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HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

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We need not expect to see Newfoundland become a portion of the Dominion for many a day. The merchants of St. Johns fear the competition of Halifax and Montreal in the outports, and so long as their influence remains as powerful as it now is they will kill out any movement towards Confederation just as they did last summer. At the same time we believe the majority of the people of Newfoundland are at heart favorable to Confederation.

To concede to American fishermen the right to trans-ship their fish in bond over our railways would be a disastrous policy so far as this country is concerned, and brooks of no discussion until the United States agrees to give us free access to her markets for fish caught in Canadian bottoms. We have the fishing and shipping privileges. they have a good market, let us share the latter and we are prepared to share our fishing advantages. This is the only solution of the fisheries question.

To-day is one that will be kept by Scotchmen in all quarters of the globe, and it will recall to many the old Scottish home with its well remembered surroundings, while to the ever increasing number of the Sons of Scotland born beyond the narrow limits of the old island home, it will kindle anew the spirit which has ever made the Scotch a remarkable people. St. Andrew's memory is ever green in the minds of those who are proud to trace their ancestry to the land of the heather and thistle.

All those persons who lent their aid in establishing the Presbyterian Ladies College, and more particularly the Conservatory of Music in connection therewith, are entitled to the thanks of every lover of music in Halifax. This Conservatory is fortunate in having a brilliant staff of instructors, as the Beethoven Trio concerts amply demonstrate, and we cannot but feel grateful that the residence of such talent in Halifax has, for the first time in the history of the city, been rendered possible.

Most persons are convinced that there is something not altogether satisfactory about our public school system. It is probable that what we have said upon this subject in another column will awaken a new interest in this vexed question, and before we have done with the discussion we hope to have won many supporters, and that a new departure on the lines we have indicated will breathe new life into the educational movement, and make even those who oppose free schools ardent believers in popular education.

The mineral resources of Nova Scotia are just now attracting the attention of some of the wealthiest men in London, and if rumor is correct we shall see wonderfully active times in some mining districts within a few months. This only serves to confirm our contention that it is from our mining resources that we must look for wealth in this Province, and we repeat it again, knowing full well that time will prove us to have judged aright. Let him that reads this paragraph see to it that he is not left out in the cold.

It is not surprising that Halifax has the name of being a Sleepy Hollow, in view of the fact that Halifax enterprise meets its most determined opposition from Halifaxians, but our citizens are not all as sleepy as they look, and fogyness has undoubtedly seen its best days in the Acadian metropolis. If those persons now opposing the extension of the railway along the water front could see themselves as posterity will see them, they would speedily abandon their policy of obstruction, and join with their less selfish fellow-citizens in the endeavour to make our shipping facilities equal to the pretensions of Canada's winter port.

A well informed English exchange has the following:—The impending death of the King of Holland, the last descendant of William the Silent, and the consequences that it involves, have been thoroughly discussed at Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Vienna. The eventual annexation of the delta of the Rhine, including Holland, Luxemburg, and part of Belgium, by Germany, is already tacitly assented to by Russia and by Austria. Holland's colonies go, of course, with Holland herself. Even the boundary line is already clearly defined—a line drawn nearly east from Gravelines to the Lys, and down that river to Menin, and from Menin to the Meuse. Between Maestricht and Liege lies the boundary of the French and Flemish languages. The people on the north of this line speak Flemish, those on the south speak French. This line will some day be the boundary between France and Germany. All the Dutch colonies and coaling stations will also become part of this greater Germany. This is the conception by which Prince Bismarck hopes to achieve colonial supremacy for Germany.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Evictions in the United States outnumber those in Ireland beyond all proportion, but not a voice is lifted in protest, notwithstanding the tremendous indignation got up about the same trouble in the "Green Isle."

The success that has attended Mr. B. W. Chipman's Jersey farm might be attainable in other directions (sheep farming for example) but capital when applied without skill and industry might as well be thrown into the sea.

What we want in this country is a few live, enterprising men with a little practical knowledge and means to back it. There is no part of the world which offers better investments in certain directions, and yet we are content to have our young men and maidens leave us to seek employment in the west.

The settlement of Mormons in the N. W. should be narrowly watched. They profess to be ready to obey Christian laws, but who is to guarantee that they will not practise polygamy secretly? Their antecedents do not justify confidence, and if they gain strength they are quite likely to give trouble.

