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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 18, 1887.

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## THE CRITIC,

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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the news 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.

After the storm, a calm! There seems to be, as we were inclined to predict there would be after a time, a considerable cooling down of the bluster of Manitoba. The ambitious Province does not seem to find it quite so easy, as in its "light-hearted" and jaunty way it imagined, to build railways by wholesale.

By a return issued from the Registrar General's office at Sydney, the estimated population of New South Wales on the 30th June, 1887, was 1,055,050. The Statistical Bureaus both of New South Wales and of Victoria are, and have been for many years, in the highest state of efficiency and accuracy, and their returns are thoroughly reliable. After careful balancing of births, deaths, arrivals and departures, it appears that the net increase of population for the six months was 24,288, or at the rate of nearly 50,000 a year.

Russian journals refer with jubilation to the power of the Empire to bring into the field, within a short time if necessary, 4,000,000 of soldiers. Her active army is, according to official report, in round numbers, 825,000, reserve, 1,601,000, and she has behind that a militia of more than 2,000,000 to draw upon. Russia is a tough antagonist to tackle, even for Germany and Austria combined. There are, however, rumors of a design on the part of those powers to embarrass their great rival by threatening a reconstruction of Poland in the event of war, and no doubt Poland might, even at this date, be made a thorn in the side of her oppressor.

The remarkable success which has attended the co-operative workshops in Great Britain is just now creating much interest in the Mother Country. Thirty of these establishments, giving in all employment to 5,000 men, and having an aggregate capital of \$800,000, show a profit of fourteen per cent for the year ending July 1st, 1887. This, considering the hard times, is a remarkable showing, and speaks volumes for the future of co-operative associations. It is claimed that this result is mainly due to the conscientious labor performed by the men, who, knowing that they are to participate in the profits due, are careful in preventing waste of time and material.

A successor to the late Henry Ward Beecher has been chosen in the person of the Rev. Chas. A. Berry, of Wolverhampton, G. B. It remains to be seen whether this reverend gentleman will on his arrival, if he ventures to come out, be brought under the somewhat peculiar interpretation current in New York of the Act affecting the importation of alien labor.

Some months ago, we suggested to the Street Car Company, that they should take steps to obtain permission for the erection of a waiting room, or some sort of shelter for their passengers, on the N. E. corner of North and Lockman streets. If they could also persuade the I. C. R. authorities to construct, or allow to be constructed, a stairway from the railway area below, up to the corner, it would be a very great convenience to the public. If the need of the shelter was felt under a hot sun, it is yet more urgent in wet and cold. We again endeavor to call attention to the matter. The waiting room in Barrington St., near Buckingham, is not of much practical use.

We desire to draw the attention of the Press and of individuals to the present Post Office Regulations as to letters insufficiently stamped. A letter by any chance underpaid, is now sent to Ottawa; a red tape communication is then sent to the person addressed, and the letter ultimately despatched to him on receipt from him by the Department of the balance in stamps. This fuss is, we believe, generally made over the matter of two cents, which, it seems to us, might be more cheaply collected on delivery. It is evident that cases might occur in which these delays might be most serious. We are not imputing blame to the Post Office; it is possible that their departmental reasons may be quite valid, but we should like to evoke public opinion in the matter.

The opinion has been expressed in our columns that no one of the geographical disadvantages under which the Dominion labors is so damaging to its national coherence as the projection into it of the point of the State of Maine. The subject has been mentioned in connection with the labors of the Royal Commission, and it has been hinted that the cession of a small portion to Canada might be sought. The idea is not without precedent. Some cession was indeed, we believe, consented to by the United States in return for the free navigation of the St. John River. We do not suppose the American Government is likely to look very favorably on any curtailment of boundary, still it is perhaps not quite impossible that, if the subject is really brought up, some equivalent of value might be discovered.

Lynch law is not a desirable mode of bringing malefactors to justice but there are circumstances under which much is to be said for it. Such a case occurred recently in the county of Waterloo, Ont. A gang of desperadoes had perpetuated a number of crimes, and terrorized certain neighborhoods. The local police or constabulary was either unable, or disinclined to cope with the offenders. A number of farmers formed themselves into a band of "Requitors," and wounded and captured four of the desperadoes. Unfortunately, they managed to allow two of the ruffians to escape in conveying them to gaol, but the example will, no doubt, act as a deterrent to crime in country districts. We remember that some two or three years ago, a young woman in Brighton, Ont., shot and killed a burglarious tramp, and got credit for her pluck. Summary justice at the hands of individuals is, no doubt, a dangerous precedent, but the alternate is sometimes the life or injury of an evil ruffian or those of a law-abiding citizen.

Nothing is more discredit to the country than the large numbers of cases in which members of Legislatures have lately been unseated for bribery. It is humiliating to admit the fact that our boasted system of education has not yet "elevated the standard" of the political immorality of the Canadian elector above \$5.00, as the value of his share in the government of his country, which seems to be a marketable commodity to the average. Considering the extreme inconvenience, scandal, and expense entailed on candidates by the corrupt practices of their friends and agents, it seems astonishingly short sighted that these latter should give way to the unworthy temptation. Another serious point obtrudes itself. If the voter is so facile of cash manipulation, there would seem to be some danger that the more rascally adherents of one party might be clever enough concoct a plausible scheme of passing themselves off as friends of the other, and so attaining the object of unseating the opponent returned. Such a plan, of course, presents difficulties, but it is perhaps not impossible of accomplishment, and might have peculiar attractions in the way of smartness to the low cunning of the worst sort of partizan.

## RIOT AND ANARCHY.

Two of the Chicago Anarchists have had their sentences commuted to penal servitude for life. One supreme desperado blew himself pretty well to pieces with some sort of bomb, and the remaining four have been "well and truly" hanged, with the usual epilogue of disgusting sensational accounts of the execution.

The evident connivance of the gaol staff at the admission of means of self-destruction is a remarkable example of the laxity of discipline, or perhaps the free interpretation of duty, permissible to American public functionaries, and is as curious to those accustomed to the methods of English jurisprudence as are the almost endless delays and countless appeals, as in the extraordinary case of Guiteau, admissible in American criminal processes.

The stern preparations made for any possible attempt to interfere with the ultimate action of the law, however, are in accord with the theory now pretty well understood, that, however patiently tolerant the American people may be of the most tedious and hopeless efforts to open to the malefactor the smallest loophole of escape, there is no playing with American sentences when finally declared irrevocable.

Of a piece with this determination, which is a national characteristic, is the prompt resolution with which American authority deals with dangerous assemblages. English vacillation and irresolution in the presence of the bugbear of the right of unrestricted meeting for political discussion, might take a leaf out of the American book.

The weak concession of a prescriptive right to embarrass the traffic and paralyze the business of some of the most important thoroughfares of the greatest metropolis in the world, by the allowance of political meetings in Hyde Park, and more especially in Trafalgar Square, has at last aroused the British, or at all events, the London taxpayer, to protest. The protest has been taken up by the press, and notably by Mr. Punch, whose dictum, when seriously given on a serious subject, always carries weight.

It is notorious that the mobs collected in the name of the "Unemployed" or other aggrieved bodies, are always swamped by the rascaldom of London, who, if London mobs were not proverbially cowardly and incapable of organization, would do incalculable mischief.

Mr. Punch therefore calls for a bill to "Regulate Processions and Out-of-Door Meetings." "Let it," he says, "be a liberal measure, in the true sense of liberal: that is, showing due consideration for everybody," let certain places be allotted to them for airing their grievances, and let each of these places be at least four miles distant from Charing Cross.

This is common sense, and, at a time when the forces of rowdyism are in every country organizing against those of order, it is well that every country should consider the question, and be prepared to sanction measures of restraint.

Canada has, happily, been hitherto fairly free from distractions of this nature.

## THE CONFERENCE AT QUEBEC.

With the exception of the representatives of Manitoba, the delegates attending the Inter Provincial Conference at Quebec, were all attached to that political party in Canada known as Liberals; hence the resolutions adopted by the Conference are likely to meet with more or less vigorous opposition from all the party journals supporting the Government. But the public are not inclined to take a partizan view of the proceedings, and therefore we may naturally conclude that the resolutions adopted by the Conference will be subjected to a fair and intelligent criticism, and their feasibility judged of from a stand-point independent of party. In our judgment the two resolutions in which the people of Canada will be the most interested are those dealing with the composition of the Senate, and the financial arrangements between the Federal and Provincial Governments. As at present constituted, the Canadian Senate is, barring the House of Lords, one of the most unrepresentative legislative bodies in the world, and saving as a shelving place for decrepid politicians, it serves no good purpose. Instead of proving itself capable of unbiased and independent judgment, it has from the first borne the strong stamp of party, and so far as we can see, no reform is likely to take place so long as vacancies in it are filled exclusively by the appointees of the Government in power. At the present time the Liberal-Conservative majority is abnormal, and evidently the Premier recognized this fact, otherwise he would not have appointed Mr. John MacDonald of Toronto, a staunch Liberal, to the seat made vacant by the death of Senator MacMaster. We do not believe that the partizan character of the Senate would have been one whit better had the Liberals been in power for a lengthened term of years instead of the Conservatives; and believing this we are more than ever convinced that a reformed Senate is one of the most important questions to be considered by the electors throughout the length and breadth of this Dominion. The method suggested by the Quebec Conference of having one-half of the Senators from each Province appointed by the Federal Government for a limited term of years, and having the remaining seats filled by the nominees of the respective Provincial Governments, would, in our judgment, be a great step in advance over the present plan of nomination for life by the Dominion Government, and, although it may seem somewhat presumptuous for members of Provincial Executives to recommend changes in the Constitution of the Federal Parliament, yet, after all, if these changes are in the interests of the people, and would be advantageous to the country, it matters little who originated the proposal, provided it take definite shape and be ultimately carried into effect. We have already expressed our belief that the appropriations and subsidies granted by the Dominion Parliament to the Province of Nova Scotia are quite inadequate to provide for the efficient

management of the local services under the control of the Provincial Administration.

On a future occasion we shall take an opportunity to give our views upon the financial changes recommended by the Quebec Conference. Meanwhile we advise our readers to carefully study the twenty-two resolutions which have been endorsed by the Provincial Delegates, a summary of which will be found in another column.

## RACE ANTAGONISMS.

For the third time a jury has been unable to find a verdict in the case of Le Sieur, arraigned for stealing Post Office money. It is affirmed that this repeated and continued failure of justice is entirely due to race prejudices, and there is no reason to doubt the correctness of the imputation. The English portion of the jury was, it is said, for conviction, but the French portion refused its concurrence. It is a very disgraceful episode. There are some particular tendencies of human nature which stand pre-eminent as contributors to the mass of human crime, cruelty and misery, which "has been since the world begun." Religious intolerance and its outcome, persecution, bids high for the first position, but race animosity takes perhaps a wider range, for its effects go back to the earliest times of which we have any record, and it doubtless overshadowed with its baleful and gloomy wings that far away prehistorical past at which we have only lately been able to hazard faint, though not altogether uncertain guesses, through the science of philology. It is true that race antipathies have often gained an added force and bitterness from difference of religion, and, indeed, this factor is not absent in the case we are considering. But in the old times there were long-continued race wars and hatreds with which religion had little or nothing to do. The ancients were not much given to proselytism, and even Nebuchadnezzar's reputed attempt was but spasmodic.

Be this as it may, we find in race enmities a scourge of war, and the oppression of the conquered, which has never ceased in one shape or other from castigating the earth. Jew and Egyptian, Canaanite, Assyrian, Samaritan, Roman and Carthaginian, Roman and Jew, Turk and Slav, Frenchman and Englishman, Celt and Saxon, all have contributed to deluge the world with blood, and to keep alive in it "envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness."

A few years ago self-complacent humanity of the higher sort began to extend the application of those principles of brotherly love, or at least tolerance, which we were briefly taught by Him who "spake as never man spake," and whose teaching was expanded by Paul in the noblest chapter of his epistles, from individuals to nations, and those of us who have had some experience of life have no difficulty in recalling a somewhat definite anticipation of an age of inter-national brotherhood.

The Crimean War was the first rude shock to the dream of peace; but even the tremendous conflicts which have since succeeded each other with such startling rapidity, are as nothing in detriment to morality, to the singular resuscitations of ethnic antipathies which have more particularly marred the historical record of the last decade.

Not a little of the innate antagonism of Teuton and Latinised Celt enters into the present relations of England and France, but the cases which most painfully concern us are those of Ireland and of the French-Canadian element of Canada. Where distrust manifests itself between foreign nations there is unquestionably a degree of difference of responsibility in disfavor of those who are distinctly and patently restless, jealous, and aggressive, and unhappily, but little appeal seems to lie to national honor, dignity or forbearance.

The worst feature of the evil, which seems of late to have assumed the form of a virulent epidemic, is that those who give themselves up to it seem to consider race partizanship a release from the common obligations of morality, justice, and Christianity itself.

German national zealots coolly murder an offending French gentleman, and wound others. Irish moonlighters kill persons who resist the dictation of the League, persecute and insult their families, mutilate innocent beasts, and destroy property and blow up with dynamite persons quite unconcerned with their grievances; and French-Canadians outrage well-meaning religionists, enact tyrannical municipal laws to the detriment, and with a view to the expulsion of their English-speaking fellow subjects, and, as we see in the case which led to our remarks, pervert the course of justice in favor of a criminal, simply because he is a co-nationalist. The case of Riel was also one in point.

With foreign countries it is difficult to deal. It will probably be long before the spirit of morality, by its own power, so pervades a whole nation as to compel it into paths of peace and righteousness.

But can nothing be done where there is rising discord between different races inhabiting one country, and who are equally its citizens and its subjects? Is it altogether impossible to propagate the doctrine that, as persons and families of different beliefs, habits, manners, and idiosyncracies manage to avoid mutual exasperation in moving together in one body politic, may often pull together with reciprocal good will in many good works and for many good ends, so there is no real reason, (for the race is but an enlarged individual,) why two races, which have both their good points, should not dwell together side by side, respecting each other's peculiarities, and in the exercise of mutual charity and courtesy.

Where one race is aggressive the difficulty is doubtless enhanced, and there is an influence operating which we will not enter upon here. But it appears to us that all the highest and best of the Press in both the great nationalities of Canada should unite in a strenuous and persistent effort to enlarge men's minds, ennoble their conceptions of civil duty, and inculcate that higher morality which will surely in the long run bear the worthy fruits of Christian principle and self-restraint.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

The crowning glory of a woman is—her bonnet!

