very low rates. Mr.
Wallace has also a large assortment of sewing machines, than which we cannot
imagine a more acceptable and valuable Christmas present.The *Canadian Almanac* (Copp, Clark & Co., Toronto,) is perhaps of less
value for reference in the Maritime Provinces than in Ontario, yet it is a
valuable compilation everywhere in Canada. It comes to us for 1890
enlarged by a considerable amount of new information together with a
lithograph of the new Parliament Buildings at Toronto. The members of
the Dominion and Ontario Houses are divided according to their politics,
and it contains a Militia List of the Department and Battalions, but not
the Seniority and Retired Lists.We have pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement in another
column of Mr. Wm. Bannister, whose stock is excellent, and whose prices
are low. It has perhaps scarcely occurred to "the general" to specially
connect the ring with Christmas as a present. Mr. Bannister's allusion to

"Christmas Belles" may therefore present the connection in a partially novel light. We should fear, however, that Mr. Bannister's enticing suggestion comes too late for this Christmas unless there are any whose arrangements are already at a sufficiently advanced stage.

Col. J. H. Rathburne, founder of the Knights of Pythias, died at Lima, Ohio, on Monday.

The baby hippotamus born in Central Park on the 1st. inst., has since died of congestion of the lungs.

The Coroner's Jury at Minneapolis found the owners of the Tribune building morally responsible for the loss of life in the fire.

The January Season has just been received, and contains a great variety of useful and ornamental illustrations, with descriptions plain and comprehensive.

A panic was caused by the cry of fire in the opera house at Johnstown, Pa., on Tuesday evening, which resulted in the death of ten persons and injury to seventy-five.

Rumple, Smith & Co., New York, have been awarded by the authorities of Havana, Cuba, the contract to erect a system of water works for that city at a cost of \$2,000,000.

Archbishop Corrigan denounces as a canard the story that a gigantic Roman Catholic bank and trust company was to be started in New York with a capital of \$100,000,000 under special benediction of the Pope.

U. S. Congressmen have been furnished with a striking illustration of the necessity for a new Extradition Treaty. Silcott, cashier of the Sergeant-at Arms, has come to Canada with some \$75,000 of the money intended to be paid to members of the House as sessional indemnity.

We are in receipt of the Ladies' Home Journal for Dec., an excellent magazine containing fashions, housekeeping items, and a large amount of reading matter, including serial stories, of good quality and sterling interest. \$1 per annum, single copies ten cents. Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

They seem to be having a bad time with fires in the United States recently. Since the Lynn and Boston disasters New York has had a \$200,000 fire, and Lockport, N. Y., has had a large seven story flouring mill, filled with wheat and flour, destroyed. The total loss is estimated at \$250,000, insurance believed to exceed \$100,000

Dr. Edward Olsen, who perished in the Minneapolis fire, was one of the most accomplished polyglots in the country. He spoke no less than eighteen languages, and had a smattering of as many more. Last summer he was a delegate to the Oriental Congress at Stockholm, and he was the only man there who could address the assemblage in every language used there.

Henry M. Stanley arrived at Zanzibar on the 6th inst.

Searle, the champion oarsman, has died of typhoid fever.

The influenza which has been epidemic in St. Petersburg has spread to Berlin and Vienna.

A palace conspiracy has been discovered at Tangiers, and the Sultan's brother has been put in prison.

The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Zetland, enters upon his vice-regal duties to-morrow.

A large number of officials of strategic railroads in Russia have been dismissed and their places filled with army officers.

The Autorité, a Paris paper, says an English Company has applied for a concession for a bridge across the English Channel.

Dom Pedro will pass the winter at Cannes, occupying the villa of the Duchess of La Tour-Manbourg, who is a friend of the late Empress of Brazil.

The Metropolitan Police force (London, G. B.) comprises 30 Lieutenants, 837 Inspectors, 1,369 sergeants and 12,025 constables. Total, 14,261.

A Lisbon correspondent says that Portugal intends to maintain cordial relations with the Brazilian Republic and to recognize the right of the people to choose their own Government.

Mr. McDonald, manager of the London Times, is dead. He was conspicuous as a witness in the Parliamentary inquiry into the source of the Times' pretended documents incriminating Irish leaders.

The negotiations entered upon in the hope of preventing a general strike of gas workers in London have failed and a strike is now imminent, which may put all London which depends upon gas in total darkness.

The Emperor William of Germany has telegraphed his congratulations to Emin Pasha and H. M. Stanley, both of whom have replied expressing their gratitude for attention received from his Imperial Majesty and from Germans wherever met.

The Greek census, taken in October, shows a population of 2,187,208 persons, showing an increase of 218,925, or rather more than 11 per cent. upon the enumeration of 1879. It also reveals the unusual feature of the male population exceeding the female by 107 to 100.

Some days since a dispatch from Zanzibar stated that Emin Pasha had fallen a distance of twenty feet from a balcony, and struck on his head, severely injuring himself. He remained unconscious for ten hours, but latest reports state that there is hope of his recovery.

Stanley has been absent from civilization since April, 1887. During all the time that he was in the interior of Africa he received no news from any of his friends, and he had two years and eight months of news to make up when he got into communication with the world again.

We have been favored by Messrs. Geo. Bell & Sons, York St., Convent Garden, with a neatly got up edition of Book 3 of Cæsar's Commentaries, by Geo. Long, M. A., with a vocabulary by W. F. R. Shillito, M.A., Cantab. This seems an excellent school-book. The notes are copious and valuable, and the vocabulary gives Greek derivatives and analogues, as well as the Latin.

MARBLE CLOCKS CHEAP.

From this date until Xmas, to make room for constantly arriving NOVELTIES, the undersigned will offer his entire stock of

Fine French Marble Clocks,

at greatly reduced prices. These goods are of GOOD QUALITY, and will be FULLY GUARANTEED. Many now HOLIDAY GOODS have been added to a complete line of

JEWELLERY, WATCHES, SILVER-WARE, ETC.

J. CORNELIUS, Jeweller, 99 Granville St.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Port Maitland Work," will be received until Friday, the 20th day of December next, inclusively, for repairing the western breakwater at Port Maitland (late Green Cove), Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia, according to a plan and specification, to be seen on application to Mr. David C. Crosby, Port Maitland, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signature of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to FIVE PER CENT. OF AMOUNT OF TENDER, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOBELL, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 15th Nov., 1889.

KNOWLES' BOOKSTORE,

A. M. HOARE, Manager, Cor. George & Granville Sts.

EVERYTHING FOR XMAS PRESENTS!

Such as R. C. and C. of E. Prayer and Hymn Books, Plush Goods for Ladies, Purse and Pocket Books, Card Cases, Fancy Boxes, Note Paper, Envelopes, Inkstands, Toy Books, Games, Albums, and—

But Come and Look at them!

OUR OWN BOOKBINDERY ON THE PREMISES

DENTAL

CYRUS K. FISKE,

Doctor of Dental Surgery.

Having Removed to more central and commodious offices, is now prepared to attend to his numerous patrons.

All branches of Dentistry attended to. Irregularities and treatment of children's teeth a speciality.

Rooms, 83 Hollis St., (Victoria Terrace.)

MAYFLOWER.

SHATFORD BROS.

Are Agents of the popular grade of OIL. Address

Liverpool Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

GOLD.

It is an acknowledged fact that the best and cheapest house in the city to buy

MINING SUPPLIES,

of every kind, is at

W. B. Reynolds & Co.

Who keep a full stock at BORROW PRICES.

FIRE PROOF SAFES,

New and Second Hand, at Manufacturer's Prices. Call and examine, or write for particulars and prices.

W. B. REYNOLDS & CO., MINING AGENCY,

238, 240 & 242 Lower Water St.

J. E. HARDMAN, S.B.,

CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER.

BOX 520 - - HALIFAX, N. S.

The Development and Management of Gold Properties a speciality.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY FOR FALL AND WINTER, 1889.

Variety of Styles and Excellence of Qualities Unsurpassed.

ROBT. STANFORD,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

156 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

MOIR, SON & CO.

MAMMOTH WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bread, Biscuit, Confectionery, Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.

Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street HALIFAX, N. S.

SOLD GOLD
STEEL WINDING
ACCURATE
MOVEMENT
AMERICAN
WARRANTED
5 YEARS
ONLY
3.50

Having recently purchased the entire stock of watches of the bankrupt firm of Wollen, Richards & Co. consisting of solid gold, silver, and gold-filled cases, we shall offer a portion of the entire lot at prices never before heard of in the watch trade. Among the stock are 2,000 American Make watch cases, in solid gold-filled cases, which we shall sell singly or by the dozen at a perfect time-keeper, and at the unheard-of low price of \$3.50 each. Each and every watch is guaranteed with our written guarantee for five years. Think of it! A genuine, stem-winding, American movement watch, in solid, gold-filled cases, and guaranteed for five years, for \$3.50. These watches are guaranteed reliable time-keepers, at about one-third retail price, should order at once. Watch speculators can make money by buying by the dozen to sell again.

Sold Gold Watches at \$3.50.

These watches must be sold, and as an inducement for you to order quickly, we will send to each of the first one hundred orders, from this advertisement, a solid, 14k gold watch worth \$10.00, provided \$4.50 is sent with the order. **SOLID ROLLED GOLD CHAINS** order. **ORDER AT ONCE.** Be one of the first and get a solid gold watch for \$3.50. All are stem-winding, stem-wind, and guaranteed perfectly satisfactory in every detail, and guaranteed by the manufacturer or P. O. order at once. Send money by registered letter or P. O. order at once. Money sent by express is not insured. **EUROPEAN WATCH CO.,** 87 College Place, New York.

