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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The fire fiend has been going the rounds this winter. Lockeport, Yarmouth and Pugwash have suffered severely, and Halifax, with its Globe Hotel blaze on the last night of the year, came in for a visitation too. These disasters have their lesson for us, and just now when the members of the Halifax Fire Department are not exhibiting that spirit of unity that we would like to see, it is especially necessary that vigilance should be observed in the protection of buildings.

The World's Fair seems to be progressing towards materialization in 1893. Letters from Chicago have a gilt stamp bearing the words "World's Fair, Chicago, 1893," which does its work in advertising the show. The Lake Front, and Washington and Jackson parks are definitely decided upon as the site for the fair. They are some distance apart, but a railway will obviate any inconvenience from this source. The date of inauguration ceremonies will soon be announced.

One of the most astonishing claims which have been brought forward in behalf of electricity is that by means of its vibrations of light it is now possible to see distant persons and things. According to the Otago Times, Dr. Guidrab, of Victoria, has invented an apparatus, called by him the electro-scope, which accomplishes this. The above mentioned paper says that a public test of this instrument was made in Melbourne in the presence of some forty scientific and public men. "Sitting in a dark room they saw projected on a large disk of white burnished metal the race-course at Flemington with its myriad hosts of active beings. Each minute detail stood out with perfect fidelity to the original, and as they looked at the wonderful picture through binocular glasses it was difficult to imagine they were not on the course itself and moving among those whose actions they could so completely scan."

The death of Alexander William Kinglake, the historian of the Crimean War, is announced. Mr. Kinglake was born in 1811 at Taunton. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards entered the profession of law and acquired an extensive chancery practice in London. His well known work "Eothen" was written after an extensive tour in the East, and was pronounced at the time it appeared (1844) one of the freshest and most entertaining books of travel of the day. Mr. Kinglake sat in parliament as member for the borough of Bridgewater. He published little for some years after "Eothen" until in 1863 the first two volumes of the

history of "The Invasion of the Crimea" appeared. Two more volumes were published in 1868 and a fifth in 1874. The last volume made its appearance near the end of 1887, when the history came to a close with the death of Lord Raglan.

It now transpires that "Darkest England and the Way Out" was not written by General Booth at all, but by some professional writer who put the General's plan in proper literary shape. This kind of authorship has become fashionable of late years, but it appears to us that the honest course and the best policy to pursue would be to give each man his due share of credit for work performed. If General Booth originated the scheme well and good, and if some other man wrote the book let them be honest and say so. Commissioner Smith of the Salvation Army has resigned his position because of differences of opinion between himself and General Booth as to the methods to be employed in the scheme of relief. It is thought too that the substantial parts of the scheme of city and farm colonies originated with Mr. Smith, whose resignation at this juncture will be likely to seriously retard any progress. According to Commissioner Smith the enormous funds which have recently been asked for, and which have poured in rapidly, are so applied to relief work as to take the demand off other funds of the army. General Booth intends to answer the criticisms that have appeared in the Times in a pamphlet that he expects to publish during this month. He also states that a deed of trust for the funds is to be drawn up. Commissioner Smith intends giving any outside assistance he can to General Booth, and their relations are apparently not so strained as we were led at first to believe.

Educational questions are being very generally discussed at present, and the view is gaining ground that children must be taught to do things and not merely how they should be done. The practical is as far better than the theoretical as is possible to imagine. The ability to be useful in ordinary ways is another matter that deserves attention. One defect in public school teaching is to practice pupils in the reading of handwriting. They are taught to read print from the day they enter school until they leave it, but they seldom have to read any writing except their own and the teacher's, which if not legible comes in for much abuse. Script reading is an accomplishment necessary in many occupations, and it is one in which the average school boy or school girl is particularly deficient. The boys who go into stores, printing offices, telegraph offices and offices of professional men have much greater value when they can read ordinary handwriting at a glance. It is an art acquired by practice, it is true, but the practice should be begun and pursued all through the public school course. It is quite as practical as any study that can be named. A youngster who can read offhand the most of the manuscript met with in a lawyer's office or an editor's office is a jewel and worth twenty who are only educated in their legs and "run errands" speedily. It would be fun if teachers would occasionally bring in a bundle of business men's script and set the children to puzzle it out. This is just what they will be called upon to do a little later on when they are flung into the world to fight for a living. And just so with other useful accomplishments. They should be practiced during the school period in order to equip the pupil for active life.

The Queen Regent of Holland is showing unusual good sense with regard to the mourning attire of the young Queen Wilhemina. It is always depressing to see children dressed in black, and the sombre hue must be far from beneficial to the health and spirits of young people. Queen Emma has revived the fashion of white mourning for her daughter, who will wear this color alone for the usual period. Under the old regime in France white weeds were worn by widows, and Mary Queen of Scots, as widow of the Dauphin, was so attired. At that time, however, the widow's dress was very unbecomingly made, with a cap or coif which actually hid the hair, and, moreover, it was the fashion for the aristocratic widow to remain for three months in a room hung with black and from which all natural light was excluded. A widow's lot is at best not a happy one, but it seems as if everything has conspired together to make it worse. In India suttee used to be the fashion, and consequently it was followed; in our own country, widows in their garb of woe are really sorrowful sights, and there are but few with the strength of mind to break loose from custom and appear in public without yards and yards of crape enveloping them from head to foot. Physicians well know the effect of these veils, and they ought to make it their duty to try and influence women not to wear them. Whether Queen Emma governs her own mourning as wisely as she does her daughter's we know not, but people who have been bereaved would do well to follow her lead in the matter of children's mourning, at any rate so far as not putting black on them goes. White costs too much for laundrying for people of small means to adopt it,

The decision of the Municipal Council of Athens to appeal to Great Britain to return the celebrated Elgin Marbles to the Parthenon, from which they were taken in 1816 by the Earl of Elgin, starts a problem as to *metum et formam*, which will not likely be settled in a hurry. If the marbles ought to be returned to Greece there is no reason why many other art treasures, now in possession of Great Britain, should not return to their own places. It will be hard to make Britain see the necessity of this. If the Elgin Marbles had been left in Greece they would probably have been in shattered fragments now.

A King's County paper makes a rather mean remark about the exhibition of 1891 being held in Halifax. It says:—"We wonder if they will manage affairs any better than King's County did. Our last exhibition was a paying one and we hope that Halifax can handle hers better than she can a summer carnival." We were under the impression that our summer carnival was a great success. All the events arranged for, save one, went off in fine style with perfect weather to help things along. The one event that failed was the ball, and that was not a failure in one sense, for those who attended it enjoyed it. Where the failure comes in is on the financial side, there still being arrears owing. As for former exhibitions, we have not been unsuccessful with them, and we have ample confidence in the men who will have the management of the coming one, that they will make it all that it ought to be.

Despite the fact that there are abuses in plenty nearer home than Russia, a certain interest is attached to the affairs of even such a far country for all who are anxious to see the cause of freedom and humanity flourish. In aid of this cause the Society of Friends of Russian Freedom have united with them the Russian-American National League, and have organized the *Free Russia* Publishing Association for the purpose of publishing a monthly magazine in America. *Free Russia* is published in London, and at 321 Broadway, New York, the fourth number of which has just reached us. S. Stepinak, the author of many well-known and powerful works, contributes an article entitled "What can the Czar do?" in which he shows the root of Russian wrongs to be bureaucracy, and contends that the system must be abolished. The pressure necessary to achieve this must, he says, come from the country, from Russian Society, but some part of it may come from outside as well. The agitation is being aided by thousands of foreigners, whose interest in Russian affairs, together with the general public opinion of the civilized world, which is turning against the Russian Government in disgust and contempt, cannot now-a-days be overlooked by the most powerful monarchs. The article concluded with the statement that foreign agitation is a new weapon in the struggle for Russian freedom, which is no less effective for being so unimpeachable. We cannot but sympathize with the efforts being put forth to secure for Russia that political freedom and self-government which we ourselves enjoy. We fear, however, that little good could be effected by our sympathy, but all have not the same gifts, and there may be those who can devote time and money to this cause. For ourselves, things nearer home appear to have the first claim upon our space and attention. We need not go to Russia to find good work to do.

It is devoutly to be hoped that the discussion in Montreal over the Canadian cattle trade will result in some permanent good. Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, the distinguished humanitarian, and member of the British House of Commons, has come to Canada very much prejudiced against the carrying of live cattle across the ocean, and although his arguments may possibly do the trade injury, we have no reason to suspect him of other than praiseworthy motives. We are inclined to think, however, that the stirring up of these matters will bring forth good fruit. "Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower, safety," and if the immense live cattle trade of the Dominion can be placed on a sure basis it will be well. Mr. Plimsoll appears to have taken exceptional cases to argue from, but the fact is that except in the year 1889 the percentage of loss has not exceeded one quarter of one per cent. on the Allan Line. Mr. Plimsoll's reasons are too lengthy to give here, but he seems to think that there is no use for the live cattle trade at all. He advocates having the cattle killed in Canada and the meat shipped to Great Britain in quarters. This, the Canadian cattlemen think, is directed against them in favor of the English dealers, who are anxious enough to have Canadian live cattle excluded. That there are many abuses in connection with the traffic we have no doubt, and both cattle-shippers and ship-owners will do well to unite to remedy them and adopt stringent laws for the prevention of all cruelty to the animals. If the Government appoints an inspector of cattle-ships for the Dominion, as it probably will do, it is to be hoped that a man who is suitable to the position will be chosen. Such a man, backed up by an Act of Parliament bearing upon the matter, which will most likely be drawn up and passed during the coming session, would soon put the traffic in a shape that would not arouse the indignation of men like Mr. Plimsoll. That the latter gentleman will take a great many new facts regarding the cattle trade away with him, goes without saying. He appears to have drawn most of his former information from the enemies of the trade in England and the dead meat shippers in the United States, who are naturally jealous of Canada's privileges in the English market. The recent quarantine regulations made by the United States against Canadian live stock of various kinds points to the conclusion that a spirit of vindictiveness possesses them. One of the results of the discussion will probably be that a line of cattle-ships, constructed specially for the purpose, will be put on, and then the cattle will not have to suffer anything more than slight discomfort from the sea voyage. This would be a matter for congratulation all round, for if there is money in the business as at present conducted, there will surely be more when shipping facilities are improved; and every one who has a particle of feeling for "dumb driven cattle" will rejoice that they are treated well.

The Charlottetown *Patriot* is indignant, with apparently good reason, over the mail service between the Island and the Mainland. It says "if the authorities do not wish to incur the responsibility of a rebellion against the Ministers of Marine and Postal Service, they had better see to it—that the service is improved—and that quickly. Contemptible as it seems to write it, those departments are too mean and care so little for the inhabitants of this Island that they will not pay even for the telegrams regarding the Stanley's movements, and the telegraph operators here sent a despatch at their own expense for the information of the public. Again it is reported that recently there was trouble among the Stanley's engineers with the result that the second engineer was discharged. The second trip afterwards the accident occurred to the steam pipe. Surely things are at sixes and sevens as far as the management of this steamer is concerned, and the public call upon the Minister of Marine—Mr. C. H. Tupper—to attend to his duties and give this Province justice. A word to the wise ought to be sufficient." As we remarked a few weeks ago the government is bound to redeem its pledges and provide a subway, or some other means of steady communication with Prince Edward Island.

Few persons are aware that the new Town Hall in Philadelphia is one of the finest structures in America. It is situated on the intersection of Broad and Market Streets—literally on the intersection, as the roads pass underneath through vast arches. It is built round a square, the facades are a mass of exquisite carving and statuary, and the great tower is four hundred feet high—all being constructed of white marble. The Hall has been twenty years in building, and the interior is not completed yet. It is smaller than the capitol, but far surpasses it in beauty and elegance. Philadelphia lies between the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers. It is shaped, roughly speaking, like a man's head, neck and shoulders. The City Hall is situated in the neck, which is about two miles across, and comprises the principal business portion of the town. The streets, for the most part, are narrow, with the exception of Market and Broad Streets. They run at right angles. Some of the tram lines have their cars drawn from underneath by a wire rope, and it is no uncommon sight to see three or four fastened together in a train. Something of the old Quaker element clings to the city still, and one may often perceive women attired in the poke bonnet and grey shawl, the garb which their ancestors wore before them, and which looks strange enough among the nineteenth century costumes of the majority of Philadelphia's citizens.

