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THE CRITIC:

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HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY 13, 1888.

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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.

Single copies of THE CRITIC will hereafter be sold at 5 cents, the early subscription remaining as before at \$1.50, payable in advance.

A good deal has been lately written about Russian wheat. It is said to ripen a fortnight earlier than other varieties. If this be the case, it will guarantee immunity against early frosts in the fall, a quality of incalculable value to the N. W., whose rapid development would be placed beyond one great danger of check, provided it retained, in an alien soil, its other qualities. Professor Saunders' confidence in it is encouraging.

The Empire, the new Conservative organ, commands the encomium of the Week as the exponent of an Independent Press, but, as the Week also significantly remarks, "is not the expedient of a party press a sorry device? Surely there should be a better way for promoting truth and good government than that afforded by rival militant journals, those of one set committed beforehand to the defence of all measures emanating from the government, those of the other bound to oppose them with almost equal uniformity." Let us hope that wiser ideas are gaining ground, for, as a fact, independent journalism is making headway in Canada.

We understand that the question of gymnastic instructions in the public schools is under consideration by the School Board. This is most desirable, and we should be glad to know that a reasonable amount of rudimentary military drill formed a part of the athletic training. We would, however, counsel the board to look carefully round the question, in order not to run the risk of committing themselves to a system which might prove unduly expensive, and to consult more than one expert in the matter. We shall have more to suggest on the subject next week. At present we can only say that so much of a scheme as has been explained to us is open to the objection that it would be impossible for one instructor, however energetic, to cover the ground. The essence of a possible organization would be the instruction of subordinate teachers in the first place.

The N. W. will closely resemble the United States in one respect, i. e., the mixture of nationalities. In addition to Scandinavian and other immigrants, the Dominion Agent for Belgium writes to Mr. McTavish, the C. P. R. Land Commissioner, that he will bring over in March 500 Belgium farmers for Manitoba, for whom he wishes homesteads selected, and contracts entered into for the erection of small farm-houses, stables, &c.

If it were possible to bring home to a profligate press any shred of conviction of a moral responsibility, that desirable end might be promoted by the attitude of some of the more respectable European journals which directly charge M. Rochefort's anarchical sheet *L'Intransigeant* with the precise sort of incitement calculated to urge fanatical and crazy miscreants like Aubertin, the assassin of M. Ferry, to the senseless and sanguinary deed to which their crude ignorance and disordered brains prompt them.

Public Opinion quotes the *California Advertiser* in commendation of the *British American Citizen*, to which we have once or twice alluded to—"the movement," says the *Advertiser*, "of the English residents to enroll themselves as American citizens is a guarantee that mob rule will have another check put upon its muzzle. * * * We want just such material, solid and substantial, to combine and unite with other honest elements, so as to neutralize the power of the ignorant masses and scum of the foreign-born voters."

The Gladstonians are reported to be projecting receptions at every station from Holyhead to London, for Mr. T. D. Sullivan and Mr. W. O'Brien, on their way to the opening of Parliament. The demonstrations are to culminate in a mass meeting and huge procession in London. Counter demonstrations being expected, there will probably be much disturbance. Political processions in excited times are unmitigated evils, and much responsibility rests on those who, by means of them, give the rein to demagoguism.

The question to abolish the exemption from taxation of ecclesiastical property is likely to be a fiery one. The *Week* assumes, as an irrefragable proposition, that "it is the duty of the Church to be, first of all, and above all, a doer as well as a preacher of righteousness, and one of the first dictates of righteousness is that the Church shall bear its fair share of the public burthens." The morality postulated sounds very nice, and—let us say—is nice, but does it appear nice to the churches? We trow not. To the fullest extent of interpretation the churches anathematize the muzzling of the ox that treadeth out the corn. It will be a long fight between cleric and laic.

Some one seems to have been at great pains to pump up a story of Senator Voorhees having been annoyed while speaking in Congress, by a loud conversation among some other senators, which Mr. Voorhees said was due to Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Voorhees is reported to have expressed his regret that he did not know at the time that Mr. Chamberlain was the disturber, as he pathetically regrets that he was deprived, by ignorance of the asserted fact, of an opportunity of braying about "bad manners brought from over the sea." If this circumstance occurred at all it was doubtless the merest accident (and it is not stated that the interruption continued), which, however, a demonstrative vulgarian might possibly spread eagle himself upon, and which the press generally ought to be ashamed to blazon forth with exaggerated and sensational headings. But the thing is absolutely childish, and we do not believe a word of it!

We extract the following significant paragraph from the *Monetary Times*. If the information is correct in detail, the subject is one not only for thought, but action:—"The law courts of Nova Scotia evidently need reformation in the way of decreased law costs in small cases. Four cases have recently been tried in a County Court in Colchester County, Nova Scotia, which suggests to a correspondent the idea that 'a modern lawyer's office more than equals a sugar refinery or a gold mine for making money.' One case was that of a debt of \$28 for balance due on a horse and buggy; on this the taxed costs were \$88.66. Another was a dispute about a cow, heifer and calf, valued at \$26, and the costs allowed are \$195.77. The Singer Company sued a man named McLeod for \$15, and the defendant was obliged to pay not only the debt, but also \$161.20 to the lawyers. The worst case of all was a suit for a heifer, valued at \$15, killed in a bear trap, on which the poor trapper is obliged to pay \$240. He no doubt wishes he had fallen into the tender mercies of the bear trap rather than those of the lawyers."

DRAUGHTS—CHECKERS.

Many persons are inclined to look upon the game of draughts merely in the light of a pastime, but we claim for it a higher position, and to regard it as a valuable method of mental training. Its pursuit tends to develop the important virtues of patience, courage, courtesy and self-reliance. These are the positive traits of the game that challenge our admiration. Even its negative features are worthy of consideration. It is totally devoid of any element of chance, and its influence is, therefore, repellent of the excesses which disfigure and militate against games in general. The abuse of intoxicating liquors cannot be associated with it, as the indulgence therein must be at all times preventative to its practical development in any full sense. Thus it is evident that it does not encourage the mischievous and alluring propensity of gambling, but that the only incentive to strive to succeed is honorable ambition to excel in a mental contest.

It is pre-eminently a game which is unobjectionable in all its features and associations, inexhaustible in its variety, the rudiments of which are easy of acquisition by the learner, and yet ever presenting new aspects and combinations to delight and reward the diligent or advanced player. It may be played by all—rich or poor, old or young, youth or maiden—with equal pleasure and profit. It affords a "mental recreation, a solace, a strength, and an equipment to sustain and cheer us in the work and warfare of our daily life."

IRISH LANDLORDISM.

While it is unquestionable that thousands of industrious and well-disposed Irish tenants are deterred by the tyranny of the League from pursuing their avocations, and paying their way in the quiet and peaceful courses common to honest men in any other country; and while the operations of the Land Courts have placed the Irish tenant in a position of privilege unknown in any other land, two recent incidents suffice to show the real evils which have in many instances, rendered Irish Landlordism obnoxious to the general charges against it. The correspondence between Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, when Secretary for Ireland, and Lord Clanricarde, has been published by the former, and redounds very much to his credit. From it, it appears that the Irish Government did its best to influence Lord Clanricarde to much larger concessions to his tenantry than that nobleman was disposed to make, and demurred—to the verge of the obligations of law and order—to afford police assistance to the Marquis in aid of his evictions, on account of his unyielding attitude towards his tenants. The action of the Marquis of Ely demonstrates the evils of absenteeism. A reduction of twenty per cent. being asked by the tenants, and refused, it occurred to the Marquis to visit his estates himself, a measure of justice which does not seem to have recommended itself to him for the long period of twenty years. Having seen with his own eyes, he voluntarily made a reduction of fifty per cent. This was certainly in the way of amends, and, therefore, praiseworthy; but the very act of reparation proves the injustice which must have been endured by the tenants, and convicts the noble landlord of very blamable, careless, and long-continued neglect. Many English owners of Irish estates have undoubtedly been excellent landlords, but they have not been numerous enough to vindicate the mass, and every case of careless oppression which comes to light lessens the sympathy which might otherwise be felt for a class suffering from interference with the old ideas of the rights of property in landed estate.

THE CRUISE OF THE "SUNBEAM."

On the 14th December, the *Sunbeam* returned to Portsmouth from her last cruise. She sailed from the same harbor in Nov., 1886, and had run over 36,000 nautical miles, having, besides going round the world, completely circumnavigated the continent of Australia. Fortunately for England, amidst her remarkable foreign and stupendous colonial blundering, she never fails to develop from time to time men of wealth and position, whose far-seeing and unselfish patriotism goes far to fill the gaps between the fitful and imperfect investigations occasionally set on foot by her government.

Such an one, in an eminent degree, is Lord Brassey, and there is something very pathetic in his quiet and steady persistence in the self-imposed duty of examining the coaling stations of the Empire, after the sad bereavement which must have marred, not only the enjoyment of the voyage, but the happiness of a life. All the world knows the *Sunbeam* through the lively pen of Lady Brassey, and it needs but little feeling or imagination to realize the aching void which the disappearance of so bright a presence must have left.

Lord Brassey, however, as has been said, bravely and patiently worked out his plan, and has furnished to the nation much valuable information and suggestion, though couched in the guarded and reticent language of one who has known the responsibilities of office.

Among the important stations visited were, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, the Mauritius, Bombay, Rangoon, Aden, and Port Darwin and King George's Sound in Australia.

The abandonment of the barren, costly, and exposed station of Ascension is strongly advocated, and the substitution of St. Helena recommended, and many officers of experience, both naval and military, bear out Lord Brassey's views.

The English public is made fully aware of the absolute requirements of the nation as to the defences of the stations, and of how little has as yet been done to secure them against the almost certain risks of war. In this

Lord Brassey's reports strengthen the clear-sighted opinions which Lord Carnarvon has equally felt it his duty from time to time to lay before his country.

But perhaps the most interesting portion of the account of the voyage is that which relates to Australia, in which great group of unembarrassed colonies Canadians cannot but feel considerable interest, an interest which will be intensified by the direct communication with our own Western Province, which will, no doubt, by and-by, be accomplished by the great steamers of the Canadian Pacific Syndicate.

King George's Sound, at the western end of the Great Australian Bight, has a fine harbor, and when fortified, will be a point of great importance, corresponded to by Port Darwin on the north-western coast.

Port Darwin challenges additional interest from the fact that the enterprising Government of South Australia is pushing a railway across the entire breadth of the continent, from south to north, the terminus of which will be at this point.

That this is a striking instance of public spirit will be apparent from a glance at the map. South Australia, though a misnomer, Victoria being really the southernmost colony of the mainland, yet has its settled portions almost entirely on the southern coast. Until recently, the charts showed its territory as extending straight up through the middle of the continent, to the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria and Torres Strait. Later maps display a central territory called "Alexandra Land," and a "Northern Territory," which includes Melville Island and Port Darwin. But probably, if the Railway is in South Australian hands, there would be no objection to her retaining the jurisdiction originally assumed for or by her. In that case "Central Australia" would be a more appropriate designation.

However this may be, the rapid growth of the Island continent in importance, the ready adoption by her several Legislatures of measures of defence in concert with the Imperial Government, the magnitude of her population, which may now be fairly estimated at 3,000,000,—exclusive of New Zealand, which forms no part of Australia, but has nearly three quarters of a million of her own,—her fast increasing trade, and her wholesome energy of development, must continue to invest her great public measures with a world-wide interest and attractiveness to all who think the uttermost parts of the earth best filled up and permeated, in the interests of progress and freedom, by an English-speaking civilization.

A RELIABLE WITNESS!

That an immense quantity of grain is shipped from Montreal to Europe, and more particularly to the British Isles, is a fact that we had thought the least well-informed citizen of the Dominion thoroughly understood. That a large part of this grain came from Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, and other upper lake ports, and was shipped direct by water through the lakes, and the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, is also another fact we should have thought was generally known. Imagine our surprise then, at being editorially informed through one of our exchanges, that, although millions had been spent in constructing canals to divert the grain traffic of the West to the St. Lawrence and Montreal, not a bushel of grain had been drawn away from Buffalo, the Erie Canal and New York. As its authority for a statement so erroneous, the editor quotes from a letter of Mr. Frank Wilkinson to the *New York Times*, which for deliberate misstatement, it would be hard to parallel. We should have liked to be able to impute Mr. Wilkinson's statements to ignorance, but as he asserts that he had devoted some months to a personal investigation of the lake traffic, and had visited all the leading lake ports, we are debarred from doing so. Western shippers of grain to Europe seek naturally the cheapest and most direct route, and, during the season of open navigation, the St. Lawrence affords the shortest, and when shipping facilities are adequate, one of the cheapest all-water routes to Britain. As a consequence, all the grain that can be handled at Montreal is shipped that way. Mr. Wilkinson then sneers at the canal system of Canada, and says—"they (the Canadians) have spent about \$40,000,000 in digging canals to accommodate this traffic, and still it resolutely refuses to go down the St. Lawrence River. They can fling \$50,000,000 or \$150,000,000 additional, if they can borrow so large a sum from credulous Englishmen, into their canals and river improvements, and they cannot divert one bushel of grain," &c., and so on, *ad nauseam*.

This is, no doubt, highly palatable to New York readers, but we are at a loss to understand why the editor of a Canadian paper should seize upon a gross misstatement, and endorse it as a proof of the failure of the canal system of the Dominion. In his prefatory remarks on the above quotation, the editor says:—"But there is one statement to which it appears to be advisable to call the attention of the Canadian tax-payer in the Maritime Provinces, even at the risk of laying one's self open to the flimsy and foolish charge of running down the country."

Well, we do not regard the charge of belittling the country as so flimsy and foolish a one; and surely so grave a misrepresentation of facts justifies the accusation which it is felt necessary to deprecate. On this point no more need be said.

One more quotation from Mr. Wilkinson, and we have done:—

"Montreal merchants sell imported goods almost exclusively, and these stuffs are not called for on the wind-swept plains where the No. 1 hard wheat grows, neither do the men who work in the lumber camps and at the mines call vociferously for imported goods. They all call for coal, and more coal, and they never receive a sufficient amount to carry them through the winter, though they call for coal almost continually."

Men working in lumber camps "calling for coal, and more coal," will strike Nova Scotians as decidedly absurd, and will show more clearly than we can point out the (to use a mild term) eccentricities of the writer's style.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

When you see a man trying in vain to uproot a lamp-post you may be sure of one of two things—either the post is tight, or the man is.

"THE SCHOOLMASTER (ALL) ABROAD."—"You cannot," said the schoolmaster, "place a, the singular article, before plural nouns. No one can say a cows, a woman." "Why not?" said the good boy. "When we go to church we say a-mou?"

The *Rappel* tells a story of the late Marshal Polissior. The Marshal, who was a peppy warrior, one day flew into a rage and boxed the ears of one of his officers. The recipient seized his revolver and aimed at his superior, but the pistol declined to go off, and the officer was seized. "Fift-on days imprisonment," said Polissior quietly, "I'll teach you to keep your arms in that condition."

JOHNNY SPOKE BOSTONISE.—Little Johnny (Boston boy who has been permitted to see his new baby brother)—Are we goin' to keep it, mamma? Mamma—Yes, Johnny; won't you be glad?