Chicago *Mail*:—"Anarchist Parsons said he must have either liberty or death. And the public quite agreed with him.

One danger of female suffrage is that the women may want the men to bet them fifty dollar bonnets against six dollar hats on the result.—*Baltimore American*.

Tommy: "Pa, when I grow up to be a man. I am going to get married."  
Mr. Henpeck: "Perhaps you will die, Tommy, before you come of age. Let's try and look on the bright side of things."

A girl in Starke County, Fla., barks constantly like a dog. Well, the power of imitation is not confined to the human race. We have heard plain, homo-bred cats that sang just like some girls. And yet it didn't add to the popularity of the cat.

Milking time on the farm:

Country Husband: "Alice, where's the cow?"

City Bride: "I locked her up in the ice-house, dear, so as she'd make some ice cream. It's so hot!"

"The Prohibitionists," says the sagacious Boston *Globe*, "have some mighty good traits: they know what they want and are not afraid to ask for it." This is somewhat sweeping. They generally wink for "it" in Prohibition States, and always take "sugar in their'n."

"Singular, isn't it, what queer superstitious some people have! Now, there's Johnson; he says he never can bear to pass an open door." "Yes, I know it. I saw him dive into five saloons while going a quarter of a mile yesterday morning. That's a very common superstition."

An alligator's throat is an animated sewer. Everything which lodges in it goes down. He is a lazy dog, and instead of hunting for something to eat he lets his victuals hunt for him. That is, he lies with his great mouth open, apparently dead, like the 'possum. Soon a beetle crawls into it, then a fly, then several gnats, and a colony of mosquitos. But he doesn't close his mouth yet. He is waiting for a whole drove of things. He does his eating by wholesale. A little later a lizard will cool himself under the shade of the upper jaw. Then a few frogs will hop up to catch the mosquitos. Then more mosquitos and gnats will alight on the frogs. Finally a whole village of insects and reptiles settle down for an afternoon picnic. Then all at once there is an earthquake. The big jaw falls; the alligator blinks one eye, gulps down the entire menagerie, and opens his great front door again for visitors.—*California Patron*.

Father O'Halloran had a telephone put into the parsonage in connection with the church, parochial school, etc. Patrick McFee, his reverence's handy man, was instructed in the use of the instrument, and it was only the next day when Pat, dusting out the church, heard the clatter of the telephone bell. Taking down the receiver, he was pleased to hear Father O'Halloran's familiar voice asking him something or other about his work. Pat, in essaying to answer, remembered that his reverence was a long way off, and Pat consequently hollowed into the transmitter at the top of his voice. "I don't understand you, Patrick," said the telephone. Pat tried again, with no better success. On his third trial he came near splitting the telephone; but again came near Father O'Halloran's voice. "I can't hear what you are saying, Patrick." Pat had by this time lost something of his patience, and as he stood gathering breath for a fourth blast he couldn't refrain from soliloquizing in a low tone, "Ah! may the Devil fly away wid the ould fool." But Pat dropped the telephone like a hot potato and fell on his knees in dismay when he heard Father O'Halloran's voice once again, "Now I hear you perfectly, Patrick."

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE BLONDE.—An interesting question is being agitated in Europe. It is asserted that there is a gradual decrease of blondes in Germany. Almost 11,000,000 school children were examined in Germany, Austria and Belgium, and the result showed that Switzerland has only 11.10, Austria 19.79 and Germany 31.80 per cent. of pure blondes. Thus the country which, since the days of ancient Rome, has been proverbially known as the home of yellow hair, has to-day only thirty-two pure blondes in 100, while the average of pure brunettes is 14 per cent. and in some regions rises as high as 25 per cent. The 53 per cent. of the mixed type are said to be undergoing a transformation into brunettes. Dr. Beddoe, in England, has collected statistics which seem to point in the same direction. Among 726 women he examined he found 369 brunettes and 357 blondes. Of the brunettes he found that 78 per cent. were married, while of the blondes only 68 per cent. were married. Thus it would seem that in England the brunette has ten chances of getting married to a blonde's nine. In France a similar view has been put forth by Adolph de Candolle, who found that when both parents have eyes of the same color 88 per cent. inherit this color. But it is a curious fact that more females than males have black or brown eyes to the proportion of forty-five to forty-three. It seems that with different colored eyes in the two parents 53 per cent followed the father in being dark-eyed and 55 per cent. follow the mother in being dark-eyed. An increase of 5 per cent. of dark eyes in each generation must tell in the course of time.—*New York Graphic*.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites is sold all over the world. It is far superior to plain Cod Liver Oil, palatable and easily digested. Dr. Martin Miles Stanton, Bury Bucks, London, England, says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion, and taken it myself. It is palatable, efficient, and can be tolerated by almost anyone, especially where cod liver oil itself cannot be borne." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

The health of Sir Hector Langevin is reported as restored.

Dr. Montague (Lib-Con) has been returned for Haldimand

Vessels arriving report very heavy weather at sea, and the loss of life from fishing ports, especially Gloucester, has been terrible this year.

The Dominion and Allan Line steamers will make Baltimore their winter-port, leaving Portland, it is said, because they cannot make terms with the G. T. R.

The Fredericton boom company this season rafted 100,000,000 feet of lumber. The total amount of lumber brought down the St. John river this season was 112,000,000 feet.

A heavy S. E. gale prevailed from six o'clock on Tuesday evening till about 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, accompanied by torrents of rain. The sea was very phosphorescent.

The first royal mail steamer, under the winter arrangement, will sail from Halifax on Saturday, 26th inst., and the outgoing steamer of Nov. 17 will be the last this season from the St. Lawrence.

The Supreme Court of Manitoba has decided in favor of the Dominion Government in the injunction obtained to prevent the Manitoba Government from building a railway across Dominion lands.

The report that Commander Gordon will start shortly from Halifax in the *Alert* for the Pacific coast on the cable survey, is premature. No action will be taken by the Government until the Imperial and Australian Governments agree to co-operate.

No light has been thrown on the cause of death of Tower and Elliott, found in a rowboat on Grand Lake. The presumption is that they were under the influence of liquor and died from exposure, but a son of Tower demurs to this conclusion.

Manitoba is on the brink of a political crisis. Dissensions in the Provincial Cabinet will no longer be denied, and Mr. Norquay is said to be considering the question of resigning, and making a direct appeal to the Province on the disallowance policy.

The interesting and omnipresent book agent will shortly have his truthfulness and honesty vindicated (or otherwise) in Gloucester and the Ottawa Valley in about a hundred cases, in which he will figure as complainant against farmers. *Nous verrons.*

Rear-Admiral Heneage, who assumes command of the Pacific Squadron, arrived at Victoria, B.C. on the 10th inst., on board *H. M. S. Caroline*, which went to Vancouver to meet him. Rear Admiral Sir Michael Cuime-Seymour, left for England the next night.

Fifty-eight freight cars left St. John on Monday over the New Brunswick railway, 22 of which were loaded with potatoes. About 176,000 bushels were shipped west from points on the I. C. and N. B. railways during October, being about 20,000 bushels more than was exported during October last year.

Mrs. Langtry has been playing in Toronto, and, according to her custom, made a little farewell speech, which so moved the sympathies of an elderly person in the parquette, that he stood on tip-toe and shouted out "Bravo, you beauty!" The gentleman was perhaps too excited to remember that the feminine of "bravo" is "brava."

Proceedings arising out of the recent Bethune-Unknown race at Ottawa, in which one Bingham, of Toronto, was accused of conspiring to defraud certain Montreal sports, has revealed a terrible degradation of sport. It is proved that the race was "fixed," in order to cheat the Toronto people. The tables were turned when Elliott, who laid the complaint, was arrested for perjury.

Three tramps assaulted a blacksmith named Hatherly, near St. Thomas, Ont., on the 12th inst., and so beat him that he died next morning. The ruffians asked Hatherly, who was driving to his home at Fingal, for a lift, capsized the buggy, and took \$9, overlooking \$60 which he had in an inside pocket. A farmer coming on the scene, they fled. Three men, supposed to be the murderers, have been arrested.

The exceedingly able and interesting paper by Mr. F. Blake Crofton, on "Sam Slick," read before the Nova Scotia Historical Society, on the evening of Thursday, the 10th, was too late for last week's issue, and has since been so fully noticed by the daily press that it is unnecessary for us to dissect it at any length. The subject is one of the greatest interest to Nova Scotians, and Mr. Crofton made a point in bringing to notice Haliburton's latest (and anonymous) work, "The Season Ticket," the existence of which was almost unknown to most persons who are well enough acquainted with his other books. Its value and peculiarity consist, to our mind, in its amounting to almost a prophecy of what has come to pass in the consolidation of the Dominion. Mr. Crofton's paper justly received the highest praise from the numerous competent judges present, and it may be noted that a great strengthening of this valuable society has taken place of late. Men of the highest calibre continue to join it, and the quality of the papers contributed is every year improved. Nor is this advance confined to the members; the audiences, among whom were many ladies, correspondingly increased, both in number and appreciative capacity.

Sir Geo. Stephen has left New York for England, to arrange for the construction of three steamers of 6,000 or 7,000 tons burthen, with 18 knot speed, and all the latest appliances, for the Pacific Mail Service.

Some of our colored population seem to be developing an enterprising spirit. One gentleman of that persuasion called for the baggage of a lady who was changing her residence, and got it, having no right whatever in the matter. Another snatched a satchel from the hand of a young lady on the Dutch Village road on Tuesday morning. A third did the same thing to a lady going along Spring Garden Road. And a white man executed a similar manoeuvre also to a lady some evenings ago, on Cunard St. It is a pity these cowardly ruffians don't chance to fall in with some one armed with a revolver, and disposed to use it.

The City Council has had a special committee out for some time enquiring into the duties and salaries of Civic officials. This committee, having taken a large quantity of evidence, met on Monday evening, and agreed upon a report to be presented to the Council at its next meeting, which will probably be held early next week. A daily contemporary furnishes the following summary of the recommendations that the committee will report:—That all civic offices be open from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. That the foreman of streets, the foreman of the water department, and the health officers be permanent officials, to be appointed by the council and paid monthly. That the offices of the city stipendiary and recorder be amalgamated at the first opportunity, at a salary not to exceed \$2,500. That the city treasurer be superannuated at \$1,000 a year, and his office amalgamated with that of city auditor. That the clerk of license be superannuated, and his office abolished, the collection of rents to be handed over to the city collector, and the rest of the duties transferred to the city clerk's office. That the city officials give all their time to the city, and perform any duties required of them by the city council or committees, and that their yearly salaries be in full for services performed during the year. That every city official receiving and paying out monies shall keep a general cash book, in which they shall keep account of all monies received and paid out. That all fees paid into any civic office be accounted for to the city treasurer. That no salaries be raised without a resolution of the council. Legislation is, of course, to be obtained for some of the recommendations if adopted, and the separate recommendations provide for this. No increases or decreases in salaries are proposed. Many of these suggestions are good, and where they tend to economize the public service, will meet the approval of the citizens generally. We, however, in common with many others, believe that some salaries—especially among the larger ones—could be reduced without affecting the efficiency of the service, while in others, notably, the sergeants and men of the police force, the pay should be increased. The report will doubtless be rigidly questioned when it comes up for discussion. One idea does not strike us favorably, and that is to amalgamate the offices of treasurer and auditor. If an auditor is needed anywhere, it is examining the treasurer's books and accounts. It would be incongruous, if not absolutely unseemly, for the treasurer as auditor to examine his own accounts and certify to their correctness. This is a bad feature of the scheme, and should not pass. That one officer could and should perform the duties of stipendiary and recorder, will be acknowledged by any one familiar with the business of the city courts. Since the erection of the county court, the stipendiary has been relieved of much of the labor formerly devolving upon him, and the comparatively light duties of recorder would not be a serious addition to his labors. It may be remarked *en passant* that some steps should be taken to make it impossible in future for a civic official, or one paid by the city, to go to the legislature and get a bill passed increasing his salary, without first obtaining the concurrence of the city council. This was done last year.

Mrs Anna Whitney, the proprietor of the Chequasset kennels, is one of the most successful breeders of the St. Bernard dogs in America. She spent years in Switzerland studying the dog, and is an authority on the subject.

The *Canadian American* says that a *Pall Mall Gazette* is wanted to expose some haunts of evil repute in North Wisconsin, in which it is said the brutalities practised exceed anything that has been told about the dens of London.

Dr. Gatling is said to have invented a new weapon which he calls the Police gun. It fires 200 shots a minute, and is highly recommended for the decimation of mobs. The empty shells fall in a stream like cobs from a cornsheller.

The art treasures of the late Henry Ward Beecher are bringing large prices at auction. A French tea service, \$102; twelve tumblers with H. W. B. engraved on them, \$45; an Amsterdam hall clock, \$125; three oriental rugs, over \$100 each, etc.

The Farmer's Alliance, in session at Chicago, adopted a resolution favoring the early completion of the project connecting the great lakes with the Gulf of Mexico by means of a water route from Chicago to the Desplaines river, thence via the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to the Gulf of Mexico.

We are glad to notice that the Governor of Alaska, in his annual report, makes a strong denunciation of the Alaska Fur Company, whose aggressions have led to the Behring Sea outrages. The Governor stigmatizes it as octopus-like in its unauthorized extension of its powers to islands beyond its charter, and as shamefully oppressive to the natives. He charges it with marking and mutilating U. S. coin, boycotting government officers, and opposing, by its paid agents at Washington, every form of progress, except that of its own interests. He says that if the lease and contract with the company cannot be rescinded, it ought not to be renewed.



Mr. Chamberlain was entertained on Tuesday night at the annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce. The sentiments he expressed in his speech commanded applause from his hearers.

A special from Tahlequah, I. T., says: "A wholesale jail delivery took place here last night, and 15 of the worst desperadoes in the southwest secured their liberty. A hole large enough for a man to pass was cut through. The two guards in the interior were bound and gagged, and the cells broken open. Among the prisoners who escaped are five murderers, three horse thieves, and seven lesser criminals. 'Red Jim,' one of the murderers, has a record of killing six men, and many of the others have private cemeteries. A posse was hastily organized, and is now in pursuit."

General Boulanger has been released from arrest.

Colonel Cameron has retired with the honorary rank of Major-General.