LYONS' HOTEL,
Opp. Railway Depot.
KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, - Prop'r.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
100 and 102 Granville St.,
OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL BUILDING.)

The nicest place in the City to get a lunch, dinner or supper. Private Dining Room for Ladies. Steaks in every style. Lunches, 12 to 2.30.

W. H. MURRAY, Prop.,
Late Halifax Hotel.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor,
HALIFAX, N. S.

TOI ON PARLE FRANCOISE.

Douglas B. Woodworth, Q.C.

-BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC,

91 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

Geo. H. Fielding,
SOLICITOR, & C.

93 HOLLIS ST.

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

ASK FOR

W. H. SCHWARTZ & SONS
"PEERLESS BRAND"

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED)

STRICTLY PURE SPICES.

Please see that the written signature of W. H. Schwartz & Sons is on every package, none genuine without. On receipt of 12 cts. Sample Packets prepaid to any address.

W. H. Schwartz & Sons,
COFFEE AND SPICES,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Victoria Mineral Water Works

W. H. DONOVAN, Prop.

Manufacturer of

BELFAST GINGER ALE, AERATED LEMONADE,
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CIDER, SODA WATER
and all kinds of **MINERAL WATERS.**

22 GRANVILLE ST., Halifax, N. S

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.

For Coughs and Colds,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Bronchitis, Asthma,
Consumption, Scrofulous
and all Wasting Diseases,

USE

PUTTNER'S EMULSION
of **COD LIVER OIL,**

WITH

HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

For all diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, as MENTAL ANXIETY, GENERAL DEBILITY, IMPOVERISHED BLOOD, Etc., it is highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., 4th Oct., 1899.
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & Co.

Being very much reduced by sickness and almost given up for a dead man, I commenced taking your PUTTNER'S EMULSION. After taking it a very short time my health began to improve, and the longer I used it the better my health became. After being laid aside for nearly a year, I last summer performed the hardest summer's work I ever did, having often to go with only one meal a day. I attribute the saving of my life to PUTTNER'S EMULSION.
HENRY E. MURPHY,
Livery Stable Keeper.

Best Route to Boston.

CANADA ATLANTIC LINE.

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

Quickest & Most Direct Route. Low Fares.

The Magnificent Clyde Built Steel S. S.

"HALIFAX,"

Is the Largest, Safest, and Best Furnished and Most Comfortable Passenger Steamship ever placed on the route between Canada and the United States.

Sails from Noble's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday Morning at 10 O'clock, and Lewis' Wharf, Boston, every Saturday at 12 O'clock.

Passengers by Tuesday evening's trains can go on board on arrival without extra charge. THROUGH TICKETS to New York and all points West.

Baggage checked through from all stations. Through Tickets For Sale by all Agents Intercolonial Railway.

CHIPMAN BROTHERS,

General Agents, Halifax

PRINTING.

Our Type } Are Second to NONE
Our Prices } in the Maritime
Our Facilities } Provinces.

Opposite Western Union }
Telegraph Office, Halifax }
161 HOLLIS ST

We print by hand,
Print by steam,
Print from type,
Or from blocks—by the team.

Print in black,
Print in white,
Print in colors
Of sambre or bright.

We print for merchants,
And land agents, too;
We print for any
Who have printing to do

We print for bankers,
Clerks, Auctioneers,
Print for druggists,
For dealers in wares.

We print for drapers,
For grocers, for all,
Who want printing done,
And welcome or may call.

We print pamphlets,
And bigger books, too.
In fact there are few things
But what we can do.

We print labels,
Of all colors in use, &c.,
Especially fit for
The many producers.

We print forms of all sorts
With type ever set,
Legal, commercial,
Or household.

Printing done quickly,
Bold, stylish and neat,
By HALIFAX PRINTING COMPANY,
At 161 Hollis Street.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

A SIGH.

Standing face to face with my vanished youth
In the haunts of earlier years,
As the shadows of long past moments fell,
My eyes o'erbrimmed with tears—
The careless circle concerned me not,
What was the Now to my Then—
As I peopled the chamber with ghostly Guests
Sweet women, and courteous men—
I thought I saw the old faces smile,
Old voices were greeting me—
'Mid the ripple of laughter, the swell of song
I was dancing in reverie—
I bore me well 'mid the stranger throng
Playing my quiet part—
None knowing or caring that silence veiled
The pain of a sobbing heart—
Ah! Life is sad—and dreams are dreams
Dissolving at break of day—
And oh! for the land of Hope I sighed
Where all shadows flee away,
Oh! for that Home, where change must change
'To changeless reality,
Where the loved and the lost of long ago
Shall be given again to me.

CASSIE FAIRBANKS.

JOHN WARD, PREACHER.

While we have had ample reviews of "Robert Elsmore," together with interminable articles and sermons on that greatly over-rated book, not much notice has been taken of its companion volume, "John Ward, Preacher." Although, of course, no suspicion can be entertained of collusion between the gifted authoresses, both volumes have a common object, that of unsettling the faith of humanity in the Bible as a Divine book. "John Ward, Preacher," aims its guns at the doctrine of future punishment, and the ultra Calvinism of the Presbyterian Church. Concerning the plot of the novel, it is not the design of this notice to say much. It lacks one cardinal point in a good novel, that of being true to nature and to real life. Some of its characters are impossible ones, and much of the narrative is, to put it mildly, highly improbable. The whole story is far-fetched, and strained to the last degree, in the effort to accomplish a certain result. But, leaving the narrative, let us turn to the controversial points raised in its pages.

The first and leading one bristles up with a startling abruptness on page 11. "But, Uncle Archie," Helen said, "if one did think the Bible taught something to which one's conscience or one's reason could not assent, it seems to me there could be only one thing to do—give up the Bible!" This conclusion is persistently maintained from beginning to end of the volume. The doctrine of future punishment is held up as the great bugbear, and with a flippancy that is often painful to witness it is proclaimed that there is no hell. One would think the writer had read none of the theological discussions of the age we live in; that she had never heard of any other view of the Scriptures but that of their verbal and plenary inspiration; and that she was totally ignorant of Farrar and others, who advocate the theory of "Eternal Hope," and base it on the teachings of the Bible. These and kindred matters are so completely ignored as to suggest willful unfairness.

There are those who are able to believe all that they find in the Bible. It is enough for them that a thing is there, or that they think it is. Others who find hard sayings in it accept what is plain, and relegate the rest to the realm of mystery; believing that while there is much that is above reason there is nothing which, fully explained and rightly understood, is contrary to reason. Others yet think there have been additions and interpolations which are to be sifted by careful criticism from the self-evident and indubitable truth which forms the staple of the Sacred Book. Moreover, as already hinted, there are those and among them some of the most reverent believers in the Bible who do not find in it that form of eschatology which is so rudely travestied in "John Ward, Preacher." It is not the object of this article to plead for either of these views, but to show how hasty and unauthorized is the conclusion that the only alternative is to reject the Bible if it seems to teach in some parts of it what conscience and reason cannot accept.

The book is inconsistent with itself in declaring at one time, unqualifiedly, "there is no hell," and yet admitting at another that "the consequences of sin must be eternal." In one place we read, "The effect of sin upon character must be eternal, and I should think that would be hell enough sometimes." What are we to understand by these plainly contradictory statements? "No hell," and yet the consequences of sin irrevocable and eternal, and then "hell enough sometimes." Does the authoress believe in a limited retribution? Even that seems to be out of the question, in view of the declaration that the consequences of sin are eternal. The book ridicules the idea of "a fire and brimstone hell," in which no intelligent person now believes, and betrays the writer's flippant ignorance in saying, "that when the Calvinists decided on sulphur they did not know the virtues of caustic potash." A fiery hell was not the creation of Calvinism. Long before John Calvin's day "a lake of fire and brimstone" was employed by Biblical writers as an emblem of future punishment.

In its treatment of the Presbyterian Church the book betrays an animus which is not only fatal to charity but to truthful representation. The difference between old school and new school is made to consist merely in the fact that the old school have cold roast beef on Sunday, while the new school have hot roast beef on Sunday, but "doubtless both unite on hell for other sects." This kind of trifling with serious themes cannot be too strongly reprehended. Garbled extracts are made from the Catechism and Confession of Faith, which put in the most offensive light those statements of dogma which are accepted, if at all, with a degree of reserve, and the presence of which in the Standards has led to a decided movement in favor of Revision. Moreover, Presbyterians are virtually held responsible for

some dreadful extracts from the works of Jonathan Edwards, who, as a matter of fact, was not a Presbyterian but a Congregationalist.

The great defect in both the books referred to at the outset of this paper is that they make religion to consist in belief of certain dogmas. This is especially characteristic of "John Ward, Preacher." There is no recognition of that calm trust in God, that sweet sense of his forgiving love in Christ Jesus, that communion of the Holy Ghost, that reliance on Providence, that support in sorrow, trial and death, which have been the essential elements in a religious experience through all the ages. Not a character is introduced that represents truly the typical and representative Christian as he may be found in any of the churches of to-day. What the old divines called "the life of God in the soul of man" is as utterly ignored as though no one had ever professed participation in it. Christendom is pictured as a chaos of dogma, and that charity in which all religious people agree, regarding it as the very soul and essence of piety, is apparently considered unworthy a passing thought. One cannot but pity the dense darkness and ignorance in which many gifted minds are evidently enveloped. Still, as of old, the world by wisdom knows not God, and many who are ambitious to free the human mind from superstition only succeed in proving themselves "blind leaders of the blind."