Johnny (wiping his spectacles dubiously)—I fear, mamma, I cannot welcome it with the affection of a brother so long as it has that absurdly florid complexion. I have heard immoderate recommendations. Have we none about the premises?

Detailed estimates for a bridge over the English Channel have recently been laid before the French Minister for Public Works by Vice Admiral Cloué, of the French navy, in the hope of obtaining a government subvention for the project. It is expected by the sanguine promoters that this scheme will meet with less opposition from English military men than the tunnel project, as the former would always be accessible from the sea. The cost of the bridge is estimated at \$220,000,000, on which a net profit of \$20,000,000 per annum is expected.

THE MOTHER COUNTRY.—Bridget—Did yoz go around to the bloody Englishman's naturalization meeting, Patrick?

Patrick—Yis. I was there a little while. They're not a bad lot, Biddy.

B.—They ain't?

P.—No, Biddy. Sure, when the spaker talked about America's mother country they all clapped their hands an' cheered; they cheered, Biddy, think o' that!

B.—An' phat is America's mother country, Patrick?

P.—Ould Oirland, ov course. Is y'z dreamin'?

"You musn't touch the top of baby's head," said a mother to her little four-year old; "She has a soft spot that is very tender."

The youngster gazed at it curiously for a moment, and then he asked: "do all babies have soft spots on their heads?"

"Yes."

"Did papa have a soft spot on the top of his head when he was a baby?"

"Yes," replied the mother with a sigh, "and has got it yet."

And the old man who had overheard the conversation from the adjoining room, sang out: "Yes, indeed, my dear boy, or he would be a single man to-day."

PROVISIONS ON A CUNARDER.—An interviewer has been inducing the steward of a Cunarder to furnish him with an estimate of the stores consumed on the double trip across the Atlantic. The figures are rather startling, even in these days of big things, but then eating and drinking seem to be going on all day long on board the Cunarder. For the single journey the steward provides 90 carcasses of sheep, 1,000 lbs. of lamb, 4,500 lbs. of mutton, 1,200 lbs. of beef, 3,500 lbs. of ham, 550 fowls, and other perishable commodities in proportion. Amongst these must be reckoned 12,000 eggs, of which the daily consumption is reckoned at 1,500, and 2,000 lbs. of butter. Pretty well this for seven days? The non-perishable stores, which are to last for the return voyage, are on a commensurate scale: 20,000 oranges, 20,000 lemons, 500 lbs. of tea, and 1,400 quarts of condensed milk are supplemented by wines, malt liquors, and mineral waters sufficient to quench the thirst of an army of giants. The Cunarders, it may be observed, carry no live stock.

The following gems from school examination papers are taken from the *Dalhousie Gazette*:-

"Sir Walter Scott was a great dramatist. He is the author of Byron's poems of Scotland; Scots who hao wi' Wallace bled; The Fire King; Scotch Mary; Bonnie Dundee; Letters to the *Tattler* and *Spectator*; Gettrude and Wyoming; Macbeth; Duncan; She Stoops to Conquer; The Valley of Nile."

"The *Leith* is a small stream in the vicinity of the poem."

In answer to a question on the Pyramids, the following answers were given:

"The principal Pyramids are Cheops, Cherconeses, Sarcophagus and Sphinx."

"There are large Pyramids in pairs of various shapes. There is one called the Pillars of Hercules. It is shaped like a lion's head."

"The Pyramids were famous for their durability—some of them lasting 700 years."

"Martin Luther was a Methodist local preacher. He also lectured on Temperance and other subjects."

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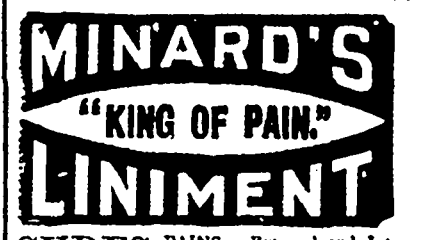
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TESTIMONIAL.

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Yours, MRS. RACHEL SAUNDERS, Dalhousie, Lun. Co.

City Foundry & Machine Works, W. & A. MOIR,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.

Manufacturers of Mill and Mining Machinery, Marine and Stationary Engines, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. Repair work promptly attended to. *ON HAND—Several New and Second-hand Engines.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

Murray, the brakeman hurt by the recent railway accident at Stellarton, died on Tuesday night.

A shock of earthquake is reported at Ottawa on Wednesday morning. Wiggins slept calmly through it.

A fellow named Adams has been doing some of the usual dirty work of the volunteer Scott Act detective, at New Glasgow.

Wednesday was the birthday of Sir John Macdonald. He has completed his 73rd year, and is said to be in excellent health.

M. Chouinard (Conservative) has been elected to the Dominion Parliament, in the room of the late Col. Duchesnay, without opposition.

Single copies of THE CRITIC will hereafter be sold at five cents, the yearly subscription remaining as before at \$1.50, payable in advance.

St. John is alive. The St. John Forwarding and Trade Promoting Association were to despatch their pioneer vessel to the West Indies on Wednesday.

The Halifax customs receipts for December were \$124,197, against \$114,510 in the corresponding month of 1886. The inland revenue receipts were \$25,241, against \$21,430.

Belcher's Farmer's Almanac is a publication of great utility, and is deserving of a patronage which we hope will increase. There is, however, room in it for improvement in several directions.

The Toronto *Globe*, finding it may be supposed, that pessimism and unpatriotism do not pay, is reported to have executed a complete somersault, and to be writing with quite patriotic fervor.

Mr. Waldie, M. P. (Liberal) for Halton, Ont., has been unseated for bribery, and four reformers of Prince Edward County were sentenced on Saturday to different terms of imprisonment for the same offence.

A most revolting story comes from St. John of hideous cruelty practised by the captain and officers of the Yarmouth ship *Vancouver* on four seamen belonging to her, and every additional testimony adduced intensifies the horror.

The British brig *Kildonan*, arrived at Baltimore, reports passing through six miles of floating timber, doubtless part of the big raft. It is to be hoped this will be the last allowed to be set afloat on the ocean at a late season in the year.

Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, Bart., M.P., arrived in the city on Wednesday and held a reception, lecturing also at the Academy last night on the cause of Ireland. Sir Thomas is a lineal descendant of Henry Grattan, and is the youngest Home Rule member, being only 25.

The N. S. Telephone Company has completed the circuit between Halifax, Pictou and New Glasgow, and subscribers in the last named places may now converse with parties in many different parts of the Province. Connection with other important points in the Province will soon be completed.

A sad accident occurred on Saturday. Mr. Clarence Hamilton, City Collector, skating down the Dartmouth Lakes, on which the ice seems to have become defective, went in and was drowned, no help being at hand, though his cries were heard at a distance, but ceased before he could be reached. Mr. Hamilton has left a wife and child.

The newly opened Sault Ste Marie branch of the C. P. R. will be a very important addition to the carrying facilities of the N. W. The first train crossed the Sault Bridge on the 31st December, and 100 cars laden with flour left Minneapolis on the 2nd Jany. for points in Canada. The distance from Minneapolis to Liverpool via Montreal is 3,947 miles, and via New York, 4,463 miles.

The Quebec Board of Trade has urged upon the Dominion Government the granting of a contract to a line of steamers to and from the St. Lawrence in summer, and Halifax or St. John in winter, second to none entering New York. It is certainly time the slow monopoly of the Allan line, which has always been worked in a narrow spirit of greed, should be broken down. The time occupied between Liverpool and Canadian ports is altogether excessive.

The bountiful harvest in the North-West is leading British millers to consider the possibility of increased purchases of Canadian hard wheat. The *Miller*, the leading organ of the trade, urges British millers to purchase wheat in the Canadian North-West, direct from the growers, and ship it straight to the British markets. It says there is every reason to expect that the co-operation of the Canadian Pacific railway will make Manitoba and the North-West the granary for British millers.

On account of the disgraceful drunkenness and debauchery on Christmas day in Toronto, temperance men are agitating for having saloons closed on Christmas and New Year's day. The stories of Christmas day scenes show a frightful state of things. One saloon which closed at 7 o'clock in the evening on account of fighting inside, had twenty-three men lying drunk on the floor when the door closed. More than one hundred cases have been in the police court. Several serious fights took place and in one saloon a man was stabbed.

Another bad railway collision. Two freight trains met on a high trestle bridge over a ravine 80 feet deep, 165 miles east of Port Arthur, three men killed and others injured. Mistake of orders, as usual. It is satisfactory to note that the conductor and engineer of the east bound train, and the telegraph operator, are held responsible for this accident, and have been lodged in jail at Port Arthur.

About the same number of licenses as for the current year have been granted by the City Council for the year beginning 15th March next. The applications were of course strongly opposed by the (so-called) Temperance League, but as the city is said to have lost about \$14,000 last year by the operation of the inquisitorial License Act of 1886, it is probable the Council, where each refusal is said to cost the city treasury over \$100, consider it as important to keep an eye on revenue, as to foster the extreme views which procure us the questionable advantages of over-paternal legislation.

We have been favored with a number of calendars from business firms and agencies of the city and elsewhere, many of which display a decided advance in simplicity of coloring, excellence of engraving, and artistic taste generally; those which have come to hand this week are as follows:—*Jas. C. Mackintosh, Esq., Banker and Dealer in Stocks, Bonds and Debentures; the Royal Fire Insurance of Liverpool, Eng., Farquhar, Forrest & Co., Halifax; the Western Assurance Co., Toronto, Geo. M. Greer, Halifax; Godfrey Smith, Chemist, &c., Halifax, those of the latter being especially worthy of note.*

Harper's for January is an average number, but some of the illustrations are not quite as clear specimens of engraving as might be desired, especially those illustrating "Modern French Sculpture," the examples given of which are not in themselves attractive. An article on the "Adoration of the Magi," however, contains examples of pictures on that subject, both ancient and modern, which are interesting in themselves, as well as being well reproduced. "Virginia of Virginia" is a pathetic story of a somewhat wild Virginian maiden, too handsome and too sensitive for her own happiness, having the misfortune to fall in love with a man who is more strongly attracted by a more civilized beauty. Archdeacon Farrar contributes a pleasant article on "The share of America in Westminster Abbey." The "Easy Chair's" reminiscences of Jenny Lind are very enduring, but none the less pleasant, and the "Study" gives some pages to the latest novel of Armando Valdes, a Spanish writer of merit. We also note the beginning of a new serial, "In Far Lochaber," from the pen of William Black.

On Tuesday evening last the hall of the Orpheus Club was filled by a large and enthusiastic audience, anxious to hear the repetition of Gounod's "Redemption" by the Orpheus Club, with the ladies auxiliary. Having on a previous occasion referred at length to this unique musical composition, it will be unnecessary to repeat our encomiums upon its many striking beauties and effects. Suffice it to say that its repetition only made these the more apparent, calling forth fresh expressions of appreciation from those who had previously had the pleasure of listening to its rendition. The instrumental setting of the "Redemption" is remarkably fine, and much of its effect is lost by the substitution of piano-fortes for stringed and wind instruments. Speaking generally of the merits of the performance, we might say that with the exception of Professor Curry and Mrs. Taylor the soloists were either rendering music which they did not comprehend, or else they were indifferent as to the effect they produced upon those listening to them. To hear a soprano attempting to reach a note that is like sour grapes to her, or a tenor forcing his voice beyond its ordinary volume, or a baritone making his tones shake as if he had been suddenly struck with palsy, is far from pleasurable—even when seated in a comfortable part of the hall, but when listened to beside a draughty window with a miniature blizzard playing about the back of your neck, they become positively painful exhibitions of musical ambition, and we hail with gratitude the quick beat of the baton which brings to their feet the members of the club with the ladies auxiliary. Then draughts and blizzards are forgotten, and we listen with rapture to the glorious choruses, most of which are performed in a manner that would do credit to the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, which is no faint praise. Under Mr. Porter's instruction the Club has come to sing as no other association has ever previously sung in this city. The balance of the parts is good, the observance of time excellent, while with each succeeding concert more and more evidence is shown of that careful training which is required to insure any degree of excellence in expression. What Halifax wants, and wants badly, is good soloists, and we could wish that the Orpheus Club could see its way clear to get up the concerted work in some standard composition such as the "Redemption," and bring down from the musical centres of the United States a quintette of good soloists; then we should have an evening of unalloyed pleasure, for which we should be quite willing to pay double the cost of the present admission.

The largest individual taxpayer in Meriden, Conn., is Horace C. Wilcox, who is assessed at \$199,480.

There is a mountain of coal in Wild Horse Valley, Wyoming, which has been burning for 30 years. It sends up dense volumes of smoke.

Proteau, the first white settler of Dakota, was found frozen to death near Fort Bennett a few days ago. He was a noted trapper and scout. He was 93 years old.

The public debt of the United States was reduced during the past month \$15,250,000; for the entire calendar year of 1887 the debt was diminished by \$17,016,000.

Duck hunters in Georgia report an unusual supply of these birds this fall. Ward Allen killed over 700 in eight days, and one day shot 150 by daylight and 40 by moonlight.

52 below zero in Montana last Saturday.

Thirty thousand coal miners of the Schuylkill Valley, Pa., are on strike, and grave fears are entertained of the effects on the industry of that region, unless the difference can be got over.

Temperance, (so-called), is carried out with a high hand at Madisonville, in Texas, where the "Reformers" of that stripe recently hanged two saloon supporters, shot another, and drove a fourth out of the town. Pleasant place!

The New York edition of the *Illustrated News* has the beginning of a new story, by Mr. Black, which is like the "Adventures of a Phaeton," only that the theatre is shifted from high-roads to canal navigation. The illustrations are scarcely as finely executed as usual.

Rochester, N. Y., is famous for its nurseries, and floral and horticultural establishments. We are in receipt of a handsome Floral Guide, well illustrated, with colored and other engravings, published there by Mr. Jas. Vick, seedman. The publications of Rochester nurserymen are generally well worth attention.

The fire at Wakefield, Mich., which destroyed forty buildings, started in the theatre. Somebody threw a frozen cabbage at a monkey which appeared in the play. The animal in retaliation threw a lighted lamp toward the audience. The lamp struck the stage and set it afire. There was a wild rush to get out. Nobody is missing.

Yet again another railway horror,—9 killed and 22 injured. Two cars of the Portland Express, from Boston, left the rails at the Haverhill Bridge, over the Merrimac, and crashed into the water-tank house, knocking out its foundations, and bringing down the tank on one of the cars. In the house, a number of section-men were at dinner.

At a large meeting of citizens in Philadelphia, Governor Beaver presiding, under the auspices of the National Fisheries Union, resolutions were adopted demanding non-intercourse with Canada, raising the duty on Canadian fish to correspond with the duty levied by Canada on American fish, and protesting against the re-establishment of one-sided reciprocity.

Mr. Edwin Arnold, the author of the "Light of Asia," has been knighted.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will celebrate their silver wedding March 10.

Mr. Sexton, who was recently dangerously ill with typhoid fever, is now reported to be better.

Mr. Harrington, in an interview, said that the League receipts from America since 1885 had been very small.

A swine plague prevails in the South of France. Thirty thousand animals have died in the Marseilles district within a month.

