

IMPORTANT

TO
Gold Miners and other Users of
Machinery and Supplies.

Austen Brothers,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Are prepared to furnish Estimates for every description of MACHINERY & SUPPLIES

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES !

Engines, Boilers, Stamp Mills, Rotary Saw Mills, Pumps, Heaters, Injectors, Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings, Boiler Tubes, Copper Plates, Silvered or Plain; Beltings, Packing, Hose, Waste, Shovels, Picks, Wire Ropes, Dynamite, Powder, Fuse, Emery Wheels, Steel, Water Wheels, and Supplies of every description.

OILS.—In calling attention to our

LUBRICATING OILS,

We beg to say that we carry the largest and best assorted Stock in the Provinces; and if parties requiring Lubricants will inform us of the kind of work it is to do, we will send an Oil, and GUARANTEE it satisfactory or no sale.

Remember, we have no fancy profits.

Our Motto—Quick Sales ON COMMISSION.

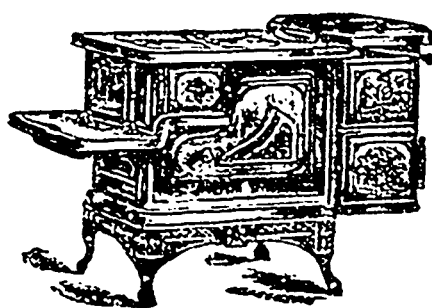
DON'T BE TOO ANXIOUS

TO PLACE YOUR ORDERS FOR

STOVES, RANGES,

— AND —

HOLLOWARE,



Until you have seen our
Cuts and Prices.

OUR SPECIALTY:
First-Class Goods

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

WINDSOR FOUNDRY CO.

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.

Truro Foundry and Machine Co.

TRURO, N.S.,

ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.

Our SPECIALTIES are—

GOLD MINING MACHINERY

Of every kind, with latest Western Improvements.

ROTARY SAW MILLS,

In Latest Styles, and

HOT WATER BOILERS.

Estimates furnished for Heating Dwellings,
Stores, Churches, &c., with Hot
Water or Steam.

— ALSO —

Manufacturers of Boilers and
Engines, Iron Bridges, Stoves,
Ship, Mill and General Castings.

MINING.

ANALYTICAL DEPARTMENT.—To meet a long felt want THE CRITIC has made arrangements with a competent Analyst, who will determine the quality of all specimens sent to be tested. The fee charged will be from two to eight dollars, according to the difficulty and expense incurred by the analyst in making the analysis. The strictest accuracy will be observed, and the result of the analysis will only be known to the operator and the sender of the sample. Send samples by parcel-post or otherwise, with a fee of two dollars. "Analyst," care A. M. Fraser, Business Manager of THE CRITIC. Should a larger fee be required, the sender will be notified.

UNITED STATES ALIEN LAWS.—In our last issue we briefly noticed the lately enacted American Alien Laws, and referred to the warning that the London *Mining Journal* had considered it necessary to give against investing in United States Mines. Congress last year passed an Act, entitled "An Act to restrict the ownership of real estate in the territories to American citizens." The Act declares it unlawful "for any person or persons, not citizens of the United States, or who have not lawfully declared their intention to become such citizens, or for any corporation not created by or under the laws of the United States, or of some State or Territory of the United States, to hereafter acquire, hold, or own real estate, or any interest therein, in any of the Territories of the United States, or the District of Columbia." The example set by Congress is being followed by separate States. Thus we find the State Legislature of Colorado has introduced a bill with a similar object. Section 1 says:—"Non-resident aliens shall, on and after the passing of this Act, be forever prohibited from acquiring by any form of purchase to them, or to their use, agricultural, arid or rough lands. Section 5 comes in as a qualifier, and says:—"This Act shall not apply to foreign corporations, syndicates, or individuals, acquiring, owning, holding, or working mines, or any industry other than the holding of real estate, for the purpose of making revenue from its rental value, or its use in value." The bill further provides that non-resident aliens shall be allowed three years for clearing out of their properties, but after that period "the same shall be forfeited in the same manner, and by like proceedings, as in the case of lands purporting to be acquired by purchase after the passage of this Act." Commenting on this, the *Mining Journal* says:—"Although the Colorado Legislature has exempted mining properties from this restrictive and obnoxious measure the probabilities are that the legislature in another year or two may, after a large amount of English capital has been absorbed in developing their mines, turn round upon their benefactors and apply the same law to mining as other lands. The question is one that seriously affects the honor of the American nation, as also separate States, and the iniquities and inequalities of such laws will not tend to create confidence in the minds of the British public as to the security of American investments. We have steadfastly encouraged the investment and development of American mining, railways, and land properties, but if English investors are to be debarred by a spiteful law from investing their capital in American ventures they will, of course, naturally seek safer investments in British colonies, where their capital will be safe, and engagements entered into honorably carried out."

It will be noticed that the Act does not apply to after-acquired titles, but with a disregard of all legal obligations provides for the forfeitures of titles acquired before the introduction of the measure. Such high-handed legislation justifies the *Mining Journal* in its strictures, and has shaken the confidence of English capitalists in United States investments. The London correspondent of the *New York Times* writes:—"The detailed provisions of the Alien Land Act, when known here, created the greatest excitement in financial circles. One great speculator tells me that no less than 300 big American land schemes are knocked in the head by it. * * City investors and agents are in almost a state of panic, since it is uncertain how deeply the clause forbidding aliens to have even an indirect interest in land may shake mortgages and loan companies. The Mines Company of Gresham House, the biggest concern of negotiating agents in Europe, has passed a resolution that hereafter it will refuse to deal with any and all American mines, lands, and securities, in the Territories, even if the way is found to evade the law. The fact has scared the heretofore credulous English public out of all notion of touching American investments. There would be some compensation in the thought that this might drive home the swarm of American sharpers who have been a nuisance here so long, if it were not for the fact that many of them will be left utterly destitute leeches. A few whose interests are in Nevada and California are in high feather at their luck. Naturally, colonial speculators are enraptured at the belief that English money will now float their way. So important do they regard this that the whole Act was cabled to the Cape of Good Hope on Thursday by agents here."

If Nova Scotia will only bestir itself, and lay before English capitalists the immense undeveloped mineral resources of the Province, millions of capital may now be diverted this way. The Cape of Good Hope and other distant colonies are evidently preparing to profit by the blow that foolish legislators in the States have given their industries, but who is attending to the interests of this Province? Another such opportunity to secure capital to develop our mines may not occur again in a century, but our people scarcely know that it has arisen. Mining men in all parts of the Province should act on the information as speedily as possible, and strive to form connections with reliable English promoters or capitalists. Avoid irresponsible speculators who are numerous and active, and deal only with men who have reputations to lose. If a proper English connection is once made, a steady stream of English capital will soon flow this way.

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.—Some excitement has prevailed in this district of late, owing to the recent discoveries of Mr. May, the manager of the Egerton Gold Mining Company, now operating the property formerly owned by the Hall-Anderson Gold Mining Co. Mr. May has discovered