There comes to us most opportunely at this epoch in Irish affairs a pamphlet upon "Prussian Education, a history and a lesson," by J. F. Whittington Howley, M. A., auditor of the Literary and Historical Society of University College, Dublin. The matter is dealt with in an impressive manner and the lesson drawn is that all Irishmen can and should unite in the sacred cause of education, which would without doubt prove the highest factor in bettering the condition of the Irish people. The writer of this address goes into the history of the present system of education in Prussia at some length. It is of sufficient interest to induce us to give a few of the leading features. After the battles of Jena and Austerlitz, when the strength of the Prussian army of 160,000 men was broken, and Napoleon's triumphant entry to Berlin, in 1806, the state of Prussia seemed deplorable. We know what a revenge she took on France for this humiliation, and to what a place among nations she has brought herself. The marvellous results achieved, Mr. Howley ascribed to the spirit of order and progress which permeates the nation. After the peace of Tilsit the Prussian Ministry, under the leadership of the illustrious Stein, began the work of reconstruction, and laid the foundations of the present German military system. While this important movement was progressing, the celebrated Fichte was stirring the German nation to a sense of the necessity for unity, and to accomplish this, he proposed a great national system of education. Fichte pointed out the necessity of education being compulsory, regarding it in the same light as military service, both alike being necessary to the public welfare. The effect of Fichte's address began to bear fruit when the Department of Public Worship and Education was placed in the able hands of William Von Humboldt in 1809. The cause of education was at once attended to, and the whole school system was reorganized, under government control. Humboldt, although his work was done in the brief space of two years, completely revolutionized Prussia, and his reforms are still the guiding principles of its educational institutions. To show that the system has produced good results, we need only look at the statistics which give the number of men who are unable to read or write, as only seven in a thousand of recruits drawn from all sources for the German army. Contrasted with this we have forty per thousand of illiterates in the United Kingdom. Prussia owes much to Humboldt for his school system, but we find after all that the object is more a preparation for the universities than anything else, which is just what the present emperor of Germany has been pitching into. Naturally scientists, philosophers, and professional men of various callings, need and must have this kind of education, but that should not be all. We admit with Mr. Howley that to German scholarship and German science the world bows in reverence, but while admitting this and the fact that the present ordered energy and disciplined patriotism is the fruit of Humboldt's labors and Fichte's burning words, we see that educational methods are now tending to manual training, and that the Emperor's strictures upon the stuffing of German youth with Greek and Latin are but the first steps of the new reform. The lesson for Ireland is, however, clear. If by a system of education, founded upon modern principles, the Irish people become thoroughly educated in handicraft or letters, there must follow a great benefit to the country. The beacon light of learning may guide Ireland at last to a haven of rest and peace.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

THE MISGUIDING MOONBEAMS.

Smile and shimmer, pretty moon.
Watching tender lovers spoon,
Don't you often hear them make
Promises you know they'll break?

How they love to look at you
As they softly bill and coo,
Filling all their future skies
Full of tender hopes and sighs.

But when they are joined as one,
Then with moonlight skies they're done;
For to them you then become
Just a little bit humdrum.

It is no doubt very true
Lovers may subsist on you;
But how sad that when they wed,
Then the family must have bread.

Somehow or other the college professor who prefers to stand well seems to be always looking about him for a good chair.

"When a woman consents to marry a man he forgets everything." That's the reason it is dangerous to give your husband a letter to mail.

How HE WON HER.—Jack (who was popped)—"It takes you a long time to decide."

Sallie—"I know; but I've about concluded to wear a demi-train of white chiffon over white silk, and have no bridesmaids."

WHAT CITY GIRLS MISS.—Modern Miss (wearily)—"Life doesn't seem worth living, aunty."

Aunty—"I don't wonder, stuck up here in a stuffy flat. What a girl of your age ought to have is a nice little flower garden and a good, strong, old-fashioned front gate."

SNAKES IN THE PUNJAB.—The number of snakes killed in the Punjab during the quarter ending June 30, 1890, was 5,363, against 15,686 in the corresponding quarter of 1889, a remarkable falling-off which is not explained. The number of deaths from snake bite also decreased from 168 to 127, a corresponding decrease being recorded in the amount of rewards paid for the destruction of these reptiles, the figures being 873 rupees, against 1,968 rupees in 1889.

It is stated in a foreign exchange that a new aluminum process, known as the Maussier process, is being introduced in France. It comprises three stages, desilification, reduction, and liquation. The desilification is effected by fluorine, or fluoride of calcium, at a high temperature in presence of carbon. Lime or the carbonates of potassium or sodium may be added to facilitate the desilification. The reduction is obtained by means of iron and manganese raised to incandescence in the presence of carbon. The liquation, or separation of the aluminum from the iron and manganese, is effected by dropping the molten mass into carbon ingot molds.

A certain witty bishop found himself, a few months ago, crossing the Bay of Fundy, from Digby to St. John, in company with a certain Mr. Caswell. The Bay of Fundy has a reputation for turbulence only to be matched by the English channel or the Bay of Biscay. Mr. Caswell was struggling with a violent attack of seasickness; but the bishop, who was above such weakness, was very cheerful, and inclined to conversation. He had failed, however, to catch Mr. Caswell's name correctly, and persisted in calling him "Mr. Aswell." At last the sufferer, in a moment of ease, corrected him saying; "Caswell, my lord; my name is Caswell, not Aswell." "Oh!" said the bishop, eyeing him critically, as a new spasm seized upon his unhappy acquaintance. "Well, Mr. Caswell, don't you think you would be Aswell without the sea?"

HOW TO KEEP A HUSBAND.—When the charming English actress who has recently left America was being dressed for her wedding journey her old nurse, who had been present at her birth and christening and wedding, said:—"Well, Madge Kendal, you have got a husband, but the trick is to keep him."

Here is a bit of advice from a woman who isn't one of the Mona Caird dissenters, though the wedding ring on her wrinkled hand has lost its brightness.—"Preserve the courtesy of the beginning of married life if you wish to keep its joy to the end, and remember this:—It isn't safe to be too intimate with your husband. Have your own thoughts, and let him have his, and never let him think he has found out quite all of your personality, characteristics, and ideas that are interesting. And if you want to correct his faults try praising his virtues. Praise of this kind may fail, but criticism is almost sure too."

"Well, we ad haven't husbands to experiment on, but we might apply the formula in the treatment of our friends. It sounds logical and reasonable, and it is often easier to make friends than to keep them."

We're not waiting for the hats and moles for men and women who have eyes and use them, who have brains and reason! There's a new world for them—suffering and sickly as they are—a new world created from the brain of a skillful physician—a discovery—the "Golden Medical Discovery."

Years ago Dr. Pierce found out that the secret of all scrofula, bronchial, throat and lung trouble lay—in the beginning at least—in impure blood and the weak tone of the system; that the way to cure these effects was to remove the cause, that human nature being the same, the same result might be looked for in nearly all cases. So confident was he that the exceptions were uncommon that he took the risk of giving the medicine to those it didn't benefit for nothing, and the results have proved that he was right. And "Golden Medical Discovery" is the remedy for the million! The only *guaran- teed* Liver, Blood and Lung remedy. Your money back if it doesn't help you.

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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.

Pugwash had a fire on Wednesday week. Estimated loss, \$50,000.

This week has been observed as a week of prayer as is the usual custom.

The firm of Gordon & Keith has dissolved. Mr. Gordon retires from the business.

Moncton had a fire on Monday morning. The Colpitt's building was badly damaged.

The civic expenditure for 1891 in Halifax is estimated at \$335,115, or about \$25,000 over that of last year.

The Cape Breton Railway is open for traffic. The first train from Sydney arrived at Point Tupper on Saturday last.

The public schools re-opened on Monday after the Christmas vacation. The Ladies' College re-opened on Wednesday.

The Summerside *Journal* promises its readers a series of articles on Canadian literature. The first one appeared in its last issue.

The West Riding Regiment is ordered to Barbados on the 2nd day of March. The 17th are expected here on February 25th to relieve the West Riding.

The *Farmer's Advocate* presents its readers with a splendid chromo portrait of Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada.

The Globe Hotel was destroyed by fire on Dec. 31st. During the week an investigation into the cause has been held, which stands adjourned until Monday.

The first number of the *Temperance Index*, the official organ of the Sons of Temperance, published by Firman McClure at Truro, has made its appearance.

There was a strike at the New Glasgow glass works for two weeks past which ended on the 4th inst. The men will return to work on Monday at their own terms.

Sir Joseph Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, has retired. Mr. L. J. Sergeant succeeds him, and Mr. Wainwright becomes assistant General Manager.

The late Consul-General Zohrab, who left Hayti in February 1890, and subsequently came to Halifax to reside, died at his residence, Tower Road, on Monday. He has been ill for some time.

Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, has returned from his trip to the West Indies. He advises exhibitors at the Jamaica Exhibition to give all possible information about Canada, which is eagerly sought for.

The United States is going to add seven war-ships to the American fleet in the Pacific for the protection of the seal fisheries. Meanwhile Lord Selisbury states that British subjects will be protected in their rights. There may yet be trouble.

The steamer *Harlaw*, Capt. Farquhar, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday night with the crew of the American schooner *Admiral*, wrecked at Byron Island, near the Magdalenes. Rescuing these men was a difficult and dangerous piece of work through the ice.

New Glasgow wants the Provincial Exhibition to be held there this year. If Halifax does not get it we hope New Glasgow will. The Agricultural Society of that place has issued a circular setting forth the advantages New Glasgow offers, and the reasons why the exhibition should be held there.

A man named John Riley jumped out of a second story window of the Sarmatian House, Upper Water Street, on Monday night while suffering from an attack of delirium tremens, and was killed. He came to the city on the night of his death, and obtained no liquor at the Sarmatian House.

Messrs. I. S. Johnson & Co., of Boston, are issuing a neat little daily memoranda calendar "unlike any other" for vest pocket use. Good for any month. Any of our readers who would like to have one, will by sending their address to Messrs. I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St. Boston, receive it by return mail.

We have received the Christmas number of the *Colonist* from St John's, Newfoundland. It is a highly creditable production. On the cover is a portrait of the Madonna and child, and the whole paper is religious in tone. Archbishop O'Brien contributes a sonnet, and there are several other poetical pieces of merit, besides interesting prose matter. The illustrations are very good.

A useful Calendar is issued by the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company Agent in Halifax, Charles J. Wyld. It has Sundays and holidays printed in red ink, and other days in black. The Queen Insurance Company always sends out a fine Calendar, and this year's is no exception. The large card pictures a fine engine drawn by two horses going to the fire as fast as possible. Stephen Tobin, General Superintendent for the Maritime Provinces. Herbert Harris' Calendar is very artistic. A bunch of pink, white and yellow roses, with their stems drawn through the thumb hole of a white palette on a blue ground, reminds us that the Halifax Nursery is the place to order flowers from. The Invincible and Peg Top Cigar Factory, L. O. Grothe & Co., Montreal, sends us a mammoth Calendar. The figures are visible to the naked eye at a long distance.

It is a fact worth knowing that of all the medicines put on the market for the relief of coughs and colds, none are equal to the Oxford Cough Syrup. The effect produced by a few doses is simply marvellous.

Mgr. Labelle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Quebec, died on Sunday morning last after a short illness. He was in his 58th year.

The Halifax schooner *Ellie*, from Porto Rico, arrived here on Sunday after a week of terrible battling with wind and weather. Most of the crew were ill and one man died at sea on the last day of the year.

The sons and daughters of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island enjoyed an "evening at home" on New Year's night in Tremont Temple, Boston. The gathering was an unqualified success in attendance and enthusiasm.

There were 108 MSS. sent in for the *Toronto Week's* prize story competition. Miss Alice, daughter of Hon. A. G. Jones, took the first prize, Miss Christina R. Frame, daughter of Archibald Frame, of Maitland, taking the second prize. The third and fourth went to Ontario. Miss Jones' story is entitled "Hidden Treasure" It was published in *The Week* of the 2nd inst.

There are evidences of a murder having been committed at Belledune, N. B. Five men named Cameron, Culligan, Yound, Arseneau and Guitier have been arrested, and an examination has been conducted at Dalhousie during the week. There is great excitement over it. The victim is a Swedish sailor named Williams, who went to Belledune in October, and was attacked by three men. He has never been seen since.

Emma Abbott the singer died at Salt Lake City on Monday.

The *British American Citizen*, of Boston, sends us a "Loyal Buyer's Guide" for the use of shoppers in the Hub. The owners of firms who do not discriminate against Protestants are given.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre, N. Y., was burned on Friday night last, and Hermann's Theatre adjoining was badly damaged. Fanny Davenport lost all the costumes and scenery of "Cleopatra," costing over \$40,000.

The Indian war is still going on. A desperate battle was fought between 120 Indians and 500 men of the 7th Cavalry, under General Forsythe, at Wounded Knee on the 27th of December. The Indians were shot down like dogs with Hotchkiss guns. Another battle took place on Clay Creek soon afterwards. Several cavalry men were killed. A great battle is imminent. The Indians are determined to die hard.

One of the pleasant surprises which the editor of *St. Nicholas* is fond of offering to subscribers, is an unannounced little fanciful serial, "Elfie's Visit to Cloudland," by Frances V. Austen, with just the sort of pictures that children like, and plenty of them too. The Pratt Institute, Brooklyn's "Great Industrial School," is fully described by a well-informed writer, and explained by the artistic illustrations of Mr. Wiles, and the young people will marvel at this wonderful school wherein are taught all things teachable, from high art to dusting a room. Andrew Lang continues his "Story of the Golden Fleece;" J. T. Trowbridge and Noah Brooks vigorously carry on their serials, and Mrs. Jamison's "Lady Jane" promises the conclusions in the next number. As usual, the magazine is distinguished by being eminently attractive without a trace of sensationalism.

A Washington despatch says:—The crusade against the Canadian railroads has begun in earnest. The Vanderbilt system has set the ball rolling. C. M. Depew has planned a campaign which will be aggressive yet conservative. It is to place the Canadian roads under the authority of the interstate commerce commission. Just before Christmas a bill was introduced in the house by representative Burton, of Cleveland, O. John Newell, president of the Lake Shore road, was here about the same time. The Burton bill requires any railroad doing business partly in the United States and partly in adjacent foreign countries to obtain from the interstate commerce commission a license to engage in such business, which license may be revoked if the holder violates the interstate commerce laws. The Vanderbilt roads have had their representative here for a fortnight past, feeling the congressional pulse and preparing the way for legislation. He is Gen. John McNulta, an Illinois lawyer and politician, who enjoys the confidence of Chairman Cooly of the interstate commerce commission in a marked degree, and is a neighbor and political and personal friend of Senator Culom, chairman of the interstate commission.