De Lesseps persists in his statement that the Panama canal will be opened in February, 1890.

4000 workmen repairing dykes are reported to have been drowned in China in the recent floods.

Lord Roseberry has been elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University by 867 votes, against 349 for Lord Lytton.

Sir Charles Warren has been thanked by the government for his plans for suppressing the Trafalgar Square disturbances.

Lord Mayor's Day passed off quietly in London. It was wet, and the threatened demonstrations of the rabble did not come off.

Henry Stanley has been heard from to 7th October. He was then 400 miles from Emin Pasha, and was taking half his force on by forced march.

Another Indian Prince, the Rajah of Kaparthala, has followed the noble example set by the Nizan. These are very practical answers to Dhuleep Singh's appeals on behalf of Russia.

Leave is asked in the French Chamber to prosecute M. Wilson, the President's son-in-law, who is accused of accepting large bribes for honors, favors, and the perversion of justice.

The Shah seems to find European travel pleasant and stimulating, as he intends to start in April for another trip, visiting almost every country in Europe, and returning to Persia in September.

A number of the London rioters have been fined and sentenced to from four to six months with hard labor. A large number of citizens and about forty of the police were more or less injured in the riots.

A fierce fight took place in Trafalgar Square on Sunday. The mob is said to have numbered 100,000. The police, 4000 strong, were unequal to its thorough dispersion, and troops were summoned to their assistance.

England and France have satisfactorily agreed on the neutralization of the Suez canal, the other powers acquiescing in their joint arrangement. France has further pledged herself to withdraw from the New Hebrides.

Mr. Gorst, M. P., condemning at a Conservative meeting at Chatham, G. B., the Trafalgar Square meetings on Sunday, was interrupted by groans and cat-calls, and a resolution of confidence in the government was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

A special guard of police was stationed at the United States Consulate at Milan, owing to threats made by the Anarchists, who posted placards and distributed handbills vowing vengeance if the death sentence against the Chicago Anarchists was carried out.

Mr. Douglas Pyne, M.P. for the Co. of Waterford, having been summoned under the Coercion Act, for one of his speeches, has manned, armed and fortified his residence, Lisfinny Castle, and valiantly declares his resolution of standing a siege *a l'outrance*.

It is reported that Ayoub Khan, who, Lord Salisbury announced, had submitted to the British, had 3000 followers, but gave in his submission trusting to the Queen's mercy, and because he was angry with Russia for refusing to supply him with arms and troops.

A Mr. Hanway, of Glasgow, has invented a light which he calls Lucigen, which bids fair to compete with electricity. It is produced by the combustion of a mixture of air and minutely divided oil particles. It is now being introduced in the streets of Glasgow.

Australia, with a population only about three-fifths as large as that of Canada, has more than three times as much debt. The Australian debt, like that of Canada, has been incurred in the construction of useful public works and is, of course, far less burdensome than war debt.

The French President is reported as expressing his determination not to resign. M. Grevy is an honorable, moderate and able man, and the false position in which he has been placed by the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" of his son-in-law, M. Wilson, is much to be regretted.

The finest public roads in the world are those of British India. Thomas Stevens, the bicyclist, says, "After riding 1,400 miles through the Punjab, Oude and Bengal, I am fairly at a loss to express my admiration of the enterprise that has belted India with the magnificent highways I found there. The finest is the Grand Trunk road from Peshawar, on the Afghan frontier, to Calcutta, 1,600 miles, an unbroken highway of marvellous perfection, and all this in addition to the various lines of railways, the best constructed on the globe. If such are the common roads of India, what must the high ways of the crown colony of Ceylon be, that are still better than those of India!"—*Banker's Monthly*.

IS MAN A BAROMETER?

*Why is it That Certain Winds Always Make Rheumatism Cringe With Pain?*

Eighty six per cent. of the signal service weather predictions are accurate.

The only indications our fathers had for foretelling weather were aching limbs, twinging joints and painful corns!

These, though crude, were usually correct. The body is unquestionably an excellent barometer, and physicians often prescribe a change of air, so that the system may find an agreeable atmospheric condition.

Weather changes indicate themselves by pains called rheumatism. Why bad weather should cause such pains is a mystery!

Does the pain really lie dormant in the blood to be made active only when the wind blows from some unfavorable quarter?

Last week a prominent man left town on a business trip. Two days later he, who had always been apparently strong and well, was sent home a corpse—"Rheumatism of the heart!"

Rheumatism is like the Indian in ambush, sure to kill you if not killed by you. It is to patient and physician one of the most vexatious of diseases.

At first many thought it to be a trouble of the joints, but all outward applications left the cause unbenefited.

Then, making like pains in the muscles, it was thought to be a muscular disease, but the same unsatisfactory results followed external treatment.

Now, however, it is universally acknowledged that rheumatism is "a fiery condition of the blood caused by the presence of uric acid in the system!"

Everybody dreads rheumatism.

It is very prevalent at this changing time of the year. It was formerly seldom known except among those who worked much out of doors. Now it invades the hut, the palace, the executive mansion, the senate chamber and the throne room; all sorts and conditions and races of men and women it attacks at all times, and all fear it.

Mrs. Swift (wife of Dr. Lewis Swift, the famous comet finder of Rochester, N. Y.) was one of its recent victims; and how very common it is among ladies!

She suffered great anguish and fear!

Why does this acid remain in the system?

The kidneys being diseased cannot remove the acid as in health, hence the system is poisoned by its presence, and rheumatic pains, stiff joints, tendons and muscles are the result. There is but one scientific treatment, to regulate the kidneys by Warner's safe cure, and to "put out the fire in the blood" by Warner's safe rheumatic cure. These world renowned remedies, taken by bottles in alternation, as they should be, neutralize the uric acid already in the blood, and prevent further accumulation.

Mrs. Dr. Swift used these remedies with great success, in alternation, and was completely restored to health.

We understand that the proprietors guarantee them with the strongest assurances, but this were scarcely necessary, for is not their praise in everybody's mouth?

We cannot prevent the ill wind blowing but we can get the better of it by so fortifying the system that we can ignore it when it is doing the worst to "give us a pain."

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS!

Having decided to confine myself strictly to the Wholesale Drug Business, I have this day disposed of the Stock, Furniture and Good Will of the Retail Drug Business carried on by me at the "Acadia Drug Store," 155 Hollis Street, to

MESSRS. HATTIE & MYLIUS,

and have much pleasure in recommending the new firm to my friends and the public generally. Being intimately acquainted with both gentlemen, I can vouch for their competency and skill, and in asking my former patrons to extend to the new firm the support so liberally bestowed upon me in the past, I do so, feeling that the business could not have fallen into more capable hands.

M. F. BAGAR.

ACADIA DRUG STORE,  
155 Hollis Street.

We beg to inform the public generally that we have this day purchased from Mr. M. F. Bagar the

RETAIL DRUG BUSINESS,

Carried on by him at the above Store. We purpose keeping in stock only the

PUREST & FINEST DRUGS,

-AND GIVING OUR-

PERSONAL ATTENTION TO THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.

-OUR STOCK OF-

Druggists' Sundries,  
Toilet Requisites, &c.

Will be found MOST COMPLETE. Our utmost endeavors will be used to keep up, and, if possible, excel the splendid reputation enjoyed by this well known house for the last 27 years. Your patronage is solicited.

HATTIE & MYLIUS.

JAS. B. HATTIE. LOUIS J. MYLIUS.



Oxford & New Glasgow Railway SECTIONS.

1st.—Birch Hill Road to Pugwash Junction, 13 miles.  
2nd.—Pugwash Junction to Pugwash, 5 miles.  
3rd.—Pugwash Junction to Wallace Station, 7 miles.  
4th.—Wallace Station to Mingo Road, 17 miles.

Tenders for Grading, Bridge and Culvert Masonry, Fencing, &c.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Oxford and New Glasgow Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on Friday, the 18th day of November, 1887, for the grading, bridge and culvert masonry, fencing, &c.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the Office of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways at Ottawa, and also at the Office of the Oxford and New Glasgow Railway, at Wallace, Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia, on and after the 10th day of November, 1887, where the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon application.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms, and all conditions are complied with. This Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. P. BRADLEY,  
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,  
Ottawa, 20th October, 1887.

TO AGENTS THE CANADIAN NEEDLE CO., 46 and 48 Front Street, East Toronto.

Get up the Neatest, most Complete, and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 Cent stamp for New No. 4, finished in Fine Flush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed.

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM.

Registered Percheron Horses and French Coach Horses. Savage & Farnum, Importers and Breeders of Percheron and French Coach Horses, Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Ile, Wayne County, Mich. We offer a very large stock of horses to select from, we guarantee our stock, make prices reasonable and sell on easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Large catalogue free. Address: Savage & Farnum, Detroit, Mich.

## WALT WHITMAN'S HYMN TO DEATH.

The editor of the *Fortnightly Review* still continues to request eminent men of letters to give him what in their judgment are the finest passages in verse and prose. In reply to this request Mr. Edwin Arnold, author of "The Light of Asia," sends Walt Whitman's magnificent "Address to Death." As the poem is less known than it deserves, we give it below for the benefit of those of our readers who may be unfamiliar with its singular beauty:—

Come, lovely and soothing Death,  
Undulate round the world, serenely arriving, arriving,  
In the day, in the night, to all, to each  
Sooner or latter, delicate Death.

Praised be the fathomless universe,  
For life and joy, and for objects and knowledge curious;  
And for love, sweet love.—But praise! O praise and praise  
For the sure-enwinding arms of cool-enfolding Death!

Dark mother, always gliding near, with soft feet,  
Have none chanted for thee a chant of fullest welcome?  
Then I chant it for thee—I glory thee above all;  
I bring thee a song that, when thou must indeed come, come unfalteringly.

Approach, encompassing Death—strong deliverer:  
When it is so—when thou hast taken them, I joyously sing the dead,  
Lost in the loving, floating ocean of thee,  
Laved in the flood of thy bliss, O Death!

From thee to me glad serenades,  
Dances for thee I propose, saluting thee—adornments and feastings for thee;  
And the sights of the open landscape, and the high-spread sky, are fitting;  
And life, and the fields, and the huge and thoughtful night.

The night, in silence, under many a star;  
The ocean shore, and the lusk, whispering wave, whose voice I know;  
And the soul turning to thee, O vast and well-veiled Death,  
And the body gratefully nestling close to thee

Over the tree-tops I float thee a song!  
Over the rising and sinking waves—over the myriad fields, and the prairies wide;  
Over the dense-packed cities all, and the teeming wharves and ways,  
I float this carol with joy, with joy, to thee, O Death!

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## STYLE IN LITERATURE.

Much depends on the way of saying or doing a thing. Manner is power. This applies forcibly to literature. The successful writer must not only have something to say, but he must express it in form, adapted to interest and impress. Literary style pertains to the thought and the language. Style is thought expressed. This can never be acquired by imitation. While a writer needs to be acquainted with the best authors, he should not attempt to follow any one as a model. Dr. Johnson used to say that a man to form a good style, must give his days and nights to the reading of Addison. In this respect it is not well to be a man of one book. The imitator will fall short of his model; and even if he equalled him, he would fail in freshness of individuality; and, besides, the style of Queen Anne's reign would not be adapted to this age. Great progress has been made in this respect in the present century. There never was so much good writing as there is now. But there is still great room for improvement. Thomas Star King once made the truthful remark in a lecture, that "the miracle of style has not been sounded yet."

The element of *illustration* holds an important place in style. The imagination must be addressed, as well as the reason. Illustrations are, to the mind, what pictures are to the eye. A thought should be presented in a light that renders it most visible to the imagination, and thus the reason and the heart can be most impressively reached. Some books which contain much valuable thought, fall dead from the press, because of the lack of the pictorial element. This applies to a large part of our religious literature. The remark is often made that the old religious writers were superior to those in our period. This, I do not believe, though many of this class of books that are produced at the present time are of little value. Too many of them are insipid and goodish, weak in intellectual and spiritual force. Some books which have come down from former times, have superior qualities, which all should recognize, and accomplished much good in their time; but they are not certainly the best within our reach now. The works of Baxter, Dodbridge, Edwards, and others, are published, and sometimes zealously circulated, but how many read them? Most of this class of books were originally preached in the form of sermons, and, as literature, they are no more adapted to the present age than the long prosy discourses of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are suited to this. They are not interesting. A few mature people may read them, but the young will not. They are not well written—they are dry and destitute of illustrations. Scarcely ever is a fact or incident introduced to make plain and fasten a thought. Such literature does not correspond with the manner of the great Teacher, who presented truth in accordance with the laws of the soul. Nature, history, and common life, are fruitful sources from which facts new and old can be drawn for the purpose. But how many have lost sight of this? The children of this world have often been wiser than the children of light in this respect. Jonathan Edwards seemed to have his attention somewhat awakened in this direction in the latter part of his life. He happened to read a novel—"Sir Charles Grandison," and was so impressed by it that he was led to analyze the source of the pleasure derived from its perusal, and to consider the power of style, and expressed to his son the regret of his neglect in this respect.

About fifty years since a new era was introduced in the style of our religious literature, and the results prove the correctness of the men just presented. The true and most prominent pioneers in this in America, were

John Todd and Jacob Abbott. These writers did not claim to introduce new truths, but simply to present those already familiar in new aspects. They used plain English and abounded in illustrations—their works were interesting as well as instructive. The "Young Christian," "Corner Stone," and others by Abbott, had an immense circulation, and are still widely read. They were adapted to the mature as well as the young, for all like pictures addressed to the imagination. Todd's "Truth Made Plain," "Lectures to Children," and "Student's Manual," and many others, were bought and read in America and Great Britain, as no books of their class had ever been before. The great secret of this was their style. A marked feature of the present age is the constantly increasing demand for and supply of such books.

Dr. Johnson was regarded in his day as a master of style, and he evidently thought that his works would continue to be read for generations after him. But when he wrote for the public he put on stilts, and wrote in a stiff and stately manner. Goldsmith once said to him wittily, that if he wrote a fable about fishes, he would make the little ones talk like whales. Goldsmith himself had a remarkably happy style, and his works will be read as long as the English language lives. His books are classics. Johnson is almost forgotten in his books, and lives mostly in Boswell.