The Finance Minister of Russia announces a surplus of several million pounds. The Budget was evidently compiled with the object of making an impression abroad.

Mr. Goldwin Smith is now "going for" Mr. Gladstone, whom he charges with gross misrepresentation as to the inhumanity he alleges against the British army in 1798.

The reports of the state of the Crown Prince are, on the authority of the Emperor himself, much more cheering, and it is hoped he may be able to return to Berlin in the spring.

The Italian papers say Mr. Gladstone will treat with the Vatican for support in the efforts being made to obtain autonomy for Ireland, Mgr. Perisco having commenced negotiations.

Dr. Schweinfurth, the African explorer, writes from Cairo, under date December 30, that the news that Stanley had reached Emin Bey arrived in Cairo on December 22. More definite advices are expected shortly.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, desires to cut the national debt into small pieces, so as to be able in the future to talk one block after another, and compel the holders to accept reduced interest on pain of being paid off.

The annual yarn concerning Cape Cod blowing away into the sea has been revived. The Cape seems to be in about the same condition and position that it did when Bartholomew Gosnold christened it and made a chart of it.—*O. G. Memorial*.

The Czar is still in continual danger of assassination, new plots being revealed, followed by the usual horrors of executions, imprisonments, and banishment to Siberia. When will political enthusiasts learn the simple lesson that murder is as useless as it is criminal?

In the election at Winchester, January 5th, Moss, Conservative, received 1,364 votes, Handerbil, Gladstonian, 849. In the last election the Conservative candidate received 1,119 votes, and the Gladstonian 783. The *Daily News* admits the Winchester election disappointing.

The European war scare is subsiding. England's decision to remain neutral unless Bulgaria is attacked directly by Russia has given renewed courage to Prince Ferdinand, and has for a time at least strengthened the opinion that Russia will find it advantageous to leave the Prince severely alone.

Later accounts of the recent flood in China are far from diminishing the magnitude of the visitation. Ten thousand square miles of the "Garden of China" are said to be converted into a vast lake, and about 750,000 lives lost, while the adjacent country is over-run with miserable fugitives, who saved nothing but their lives.

HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES!

A New Theory of the Dread Disease Which Seems Very Sensible.

In fifty per cent. of the cases, consumption is only the symptom of some other disease!

The disease, in such cases, cannot be cured until the cause, whatever it is, is removed.

More than half the victims of consumption have albumen in the water.

"What does this indicate?"

Albumen cannot appear in what escapes from the body, if the organs which take the water from the blood are healthy.

We drink water in large quantities every day. This water goes through the body and washes away the waste matter and decay of the system, and takes it to the kidneys. If these organs are healthy, this waste in solution in the water is removed by them. If not, the natural action is reversed, and, instead of removing the waste, that poisonous stuff remains in the blood, but the real life-giving element or the albumen escapes.

Fancy the effect!

This uric acid waste is a rank poison, and attacks the weakest organ first. The Brompton Hospital of London, England, shows in its reports that over 52 per cent. of the victims of consumption are really victims of kidney disease, the lung trouble, being shown by the presence of albumen in the blood, to be but the indication of kidney derangement. The real cause of pulmonary troubles being so authoritatively shown to be faulty, even though unsuspected action of the kidneys, explains why, in order to master the dreaded consumption, one must rid the blood of the uric acid irritant, which inflames and burns up the lung substance. For this purpose there is nothing equal to that great specific, Warner's safe cure. This remedy has won the favor of medical men all over the world, purely on its merits. We have no doubt that if the kidneys are kept in natural action, consumption and a great many other diseases, caused by uric acid, will not only be cured, but will be prevented.

J. W. Westlake, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, had a sister residing in Michigan who was thought surely to be going with consumption. She took ten bottles of Warner's safe cure, which he sent her, and he says: "That was the last I heard of her consumption." Thousands of such cases are developed every day.

Dip your finger in acid every day, and it soon festers and is destroyed. Send acid-poisoned blood through the lungs every second and they soon give way.

This, then, is the condition of things that always precedes consumption: First, weakened kidneys; second, retained uric acid, poisoning the blood, the development of disease in the lungs by the irritant acids passing through them. Then there is a little cough in the morning; soon, thick, yellow matter is spit up, followed by loss of flesh and strength with dreadful night sweats; and when the patient goes to his school physician for help he is put on cod liver oil, which his stomach, weakened also by uric acid in the blood, cannot digest. Because there is no pain present in the kidneys, the patient does not think they are affected, but the kidney acid is doing

its work every minute, every hour, day and night, and by and by the disease of the lungs has advanced until putrid is developed, then comes hemorrhages, and at last the glassy stare of the eyes, which denote the end is near.

A post-mortem examination of such cases shows that the terrible uric acid has completely destroyed the substance of the lung.

It is impossible to cure lung diseases, when the blood is poisoned with uric acid.

PROTECTION

We must have, because not protected from the cold, chilly winds of January, the system liable to a constitutional change, and the lungs become weakened and diseased, then wear a

"Pino Balsam" Protector,

Filled with Fir Balsam, of great benefit to any one with a lung trouble, by giving off its healing properties to the lungs, both by absorption and inhalation. These Protectors, made with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, Elder Down Jackets, and the French Flannel Jacket. But why circulate for them than to state that there is a full line of Protectors in stock at the LONDON DRUG STORE, 147 Hollis Street.

J. GODFREY SMITH,

Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor-Agent for LAURENCE'S Axis Cut Pebble Spectacles & Eye-glasses.

Spectacles on Scientific Principles.



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Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even the most difficult cases, and his stock being made up of purely Scientific Principles, he is with confidence submit them to his patrons.

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The "M. M." Patent Improved Tubular Boiler and "H. W." Engine. Robb's Celebrated Rotary Saw Mills, Hodgson's Lat. Shingle Machines and Saw Grinders. Latest Improved Planers and Lath Machines, Grist Mills, Wood-working Machinery, Etc. Heavy stock of Mill Supplies of every description. Send for circulars. A. ROBB & SONS, Amherst, N. S.

NEW WATER JACKETED CUPOLA FURNACE

W. W. HART'S New Water Jacketed Cupola produces superior castings with a saving of a laborer and 10 per cent. of a saving in metal and fuel. It is especially adapted for the use of stove, brass and iron foundry, also for the treatment of phosphor-bronze, copper and bell metal. It is so constructed that by the addition of 1 1/2 per cent. of aluminum a steel casting can be produced. It requires little if any repairs, and the bottom need not be dropped for months. Estimates furnished for portable reduction works for the smelting of gold, silver, lead or copper ore. Assaying and analyzing promptly attended to by the best of chemists. Your correspondence is solicited. Send stamp for illustrated catalogue. Box 40, The HARTSFELD FURNACE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

Iron Property For Sale,

SITUATED IN

MARGARETSVILLE, ANNAPOLIS CO., N. S.

Consisting of Fourteen Leases, covering over Two Thousand Acres, through which the Iron Deposits have been traced.

The iron belongs to the owners of the soil, from whom leases have been obtained, extending over a period of sixty-five years. The deposit is of high grade magnetic or specular iron ore, which is present in unlimited quantities. From a shaft sunk 30 feet in depth on the range, 40 tons of ore were raised, which proved of the most superior quality.

Abundance of good timber and wood are at hand, and the celebrated Spring Hill and Styles coal mining properties are only a short distance away. There is a gradual descent from the farthest extent of the property down to a commodious shipping wharf, from which the ore may be shipped the year round.

Purchasers will be furnished with full particulars on application at

The Critic Office, 161 Hollis St., Halifax.

Valuable Coal Mining Property

FOR SALE,

Situated in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia,

AND KNOWN AS THE

Styles Mining Company's Property.

This property consists of five square miles, and is only distant from the celebrated Spring Hill Coal Mines, seven miles. It is on the north side of the Spring Hill coal basin, and the out-crop has been traced for two and a-quarter miles.

Two seams have been developed the upper being 6 feet in thickness, and the lower, which is separated from the upper by a thickness of strata of about twenty feet, being four feet in thickness.

The indications point to the existence of other seams on the property.

The coal is of superior quality, and has been pronounced by consumers the

Best Coal for Domestic Purposes they have ever used.

For Gas and Steam Purposes, it is unequalled.

The late Mr. Hartley, a most efficient member of the Geological Survey of Canada, reported as follows:

"The analyses show the coal to belong to the class known as highly bituminous, in fact, cooking coals in character very similar to those of the North of England, known as North Country, or NEWCASTLE HADLEY COAL."

"The high rate of volatile to fixed combustible matter should render the coal in common with the Newcastle Coal, which it resembles, an admirable gas coal while in the amount of sulphur it falls much below the average of Newcastle Coals, (which contain about nine tenths of one per cent., as determined by the Admiralty Steam Coal Tests), therefore the gas obtained from it should be very easily purified."

"The coke of the coal appears in every way well adapted for iron smelting, as it is firm and rather compact, and in content of ash and sulphur, will compare most favorably with that from any coal in the Province."

"The position of the Styles mining areas is very advantageous in relation to the opening up of the seams, and also of connection with the Intercolonial Railway, which passes within a mile and a-half of the property."

"The Spring Hill Mine is acknowledged to be more advantageously situated for shipping its coal than any other mine now being worked in the Province. The Styles Mine is quite as advantageously situated, and commands the coal markets of Montreal, Quebec, the United States, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland."

"The new tariff has given an impetus to the manufacturers of iron, and as the coke of the Styles seams is specially adapted for iron smelting, the probabilities are that in a few years a home market will be found for most of the output."

Parties desiring to purchase will be furnished with full particulars on application at

THE CRITIC OFFICE, 161 HOLLIS ST.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

A BLUENOSE BOUQUET.

In my button-hole I wear it,
With my lady friends I share it,
And it is to me far sweeter than the rose;
Though its flower of creamy whiteness,
With a dash of hiny brightness,
From the substance of a rude potato grows.

Thistle, Shamrock, and red Holly,
To compare with this were folly—
And may he who so compares them come to grief;
For no force in crucifixion
Can deprive it of its station,
Save the Mayflower and the modest Maple-leaf.

Should some non-Bluenose accuse me
Of the whimsical, excuse me
For rattling with some little heat,
That it ill becomes my sour
Critic thus to cut the flower,
While he cuts the parent tuber with his meat!

Search throughout the whole Dominion:
There's no flower, in my opinion,
From whose petals such a wealth of story flows;
But the reason why I took a
Tato bluenose for my bouquet,
Is its intimate relation to my nose.

J. R. H.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

FRESH AIR IN THE HOUSE.

How many of us ever think of the importance of good ventilation, and the evil effects of the want of it in our homes. Yet the larger part of modern sickness, and especially wasting diseases, are the results of impure air in the house or office.

Probably most of my readers have been often told why fresh air is an absolute necessity for a continuance of health, and many know just how much oxygen a human being requires in twenty-four hours, and how much carbonic acid is inhaled in the same time, but it never seems to strike them how injurious must be the stoppage or reduction of the supply of oxygen, and the increase of the carbonic acid. The great importance of this subject must be my excuse for introducing it here.

The atmosphere consists of about 20 per cent. oxygen gas, and 80 per cent. nitrogen gas, mechanically mixed. The oxygen is the life-giving agent, but is much too powerful to be breathed pure, so the nitrogen is present to dilute it to a proper strength. The average adult breathes about 20 times a minute when at rest, and nearly twice as often when exercising or excited, and at each breath inhales about 20 cubic inches of air, making 400 cubic inches inhaled in a minute.

Let us see what is accomplished by this breathing in of oxygen, which goes in ceaselessly, quietly, and almost unnoticed from the moment of birth to that of death. The blood goes out from the heart a bright crimson color, and passes by the arteries to the extremities of the body, thence it returns charged with carbonic acid and worn out particles of the body, and of a purple hue, by the veins to the lungs. Here it meets the oxygen of the inhaled air, and the animal matter is oxidized and passes out of the lungs as carbonic acid at the next exhalation. The purified blood passes on to the heart to make another circuit and be again purified, and so the process goes on.

The lungs are composed of a number of passages ending in minute air cells, the blood is brought into contact with these cells by innumerable infinitesimally small veins. The oxygen passes into the blood and the carbonic acid out into the lungs by the proper diffusion of gasses, through a thin membrane called *endosmosis* and *exosmosis*. There are estimated to be six hundred millions of these air cells, whose aggregate surface has been stated at from 600 to 1500 square feet, so that, spread out, the lungs of a single person would carpet the floor of a room 30 by 40 feet.

Now, an adult weighing 160 pounds has about 20 pounds of blood, which makes the circuit through the arteries and veins in 15 or 25 seconds. It is evident that if this large quantity of blood is to be purified in this short space of time, the air used must be pure, so as to act as quickly and completely as possible; and we must be particularly careful not to rebreathe air that has been through the lungs already. If we do rebreathe this air already depleted of its oxygen, and charged with carbonic acid and refuse organic matter, it cannot when brought into contact with the venous blood, purify it; consequently the blood goes back to the heart the same dark purple color and carries all its impurities back to the system, instead of the life-giving oxygen. Thus the system becomes clogged with refuse material, and the seeds of consumption, heart-disease, and kindred ailments are sown.

It has been found that the lungs absorb one cubic inch of oxygen at each breath, or twenty cubic inches a minute. As the oxygen is one-fifth of the atmosphere, this shows that each person requires 100 cubic inches per minute to supply oxygen to the system.

Every breath returns to the air one cubic inch of carbonic acid gas, that is twenty cubic inches a minute. Carbonic acid is a rank poison, and it has been found that if it exceeds one part in a thousand in the air its constant inhalation will produce bad effects; hence, 20,000 cubic inches of air at least are necessary to dilute the carbonic acid we breathe out every minute down to a point where it will not be injurious.

There is a great deal of moisture given off from the lungs, which, since it contains the same impurities as the breath, must be largely diluted to prevent its doing harm. It is proved that, at a temperature of 66 degrees Fahrenheit, 1,700 cubic inches of air are required to remove these impurities.

There is still another cause of deterioration in the atmosphere, and one which few probably know or think about. The skin is a secreting organ, and is constantly secreting aqueous vapor, it is usually in the form of vapor and dissipated as soon as formed, consequently is insensible, and is therefore called "insensible transpiration." At times, however, it collects in minute drops, and is then known as "sensible perspiration." Carbonic acid also escapes through the skin. The amount thus secreted is estimated at ten grains Troy per minute. This quantity of matter at a temperature of 69 degrees Fahr., will require about 2,600 cubic inches of air per minute to dilute it.

Now, having considered the causes of deterioration in the atmosphere around us owing to our own respiration, let us see the total amount of pure air required to keep the air we breathe in a proper condition.

100 cubic inches to replenish oxygen consumed.	
20,000 " dilute carbonic acid exhaled.	
1,700 " carry off moisture exhaled.	
3,600 " secretions of skin.	
<hr/>	
24,400	

Thus we see it is absolutely necessary to have 24,400 cubic inches, or 14 cubic feet of fresh air every minute to avoid rebreathing air depleted of its oxygen, or taking back into the system carbonic acid and organic matter which has been exhaled. This is not such a very large quantity, as it is represented by the contents of a cube 2½ feet in the side. If we give ourselves 15 or 20 cubic feet, so much the better. If two persons are in the room twice as much, or thirty cubic feet, will be necessary; and if three persons are present three times as much, and so on. If the room be crowded the circulation is impeded, and we should allow thirty cubic feet for each person.