Prince Ch'un, father of the Emperor of China, is dead.

It is stated that an epidemic of black small pox prevails in the Trans-Caspian Territories.

Very cold weather has prevailed in Europe for some time. A thaw has set in in London.

Thirty-two thousand deaths from small pox have been reported from April to September.

The railway strike at Glasgow, Scotland, is not yet over. The strikers are confident of success.

Mr. Parnell will probably retire if Wm. O'Brien is made leader of the party in place of Justin McCarthy.

The barquentine *James H. Hamlin*, of Halifax, was reported fever stricken about 15 miles north of Navassa by the steamship *Newport*. Offers of help were declined by the barquentine.

The following appointments by the Queen have been announced:—Sir Edward Cecil Guinness has been raised to the peerage. Sir Hercules Robinson becomes a baronet. Hon. Josiah Rees, Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, is made knight, and Southerland, chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental steam navigation company, has been named a Knight Commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George.

It is now announced that the Emperor's visit to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, will occur in July. He will then make a yachting trip along the coast of Scotland, and subsequently spend a fortnight in Norway.

Four hundred Portuguese volunteers have landed at the mouth of the Pongive River to serve in Manical and to fight the British if necessary. It is reported Gunghunhuana has hauled down the Portuguese and elevated the British flag.

Late advices from Caroline Islands state that an era of insurrection and bloodshed has set in among the natives and Spanish troops quartered at that group. Every white persons on the islands, Spaniards in particular, fearful of having property stolen, are being murdered.

The postal clerks in London have struck nominally to test the question whether working overtime shall be voluntary or not, but the strike is virtually a protest against increased employment of female clerks. Many clerks have been dismissed, and their places filled with women.

The death is announced of Lady De Ros, at a very advanced age. She had long been in retirement. In her youth she was accounted one of the most accomplished belles of the period. Lady De Ros was among the throng that attended and danced at the famous and historical ball at Brussels on the eve of the battle of Waterloo.

CITY CHIMES.

Halifax returned to something like her old-time manners on New Year's day. There was just enough snow to make things look pretty, and the weather could not have been better had it been ordered for the occasion. Our genial and popular Lieutenant Governor held the usual levee at Government House at one o'clock and the number of gentlemen who attended was much larger than for years past. This gave callers a good start, and after paying their respects to Archbishop O'Brien and Consul-General Frye, a number of private houses were visited. Nearly every lady in the city was "receiving" on New Year's Day, and the pleasant old fashion was quite revived in our midst. Whether this is owing to the fine day, or whether our lady friends are indebted for the large number of callers to the popularity of Government House arousing the masculine mind to a sense of duty—or pleasure—we know not. At any rate the men were out, and went the rounds to their friends' houses. It is a commendable fashion, and we are glad to see it being revived. New Year's Day last year was also a pet day, and the outdoor skating was good. Very little calling was done, but people went out and enjoyed themselves on the ice.

An "at home" was held at the Church of England Institute last night by the President and Professors of King's College.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings the Lytell Company played "The Bells of Hazlemere" in a manner deserving of the highest praise. The play is a new one in Halifax, and has made a "hit." The first two acts are laid in England, and the last two in America. Some pretty new scenery was used, and altogether the mounting of the piece was good. Mr. James L. Edwards, as Frank Beresford, Squire of Hazlemere, was splendid. He received quite an ovation from the audience, and was called before the curtain. Mr. Lytell, as Reuben Armstrong, was excellent, and Mr. Carl Smith, as Capt. —, an adventurer, one of the villains, performed his part well. Toby (Mr. Meegan) made lots of fun, and secured two encores for his song. Miss Alberta, as Evelyn Brookfield, won the sympathy of the audience, and was charming throughout the whole play. Last night Dion Boucicault's great southern play, "The Octoroon," was given. It will be repeated this and to-morrow evenings.

Referring to the fashion of wearing evening dress at the Academy of Music, a young man asked his friend a few days ago "What would you take, old fellow, to go to the Academy and sit there with bare neck, shoulders and arms all the evening?" His friend, evidently of a practical turn of mind, said he would take a good-looking girl! That fitted the case exactly, and all parties would be pleased with the plan. Good-looking girls have no objection as a rule to wearing evening dress even at a draughty theatre, and they usually do not object to be taken there.

Slippery sidewalks have made walking precarious and uncertain off and on during the winter. On the hillsides it was quite exciting sometimes, and especially when the ice was wet there was not much fun in a fall. Kindly disposed people sprinkle ashes on the ice in front of their premises and so save many an accident.

163-Barrington Street-163

ROBERT WALLACE,

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

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BECAUSE THEY ARE THE BEST.

D. M. FERRY & Co's Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced SEED ANNUAL For 1891 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last season's customers. It is better than ever. Every person using Garden, Flower or Field Seeds, should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO. WINDSOR, ONT. Largest Seedmen in the world

Cough-Cures

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

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

I did so, and soon began to improve; my lungs healed, the cough ceased, and I became stronger and healthier than I have ever been before. I would suggest that the name of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral be changed to "Lixir of Life, for it certainly saved my life." —F. J. Olden, Salto, Buenos Ayres.

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1, six bottles, \$6.

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of the LATEST DESIGNS, may be seen at our office. We will supply and print for you.

SENSIBLE Christmas Presents

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Skates, Cutlery, Platedware,

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AT POPULAR PRICES.

Always pleased to show our Stock.

You can't read this Ad without reading THE CRITIC, and in reading THE CRITIC don't be critical in your criticisms, but just visit the London Drug Store, 117 Hollis Street, and purchase a nice bottle of choice perfumery, a Smoker's Companion, a Thermometer that'll indicate below the cypher, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets, Horn Whisk Holders, and Horns that won't hold whiskey, Christmas and New Year's Cards in great variety, Photograph Cards and Albums, Walking Sticks, &c, and if you'll try Smith's Antibilious Pill, prepared only by J. Gullrey Smith, Dispensing Chemist, and Agent for Laurance's Axis-Cut Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, in Gold, Silver, Alumina and Adamantine-Steel Frames, Agent for the Art Union of London, Nisbet's Coco Cough Cure. Night Clerk on the Premises. Telephone Call 153.

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E. GIBSON & SONS, - - - Proprietors.

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

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURER OF Harness, Collars, Horse Boots, Horse Clothing, &c.

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Keep constantly on hand all kinds of

LUMBER, TIMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES, &c

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

For Coughs and Colds,

Catarrh, Influenza,

Bronchitis, Asthma,

Consumption, Scrofulous

and all Wasting Diseases,

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PUTTNER'S EMULSION

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WITH

HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

For all diseases of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, as NERVAL ANXIETY GENERAL DEBILITY, IMPROVED BLOOD, &c., it is highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

St. Andrew's N. S., 4th Oct., 1890.

Having 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.

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

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Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.

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TRY THEM.

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

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

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COR. GEORGE & GRANVILLE STS.

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

LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS

are very fine this year, especially the former.

The assortment of

Photo Frames

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

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

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MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1891.

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

SEVENTH MONTHLY DRAWING JAN. 14, '91

3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740. Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

TICKET, - - - - \$1.00
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ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes.

1	Prize worth \$15,000	\$15,000 00
1	" " 5,000	5,000 00
1	" " 2,500	2,500 00
1	" " 1,250	1,250 00
2	Prizes " 500	1,000 00
5	" " 250	1,250 00
25	" " 50	1,250 00
100	" " 25	2,500 00
250	" " 15	3,750 00
500	" " 10	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100	" " 25	2,500 00
100	" " 15	1,500 00
100	" " 10	1,000 00
500	" " 5	2,500 00
500	" " 5	2,500 00

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

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

A SHOOTING STAR.

We wandered in the silent eve,
We two, just she and I,
Above us shone the silver stars,
Like gems in the deep blue sky.

And we were silent as the night,
No need of words had we,
For heart still speaketh unto heart,
Tho' lips may silent be.

But yet she did not look at me,
I asked "why gaze afar?"
"I was wishing I might be more to thee,"
She said "By that shooting star."

"Wish on, dear love, by every star,
But that you will never be,
Though we should live a thousand years
You could not be more to me."

Robin Adair.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

A PRESENTIMENT.

The sea weeds lift with the rising tide,
Floating like a woman's hair:
Back and forth they wreath and wave,
Like weeping willows o'er a grave,
Where lies one loved and fair.

The mists creep landward from the sea
Like ghostly forms so silent, white,
And thro' the shadowy mists I see
A face like a dream floats in the sea,
Like a vision of the night.

A dark forboding filled my soul,
Of what might in the future lie.
That dead face floating on the wave,
How had it found so sad a grave,
So young, so fair, to die!

A presentiment of coming woe,
Knocked loudly at my heart and said,
In one of the years to come that I,
Or one I love shall e'en so lie,
And float on the ocean—dead!

Robin Adair.

BOOK GOSSIP.

The close connection between the different outward and visible forms of art is a thing that most people have occasion to remark at different times. In this regard we have before us a little volume which brings to mind the fact that those whose energies are bent more particularly in one direction are not necessarily confined to that one. "The Painter Poets," selected and edited, with an introduction and notes, by Kyneton Parkes, is a collection of short poems, written by men who are more particularly painters than writers, although we find a few whose acquaintance we have made only through the latter medium. We say men advisedly, for in this book of 225 pages we find only one woman has a place. This one, Mrs. Louise Jopling, has, however, given us about the best selection in the book in "Lines to —". We find that the best painters are not always the best poets, and it is quite probable that the same will hold good *vice versa*. Some of the selections are very pretty indeed, and although we have no means of judging with certainty of the comparative merit of each man's work in verse, we think from what we read that Mr. Parkes has been judicious in his choice, and has brought together under one binding a meritorious collection. Philip Gilbert Hamilton, in his tribute to Turner, has the following lines, which will be appreciated by all who have noted the wide difference between the earlier and later pictures of that painter:—

"He still pursued his journey step by step—
First modestly attired in quiet grey,
As well became sincere humility;
Then with a plume of color he adorned
His simple raiment and so walked awhile:
Until at last, like his beloved Sun,
He sat in forms of strangest phantasy,
Coloured with gold and scarlet, and the lands
Of his conception grew as dim and vague
As shadows. So his mighty brain declined."

Turner's celebrated picture "The Slave Ship," now in the Boston Museum of Arts, is a notable instance of his strange coloring, which we fancy no one who has looked at thoroughly can ever forget. The notes at the end of the volume are short, but sufficient to give the Canadian readers an idea of who some of the Artists, and what their literary and poetical work amounts to. Walter Scott, London. Price 1s., 2s. 6d. and 5s., according to binding.

No. 61 of Appleton's Town and Country Library is a story by Morley Roberts, entitled "In Low Relief." It deals with Bohemian artist life in London, and is full of interest from beginning to end. The fascinating part of the romance is the kind sisterly relation which Mary Morris, the model, bears to her artist friends and employers, and especially to Paul Armour, the one who had unwittingly won the girl's deepest love. John Torrington, a writer of dismal stories and verse of medium quality, which was seldom accepted by editors, falls in love with Mary, whom he calls St. Priscilla, and the refining influence upon him of the grand passion is well brought out. The love story is well told, and Mary is almost induced to join her fate with his, when Paul Armour whom she loved, and who finds out, new that another man wants her, that he loves her himself, comes forward with his tale, which of course wins the day and poor Torrington is thrown overboard. The noble compact between the rivals excites our admiration, but

when Paul breaks his pledge to hold his tongue and give Torrington a fair chance, we cannot blame him. There is nothing nasty in the book in spite of the class it deals with, which is credited with possessing elastic moral regulations. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 50 cents.

In "Moths and Butterflies" Julia P. Ballard has given a popular account of a number of the more common insects of this interesting class, the one most likely to engage the attention of a tyro in entomology. Mrs. Ballard's treatise is a revised and enlarged edition of her former work entitled "Insects' lives; or, Born in Prison." The mixed arrangement, which is observed on glancing through the book, is not pleasing to one accustomed to the systematic classification of the heavier and more explicit scientific works, yet, in a book like the present which is intended for the young, we suppose this irregularity will be unnoticed. Perhaps, like the sugar covering on a pill, it will make the morsels of hard facts appear less distasteful and formal to the ordinary reader, and consequently tempt him to taste of what would at once strike him as dry and uninteresting if he were confronted on turning the leaves by a dry and unpopular arrangement. Never the less we have always considered Harris' "Insects Injurious to Vegetation" as a splendid example of a popular and yet thoroughly scientific entomology, and the author of that noted work did not consider it necessary to drop scientific arrangement. If a book like the one now under consideration is intended for the young, would it not have been well to have given an introductory chapter, in which might have been fully explained the few technical terms which now crop up to startle and puzzle the young mind? The pages contain a number of wood cuts, many of which are copies of Harris' beautiful illustrations. On page 91 we are confronted by Harris' figure of the male *Saturnia io*, but with a subscription which tells us it is the female! Writing popular natural history is a difficult and unsatisfactory undertaking, and although we have ventured to make the above criticisms, yet we do not wish to be hypocritical, and the book really deserves praise. We have no doubt it will help to fill the minds of those of the rising generation who read it with a love for the elevating study of nature. The chapters are short and will not be tiresome to the reader, and the wealth of illustrations will help very much to make the descriptions clear. Although all the insects treated of are not found in Nova Scotia, yet a great many are, and we therefore mentioned it as an interesting book to all who are studying our moths and butterflies. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York; \$1.50.