The *New York Independent* says, "Mrs. Deland's novel, 'John Ward, Preacher,' has passed its fiftieth thousand in this country." In view of the intrinsic weakness of the book it has attained a surprising popularity, which can only be accounted for by the alarming prevalence of scepticism in the United States.—*From the Week.*

WARFLECK.

DIAMONDS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The diamonds shown in the Exhibition must be at least of the value of seven or eight millions sterling, or forty millions of dollars. There are many specialties and *tours de force*, such as a model of the Eiffel Tower, made entirely of diamonds, 3½ feet high, which is going off to America. The Imperial diamond, belonging to a syndicate of London merchants, which weighed in the rough 457 carats, and now, cut and polished, is 180 carats. This stone is believed to have been obtained surreptitiously from one of the South African mines, and is expected to sell for about £40,000. The Koh-i-noor only weighs 103½ carats, but there are brilliants shown more than double that size. To Bruges is attributed the credit in the fifteenth century of first polishing the diamond with its own dust. The troubles of the sixteenth century, however, drove most of the experienced workmen to Amsterdam; but Belgium has now regained its old prestige for diamond working. To Antwerp belongs the honor of improving the cleavage and polishing of these precious stones, which have increased considerably the brilliancy of the diamond by adding to its fire and lustre from the regularity of the facets. In order not to waste any of the material, the lapidary now shapes the gem according to its natural form. Hence it is rounded gracefully, which adds considerably to its value. Since 1830 the cutting of rose diamonds has become a specialty of Antwerp. The fine jewels shown in the Belgian section are marvels of workmanship and the admiration of all connoisseurs. Nearly all the Cape diamonds are now sent to Antwerp to be cut and polished. Since 1840, when the first steam diamond-cutting firm was established in Antwerp by Messrs. Bovie, the industry has made rapid progress, there being now about 50 workshops, employing 3,500 operatives, and a skilled workman, according to the work he turns out, can earn from £6 per week upward. The discovery of the South African diamond mines about twenty years ago created a complete revolution in the trade. The finding of the famous "Star of South Africa," a stone weighing 83½ carats in the rough, caused a great rush to the district, and the banks of Vaal River were found rich in diamonds. This large brilliant when cut weighed 46½ carats, and now figures among the jewels of the Countess of Dudley; but this has been far exceeded by subsequent finds. The river diggings were soon abandoned for the farms of Du Toit's Pan, Bultfontein, and the locality where now stands the town of Kimberley. A circle of about 3½ miles in diameter indeed incloses the four principal diamond mines which have been worked to such advantage. The depth to which these principal mines have now been excavated is from 400 to 500 feet. The public have a general impression that the Cape diamonds are usually of a yellow tinge, but this is not so, and they may convince themselves to the contrary by inspecting the large collection of diamonds shown in the South African pavilion. There are stones, it is true, of various shades of yellow, and the deep orange tint is highly valued by collectors for its rarity. The Cape diamonds, as a rule, are indeed less colored on the average than those of India and Brazil. This erroneous opinion arises from the fact that the largest Cape diamonds found are somewhat yellow, while the large diamonds of India and Brazil are of a white and brilliant hue. The diamonds obtained from the mine of Jagersfontein, in the Orange Free State, are remarkable for their whiteness, verging to blue.—*Journal of Society of Arts.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Moncton's Big Boom.—Those pessimists who were predicting some years ago that Moncton had seen her best days, are at a loss to account for the continued and increasing growth of the town. Building operations will total this year about twice as much as last. The *Times'* estimate some time ago of \$175,000 as the probable extent of the building operations of the season is too small by nearly \$50,000.

The char and filler house capacity at the sugar refinery has been doubled, necessitating the expenditure of several thousand dollars. New machinery has been put in the barrel factory for making hoops, and the barrels are now made complete from the logs. About \$10,000 is distributed each year in the surrounding districts for wood used in this factory.

Other industries are enjoying a good share of prosperity. The Record Foundry and Machine Company employs about twice as many hands as it did some years ago. Mr. Weir is adding a moulding shop to his machine shop, and other establishments report a good season.

A large expenditure is being made in connection with the water works. Contracts have been let this season for the laying of more than two miles of new service mains through a number of streets not hitherto served, and a big force of men have been employed on the new 40 million gallon reservoir.

Work is progressing on the new \$25,000 brick school house, for which Peters, Jones & Lovesbury have the contract, and a large number of dwellings, stores, etc., have been erected at a cost varying from \$500 to \$7,000 or \$8,000, Mr. D. Price's new stone building costing the latter figure.

A walk about the railway yard shows the growing importance of the railway interest. Never before since Moncton became the headquarters have there been so many evidences of increasing business. Rhodes, Curry & Co. have rushed things on their \$80,000 contract for new round house and extension to erecting shop. The new round house will accommodate 23 engines. It is built on the most modern principles and was greatly needed, as there has not been nearly sufficient accommodation for the engines. In a week or so the round house will be ready to receive 8 or 10 engines. The erecting shop extension is 210 by 107 feet and when completed will be one of the best shops for the purpose in Canada. The walls are all up, but there has been some delay caused by the non-arrival of the iron work for the roof, which will probably be put on in January. Mr. R. C. Call has completed his contract for new coal shed, 200 by 30, costing \$2,000. This shed is built near the two round houses on the most improved principles. The old coal shed will be torn down. The foundation is now in for a 50,000 gallon water tank to be erected at a cost of \$3,000 or more for the purpose of storing water to relieve the drain on the water pipes. Mr. Toed of Dorchester has the contract for this work but has sublet to Mr. Lea. A shed has been erected for unclaimed freight at a cost of \$1,000, and an ash pit in connection with the new round house will cost \$600. The ticket office at the station is also being remodelled and improved with a glass front. The western end of the railway yard has been re-arranged this year and a large amount of filling is done and new sidings laid. The material for filling in has been brought from Boundary Creek. Work has also been commenced on a lot of new sidings on the 'Y' between the main lines leading north and west. In addition to the ordinary work 25 men or more have been employed all summer cutting and refitting old rails which are being sent for track laying on the Oxford and New Glasgow and Cape Breton railways.

It is a common saying among us, that our city is slowly but surely advancing, and one of the principal evidences we have of this is the extensive building and repairing going on. Noteworthy is the wonderful improvement made by Mr. Harris in his hot-house on Lockman St. Mr. Harris this year has put up and completed two very creditable buildings, one of which is connected with his heating room and is filled with all the plants that a botanist can think of. The second building, though finished, is not yet heated, and therefore not in use. Mr. Harris has a large stock of all sorts of flowers, and during the coming season will have his new buildings well filled with all the choicest plants, and his will be the largest institution of the sort in the Dominion.

Good Work.—Mr. Alexander Walker of Contreville has just finished sawing lumber with his portable mill for B. B. Barnhill, at Two Rivers, having cut over 3,000,000 feet this season. On the 9th inst. he cut 32,000 sup. feet in 6 hours.—*Amherst Sentinel.*

At the Steel & Forge Co.'s work all seem busy. The cold rolling mill is being fitted up as fast as the mechanics can get it together. The old smelting furnace is torn down to be rebuilt and furnished with a patent bottom, the material to be used being shipped from Great Britain. The Forge department is kept steady at work; and there are orders for some time to come.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

The *Weekly Press*, with commendable enterprise, publishes a list of the new buildings put up in Amherst during the past season. They number about 120 and the cost amounts to \$150,000.

An idea of some of the business done by St. Stephen and Milltown may be obtained from the facts that Ganong Bros. shipped ten tons of confectionery to different points in the Maritime Provinces last Monday, and that the shipments from the cotton mill this week will aggregate nine carloads of their manufactured product.

Pictou.—Our shoe factory is doing a good business; between forty and fifty hands are employed, turning out on an average 150 pairs daily. The directors find the building too small for their present business, and purpose enlarging it for the coming season. Being in the centre of a fast growing district, we have no doubt that with a skillful management it will take a front seat with the business houses of the Province. D. Fullerton & Sons' sash and door factory is quite extensive. A large lot of machinery running and a number of men all busily employed. J. D. Fullerton is putting up a building to be used as a machine shop, it will be in operation by the New Year. A. & J. Carson, building contractors, are doing a steady business. The Iron Foundry has been put into good order. All the shops are at work. The machine shop is in charge of J. Blenkinsopp, lately with Clish & Crowe, Truro; the blacksmith and forging are under Dan McDonald. Work is coming in and everything looks promising.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

Lunenburg is another of the growing towns of the province. Within the present season 25 new houses have been erected.

CITY CHIMES.

The Seamen's Friend Society are asking for a supply of papers and magazines for placing on board ships. There are very few families whose some illustrated papers and magazines are not taken in, and very often after they are read by the members of the household they are stowed in some out-of-the-way place without a thought of the pleasure they might give to those who are not so fortunate as to be able to provide themselves with reading matter. By all means let all the books, papers and magazines that can be spared be sent to the Sailors' Home.

Christ's Church, Dartmouth, was the scene of a quiet but very pretty wedding at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning of last week, when Mr. R. H. Humphrey, head clerk in the Canada Atlantic Steamship Co.'s office, was united to Miss Frances G. Elliott, of Dartmouth. The bride wore a becoming travelling suit of blue with a hat to match, and carried a very pretty bouquet of chrysanthemums. Miss Agnes Elliott, the bride's sister, who was bridesmaid, looked charming in a brown costume, with hat to match, and carried a bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums. The groom was attended by Mr. Harry Chipman as best man. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. T. C. Mellor, Rector of the church, the happy couple drove to Bedford, where they took the noon train for Truro. There was no reception, only the immediate relatives of the bride and groom being invited. Many of the young friends of the bride, however, were present, and sang the hymns selected for the wedding very sweetly. Both the bride and groom received many handsome gifts, among those to the latter may be mentioned a French marble clock and statuette from the officers of Company D, P. L. Fusilliers, of which he is Captain; and a silver tea service from the Red Cap Snow Shoe Club. He also received a handsome gift from Chipman Bros., Halifax Agents of the Canada Atlantic S.S. Company.