Unfortunately, since we have for many good and sufficient reasons abandoned the custom our forefathers had of going to bed at the same time as the chickens, we require artificial light in our homes in the evenings.

As this artificial light is produced entirely by combustion, oxygen is absolutely necessary to its sustenance. A powerful gas burner consumes about four cubic feet of gas per hour, and requires eight cubic feet of oxygen, which means forty cubic feet of air, for this purpose. But the result of this combustion is the production of four cubic feet of carbonic acid, requiring 4,000 cubic feet of air to dilute it to harmlessness; 1450 grains of aqueous vapor have also been produced, requiring 200 cubic feet of air to hold it in solution. Thus for every gas burner in a room we require 4,208 cubic feet of air per hour, or about 70 feet per minute, a quantity represented by a cube 4 feet by the side.

Open fire-places are another fruitful source of bad ventilation. I have no doubt this statement will astonish many who have always been given to understand that an open fire-place was a panacea for all faults of ventilation.

An ordinary fire requires about 1000 cubic feet of air per minute to support combustion, and to carry off the gasses produced. Where does this air come from? The fact of the continued burning of the fire proves that it gets its supply of oxygen, whatever else may have to go without in consequence. A little air comes in through cracks, and around doors and windows, and sweeps across the floor to the fire-place, making the drafts around our feet of which we complain so much, but comparatively little comes this way, especially since the introduction of double windows and weather strips. It must, therefore, come down the same flue that the poisonous gasses are rising through, and, therefore, will retard their ascension, and even drive them back into the room.

THE MOTIVE POWER OF THE FUTURE.

It is a recognized fact that the steam engine makes use of only a small fraction of the amount of fuel that is burned to run it. The nature of the machine is such that this fact is a necessary one. The fault does not lie in the workmanship, for the actual loss of power from imperfections in this respect is found (by the indicator) to be only about twelve or fifteen per cent. The cause of the low efficiency lies too deep to be overcome by any mechanical device, and it has often been remarked that the motor of the future must work on an entirely different principle.

Mr. Edison has invented a motor which transforms heat into mechanical energy without the intervention of either boilers, pistons or cylinders, and he is very hopeful of improving it so that it may become of practical use. We have examined drawings of it, however, and have become skeptical. The motor is electrical in nature, and in order to make it run it is necessary to heat and cool a piece of iron very rapidly. We doubt if this can be satisfactorily done.

The hot-air engine is very inviting, but men like Ericsson and Siemon, after years of thought, have not brought it into successful competition with steam, although they were well acquainted with the theory of its action, and were vastly better prepared to make experiments than the fathers of the steam engines were.

The wind-mill is too uncertain in its action to compete with steam, though the fact that it consumes nothing must become a very weighty consideration in its favor when our coal supply gives out.

The tide-mill has never been very widely adopted, and hardly anyone thinks of it seriously as a rival to steam; but it is nevertheless possible to construct one that can produce power enough for the entire United States. A reservoir forty miles square, at or near the head of the Bay of Fundy, where the tides are very great, would contain sufficient water to generate 700,000 horse power for twelve hours; and this might be distributed electrically and sold in every state in the Union. When coal has become scarce the construction of such reservoirs may be attempted, so that power and

light, and perhaps heat also, generated in Nova Scotia, may be sold all over the continent.

Power obtained in this way would not come from nothing. If a tide plant like that we have suggested is ever constructed, it will lengthen the time of day. It will slow down the earth's rotation just as certainly as a big gear wheel would, if placed on the earth's axis, and made to drive machinery; though the effect would be so slight, owing to the immense size of the earth, that the increase in the length of day would not be measurable for thousands of years.

The gas engine has proven itself very convenient in many places, and oil and powder engines are also in use; but all of these use fuel, so that, equally with the steam engine, fail to solve the great problem that must face the world sooner or later, when the coal is gone. The engine of the future must draw its energy from some of the forces of nature, and it seems that it must be operated by wind, waves or tides, or by rivers, ocean currents or the direct rays of the sun.—Power.

THE SILK DRESS COAT.

Apropos of the published announcement that silk dress coats have come into fashion at Paris, and the old broadcloth is relegated to the grey-beards and the waiters, the Listener recalls meeting a gentleman at an entertainment a fortnight ago who wore one of these silk-coats. The Listener brings always a long way behind the fashions, had never even heard of silk dress coats, and his curiosity awakened a little bit at the sight of this one. There is no denying that the garment was very handsome; it was made, of course, not of shiny cloth, but of heavy, corded silk, which at a little distance gave no other impression than that of rich, black broadcloth. A day or two afterward the Listener chanced to meet his tailor—or his tailor chanced to meet him; which was it? At any rate, in the course of the conversation, the immediate topic of which the Listener sought to change as soon as possible, he took occasion to ask about the silk coat. "Yes," said the tailor, "it's the latest Parisian agony. I suppose we shall have them presently. The head of our house brought one over from Paris on his last trip. The suit is superb." What a harvest, by the way, the change of style will make for the tailors if it is generally adopted? It would have the advantage, at first, of serving to distinguish guests from waiters, but that distinction it would not possess long. Before many months the waiters would blossom out in silk coats.—Boston Post.

MUSICAL ECHOES.

THE "REDEMPTION."—The composer calls his work a "Sacred Trilogy," but there can be little doubt that, from its importance and dimensions, it will be more often termed an "Oratorio." In justice to M. Gounod, too, it would be well to remove an impression which we have found to exist, that, because the composer has most emphatically declared the "Redemption" to be "the work of his life," he employed the whole of his artistic life in writing it. The best reply to this will be again to quote the words of the author in a note appended to the printed copy of the Oratorio: "It was during the autumn of the year 1867 that I first thought of composing a musical work on the Redemption. I wrote the words at Rome, where I passed two months of the winter 1867-8 with my friend Hébert, the celebrated painter, at that time Director of the Academy of France. Of the music, I then composed only two fragments: 1. The March to Calvary, in its entirety; 2. The opening of the first division of the third part—the Pentecost. Twelve years after, I finished this work, which had so long been interrupted, with a view to its being performed at the Festival at Birmingham in 1882." The truth is that the Oratorio sprang originally from the desire of a deeply religious man to color with a musician's art the solemn events upon which Christianity is based; and that although, no doubt—as a painter frequently observes in nature materials which he afterwards moulds into a definite form—M. Gounod had often previously reflected upon these sacred scenes with the mind of a musician, it is only within the last twelve years that they have assumed tangible shape.

It is a proof of the earnestness with which M. Gounod has worked at this Oratorio, that instead of satisfying himself with a libretto prepared to his hand he decided to compile it for himself, thus moulding the subject into the form which he conceived would be best suited for musical illustration. That he has thrown it into a dramatic shape is, we think, one reason why the interest is never for an instant lessened; the vividness of the events being so heightened by the personality of those who take part in them as materially to deepen their solemn import upon the listeners. One distinguishing feature in the composition is that, although the incidents are related by two Narrators—a tenor and bass—their music, instead of being used as a mere link between the several important pieces occurring in the work, is intimately connected with the most melodious and sympathetic orchestral figures, so that the narrative is carried forward equally by the voice and instruments. The work is divided into three parts—the Passion, the Resurrection and Ascension, and the Pentecost—preceded by a short Prologue, representing the Creation, the Fall, and the Promise of Redemption. That the composer has approached his theme with an earnest feeling for its sacred character is manifest throughout the composition—which, as we have already said, has occupied his mind for twelve years—and in no respect is this more shown than in the fact of his purposely abstaining in his choral movements from any display of contrapuntal knowledge, beyond that which seemed naturally demanded for the due musical illustration of the scenes and incidents of the religious drama. The exquisite theme which, in the fashion of the day, may be termed the *leit motif*, expressive of the Redemption, appears first in the Prologue, and runs, like a thread of

gold, through those portions of the work where the mission of our Saviour is dwelt upon, reflecting on the hearers a sense of that holy calmness and serenity with which He, in the divinity of His nature, met the scorn and persecution of His enemies. Apart from this, the melodious beauty, not only of the narrative portions already alluded to, which are incidentally woven in with the various scenes—for there are but few detached solos—but of the rich orchestral accompaniments which form so integral a portion of the work, appeal most powerfully to every ear, and will no doubt materially help to place the Oratorio as high in popular, as it will unquestionably be in artistic, favour. It must also be said that, in accordance with the design, which the composer has steadily adhered to, of preserving the continuity of his Oratorio, the choruses never assume the form of set compositions which would be equally as effective if transferred to another work, but grow up naturally from the progress of the incidents; and so thoroughly has the endeavour to faithfully realize the situations in which his choral movements occur been carried out, that, especially in those for the celestial choir, he has indicated exactly the number of voices to each part—a precaution which is productive of the happiest result—*Musical Times*.

MAX O'RELL ON "PARRITCH."

The following extract is from M. O'Rell's new book, entitled *L'Ami Macdonald*:—"The national dish of Scotland is oatmeal pudding, called porridge, pronounced *parritch* by the natives. Porridge is served to breakfast in all Scottish houses, from the castle to the cot. It is the first dish of breakfast, or the only one, according to two means. Porridge is a food which both strengthens and satisfies, and which, it would appear, is a considerable aid to the normal development of the body system. More than one sturdy Scotch student, with healthy hue but empty purse, breakfasts on a plateful of porridge that he prepares himself; while the gilded youth of Oxford and Cambridge breakfast like princes. I have met a roadman near Dumfries, who, with a wage of twelve shillings a week, has raised a family of eight children, all very chubby and radiant with health, thanks to porridge. The oldest, a fine lad of eighteen years, had gained a bursary at Aberdeen University. In England none of the liberal professions would have been open to him. The lower classes do not condescend to eat porridge. They must have their butcher meat twice a day, with beer and other liquors. Twenty years of prosperity and high wages have spoiled and ruined the working class in England. Now the wages are low, or rather there is less work; these people never dreamed of laying past a penny during their palmy days, and they now pull a wry face. They are not cured for all that. They would feel insulted if you offered them porridge. A young lady, who, quite recently, wished to confer upon us the honor of serving us in the capacity of cook, refused one day to take some porridge that my wife offered her, saying—'It is good enough for poor people in the workhouse this oatmeal pudding, but, thank goodness, I have not come to that yet.' No, but it will come to that. When a Scottish servant receives her wages, she imitates the wisdom of the French servant of the provinces, she pays a visit to the savings bank. When an English servant receives her wages, she goes right off to buy a new bonnet, and to have her photograph 'took.' I had always imagined that porridge should be taken before other food. But having heard a stout Scotchman asked to be served with his porridge after sausage and potatoes, I ventured to ask him the reason. 'How is it that you take the porridge last?' said I. 'Ay, mon,' replied he, 'it's to fill up the chinks.' Ask a Scottish country lad what he had for breakfast, and he will proudly reply, 'Parritch, mon.' And for dinner? 'Parritch.' And for supper? 'Parritch.' If he had a fourth meal he would manage to introduce an 'r' more. I like the people who roll their 'r's'; they have some *rin*. To make hare soup, you must first catch your hare; to make a Zouave, you must have a Frenchman; to make *curraut*, you must be a German (to eat it, also); to make porridge, you must be a Scotchman."

"SUN DOGS"—THE MOON'S PHASES.

Q.—1. What are sun dogs? 2. The cause or causes of them? 3. Why don't they appear in summer? 4. What causes the different quarters of the moon; if caused by the earth being between sun and moon, casting its shadow on latter, what is an eclipse of the moon? Ans.—1. Parhelia, or "sun dogs" are "mock suns," which appear like another sun at each side of that luminary. They appear at the same height above the horizon as the true sun, and are usually connected with each other by a circle or halo. 2. Parhelia are caused by the sun's light falling on minute ice crystals, which are at the time in the atmosphere. 3. It is not impossible for them to appear in summer, but they are much more frequent in the winter months, owing to the then extra amount of frozen particles held by the atmosphere. 4. The lunar phases are caused by the reflection of the sun's light from the opaque spherical surface of the moon. The moon is an opaque body, and has no inherent light, but reflects the light of the sun. The moon is continually moving around the earth, and in so doing, comes between the sun and the earth once in every revolution. The moon then turns her dark half to the earth and disappears. After a day or two, a small part of her enlightened side is seen from the earth just after "new moon." When she has gone through a quarter of her orbit, the moon shows one-half of her sun-lighted side. She is then at "first quarter," or "quadrature." Moving on her course, more and more of the lighted portion is seen from the earth each night, luna becoming "gibbous" and finally the point exactly opposite the sun is reached termed "opposition" or "full moon." Still moving around the earth, the light, which has been increasing over the eastern side, now gradually fades from off the western, the moon passing through similar phases during her "decrease" as during her "increase,"

and rising later each night, or earlier each morning she passes her second "quadrature" or "last quarter," growing less and less in appearance each morning, until she again disappears between the sun and the earth at "new moon." An eclipse of the moon can only happen at "full moon," and then only when the moon is directly in line with the earth's shadow. If the moon moved in exactly the same plane as the earth, (as seen from the sun) there would be an eclipse of the moon at every lunar "opposition," as well as an eclipse of the sun at every lunar "conjunction." This does not happen, however, in consequence of the moon's having considerable "latitude" in her orbit; that she is generally, when at opposition or conjunction, either above or below the exact spot in space occupied by sun or earth. The three inner moons of Jupiter have not sufficient latitude to escape eclipses or eclipsing their primary at every revolution.

COMMERCIAL.

As a whole, the markets have continued quiet, but it is probable that now, as the holidays are past memories, more animation will be speedily developed, and we can confidently depend upon at least a fair winter's trade being accomplished.

Payments are generally satisfactorily made here, but advices from the west indicate that matters are not in as good a state there. It appears, so far as our information goes, that business matters in Ontario are in a very precarious state. The late disastrous failure of the Central Bank of London, Ont., has ruined hundreds, and it is expected that another bank in that Province will soon be compelled to close its doors. *The Trade Bulletin*, Montreal, says:—"Regarding the rumor of a western bank being in difficulties and referred to by us last week, we are informed that a steady withdrawal of deposits has been going on for some time, and that it would be in the best interests of the shareholders and depositors to wind up the concern now, instead of waiting until the inevitable is forced upon it. It has been in a tottering condition for some time past, and it is generally believed that it cannot withstand the force of circumstances much longer." This is interesting, chiefly in that it compels attention to the state of our currency. Bank after bank fails, and its notes at once degenerate into mere paper, which may or may not be redeemed at a heavy discount in the dim and distant future. Usually the bulk of the notes in circulation of a broken bank is held by the poorer classes, who live "from hand to mouth," and who, therefore, cannot afford the luxury of having a bank "slump in" while they hold its notes. When will the government wake up to its responsibilities in this matter? We have abundant reason for believing that all the really solvent banks in Canada would hail with satisfaction a measure that would place their paper circulation upon a perfectly safe basis, and thus make it worth its face in the markets of the world. This reform is so necessary that it must be wrought before long, and it would be more creditable to Canada for the government to gracefully yield the concession demanded, than for it to wait till it is forced from it.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Angus Boyle, tailor, Mabou, admitted Thos. McQuarrie to partnership, as Boyle & McQuarrie; Thos. F. Fortune, genl. store, Victoria Mines, assigned to C. H. Harrington; Jas. J. Lawley, genl. store, Jacksonville, assigned to Robt. Jackeon.