Macaulay is a striking example of the importance and power of style. His essays and histories never cease to interest. Most writers of British history before him were mere chroniclers, giving the dry bones of facts. He clothed them with flesh and breathed life into them. His descriptions of events, scenes and characters, are such vivid pictures that we cannot help seeing them in our imaginations, and seeming to be among them. There is a fascination about them we cannot resist or describe. His essays have been more extensively read than any, and perhaps than all similar productions for the past forty years, and are read more and more than ever. When Jeffrey, editor of the *Edinburg Review*, read the manuscript of his essay on Milton, not knowing the author, was so impressed that he eagerly exclaimed, "What a style, I have never seen anything to equal it!" It was indeed a phenomenon.

A good style cannot be acquired without much pains and effort. There may be superior natural qualities, but these without patient cultivation will never make a writer.

"True ease in writing comes from art, not chance,  
As those more easiest who have learned to dance;  
'Tis not enough, no harshness gives offence,  
The sound must seem an echo to the sense."

(REV.) JOHN MOORE.

## THE PITH OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE INTER-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The following summary of the twenty-two resolutions adopted by the Inter-Provincial Conference, which recently met at Quebec, will give our readers an idea of the scope of the debates, and of the conclusions arrived at by the twenty delegates from the five Provinces represented. Neither British Columbia nor Prince Edward Island were represented at the Conference.

## PREAMBLE.

That experience has proved that the British North American Act, both on account of the uncertainty of the meaning of some of its provisions, as well as in consequence of grave omissions, requires to be amended, in order that the friction between the Federal and the Provincial authorities shall be avoided, and the autonomy of the Provincial Governments preserved.

## RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the federal authority under the B. N. A. Act to disallow provincial statutes shall be rescinded, leaving the power of disallowance to be exercised by the Queen in council, as prior to confederation.
2. That there should be a constitutional provision for obtaining a judicial opinion as to the validity of provincial as well as federal acts.
3. That the constitutionality of federal or provincial enactments shall not be questioned by private litigants, after two years from the time of their adoption have elapsed.
4. That senators, instead of being appointed for life, should be appointed only for a limited term of years, and that the vacancies, as they occur, be filled by nominations made by the federal and provincial governments, each nominating one half of the representatives from a province.
5. That the exclusive right of the Lieutenant Governor of a province to act as the representative of the Sovereign in all matters defined by the B. N. A. Act, as under provincial control, shall be confirmed by a statute.
6. That local works shall not be taken over by the federal authorities without the consent of the provincial legislature.
7. That in all elections to the federal parliament the qualification and lists of electors should be the same as for the legislative assembly of the province.
8. That the power of the provincial authorities to appoint Stipendiary, Police, and other Magistrates, should be confirmed by an amendment of the B. N. A. Act.
9. That the provincial legislatures be constitutionally empowered to apply to provincial purposes all fees paid, or payable, in legal proceedings in the provincial courts.
10. That the Act should be amended to expressly declare that the Lieut. Governors have power to issue commissions to hold courts of assize and nisi prius,oyer and terminor, and general jail delivery.
11. That a provincial legislature should have the same power to pass Acts defining the privileges of the legislative council and legislative assembly and of the members thereof, as the federal parliament has to pass acts defin-

ing the privileges of the senate and house of commons and the members thereof.

12. That the second chamber or legislative council shall be abolished by proclamation of Her Majesty upon the passage of an address sanctioned by two-thirds of the representatives in the house of assembly.

13. That crown lands shall belong to the province in which they are situated.

14. That in the absence of a federal bankruptcy law, each provincial legislature shall have the power to enact laws affecting insolvent debtors and the distribution of their assets.

15. That the power of dealing with all matters relating to the execution of provincial laws should belong to the lieutenant-governor-in-council of each province.

16. That the boundaries between Ontario and Manitoba and the northern boundaries of Ontario and Quebec should be established beyond dispute.

17. That the amounts appropriated by the federal parliament for the support of governments in the several provinces shall be on a sliding scale, according to population, and not fixed as heretofore; and that the federal subsidy should be based as now, at 80 cents per head, but that no limit of population should be placed upon it until the population of a province had reached 2,500,000, when the amount per capita should be reduced to 60 cents per head for all in excess of this limit.

18. That the several provincial legislatures should take measures to procure Imperial legislation in accordance with the foregoing resolutions.

19. That no action shall lie against any Judge, Stipendiary, Police Magistrate, or officer, for any act done under the supposed authority of a statutory provision which may afterwards be held to have been beyond the legislative jurisdiction of parliament, or the legislature which enacted the same.

20. That it is desirable that the laws of the several provinces for the enforcement of debts should be assimilated as far as may be consistent with the different legal systems prevailing in the respective provinces.

21. That the conference approves of there being legislative provision in the several provinces of the Dominion for rendering effectual in all the provinces (subject to proper conditions) probates and letters of administration granted in any one of them.

22. That this conference approves of a similar law being passed in all the provinces (subject to proper conditions) with respect to probates and letters of administration granted in the United Kingdom, to go into effect when probates and letters of administration granted to the Dominion are by Imperial legislation made effectual in the United Kingdom.

#### MUSICAL ECHOES.

In no country have such admirable children's songs been composed as in Germany, and one of the best volumes I ever saw, was a series of "Kinder-Melodien," by Frau Kinkel, the wife of the German poet Kinkel, and an excellent musician herself, who composed these songs for her own children. There are, however, many other series to be met with, accompanied by gradual vocal exercises. In introducing young children to the practice of singing, the sense of hearing is developed in such a manner, that it will create a horror against coarse screaming, ribald language, and incline the ear to love harmonious sounds. The proper use of the voice cannot be taught too early, as the wild abuse of that organ by children at play, not only ruins the delicate perception of the sense of hearing, but also the proper and harmonious employment of the voice itself.—*A. Freund.*

TERESINA TUA.—Teresina Tua, the famous Italian violiniste, will soon be among us, and we shall know whether we can agree to the European verdict as to her wonderful ability as an artiste. Teresina Tua is now in her twentieth year; until her eleventh year her father was her only teacher, and then she came under the tuition of the celebrated violin master Massart. Under him she gained both the second and first prize for violin-playing at the Conservatoire in Paris. Ever since she came before the public her career has been a dazzling one; her audiences have been enthusiastic and the severest critics have had but one opinion about the high place she occupies in the artistic world.—*American Musician.*

An English critic says, concerning Frederic Cowen's "Ruth," composed for the Worcester (England) festival: "Those who, upon a perusal of the vocal score, formed the opinion that 'Ruth' is likely to be considered one of the most important of its composer's festival works, will assuredly not be disappointed. Everybody knows that Mr. Cowen has the melodic gift, but in 'Ruth,' despite the fact that the music is permeated with strong devotional feeling, greater prominence than usual is given to the chorus, while the orchestra frequently plays a part of considerable independence. Some beautiful music is placed in the mouths of Ruth and her husband. Mr. Cowen, who is, of course, thoroughly acquainted with the service music of the synagogue, has utilized that knowledge with effect, and in the score of the harvest home at Boaz's threshing-floor has borrowed an ancient Hebrew melody intact."—*Musical Courier.*

PATTI'S FAN.—Patti has a fan on which are the autographs of all the sovereigns of Europe. Here follows a selection of some: The Czar, "Nothing is so soothing as your singing." The Emperor of Germany, "To the ever-singing nightingale." Queen Christina, "To the Spanish woman from a queen who is proud to have her as a subject." Queen Victoria, "If King Lear is right in saying that a sweet voice is a precious gift in a woman, you are the richest of women." The Emperor and Empress of Austria have

morously signed. Mr. Thiers, at the time he was President of the Republic, wrote, "Queen of song, I stretch forth my hand to thee."—*Paris Figaro.*

Josef Hofmann's father, who is director of the opera in Warsaw and professor in the local conservatory, has not been quoted as telling such astounding stories about the infancy of his son, but the boy's present doings are wonderful enough to justify his being set down as the possessor of most marvelous gifts. Though only ten years of age, he played Beethoven's first symphony at a concert of the Philharmonic Society in London, and in a long list of recitals astounded musicians, critics and public alike with his marvelous memory, technical ability and musical instincts. In Berlin he improvised a duet on a theme suggested by Maritz Moskowski, who played with him and did not hesitate to measure his mature powers with those of the little Pole. The experiment caused undisguised astonishment on the part of the conservative critics of the imperial city of Germany. What the future of the lad will be remains to be seen; but enough is apparent to justify all music-lovers in crying a warning to the boy's father not to tax his powers too greatly. We hope that it is true that he has promised Mr. Abbey to send the boy back to his home and play and study rooms after the American tour, which will begin in October.—*Musical Courier.*

#### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Feeling that the manufacturers of the Maritime Provinces were deserving of special attention, we have determined to devote a column or more to their interests. If they will only co-operate with us and furnish us with weekly items of general interest in their business, we will insert them in our Industrial Notes column, which we hope will in time become a valuable epitome of the manufacturing outlook in these Provinces.

Messrs. Clayton & Sons, the well known manufacturing tailors, whose extensive premises on Jacob Street are so well patronized, employ 100 regular hands, besides a large number, (probably about 200,) on outside work. An expert cut 350 suits and 200 pairs of pants in half a day on the patent steam cutter, the only one of the newest pattern in Canada, and the only successful cutting machine made. The machine does the work of four cutters, and they have besides five men cutters continually employed. Besides their extensive wholesale trade they have one of the largest retail trades of any firm in their line in the Maritime Provinces. Their customers are found all over the Dominion, but the bulk of their manufactured goods is shipped to New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the towns of Nova Scotia.

There has been of late years a great demand for a fishway that would open the streams of the country to the free and easy ascent of fish to the head waters and spawning grounds over mill dams, natural falls and all other obstructions. The Rogers' Patent Fishway, the invention of W. H. Rogers, Inspector of Fisheries for Nova Scotia, completely fulfills the purpose for which it is designed. A later invention is the Auxiliary Dam, the purpose of which is to adapt the fishway for successful use where the more common mode of construction is impracticable, as in the case of natural falls and great dams. Mr. Rogers has brought to bear on the invention an experience of twenty years in the Fishery Service of Canada, during which time he has made an exhaustive study of all the obstacles to be overcome in protecting, maintaining, and increasing the supply of river fishes, and as a result his fishway has been brought to a state of absolute perfection. Nearly one hundred have been erected under his personal supervision during the last six years in the Dominion, all of which have proved successful, and in the United States the fishway recognized as the only successful invention, the State of Pennsylvania, after having spent over ten thousand dollars on other devices, having adopted it. Parties desiring fishways should communicate with the inventor, W. H. Rogers, Amherst, Nova Scotia.

The Maritime Saw & Lead Works of St. John find business much better this year than last, with increased sales, particularly in goods of their own manufacture, viz, saws, leads, &c. 31 men and 3 boys are employed, and the works have been running all the year without any loss of time, in fact, overtime in many cases has had to be made at night to fill orders. The outlook for next year's business is very good. A new boiler house has been erected at the works, and a large boiler put in at an expense of some \$3,500. This gives additional room and greater power.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., Manufacturers and Builders of Amherst, Nova Scotia, are doing a very extensive business, and for the past three months have been compelled to work over time in order to keep up to their orders. During the past season from 75 to 130 men have been employed by the firm in Amherst, and from 40 to 80 on outside contracts. The Ladies' College, Halifax, will be completed next week, and also two brick stores for A. Moffat, and one for J. S. Hickman at Amherst. The latter was built in just eight weeks from time of starting to dig collar until Mr. Hickman moved in. The Boston Marine building at Yarmouth will be completed this month, and the Bank of Nova Scotia building at Amherst early next month. The latter is one of the finest buildings in the Province, and will be elegantly fitted inside with marble floors, cherry and walnut furniture, with brass and bronze fittings, plate glass, &c. They have also in course of construction in Halifax a cottage for Conductor W. Gunn. A station at Oxford, brickcased, and a number of portable stations for northern portions of the Intercolonial. They are also remodeling and adding largely to Mr. Leckie's, (the managing director) private residence at Spring Hill Collieries. Their output of bank, store, office, church and house-fittings and furnishing



materials has been unusually large this year, having been shipped all over the Lower Provinces, and large orders have also been filled for Newfoundland and England. Their factory will be lighted by electricity within 30 days, a local company having secured the lighting of Amherst by the electric light, the wide-awake factory-owners in that go-ahead town having agreed to take from two to six lights each.

## COMMERCIAL.

No change has occurred in the general markets of a noteworthy character during the week, and trade has continued steady and fair in volume without any excitement or unusual activity in any line. The continued absence of severe frost and snow are beneficial to the operations of both the merchant and the farmer.

The first of the weekly mail steamers, the *Vancouver*, for this port this season from England, arrived here on Friday, after a remarkably quick, but rather boisterous passage. The outgoing steamers will continue to sail from Montreal, taking the mails at Rimouski for two or three weeks longer.

Money continues to be tight and somewhat difficult to obtain, but, happily, not so much so as to hamper business transactions. A Montreal contemporary remarks:—"A rather singular phase in the present stringency is the fact that junior partners are now asking for discounts, who not long since compelled their seniors to find outside employment for their capital, as they had no use for it at the ordinary rates of interest. To-day, however, they would be very glad of it, but as it has passed into fixed shape, they have no alternative but to accept the advanced rates of bank accommodation. This shows how sudden has been the transition from a period of ample funds to one of stringency. Parties are consequently paying 7 and 8 per cent. on time loans, who two months since could have provided for the future easily at 6 per cent." This shows a lamentable lack of business foresight on the part of the "juniors," and does not reflect creditably upon the "seniors," who, with their presumed superior experience, should have been able to restrain their younger partners from locking up funds that were sure to be needed as the season advanced.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this Province during the past week:—Daniel H. Pitts, ship chandler, Halifax, assigned to Thomas Forhan; Coady Brothers, Margaree, assigned to Shorey & Co., and D. J. Leahy & Co.; R. McNaughton, Rawdon, general store, sold out and removed. Wm. McKeel, genl. store, Pictou, assigned to Allan A. Ferguson.