"Through Magic Glasses, and other Lectures," a sequel to the "Fairy Land of Science" by Arabella B. Buckley, (Mrs. Fisher,) is one of those books which the youth of the present day rejoice in. The elements of several delightful and entrancing studies are herein given to us, written in bright and pleasing style that carries us on with it. The table of contents gives an idea of the subjects treated of. There are ten chapters as follows:—The Magician's Chamber by moonlight, Magic Glasses and how to use them, Fairy Rings and how they are made, The Life-history of Lichens and Mosses, The History of a Lava Stream, an Hour with the Sun, an Evening among the Stars, Little Beings from a Miniature Ocean, The Dartmoor Ponies, and The Magician's Dream of Ancient Days. The magic glasses in question will be readily understood to be the telescope, microscope, spectro-scope, photo-camera etc., and the greater part of the lectures is devoted to the marvels of the universe and the nature revealed by them. The book is profusely illustrated, having for a frontispiece a magnificent photograph of the Nebula of Orion. After the glasses are laid away the bright breezy chapter of the Dartmoor ponies and other original wild horses and asses is particularly refreshing. The Magician's Dream of Ancient Days is also calculated to awaken in the young a comprehension of the knowledge that relics of palaeolithic and neolithic ages can impart to those who seek it. The chapter on Fairy Wings is also very interesting, and is a good lesson in natural history. Bound in cloth, 234 pages, 12 mo., D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1890.

MAGAZINES AND PAPERS.

Everyone fond of Hunting, Fishing and Canoeing, and those interested in Natural History, Fish Culture, Rifle and Trap Shooting, and Owners of Dogs, who like to read interesting, instructive and practical articles on these subjects, should read the *Amateur Sportsman*, a magazine published monthly at one dollar per year. Each number of the *Amateur Sportsman* contains numerous practical articles—many of them illustrated—that should be read by every lover of the gun, rod and dog. Send to the *Amateur Sportsman Co.*, 6 College Place, New York, for a free specimen copy.

The *Ladies' Bazaar* will give \$100 00 in gold to the person sending them the largest number of sentences constructed from words contained in the quotation: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them."

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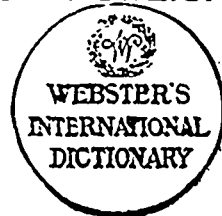
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COMMERCIAL.

The tone of general trade has been rather dull and quiet during the week, but indications are not wanting to the careful observer of a marked revival of business. Indeed this movement has already begun in some lines, notably in dry goods, and we look forward with confidence to seeing a large and profitable trade transacted in the coming season.

The Montreal *Trade Bulletin*, referring to the scarcity of money and the stringency of the money market, says:—"Advices from Ontario report that severe competition is going on between the banks for deposits, that although 4 per cent is the established rate, as high as 4½ per cent has been paid, and it is expected the rate will go to 5 per cent if the present keen competition continues. This of course means less profits for the banks, as it would be found very difficult to put the discount rate over 7 per cent, or in fact over 6 per cent to some customers. This fight for deposits is another evidence of the scarcity of money, although some of our bankers think it a mistake to lessen profits by advancing the deposit rate. Others, however, state that the demand is so great for government and municipal loans, that every dollar can be placed at remunerative rates, even if a little extra has to be paid for deposits. The difficulty in obtaining call loans has again played havoc with Canadian Pacific Stock, driving it down to 69½, and blasting the hopes of a large number of holders who had hoped to recover former losses before this. Among the greatest sufferers are the employees of the C. P. R., many of whom in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Brandon, and along the line to Vancouver, have been completely wiped out. There are also quite a number of Montreal merchants who have dropped considerable money on the stock, but who are still holding on in the hope of eventually making up for past losses."

The stringency of the money market appears to have been of a more widespread character than many have been disposed to admit, more especially in the United States. Secretary Windom, in a speech delivered by him about four weeks ago, made the following important statements:—"The money stringency is not a result of a contraction of the currency. There never has been a time in the history of the Government in an era of peace when so much money has been going out of the Treasury into the country. During the 19 months that I have been at the head of the department the amount of money in circulation has been increased over a hundred million, and during the five months of this fiscal year, the increase has been between \$75,000,000 and \$80,000,000. That is an enormous amount of money to put out, but its effect has been scarcely appreciable. It has become absorbed without apparently leaving any trace of its existence. Of course, when business is lively and brisk, as it has been recently in nearly all branches of business, it produces a scarcity of money, but the present condition of affairs cannot be accounted for on that ground. I think for the greater part of the hundred millions which have been expended by the Treasury in purchase of bonds you must look in the private tills and in the vaults of the Safe Deposit Companies, and until confidence is restored and those who are now hoarding money can be induced to let go of it, an enormous amount of money would be required to give adequate relief. What I may do in the future I cannot say, because I have not decided, but I do not propose to let the Treasury become bankrupt whoever else may become so while I am the head of the Department. There is in the Treasury at the present time enough money to pay out about six million dollars for bonds, offered in response of my call of Saturday, and a little more." It would appear from this that even the Treasury Department of the United States was not pleased over the exceptional intricacies of the then stringency, and if, as the Secretary alleges, the scarcity of funds was due to the locked-up money in private tills and the vaults of Safe Deposit Companies, it demonstrates clearly the general distrust existing in the public mind, and until this is dissipated, it will be vain to expect that these deposits for safe keeping will be released.

It appears from the weekly financial review by Messrs. Henry Claws & Co., New York, bearing date of the 3rd instant, that the extreme stringency of the money market in that city that has prevailed for the past two or three months has abated. We quote:—"Although the past week's business has been interrupted by the holidays, it has shown a distinct improvement in activity and confidence on the Stock Exchange. It has been in fact the only week since the middle of October that has shown any thing like the old-time feeling. The causes of this recovery have not been trivial, nor are they likely to prove entirely transient. The last bank statement showed an unexpected improvement in the bank reserves; the surplus over legal requirements being \$7,100,000, compared with \$3,400,000, for the same week of the last year, \$7,300,000 in 1888 and \$9,000,000 in 1887; which shows a fully normal condition of this important factor in the financial situation. These figures indicate that, at last, a reaction in the currency movement in favor of this city has fairly set in: and, judging from all precedents under like circumstances, the reflux is likely to continue until we have at this centre an actual plethora of money, with consequent low rates of interest. Another cause of the improvement is the important fact that about \$125,000,000 of interest and dividends is payable at the beginning of January. An unascertained but undoubtedly large portion of these payments is always devoted to reinvestment, which creates a special demand for bonds and the better class of stock at this season. Ordinarily, this demand is forestalled by speculative buying early in December; but this year that buying has not been forthcoming; and prices having consequently had no advance from this cause, and being exceptionally low, there is the more probability of a rise during the first half of January. Another cause of the better tone has arisen from the over-sold condition of the market and the unwillingness of the 'bears' to face the special demand from investors that may be reasonably expected during the next two weeks. There has also been a feeling that the present extraordinarily low prices, coupled with the easier condition of the money market, may induce a certain class of investors

to devote a portion of their January income from securities to the purchase of stocks, as a transient investment.

This immediate recovery in the tone of the market will probably prove to be the beginning of a more important later movement. The future ease in money is likely to be as decided as the past stringency has been. Under circumstances such as have recently occurred, the money market always quickly reacts from the one extreme to the other. Business becomes more or less restricted throughout the country, and prices of a wide range of properties decline; and as a volume of circulation is therefore needed, a surplus of money accumulates in the banks, which, in their desire to keep their funds employed, have to reduce their rate of interest. When such a state of the money market as this arises, and there exists at the same time a market valuation of stocks some thirty to forty per cent. below their normal value, an outburst of the speculative spirit becomes inevitable. It is an unerring rule of experience that, when securities have touched the lowest possible point of depression, it is entirely safe to buy them for a rise, the only condition necessary to such an advance being an abundance of loanable funds, which, in the present case, is certainly assured. At present there are these factors in favor of recovery:—the weak spots among dealers have been eliminated from the market, which gives confidence to lenders of money; and the class of inflated stocks have had the element of 'water' squeezed out of them. Another very important consideration in favor of railroad stocks is that the great Southwestern systems may be depended upon to improve upon their past destructive cutting of rates; whilst the Granger States show a marked disposition to relax their interference with the management of the railroads; from all of which it is reasonable to expect an improvement in the net results of railroading from this time forward."

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

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Jan. 2. week.	Prev. week.	1890	1889	1888	1891	1890	1889	1888
United States...	303	306	237	286	293				
Canada.....	21	25	30	22	15				

DRY GOODS.—That country dealers have pretty well broken into their winter supplies is evinced by the considerable increase in sorting up orders that have come in, and the improvement in remittances during the past week. There is nothing more conducive to the prosperity of the dry goods trade than a good old-fashioned winter. A number of lines of heavy wear that laid on the shelves unasked for all last winter, have been almost entirely worked off. Repeat orders for them have been sent in which could not be filled, as they were out of stock here. The week has been a favorable one to the city retail trade also, and taken altogether, the dry goods situation in general has developed decided improvement, which will doubtless give customers better heart in ordering their spring goods.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The pig iron market has ruled very dull, and transactions were confined to a few small lots from store at unchanged prices. The warrant market keeps in an unsettled condition, the Glasgow public cable being down to 40s. 4d., while No. 3 Middleboro is lower at 42s. Bar iron is quiet and easy. In tin plates coke, after receding to 16s. on the other side, have advanced to 17s., and prices here are steady. Canada plates are unchanged. The metal market is dull and values are easy. Little is doing in ingot tin and in copper, but prices are firmly held. Most of the furnaces in the United States have all the orders that they can fill, even by working "long hours," and the utmost capacity of nearly all of their foundries, rolling mills and other productive agencies of iron and steel goods will be fully taxed for some months to come.

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market here has been quiet, but prices were firm, only a small jobbing trade transpired. In London wheat fell off considerably and operations were confined within narrow limits, the slackening of demand, was however, balanced to a great degree by the extreme severity of the weather, which had a hardening tendency on values. Beerbohm's cable reports wheat very firm and corn firm. Liverpool wheat on spot hardening; corn, spot, strong. Weather in England frosty. Mark Lane, English and foreign wheat firm. In Chicago wheat fluctuated some, but within narrow limits, and closing prices are practically the same that they were last week. In New York wheat dropped off 1½c. to 2c., and in St. Louis it declined ¾c. to 1½c.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market has continued to rule dull, the volume of business transacted having been very small at unchanged prices. There has been no change in the Liverpool provision market. At Chicago pork was dull and declined 35c., while lard fell off 10c. The cattle market there was steady.

BUTTER.—The market maintains its firm tone, and holders appear to have the best of it whenever there is any dispute about prices. Choice table butter commands good prices, and there is a good, healthy movement in a local way. An English report says:—"Markets have been rather quiet in butter this week, buyers being busy in other departments, but rates have kept well up in view of small stocks and a remarkable absence of supplies from abroad, and quotations may be stated, as last week, with a slight rise in Italian and British rolls. American butters, which are extremely scarce owing to prices on the other side being above the basis, meet with a steady sale at from 78s to 96s, while Australasian butter which has come to market in quantity lately has gone off at variations between 100s and 116s per cwt, 116s being the rule, and lower quantities down to 94s. At Bristol, Canadian is quoted at 110s to 116s and States 95s to 105s.

CHEESE.—There has been no change to note in cheese in the local or any other Canadian markets during the past week. The holiday dullness continues, though there is a fair demand for under priced goods, which are, however, in limited supply. The Liverpool public cable remains steady at 50s, with sales of finest reported by private cable at 52s. at Liverpool, and 53s. at London. A London letter says:—"Trade has been a little better in English cheese, and stocks have been pulled down a great deal by purchasers

ready to take the tone of the market for what it is worth without waiting for lower rates which will not come. The finest grades of Cheshire are difficult to get, and when found command from 60s. to 70s., selected 80s. to 86s., with ordinary to common at from 46s. to 50s. and 56s. to 64s.; inferior double Glosters 48s and 52s. per cwt. Prices for both American and Canadian are lower than at this time last year, and buyers, realizing this, have come in steadily during the week for parcels at 51s. to 53s.; Cheddar shapes 54s. to 55s., and ordinary best 46s. to 49s.; lower grades of American go off well at 40s. to 44s. Who shall decide when authorities disagree? The *Grocers' Gazette* says there is small demand for American and Canadian, and that the English market is dull, whereas the contrary is the fact, and so says the *Grocer*."

Eggs are scarce and dear under a brisk demand and a small supply. An English report is as follows:—"Arrivals of eggs still continue small from all sources, and at time of writing the market is almost bare, an advance of 6d. having been established on Hungarians and Russians. Canadian eggs have established themselves here, and are spoken of with favor by all who have dealt in or seen them. There is no limit to the sales that might be effected now were the prices on your side permissive of shipments, as the market is ill supplied and buyers ready, and in many instances anxious, to put through dealings in the new venture. Reports from all sides agree in praising the style of packing and the quality of the eggs on arrival, the quick transit enabling the hen fruit to be placed on the market here in less time than the Russians from the port of landing, and in the same period as the Italians. Mr. Pybus, of the Central Market, told me this week that though his firm had not done anything in them yet he was satisfied with the appearance of those he had seen at the docks, and said that if there were a good supply on hand now two to three hundred cases might be disposed of there in a week; but in the spring when the arrivals from the Dominion are expected to assume some proportions, French eggs are at their best, and will compete with the Canadian, the quality being good and the price low. I have this week been making inquiries amongst our largest importers, and all agree that the eggs are good and have an excellent prospect of success here. Messrs. Locomot's manager said they have been doing something in them, and remarked in answer to my query as to their competitive chance of success—"they will do." The *Grocers' Journal* when the trade commenced experienced belief and the hope that the experiment would prove successful, and the *Grocer* this week agrees that such has been the result. The following are the latest quotations:—Canadian 10s. to 12s., do. pickled 8s. to 9s.; extra French 12s. to 12s. 6d.; best 11s. to 11s. 9d.; seconds 9s. 6d. to 10s.; extra Italian 12c.; best 11s. 6d.; seconds 10s. 3d.; Hungarian best 10. 6d.; seconds 8s.; German 8s. 6d.; Russian 8s. to 8s. 6d. per 120."