DRY GOODS.—The spring importations have begun to come to hand, and for the next six or eight weeks importers will be busy in receiving and sorting goods. Travellers are now out with spring samples, but as they have not generally reported, the tone of the market is quiet. The prevailing disposition is to regard the future with caution; but it is hoped that as the season advances the spring trade will develop at least fair activity.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—A firm feeling as regards prices prevails throughout the iron and hardware markets and figures are in every case well sustained, while a very fair business for the season is doing. Warrants are cabled at 43s. 6d., and No. 3 iron at Middleborough at 33s. The metal markets have been well sustained at the high level of prices that has been reached, but Lake copper in New York has experienced a slight decline. However, London cables continue to be firm. Late cables are:—Spot tin £167; G. O. B. Chili bars £86; soft English lead £16; do. Spanish do. £15 15s., best selected copper £87.

BREADSTUFFS.—Business has been very quiet in this line, being confined to supplying a merely moderate local demand. Beerbohm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat firmer, corn steady; cargoes on passage and for prompt shipment—wheat more enquired for, corn steady; California wheat ready for immediate shipment 35s. 3d., do. nearly due 31s. 6d. Liverpool wheat, spot, steadier, corn slow; wheat and flour in Paris a turn easier, Liverpool mixed maize 5s. 0½d. Weather in England milder." In Chicago the wheat market was unsettled and less active. February was steady at 78½c.; March has been firmer, and moved up to 79½c., while May has been weak, dropping to 84½c. Corn was also weak, standing at 48½c. for February; 49½c. for March, and 54½c. for May; Oats have been at 31½c. for February, and 34½c. for May.

PROVISIONS.—There has been but little enquiry for pork in the local market, and business has been quiet, with steady prices. In Liverpool, bacon has been stronger, and prices advanced 6d. to 39s. 6d. to 12s. Pork there was unchanged at 66s. 3d.; lard at 40s., and tallow at 23s. 9d. In the Chicago provision market the feeling has been easier, and pork declined fully 5c.

BUTTER.—There has been a fair local demand for butter, especially for choice and fancy lots. A late Liverpool, G. B., advice says:—"Only the finest fresh creamery is asked for, and this quality being scarce, commands full prices, and 100s. to 112s. per cwt. is quoted. Second and lower grades are offered at 60s. to 80s., but there are no buyers at present. Irish is

dealer several shillings per cwt. First Corks being now quoted 130s. per cwt.; Seconds, 115s.; Thirds, 87s.; Fourths, 69s.; Finest Kiel, 125s. per cwt."

CHEESE.—The market continues very firm, though little is actually doing. Holders are very confident, and appear to be sustained in their views by the reports of stock held in outside markets, which is notably less than it was a year ago. The latest report from Liverpool says:—"The demand has been rather better this week for choice September goods, and as some holders have been disposed to sell a few, rather more business is reported at about 56s. to 57s. for September, October, though there are holders who do not offer their best goods under 58s. to 59s., preferring to await further developments. There is only a small demand for best-condition summer goods at 50s. to 54s., but rather more enquiry for ripe goods at 40s. to 45s., (to cut at 6d. per pound retail), which holders are disposed to sell freely. There is less enquiry for medium and low grades at 15s. to 30s. per cwt."

FRUIT.—The supply of dried fruit being very moderate, trade has been chiefly confined to small lots, at steady prices. Currants are scarce, and are firmly held. Valencia raisins are steady. In apples little is doing here, though some shipments have been made of choice long-keepers to the English market.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The only noteworthy feature in this line has been the increasing strength of sugar, which, owing to the strong position of raw, and the light stocks held in Canada, has made a further advance. A report from Havana, dated the 23rd ult., says:—"Much competition for the acquisition of cane is now prevailing amongst sugar factory owners, and extravagant prices have been granted at several places; the same has happened regarding first-class molasses. Our Trinidad exchanges complain of the considerable exodus of field laborers, who, induced by the hope of obtaining higher wages, have passed in large numbers from that locality to that of Cienfuegos and other neighboring ones. The slowness with which the level of water decreases at El Roque and surrounding localities that were inundated on account of excessive rains in November, imparts the belief that the prolonged permanency of the cane under the water will render it utterly unfit to be ground. The past crop at Manzanilla amounted to 82,590 bags, and 622 hogsheds, weighing in full 12,125,373 kilograms." The sugar trade of Mexico is gradually being developed. The U. S. consul at Tampico gives the following data respecting the value of sugar raised in the republic:

States.	Valuation.	States.	Valuation.
Morelos.....	\$1,607,000	Sonora.....	\$ 250,000
Vera Cruz.....	1,500,000	Colima.....	240,000
Michoacan.....	950,000	San Luis Potosi.....	180,000
Puebla.....	650,000	Tobasco.....	150,000
Nuevo Leon.....	640,000	Campeche & Islad el Carmen	130,000
Jalisco & Tepic Territory.	460,000	Mexico.....	130,000
Yucatan.....	450,000	Guerro.....	100,000
Oaxaca.....	413,000	Cahuila.....	55,000
Sinaloa.....	350,000	Chiapas.....	50,000
Tamaulipas.....	270,000		
Queretaro.....	250,000	Total.....	\$8,875,000

Estimating this as worth 3c. per pound, the product would be 295,833,333 pounds, or a little more than the product of the Hawaiian group. Of the total above given, the export equals \$208,775 in value, or 6,959,100 pounds. There is little doubt that at no distant day sugar production in the west coast of Mexico will be a very important feature of its industry, and San Francisco will be its principal market.

FISH OILS.—There is nothing new to report in this market, sales being restricted principally to small jobbing lots, and we quote as follows: 32c. to 34c. for Newfoundland, and 28c. to 30c. for Halifax. Steam refined seal oil, 47c. to 48c., with little business doing. Cod liver oil, 70c. to 75c. for new, and at 55c. to 60c. for old.—*Trade Bulletin*, Montreal.

FISH.—The only feature of the week has been the hurried loading and sailing of three or four vessels for Porto Rico, the market there having taken a favorable turn, codfish being reported as selling there for \$7.50. Of course the first vessel arriving there will place her cargo at an advantage, but it is to be feared that when they all reach there they will glut the market. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, January 9.—"Green codfish a quiet, but prices are steady at \$4.25 to 4.50 per bbl. for No. 1 and large. Dry cod is steady at \$3.90 to 4.00 per quintal. Salmon continues a slow sale with prices quoted at \$13 to 14 per bbl. Labrador herring, \$4 to 4.25." Gloucester, Mass., January 9.—"Mackerel in light stock. We quote dealers at \$27 to 28, 1s at \$18, 2s at \$15.50, and 3s at \$13.25 to 13.50. Last sales at halibut, 11 and 7 cts. per lb. for white and gray, cargo lots. A small lot of fresh codfish sold yesterday at \$3.90 per cwt. Prime Georges codfish are selling at \$5 per qtl. for large, and \$3.62½ for small; Trawl Bank \$4.25 for large, and \$3.62½ for small; Hand line Western Bank, \$4.62½ and 3.75; Shores, \$4.50; Large Dry Bank, \$4.12½ to 4.25; medium, \$3.75. Hake, \$3; pollock, \$2, slack-salted do. \$3; haddock, \$2.50, and hake, \$2.25. Boneless and prepared fish, 3½ to 5 cts. per lb. for hake, haddock and oust, and 5 to 6½ cts. for codfish, as to style and quality. Smoked halibut, 6 to 7 cts. per lb.; smoked salmon, 15 cts. per lb.; haddock, 6 cts. per lb. Medium herring, 14 cts. per box; tuoks, 11 cts.; lengthwise, 12 cts.; No. 12 cts. Bloaters, 65 cts.; smoked mackerel, 11 cts. per lb. Canned do., each, \$1.50 per doz.; canned trout, \$1.50; fresh halibut, \$1.25; salmon, \$1.35; lobsters, \$1.75; clams, \$1.75. Labrador herring, \$5 'o 5.25 per bbl.; medium split, \$3 60 to 3.75; medium gibbed, \$3.37½ to 3.75; Shore, \$2.25 to 3.50; Eastport, \$2.75; pickled codfish, \$5; haddock, \$4; halibut heads, \$3.25. tongues, \$6; sounds \$11.50; tongues and sounds, \$8. slowives, \$3.25; trout, \$14.50."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf.....	5½ to 8½
Granulated.....	7½ to 7
Circle A.....	7
White Extra C.....	6½ to 6½
Extra Yellow C.....	6½ to 6½
Yellow C.....	6½ to 6½
TRA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 17
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 28
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
COLOGNE—Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	32 to 33
Demerara.....	30 to 31
Diamond N.....	40
Porto Rico.....	31 to 32
Cienfuegos.....	28
Trinidad.....	29
Antigua.....	29
Tobacco—Black.....	37 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	2.00 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family.....	5½ to 6
Soda.....	5½ to 5½
do. in lib. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	10.50 to 11.00
" Am. Plate.....	11.50 to 12.00
" Ex. Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	17.50 to 18.00
" American, clear.....	18.00 to 18.50
" P. E. I. Mess.....	17.00 to 17.20
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
" Prime Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails.....	11 to 12
" Cases.....	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I.....	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra.....	11.00 to 11.50
No. 1.....	10.00 to 10.50
" 2 large.....	9.00
" 2.....	8.00
" 3 large.....	8.00
" 3.....	8.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	4.25 to 4.50
No. 1, August.....	3.25 to 3.50
" September.....	3.25 to 3.50
Round Shore.....	3.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl	3.75 to 4.00
Bay of Islands, from store.....	none
ALBACORE, per bbl.....	4.75 to 5.00
CONPISIT.	
Hard Shore.....	4.00 to 4.15
New Bank.....	3.50
Bay.....	3.50
SALMON, No. 1.....	14.00
HADDOCK, per ql.....	2.00 to 2.25
HAKE.....	2.25
CUSK.....	1.75
POLLOCK.....	1.75
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	30 to 35c
COD OIL A.....	22 to 25

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing), 4.70 to 5.25	
Tall Cans.....	4.80 to 5.00
Flat.....	6.25 to 6.50
P. r case 4 doz. 1lb cans,	

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No 1, per m.....	23.00 to 25.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	4.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spice, dimension good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do.....	1.00 to 1.50
" spruce, No 1.....	2.00
Laths, per m.....	4.00 to 4.25
Hard wood, per cord.....	2.25 to 2.50
Soft wood.....	

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

BRADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and steady. Broadstuffs are sold fine. Cornmeal scarce, 10c. to 15c. dearer.

WHEAT.

Graham.....	4.60 to 4.70
Patent high grades.....	5.00 to 5.10
" mediums.....	4.50 to 4.60
Superior Extra.....	4.30 to 4.45
Lower grades.....	3.25 to 3.50
Oatmeal, Standard.....	5.00
" Granulated.....	4.15
Corn Meal—Halfax ground.....	3.35
" —Imported.....	3.25
Bran per ton—Wheat.....	24.00
" —Corn.....	19.00
Shorts.....	21.00 to 21.00
Middlings.....	25.00 to 26.00
Cracked Corn.....	
" Oats.....	25.00 to 26.00
" Barley.....	nominal
Feed Flour.....	3.25
Oats per bushel of 31 lbs.....	38 to 40
Barley " of 48 ".....	60
Peas " of 60 ".....	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	2.50
Potatoes, per bushel.....	4.50
Corn " of 56 lbs.....	75 to 85
Hay per ton.....	14.00 to 15.50
Straw.....	9.50 to 12.00

J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Liverpool Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	22 to 25
" " in Small Tubs.....	22 to 24
" Good, in large tubs.....	18 to 20
Store Packed & oversalted new.....	12 to 15
Canadian, Creamery, new.....	22 to 25
" Township.....	22 to 21
" Western.....	17 to 19
Cheese, Canadian.....	12½

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 20
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1.....	6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs, No 1.....	7
" under 60 lbs, No 1.....	6
" over 60 lbs, No 2.....	6
" under 60 lbs, No 2.....	5
Cow Hides, No 1.....	6
No 3 Hides, each.....	3
Calf Skins, each.....	25
" Deacons, each.....	25
Lambskins.....	25 to 60

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES.	
Gravenstein, per bbl.....	none
No. 1 Varieties, new per bbl.....	3.50 to 4.00
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new).....	6.00
Lemons, per box.....	5.00
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	5.50
Onions, American, per lb.....	3½
Dates, boxes, new.....	6½
Raisins, Val.....	6½ to 7½
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	13
" small boxes.....	11 to 14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	7
Grapes, Almeria, kegs.....	4.50 to 5.20

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound.....	12 to 15
Geese, each.....	40 to 60
Ducks, per pair.....	60 to 75
Chickens.....	30 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers, best quality, per 100lbs. alive.....	4.25
Oxen.....	3.50
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights.....	2.50 to 3.00
Wethers, best quality, per 100lbs.....	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs.....	2.50 to 3.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued.)

Young Devereux in a Hussar regiment quartered at York he considered would be decidedly worth cultivating. His far-seeing eye looked forward to a very pleasant billet for the York Races in the ensuing August. There was sure to be plenty of card-playing and billiards, besides the opportunities offered by the Knavesmire, and it was these varied opportunities that the major depended upon in great part for a living.

The Firs also suited Mrs. Kynaston for this winter; not only did it allow her to retain Charlie Devereux within her thrall, for whose devotion she honestly cared but little, but it also offered the best possible chance she knew of seeing something of Gilbert Slade, and in Gilbert Slade, between pique and caprice, Mrs. Kynaston was much interested.

It had been a mere whim in the first instance, but the indifference Slade had showed to her charras, and, latterly, his evident preference for Lettice herself, had aroused a very tornado in this wayward woman's breast. She had dwelt upon it, brooded upon it, what you will, but ended by conceiving herself passionately in love with the good-looking Hussar. Bertie Slade had run down for the day to Lincoln to see Charlie ride Polestar, but he had so far put in no appearance at North Leach; and, now that Charlie had joined the regiment, it was not very likely that he would do so. Mrs. Kynaston had quite enough knowledge of things military to know that it was not very likely young Devereux would get leave for the first few months, until he had passed his novitiate in fact; and it was hardly likely that Bertie would come to North Leach unless he accompanied his friend

Gilbert Slade. indeed, when young Devereux suggested a run home to North Leach for a few days' hunting, laughed as he replied,

"I can tell you what the chief's reply will be before you ask him. He will tell you, 'The York and Ainsty are quite good enough for you to hunt with for the present; and it will be time enough for you to go further a-field when you are through the school, and have learned your drill.' No, no, the chief is a rare good sort for leave, but, as for your wanting it just after you have joined, he will regard that as unmitigated cheek."