**DRY GOODS.**—Business is rather quiet at present, being confined largely to sorting-up and to small local dealings. There has been some activity in the way of getting off the last goods of the season that have to be sent to their destinations by water. Complaints are made in some quarters of undue competition and cutting of prices, but we cannot ascertain that this has been done to any marked extent. The fall business has been satisfactory as to the amount done, but it is generally admitted that the profits made have not been large. Remittances have been rather below the mark in some instances, but as a rule there is little cause for complaint on this score.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—A good steady trade has transpired in all lines, and dealers have been working hard to fill orders, as is usually the case towards the close of the fall season. Prices have remained very steady. The *Trade Bulletin*, speaking of the Montreal market, reports as follows:—"In pig iron business has been done at former prices, viz. Coltness, \$20 50, Langlois and Calder, \$19.50 to \$20, Summerlee, \$19.50, Gartscherrie, \$19, and Shotts, \$19. Bars, sheets, and plates have been in steady request at \$2 for bars and plates, and \$2.40 for sheets. In tin plates and Canada plates a fair trade has been accomplished. A round lot of Charcoals sold at \$4 20. Canada plates are firm at \$2.70 to \$2.75." The tin market in Europe has undergone severe fluctuations recently. The price in London rose to £135, or £9 advance; but the last cable quotes the market quiet and lower at £130. The advance in copper has been sustained, and 12s. is marked on the inside, with Chili bars cabled £3 5s. higher at £47 5s.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—There has been a healthy local demand for flour, though some descriptions appear to be rather easier. Beerholm's cable reports:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat, quiet; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment—wheat, very little demand, corn, quiet. No. 1 California wheat off coast, 32s. 6d., red winter wheat, for prompt shipment, 31s.; do. present and following month, 31s.; California wheat, promptly to be shipped, 33s.; do. nearly due, 32s. 9d. The French country markets seem to be improving. Liverpool spot wheat firmly held, corn do., moderate demand. Wheat and flour in Paris a turn dearer. No. 2 club Calcutta wheat, ex ship and present and following month, 29s. 6d. Liverpool, Chilian wheat off coast, 32s., present and following month, 32s. 6d.; Walla Walla wheat off coast, 32s. 6d.; present and following month, 32s. 9d.; La Plata maize off coast, 21s. 6d. English country markets slow. Flour in Paris, 31s. 6d. for November, December." In Chicago the wheat market has been more active, and there was a stronger feeling shown by a slight advance in figures. Quotations were 73½c. for December; 73½c. for January; 78½c. for May. Corn, on the other hand, was weaker and declined ½c. to ¾c., being quoted at 41½c. December, 41c. January, 45½c. May. Oats were steady at 25½c. December and January, and 29½c. May. A Chicago despatch says:—"The local wheat market is narrow, and seems to be getting narrower as the stocks of grain continue to decrease. There is nothing in the speculative situation to encourage investment, and the light local stocks deter speculative short selling. So long as the bears run at every little bulge, the professionals cannot engage in a long campaign. Indications point to the conclusion that they are merely milking the markets, and unless a radical change occurs they are not liable to deviate from this programme immediately. With local stocks so light and so closely held, there is very little prospect of the market being oversold at reigning prices.

Unless it should get in that condition, or the public come in, there is little hard for the professionals to play for at this juncture. That they are playing hard for that little is evident, however." At the seaboard wheat was quiet and steady, being 83c. for November, 83½c. December, 85c. January, and 80½c. February. Corn has been firmer, and quoted 52½c. November, 52½c. December, 52½c. January, and 53½c. May. Oats in New York are 33½c. November, 33½c. December, 34½c. January, and 35½c. May. The Toledo and Detroit wheat markets are quiet and unchanged, but in Milwaukee it was unsettled.

**PROVISIONS.**—The local market for provisions has been quiet, but at unchanged prices considerable business has been transacted, mostly confined to filling in small jobbing orders to meet the hand-to-mouth requirements of both the city and country trade. Smoked meats have been quiet and steady. In Liverpool provisions have been steady except lard, which is stronger, and advanced 3d. Our advices quote pork, 71s. 3d.; lard, 34s.; bacon, 39s. 6d. to 40s.; tallow, 23s. 3d. Provisions are fairly active in Chicago, and again stronger with prices improved, 7c. to 10c. on pork. Quotations being \$12.05 January; \$13.12½ May. Lard also moved up 2½c., being at \$6.40 December; \$6.45 January, and \$6.75 May. Meats are weaker, and have dropped 5c. to 10c. The hog market was firm on light trades, while mixed and heavy were strong, and advanced 5c. to 10c. The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of November 3, says:—"The unfavorable packing weather and the satisfactory prices current for hogs, stimulated the marketing of them far more than had been expected for the last week of the summer season, and, therefore, the packing in the West has been considerably in excess of the corresponding week last year, and the total for the eight months of the summer packing season is practically the same as last year; the final returns may alter the result slightly, but it will be unimportant. The receipts of hogs have increased largely in Kansas City and Omaha, and have been liberal at all points."

**BUTTER.**—The market has ruled very quiet and practically unchanged, the movement light and limited to local wants. We note that some of the Ontario factories have decided to hold their last three months' make for a rise in prices. We do not doubt that, as is too often the case, they are now regretting that they did not accept good offers when they were going a few weeks since. A practice that should be abolished by country shippers is that of working low grades of packed into roll, and packing them in with fresh-made roll, with the intention of palming it off as fresh-made. The deception is always detected, and such lots are invariably sold at same prices that low grades of packed command. Regarding packages, new tubs or hard-wood boxes are the most desirable, and half barrels or kegs will do equally as well, and these only should be used. Care should also be taken before putting the butter in packages, that all the sides and ends of the package be lined with new white muslin, thus keeping the butter from defacement by touching the wood. A bad practice is in putting the butter up in paper; this should not be done, as the paper sticks to the butter and damages the appearance. Each roll should be separately placed in a piece of new muslin cloth, washed in warm water to take out the starch, and thoroughly wet in good brine. The rolls should also be of moderate size and not too large. Then, again, they should be of uniform color, not packing the light and fresh-made with other that has been colored.

**CHEESE.**—The cheese market is quiet, and though it is without activity holders appear confident and exercise no pressure to sell. The cable keeps its quotations at 57s. The *New York Commercial Bulletin* says:—"Cheese, if it has not reached a turning point, appears to have found a resting place, and there has been a steadier and more hopeful feeling regarding strictly fancy stock during the present week. The first development was made last Saturday, when reports of increased demand in Canada were confirmed, and this being followed up by some pretty liberal purchases in the northern and western counties of this state, sellers plucked up a renewal of courage and assumed quite a firm attitude, especially as they found buyers evincing greater interest. All demand, however, was most pronounced in requiring the perfection of quality and under September date, as it was such that had been taken up by the buyers who invested in the country and raised the question of probable slight reduction in quantity of that one particular grade of cheese, and it yet remains to be seen whether the beneficial influence will extend to other qualities." There appears to be a healthier feeling developing in England, the price of cheese in Liverpool having advanced 1s. 6d. per cwt. during the past few days.

**APPLES.**—The apple market is active, there being a good demand, and prices are firm. A cable from Liverpool quotes Canadian apples at 14s. to 19s., and Glasgow cables are steady at 15s. to 18s., for good to choice colored stock. Owing to the large quantities of apples that have been shipped from Ontario lately to the Western States, it is not likely that apples will go begging for customers this season. A report on the Liverpool market for American and Canadian apples, for week ending 29th October, 1887, says:—"Arrivals are again large, but we attribute a slight fall in rates, more to the bad quality and condition of the fruit, than to the quantity offering. Boston apples especially have been very bad—the fruit seemingly worm-eaten, small, and in soft condition. The *Palentino's* cargo was especially wasty, and at least 30 per cent. of sales were rejected, and re sold at a heavy reduction. This steamer, as usual, missed Monday's sale, and we had to sell part on Friday, which is generally a bad day to offer apples. It was impossible however, to keep the fruit over till Monday, as further steamers are due, and the fruit is of such a character that immediate sale is a necessity. New York shipments were slightly better, and any fancy lots made outside prices. Canadian arrivals were of fair quality, but we have yet to receive the first-class fruit we have been accustomed to in former years. No doubt it is yet early in the season, but taking it all round, we should pronounce Canadian shipments barely up to the usual high average quality." Messrs. Boyd, Barrow & Co., fruit dealers and salomon, Glasgow, write to the Montreal

**Trade Bulletin**, under date October 24th, as follows:—"Our market for apples is still firm, with an upward tendency, especially for colored fruit (winter). We quote 14s. to 17s. 6d. per bbl. to-day, and believe these prices will be maintained, provided shippers are careful to ship only good selected and fair sized fruit. Receipts here last week from New York and Montreal were 12,948 bbls., and all sold at good rates."

**FISH.**—There is no special change to note, though the feeling appears to be somewhat easier. Unfavorable reports from abroad continuing, depress this market. Codfish have arrived rather freely, but in small lots. What have come to hand are chiefly consigned to dealers, and do not enter into competition in the market. For this reason quotations "from vessel" must be regarded as mainly nominal. Arrivals of mackerel have been very small, as these fish continue scarce on our coast. What have been taken were of excellent quality. On Saturday last there was a heavy run along our shores, but a storm prevailing then prevented our fishermen from taking advantage of it, and destroyed a good deal of their nets and other gear. Herring continue in light supply, few being taken on our shore. A telegram dated the 14th instant, from Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, states that there are no herring on that coast, but rumor alleges that since then a large run has occurred. This, however, requires confirmation.

Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, November 14th.—"The market is dull and heavy for Labrador herring at \$1 to \$4.25 in round lots, with jobbing lots at higher figures. Cape Breton are quoted at \$1.75, and scarce. Dry cod have been placed at \$3.80 to \$4 in round lots, and at \$4.25 in smaller quantities. Green is steady at \$1 to \$1.25 for No. 1, and at \$1.50 to \$1.75 for large draft." Boston, November 14th.—"The mackerel fleet is about all in. Hence the catch for 1887 is over, and a remarkably light one it has been. The prices of mackerel are very firm, though trade has dropped off a good deal within the past week even. No. 3 mackerel are very scarce. It is estimated that there are not over 4,000 bbls. of mackerel to come forward from the province. The late catch off the Nova Scotia shore has proved very much of a failure. Jobbers are nominally quoting mackerel at:—Medium 3s, very light stocks, \$13; large 3s, scarce, \$14 to \$14.50; medium 2s, \$14.50 to 15; early caught bay 2s, \$14.75 to 15; extra 1s, 2s, \$16.62½; P. E. I. 2s, \$15.50 to 16; shore 1s, \$18 to 20; extra 1s, 2s, \$25 to 33, according to quality. The finest feature of the codfish market to-day is the fact that exporters have lately bought several thousand quintals of dry bank, and that they are still buying. At the same time the jobbers are not having a very active general trade, but they are very confident of the market. They have been paying \$3.50 to \$3.62½ for pickled bank, and \$1 to 1.25 for dry bank. These sales were for large lots out of vessel. The jobbers are quoting the market very firm at: Large pickled bank, \$3.87½ to \$4; medium, \$3.50 to \$3.75; large dry bank, \$1.62½ to 1.75; medium, \$3.87½ to 4; large dry shore, \$5.50; large new Georges, \$4.75 to 5; hake, \$2.25 to 2.50; pollock, slack salted, \$3.50 to 3.75; hake, cut and packed, 3½c. In barrel herring the market is firmer, though there is no great activity, and the better feeling appears to come from the fact of a scarcity of nice Labrador herring. Choice lots of this class will bring full prices. In box herring the market is fairly active, with prices steady. It is understood that the herring now coming forward liberally are of the finest quality this market has noted for some time, and that the fish are being taken rapidly. The popular size appears to be not quite a strictly medium, but a size larger, and it is this class of herring that is selling freely at 16 to 16½c., though 17c. is asked in some cases. The quotations on barrel herring are: Labrador herring, \$5.50 to 6; large round shore, \$3.75; medium, \$3.50; Georges bay, gibbed, \$3.50"

Advices from Gloucester, Mass., 14th November, are as follows:—We notice cargo sales of shore mackerel, \$14 and \$15 per bbl. for 2s, \$17 to \$17.50 for 1s, and \$25 to \$25.50 for extra 1s. Bull's Eyes \$12.50. Last sales of halibut, 8 and 5 cts. per lb. for white and gray, cargo lots. Georges codfish selling from vessel at \$3 per cwt., cargo lots; Bank do. \$2.50 and \$1.40 for large and small. We quote best Georges codfish at \$4.50 to \$4.62½ per qtl. for large and \$3.37½ to \$3.50 small; Bank \$3.50 for large and \$3.25 for small; Hand line do. \$4.25 and \$3.50; Flemish Cap \$4; Shores, \$4.25 and \$3.50 for large and small. Dry Bank \$4.12½ to 4.25; medium, \$3.25. Cusk \$3; pollock \$2, slack-salted do. \$3; haddock \$2.50 to \$2.75, and hake \$2. Boneless and prepared fish 3½ to 5 cts. per lb. for hake, haddock and cusk, and 5 to 6½ cts. for codfish, as to style and quality. Smoked halibut 6 to 9 cts. per lb.; smoked salmon 15 cts. per lb.; haddock 6 cts. per lb. Medium herring 16 cts. per box; tucks 15 cts.; lengthwise 13 cts.; No. 1s 12 cts. Smoked mackerel 11 cts. per lb. Canned do., fresh, \$1.50 per doz; canned trout \$1.50, fresh halibut \$1.25; salmon \$1.75; lobsters, \$1.75; clams, \$1.75. Good fat herring, \$5 to \$6.25 per bbl; medium split \$3.50 to 3.75; medium gibbed \$3.37½ to 3.75; round shore \$3.50 to 3.75; pickled codfish \$5; haddock \$4; halibut heads \$3.25; tongues \$6; sounds \$11.50; tongues and sounds \$8; alewives \$3.25; trout \$14.50; California salmon \$15; Halifax do., \$17. Clambait \$5 to 5.50; slivers \$7.

Georgetown, Demerara, 13th October:—"Consignees of the *Belle Brandon* are lotting their cargo at \$22 to \$24, according to quantity, and the Newfoundland cure has been placed at \$14 to \$18, as to quality. Boxes, \$5.50 for choice. Haddock and hake, \$16. Pickled fish, none at market. Last sales: mackerel, \$6.50; herring, split, \$3.50." Kingston Ja., 1st November:—"Since our last writing our market for fish stuffs has been very depressed, added to which our dealers have been making their own importations. We had pretty nearly sold out the *Lochiel's* cargo at 24s., 25s., and 26s for boxes codfish, 48s. for mackerel, and 26s. herring, but during the past few days four arrivals have occurred. These simultaneous arrivals have depressed the market, and at the moment it is not possible to furnish any quotations for either dry or pickled fish, but a decline in prices must, of course, occur before any sales can be made."