DRIED FRUIT—Valencia raisins are very quiet, and prices have remained steady. Other fruits are dull, and practically nothing is doing in them. Reports from producing districts are, so far, encouraging, but it is as yet too early to estimate with anything like certainty as to what the coming crop will be.

SUGAR.—The market here is quiet with an easy feeling in sympathy with New York where prices have declined 1 1/2c. to 1/2c. per pound on refined. In this market there has been no particular change. In raw sugar an easier feeling in beet is cabled from London. On April 1st next the United States will remove the present duty of about 2c. per lb. on sugar, and then, as we stated a week ago, the smuggling of that article into Canada from the United States will commence and be carried on to such an extent as to jeopardize the very existence of Canadian refineries, unless of course the Dominion Government take steps to meet the exigency, as all the custom house officers in the Dominion will not be able to cope with the evil. Five or six dollars on a barrel of sugar will be sufficient inducement to break down all customs' barriers and create a heavy business by the underground railway. The apprehension of this is causing a great deal of uneasiness among the manufacturers of sugar in Canada, but there is a general impression in the trade that the Government will not neglect to protect the interests of the home manufacturers. There is no prospect of much higher prices for raw sugar at the moment, the crop of both beet and cane is believed to be ample for all requirements. Respecting the cane production of Louisiana the *Sugar Bowl* says:—"Never before, during the century of the history of the Louisiana sugar industry, has such an immense amount of cane been grown per acre, or so much sugar been obtained from it as this year. Many cases have been published where from 50 to 60 tons of cane have been cut per acre, when the average year after year has not been over 20 tons. By aid of the improved sugar plants erected during the past few years the sugar extraction has been doubled, so that we hear of many cases where 5,000, say 6,000, and in a few cases nearly 7,000 lbs. of sugar have been obtained per acre. It really seems incredible, and if this news did not come from so many sources none would believe it."

TEA.—Another dull week's business has been experienced in the tea trade, and dealers do not look for much improvement for a few weeks. Sales between jobbers are exceedingly small, the principal business being of a distributive character to country merchants. In black teas the movement is slow, the demand being chiefly Congous and Pekings. There is no change in prices.

FISH.—Very little has been done in the line of fish here since our last report, about all the transactions being the sale of some lots of frozen herring, imported from Newfoundland. They brought about \$1.25 per hundred here, and were shipped chiefly to Boston and Montreal. Dry and pickled fish continue to come forward from the outports in small batches, and a few are sent away in steamers and sailing vessels, but trade in this line is very dull. Prices in the West Indies will doubtless improve somewhat as Lent approaches, but that is some weeks hence, and meanwhile the fish trade languishes and is unprofitable. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Jan. 6.—"There is no change in Labrador herring, the market remaining in an easy condition with sales at \$5, and shore herring at \$4.75

per bbl. Recent sales of Cape Breton were made at \$5.25, smaller quantities being quoted at \$5 40 per bbl. Dry codfish continues quiet, but prices are steady at \$5 to \$5 25 per qtl. Green is in limited supply, and said to be insufficient to meet the coming Lenten demand. No. 1 is quoted at \$5 to \$5.25, and large at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per bbl. In sea trout a limited business is passing with a few sales reported at \$8 to \$8.50. Newfoundland salmon is quoted at \$18 to \$20 per tierce and at \$12 to \$13 per bbl. In round quantities tommy cods are steady at \$1.10 per bbl. Herring are quoted at \$1 75 per 100 to arrive. Sales of about 18,000 lbs. of frozen haddock were made at 3/4c per lb., and a lot of haddock with their heads off at 5c per lb. Ordinary cod is quoted at 3/4c. to 3/4c. per lb. There is a very quiet trade passing as usual. Yarmouth blonkers at \$1.25 per 100. Boneless cod in fair demand at 7c. to 8c. per lb.; boneless fish 4 1/2c. to 6c. Finnan haddies steady at 7 1/2c. The only business reported in oysters refers to small lots of Malpeque at \$4 to \$5 per bbl for good to choice handpicked." Gloucester, Mass., Jan 6.—"We quote new Georges codfish at \$5 87 to \$6 a qtl. for large, and small at \$5; Bank \$5 for large and \$4 50 for small; Shore \$5.50 and \$4 50 for large and small. Flemish Cap \$5 50. Dry Bulk \$5 75, medium \$5. French codfish \$6 per qtl. Phillips Beach codfish \$7 per qtl. Curral cusk at \$1 per qtl.; hake \$2 25; haddock \$3; heavy salted pollock \$2 25, and English-cured do. \$2.75 per qtl. Labrador herring \$6 bbl; medium split \$5; Newfoundland do \$5 50; Nova Scotia do \$5.50; Eastport \$4; split Shore \$4.25; round do \$3.50; round Eastport \$3.25; pickled codfish \$7; haddock \$6; halibut heads \$3; sounds \$12; tongues and sounds \$11; tongues \$10; slowives \$3 50; trout \$14; California salmon \$15; Halifax do. \$23; Newfoundland do. \$16." Trinidad, December 17.—"The only direct import is the cargo per *Garnet* from Lockeport, which being of good quality we succeeded in selling at \$22 tierces, \$24 drums, \$6.50 boxes, and \$14 haddock. Consumption has been checked by the poor quality of recent importations, and although we value a really good article at *Garnet's* prices it is very difficult to move the accumulation of old inferior fish which is now being forced for what it will fetch. Meckel is the only kind of pickled fish for which there is at present any enquiry."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.—WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS.	
SUGARS.		LOUR.	
Cut Loaf.....	7 1/2	Manitoba Highest Grade Patents	6.10 to 6.25
Granulated.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4	High Grade Patents.....	5.10 to 5.20
Circle A.....	6 1/2	Good 90 per cent. Patents.....	5.00 to 5.10
White Extra C.....	6	Straight Grade.....	4.90 to 5.00
Standard.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	Superior Extras.....	4.80 to 4.90
Extra Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	Good Seconds.....	4.25 to 4.45
Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	Graham Flour.....	4.15 to 4.40
TEA.		Oatmeal.....	5.20 to 5.25
Congou, Common.....	17 to 18	" Rolled.....	5.30 to 5.40
Fair.....	20 to 22	Kilm Dried Cornmeal.....	3.25 to 3.35
Good.....	25 to 27	Rolled Wheat.....	5.00
Choice.....	31 to 33	Wheat Bran, per ton.....	21.50 to 22.50
Extra Choice.....	35 to 37	Shorts.....	23.00 to 25.00
Oolong, Choice.....	37 to 39	Middlings.....	26.00 to 28.00
MOLASSES.		Cracked Corn " including bags	34.00 to 35.00
Barbadoes.....	35 to 37	Ground Oil Cake, per ton.....	35.00
Demerara.....	34 to 37	Moulce.....	31.60 to 32.00
Diamond N.....	37	Split Peas.....	3.75 to 4.00
Porto Rico.....	35 to 37	White Beans, per bushel.....	1.50 to 2.00
Cienfuegos.....	33 to 34	Barley, per barrel.....	3.90 to 4.10
Trinidad.....	33 to 34	Canadian Oats, choice quality.....	83 to 84
Antigua.....	33 to 34	P. E. I. Oats.....	53 to 54
Tobacco, Black.....	38 to 41	Hay per ton.....	12.50 to 13.50
Bright.....	42 to 45		
BISCUITS.			
Pilot Bread.....	3.15		
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2		
Soda.....	6 1/2		
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2		
Fancy.....	8 to 15		
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.			
Apples, per bbl., N. S.....	2.00 to 5.00		
Oranges, new Jamaica.....	7 1/2		
Lemons, per case.....	5.75		
Cocoanuts, new, per 100.....	5.00		
Onions, American, per lb.....	3 1/2		
Canadian.....	3 to 3 1/2		
Dates, boxes, new.....	6		
Raisins, Valencia.....	7 to 8		
Figs, Elemo, 5 lb boxes per lb., new.....	12		
small boxes.....	11 to 13		
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	none		
Pineapples, per doz.....	2.50		
Bananas, per bunch.....	2.00 to 2.50		
C. H. Harvey, 12 & 10 Sackville St.			
FISH FROM VESSELS.			
MACKEREL—			
Extra.....	15.00 to 16.00		
No. 1.....	14.00 to 14.50		
2 large.....	13.00 to 13.50		
2.....	12.00 to 12.50		
3 large.....	12.00 to 12.50		
3.....	12.00 to 12.50		
Small.....	7.00 to 7.50		
HERRING.			
No. 1 Shore July.....	4.50 to 4.75		
No. 1, August, Round.....	2.75 to 3.00		
September.....	2.75 to 3.00		
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	none		
Bay of Islands, Split.....	2.25 to 2.50		
Round.....	none		
ALWIVES, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.25		
CODFISH.			
Hard Shore.....	4.00 to 4.25		
Bank.....	4.00 to 4.25		
Bay.....	4.00 to 4.25		
SALMON, No. 1.....	18.00 to 19.00		
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.75 to 3.00		
HACK.....	2.00 to 2.25		
PASK.....	2.00 to 2.50		
COLLOCK.....	1.50		
HACK SOUNDS, per lb.....	12 1/2		
CON OIL A.....	25		
		PROVISIONS.	
		Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	12.50 to 13.11
		" Am. Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
		" Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
		Pork, Mess, American.....	16.00 to 16.50
		American, clear.....	15.00 to 15.50
		P. E. I. Mess.....	15.00 to 16.00
		P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
		Prime Mess.....	12.00 to 12.50
		Lard, Tubs and Pails, P. E. Island.....	12
		American.....	11 to 12
		Hams, P. E. I., green.....	none
		Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	
		BUTTER AND CHEESE.	
		Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	25
		" in Small Tubs.....	22 to 25
		" Good, in large tubs, new.....	18 to 20
		" old.....	7 to 12
		" Store Packed & oversalted.....	10
		Canadian Township, new.....	18 to 20
		" Western.....	16 to 20
		" old.....	7 to 10
		Cheese, Canadian, new.....	10
		" Antigonish.....	10 1/2

MY LADY'S WALK.

(Continued.)

Sir Ughtred Norman, a tall, delicately-formed, aristocratic-looking man of seventy, sat in his arm-chair by the bright study fire, his white, nervous hands clasping the carved arms, his gray head slightly bowed, his brows contracted, his pale lips compressed as one suffering physical torture.

Before him stood Ethel, a death-like pallor on her cheek, but a feverish light in her beautiful eyes; her lips quivering, but her hands rigidly, determinedly clasped.

"What did you say this fellow said?" asked Sir Ughtred, huskily.

"As I stood in the Avenue he came out of the darkness towards me," answered Ethel, with quick, tremulous accents. "I thought it was 'My Lady,' and was about to run away, then I collected my courage, and resolved to remain, when I saw it was a man, and he spoke.

"He said?" queried Sir Ughtred.

"Miss Winkworth, for two days I have been watching about Melton Regis to see you alone. I bring you what I believe will be startling news."

"Who are you?" I asked.

"One who knew—I should say who knows—your unhappy father."

"That is impossible," I replied. "My father died before I was old enough to remember him."

"Died to you because Sir Ughtred Norman so willed it," he replied. "Ethel's eyes were on her companion, and she saw him shrink. "But alive to live and suffer yet."

"There," she broke in upon herself, excitedly, "I cannot rehearse that fearful conversation. I bade him tell me what he knew to prove his words. He demanded money. He owned that he had come for that purpose to traffic upon the secret he possessed. That secret I could obtain from none but him. That did I go on my knees to you—you, who had parted father and child, would never speak, would persist that my father was dead."

"And you gave him what he needed?"

"Yes; there rang such truth in his words, I could not refuse. I plucked the bracelet from my arm, the brooch from my throat; I thrust them in his hands with my purse, and cried—'Now keep your word, tell me of my father—prove that he lives.'"

"And did he?" he asked.

"He did. He said—pausing, Ethel clasped her hands to her throat, she felt choking, yet she felt she must know the truth—"He said that my father had committed a great crime, such as had turned all men's hands against him—a crime that the law had punished. That you—you had taken me, had brought me up, grandpapa, on condition that my father would let me be made believe that he was dead. That he would never make himself known to me. For my sake, though the only being in the world he had to love, he consented. This is what the man said. Grandpapa, is it true?"

"If I were to say no, Ethel, you would not believe me?"

"I should ask for proof."

"You would seek it of this man's word?"

"Yes."

"If I refused, he told you of other means to confirm his tale?"

"He did. He told me where my father lives, an outcast from society, solitary, alone."

"And you would seek proofs of him, Ethel, if I decline them?"

"I must, grandpapa."

Her white lips formed, rather than uttered the words.

"Then," said Sir Ughtred, hoarsely, "it is true. He did this thing, and I parted you. The darkness of his disgrace should not fall on my daughter's child."