Charlie accepted his comrade's dictum; in reality, he had no great desire to go back to North Leach. As far as hunting went, the sport ground York would satisfy any man not wedded to the shires, and the new life was full of pleasure and amusement to a young fellow like himself. But then there were Mrs. Kynaston's instructions, that he was to be sure and come back, bring Mr. Slade with him, and have a week in his own country, if he could compass it.

And Lettice, too, as she bade him good-bye, had said,

"It would be awfully jolly, Charlie, if you and Mr. Slade could run down and have a good gallop or two with us before the season closes."

Well, he had done his best; and, as it couldn't be managed, there was no help for it.

During the latter part of her stay in London, Mrs. Kynaston had seen a good deal of Ralph Furzedon. It had been in the first instance because her husband had wished her to do so. Their intimacy had increased because Furzedon eagerly cultivated her acquaintance; and, latterly, because she had seen her way into making use of him. To say that she had easily detected Furzedon's besetting ambition would hardly describe the case. The man had made a confidant of her from the first; she knew how anxious he was to push himself into society—the higher the better; but, at all events, into society of some sort to start with. She had done him more than one good turn in that respect, and Furzedon clung tenaciously to her skirts in consequence. Mrs. Kynaston had of late made up her mind that he should marry Lettice Devereux. Furzedon had thought Lettice a very pretty girl to start with, but it had never entered his mind to make her his wife until Mrs. Kynaston not only planted the idea there, but tendered it and ministered to it as a delicate flower requiring careful cultivation. She was always chanting Lettice's praises

"That girl," she would say, "only requires to be seen to have half London at her feet. She is thrown away amongst that dowdy set of Mrs. Connop's; and she is so dreadfully loyal to her aunt that I can't induce her to come about a little under my chaperonage."

"I should have thought," Furzedon had rejoined, "that her family was hardly good enough to give her much chance in the matrimonial market."

"No chance," replied Mrs. Kynaston, with a shrug of her shoulders "Much you know about it. The bluest blood in the peerage in these democratic days mates either with beauty or money-bags, if it doesn't do worse, and go to the *courtesans* for its countess. If Lettice Devereux only marries a man with a tolerably good fortune, she will speedily be in what society she likes in London."

Now all this, if not strictly true, was so in great part. Lettice Devereux was a very pretty girl, quite likely to make a good match, and her antecedents were little likely to stand in her way should a man fall in love with her. Day by day all this sank deeper and deeper into Mr. Furzedon's mind. Mrs. Kynaston was far too clever ever to suggest that Lettice would suit him, she spoke of the girl always in the abstract, as one whom Nature had so richly endowed that she must have a brilliant future before her, always accompanied by regret that that future was being muddled away by the bad start she had at Mrs. Connop's. Mrs. Kynaston dilated upon Lettice's charms in a manner that her own estimate of them hardly warranted. Lettice Devereux was undoubtedly a pretty girl, but she was not such a striking beauty as it suited her friend to make out. Anyway, the idea that it would be a good thing for him to marry Lettice Devereux was beginning to take a strong hold on Furzedon's mind. He was a considerably wealthier man than people had any idea of. Not only had his father left

him very well off, but recently an uncle had died who had bequeathed to him a considerable business of the same nature as the late lamented Furzedon's. He had turned up his nose at his father's calling, but that was when he was young and foolish. A shrewd, grasping, hard man, devoted to money-making, he had determined to carry on this latter, under an assumed name, of course; but then most usury is conducted on such principles, and the person with whom a loan is contracted is apt to be a man of straw acting for a principal in the background.

Now one of the first negotiations that had fallen to Furzedon's lot after taking up his uncle's business had tickled that gentleman immensely. It may be remembered that Charlie Devereux, to meet his losses at Newmarket, had been obliged to borrow money from Ralph Furzedon; he had given his acceptance in acknowledgment to three bills of various amounts, but the total of which came to a considerable sum. Worried about this, Charlie, it may be borne in mind, had confided his troubles to Major Kynaston, and that gentleman had promptly found him the money with which to redeem those bills from Furzedon; but to do this the Major had simply raised the money from a professional usurer. His knowledge of the money-lenders in the metropolis was extensive, and amongst others he had traded, as before said, under an assumed name. It is easy to conceive how Mr. Furzedon chuckled upon discovering that the acceptances that were redeemed had only been rescued for acceptances of the same description, bearing usurious interest, instead of the modest five per cent. with which, as a friend, he had contented himself. In short, poor Charlie's bills had simply been transferred from one pocket to the other. Major Kynaston was in profound ignorance of this; he was aware of the death of the principal, but was informed when he called that the business was carried on as usual, and, having effected the transaction, had troubled himself no more.

XX.

THE TWO THOUSAND.

The race for the Two Thousand draws near, and, though the betting thereon is languid in proportion to what it usually was in those grand old gambling days, still this would not be so much ascribed to the apathy of the sporting public as to the narrow circumscription of the betting. The race was regarded by those conversant in turf matters as a certainty for Glendower. Such a gift, indeed, did it look to him, that it was rumored there would be hardly any opposition, and out of the half-dozen possible runners quoted no one imagined that any of the number had much chance of defeating the favorite, whose two-year-old career had consisted of six or seven unbroken victories. Glendower, like the upas-tree, overshadowed and killed the market. In the teeth of his triumphant career it seemed sheer madness to back any of his opponents. But when there suddenly dawned upon the horizon a dim star like Belisarius, and when men had been given time to collect such facts about him as that he belonged to Bill Smith, the famous North-country jockey, and that he had been backed by one so intimately associated with Bill Smith's former triumphs as Sir Ronald Radcliffe, it was gradually whispered about that the Newmarket crack, Glendower, might meet his master in the dark colt from the "North country."

It was not that Bill Smith and his friends had laid out much money on Belisarius, indeed they were in no position to do so—some eight hundred pounds at long odds had been the sum-total of their collective outlay. True they had also secured various long-shots about the colt for the Derby, but none of them were in a position to risk much money on a race of any kind let them fancy it ever so dearly. Sir Ronald, as bold a plunger as ever was seen, had from such reckless speculation so crippled his resources that a "monkey" was the utmost left to him to venture. Much less contented Bill Smith and Norman Slade, and therefore it was only the money of the people and a few astute turfites that forced Belisarius into a prominent place in the betting.

If there is one thing the speculative public are specially fond of in connection with a horse-race, it is a dark colt in the hands of a well-known man at long odds. And this was just the very year to foment such fancy: It was all very well to say Glendower must win, but to back Glendower meant the taking of a very short price about that noble animal's chance. Amongst the others it was impossible to make out, with any regard to their previous performances, that any of them could have the slightest chance of beating the favorite. There is no telling how good a horse may be that has never run; it is equally true that the converse of the proposition holds good.

"Bill Smith is a clever man," argued the public, "and is a great horse man still, if he chooses to take care of himself; it is quite evident that he fancies this colt of his, and there is no better judge than he; surely he will keep steady to ride his own horse, and if he only does that, old Bill's good enough to tackle the very best of 'em yet."

And thus reasoning, the ever-sanguine army of backers began, with the heroic constancy that ever characterizes them, to stake their money free on Belisarius. In vain did bookmakers ask each other what this might mean. The cry had gone forth that Belisarius "was good goods for the Guinea." And those who went down to the lists and staked—and the number was numerous as those who go down to the sea in ships—with accord invested their money on the dark colt of the north. And thus came to pass, that as the race drew nigh Belisarius was installed a strong second favorite. It was rumored, indeed, that, though quoted at two or three points longer odds in the betting, he for all that carried more money than the hitherto unbeaten Glendower.

Norman Slade and his brother conspirator, Sir Ronald, were in as high a state of excitement as it was possible for two veteran turfites to arrive

Every two or three days brought Norman Slade a mysterious telegram from Bellaton Moor, couched in agricultural language, that must have somewhat mystified the clerks engaged in the transmission of the message. Such intelligence as "Sheep doing well," "Mutton still commands a good price," &c., &c., seemed hardly worth flashing through the wires, but all such messages conveyed to Slade the assurance that Belisarius was progressing favorably, and was in the best of health.

There are two more of our acquaintance who are also much interested in the coming result of the Two Thousand, and these are Bertie Slade and young Devereux. Norman, as was his custom, had written to his favorite nephew, some three or four weeks back, and informed him that if he would like to have a bet upon The Guineas he could stand a tanner in his, Norman's, book. Now it so happened that when he received this letter Charlie Devereux was sitting in his quarters, and had just been unbosoming himself of his troubles with regard to those bills. The Major's friendly assistance had, of course, proved only temporary; the question had, as it inevitably must, reopened itself once more, with the unpleasant addition that, like the snowball, these bills had gathered in bulk as time rolled on. Charlie had taken very much to Slade almost from the very first. To begin with, he might have been said to almost owe his commission to Gilbert; then, again, he had all the admiration that a facile disposition always has for a hard, efficient character so exactly its antithesis. The trouble of these bills weighed heavy on the young man, as it is wont to do with young men who are so free with their autograph in the dawn of pecuniary difficulties. He had just made a clean breast of it to Gilbert.

"I can't go to the governor about it. You see, he has just had to shell out an awful lot of money for the outfit, horses, &c., to say nothing of his having had to pay up a good bit for me when I left Cambridge."

"Well, you see, Master Charlie, this is rather a stiff order; to get you out of your scrape requires a thousand pounds, and I tell you honestly, unless your father will assist you, I don't see to whom you can apply. Very few of us are blest with a relation whom we can ask to help us over such a shocking tall stile as this. Let me think," and for a few minutes Gilbert Slade stared into the fire, and seemed wrapped in thought.

To do Charlie justice, no idea of seeking any other aid than advice had ever crossed his brain when he confided his troubles to his new friend. As for Gilbert, if only half a dozen years older in age, he was many years older in knowledge of the world than his comrade. "A deuced bad start," he thought, "for a young one to join hampered in this way; of course he must come to his governor in the end, but, as he says, it is rather an inopportune moment to bring his necessities before him just now."

"Now, Devereux," he said, at last, "I've thought it all over, and I'll tell you what you must do. It is clear as noonday that your father will have to pay those bills sooner or later. You ought to have made a clean breast of it when you were gazetted, and told him then and there, that, unless he was prepared to pay that sum for you, your joining the regiment was an impossibility. No use talking any more about that, you didn't do it. The question is, what you had better do now. First of all, you must write to Kynaston, and ask him on what terms he can make arrangements for carrying over those bills for another six months; secondly, I can put you in the way of a chance of winning as much money as might suffice for that purpose. It won't pay them, but it will possibly obviate the necessity of going to the home authorities for another six months."

"That would be a great point," replied Charlie, ever willing to postpone the unpleasant explanation if possible, and at the same time keen to learn what it was his friend was about to recommend, for he already conjectured that the opportunity of winning money Gilbert spoke of was in some way connected with the Turf.

"I've just heard from my Uncle Norman," replied the other, "and he has offered to let me stand in ten pounds with him about a horse he has backed for The Guineas. Now, if you like, this time I'll ask him to let me have a pony, and we will go halves in it. It won't make much difference to you if you do lose those few pounds."

"What's the horse?" exclaimed Charlie.

Gilbert Slade laughed as he replied.

"When my Uncle Norman distributes his benefits he takes very good care there shall be no idle babbling. I can't tell you, because I don't know. He makes me that offer, and all he says is, 'The horse will run well, and stands at very much longer odds at present than he has any business to do.' Those who know Norman Slade will tell you that's a good deal for him to say, and I put much more faith in it than I should in the most glowing account from any one else."

"It's very good of you, and I'm only too glad of the chance. I hope we shall have the excitement of knowing what the horse is before the race is run."

"Never fear," replied Bertie; "there's no more business-like man than my uncle. Two or three days before the race I shall get a line containing the exact note of the bet; but Uncle Norman is always as mute as the grave about stable secrets till it is too late for their disclosure to be of any consequence."

It is the morning of the Two Thousand, and the fever for Belisarius had somewhat cooled down. The horse had arrived at Newmarket all right a couple of days previous, and had duly galloped and been looked over on the Heath. But he failed to please the *connoisseurs*. Newmarket, ever prejudiced against a horse not trained in their midst, picked all sorts of objections in Belisarius. His action was lumbering; he was coachy; he looked like a non-stayer; he would tire to nothing in the last two hundred yards. Such were the verdicts of the horse-watchers, and also of others who ought to have been better judges of the Northern colt's powers.

(To be continued.)

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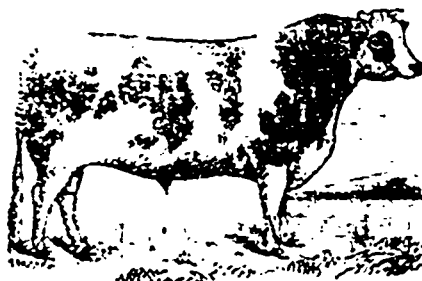
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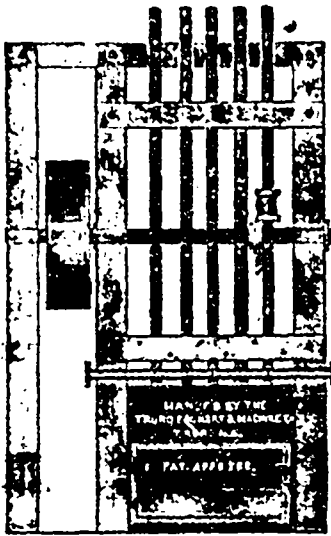
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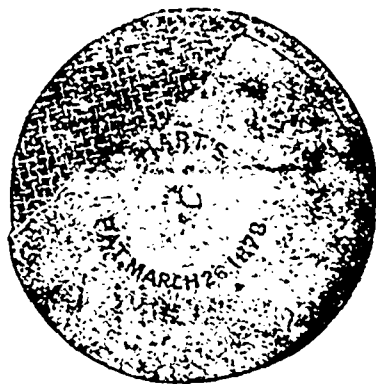
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MINING.

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINERS' ASSOCIATION.—We have so repeated called attention to the benefits to be derived from the above Association that we have little more to add. The regular annual meeting will be held at the Halifax Hotel, at 2.30 p.m., on Friday, the 3rd of February next, and there should be a full attendance. Officers are then to be elected, and the Association fairly launched, we hope not into eternity, but into a life of usefulness to the gold-mining industry.

The following are the official returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of December, 1887:—

Mine.	District.	Tons Crushed.	Ounces Gold.
Empress	Renfrow.....	236	164½
Oxford.....	Lake Catcha.....	694	112
Moose River Co.....	Moose River.....	301	224
Dufferin Mining Co.....	Dars Hill	922	417

KEMPTVILLE DISTRICT.—The Cowan Mining Co. is now getting good returns from the swamp lead. We had the pleasure of a visit from Wm Skerry, who is now the amalgamator at the works. He informs us that the prospects of the company are good.

KEMPT COMPANY.—The loss by fire sustained by this company is most unfortunate. It is not so much in the value of the property destroyed, as in the vexatious delay, just as everything was in good working order. The management and shareholders are a plucky lot of business men, and we know that they will in no wise be disturbed by the fire, but will continue work with their usual vim. Of the great value of their property there is no doubt.