Captain and Mrs. Boileau arrived at Halifax on the steamer *Circassian* from England on Monday.

The choir of Chalmers Church intend giving a concert in Chalmers Hall this evening. They have prepared an excellent programme, and will be assisted by several favorite amateurs.

The Academy of Music continues to draw splendid houses. The run of the McDowell Company has been probably the most successful long engagement on the Academy record—so successful and popular, indeed, that the management has extended the term, which was to have expired to-morrow, for another week or two. The success of the Company has been well deserved, and the theatre going public will no doubt rejoice at the extension. Our Regiment is to be repeated this evening, and it is so pretty a play that it will, no doubt, afford as much pleasure as in former presentations of it. To-morrow night "Moths," founded on a novel of Ouida's, will be played for the benefit of Miss Arthur. This lady has so well earned the appreciation and applause of Academy audiences that it is safe to predict a bumper house for her; moreover, the play is a very attractive one, and met with full appreciation when recently performed by the Company for a couple of nights. The Company has our best wishes in all its undertakings.

Professor H. Y. Hind, of Windsor, read a very interesting paper before the Historical Society on Tuesday evening last which is destined to attract no small attention. Prof Hind first outlined the history of Pisiquid or Windsor, and proved it to have been one of the most populous and cultivated portions of "Acadie." He read a brief sketch of the march of Coulon de Villiers at the head of the French Canadian troops, who with the aid of the Indians surprised and annihilated Col. Noble's garrison on the Gaspereaux. The paper closed with an arraignment of the Abbe Casgrain, who, it appears, has called in question the good faith of Dr. Aikens, the well known and highly respected record commissioner, and also attacked the character of certain publications issued by the N. S. Historical Society. The Abbe Casgrain accuses Dr. Aikens of having inserted in the published archives only such papers as would tend to prove the Acadians to have been a disloyal and dangerous population. This charge Mr. Hind ably refutes, but he carries the war into Africa by in turn accusing the Abbe Casgrain of having so selected his extracts from those publications as to prove the deportation of the Acadians unjustified. The Society by a unanimous vote of its members declared its entire confidence in the work of Dr. Aikens, but as the Abbe Casgrain's charge against the Society was due to editorial oversight, it was thought better to let the announcement of this fact be the only vindication offered. The real question at issue is, whether or not the deportation of the Acadians was justifiable, and before making up our minds upon it we need to have a flood of historical light let in upon the acts of the Acadians from 1710 down to the time of their expulsion. Mr. Hind's paper was well received, and was deserving of the complimentary references made to it by Sir Adams Archibald, Senator Power, Judge Weatherbe and others.

The concert given in the Reform Club Hall, Dartmouth, on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Streets Improvement Association, was highly successful. Dartmouth talent contributed chiefly to the making up of an excellent programme, and some very acceptable numbers were given by Halifax musicians of well-known ability. Miss Waddell gave a recitation in her usual well-finished style. It is to be hoped that a satisfactory amount of money was realized for the improvement of the streets, which seem sadly in need of it.

Dr. MacGregor gave his second popular talk before the Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday evening. Mr. William Miller presided, and the audience spent a

very profitable evening. The subject was "Facts and Fancies." The next entertainment will be the president's reception on the 17th inst., a literary evening.

The C. W. M. A. held a sale and supper at the C. of E. Institute rooms on Tuesday afternoon and evening. The various churches of the city took charge of the different tables, viz: to St. Marks' was relegated the sweets, and a tempting array was seen of coconut creams and walnuts and chocolates, etc. St. George's was represented by a refreshment table loaded down with sweets of all descriptions. Mrs. Wm. Lawson as usual to the fore presided over the supper tables and the little parties of six were carefully waited on by a band of maidens with bright smiling faces under their becoming white caps. St. Stephen's table had a judicious mixture of useful and fancy articles which found quick purchasers. St. Luke's table, ah here, words fail, the richness of display, workbags in various styles of beauty, table covers, lamp shades, slippers, etc., over \$200 worth of articles were sold and still there seemed to be an abundance. Pine cushions filled the air with their fragrance and sold readily for 25 cts. each. The amount realized is not yet known but will probably amount to about \$700. Mrs. Courtney is to be congratulated, for to her efforts combined with those of about two dozen prominent members of the C. W. M. A. is due the grand result stated.

A Fancy Fair is being held to day in Mason's Hall by the ladies of the "Children of Mary's Society," Convent of the Sacred Heart. The Fair will be followed by a Concert in the evening. Admission during the day and for the evening concert, 25 cents.

COMMERCIAL.

The jobbing trade in its various branches has this season been of the usual kind, and the movement may be characterized as normal. The larger proportion of country produce has been marketed. This has had the effect of improving payments in a certain degree, but not to the extent that was anticipated and that all desired.

The tone of the money market has been slightly slightly easier, but loans on call have not been as readily obtainable as was expected at one time. Some leading bankers believe that money will be as scarce as ever by the middle of the current month. While the payments of bank dividends and the lending of bank reserves, which always occur at the beginning of the month, have tended to create a temporary increase in available funds, still the supplies from these sources seem to have been absorbed with greater promptitude than was anticipated.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Wm. Routledge, genl. store, Loxway Mines, assigned to W. L. Ingraham for benefit of his creditors; Chisholm & Meikle (estate of) grocer and provision, New Glasgow, stock in trade advertised for sale by tender; McLeod & McLean, tailors and clothiers, Oxford, N. S. dissolved, McLeod continues the business; A. L. Larder, jeweller, Halifax, assigned to Adam McKay in trust for benefit of creditors; V. A. Landry, publisher, Digby, removed to Weymouth.

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

	Week Prev.		Weeks corresponding to		Failures for the year to date.				
	Dec 6.	week	Dec. 6	1886	1889	1888	1887	1872	
United States.....	281	265	273	238	209	10653	9439	8977	9609
Canada.....	35	36	35	29	29	1517	1601	1204	1108

DRY GOODS.—The recent cold weather has caused quite an improvement in this branch of trade—especially in connection with the city retail business. The movement in dress goods has been brisk, and this has affected the wholesale houses to a degree because retailers have recently only bought for immediate wants. This improvement on the demand was at once felt in the stocks on hand, necessitating ordering, but this has been done in a quiet way. Commercial travellers in this line are nearly all out with full samples of spring goods, and they mostly report having met with gratifying success. As regards woollens the medium and cheaper classes prices are advancing across "the herring pond" and recent cable advices are that orders for these grades cannot be duplicated except at an appreciation of about 15 per cent. over quotations in November. In better goods the advance has not been so great. Still present supplies could not be replaced at existing prices, and those in the trade here have to shape their course according. Purchasers seem to fully appreciate the strength of the market, and there is an evident eagerness to book orders ahead on the lines referred to above, when this can be done at a slight advance.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The local trade has quieted down to its usual dimensions at this season of the year. The conditions are practically unchanged, and nothing can be noted that could tend to any lessening of the strength of the market. Both here and elsewhere what movement has taken place has been at an undiminished price, showing plainly that it is still and is likely to remain for some time a sellers' market. To put it briefly the market generally continues to show firmness. Copper is firm with an upward tendency, although there is no particular change to note in local prices. Recent advices from both American and English markets cite a firm and advancing tone. Tin plate and lead are firm with nothing very particular to note.

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market presents little change. There is a rather better demand for certain strong flours, and prices are in consequence a shade firmer. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat strong, corn nil. English country markets firmer. At Antwerp spot wheat has been firm. In Chicago wheat was weaker and dropped $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Wheat in New York was easier, and declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. The St. Louis wheat market was easy and declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. In Toledo wheat was quiet and dropped $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

A DISGRACE TO HER FAMILY.

(Continued.)

Oh! bad man, to try his fascinations even on this poor little ignorant girl. Surely he ought to have known better. What did he mean by it? He did not know himself.

She blushed up to the roots of her uncompromisingly red hair.

"I—I don't know. I don't suppose they'll let me."

"Let you! What do you mean?"

"Only that there are too many of us. The girls say that four Miss Brothertons are quite enough to frighten a man away, without a fifth."

"Oh! I see. And so you, being the youngest, are kept in the background?"

"Yes, when Jack's away. Jack won't stand it when he's at home."

"Quite right too. But Maggie, tell me, how old is your eldest sister?"

"Matilda? Oh, she's twenty-five. Mamina says she ought to have been married ever so long ago, but you see it's not Matilda's fault. She has never had an offer."

"Oh, indeed! That's very sad for poor Matilda."

"Geraldine has had one," continued Maggie artlessly, "but the gentleman was too poor."

Captain Falconer was infinitely amused by those ingenuous confessions. They were something quite new in his experience. But the rain prevented him from hearing any more.

"Well, good-bye, Maggie," he said again. "I shall expect to see you to-morrow, remember." And so saying he squeezed his horse with his knees and rode off to the Cottage at a sharp trot.

Maggie stood and looked after him in a dazed sort of way for quite ten seconds.

This had been a strangely bewildering day to her, full of novel experiences and sensations.

"I declare," she said to herself, "he's almost as nice as Jack. I do hope he'll fall in love with Geraldine, because then I shall have him for a brother-in-law. Poor fellow! how awfully wet he must be, and what a beast I am to have taken his coat. How abominably stupid I felt too, when I tried to thank him. None but the wrong words seemed to come. And Geraldine would have done it so prettily."