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.....	8½
	Granulated.....	7½ to 7¾
	Circle A.....	6½ to 7
	White Extra C.....	5½ to 6
	Extra Yellow C.....	5½ to 6
	Yellow C.....	5½ to 6½
TEA.	Congou Common.....	17 to 19
	" Fair.....	20 to 23
	" Good.....	25 to 29
	" Choice.....	31 to 33
	" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
	Oolong—Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	Barbadoes.....	30
	Demerara.....	30 to 34
	Diamond N.....	34 to 40
	Porto Rico.....	30 to 31
	Cienfuegos.....	28
	Trinidad.....	29
	Antigua.....	28 to 29
	Tobacco—Black.....	37 to 44
	" Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	Pilot Bread.....	2.60 to 2.90
	Boston and Thin Family.....	5¼ to 6
	Soda.....	5¼ to 5½
	do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
	Fancy.....	8 to 15

**BREADSTUFFS.**

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. Breadstuffs are sold fine.

FLOUR.	Graham.....	4.50 to 4.60
	Patent high grades.....	4.90 to 5.00
	" medium.....	4.40 to 4.50
	Superior Extra.....	4.20 to 4.25
	Lower grades.....	3.15 to 3.25
Oatmeal—Standard.....		4.70
	Granulated.....	5.00 to 5.10
Corn Meal—Halifax ground.....		3.00 to 3.10
	—Imported.....	3.10
Bran per ton—Wheat.....		19.50
	—Corn.....	17.00
Shorts.....		22.00 to 23.00
Middlings.....		21.00 to 22.00
Cracked Corn.....		50.00 to 52.00
	Oats.....	25.00 to 26.00
	Barley.....	nominal
Feed Flour.....		3.00 to 3.15
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.....		75 to 77
Barley " of 48 " nominal.....		1.60
Peas " of 60 ".....		1.10 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel.....		2.10
Pot Barley, per barrel.....		4.85 to 4.95
Corn " of 56 lbs.....		70 to 75
Hay per ton.....		14.00 to 15.50
Straw.....		10.00 to 12.00

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.....	11.00 to 11.50
" Ex. Plate.....	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, M. American.....	17.50 to 18.00
" American, clear.....	19.00 to 20.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	16.50 to 17.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	none
" Prime Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails.....	11 to 12
Hams, P. E. I.....	12.50 to 13.00
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef.....	2.30 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.....	15.00
	No. 1.....	12.00
	" Large.....	10.00
	" 2 Large.....	9.00
	" 3 Large.....	8.00
	" 3.....	8.00
HERRING.	No. 1 Shore, July.....	1.25 to 1.50
	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
ALEWIVES, per bbl.....		1.75 to 5.00
CODFISH.	Hard Shore.....	4.00
	New Bank.....	3.50
	Bay.....	3.40
	.....	14.00
SALMON, No. 1.....		2.00 to 2.25
HADDOCK, per qtl.....		2.25
HAKE.....		1.75
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.....	4.60 to 5.00
Flat.....	6.25 to 6.50

Per case 4 doz. 11b cans

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	4.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spuce, dimension good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.05
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do.....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 to 2.50

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	22 to 24
" " in Small Tubs.....	22 to 23
" Good, in large tubs.....	20 to 22
" Store Packed & oversalted new.....	12 to 15
Canadian, Creamery, new.....	24 to 26
" Township.....	22 to 23
" Western.....	17 to 19
Cheese, Canadian.....	12

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 22
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1.....	7
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	7
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	8
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	6
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	5
Cow Hides, No 1.....	6
No 3 Hides, each.....	5
Calf Skins.....	25
" Deacons, each.....	25
Lambskins.....	25 to 35

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples.	Gravensteins, per bbl.....	3.25 to 3.50
	No. 1 Varieties, new, per bbl.....	1.75 to 2.50
	Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new).....	7.00
	Lemons, per case.....	4.00
	Bananas, per bunch.....	3.50 to 4.00
	Cocoanuts, per 100.....	5.00
	Onions, Canadian, per lb.....	2½ to 3
	Dates, boxes, new.....	9½
	Raisins, Val.....	7½ to 7¾
	Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	13
	" small boxes.....	14
	Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	7½
	Grapes, Almeria, keg.....	4.50 to 5.50

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound.....	12 to 15
Geese, each.....	10 to 65
Ducks, per pair.....	60 to 75
Chickens.....	39 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers, best quality, per 100lbs. alive.....	4.50
Oxen.....	3.50
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights.....	2.50 to 3.00
Wethers, best quality, per 100lbs.....	5.00 to 6.00
Lambs.....	2.00 to 2.75

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

## SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued.)

It was very rarely that any of Dick Kynaston's friends were made welcome to what was conventionally called "the study." Nor was it exactly the room in which a man would elect to receive any one but an extreme intimate. In Chester Street this sanctuary was simply the back dining room, and after the books and cigar-boxes, the chief characteristics were a leathern armchair and a large, plain, substantial writing-table.

The Major had no connection whatever with literature, but he was certainly a man with very extensive correspondence. The letters he received and the replies thereto were generally of the briefest, and a great many of them were apparently from people to whom the handling of a pen was a strange and toilsome labor. Their spelling, like their caligraphy, was of a doubtful order. There was much uncertainty apparently amongst them as to the orthodox way of spelling "Major," and they discovered more varieties on that point than one would think so simple a title was capable of. These correspondents not uncommonly followed their letters. Quiet, unassuming people, as a rule; whose dress might prompt a well-drilled servant to keep his eye on the umbrellas in the hall, but who otherwise were unmistakably business visitors; and they were a strange and curious lot, these jackals of the Major's.

It was a sad revelation of how educated men who have sunk beneath life's stormy waters are driven to get their living, to find that amongst this little band several of them were men well educated, and who once held a good position; ruined mostly by their own mad folly, they had descended to the depths of racecourse touts, or still more often had become the tools of the professional usurers, who in former days had helped them to their ruin. The Major himself, very indignant though he would have been had any one ventured to hint so, was simply one of these latter in a very large way of business. If he had burnt his fingers considerably he had not come to utter financial grief. He had never forfeited membership of his clubs, he still held his own very fairly socially, and it was essential to his scheme of life that Mrs. Kynaston should take her place in the world, and be seen where that world of some ten thousand people do please to congregate. The difference between him and his employes is obvious. To the well-dressed denizens of Clubland the spending of family and expectations was easily accessible, which, of course, he was not to those more ragged of his brethren long since cast out from the gay scenes of their undoing. What hardly pressed young man would not welcome the prosperous gentleman in broadcloth and clean linen, who sympathised with his embarrassments over a cigar, and wound up by saying, "Deuce of a mistake, borrowing. But, Lord! what's the use of preaching! Young blood will run its course. I never argue with a man who *must* have money, unless he is trying to demonstrate the possibility of having it out of me. I'll give you a line to old Moggs if you like. He'll rob you, naturally—they all do. It's their trade, but he'll let you have it as cheap as any man in London."

Amongst Dick Kynaston's habitual visitors was that luckless individual who has already twice flitted across the pages of this narrative. We have seen him righteously struck to the earth by Furzedon outside the supper-house in the Haymarket. Unjustifiable though the provocation was, it was questionable whether the striker should not have refrained from that blow. We have met him again as a mere racecourse tout at Lincoln Races, speaking in the slang vernacular of his tribe, and yet Prance was a man of good education, who had known a much better position, and who, though some years older than Ralph Furzedon, had been tempted by that precocious young gentleman to his undoing. How that happened will appear later; for the present it suffices to say that to Dick Kynaston he is a mere purveyor of racing intelligence, picked up it is impossible to say how, but at all times worth listening to, as the Major has discovered from experience. That there had ever been the slightest connection between Furzedon and Mr. Prance Kynaston was totally unaware. Had he been a spectator of that scene in the Haymarket no one would have been keener to know what called forth the final malediction launched against Ralph Furzedon, and what had been the previous relations between the pair to warrant the bitter intensity in which it was couched. The ordinary rough who, in his avocation of robbery, gets knocked down, may swear a little, but takes it usually after the manner of his betters, as a mishap in the matter of business, but as we know the casual lookers on had felt that no ordinary discomfiture in a street row could have brought forth the animosity concentrated in Mr. Prance's curse.

It is the morning after the Major's little dinner at the Thermopolium that, while engaged in those mystic calculations somewhat akin to the researches of the old alchemists in their untiring, though unavailing, endeavors to transmute baser metals into gold, the Major was informed that "a person" wanted to see him. Like the old alchemists, Kynaston had discovered that much more human but baser secret, that it is quite possible to induce the weaker portion of humanity to part with their small store of wealth with a view to increasing it. Now, "a person to see you" is an announcement disturbing to a considerable portion of society generally. The "person to see you" is apt to be a very undesirable person to interview—apt to either want money in some form, or be the bearer of disagreeable intelligence. We all know it except those affluent past redemption, and for whom some special paradise of their own must be preserved, or those, and they are a very limited number, whose record is so entirely blameless that they can laugh at the idea of the limelight being turned upon it. But the Major was used to this curt announcement. He neither dreaded that Miss Minnever had called to say that unless she had one hundred on Mrs. Kynaston's account she should be compelled to take legal proceedings; nor had

he any fear of similar threats from creditors on his own account. Dick Kynaston was a business man in this wise: whatever he might have done once, he was a pretty rigidly ready-money man now. He made his wife a fairly liberal allowance, but he had given her pretty sharply to understand that this must never be exceeded. Therefore this announcement brought no misgivings to his mind.

Another minute, and the servant had ushered into his room Mr. Prance. "Well," said the Major, "what is it? Sit down, and don't let us waste any time about it. We know one another pretty well now. If you want money, say so. You know I'm usually good for a trifle, and I will tell you at once what I can let you have. If you've brought me information, you know very well that you can trust me to pay for it, if I find it valuable."

"Well, Major," replied Prance, as he seated himself in a chair. "I've brought you a bit of Turf information which, I think, is worth your taking note of. I can't say it's valuable, probably never may be. You're a business man, and I don't expect you'll ever think you owe me anything on that account. But I've got something else to say to you. I believe you were hunting up in the wolds of Lincolnshire last year. Didn't you make the acquaintance of a Mr. Devereux? We both saw him ride at Lincoln, and, mind you, he will ride some day, but he's got to practise a bit yet. Now, I've heard something about that young gentleman. He's got into trouble a bit, and, from the little that I can learn, is falling into about the worst hands that could happen to any young man starting in life."

It took a good deal to astonish the Major, but that Prance should be aware that he was mixed up in Charlie Devereux's affairs did surprise him. He hesitated a little before he made answer. It was scarcely likely that a man like Prance would presume to come and tell him to his face that he was no fit mentor for youth. Prance, with a direct pecuniary interest in keeping on goods terms with him, was hardly likely to commit himself in this fashion. What did he mean? What did he know? What could the fellow be driving at?

"Yes," replied the Major, slowly, "I know Mr. Charles Devereux and all his people, but I am not aware that he has fallen into particularly bad hands."

"Did you ever come across a man of the name of Furzedon?" said Prance lowering his voice.

"I know a gentleman of that name," replied Kynaston, as he rose from his chair and assumed a lounging attitude against the mantelpiece.

"Gentleman!" retorted the other with a bitter sneer. "You may call him that if you like. There's a good many travel under that name who, if it means anything like straightforwardness and honesty, have little right to it. From the little I've seen, but more from what I've heard, I believe that Furzedon is a great friend of Mr. Devereux's."

"Mr. Furzedon you mean," observed the Major, quietly.

"No, sir, I don't," rejoined Prance, doggedly. "I'll call him 'that Furzedon.' But if you're a friend of Mr. Devereux's tell him to take care of himself, for that he's intimate with as slippery a young scoundrel as ever trod the Heath at Newmarket."

"Surely Mr. Furzedon does very little in that way?"

"Look here, Major," said his visitor, "you go about a good deal, and are supposed to have cut your eye teeth, just judge for yourself. Another hint, and it's worth a sovereign, too. I don't know what sort of a card-player you are, but if ever you take a hand with Furzedon, don't be too sure of getting the best of it."

"Ah," rejoined the Major, "I don't suppose that is very likely to happen, but it is worth a trifle to know that your antagonist is of the highest class when you sit down. Now you recollect what I asked you to find out if possible. Have you succeeded?"

"I don't know that I can quite say that," replied Prance, diffidently, "and I shall have to write to you again on the subject, still as far as I can make out they have got no first-class two-year-old in the Northern stables."

"All right," replied the Major, as he handed the tout a gratuity. "If you discover one later on, you must let me know. And now, good-bye," and a curt nod of dismissal indicated to Mr. Prance that his audience was terminated.

"Ah," said the Major to himself, after his visitor had left the room, "I was somewhat deceived in that young man. I did not think him a fool, but I had no idea he was so treacherously clever. I must study him a bit. I wonder how much he has had to say to young Devereux's losses? I shouldn't wonder if my friend Prance knows an ugly story or two about him, the possession of which would render him very amenable to reason if he and I should ever happen to differ? And it's a quarrelsome world," mused the Major, "and men lose their temper as often as they do their money, and sometimes, sad to say, both simultaneously." Mr. Prance's hint was quite a revelation to the Major. He had regarded Furzedon as a quiet, tolerably well-mannered young man, not at all likely to exhibit speculative tastes, but, according to this informant, Mr. Furzedon was an exceedingly astute young one, with a decided taste for gambling in every form. Dick Kynaston had been brought up too much amongst "the right people" not to detect that there was a dash of Brummagem about Ralph Furzedon. He was a very good imitation, but the initiated could not fail to see that he was not quite genuine. The base coin appears good money to the eye, but it won't ring, it jars upon the ear when put to that test, and similarly Furzedon, though at first he thoroughly passed muster, when you came to associate with him jarred a little on the feelings. You couldn't quite indicate the flaw, but you felt intuitively that he was not quite a gentleman.

Suddenly a thought flashed across the Major's mind. A confederate might be useful in many of the transactions in which he was habitually engaged, especially a confederate over whom he had a hold. And this, he thought, through Prance very possible in the case of Ralph Furzedon. There was plenty of time to make inquiries, for he had no particular scheme

on foot at the present moment that required a coadjutor. The Major then seated himself at his writing-table, and made some brief and mysterious memoranda in his betting book, without which volume, unless perchance it had been in his bath, Dick Kynaston had for years never been met.

XII.

BOB BRADDOCK'S CONDITIONS.