It is much to be regretted that the use of both French and English in the new Legislature of the N. W. Territories has been officially perpetuated. It is a tax on these future provinces which ought to have been resisted. So far as the Province of Quebec is concerned there is prescriptive right, and French is the language of the great majority, but there is no excuse for the extension of the precedent.

This new income tax is peculiar. By its provisions a mortgage is regarded as a piece of property and the income derived therefrom is taxed accordingly. A mortgage upon a farm simply represents a certain interest in that farm. When the farmer pays his taxes he pays the tax upon that interest.

For Rick, upon the mortgage involves the payment of a double tax. gain flesh and strength upon it. This is not sound common sense we should like. Rickets and Marasmus of long standing. J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York. Put upon it.

MANUAL TRAINING.

There is impending a revolution in Education more radical than the world has yet seen. It may be considered by those who have thought earnestly on the subject, that it has been long in coming, but after all, no great new departure can be a success before the world is awakened to it, and educated and ripe for it. In the present article we shall only discuss the subject in its broadest and most abstract aspect. Hereafter, we shall have more to say as to details.

"It is the bane of this time," says Mr. Charles H. Ham, writing in *Harper*, in February, 1886, "as of all previous ages, that education is regarded as a polite accomplishment merely having very little to do with the real business of life. This superficial view is an inheritance from the Greeks and Romans, the curriculum of whose schools consisted mainly of exercises in rhetoric and logic. The revival of learning four hundred years ago was the *renaissance* of classicism. In the schools, proficiency in the languages of peoples whose institutions had long since perished, was made the test of scholarship. The sciences were neglected, and the useful arts treated with platonic scorn." Bacon (followed by Locke and Rousseau) was the first to demonstrate the poverty of the old scholasticism as an educational force. Then Comenius, Pestalozzi and Froebel struggled to supplant abstractions by object teachings. To-day many eminent men, as well as the special organs of various collegiate and other educational institutions, join in deprecating the artificial and unnatural prestige of classics, the complexity and recalcitrant nature of examination questions, and the strain of pedantry on the brain of the young. There is in fact a general broadening of the educational outlook, and the question whether the old methods are of practical avail to smooth the road of future life is at last plainly set before us. Progress in the past has been retarded by the stubborn resistance of the schoolmaster. That resistance is now fast giving way before common sense. There is, we may here remark, a very singular point about the leavening of mankind by common sense. For centuries it lies dormant, and then, when it does flash out, it is but one great man or so of an age who receives illumination, and it is well if he be not set down as, in his day, and country, a wizard or a dreamer. The latter was the fate of the Marquis of Worcester, on whose really practical mind first dawned the capabilities of steam. Had he been contemporary with Bacon, that great mind might well have co-operated with him, and the world have been revolutionized two hundred years earlier. Peter the Great, one of the most extraordinarily practical men that ever lived, "cast aside his royal robes," and boldly handled the shipwright's tools. In like manner, the Great Czar educated himself into a finer General than Charles 12th of Sweden. Within the lines of strategy, tactics, and supply, all great Generals have been of the strict common sense. And why? Because their profession compelled them to technicality in every branch of it.

"From the dust of 300 years of neglect," says Mr. Ham, "M. Victor Della Vos has rescued Bacon's aphorism, 'Education is the cultivation of a legitimate familiarity betwixt the mind and things,' and, with a rare touch of inspiration, made it the vital principle of art culture in the curriculum of the Imperial Technical School of Moscow."