Maggie hung her head for a minute in deep thought. The next she jumped off Polecat, and after patting the mare's neck ran quickly into the house.

She looked at her reflection in the hall glass as she passed through the hall, and sighed.

It was all very well for Captain Falconer to profess to despise beauty, but she would have given everything in the world to possess blue eyes instead of green, fair hair instead of scarlet, and a nice straight nose in lieu of a little, soft, flabby lump of flesh. A pang of despair shot through her heart. She had often felt badly about herself before now, but never quite so badly as to-day. What had come to her?

CHAPTER VII.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

The following day there were no hounds within reach, and Captain Falconer thought the opportunity a good one to pay a call at the Manor House. He did not look upon this proceeding entirely as a duty visit, for the sisters, as we have already seen, inspired him with a certain amount of interest; and, different as they were, he was anxious to meet both Geraldine and Maggie again. The fresh beauty of the one, and the candour and courage of the other, had produced a stronger impression than he himself was altogether aware of.

Maggie had duly announced Captain Falconer's intention of calling, therefore on enquiry was informed that Mrs. Brotherton and her four eldest daughters were within. He found them seated in state in the rarely-used drawing-room, dressed in their best, and ceremoniously waiting to receive him. Little did he guess how their hearts palpitated with pleasing excitement as the footman threw open the door and announced his name.

He advanced with the easy manner of a man accustomed to good society. There was no trace of awkwardness or embarrassment about him. They felt that instinctively, and tried to subdue any symptoms which might appear in themselves. He must not for one moment be allowed to think that they were mere country bumpkins, who lived out of the world, and were unaccustomed to move in the same exalted circles as himself. The Brothertons, as a family, possessed a good deal of *esprit de corps*, especially the elder members.

Meanwhile, Captain Falconer exchanged a few courteous words with the lady of the house, and upon her begging him to be seated, drew up a chair between her and Geraldine. He was rather astonished,—nay, more—a little piqued to think that Maggie, in spite of his expressed desire, was not present to receive him. Somehow, he had made certain of her doing so.

"Where is your youngest sister?" he enquired of Geraldine.

"I'm sure I don't know," the beauty answered carelessly. "Maggie's movements are always eccentric. Very likely she has gone for a walk with the dogs. When she can't hunt a fox, she generally takes them out to chase rabbits along the hedgerows."

"I hope she did not get very wet yesterday?"

"If she did, she's not any the worse for it to-day. None of us ever think of asking after Maggie's health. She's as wiry as a terrier. You've only got to look at her to see that."

Geraldine spoke with so much indifference that Captain Falconer finding the subject an uncongenial one changed it immediately, and with ready tact led the conversation into different channels. Skilfully incited and encouraged, Mrs. Brotherton plunged into all the gossip of the neighborhood, and imparted to her visitor a great deal of miscellaneous knowledge, such as strangers on first entering a county are generally eager to acquire.

Matilda knitted away perseveringly, with contracted brow and busy fingers. She looked upon the Honorable Keith as frivolous and somewhat immoral young man, and testified her disapproval by a frigid silence. The twins also spoke little. They were rather awed at the presence of such a "tremendous swell," as they mentally apostrophised Captain Falconer. He was a trifle too fine in his manners for "Rusher and Crusher" to feel entirely at their ease in his society. Even when he talked sport, he did it in a very genteel way, and failed to employ a single slang expression, which disconcerted them greatly. But Geraldine was less sensitive, and did good execution, both with her tongue and her turquoise, long-lashed eyes.

Captain Falconer took no pains to conceal his admiration, seeing how much it gratified its object. But this he put down to delightful innocence. He thought her even prettier now than on the previous day. Her skin was so exquisitely fair, such a charming combination of pink and white, and her thick, blonde hair rippled in such artistic waves from her snowy brow.

What if it were low and narrow? One forgot that, and remembered only the delicate colouring.

Moreover, she had a little, appealing way of looking at him whenever she made an observation, and of shooting soft glances from her limpid eyes, which was fascinating in the extreme, and quite prevented him from noticing that the observations themselves were of a singularly common-place character. A pretty girl has this enormous advantage. Nine men out of ten never give her intellect a thought. She pleases the eye, and that suffices, unless she be foolish enough to commit some very false move. Roughly speaking, the male sex are invariably predisposed in her favour, and seldom pause to criticize or analyse her remarks.

This was evidently the case with our friend Keith, for he paid an unusually long visit, during which he exerted himself in every way to produce an agreeable impression, and succeeded so well, that even the grim Matilda unbent, and condescended to smile at a few of his liveliest sallies, which contained just a *souffron* of naughtiness, and yet not enough to make her virgin cheek blush.

At last he rose to go, with a reluctance which was the best possible compliment he could have paid to his entertainers. Mrs. Brotherton was quite flushed and excited at the family success. The prospect of securing so desirable a son-in-law elated her beyond measure.

"I hope, now that the ice is broken, you will come and see us very often," she said, with genuine cordiality. "Since my poor husband's death I have not entertained much, or given large parties, but I trust you will dine with us frequently in a friendly way. We are such near neighbours that distance, in your case, can be no excuse."

"I am sure you are very kind," he replied, looking at Geraldine, "and I shall be delighted to come whenever I am asked. Give me a chance, Mrs. Brotherton, that's all."

"Shall we say next Tuesday, then, at half-past seven o'clock?"

"Yes, with pleasure."

Whereupon he shook hands all round, but he said good-bye to Geraldine last, and pressed her soft, pink palm with a lingering pressure. Their eyes met, and something in the expression of his emboldened her to conceive a sudden plan, and say:

"You are running away very soon, Captain Falconer. It is quite early yet."

"I feared I should have wearied you," he replied.

"How could you imagine such a thing? I was going to ask if by any chance you would care to look round the stables."

"There is nothing in the world I should like better, provided you will be good enough to show them to me. I am passionately fond of horses."

She coloured with pleasure, and smiled up into his handsome face. She was even astonished to find how entirely satisfactory things were, and what rapid progress she had made. Her conquest appeared assured. If matters did but prosper a proposal was only a question of time.

"Of course I will show them to you," she said, opening the drawing-room door, "although, unfortunately, they are not nearly so full as we sporting members of the family could wish."

"Are you not going to put anything on, Miss Brotherton?" he asked, remembering what Maggie told him as to her delicacy. "You will catch cold," for they were now in the hall.

"Oh, yes! My hat and jacket are hanging up on a peg. We go out and in so often that we always keep them there. It saves the bother of running upstairs."

So saying, they moved on a few paces, and Captain Falconer tenderly helped his fair companion into her jacket, after first reaching it down for her from a collection of waterproofs and nondescript garments.

It was a very good fit, and consequently rather tight. Some little time elapsed before the buttons could be persuaded to squeeze through the button-holes, but when this difficult process was achieved, the effect was perfect. If ladies will insist upon having their forms sharply delineated, their busts made round, and their waists small, they must put up with a few trifling inconveniences and sacrifice something of comfort for the sake of appearance.

Geraldine's hat, with its smart wing and neat ribbon trimming, was very coquettish, and very becoming to her. At least, so thought Captain Falconer, and not without reason, for the young lady herself was distinctly conscious of the fact, else she never would have risked an impromptu toilette. But when one's clothes were as near perfection as clothes could be,

one could afford to pretend to despise them. As there are wheels within wheels, so there is art behind art, and of such a subtle and refined nature that it takes immense practice to distinguish it from true simplicity.

Captain Falconer felt himself being carried away on a flood of enthusiasm, and made no effort to check the tide. In fact he was pleased to find he was once more capable of fresh, pure sentiment. He fancied La Thorndyke had outworn it, and left him nothing but a poor, brittle shell of a heart. And now he began to feel certain premonitory symptoms which warned him that passion was not wholly dead within him. When a beautiful flower has been crushed to the ground through cruel usage, it is pleasant to discover that there is still some life left in it.

In short, our friend Keith was in that peculiar mental condition, when a man, having fallen desperately in love with one woman and had all his best and finest feelings outraged, is seized by a fit of strong reaction, and tries to seek her very opposite in another.

His affection for the beautiful Mrs. Thorndyke had been of no common order. His sense of honor sternly condemned it, and loyally and earnestly he struggled against the infatuation for another man's wife. His conscience did not approve of such liaisons. They were dangerous, unprofitable, and wrong. So he argued with himself, and sought to keep aloof from temptation. But the lady, feeling this resistance on his part, grew piqued, and determined he should succumb to her fascinations. She exerted them to the utmost, and encouraged him in every possible way. Then, when his attentions began to get too notorious, she professed herself surprised beyond measure at the result, reproached him for causing scandal to be connected with her name, and finally, with a smile on her dark, beautiful face, gave him the cold shoulder, and promoted a beardless duke—a mere boy of twenty-one—to be first favorite in his place.

And this woman had vowed she loved him with a warmth and effusion which were disgusting to recall. He hated her now, and yet he could not forget her. In the solitude of his own chamber, the remembrance of her glowing beauty still haunted him. But the scale had fallen from his eyes. For the first time he saw the so-called London woman of to-day in her true light. She stood revealed a mass of folly, self-interest, heartlessness and sin.

Unfortunately, this unlawful love had taught him to feel a pain which he had never felt before. It rendered him sensible of a void in his heart, of an ever-growing need of close, fond sympathy not to be found in male society. He weaned of his surroundings, and pictured the superior merits of domestic bliss. He was tired of knocking about the world, of running after this one and that, and he wanted to marry and settle down.

And his father wished it also, for the title would some day devolve upon him.