"So I'm to be civil to Mr. Furzedon, am I?" mused Mrs. Kynaston, as she sat in her pretty drawing-room the day after her meeting with Miss Devereux. "Now I wonder what that means. Dick never gives me those instructions without a reason. I don't particularly fancy Mr. Furzedon myself; I wonder what Lettie thinks of him. She had ample opportunity of studying him during the month he was at North Leach; however, as she is coming to lunch here, I shall have an opportunity of ascertaining."

Miss Devereux was true to her appointment, and the two ladies sat down to their meal *à la carte*. After gossiping gaily over various subjects, Lettie asked her friend whether she thought there was any chance of their taking The Firs again next winter.

"I am sure I can't say," replied Mrs. Kynaston. "You see men like my husband now and then don't hunt at all. Dick will race, and there are bad years as well as good ones at that amusement; and then we can't afford horses. The Firs is a cheap place, but I don't think Dick quite liked it. He prefers a more thickly populated neighborhood. By the way, have you seen anything of that Mr. Furzedon who was staying with you last winter?"

"Oh, yes; he called the other day. He has quite done with Cambridge, you know, now, and is settled in London."

"Yes," replied Kate, "I have an idea he is trying hard to push his way into London society. What did you think of him, Lettie?"

"He made himself very pleasant while he was with us—was very good-natured, and seemed to enjoy himself."

"All of which, my dear," said Mrs. Kynaston, laughing, "does not give me the slightest insight into what you think of him. Do you consider him quite good form? Is he of the same stamp as Mr. Slade, for instance?"

"No," rejoined Miss Devereux, quickly; "but he is a soldier, and there is something different about soldiers, you know. I am so anxious that Charlie should become one. He is much too fond of hunting to become a clergyman, and I'm sure he would never do any good as a barrister, and he must be something."

"Quite so," replied Mrs. Kynaston, with mock gravity; "men must be something, if it is only to keep them out of mischief, and they don't always do that. Charlie would make a very dashing Hussar; and I ought to be a judge, for I knew the ringing of bits and bridles well in my early married days. Dick didn't sell out for a couple of years after we married. Mr. Slade is good-looking," she continued, after a momentary pause. "Don't you think so?"

"Yes," rejoined Lettie; "it is one of those dark, handsome faces we are all apt to go wild about."

"He can be very agreeable, too, when he likes. I hope you found him so the other day at Lady Ramsbury's."

"Very much so," replied Miss Devereux. "I am glad to say that there is a chance of seeing a little of him next winter."

"How so?" inquired Mrs. Kynaston.

"His regiment has been moved up to York, and the Dragoons from there often come down to our country balls; besides, he has declared that he will come down and see Polestar run at Lincoln in the autumn."

Mrs. Kynaston cast one quick look at her companion, and wondered how far she and Mr. Slade were interested in each other. Kate Kynaston felt almost inclined to resent this idea. She had commenced a slight flirtation with Gilbert at Lincoln; and when Mrs. Kynaston did that, she was wont to regard a man as her own peculiar property, and looked for unswerving allegiance on his part. Like many women of her type, she was very good-tempered and pleasant till you happened to interfere with any of her schemes or caprices; and then one who should have known her well—for had he not been in the toils?—said,

"You may look out for squalls; you've got one of the cleverest women in England against you, and it's long odds she carries her point, more especially if she is playing against a man."

Gilbert Slade is lounging in the smoking-room of the Thermopolium with a view to, if possible, catching hold of Major Braddock. He had promised to consult his uncle as to whether he could assist young Devereux to a nomination for the army, a fact which, when it came to Mrs. Kynaston's ears, disconcerted that lady not a little. She argued that when men exert themselves to assist young ladies' brothers, they, at all events, have considerable admiration for the young lady herself; and Mrs. Kynaston, upon very insufficient grounds, considered that Gilbert had no business just at present to admire anybody but Kate Kynaston. She need not have perturbed herself, that insouciant Hussar thought of his two recent acquaintances only as a couple of pretty, agreeable women; but he certainly did go this length, that of the two he preferred Miss Devereux. No very great preference, perhaps, but still such it was as far as it went. It would have angered both ladies to know that what occupied his mind at the present moment much more than their fair selves was the nuisance of having to go back to York. York was all very well when you came to the grouse time, the races, and the hunting; but York during the London season was unendurable. He loathed the loud blare of the barrack-yard; he knew how hot and dusty Cow Street would be, everybody would be away, and an evening country ride without any object was not much for a man to look forward to. "No wonder," he muttered, "we soldiers drink a good deal of claret, and rather stiffen our points at whist in these dull country quarters. What a deuce of a bore it is having to go back."

(To be continued.)

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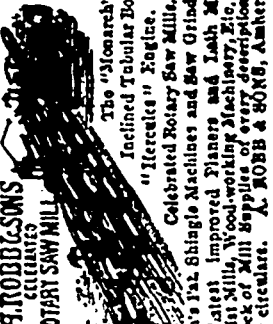
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## MINING.

A TRIP TO THE EASTERN GOLD DISTRICTS.

(Continued.)

(From our Staff Correspondent.)

Cope's Hill.

At Cope's Hill, four miles east of Moose River, Mr. Bruce and Mr. McGregor have taken up 135 acres, and have prospected them to a considerable extent. Some very rich boulders were found, but the depth of the surface, over thirty feet, made operations so expensive that work has been discontinued for a time.

GOLD LAKE.

This is another new district about seven miles southwest of Moose River. Bunker and Bruce have done considerable work here, and a small crusher has been put up by other parties.

The outlook in both these new districts is most promising, but the parties operating in them are men of small means, and need capital to proceed. In conversation with Mr. Bruce, he pointed out how beneficial a well-managed loan association might prove to prospectors. By taking hold of a new district, capitalists could secure large interests in virgin mines for a small outlay, and stand a much better chance of making money than by purchasing, at a high figure, old mines, which in the majority of cases have been worked out before their owners would part with them.

OTHER PROPERTIES IN MOOSE RIVER.

James G. Foster, Geo. Stuart, Gordon Zwickor, and other parties, own blocks of areas in Moose River, but are not working them at present.

A RAINY SUNDAY.

I was awakened on Sunday morning by the sizzling of a broiling steak, and hurriedly dressing I joined Mr. Touquoy, just as he had finished cooking a most appetising breakfast. The weather had changed during the night, and a drizzling rain and mist made the outlook from the cabin a very dreary one. I had made up my mind to walk over to Mooseland diggings, some ten miles distant, partly through the woods and partly by road, but the prospects were so discouraging that I was prevailed upon to wait until after dinner before starting out.

The sun finally struggled through the clouds, and I strolled around with Mr. Touquoy, and received from him much practical advice on the successful working of a gold mine. Those persons who imagine that a competent mine manager has an easy life, are very much mistaken. Success can only be attained by constant labor and watchfulness. One of the greatest evils to be guarded against is the stealing of gold. Mr. Touquoy is fortunate in having an honest gang of men, and particularly fortunate in his foreman, Mr. Reynolds. Still, where there is a great deal of free gold in the ore, as is the case in Moose River, he has to be constantly on the alert. Where the men are dishonest, their chances of stealing are unlimited. The miners, the men on deck, the men hauling the ore to the crusher, the feeders at the mill, and, lastly, the amalgamator, if they are dishonest, all have opportunities to steal the gold, and, under a careless manager, what should be a good paying mine is too often rendered unprofitable by the amount of gold stolen by the men. The success of mining largely depends upon the managers. In the best paying properties that I have visited, I have found them on the alert night and day. They know to a fraction what it costs to mine and mill their ore, and that certain qualities should yield so many ounces to the ton. If results are not realized there must be "a screw loose" somewhere, and they soon find where. The men recognize a competent manager at once, and seeing that it is useless to steal gold give up the attempt; but where there is the least laxity, they are sure to take advantage of it. Too many of the miners look on stealing gold much as some people look on smuggling, and men, who are in all other ways trustworthy, will still steal gold if they are given the opportunity. The stolen gold is often sold at a great sacrifice to peddlers and others, and on the advent of a peddler in a mining camp, the manager has to be unusually vigilant. There are stringent enactments against gold stealing, but it is a difficult matter to prove, and until one or two examples have been made, the only cure seems to lie in the constant oversight of the managers.

If the purchasers of stolen gold could only be caught and severally dealt with, the evil would be greatly minimized. As I said before, the amalgamator at the Moose River water-mill, John Wilson, is above suspicion, and Mr. McGregor, the manager, arranges the difficult matter of crushing for a number of parties so satisfactorily as to please them all.

After dinner the rain came down again in a steady drizzle, and I returned with Mr. Touquoy to his cabin and vainly tried to read. I was desirous of starting for Mooseland, but finally made up my mind not to go, unless it cleared up. I noticed Mr. Touquoy nodding over his paper, and begged him not to mind me, but to go and take a nap. His politeness would not permit for some time, but he finally yielded to my solicitations and threw himself on the bed in the inner room, where he was soon fast asleep. The scene from the cabin window was dreary in the extreme. Not a soul was stirring. Piles of refuse rock, rough shanties, partly shrouded in mist, and the steadily falling rain, did not make a cheerful picture. Pipes in mouth, I leaned back in my chair against the wall and gazed nervously out. The situation became intolerably irksome. I must have action, and I suddenly determined to go to Mooseland at once. It would be a pity to disturb my kind host, so I wrote a note, telling him where I had gone, put on my ulster, secured my satchel and stole noiselessly out, leaving the note conspicuously on the table.

MINING.—Continued.

A WALK IN THE RAIN.

There is a peculiar kind of enjoyment in walking through the rain, and I felt strangely exultant as I splashed down the muddy road. I paused on reaching its end to inquire the way, and had to disturb a whole family in their afternoon nap. A youngster conducted me to the path leading into the Mooseland road, and I strode on, leaving the boy smiling all over at the gift of a small coin. The path was narrow and muddy, at every step I shook showers of water from the bushes, but I went merrily on enjoying the only happiness then open to me, "building castles in the air." Finally the Mooseland road was reached, and I still had six miles of walking before me. There was no turning back now, and, although the rain had wet me to the skin, I trudged along the rough road, past a neat settlement, and just at four p. m. reached the camp of Mr. H. G. Stenshorn, wet, muddy and tired out.

Mr. Stenshorn greeted me in his jovial German fashion, and soon provided me with a cup of scalding hot tea. Would that we could have been transported for a moment to Costar & Bialla's, in New York, and have had "Zwei Lager" instead. Mr. John Murphy, an old prospector, and Mr. Stenshorn's partner, was then introduced. He was an unusually tall, raw-boned man, and is perhaps the best known prospector in the Province. While I dried myself before the fire, we chatted on mining subjects, and Mr. Murphy gave a dissertation on bone.—"There is no use talking," said he, "if a man is going to succeed at mining, he must have plenty of bone—none of your weak-kneed chaps, who put \$50.00 into a mine, and expect a fortune at once, is going to do any good; they have no bone. No, sir, there ain't no use of a man taking hold unless he intends to fight it out; he must have bone, and plenty of it."

Here he was interrupted by a boy rushing in with the information that a large moose had been seen up the road. All was now excitement. Mr. Stenshorn grabbed his gun and rushed out. Murphy took down an old single-barrelled rifle and hastily loaded it. I put on my coat and followed him out. We dashed after Mr. Stenshorn for a short distance, and then Murphy turned off by a side path into the woods. Suddenly, we heard a crashing and crackling in the bushes, and in a second, a noble moose rushed across the path. Quick as a wink, Murphy raised his gun and fired—crash—bang—then there was a terrible commotion; and I awoke to find that I was still in Mr. Touquoy's cabin, with my favorite pipe lying on the floor, the amber so eternally gone to smash that even all Mr. Touquoy's gold could not have repaired it.

Gathering up the fragments, I walked out and took tea with Miss Conrod and Mr. McGregor, and the next morning drove into Shubenacadie. The first eight miles of the road from Moose River is in the most disgraceful condition. When you are not almost upset by the boulders, the wheels are up to the axles in mud. It takes just two hours to accomplish the eight miles. Mr. Reynolds' son gave me a lift on his way to Upper Musquodoboit, and I had still three miles to walk before reaching Kaulback's, in Middle Musquodoboit. Mr. Reynolds' daughter-in-law, a pretty bride of six days, accompanied us, and her merry, ringing laughter made us almost forget the discomforts of the road. From Kaulback's to Musquodoboit is a delightful drive through the rich pasture lands of the valley, and it was rendered doubly pleasant to me by the companionship of Hon. L. L. Wadsworth, of the Lake Lode Mine, who wiled the tedium of the way by anecdotes of his life in Mexico. I was comfortably lodged and fed at Oakes', in Shubenacadie, and in the morning took the early train for Enfield, en route for the Renfrew Gold District.

It was raining, and I had a rather dismal drive out to the Renfrew Consolidated Company's property, which was that day to be sold at auction by the sheriff. Mr. Brown, a most obliging man, drove me over, and I was warmly welcomed by Mr. A. A. Hayward, the genial and most efficient manager of the Empress Mine.

Quite a crowd had gathered at the sale of the old free claims' property, conspicuous amongst the philanthropists present being Mr. Walter Reynolds, of Halifax. Mr. James Stuart was present as the Attorney for Mr. Fiske, and there were a number of bidders, including Mr. E. C. MacDonnell, formerly of Oldham, who succeeded in buying the property for some \$1700. The sale over, Mr. Hayward took me in charge, and introduced me to his most comfortable quarters, and the old MacLachlan homestead.

(To be Continued.) ADIOS AMIGO.

The following are the official returns so far received at the Mines' Office for the month of October.—

District.	Mill.	Tons Crushed.	Oz. Gold.
Oldham.....	Oldham Gold Co.....	220 $\frac{1}{4}$	552
Sherbrooke.....	Miners.....	200	69
".....	Pactolus.....	72	8
".....	Goldenville.....	78	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dars' Hill.....	Dufferin Mines.....	890	255
Stormont.....	Tributers.....	40	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Whiteburn.....	Cushing G. M. Co.....	60	89
".....	The McGuire.....	27	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fifteen Mile Stream.....	W. G. Matheson's ..	160	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strawberry Hill.....	The Brunswick Co.....	50	29
East Rawdon.....	Rawdon.....	400	236
Caribou.....	Moose River.....	229	194 $\frac{1}{2}$

The two Rawdon mines have now been turned over to the English purchaser represented in this country by Captain John Nicolls, M. E., and work is being vigorously pushed.