It is in this way that Manual Training as an Educational Agency, which has already made its advent in the schools of the United States, is now forcing its claims on the recognition of Canadian educationists. It has no quarrel with Greek and Latin, which are admirable as trainers of minds, conscious of powers and tendencies which may hereafter turn them to practical account. This is the question—What is practical? We hold the Definitions of Euclid to be of practical utility even to him whose turn of mind will never lead him to the higher mathematics, because they clear the mind and bind it over to distinctness and accuracy. We doubt if the boy on whom these definitions have impressed themselves, can ever be as prone to exaggeration of statement as he who is ignorant of them. For similar reasons we believe in a knowledge of Greek and Latin Grammar and Greek roots, even for those who may never find themselves capable of construing a line of Homer or Virgil. But unless a boy, so to speak, "takes to" the classics as a duck takes to water, we would press them no further. But the uses of Manual Training are infinitely more far-reaching. In the laboratory of carpentry, the pupil is led to the consideration of the natural history of certain trees—the qualities and adaptabilities of their woods. With the manipulations of iron and steel are allied all the great events of the world's history. He who can handle with dexterity the plane and the chisel—he who can forge a horse-shoe—has at his command not only the gratification of skill, but, in many circumstances of life the attainment of comfort; and appliances sometimes otherwise unprocurable, sometimes only attainable at the cost of money and delay. In any workmanship, in fact, in which he may have received technical training, he is in a position which all wholesome natures desire—that of being independent and self-sufficient. To most boys, if taken young enough, there is great fascination in manual arts. When they have grown older under the exclusive influence of other studies the attraction is much lessened. Exclusively mental training does not produce a symmetrical character, because it merely teaches the student how to think, and the essential complement of thought is action. But few Canadian youths can hope to make their living by mere intellectualism. The old system of education by subjective processes tends more or less to the promotion of selfishness. Manual training promotes altruism from the simple fact of its being objective.

There is sufficient evidence of the highest character that, even where a considerable portion of the day is devoted to it, academic work does not suffer, but compares well in quantity and quality with that of classes in schools where it is not practised.

Space (or the want of it) precludes our going further into this important

subject in this issue; but the Revolution is as certain of advent as the return of daylight, and we shall continue to illustrate it at an early period.

THE SCOTTISH HOME RULE ASSOCIATION.

A communication received by the "St. Andrew's Society" of Ottawa, from Mr. McNaught, the Secretary of the "Scottish Home Rule Association" is not of a nature to recommend their grounds of advocacy to thoughtful persons. As we observed last week, the Imperial Parliament is so heavily embarrassed by the amount of small local business, that it cannot attend properly to both Imperial and local interests. The recently passed County Government Act will probably do something to ease the congestion, but we believe that Britain will find it best at no distant date to establish English, Scotch, and Irish Legislatures to attend to local affairs, leaving strictly Imperial matters for the Imperial Parliament, just as in Canada the conduct of affairs is divided between the Dominion and the Provincial Parliaments, and it is a matter of some pride to Canada to find herself in the position of an example looked up to in a question of Imperial organization.

We consider that Home Rule will be a blessing to all the three Mother Countries as soon as it can be established with a due regard to the solidity of the Empire; we sympathize, therefore, with both Scotland and Ireland in this aspiration, and it is fortunate that the former is unembarrassed by the questions and the feelings which unhappily stand in the way of those concessions to Ireland which, if she would frankly abandon unlawful terrorism, ought to be at once taken into friendly and generous consideration.

We are accustomed to recognize in Scotsmen all those sterling qualities which go to the making of the best stamp of citizen. It is disappointing, therefore, to find what we suppose we must call an accredited body for the promotion of a measure which we conceive few Englishmen, except fossil Conservatives, would feel any deep-seated reluctance to further, damaging their eminently reasonable cause by the kind of rant which has done so much to retard justice to Ireland, the chief characteristic of which is the appeal, by perversions of fact and history, to the passions of the ignorant.

It may fairly be assumed that, where one Scotchman may be found who desires the dismemberment of the Empire, a thousand would present themselves to fight for its unity. It seems, therefore, improbable that Mr. McNaught, on behalf of the Society he represents, furthers their contentions in accordance with the sentiments held by the majority of the nation.

Almost the opening of their statement indicates its essentially false tone, when it says "the assertion that the union of 1707 benefitted Scotland, is an utter fallacy." It goes on to affirm that the union "has been productive of untold evils to Scotland," and constitutes the clap net appeal to the pocket that "she is to day a joint obligant in an enormous debt of nearly £749,000,000, mainly caused by fighting the enemies of England, not Scotland, for the Scots were always a peaceful people, at war with no country but England, and that only in self-defence." Now, in the first place, it is absurd, and may be wicked, to endeavor to rouse popular passions on the doings of arbitrary and masterful sovereigns of feudal times—acts which have long since passed into the philosophical retrospect of history. In the next place Sir Walter Scott was a Scotsman whose patriotism will scarcely be impugned. Sir Walter has touched on the relations of Scotchmen to England in four or five of his novels, and the tendency of his illustrations is strongly confirmative of the generally received opinion that, even from the time of James the First, the benefits of the connection fell to Scotland in no scant measure, and the alacrity with which the Scottish volunteers sprang to arms at every alarm of a French invasion in Napoleon's time, savors but little of the idea that Scotland was fighting enemies who were not her own.