As Captain Falconer took stock of Geraldine's peculiarly fair and girlish style of beauty, so diametrically opposed to that of Mrs. Thorndyke, it occurred to him that here was the very girl to satisfy his aspirations and make him a suitable wife.

With this idea in his head he watched her narrowly, and Geraldine, proud in the consciousness of having excited his interest, appeared to best advantage and was unusually bright, good humored, and animated. Her pretty face rippled over with smiles, whilst her laugh rang out clear as a bell.

They chatted away, whilst she showed him through the stables, and he easily discovered from her conversation, that if not quite so horsey as her younger sister, she yet knew a good deal about the noble animal. Only two short months ago he entertained a holy horror of the hunting female, but his ideas had undergone a very decided change. And this girl did not ride hard. She rode in a pretty, feminine way to the stables, jumped an occasional gap or two, and retired gracefully from the scene before her hair came down, or her cheeks got unbecomingly flushed, or she became spattered from head to foot with mud. Both in appearance and manner she was a thorough lady, whereas "Rusher and Crusher," and even poor little Maggie, were just a trifle "loud."

All this time Geraldine was pondering over the best method of taking advantage of a *tete à tete* with Captain Falconer. Having to keep two horses, when she really only wanted one, weighed considerably upon her mind. She opened Galopard's box, and was pleased by her companion's praise of that animal. It paved the way for what she wanted to say later on,

"I'm so glad you like my new horse," she said, with an angelic smile. "He is quite a recent purchase, and has only been in the stable a couple of days, so that he will probably improve in appearance after a while."

"He is quite good-looking enough for anything, as it is," replied Captain Falconer gazing admiringly at Galopard's sinews and flat legs. "I only wish I could have the luck to pick up just such another."

Here was a splendid opening, of which Geraldine promptly availed herself.

"Why?" she asked innocently. "Are you short of hunters, Captain Falconer?"

"Yes, very. I must buy a couple more, and that without loss of time." Her face brightened. She thought of Paragon.

"Have you any objection to an oldish horse?"

"It depends upon what the 'ish means, and also upon the price. I'm awfully hard-up just now."

"Oh! the price will not hurt you. I can guarantee that."

"Have you got a horse for sale, Miss Brotherton?"

"Well, not exactly," and she kicked at the straw with her feet. "But I have a very dear old favourite, for whom I am most anxious to find a good master."

"Is he the one you rode yesterday?"

"Yes, everybody always admires him. He is a beauty to look at, is he not?"

(To be Continued.)

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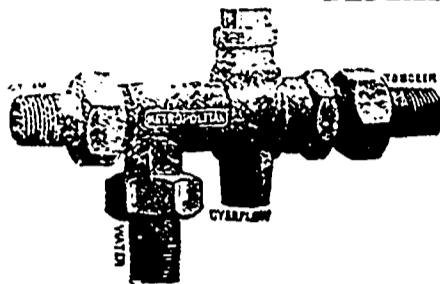
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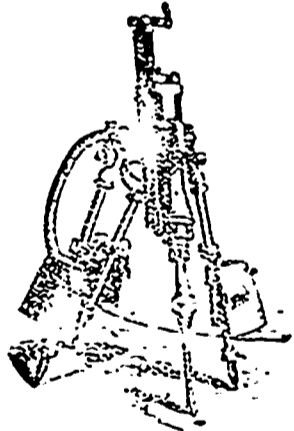
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MINING.

The year 1889 is fast drawing to a close, and with this month's gold returns the total gold yield for the twelve months will be completed. That it will exceed the total of any previous year there is every reason to anticipate, as mining operations during the year have been vigorously prosecuted, and a number of properties have made large and continuous returns. By far the most important mining event of the year, and the one that is destined to prove of the greatest benefit to the Province, is the opening up of the Pictou iron fields and the formation of two strong companies to operate in that locality.

Parties requiring the services of a thoroughly competent mining engineer would do well to refer to the professional card of Alfred Smith, M. E., in our advertising columns. Mr. Smith is the engineer in charge of the works of the Lochaber Gold Mining Co., Limited, near Sheet Harbor, and is open to act as consulting engineer to gold mining companies, one of his specialties being the treatment of refractory ores.

LOCHABER.—Considerable work of a prospecting nature has been done on the property of the Lochaber Gold Mining Co., Limited. Some very rich quartz has been raised, and drift has been found which indicates the presence of an exceedingly rich lead which has not yet been found.

Some very interesting facts in regard to the voyage of the *Royal William* from Pictou to London—the first steamship to cross the Atlantic without auxiliary sails—are now going the rounds of the press. Of special interest to Nova Scotia is the fact that Pictou coal was the fuel and that it gave unbounded satisfaction. We quote as follows from a letter detailing the incidents of the voyage which appeared in the *Quebec Chronicle* November 6th, 1833:—"The whole distance of the voyage (about 2,500 miles) was performed by steam with the most perfect success with Pictou coal, and the captain and engineers declare that it is superior as fuel for the use of steamers to anything tried before. They found no inconvenience from clinkers, and whatever adhered to the bars of the grate scaled off with a slight touch, leaving the bars clean and uninjured. As a proof of the latter, one set of bars served for the whole voyage without damage. They had made no alteration in their grates, and they consider one chaldron of Pictou coal equal to three cords of wood."

The following are the official gold returns so far received at the Mines' Office for the Month of November:—

District.	Mill.	Qtz. Crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Dump, Wellington and Gold Hill	26	4
Sherbrooke.....	Miners	36½	4½
*Sherbrooke.....	Aberdeen	48	9½
Salmon River.....	Dufferin.....	800	149½
Oldham	Oldham G. M. Co	117	148
Cariboo.....	Moose River G. M. Co.....	175½	19½
† do.	Touquoy.....	390	50½
S. Uniacke.....	Withrow.....	20	81½
S. Uniacke.....	Eastville.....	9	19½
Lake Catcha.....	Oxford.....	67	165½
Crookfield.....	Philadelphia G. M. Co.....	140	89
Wine Harbor.....	New "El Dorado".....	73	38½
Molega	Molega M. Co.....	255	301½
Ecum Secum.....	Eureka.....	11	11½
Elmsdale.....	Elmsdale G. M. Co. } Sept., Oct., Nov. }	41½	½

*Sand and surface stuff.
 †Surface stuff.

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. D. Touquoy brought to the city on Monday a very handsome gold bar weighing 59 ozs. 11 dwts. The mine and mill are being worked to perfection, the water power being ample to run everything with much to spare. Three pumps are being worked from one main pump rod and branches keeping four leads dry.

PRINCE'S LODGE.—The last issue of the *Canadian Mining Review* states in regard to this district that a "close examination of lodes as yet stripped fails to discover any gold in them." This is a direct mis-statement of the facts, as the leads show gold. Our contemporary has been misinformed, but, judging from its well known fairness, it will be sufficient to call attention to the error to have it rectified.

CANADA.—Considerable excitement has been caused by the discovery of copper in the townships of Blake and Crooks, about 15 miles south of Port Arthur. It is found in amygdaloid dykes, varying from 15 to 40 feet in width, and is exposed in one instance for a quarter of a mile. Careful assays have given 9.27 and 11.40 per cent. copper. Rumors of large deals in these lands are current, and will likely develop into reality before long. Three well-defined and promising silver veins have lately been located in the township of Crooks, surface assays showing \$22, \$36 and \$290 per ton respectively. A party of mining men, representing local and eastern capital, have just returned from there, and appear to be highly satisfied.

A valuable natural mineral spring has been discovered on the Kakabeka Falls property, within the limits of the proposed new city, whose promoters are engaged in securing all the necessary property on which to lay out the town. They have already received propositions for the erection of two flour and pulp mills, and several other business propositions of magnitude have been made them.

The Ontario Government has surveyed the new township of Scoble, lying between Paipoonge, Blako and Gillies.

CROWN POINT.—This mine, W. Montgomery superintendent, shipped \$7,800 of ore to Kansas City in September, and expects to make regular monthly shipments during the winter.

MURILLO.—A company has been organized in London, Eng., with a capital of £60,000, to work the Murilla Mine, 12 miles southwest of here. They are now engaged in erecting camps and other necessary improvements, preparatory to active mining in the spring.

PRINCE.—Some exploratory work is being done on the "Prince" location. This is the oldest mine on the Canadian shore of Lake Superior, having been worked in 1846 by the late Col. Prince.

SHUNIAN WEACHU—Capt. Thomas H. Trithewz superintendent of this mine, shipped 15 barrels of ore on the 22nd inst., valued at \$2,200. This ore is shipped to Liverpool, Eng., the freight being \$7 per ton.

WEST END MINING COMPANY.—This company, A. Falco, superintendent, shipped \$12,500 worth of ore on Oct 25th, and has another large shipment ready.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

NUGGETS.—Prospectors are doing their level best during this Indian Summer weather. The clink of steel is heard from Hobbs Cross to Lapland, and several finds are reported within the week. One an eighteen inch straight away lead on a block recently taken up by McDonald, Morris and others. The islands of the Millisigate Lake even have not escaped attention. Dr. Calder and others are now the smiling owners of the upheaval with the funny name, covering four or five areas. About the centre of the island one of the sturdy settlers located a six inch lead showing considerable gold and judged to be a continuation through the lake of the birch brook vein. Reports seem to have it that the owners of the West Duluth Shafts near Mud Lake have an offer from a London Syndicate of a certain amount in cash and paid up stock with a guarantee to build a first class mill. The owners of the Mill Village are now very hopeful of striking the rich lead for which they have been prospecting with so much pluck for the last year or two. A Montreal company is said to have taken a hand in, and work is to be commenced immediately with a view to cutting the hundred feet or thereabouts of surface which they believe is covering the lead of nearly two feet in size. All the float quartz from this lead is filled with fine and coarse gold, and is good for four ounces to the ton. This is a very valuable property and cannot sleep much longer.