MOOSE RIVER.—Mr. William Bruce, who is working some of the Moose River Company's leads on tribute, was in town on Tuesday with a nice haul of gold, weighing some 64 ounces. He has put up steam hoisting and pumping gear, and is conducting mining operations with his usual success. Mr. Bruce, we understand, is now confining his attention to the Little North lead, which also runs through the property of Mr. Touquoy, the eastern part of which he has also secured on tribute.

CANNIBOU DISTRICT.—We are unofficially informed that the Lake Loon Company, of which Mr. Sawyer, of Boston, is managing director, and Hon. L. L. Wadsworth, manager, has during the past year, realized not profitable enough to pay for the mine. During this time, the mine has been roughly opened up and placed in a position to yield large profits during the coming year. The wise management have resisted the temptation to invest in expensive machinery, and the five stamp mill which was on the property when they purchased, has continued to do all their work. The Lake Loon Mine is only a fair sample of the value of our gold mines when they are properly worked.

STILL THEY COME.—A London special cable to the *Evening Mail*, on the 9th inst., says:—"A strong financial company has been organized here to work a group of Nova Scotia mines. Engineers have left."

A YEAR OF COAL.—As will be found from the tabulated statement appended, Pictou shows a decrease of some 31,000 tons. Cumberland keeps forging ahead, while Cape Breton makes the really fine showing of 120,000 tons increase, equal to an increase of nearly 25 per cent.

	1886.	1887.	Increase.
Spring Hill.....	389,476	442,000	53,000
Chignecto.....	7,527	12,742	5,215
Joggins.....	18,797	14,000	d. 4,797
Other collieries.....		500	
PICTOU.			
Drammond.....	121,779	143,530	21,751
Acadia.....	92,532	86,270	d. 6,262
Halifax.....	60,501	67,230	7,000
Val-de-Roy.....	95,130	38,520	d. 56,610
Muir's mine		est. 2,500	
CAPE BRETON.			
Bridgeport.....	12,000	est. 12,000	
Block House.....	3,000	" 3,000	
Caledonia.....	73,000	102,000	29,000
Gowrie.....	89,000	118,000	29,000
Glaco Bay.....	29,000	76,000	47,000
Intercolonial.....	105,000	103,000	d. 2,000
Ontario	8,000	est. 8,000	
Reserve.....	83,500	81,500	d. 2,000
S. Mines.....	120,000	147,000	27,000
Victoria	46,750	65,000	18,250
Totals, by counties (round numbers):—			
Cumberland.....	416,000	469,000	53,000
Pictou.....	362,000	338,000	d. 24,000
Cape Breton.....	588,000	717,000	129,000
Grand total for 1886—1,373,000.			
Grand total for 1887—1,521,000.			

The total shipments are over a million and a-half tons, the total increase being over 150,000 tons. There were 9,000 tons of coke made and sold at the Albion mines.

MINING.—Continued.

At Springhill the output in 1879 was 30,000. Last year it reached the enormous total of 470,000 tons, or 132,000 tons more than the combined mines of Pictou County. 1400 men and boys are employed at Springhill. Arrangements are being made for much greater extensions this year.—*St. Lawrence Trades Journal.*

LAKE CATCHA DISTRICT.—*Oxford Mine.*—In our next issue we hope to have a full statement of the yield of this fine paying and well-managed mine. It has proved a steady producer for the year, and will average about 3½ ozs. to the ton. We had hoped to have a statement of the sworn returns for the year, showing the total yield of each mine in the Province, in this issue of THE CRITIC, but while the Oxford and a few other mines have their returns all in, there are a number of properties still to hear from.

DUFFERIN MINE.—The famous Dufferin mine still keeps up its record as a gold-producer, the last return of 417 ounces from 922 tons crushed, placing it, we believe, in the lead of gold-producers for the year, although the Oxford must be close on its heels.

GOLD FIELDS OF HALIFAX COUNTY.—We clip the following Ottawa despatch from the *Herald*:—

“E. R. Faribault and J. McMillan, of the geological survey, have just returned from the gold fields of Nova Scotia, where they have been examining gold-bearing rocks and the geological structure of the country, with a view to drawing up topographical maps, and of ascertaining the relation of the occurrence of gold to the structure of the district. The district surveyed comprises the country watered by east and west rivers of Sheet Harbor, an area of some 350 square miles. Faribault thinks that gold-bearing belts should be looked for on or quite near the anticlinal folds, and more especially on the sharp ones.

The following we clip from a most interesting letter of James Delavan's in the *Financial and Mining Record*:—

“That the readers of the *Record* may understand the working of the Boss continuous process, I will endeavor to explain it. In the first place, the battery screens are made coarser than they are ordinarily, and the discharge is raised one or two inches above the inside bottom of the mortar, and less water is used in the battery than is usual, so that the pulp is thick and remains longer under the stamps, so that the pulp is made much finer before it passes through the screens. Then the pulp passes into a grinding pan, and from that through to others which also grind it. Then the pulp, passing continuously through these pans, runs into the amalgamating pans in number, continuously from one to the other, thence into five settlers, and from one to the other, until it passes off as tailings from the last, and very poor tailings they are. Quicksilver is put into each amalgamating pan, and in the second pan the chemicals are put in by an automatic feeder. By the old process the pulp is run from the batteries into tanks, from which it is conveyed to the pans and shoveled into them. After a charge has been sufficiently long in the pans the pulp is shoveled out and put into the settlers, and the pans again recharged. A charge remains in the pans from three to four hours. The Boss process not only does the work better, but saves much labor, as the pulp does not have to be handled, but proceeds from the battery through the grinding pans, then through the amalgamating pans, thence through the settlers and passes off as tailings. The slimes in the pulp go through the pans with the sand, while with the old process they have to be shoveled from the top of the tanks where the pulp is deposited after leaving the batteries, and conveyed into the mill yard, where they are finally worked in tailing mills.

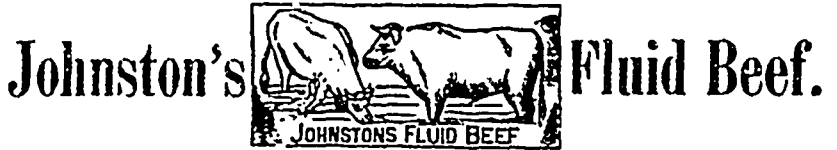
The Boss process is not in favor at mills where custom work is done, as the slimes and tailings are perquisites of the owners, which to them is quite an item. There are three grinding pans to every set of 20 stamps, an amalgamating pans, and five settlers. The California mill having 80 stamps, has twelve grinding pans, 40 amalgamating pans, and 20 settlers. The Boss process has been adopted at this mill after months of trial on several thousands of tons of ore. The tailings tested to ascertain the amount of gold and silver in them, and the loss of quicksilver, have been closely worked after, and found to be no more than by the old process. The pulp heated before it enters the amalgamating pans by steam conveyed in an iron pipe, which connects with the pipe carrying the pulp from the batteries to the pans, so that it enters the amalgamating pans quite hot. The process was given a thorough test before it was determined to adopt it, and the inventor spent his whole time with a force of men for several months to put everything in perfect order, and see that everything went well, and prove to his was the Boss process. Mr. Boss has his process in use in California, Montana, Arizona, Now and Old Mexico, and in every place it gives entire satisfaction. It is no experiment, but a fixed fact.”

The *Industrial Journal*, of Bangor Maine, opens an article on “Successful Mining in Nova Scotia,” as follows:—“The staff correspondent of the Halifax Critic has lately made a trip to the eastern gold fields of Nova Scotia, and in a recent issue of THE CRITIC he gives an interesting account of the Empress gold mine in the Renfrew district, worked by Boston parties, and of which A. A. Hayward is manager. Mr. Hayward is a Maine boy, formerly connected with mining operations at Evan, and is well known in this section, Bar Harbor being his old home. The facts regarding the Empress and its manager, as gleaned from the mentioned article, will be of interest to the *Journal's* readers.”

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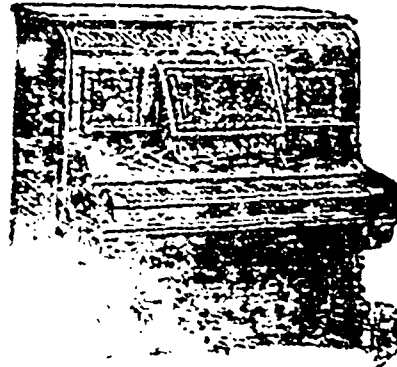
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HOME AND FARM.

We are favored by the "Nova Scotia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty," with an exceedingly well printed and illustrated pamphlet entitled, "How to Kill Animals Humanely," written by Dr. D. D. Stoddard, Professor of Applied Zoology, of Harvard University. There is much virtue in such a connection in the word "applied." Zoology itself is far less understood than it should be, but it would be well if we "applied" more generally to the welfare of our dumb fellow-creatures what little we do know.

The avocation of the farmer naturally disposes him to a certain sense of humanitarianism, which will probably further incline him to give his attention to the recommendations of this excellent little pamphlet, which, we think, every farmer ought to have in his possession. Meantime, we shall, from time to time, furnish our readers with some extracts from it, beginning with the sensible introduction with which it opens.

This essay is intended to give instruction to those who desire to terminate the existence of animals in the most speedy and humane manner, whether such animals are intended for food, or whether they have become useless through age, sickness or other cause. When we reflect upon the vast number of animals which are put to death in our own country alone for food, estimated at more than fifty millions every year, not to speak of the thousands that are destroyed for other reasons; and when we bear in mind that a great proportion of these animals are put to death, often with the most needless cruelty, simply through ignorance of the proper method of producing speedy death,—it will be readily admitted that an attempt to enlighten the public in this respect may at least serve to diminish the amount of such cruelty, and indirectly lead to other equally satisfactory results. While we write more especially for the farmer, who is from circumstances obliged to slaughter his own animals, and for those who are called upon reluctantly to rid themselves of some fond but disabled pet, we also desire to call the attention of those who pursue the slaughtering of animals as a business to the great necessity of doing their work in the most humane manner possible. To this end there are certain measures of importance to be kept in view, and to be carried into practice.

We have pleasure in extracting from the *Wolfville Acadian* of the 30th ult., the subjoined paragraph as an indication, not only of the steady increase, but of the increasing independence and self-reliance of this great branch of Nova Scotia industry:—

"The arrival of the steamer *Belair* at Kingsport to load apples direct for the English market, and the delivery of her cargo in good order, marks a new era in the apple trade. A prediction of such an event a few years ago, would have received no more credence than a prophecy of the early completion of the Kingsport railway would now. That apple culture is to be the business of this valley is now an undisputed fact, and this season will probably see more trees planted in this valley than any one season in its history. Small fruits are very well for a few, and potatoes have, like the present, an occasional good year; but the apple has come to stay."

OLD TURKEYS AND GESE.—An experienced poultry raiser advises people to reduce the stock of fowls as soon as the year's hatch is well provided for, but to hold on to old turkeys and geese, as they get used to the ways of the farm, and are worth much more as breeders than young ones. Ducks are also good until three years. A turkey is in her prime at five, and a goose at twenty years of age.

WINTERING TOO MUCH STOCK.—Many farmers habitually carry too much stock through the winter, to their great loss. A farm ought to be fully stocked, but never over-stocked. Yet it seems to be difficult to induce some men to reduce their herds and flocks. They seem to be governed in the matter by some such delusion as people have to thinning fruit. But everybody knows what sheer folly it is to have more cattle or sheep than can be well fed and cared for. At such a time as this, when prices are very low, it will be harder than ever for some farmers to screw their courage up to the sticking-point of reduction. But better make the sacrifice. Look the situation in the face; see how many head you can bring through, and get rid of the rest to the best advantage, but get rid of them.

KEEP THE PRIME PULLETS.—Keep a sharp eye on those nice pullets, and do not let any itinerant dealer carry them off in his waggon just because they are fat and plump, and he offers a good price. Better sell the cockerels and the pullets that are not so nice at a loss price. The best are none too good to keep for laying and breeding. Farmers should breed fowls with the same care they breed horses, cattle and swine.

KEEP THE COWS WARM.—We are reminded in these days of cold, disagreeable weather, of the necessity of fire to keep us warm. Indeed most of us have already started the little fire. The most disagreeable part of the year is the time when the cold fall days come. We seem to feel the cold more at this time than we do when the thermometer is below zero. This susceptibility on our part to the first cool weather of fall, should be sufficient to remind us that the cows are in danger of being chilled also, and if they do become chilled the flow of milk is permanently lessened. It is wisdom therefore to pay particular attention to the protection of our dairy stock; and we ought not to let this care cease with the coming of the winter. The cows should be warmly housed, not shut up in a tight, unventilated stable, but a stable that is well ventilated and yet with no unnecessary cracks and holes in it. Some barns in winter remind us of the North Pole itself. It is as cold inside of them as it is outside, and instead of making them warmer at a little expense for boards and nails, we sometimes leave the holes

and cracks open, and then feed high priced food to counteract the effect the cold that comes through the cracks and holes.

THE WINTER DAIRY.—The dairy in winter, to be profitable, must be carefully managed. The dairy will never manage itself, and whoever thinks that all there is to do to be a successful dairyman is to get a cow or a creamer, will soon be hopping about complaining of his ill success as a dairyman. It is hard work to conduct a dairy. Some men whom we know have gone out of the business, simply because the work was too hard. It is hard work to achieve success in any honest line of business. In winter the price of butter is good, at least good as compared with other seasons of the year. The market is ready for us, and all we need to have is the butter to sell. This we shall not have, unless our cows are comfortably cared for and well fed. As so often said, a cow cannot produce butter on nothing. In addition to good hay, etc., the cow ought to be fed well on equal parts of cornmeal, oats and bran. No better ratio need be sought. Oil meal is always good for the milk cow, but it need not be fed while the food we have recommended is at hand. With good cows, and this food, and modern dairy appliances, we can make the winter dairy pay.

Scituate has the following sensible remarks on the sound and wholesome character of the agricultural life:—"It is a common complaint that the farmer is not appreciated by our people. We long for the more elegant pursuits or the ways and fashions of the town. But the farmer has the most steady and natural occupation, and ought to find life sweeter, if less highly seasoned, than any other. He alone, strictly speaking, has a home. How can a man take root and thrive without land? He writes his history upon his fields. How many ties, how many resources he has; his friendship with his cattle, his team, his dog, his trees, the satisfaction in his grown crops, in his improved fields; his intimacy with nature, with bird and bee, and with the quicker and elemental forces; his co-operation with the clouds, the sun, the seasons, heat, wind, rain, frost. Nothing will take the various social distempers, which the city and artificial life breed, out of a man by farming, like direct and loving contact with the soil. It draws out the poison. It humbles him; teaches him patience and reverence, and restores the proper tone to the system. Cling to the farm; make much of it, so that it shall savor of you and radiate your virtues after your day's work is done."

OUR COSY CORNER.

So long as tailor-made costumes remain in favor with fashionable women the tea-gown, the matinée and petticoat, and other essentially indoor toilet will be admired.

The lady who receives visitors one afternoon each week, or even during one month of a fashionable season, awaits her guests in a handsome tea-gown, or a petticoat and short gown. The latter, however, is not made of those serviceable materials our grandmothers wore, but of Surah, Bengaline, China and India silks, with laces and ribbons in fine and plentiful array.