The utterly childish statement follows that the union was the main cause of the two rebellions of 1715 and 1745, a piece of nonsense, calling for no serious refutation. From exaggeration and mis-statement to direct falsehood is but a step, and we are next told that Scottish institutions have been assailed, and that the legislative neglect of Scotland "has been, and is, such as no other country in the world would have borne so long with patience." In the case of Ireland there is ground for such a charge, and England herself suffered from the congestion of local legislation; but it is well known that questions affecting Scotland are left almost entirely to Scottish members, and, if any have suffered neglect, the neglect has been from the same cause from which England herself has been inconvenienced.

The association is jealous of what has been done for Ireland, and goes into a mass of figures to prove that Scotland gets very inadequate returns for her contributions to the Imperial revenue. If there be any truth in the latter contention, confidence is again shaken by the ascription, to the fact of the seat of Government being in London, of all the misery and destitution in Scotland, from the Tweed to the Hebrides; and by the ludicrous complaints that "another serious drain to Scotland is the constant migration to London of her men of talent," and that "our country appears to have become the happy hunting ground of the English carpet bagger." If the former be true, Scotland seems to have suffered no depletion of brains from the alleged intellectual exodus; and with regard to the latter, most people have been in the habit of fancying that the shoe best fitted the other foot. The crude document closes with a feeble intimation that the rather unkind attacks on England and Ireland do not indicate any desire to impair the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, and a vague implication of the Colonies, whose desire for Federation the association seems to think would be some aid to its cause. This is all very well, but if the Colonies enter into an Imperial Federation, the Scottish Association may be sure that it will not be in the narrow and captious spirit of its manifesto. We do not think that the statement either embodies the opinions of Scotchmen at large, or that it arouses in the Colonies any very keen sympathy with the association which assumes to represent them.

CHAT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

"So, John, I hear you did not pass,
You were the lowest in your class,
(Get out a prize of merit;
But grunting now is no avail,
Just tell me how you came to fail,
With all your sense and spirit?"

"Well, sir, I mixed 'mong other things,
The list of Egypt's Shepherd Kings
(I wonder who does know it?)
An error of three years I made
In dating England's first crusade;
And, as I am no poet,

I got Euripides all wrong,
And could not write a Latin song,
And as for Roman history,
With Hun and Vandal, Goth and Gaul,
And Gibbon's weary 'Rise and Fall,'
'Twas all a hopeless mystery.

But, Father, do not fear or sigh
If 'Cram' does proudly pass me by,
And pedagogues ignore me;
I've common sense, I've will and health,
I'll win my way to honest wealth;
The world is all before me.

And, though I'll never be a Grecian,
Know Roman laws or art Phœnician,
Or slay of love and beauty,
I'll plough, or build, or sail, or trade,
And you need never be afraid
But that I'll do my duty."

—Mary E. Burnett.

"Love" is the egotism of two.

He (cautiously)—"What would you do, Fannie, if I were to kiss you?"
"Nothing, Harry. What would there be for me to do? You could attend to it, couldn't you?"

Mr. Wiman's next commercial union speech will be delivered from a phonograph by the turning of a crank. A crank and commercial union is a very appropriate combination.

It is claimed that a few drops of eau de cologne, ether and chloroform, in equal parts, poured on a handkerchief previously wetted with cold water, and placed on the seat of a neuralgic pain, gives instantaneous relief. It is also very efficacious for nervous headache.

George Stephenson thought that if a cow strayed upon a railroad it would be "bad for the coo." In Mexico the cow seems to get the best of it. Upon a railway there a cow was run into by a train and the shock caused the engine, tender, and three cars to tumble into a ditch. How the cow took it is not mentioned; but the average Texan or Mexican cow could no doubt upset a train without turning a hair.

WARMING ROOMS BY SOLAR HEAT.—Professor Morse, of Salem, Mass., has devised a simple stove for warming rooms by means of solar heat. It consists of a shallow box having a bottom of corrugated iron and a glass top. This device is placed outside the building, so that the sun can shine directly into it. The rays pass through the glass and are absorbed by the metal, heating it to a high temperature and warming the air of the box. The air, which on sunny days rises to a temperature of 90 deg. Fahr., is conveyed into the room which is to be heated.