TENDERS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and endorsed "Tender for Cape St. Lawrence Lightbuildings," will be received up to the 1st December next, for the construction of a large Wooden Lighthouse Tower with Keeper's dwelling attached, and outbuildings, at Cape St. Lawrence, in the County of Inverness, Nova Scotia. Plans and Specifications can be seen, and forms of tender procured at this Department, Ottawa, at the Agency of this Department, Halifax, and at the Post Office, Baddeck, N. S. W. SMITH, Deputy Minister of Marine Department of Marine, OTTAWA, 25th October, 1887.

F. W. CHRISTIE,

Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Gold Mining Properties Examined, Reported on, and Titles Searched.

Information for Investors in Nova Scotia Gold Mines. Estimates obtained for Air Drills and Air Compressors for Mines and Quarries, and Steam Drills for Railroad Contracts. Reference Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia Address Letter or Telegram BEDFORD STATION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

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

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MONEY

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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 dip 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.

## HOME AND FARM.

This department of THE CRITIC is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmers in the Maritime Provinces. Contributions upon Agricultural topics, or that in any way relate to Farm life, are cordially invited. Newsy notes of Farmers' gatherings or Grange meetings will be promptly inserted. Farmers' wives and daughters should make this department in THE CRITIC a medium for the exchange of ideas on such matters as more directly affect them.

The Agricultural Bureau of Nova Scotia, in Dr. Lawson's report issued in August, dealt with the grain and hay crops, but others of importance had, of course, not then matured. Another report has recently been issued on the fruit and root crops. It is, however, chiefly confined, in its actual information, to the great staples—apples and potatoes.

An analysis of the summary discloses the fact that the crop throughout the great apple growing district of Nova Scotia, may be estimated at about 56 per cent. of the average, the redeeming feature being that a large proportion of what has been secured is of superior quality. From the point of view of the purchaser, the report is not cheering. To the vendor, some compensation for shortage in quantity may accrue from the enhanced prices due to scarcity. It is to be noted, however, that last year was the full bearing year of apples. We are impressed by the report with the conviction that orchard cultivation is too exclusively confined to the region *par excellence*, the Annapolis Valley, and that very much more might be done in other districts in this direction, which would, in a short time, put money into the pockets of an additional number of farmers, and so augment the general wealth of the Province; and we here use the word "wealth" in its old English signification of well-being and happiness, as well as that of the mere chink of the almighty dollar in the pocket.

Taking the reports from all the counties of Nova Scotia, as summarized in Dr. Lawson's report for October, the potato crop—notwithstanding the long drought of the early summer, and somewhat too heavy rains in some localities succeeding it—would seem to be well up to the average. Here and there tendencies to rot are noticed, and we have ourselves seen many samples which are affected in the middle, while the outside is, at present, all that could be desired.

There are statements which seem to indicate that the dreaded "bug" has, in some parts, assumed a more menacing aspect than heretofore, but it appears on the whole to have been well kept under, and has not been as mischievous here as in Germany, where it "suddenly appeared during the summer, in spite of the strictest prohibition against American importations."

It is to be noticed in this connection, that Major-General Laurie is said to have made a discovery, which may suggest a remedy for this pest. The General writes, that "on the farm of one of the most enterprising farmers of Newport, his attention was called to a milk which grew among the root crops, and to which the potato beetle is much attracted. It lays its eggs on the under side of the leaf, and the larvae, when hatched out, feed on the plant and die, being apparently poisoned by it. Where this plant grows, potatoes are apparently not touched by the beetle. The milk or juice is apparently very powerful, giving a burning sensation down the throat and into the stomach, lasting for days." General Laurie sends, with his communication, a specimen of the milk weed, which proves to be *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, a common weed of gardens and fields in England. It grows also on the ballast heaps of Pictou, as well as in Newport, where farmers in fear of the beetle may obtain seeds, and adopt the tactics recommended by the General, of "playing off one enemy against another."

Here would certainly seem to be an indication of the possibility of fighting fire with fire, and it is quite possible that the cultivated growth of a weed among the potatoes might be less detrimental, and also far less troublesome, than the other remedies which have been tried. It would also be less expensive, and would have the always radical effect of cutting off the operations of the pest at his base. Altogether, the idea seems well worth the attention of our farmers where they find themselves threatened with the scourge.

Grain generally seems to have been a fair average. Wheat, wherever sown, is for the most part well-spoken of, as are also barley and buckwheat. Oats are, in many cases, reported as light in weight, though, on the whole, as of fair quality. Little is said of carrots and beets, though such as we have seen are decidedly good, and turnips would seem to be rather above than below the average. On the whole, the effects of the long drought do not appear to have been nearly so disastrous as was apprehended.

In the United States the yield is reported as follows:—

Corn—Less than  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a full crop.

Cats—A little below the average, about 92 per cent.

Barley—20 per cent under average.

Rye—A little less than wheat.

Wheat—Nearly the same as last year, quality mostly good.

Potatoes—"A peculiarly unfavorable season," as the crop, as a whole, was probably the least ever reported.

If, therefore, with the great demand of Ontario, the Canadian farmer sells his potatoes to American buyers at a price less than will cover every disadvantage supposed to be entailed on him by the absence of reciprocity, it will surely be his own lookout. We fear, however, judging from some of the prices quoted of the great export going on, that this is being done to a considerable extent.

Dead or decaying fruit trees should be removed at once from your fields and orchards, and burnt up without delay. Many injurious insects will thereby be destroyed.

## OUR COSY CORNER.

LITTLE THINGS WORTH KNOWING.—That a bag of hot sand relieves neuralgia.

That warm borax water will remove dandruff.

That salt should be eaten with nuts to aid digestion.

That milk which stands too long makes bitter butter.

That it rests you, in sowing, to change your position frequently.

That rusty flat-irons should be rubbed over with beeswax and lard.

That a hot, strong lemonade, taken at bed time, will break up a bad cold.

That tough meat is made tender by lying a few minutes in vinegar water.

That a little soda water will relieve sick-headache caused by indigestion.

That a cup of strong coffee will remove the odor of onions from the breath.

That a cup of hot water, drunk before meals, will prevent nausea and dyspepsia.

That well-ventilated bedrooms will prevent morning headache and lassitude.

That consumptive night sweats may be arrested by sponging the body nightly in salt water.

That one in a faint should be laid flat on his back, then loosen his clothes and let him alone.

That a fever patient can be made cool and comfortable by frequent sponging off with soda-water.

That cold tea should be saved for the vinegar barrel. It sours easily, and gives color and flavor.

That to beat the whites of eggs quickly, add a pinch of salt. Salt cools, and cold eggs froth rapidly.

The above, which have been partially going the rounds of the press, seem to be worth sending further on their travels as simple and practical notions, which ought to be found useful in any household.

Of course what is meant by soda-water is a solution of carbonate of soda. With regard to cold tea, we rather fancy that thrifty housewives allow but very little of that article to go to waste at all.

If soda is taken to relieve heart-burn, caused by acidity arising from indigestion, a good teaspoonful in about a third to half a tumbler of water, is about an efficient dose.

We understand that *Demorest's Monthly* has been making extensive changes in its editorial staff. If parallel results could always be obtained, we would advise every publisher to go and do likewise, for the November number, which has just arrived, is certainly a grand success. *Demorest's Monthly* has always been in the front rank of family magazines, but the new blood that has now been infused into it puts it ahead of all rivals. Before subscribing for your family magazines for the coming year, you should see *Demorest's*, for they say with truth that "it contains a dozen magazines in one, and furnishes information and amusement for the whole family." Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, N. Y.

The following descriptions of costumes prepared for the late autumn and early winter days will give a tolerably accurate idea of some of the newest devices employed to show to the best advantage the beautiful materials of which they are composed.

A costume suggestive of autumn is made of yellowish-brown faille and leaf-brown velvet in combination. The front of the skirt is laid in wide lengthwise folds of the faille cut in leaf shaped points at the foot that fall over similar leaves of velvet. The back of the skirt has a drape of silk and broad velvet, one-half of each material, and the velvet basque is arranged with a high collar, and square revers opening back of a plaited silk vest. Passanterie ornaments of brown beads are placed on each side of the basque below the waist, just forward of the postilion.

A lovely costume, suitable for a bride's travelling-dress or for a gown to be worn at a quiet wedding, has silver gray faille draped in full hanging folds over a skirt of gray-and-white striped and changeable moire antique, made in straight plain breadths mounted on a gored foundation skirt. The front drapery is plaited at the belt, falls straight to the foot of the skirt in the middle, and is draped very slightly by being caught up at each side. The basque is of faille, with the chemisette, collar and cuffs of moire antique to match the skirt, and a complete set of silver tinsel passanterie ornaments are added. Precisely similar in design is a costume made of plain terra-cotta faille over a skirt of faille of the same color with detached designs in brown velvet. The front drapery is caught at the foot, however, by a great bow made of the two fabrics, and the basque is ornamented with revers and a half-belt of plain brown velvet.

A dress of rich *luciole*-blue faille has the underskirt quite plain, and the back drapery gracefully arranged over the supporting skirt-steels; while the front drapery falls very full, being massed in many fine plaits at the waist and caught up a little at the sides, which are finished with plain panels that display a garniture of jetted passanterie with pointed bordering. The basque has a vest of satin folds, and is trimmed with an open work of jet beads. The effect of the gleaming black jet on the blue is very pleasing.

Our lady friends will be interested in knowing that by sending 20c. to pay postage, and 15 top covers of Warner's Safe Yeast (showing that they have used at least 15 packages) to H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y., they can get a 500 page, finely illustrated Cook Book, free. Such a book, bound in cloth, could not be bought for less than a dollar. It is a wonderfully good chance to get a fine book for the mere postage, and the ladies should act promptly.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The recognition of women's work in the Church is becoming every day more general. Rev. Canon Body, of Dunham, with the sanction of Bishop Lightfoot, has just organized a devoted band of ladies to reside among the miners, to nurse, teach, and in other ways help the pitmen and their families. And notable among recent New York news is the appeal of Rev. W. S. Rainsford, for the further revival of the scriptural order of deaconesses. The Bishop of New Westminster has returned to his Diocese, after a visit to England.

At a recent missionary meeting of the C. M. S., a speaker said that an educated Hindoo had informed him that he had read the New Testament 83 times, and the Old Testament 27 times. There is everywhere throughout the continent of India, a cry for more clergy and increased resources.

This is the season for Diocesan Conferences throughout England. Though these meetings have no legislative powers, they promote the cause of the Church by ventilating grievances and discussing burning questions, and bringing the experience of the working clergy to bear on the problems of the day.

The action of the Synod in postponing the adjourned meeting until February, in order that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London should have sufficient time in which to select a suitable person to fill the vacant bishopric of Nova Scotia, is the only course under the circumstances that could have been adopted. The sensational headings over the reports of the meetings of the Synod, in which the representative of the Halifax Herald vouchsafes to give his opinion on the situation, have caused no little amusement. Those who understand the true inwardness of matters are perfectly satisfied with the progress of affairs, but the Herald is evidently not versed in ecclesiastical politics.

BAPTIST.

Rev. Wm. Downey has become pastor of the Free Baptist church at Marysville, N. B.

The Board of Governors of Acadia College will meet at Wolfville on Tuesday next.

The action of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon in withdrawing from the Baptist Union in England, is being discussed at considerable length, many being of the opinion that he has severed his connection with the denomination. Such is not the case, however. There are many Baptist churches in that country, outside the Union.

The Baptist Year Book, published under the direction of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces, has just been issued. The information contained in it relating to the several departments of church work is exceedingly valuable to those connected with the denomination.

There are 375 Baptist churches in the Maritime Provinces, with a membership of 45,553. The number of the Sunday-schools is reported to be 406, connected with which there are 22,390 scholars.

The King of Siam has given the Baptist mission at Bangkok \$240,000 in aid of a school and hospital.

METHODIST.

Rev. David Savage and his mission band concluded their labors in Halifax last Thursday, and are engaged this week in holding services at Windsor.

Rev. Y. Hiraiwa, the native Japanese Methodist minister, who is addressing missionary meetings throughout the Maritime Provinces, occupied the pulpit of Grafton Street church last Sunday morning, and in the evening conducted service in Charles St. church. Missionary meetings were held on Monday evening at Brunswick St., and on Tuesday evening at Grafton St., at which very interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. Hiraiwa and Prof. Burwash, of Mount Allison College.

Rev. J. L. Dawson, at present in charge of the Methodist church at Oxford, has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of Robie St. church, of this city, subject to the approval of Conference.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Dr. Colin Pitblado, a brother of the Rev. C. B. Pitblado, of Winnipeg, has volunteered to go to China as a missionary. He is spending the winter in study at Pine Hill.

Rev. Dr. McCosh has resigned the position which he held for many years, of President of Princeton College. Probably no man in the United States has done more on behalf of education than the late President of this institution.

Rev. J. Cahill will be inducted into the charge of the Presbyterian congregation of Economy on the 29th instant.

A very handsome church was lately dedicated at Boularderie, C. B.

Rev. W. R. Cruickshank, a native of Musquodoboit, who is at present pastor of St. Matthew's church, Montreal, has received a call to a large and influential church in Perth, Ontario.

The Rev. D. M. Gordon, who has accepted the call to St. Andrew's church of this city, will probably leave Winnipeg about December 1st.

The many friends of the Rev. Dr. Archibald, of St. Thomas, Ontario, will regret to learn that owing to ill-health he has been obliged to tender his resignation of the pastoral charge of the church in that town. He will spend the winter in California, and we trust will be restored to health.



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WHITE & COLORED FLANNELS,

Blankets, Comfortables, Eider Down Quilts,

Horse Rugs, Carriage Rugs,

Men's L. W. Shirts and Drawers,

And a complete stock of Autumn and Winter Goods.

VALUE SECOND TO NONE.

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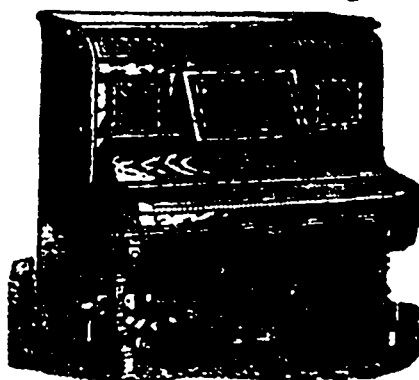
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