Winter tea-gowns for afternoon at-homes are almost as rich as the most sumptuous ceremonial toilettes. Ladies of refined tastes wear home gowns of fine, soft woollens, *dunasse* or plain, with garnishings of fanciful goods that suit their ages, complexions, and purses.

Tailor-made costumes, with or without vests in Eton, hussar, or even double-breasted style, have the skirts either draped deeply or in short pan-fashions. These two styles distribute themselves with amazing equality, considering the partizanship usually manifested by women in these matters.

Fur borderings are always in good taste upon winter top-garments, and never were these trimmings more popular or more easily procured than now. The contrast between the material and the fur is especially noticeable upon handsome wraps, but a harmony between the two is achieved by the lining glimpses of which are sure to be seen, even when the garment is fastened to the throat.

Ladies of slight figure are wearing an open jacket with rolled front, handsomely faced, and the vest is overlaid with silver or gold lace, braided or embroidered or, perhaps, is made of a rich brocade of a harmonizing shade.

Small jet buttons will complete vests arranged upon upright plaitings of *crêpe de Chine*, which are fashionable for street and house dresses. Vest-plush, otter, seal, Astrakhan, lamb's-wool and other wintry materials are liked. Sometimes cream-white *crêpe* folds will alternate with Bengaline; shade of the costume, the buttons being covered with silk or velvet of a costume tint.

For the house a vest of white *crêpe de Chine* in combination with alternating *picot* and feather-edged ribbon the shade of the dress is admired. The ribbon is usually divided through its centre, thus lessening the quantity required by one-half. With plaided or striped costumes, alternation of material and color is effective for both house and street wear. Touches of the vest color or colors are included in the ornamentation of hats and bonnets worn with street toilettes. The fashionable gloves match the tint of the dress or long wrap, and the four-button length is preferred. Tan colored *Suede* gloves are also worn.

Dark green, steel-gray, golden-brown, *Madeira* and *café au lait* plush and velvets are made into skirts to wear beneath woollen draperies or *biques* of the same color. These costumes are fashionable for visiting afternoons and morning receptions, concerts and theatres, and the bonnet is usually *en suite* as to color. A fancy bonnet may be fashionably worn at entertainments, but the costume bonnet is equally good for us.

RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST.

It is stated that there are en route for various Baptist mission fields of the world, at present, twenty-two missionaries

Mr. Spurgeon, who was compelled to go to Montone for the benefit of his health, met with a most cordial reception on his return. Six thousand persons crowded the Tabernacle on Monday last to welcome him, and join in celebrating the publication of his two thousandth sermon.

Rev. George Taylor has accepted a call presented to him by the Baptist church at Chester.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, was founded in the year 1848 chiefly through the munificence of the late Mr. Beresford Hope, who purchased the grounds and ruined buildings and presented them for this purpose, to train young men for the work of the ministry in the Church of England in the distant dependencies of the British Empire.

Bishop Harper, Metropolitan of New Zealand, has intimated his intention of resigning his See this year, in consequence of failing health. He was the successor of the great Selwyn.

The Rev. W. C. Wilson, of Springhill, has been presented with a valuable set of furs by his parishioners. Mr. Wilson, who was lately curate of St. Georges and St. Matthias, in this city, is doing a splendid work among the miners of Springhill, where his energy and financial ability find an abundant field of exercise.

METHODIST.

Rev. W. G. Lano is lecturing throughout the province in aid of the personage at Hantsport.

The twentieth anniversary of the Freemen's Aid Society of the Methodist-Episcopal Church of the United States took place last month in Chicago. The Society was organized in Cincinnati, Ohio, and grew out of the sentiment of philanthropy throughout the denomination toward the colored people of the South.

A wealthy Methodist of Chicago, in giving to the Missionary Society property valued at \$126,000, justifies the purpose of the gift in these words: "Every man in America has had as good a chance to learn and obey the Gospel as I have had; therefore, I propose to help those in the older world who have had lesser or no opportunities."

In Charles Street Methodist Church, on Monday evening, a large meeting was held to consider the granting of licenses for the sale of liquor. Speeches were made by the pastor, Rev. Wm. Brown, and others, demanding the dismissal of the license inspector.

PRESBYTERIAN

Rev. J. M. Allan, who is resigning the pastorate of Grove church of this city in consequence of illness in his family, will preach his farewell next Sunday, and will leave next day for Scotland. During his residence in this city the reverend gentleman has made many friends, who deeply regret his departure.

A very handsome new church was lately dedicated at Mira. C. B. A series of revival meetings will be held next week in Sharon church. Shallarton, conducted by Messrs. Vane and McKay, the evangelists.

A large amount of the money collected for missions is raised through the agency of societies composed and controlled by women. Connected with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, there are 256 auxiliaries, and 76 mission bands, and last year they raised over \$18,000. The Woman's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (North) has 1,267 auxiliaries, and 1,350 mission bands. Their income last year, which was \$130,000, enabled them to support 119 missionaries.

On Christmas day a Presbyterian church in Philadelphia contributed \$7,500, by which the entire indebtedness of the church was paid. On the same day the members and adherents of a church in Brooklyn subscribed \$27,000 for the same purpose.

A large audience was present in the lecture room of St. Andrew's church on Monday evening last, when a lecture was delivered by the pastor, Rev. M. Gordon, on "Nimble in the North West." For about an hour and a half the lecturer held the close attention of his audience, as he eloquently described that portion of the Dominion. In his peroration he said that every Canadian should thank God for the goodly heritage possessed, and to endeavor to do something to make themselves worthy of so grand a country.

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2. Winter Evening Recreations, a large collection of Arling Charades, Tabaux, Games, Puzzles etc., for social gatherings, private theatricals, and evenings at home.
3. Back to the Old Home. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Hidden Perils."
4. The Standard Recitation and Reading, a large and choice collection for school exhibitions and public displays of entertainment.
5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence.
6. The Frozen Deep. A thrilling Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White."
7. The Crowned Prince. An interesting Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott. "The Lady of the Lake" is a romance in verse.
9. In Cupid's Net. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. Ames Barton. A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
11. Lady Ewend's Dream. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. The Budget of Wit, Humor, and Fun, a large collection of the funniest stories, sketches, anecdotes, poems and jokes.
14. The Everlasting Wife. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
15. The Gray Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. Fancy Work for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject containing easy and practical instructions for fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work embroidery, etc., etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young. The finest collection of fairy stories published.
20. Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen, a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving the rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
21. Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all, upon many and various subjects.
22. The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes, hints to housekeepers, telling how to cure all common ailments by simple remedies.
23. Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands, a very interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiarities of habits, manners and customs of people of foreign countries.
24. Popular Melodist. Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
25. Called Back. A Novel. By Hugh Conway.
26. At the World's Mercy. A Novel. By Florence Warden.
27. Misses Trevelyan A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
28. Dark Days. A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."
29. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By D. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese-and-Kisses," etc.
30. Leoline. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Verke."
31. Gabriel's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
32. Reaping the Whirlwind. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. Dudley Carleton. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. A Golden Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
35. Valerie's Fate. A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wedding O'." etc.
36. Sister Rose. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
37. Anne. A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
38. The Laurel Bush. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. Robinson Crusoe. A thrilling narrative by Daniel Defoe.
40. How to Make Poultry Pay. A practical and instructive series of articles by Mr. P. H. Jacobs, Poultry Editor of "The Farm and Garden."
41. Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amusing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents.
42. Gems of the Poets, containing charming selections from Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Bryant, and many others.
43. Building Plans for Practical, Low-cost Houses, a full description and plans of Eight modern houses, ranging in price from \$500 to \$4500. Illustrated.
44. Anecdotes of Public Men - Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, Tilden, Lincoln, Scott, Grant, Garfield, Gladstone, Butler, Hancock, Lee, and all the leading men of the century.
45. Escop's Ladies. The work of an ancient poetess.
46. Romance and Fact. By William Black. An exquisite selection of the best English love stories, of the tender sentimentality which has made every girl smile.
47. Enoch Arden and other gems. By Alfred Tennyson. For purity of style, genuine sweetness and touching pathos, the great poet has never surpassed his "Enoch Arden." In this poem of human affection he is at his best, and one cannot know the poet laureate with its knowledge.
48. Cardinal Rubeira. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. This is a masterpiece of dramatic composition.
49. Paul and Virginia. By Bernard de St. Pierre. This elegant household classic renews its freshness and beauty with every reading. Part I. Part II of above.
50. Mr. Trevelyan's Mission, and Laddie. Two of these rarely come along and charmingly told stories of home and duty which refresh and inspire.
51. Peg Woffington. By Charles Reade. The masterpiece by the great novelist is one of those exquisite mosaics with which great minds ornament their work. Part I. Part II of above.
52. Money. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Who ever read Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" should read Bulwer's "Money."
53. Rusekela. Prince of Abyssinia. By Dr. Samuel Johnson. It is a story of the human heart in its happiest mood, earnest longings, and noblest aspirations. Part I. Part II of above.
54. William Shakespeare; How, When, Why and What he wrote. By H. A. Taine. There never has been compressed into such brief space so much about the immortal "Bard of Avon" as in this work of the brilliant French author.
55. Doom! An Atlantic Episode. By Justin H. McCarthy. A powerful and thrilling story of life on an American liner.
56. Julia and Her Romeo. By David Christie Murray. This is a story always ingenious and racy.
57. The Lady of Lyons. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.
58. The Critic on the Heavens. By Charles Dickens. One of the sweetest and tenderest things ever written by Dickens.
59. Stabbed in the Back. By E. Lynn Lytton. A strong, stirring story of the old Neapolitan days. Part I. Part II of above.
60. Calderon the Courier. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Full of graphic situations, quick action, and rare information.
61. She, or, Adventures in the Caves of Kor. By H. Rider Haggard. This unique and popular story is a new departure in the field of fiction. Its production has carried the author into fame as a writer and artist. Part I. Part II. Part III.
62. Part IV of above.
63. Build-up and Butterfly. By David Christie Murray. A spicily told story of human character, yet not a bit overdrawn.
64. The Coming Race, or New Utopia. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. A thrilling history of life among an ideal people found in the centre of the earth, where the beauties are Arcadian, the form perfect, the thought pure and motive free. Part I. Part II of above.
65. Duty Unto Death, or Life and Work of Rev. George C. Haddock, Apostle of Prohibition in the North-west. By his brother, John A. Haddock. Part I. Part II of above.
66. The Trial of Pickwick. By Charles Dickens. This is the first time the entire story of the gallant "Pickwick's" adventures with the impressionable Mrs. Bardell has appeared in connected form.
67. Allan Quatermain: the latest and best novel from the pen of the popular H. Rider Haggard. In this story of African adventure, the author surpasses the glowing descriptive vigor, startling situation and thrilling activity that made "She" such a revelation in fiction. Part I. Part II of above. Part III. Part IV.
68. The Knightsbridge Mystery. By Charles Reade. One of those ingeniously devised and thrillingly told stories which immortalized Reade. The plot is a work of art.

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CHESS.

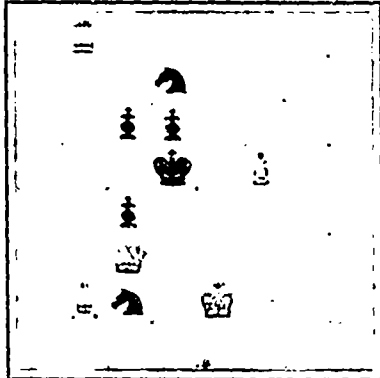
The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes to consist of books on Chess to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required. All communications for this department should be addressed—**CHESS EDITOR, Windsor, N. S.**

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. E. BRICE.—Your last slips received with thanks.

PROBLEM No. 1.

From the *Nottinghamshire Guardian*.
BLACK.

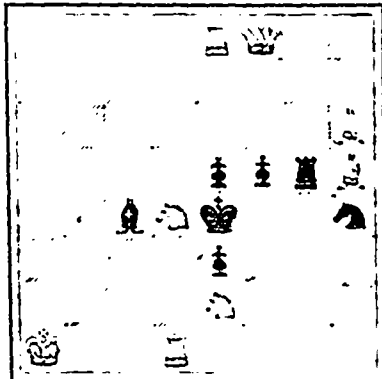


WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM No. 2

From the *English Mechanic*.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 2 moves

Owing to a delay in the arrival of our Chess type, we were unable to print the problem for our last week's issue. We accordingly give two problems this week, both two-movers, and specially selected as not being too difficult for beginners. We hope to receive a great number of solutions, all of which we shall duly acknowledge. Correct solutions will be published two weeks after date of publication of problem.

We understand that there is some probability of a Chess Club being established at Dartmouth. We cordially wish the promoters of the undertaking every success.

THE SCOTTISH CHESS ASSOCIATION PROBLEM TOURNAMENT.

The Tournament will be open to all members of Scottish Chess Association. [Note—Membership of the Scottish Chess Association is open to chess players resident in Scotland, to chess-players native of Scotland, or of Scottish extraction though resident elsewhere, and to chess-players who have been for two years resident members of a Scottish Chess Club. The subscription is 5s. for annual members, and £2 2s for life members.]

It will be divided into two sections—the first to comprise three-move direct mates, and the second four-

move direct mates. Five prizes for single problems are offered in each of the two sections:—

- 1st Prize in each ... 1st Guineas
- 2d do ... 2s
- 3d do ... 1s
- 4th do ... 12s. 6d. copy of "The Chess Problem."
- 5th do ... 7s. 6d. do.

Computing problems, with the names and addresses of the authors, addressed to Mr. David Forsyth, 16 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, must be posted not later than March 15, 1888, if in the United Kingdom, or a month later if abroad. Any withdrawals, substitutions, or corrections sent within the above specified times will be allowed.

DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS

All matter intended for our checker column should be addressed to the Checker Editor, Critic Office, Halifax, N. S.

Knowing the interest with which many of our present and prospective readers study and practice the ancient and excellent game of draughts or checkers—for it is called by both these names—we have made arrangements to present a column each week on the subject, which, we are confident, will prove as interesting and instructive as any other portion of THE CRITIC. Mr. William Forsyth, of Grafton Street, has kindly consented to assume the editorial management of this column, and his wide reputation as a skilful and enthusiastic devotee of the science, will be a sufficient guarantee of the character of the information that will be given from week to week.

Communications, problems, accounts of interesting games, etc., will always be welcome, and questions will be answered in the order of their receipt, as fast as our space will permit.

For the information of youthful students of the game of checkers, we annex a numbered board in accordance with which solutions of problems will be published.

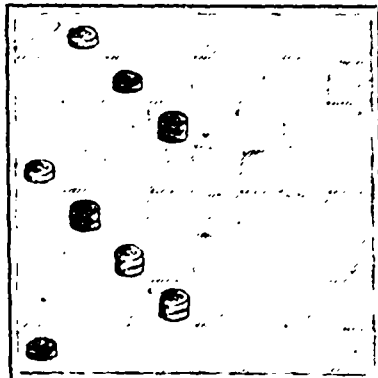
BLACK.

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32

PROBLEM No. I.

By H. Taylor, Greghorn, Scotland.

WHITE.



BLACK.

Black to play and win.

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