Gold River seems to be rapidly coming to the front, as the owner of one of the properties in a letter reports boulders nearly all gold. If that keeps on we shall have to go back to platinum to hand over for value received.—*Argus.*

MOLEGA.—The mill at the Caledonia Mine is well advanced, and is a solid and becoming structure.

The South lead on this property has been cut in six places along an extent of 800 feet. These cuttings vary in depth from 30 to 15 feet, and what is quite remarkable there is a good showing of gold in all the workings. The lead has an average thickness of six inches with an increasing width at the eastern extremity. This lead undoubtedly extends several hundred feet into the unprotected ground, and being of such an extent along the strike, one would reasonably expect it to widen with greater depth, for the length and thickness of leads have always quite definite relations.

Mr. Harlow, the Superintendent, showed some very fine samples of gold from this lead, and altogether it is a very promising feature of the property.

At the Parker-Douglas Mine there is a business aspect. A new battery will soon be ready for operation, and two more are in rapid course of construction. A new tramway is nearly completed to the Slate lead.

The Twin lead at a depth of 118 feet is four feet in thickness, and making a good showing of gold.—*Gold Hunter.*

OPAL QUARRIES.—Opals of every variety are found in many species of porphyry in several distinct regions of Mexico. Don Jose Gonzolos Cosio is owner of 24 claims on an area of 360 acres of opal bearing claystone porphyry located 75 miles from the city of Queretaro and 16 miles only from the line of the Mexican Central Railway. This gentleman employs 100 expert miners, whose sole business is to blast out blocks of rock carrying opals. Thousands of common as well as magnificent gems are broken to pieces weekly by the very awkward process of blasting. By using a rock drill and covering opal rock blocks by the plug and feathering quarrying plan not five per cent. of the gems now ruined would be lost. Senor Cosio has lately established a lapidary at Queretaro. He has cut and polished several bushels of the precious or noble opals and fire opals. He contributed a very fine collection for the Mexican exhibit in the Paris Exposition. His uncut and unpolished opals cost him on an average three cents each. The most magnificent of his precious opals do not cost him to exceed fifty cts. each.

There is an opal bearing quarry being worked in the State of Morelos, and it supplies gems equally as fine as the Cosio quarry.

For twenty years of the seventeenth century, commencing with the year 1672, the Spaniards worked a quarry of opals and turquoises located about 360 miles due north-west of this city. The formation of porphyry there is exactly similar to that in which the famous turquoise stones are found in the quarries south of Santa Fe., N. M. The old Dons could not make much progress there for the camp was isolated, as it still is, and thousands of Apache savages harassed them. In 1602 the Indians fell upon the miners and garrison, massacring nearly 900 men, women and children.

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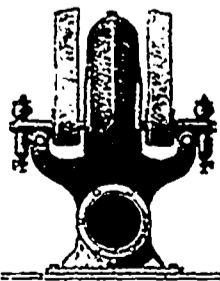
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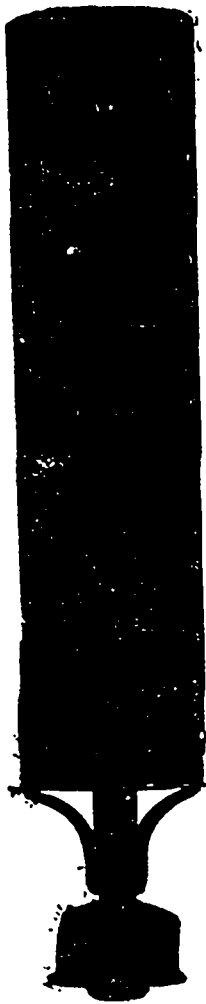
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MY EXAMINATION.

"Study hard! study hard, Philip! and you'll succeed. All things come to him who waits," so said my uncle, putting his head out of a first-class carriage window as the train moved away from the platform.

"Study hard!" Yes, I would, but as to succeeding—that was more doubtful.

For several long weary months I had been "cramming" for a horrid examination, which when once passed was to secure a place for me in an office truly after my own heart.

But, try as I might, every time I went up I failed. Only a few short weeks ago I had tried again and had been—"plowed again."

My good uncle did all he could to assist and encourage me except one thing, and that was he wouldn't let me have a "coach."

He said if I liked I could pass well enough without other aid than that which could be got by books, and so, to his mind, it would be useless expense to employ a "coach."

When he was a young man he had done the same with ease, and so there was no reason why I shouldn't.

One of his favorite wise precepts—and he had many of them—was that what one man has done another can do. In fact, until the day on which I tried to row my uncle and cousins upon the Thames and upset them, that was also one of my dearest maxims.

After seeing my uncle off to his little country home, I walked leisurely out of the station towards my lodgings.

I had scarcely turned the corner of the street when who should I meet but Dr. Grandonore, my old schoolmaster.

Now, though in days gone by I had not venerated him any more than boys as a rule do their preceptors, yet now that I had not seen him for several months I felt that such a meeting might perhaps help to raise my drooping spirits afresh for the coming labor of cramming.

In response to his inquiries I told him all about myself, and he in return communicated to me all the news about the latest readings and editions of the Latin and Greek classics.

Also what he considered to be far more important than these—that it was reported that the missing books of Euclid had been unearthed in an Alexandrian dust-heap!

When I told him I had come up to London again to study for that wretched exam.—I didn't say I had done the same thrice before—he said he could give me some good advice, and taking out his pocket-book (the very book in which my name had more than once figured for an imposition!) he wrote out six short rules.

"Follow these, Philip," he said, "and you'll pass at once! Good-bye." So saying, he was gone. I watched the good old man as he walked up the street, and inwardly wondered whether or no his tall form, healthy appearance, and success in life were due to the following out of these rules.

Then I turned towards my solitary rooms in Grinden street, and mentally determined to put the doctor's advice into practice.

Arriving at number 29 I rang the bell, and after waiting five minutes—a time long enough in my consideration to justify lighting another cigarette—Mrs. Skigen, my landlady, appeared.

"Oh! Mr. Balliman," she began, "there's a letter for you upstairs. Black-edged—no bad news I hope, though we can't none of us be sure what mayn't happen some day."

Without waiting for any further discourse upon the frailty of the flesh, I mounted to my own sitting room.

The window of the room looked out on a busy thoroughfare, which did not improve the place for study.

On the table lay a letter with a deep black edge. I knew the writing; it was Mr. Balliman's.

Before I go any further I must briefly explain a little of our family affairs.

Some years previous to my coming to London, when I was a boy, my father—Mr. John Westford—had died, and soon after my mother had married again; this time to a Mr. Louis Balliman, a small country wine-merchant.

Whether I was prejudiced or not, I do not know, but I took a dislike to him the first time we met, and that dislike never left me. Very possibly it was not lessened by the fact that he would always have me called by his surname instead of my own.

Now I was away from home I took care to be known only as "Philip Westford," and not as "Philip Balliman," except of course to Mrs. Skigen.

There is one other point to which I must refer without further delay.

For some months I had been engaged to a young lady of the name of Mary Layman. She, poor girl, was worse off than I was from a pecuniary point of view—and I ask what other point of view have we in this world?

Mary Layman was then working as a governess in an aristocratic family, and practically she was—as what governess is not?—a slave to her employers, who were both cold and proud people of the world.

But to return to the black-edged envelope addressed to "Mr. Philip Balliman, 29 Grinden street, Bayswater, London, W."

My step father was a dull man and did not often write, so I thought there must be something of importance in the bulky letter.

It ran thus:—

"MY DEAR PHILIP,—You will I suppose be sorry to hear of the death of your uncle, my brother, on Monday last at Falstendean Manor. I had hopes that he—being without children, would not forget us in his will. However, I was wrong for once in my expectations, and he leaves us nothing.

He might have helped me to give you a good start in life, but, as you see,

he has done otherwise—why on earth I can't tell, unless he was disgusted with the way you have failed over and over again at your exams.

But what I want to say is this, if you don't pass at the next opportunity and get the office your other uncle offers you, I can't afford to let you waste any more time over it. Should you be successful at Michaelmas, well and good, but if not I have only a place in my office to offer you—I am, etc.

LOUIS BALLIMAN.

P. S.—I have sent in your name for the exam."

I read the letter through again. Yes, it was plain enough; if I did not get the office at Michaelmas. I must say good-bye to it for ever, and worse still—to Mary Layman, too.

I dragged my arm-chair to the table and began to think. August was just beginning and I should have two months all but a week to "cram." I remembered my uncle's parting words, "Study hard, Philip, and you'll succeed." Yes, I would pass this time, cost what it might!

I took out my old schoolmaster's rules and read them over. Here they are:—

- 1.—Get up, and go to bed, with the sun.
- 2.—Take plenty of exercise; at the least four miles a day.
- 3.—Don't work directly after meals.
- 4.—Don't drink beer or wines, and
- 5.—Don't smoke!"

I felt that I could follow every one of them till I came to the last—"Don't smoke!"

Now I have found, that there is one thing on the face of this uncomfortable globe that is a balm for the woes of youth—and may I not add for the woes of old age?—it is tobacco! And here was the worthy doctor saying "Don't smoke!"

Well, with great force of mind—I will not say characteristic force of mind, for I have never been able to find it in my composition since—I vowed a rash vow to renounce tobacco and all its works for the next two months.

A few days later I felt very much inclined to act upon the principle that rash vows are better broken than kept.