Ethel uttered a low, wailing cry, pressed her hands to her head. It was true—true—all that that horrible man had said! She was soon on her knees by Sir Ughtred's chair, her dilated eyes full of feverish light and pain, as she exclaimed:

"His crime, grandpapa?—his crime? Tell me my father's crime?"

"Child, be content with what you have learned."

"Grandpapa, impossible? I must know!"

"Reflect, Ethel; what will the knowledge entail?" he reasoned, in distress. "Think of Roland."

A great shiver seized the girl, she turned paler yet, but she answered firmly:

"I know. I have thought of that already. I know, if what that man said was true, Roland must never call me wife."

"Ethel!"

"Yes," she went on, "I am my father's daughter, and my disgrace is none the less because it is hidden. Grandpapa, what was my father's crime?"

Sir Ughtred hesitated; then whispered:

"That, Ethel, of Cain."

"Murder?" shrieked Ethel. "Oh, Heaven!"

For a second she crouched low on the rug, her face buried in her hands, her frame convulsed with emotion. Roland, the son of proud Squire Goldhurst's wife, now? Never—never! She loved him too well.

She raised her head abruptly. Some of her late companions were going to their dressing-rooms, chatting and laughing as they went. Her companions never again! How haggard, how hollow, did her glittering eyes already seem to have become!

"Grandpapa," she said, in low, monotonous, yet resolute tones, "tell me, what did my father do? You can understand. I must know all now."

Sir Ughtred recognized the necessity. He told her briefly of the mur-

der done; the punishment, commuted to a term of years; and how, also, upon what conditions he, Sir Ughtred, had brought his daughter's child home.

"Grandpapa, there were extenuating circumstances!" she pleaded, almost desperately.

"Extenuating circumstances for Cain!" exclaimed Sir Ughtred, with sudden anger. "I see none. The man who slays his brother is rightly cut off from his fellow-men."

"Possibly," said Ethel, softly, rising to her feet. "Of course I cannot judge like you. From his fellow-men, but not his child."

"Ethel, what do you mean?" cried the old man, gazing at the expression on her face.

"That my father being alive, my fitting place, whatever be his crime, is by his side."

She spoke very quietly, almost apologetically, yet very firmly too.

"Ethel," ejaculated Sir Ughtred, leaning forward, grasping his chair, "are you mad? Do you know what that decision means? Roland—"

"I am never to be his wife now," she put in. "My father must then be his father; and I could not ask it—I would not have it."

"You renounce Roland for—your father!"

"It is not my renouncing," she answered, with a sudden, passionate wring of the hands; "it is the crime. And yet," she added, "were it not, I feel I could not live now without knowing my father. Oh, think!—I, his child, never to have seen him!"

"You have seen him—once."

"I?" she asked, amazed. "Where? When?"

"Do you recollect, when in Oban, seated on a hillside, a man spoke to you?"

Ethel uttered a quick cry.

"Yes!" she exclaimed, eagerly. "An old man, poorly dressed, yet a gentleman, with hair white, that made him look older than his face declared he was, though that was so full of care and trouble that my heart was touched with pity. Oh Heaven! I remember how he looked upon me!—how his voice trembled as he spoke! Grandpapa was that he—my father?"

"It was."

"Thank Heaven!" cried the girl. "For in that sad face there was repentance if ever there had been sin. Grandpapa, he is alone—an outcast! He must be so no more. I must go to him. Oh, why—why did I not know, to comfort him sooner?" and she burst into tears.

"Ethel," said Sir Ughtred, "you will not persist in this folly, which will offend your father more than anyone?"

"If he say so I will leave him. If he sends me back I will come."

"No!" ejaculated the old man, passionately. "Arnold Winkworth brought bitter disgrace on my child's name, the wife he had wedded. He shall not shadow my hearthstone with it. I will have no communion with him or his. If you go to him, Ethel, you leave me for ever. All ties between us are broken. You must decide."

Ethel moved quickly to him, and, throwing her arms round his neck, laid her lips to his cheek, then, distress in her eyes, said:

"Dear—dearest grandpapa, I must decide as I should were you in my father's place. Then I would leave him to go to you, as I must now—loving you, oh, so dearly—leave you to go to him. Yes, go at once. Henceforth those I know here may not hold me fit company—I would meet none of them again."

Sir Ughtred, taking her wrists, removed her arms from about him.

"Go then," he said. "Henceforth we are strangers."

A moment Ethel stood, undergoing a violent mental struggle, then exclaiming, "May you yet forgive me, grandpapa. My love must be ever yours," she passed quickly from the study, returning to her own room. Just then the dinner-bell rang, and her maid tapped at the door. Dismissing her with a request to Sir Ughtred to excuse her absence from the meal, Ethel sat down to think what next she was to do.

She felt she was deciding rightly. It was not her place to renounce an erring father. Still, Sir Ughtred had been as a father one to her, and it required a severe struggle to remove herself from out his love. And Roland, "Oh, I dare not think of him. I dare not!" she moaned, writhing in agony. "Remain or go he must be nothing to me now, nor I to him. Oh, Roland—Roland, my love. So soon to have been mine!"

In a moment, conquering her grief, she rose up. There was much to do—much to plan. Better to act, not reflect, or her courage might fail. Let her one care as yet be for the two she was about to leave. Sitting down, after awhile, she wrote:

"DEAR, DEAR GRANDPAPA,

"Forgive me thus leaving you; but the more I reflect the more I feel my first duty is to my unhappy father; hence I go; but I dare not give you or myself the pain of another interview. How can I tell but you would refuse it me? That would break my heart. Believe me ever fondly, lovingly yours, though you pluck me from you affection. Pray tell me my future address.

"Yours gratefully for ever,

"ETHEL."

The second letter was still harder to write. She dared not make it long. It was to Roland.

"MY DEAREST" (she wrote),

"When we last parted I knew, which you did not, that it was never to meet me again. For your sake, as yours, I dared not tell you so. Why I may not tell you now. But last night I learned that which made it impossible for me ever—ever to be your wife. Yet my love is yours. I cannot take it back. I shall never wed, never. God bless you, dearest. For my sake—for my happiness—forget me.

"ETHEL."

So it was done. And was she about to go without one good-bye? No; she could not. On a slip of paper she wrote in French:

"DEAREST,

"I am too indisposed to descend to-night, but I must see you to say good-bye before you go. At half past nine be on the terrace by the morning-room.

"ETHEL."

Summoning her maid, she gave it to her to deliver. Then began to prepare for her departure until the hour arrived. On the quarter striking, putting on a furred cloak, drawing the hood over her head, she hastened to the terrace. It would be dark there, and he would not see the pallor and distress upon her face. Scarcely had she stepped out upon the hard, smooth gravel, than a pair of young strong arms were about her. Roland's voice sounded in her ear.

"My darling, no more visits to 'My Lady's Walk.' How could I have let you be so foolish! I will be firmer next time."

"There will be no need," she replied, with forced gaiety. "I shall never go again—never."

At first she had made to avoid his embrace, but had yielded to it. Was it not for the last time? One embrace—one kiss—then separation.

"You are very ill, dearest?" he asked.

"No—oh, no—to-morrow I shall be well. It was a chill. Roland, let me confess the truth, I was frightened."

"What idiots we all were!" he exclaimed, and drew her closer. "Poor Ethel, how you tremble, despite your furs!"

"Yes, I must not remain long; but to-morrow all will be well."

He did not notice how she nestled to him. He thought the break in her voice was because she shivered. Could he have guessed what the morrow had in store for him—that he would look in vain for her who was his life!

Not even a presentiment came to him, and it was he who urged their parting, nervous for her health.

"I must not keep you here, darling," he said; "the air is piercing, and to-morrow you must be strong and bonnie. Good night."

"Good night, dear Roland."

Her lips trembled as she let his press them; a faintness seized her. It was for the last time!

At that thought she threw her arms passionately about him, crying:

"My dearest—my love! Oh! Roland, tell me, dear, again, and yet again, you will never doubt my affection—you will ever believe you are, you ever will be, the dearest in the world to me?"

Half sobbing, hysterically she clung to him; it seemed her heart would break to let him go.

It was he who forced their parting. Alarmed for her, he led her to the open doors of the morning-room; again, again he kissed her; then he left.

Ethel stood dazed, rigid as a statue; then she sprang to the glass doors.

"Roland, Roland," she sobbed, "come back! Oh! let me look upon you once more!"

But he was gone; he had left with a smile, exclaiming: "*Au revoir!*" She had answered: "Farewell!"

Staggering, she leaned against the door-frame.

Just then, from the front of the house, came the voices of the carol-singers; their song brought no comfort to her. Winter was around her, but a colder winter was in her heart.

"Roland gone," she moaned, bursting into tears, "for the last time!"

When the Christmas dawn broke cold and pale, its gray, chill light fell upon Ethel Winkworth hastening away from Melton Regis to the station to catch the first train, which passed early.

Two hours later her maid entering her room found it vacant.

Twelve hours later Ethel knocked at a small cottage situate among the wild, drear, and sterile beauty of the Highlands. She was answered by an old, tidy-looking body, who exclaimed:

"Hech! a leddie here at this hour! and in sic a night! Ye maun hae lost your way."

"I hope not!" said Ethel. "This is Mr. Winkworth's?"

"Ay, sure. But ye are the first visitor I kened him ever to hae," was the reply, while the clear, Highland eyes peered at the girl suspiciously, curiously. "If it's to see him, ye jest canna, lassie, for he's no well!"

"Then must I nurse him," said Ethel, gently. "Please let me in; the snow is so deep, and I am very tired. This cottage is, I hope, to be my home."

"Your home, lassie! Hech now! Pray, who may ye be?"

Heartsick, and ready to drop with fatigue, yet deeply anxious respecting the meeting with her father, leaning against the wall, she answered:

"I am Mr. Arnold Winkworth's daughter."

CHAPTER III. IN THE SNOWDRIFT.

"Was there danger?" had asked Ethel, and learned that for twenty-four hours hope had been abandoned.

Dying—her father—and she had never been told! Was it kind—was it just—was it human of Sir Ughtred?

"Who attended upon him?" she inquired.

"Who mem? Why, who was there but just me ain sel? Nabody ever visits Mr. Winkworth?"

Ill, dying, alone, attended but by a hireling! Oh, it was too cruel—too, too unkind!

(To be Continued.)

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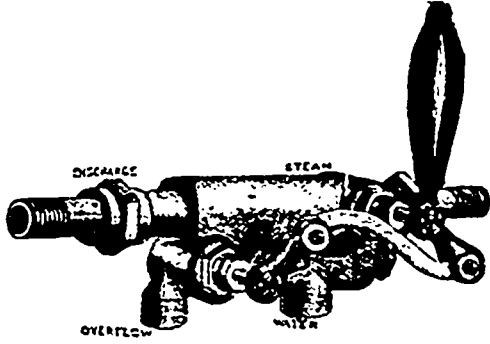
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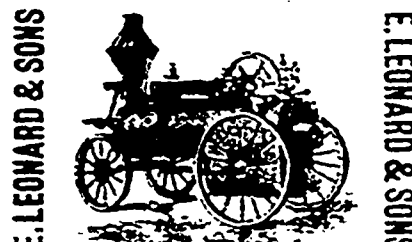
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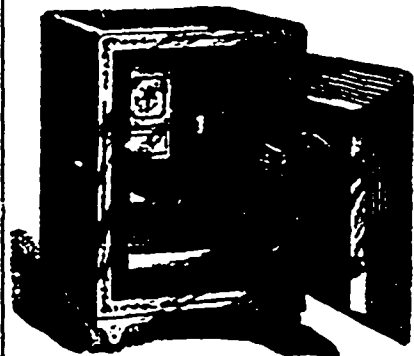
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MINING.

The year 1890 has proved a disappointing one as far as gold mining is concerned, and the total yield will probably prove less than in 1889. It has been a speculative year, and a number of mines that have been opened with a great flourish of trumpets and which have been floated with large capital have collapsed, but unfortunately not until large sums had been wasted on expensive surface plants. Promoters may have realized handsomely in these instances, but they have profited at the expense of shareholders and also at the expense of the Province, as every failure is a staggering blow to the gold mining industry. Litigation has also had its share in reducing the output, more than one good property having been closed down awaiting the outcome of legal proceedings. Still, in spite of these drawbacks, there has been substantial progress in some directions, and many old properties have continued their usual yields, proving that where there is wise, honest management there is money to be made in gold mining. However, if the industry is to progress as it should, dishonest speculators will have to be exposed, and it is the duty of all honestly interested in the development of our gold mines to raise a warning voice the moment they discover any indications of fraud.

The *British American Citizen*, of Boston, in a late article on gold mining in Nova Scotia, raises a warning cry against a company that is just now being floated in that city to work a gold mine in this Province. We have no knowledge of the mine beyond the glowing reports that have been telegraphed in regard to it, but the extracts which the *Citizen* gives from the prospectus of the company are rather startling, and the unfavorable conclusions it draws therefrom seem well founded. The mine may be as valuable as represented, but if it is not we hope the scheme may be nipped in the bud, as every dollar of capital squandered in purely speculative properties is bound to depreciate the value of our gold fields as investments for foreign capital. If investors would only use the right degree of caution there would be no possibility of being led into unwise speculations in gold mines in this Province, but this is apparently just what they will not do. We have here competent and honorable mining engineers whose opinions may be obtained, and we have a well conducted Department of Mines, where obliging officials willingly furnish statistics of the gold yield of each mine and district. The Deputy Commissioner is a mining engineer and geologist of high standing, and his able reports are replete with information of all that concerns our mineral resources, and should be consulted by every one before investing here. With these sources of reliable information at command, there is really no excuse for investors if they allow themselves to be entrapped by wily speculators.

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—The McMillan Gold Mining Company have lately been assuming the position of a mediator between the Palgrave Company and the owners of Hurricane Point—the contestants in the various motions now before the courts. The owners of the land claiming restitution for an unlawful entry upon, and damages done to, their property, and if not otherwise satisfied will eventually move in the Supreme Court to have the lease declared forfeited for the transgression. The McMillan Company, in order to bring about a reconciliation and put an end to all legal strife attending the matter, have offered to work the disputed mine as far as practicable, which they are now ready to do, and pay over all the net proceeds equally to the disputants, except a meagre sum they retain for interest and damages that may accrue on account of their own submarine areas lying idle while they were working out the disputed mine. But we learn that the terms were rejected by the Palgrave Company. The McMillan Company have pumped out the shaft found on the property, and made a survey and plans of the excavations. They now purpose removing the pump out of the shaft and let the mine fill with water until such time as they can procure a position under the mining law of the Province to work their submarine areas in a legal way and without hindrance, or until the law decides finally in regard to the various questions of transgression yet to be brought before the Supreme Court for the improper use of the land, which was wrongfully held for two years against the judgments of the Supreme Court.—*Communicated.*

The coal shipments from Cape Breton in 1890 reached 900,000 tons, against 700,000 the year previous. Following is a detailed statement of shipments:

Mines.	Tons.
Old Sydney.....	150,000
Victoria.....	75,000
International.....	135,000
Reserve.....	140,000
Bridgeport.....	26,000
Little Glace Bay.....	109,000
Caledonia.....	145,000
Ontario.....	10,000
Gowrie.....	126,000

The shipping arrivals at North Sydney reached 1800 sail aggregating 700,000 tons, as compared with 1,400 sail and 500,000 tons the years previously.—*Herald.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A commission, composed of men thoroughly familiar with the mining laws of the Province, has been called together by Premier Robson. A thorough revision of the laws will be made preparatory to submitting them to the Legislature at its next session.

ANTIMONY.—S. Crandall of Moncton is the principal owner of the antimony mine in New Brunswick.

John McGuire, of Halifax, and W. I. Smart, of Boston, have been in the city for several days past endeavoring to work up a scheme for the development of the mineral resources of the province. The first named gentleman has been very successful in Nova Scotia, and he has been prospecting in Kings county. He is satisfied from what he has seen that the mineral resources of New Brunswick are equal, if not superior, to those of Nova Scotia, although they are in a different formation. While in St. John Messrs. McGuire and Smart saw a number of prominent business men, with a view of inducing them to take an interest in the scheme. If they are given the assistance they expect to receive, they say they are prepared to go on with the scheme. Messrs. McGuire and Smart left last night for Boston, but will return to St. John very soon.—*St. John Sun.*

MANGANESE.—The Stephens Manganese mine at Tenby Cape, although only worked for part of the year, produced in 1890 upwards of eighty tons of ore.

The Quebec Government has imposed a large additional tax on mines, and as a result the leading copper mines have been closed up.

Mr. Frank Wyatt, prospector, of Brookfield, has returned from a third prospecting tour in Shelburne County, and seems much pleased with the outlook. He has visited Sable River, Ragged Island, Lewis Head, Green Harbor, and other places. At Green Harbor Mr. Wyatt found some specimens of drift from a five foot lead, which show well in coarse gold, and Mr. W., with Messrs. Rathburn, Aug. Shaw, and others, have taken up a number of areas. Messrs. Charles Freeman, L. Demoleto, D. Ryan, W. Williams, and others, have also taken up areas adjoining.

At Lewis Head Mr. W. got some nice specimens of gold, which were taken from an angular discovered by a female prospector in that locality. The Company have located fifty mining areas. Several persons from the neighborhood, and from Shelburne, have caught on to the craze and have taken up a number of areas. Prospecting will be commenced early in the spring. Our informant thinks that Shelburne Co. will soon shine out as a flourishing district.

There is an Indian named Peter, who claims to hold all the minerals in the country. He has placed a stake wherever a lead is known with what he calls his blood-mark, which is a red cross. Good for Peter!—*Gold Hunter.*

The day sheet for the mines of the New Vancouver Coal Company for November reached \$100,000. When the Wellington trouble is ended it is believed that close upon \$200,000 per month will be paid out to miners in and about Nanaimo, equal to at least six (!) millions a year in wages alone. Who will say that the Black Diamond City is not a rich one, with such an enormous sum circulating through the business channels of that city?

The will of the late James Crossen, Cobourg car works, was lately read. The estate is worth \$475,000. There is not a dollar of indebtedness on the car property, and the business is to be carried on by Mr. Crossen's two sons for the benefit of the family. Each of five daughters are to have \$1,000 yearly, and Mrs. Crossen \$2,500 yearly out of the estate. Mr. Crossen held a one-seventh interest in a coal mine at Cumberland, N. S., valued at \$3,000,000.

THE TARIFF ON MINING MACHINERY.—The following Order-in-Council, under date of 26th ult., should simplify entries of machinery not manufactured in Canada, and it is hoped will obviate entirely the tedious and vexatious delays that have been characteristic of recent interpretations of the meaning of the Act:—"His Excellency, under the authority of Section 252 of the Customs Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that there be required, in addition to such other evidence in each case as may be deemed necessary by the Minister of Customs, a special oath to be subscribed to by the importer before a Collector or other proper officer of Customs, whenever any free entry is rendered of Mining Machinery under item 291 of Sec. 11 of the Act 53, Vic., Chap. 20, such oath to be in the following terms:—"I,, the undersigned importer of the machinery mentioned in this entry, do solemnly swear that it is Mining Machinery within the true meaning of the word, and that at the time of its importation was of a class and kind not manufactured in Canada, and that it is imported for use in mining only. at the mine, situated in the Province of and will be used for no other purpose whatever."

How to TREAT A COLD.—Don't stuff a cold as the old adage advises, if you do you will have a fever to starve. A genuine cold is a shock received by the many million nerves which approach near the surface of a human body, and which control the nearly seven million pores of the skin. This shock closes the pores of the skin, is transmitted to the nerve centers and back to the mucous membranes forcing a great amount of blood to those membranes creating more or less irritation and consequent fever, inflammation, dryness then watery discharge and catarrh. The shock may have its cause from a chill, from improper eating, a nervous fright and various other causes which irritate the nerves of the skin and mucous membranes of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes. Excess of food in the stomach still more clogs the system and pores of the skin so that effete matter which should be carried off by the natural courses is retarded; which is ample reason for not stuffing a cold. Experimenting with a severe cold is a dangerous custom, as most persons try one remedy only until some friend suggests another "sure cure." When slight soreness or tightening of the nasal membranes warns one of a skin exposure or chill from whatever cause, act promptly; delays are dangerous, with children it may mean croup and strangulation; with adults, catarrh, bronchitis, perhaps pneumonia. If neglected nothing can prevent the sneezing, red nose, and woe begone look of a person with a cold. Scores of mothers would as soon go to bed without matches in the house, as without that old, fashioned remedy, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment near at hand for colds and croupy children. Used with a mild laxative, as described on the wrappers or in a pamphlet which I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., will send free to any one, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will cure a cold quicker than any known remedy. A mild nutritious diet, a gentle physic to open the secretions, and a bottle of that old Anodyne from your druggist, will conquer any cold.

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New York, October 17th, 1890.

The Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal Co., 71 Cortlandt St., New York.
DEAR SIRS.—This certifies that we have had your Metal in use for about three years in various service some of which is the hardest that I have ever seen Anti-Friction Metal put to, and I am free to say that it has given entire satisfaction. It is the best Metal for its purpose that I now have knowledge of.
Yours very truly,

JAS. S. DORAN, Sup't Engineer.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

Hamburg, Oct. 23th, 1890.

The Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal Co.,
In reply to your enquiry regarding my experience gained by using your Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal, readily I state to you that I have used it for longer than a year in many of the Steamers belonging to this Company with the most satisfactory results. It has never cut, has never become warm or melted, and has invariably put a splendid surface on the journals. The lasting quality of the Metal is very great: the saving of oil very considerable. The Magnolia Metal is particularly useful in re-lining worn out brasses. I consider it to be the best of all Anti-Friction Metals in the market; and shall continue to use it in our steamers. I can confidently recommend it to all Steamship Companies.
Yours respectfully,

H. PANN, Inspector of Engines.

This Metal has been in use for a long time and thousands of Testimonials have been given. We can print only a few of those received this year.
The MAGNOLIA METAL will wear longer and give better satisfaction than any Metal yet produced.
We are prepared to supply this Metal in any quantities from one pound upwards.



BURRELL-JOHNSON IRON CO.

AGENTS, - YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA.



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"KINGLET" KEROSENE

is the Best Water White Illuminating Oil made.

WE HAVE ON HAND

200 Casks "Kinglet," 150 Casks Silver Star.

200 Cases GOLD MINERS' CANDLES. CYLINDER & MACHINERY OILS.

AUSTEN BROS., HALIFAX, N. S.

TO THE MINING PUBLIC:

In conjunction with our

Concentration & Chlorination Works,
AT WAVERLEY,

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

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

Address, GOULD MINING, MILLING & REDUCTION CO., Waverly, N. S.

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

Parsons' Pills

These pills were a wonderful discovery. Unlike any others. One Pill a Dose. Children take them easily. The most delicate women use them. In fact all ladies can obtain very great benefit from the use of Parsons' Pills. One box sent post-paid for 25 cts., or five boxes for \$1 in stamps. 25 Pills in every box. We pay duty to Canada.



The circular around each box explains the symptoms. Also how to cure a great variety of diseases. This information alone is worth ten times the cost. A handsome illustrated pamphlet sent free contains valuable information. Send for it. Dr. I. N. Johnson & Co., 23 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass. "Best Liver Pill Known."

Make New Rich Blood!

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 Are prepared to Supply the Trade with
MARINE PAINTS 62 & 64 GRANVILLE ST.
 AS BELOW

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

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

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

Office & Works, Dartmouth, PHONE 920.

MAX UNGAR, PROPRIETOR.

The Largest and Best Stock ARMY & NAVY DEPOT.

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CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES, Art Goods, ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

CHOICE STOCK FOR SALE.

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

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JAS. SCOTT & CO.

40 to 44 BARRINGTON ST.

TELEPHONE No. 243.

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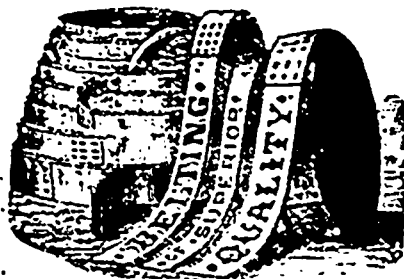
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WE GUARANTEE IT TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

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Rubber & Leather Belting.

TRY OUR NEW SEAMLESS RUBBER BELTING,



AND YOU WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED. Catalogues Furnished.

Correspondence Solicited.

Saw Mill AND MINING SUPPLIES AND RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

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

NEW YORK LETTER.

Dear Critic,—All is bustle and excitement now over the Christmas festivities; the shops are looking their prettiest, and are filled with buyers. Every day as I pass Bloomingdale's, a large shop on the corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, I see the vans being filled with velocipedes, doll's carriages, desks—all sorts of delightful things for the dear children, to whom Christmas is a time of unalloyed delight. In New York the price of things depends a good deal upon the street in which you shop. The same article may be bought for two or more different prices, according to the locality in which the purchase is made. With the Avenues, the further you go from Fifth the cheaper you can buy. Fifth and Madison Avenues are of course the most expensive; no one to whom money is an object does her shopping there. I believe the Bowery is the cheapest of all; I have never tried it myself.

A good Samaritan has gladdened the hearts of the news-boys of the city by promising them a grand dinner on Christmas Day. As yet he is an unknown benefactor. He put his scheme into the hands of the *Herald*, and while the newspaper people do the catering, he foots the bills. The idea was such a good one that others have taken hold of it, and are swelling the dinner fund by such contributions that the little waifs are to have coats as well, and perhaps caps and shoes. Some well-known fair ones have promised to be present at the feast on Christmas morning, which will make the food taste even more delicious to the hungry little souls. These news-boys are very interesting scraps of humanity; some of them are so small that they seem to be just out of their mothers' arms. Their shrill voices are heard all over the city at all hours of the day; but, as may be imagined, they do not earn much—I believe sixty cents a day is about the average—and the poor little creatures have to be out in all weather. Truly the unknown Kriss Kringle is doing a good work.

I saw such a pretty gown on Fifth Avenue yesterday; it was made of Navy blue cloth, very scant, and plain in cut, but with a band of chamois leather about a foot deep near the bottom of the skirt, and on it and over the edge of the band were numbers of yellow daisies. They were all over the chamois band, and extended over it to the blue beyond in such a way as to appear as if their placing was accidental. How very scant the skirts are now! almost skin-tight. I do not consider it a pretty fashion that outlines a woman's form in the way these dresses do. And why is it, I wonder, that women of sense persist in the fashion of long skirts, as they are now worn? Every day we see the streets being swept by the bottoms of their dresses, the dust and dirt carried up and along with them, and yet there is no woman to make a stand and say that such a filthy fashion must be dropped. I think that one reason of this may be that the leaders of society and arbiters of such things usually drive, at all events on damp, unpleasant days; so, as they do not feel the discomfort of the attire, the folly is persisted in.