However, what will love not do? It is even stronger than man's desire for tobacco!

So I finally determined to adhere to the doctor's rules.

Next morning I got up, very nearly, if not quite, with the sun. I rather think he must have been a little before his time that day.

Then I worked for some hours. Breakfast came up about seven and relieved me from my studies.

Afterwards I went out and bought a pedometer—just as if I could not judge when I had fulfilled my daily task of four miles!

Attaching it to my watch chain, I walked for half an hour along Maida Vale; then took out the instrument to see what progress I had made.

Imagine my surprise when I saw that I had already gone twenty miles!

Presently I saw my mistake; I had forgotten to look at the position of the hand before I started!

I replaced the pedometer in my pocket and turned back to my rooms. There I studied for a short time, happy in the thought that I was doing my duty.

Before long I found that other people besides me were doing their duty.

At nine "of the clock," as the ghosts of our forefathers would say, some would-be musician began to "practice" next door, and after playing a selection of that genius of music known to the outer world by the mystical appellation of "scales," he (or she) began by pounding away at the "British Patrol."

At last this died, or was supposed to die, away, but only to be followed by the "Last Chord," sung loud and shrill in a female voice.

It is unnecessary to say that while the above entertainment was on it was impossible to study.

At last she stopped! It was after ten. Then, precisely as the clock of St. Martin's opposite struck the half hour, there was a knock at the door and Mrs. Skigen appeared with the usual inquiry about dinner.

Not uncommonly she would gossip in a weary strain for twenty minutes, and then suddenly recollecting her business, would make her inquiries and end up with these words: "I 'opes you'll hexcuse me, sir, but I 'as such a deal to do about the 'ouse that I haven't a moment to spare."

To my great relief at last she went and I set to work again. But as I dipped my pen in the ink an Italian organ-grinder wheeled his obnoxious machine to the front of my window and commenced a popular but woefully unclassical air. He stayed a good twenty minutes.

Then I was left in peace for a quarter of an hour, after which came a German band of the usual type. This was succeeded by a street preacher, who lectured long and wearily in a recess precisely under my window. At last he was gone, and I had just one hour's work before dinner.

Weeks flow by and the eventful day of the examination at length arrived.

To be candid, I had not the least confidence in myself. I knew that the happiness of my life depended upon the issue, but what that issue might be I did not like to conjecture.

I had written to Mary and told her all about my hopes and fears, and she in return had done her best to encourage me.

The good old doctor, too, had hopes of my success, and had lent me books upon my subjects and, what was perhaps better still, had given me good advice.

The day came at last. I got up early as usual and looked over some back work.

At ten o'clock I set out for the place where the examination was to take place, and, arriving in good time, I filled up the spare minutes before it began by drawing an imaginary picture of Mary. I did not think much

about it at the moment, but during the examination I often found myself looking at it, and certainly it did seem to urge me on, acting as a stimulant to my brain, bringing back half-forgotten events connected with my subjects.

At last the eventful day was over, and I tried to wait with patience for the result which would be made known on the following Thursday:

Two days later as I was seated at breakfast Mrs. Skigen brought up a letter.

I know it contained my fate.

Trembling I opened it. A slip of paper fell out bearing these words: "List of the names of students who have been successful in the examination"

Then followed some fifty or sixty names in alphabetical order.

Hastily I glanced among the W's for Philip Westford. It was not there!

For the first moments my brain seemed in a whirl. All the pains and hard work of the last two months were gone. All my hopes were destroyed.

The rest of the day passed in cursing my wretched fate.

That night a letter arrived for me. It was from Mary. I guessed its contents of course; still she was the only person I expected any sympathy from, so I tore it open. It ran thus—

"DEAREST PHILIP,—I cannot express to you how glad I was to see your name in the list this morning! I wrote to the secretary and asked him to send me a copy, so that I should just hear as soon as you would. Allow me to congratulate you on your success."

I read no more. What could she mean? Had I not carefully searched for my name in the list and had not found it.

Snatching my hat from the hall stand, I went out into the street and hailed a hansom. I directed the driver to go as quickly as possible to the secretary's house; of course, it was no good to look for him at his office at that time of day. Fortunately I had a true son of Nimshi for my conductor, and was soon landed at my destination.

The secretary was surprised to see me at ten o'clock at night coming in such a hurry to his house.

"Ah, ah. Nothing wrong, Mr. Balliman, I hope," he began; "I have to congratulate you on your success at the exam."

What could he mean? Here was the secretary himself saying I had passed.

"Mr. Balliman," he began again, "I——"

Then the truth suddenly dawned upon me. When my father sent in my name of course he gave it as "Philip Balliman," and the secretary, whom I knew slightly, always called me by it. Doubtless his mentioning the name had brought it to my memory. I asked him to let me see the list, and then I had the great joy of beholding the familiar words "Philip Balliman."

I need not stop to describe the joy I felt at that moment, nor to relate the amusement I caused by telling him my mistake and subsequent discovery. Let it suffice to say that before many weeks had flown I was comfortably established in the much coveted office.

A short time later Mary Layman became my wife.

Amongst our treasures—relics of days gone by—there is one I value more than all the others. It is the letter (now faded and crossed) in which the first intimation of my success arrived.

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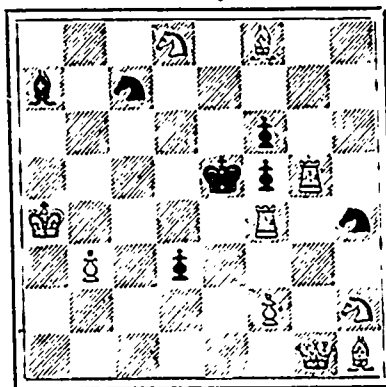
The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Chess to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required.

Solution to problem No. 107—3 mover—Q to K8. Solved by C.W.L., J.W. Wallace and Mrs. Mosoley.

Solution to problem No. 108, R to Kt4. Solved by C.W.L., J.W. Wallace and Mrs. Mosoley.

PROBLEM No. 110.

By JAMES RAYNER, Leeds. BLACK 7 pieces.



WHITE 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves

GAME No. 91.

Second game between Messrs. Morphy and Lichtenhein in the third section of the grand tournament 1857. Score and notes from the Book of the Chess Congress.

Petroff Defence.

Table of chess moves between Morphy (White) and Lichtenhein (Black) for Game No. 91.

NOTES.

- a This is unusual, but it appears to be good.
b Well played.
c This was incorrect, he should not have abandoned the command of his Queen's Bishop's diagonal.
d White at once takes advantage of Black's error.
e The only move; if 20 P takes Kt, White wins immediately by 21 Kt to B6 ch, followed by the capture of the Rook's Pawn with the Queen.
f The winning move.
g We see no better move for Black than the one he made. If the Queen

be taken White mates. If 26 Kt takes P, then 27 R takes Kt. If he play 26 Q to KB4, then 27 Q to Q3 Finaly if 26 K to Kt2, 27 R takes P ch, 27 K to R, 28 R to B8 ch, 28 K to Kt2 (Should he play 28 R takes R, then White's 29 Q takes Q ch, and wins, if 28 Kt takes R, White would answer with 29 Kt to B7 ch winning the Queen) 29 R to Kt8 ch, 29 R takes R, 30 Q takes Q ch and wins at once.—Gazette

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CHALLENGE.

Mr. Lynch of the Shubonacadie team being about to leave that town, it does not seem probable that a return match between them and this Halifax team will be arranged this season. Meanwhile we are requested to state that the home team will be pleased to contest against any four players in Nova Scotia at any time, though they suggest the Christmas holidays is an appropriate time for the contest.

PROBLEM 143.—We reserve the solution of this problem till next week, for the reason that we regard it as a specially intricate position, and we have received no satisfactory replies as yet. Cannot Antigonish solve it? If not surely Yarmouth can!

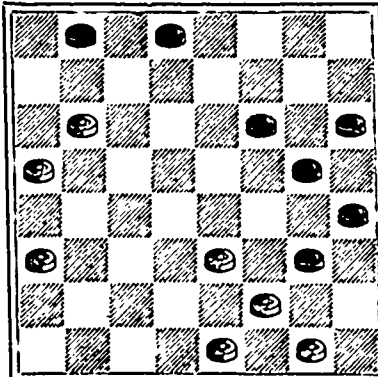
PROBLEM 144.—Black men 7, 10, 11, king 21; white men 19, 22, 23 king 3; black to move and win. Table of numbers for pieces.

GAME XXXIX.—BRISTOL.

An unfinished game recently played between Messrs. P. O'Hearn and W. Forsyth, the former playing the blacks.

Table of numbers for pieces in Game XXXIX.

This brings us to the position below, which we designate as PROBLEM No. 146. Black men 1, 2, 11, 12, 16, 20, 24.



White men 9, 13, 21, 23, 27, 31, 32. White to move. What result?

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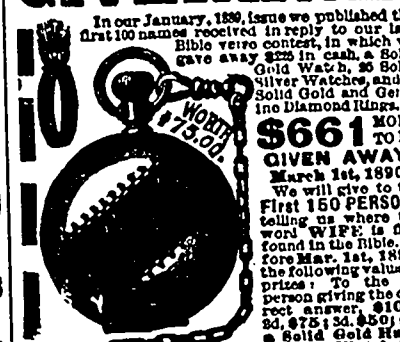
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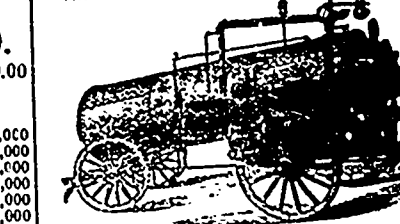
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