I expect to go this week to see Crane in the Senator, and Willard in the Middleman, so next week I can give you my impressions of these two plays. What a fiasco has terminated the season of Nero at Niblo's! Through some cause or other the manager became involved in pecuniary embarrassments, and now the entire stock of scenery, dresses, &c., is held by the proprietors of the theatre until arrears are paid up. Rosita, the Spanish Dancer, had deserted the Company even before its final collapse. One evening, just as her time came for going on the stage, she demanded her long over-due salary, and being refused it, took off her costume and left the theatre. The lions, accompanied by their trainer, are doing duty as a specialty in one of the Harlem theatres. The whole thing seems to be a sad travesty on the magnificent portrayal of the great Emperor and his Court.

I had the pleasure of hearing a very fine sacred concert last week. It was one of a series given by the Church Choral Society of New York, and was held in St. Thomas' Church, corner of 5th Avenue and 53rd Street. I am not a musician, and I confess that the first part of the programme was lost upon me. Bach is strong meat, and needs a master of music to understand him. The music furnished by a full orchestra, a grand chorus and several eminent soloists was strictly and severely classical. What impressed me most was the rendering of vers 6th of Psalm 19 (Saint Simeon); by some wonderful manipulation of the organ one was made to hear wild rumblings as of a mighty creature "coming forth from the uttermost parts of the Heaven and running about unto the end of it again," and the sound at last reached such a pitch of grandeur as to be almost too much to be borne. The words, "And there is nothing hid from the heat thereof," were accompanied by a marvellous and thrilling effect, doubtless coming from the organ, which produced a sensation as of the shimmering, crackling, vibrating heat of a hot summer's day, and which gradually subsided after the close of the passage.

Though you would naturally expect otherwise, the Patriarch's Balls do not fill every want of the New York upper crust. I heard of a young lady who returned from the first one this season in tears because she could not find a young man to dance with; she said she thought patriarchs were all very well in their way, but that dancing and flirting were, with some exceptional cases, not in their way; and though it was very kind of Mr. Ward McAllister and other venerable gentlemen to give these entertainments, she did not think her generation should be slighted.

Yours sincerely,

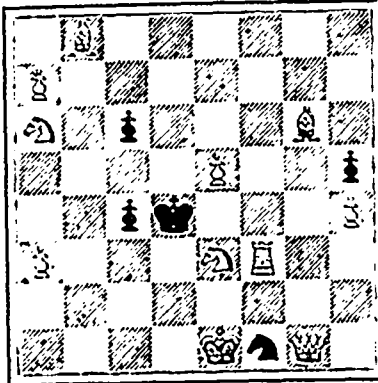
SOPHIE M. ALMON-HENSLEY.

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

Also's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest.
CATARRH
 Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c.
 E. T. Haseltine, Warren, Pa., U. S. A.

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 51.
First prize two m over in Bristol
Mercury Tourney.
From *Montreal Gazette.*
By G. Heathcote, Manchester.
BLACK 6 pieces.



WHITE 11 pieces.
White to play and mate in 2 moves

GAME No. 52.

CHESS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.
The following lively little "Evans" was recently contested between an esteemed member of the Quebec Chess Club, now a resident of British Columbia, and another member of that locality. It will serve to show that the royal game is not without its votaries even in that remote Province of the Dominion:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
A. J. R.	E. T. F.
1 P to K4	P to K4
2 KKt to B4	QKt to B3
3 B to QB4	B to QB4
4 QKtP to Kt4	B takes P
5 P to B3	B to R4
6 P to Q4	P takes P
7 Castles	P takes P
8 Q to Kt3	Q to B3
9 P to K5	Q to Kt3
10 Kt takes P	KKt to K2
11 B to R3	P to Kt4
12 Kt takes P	QR to Kt sq
13 Q to R4	P to QR3
14 Kt to Q6 ch	P takes Kt
15 P takes P	KKt to B4
16 K to R checks	B takes R
17 QR takes B ch	K to B sq a
18 Q takes Kt	Q to B3
19 Q to B7	QR to R sq
20 B to Kt2	Resigns.

b If 17 K to Q sq, White wins by 18 Kt to K5.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. Muir, Preston, Eng.—Your second letter and papers received. Your correction of the "Switcher" is evidently sound, and as you see, the Halifax players are not the only ones that make mistakes.

MR. FORSYTH AGAIN CHALLENGED.

From a well-known sportsman amateur of this city the following letter was received on the 3rd inst. :—

Halifax, Jan. 2nd, 1891.

W. FORSYTH, Esq.

Dear Sir,—Happening to be in Windsor yesterday, I was requested by Mr. Thos Doran, proprietor of the Avon Hotel of that place, to intimate to you that he was desirous of engaging in a match at Draughts with you for the sum of \$100.00 (one hundred dollars) a side, and as an earnest of his sincerity he has handed to me the sum of \$10.00 (ten dollars) to be deposited as a forfeit, looking towards a match. As I have no further interest

in the matter than doing as Mr. Doran requested me to do, it might be as well for you to address your reply to this note to Mr. Doran, getting any further information from him required.
Yours, &c.
AMATEUR.

I reply to the above by depositing with the Sporting Editor of the Recorder the sum of \$10.00 (ten dollars) as a forfeit, and the match may be looked forward to as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed.
Yours &c.
W. FORSYTH.

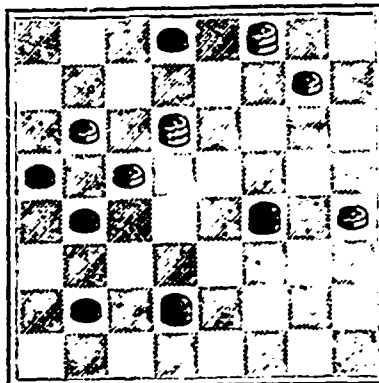
Solution to Problem 199.—The position was as follows:—Black men 5, 10, 19, 20, kgs. 9, 12, 26. White men 7, 11, 18, 22, 27, 28, kg. 21
White to play and win.
21 25 20—27 25 22 9—13
26—17 11 8 3—10 17 14
27 23 12—3 22 22
19—26 18 15 5—9 White
28 24 10—19 22 17 wins.

Solution to Problem 200—The position was:—Black man 3, kgs 7, 27. White men 12, 19, kgs. 9, 29. Black to play and win.
3—8 3 10 13—17
12 3 24—13 25 21 Black
27—24 29 25 17—22 wins.

MATCH GAME 86—"Switcher."
Played between Messrs. Slade and Dickinson. Being Game 2560 in Glasgow Herald
11—15 5—9 4—8 11—16
21 17 17 14 24 19 23 18
9—13 9—18 15—24 16—23
25 21 23 14 23 19 14—9 a
8—11 10—17 1—5
29 25 21 14 26 23 Drawn.
a Mr. Dickinson played as above, the result being a drawn game.
Mr. W. Muir gives the following variation, showing how white should have won:—


VAR. I.
14 10 25 21 5 9 17 14
7—14 16—19 7—11 11—10
18 9 30 26 21 17 14 10
5—14 11—15 11—16 19—21
27 9 5 1 9 14 10
12—16 6—10 16—20 16—19
9 5 1 5 14 7 7 3
8—11 3—7 2—11 w. wins.

PROBLEM No. 202.
Being No. 6 in the Liverpool Mercury.
Black men 2, 13, 17, 25, kgs. 19, 26.



White men 8, 9, 14, 20, kgs. 3, 10.
White to play and win.
This is another holiday problem.

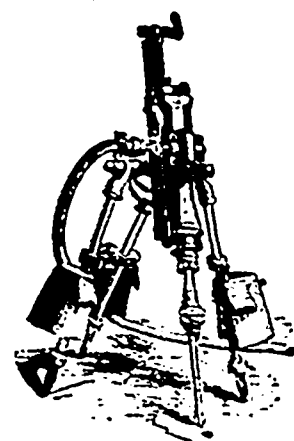
Geo. H. Fielding, &c.
SOLICITOR,
93 HOLLIS ST.
MINING SUITS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Hours—9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

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Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Emulsion. It is the best remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.
PALATABLE AS MILK.
Scott's Emulsion is sold in salmon color wrapper. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists, 25c and 50c.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Bellerisle.

Best and Safest!

WOODILL'S & GERMAN BAKING POWDER

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



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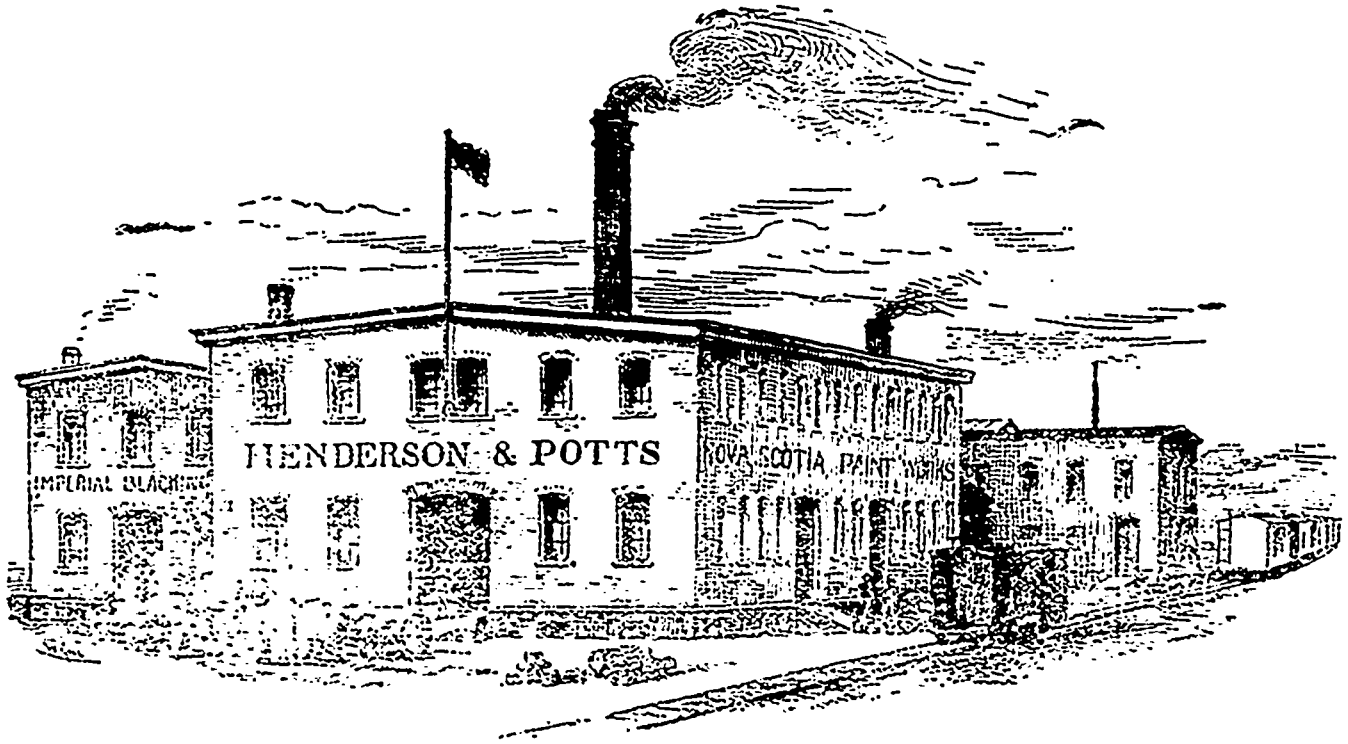
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Bread, Biscuit, Confectionery, Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.
Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street
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IF YOU ARE IN NEED
of anything in the way of Spectacles, Eye Glasses, or kind, designed to correct defects in the sight, I can I Glasses of any correct defects in surely suit you.
I can fit any for any trouble; the near-sighted EYE or far-sighted; the over-taxed or weak eye.
I refer to those who have patronized me for testimony.
Are glasses good? They are good
Are prices low? That they are.
Is sight helped? That it is.
THE EYES HAVE IT.
W. H. BANNISTER,
OPTICIAN,
(Graduate of New York Optical College.)
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FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, AND BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, LUNG AFFECTIONS.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.
Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle Established in 1881, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap. 36 for the Benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.
CLASS D.
The 42nd Monthly Drawing will take place On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21st, 1891. At 2 o'clock, p.m.
PRIZES VALUE, \$55,000.
Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00
LIST OF PRIZES.
1 Real Estate worth.....\$5,000 5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....2,000 2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....1,000 1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....500 2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....300 3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....200 6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....100 6,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....50 10,000
APPROXIMATE LOTS.
100 Silver Watches worth.....25 2,500
100 do do do.....15 1,500
100 do do do.....10 1,000
1000 do do do.....10 10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....5 5,000
2607 Prizes worth.....\$55,000.
TICKETS. \$1. 11 TICKETS FOR \$10.
It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 per cent.
Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.
DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH.
OFFICE—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA.
A. A. AUDET, Secretary.

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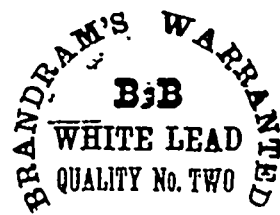
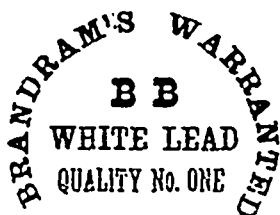
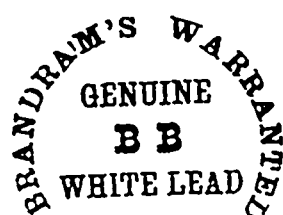
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