The following, says the *Hartford Times*, is a little girl's essay on the cow: "A cow is an animal with four legs on the under side. The tail is longer than the legs but is not used to stand on. The cow kills flies with her tail. The cow has big ears that wiggles on hinges; so does her tail. The cow is bigger than the calf, but not so big as an elephant. She is made so small that she can go into the barn when nobody is looking. Some cows are black and some hook. A dog was hooked once. She tossed the dog that killed the cat that worried the rat. Black cows give white milk; so do other cows. Milkmen sell milk to buy their little girl dresses, which they put water in and chalk. Cows chew cuds, and each finds its own chew. That is all there is about cows."

The sayings and doings of Mrs. Slick have never yet been chronicled, although as she herself says "My life has been an eventful one and would fill a good sized book if I had time to write them down properly." As Mrs. Slick is a wife, a mother, a housekeeper, a member of the church, and a working member of several Local Societies she has no time for literary work and she has therefore agreed to let us jot down an account of her sayings and doings and publish them from time to time in the columns of THE CRITIC. Mrs. Slick thinks the modern five-o'clock tea parties a great social innovation. As Mrs. Slick says "How can a body be expected to have an appetite for apple sauce and hot biscuit when they go in for eating betwixt meals, I tell you this nibble nibble from morning till bed time is a ruin to the consternations of our gals and onfitten of them for right down hard work. Five-o'clock tea parties is meant for lazy folks and for them that's too stingy to be good neighbors. Lazy folks do their entertainin by wholesale and mean folk pay off their social debts with thin bread and butter and a shavin of cake. I'm old fashioned enough to like to sit down comfortable like and give my friends a good tuck out, instead of crushin of them all into one small room and feedin of them by paltry snacks. Thoms my views and I guess there's some truth in them."

FOR RICKETS, MARASMUS, AND ALL WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is unequalled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is wonderful. "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing. In every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York. Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

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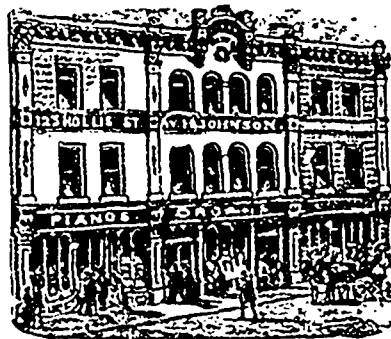
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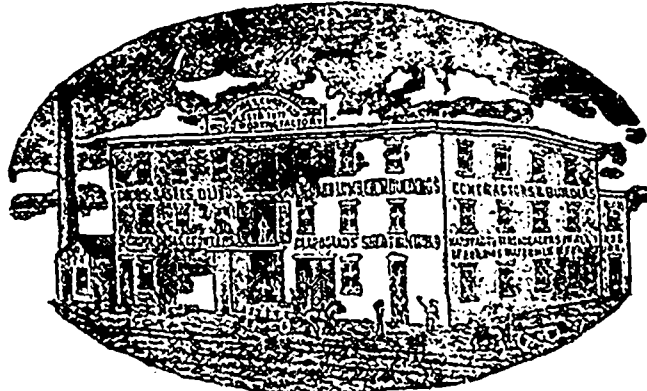
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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 evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page 16. 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.

Antigonish is talking of becoming incorporated.

The Annapolis Valley can whip the world in apples.

The Dominion Parliament will meet on the 17th or 24th of January.

A protest has been filed against the return of Mr. R. S. White in Cardwell.

The Supreme Court of Canada will deliver judgments on the 11th December next.

Steamer *Alpha* takes the place of the *City of St. John* on the South Shore route this week.

The Nova Scotia Telephone Co. are putting their telephone wires on the poles between Truro and Amherst.

The Canadian Government has formally approved of an extradition treaty between Britain and Mexico.

Judging from the reports, the coming Christmas number of the *Montreal Star* will take the country by storm.

Major Tilton, of the Governor General's Guards, has been gazetted to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of his Regiment.

Mr. Justice Burbidge will come to Halifax about the first week in December to hear several exchequer court cases.

Up to Nov. 1st, seventy-eight thousand actual settlers entered Canada, against sixty-seven thousand for the like period last year.

Thanksgiving Day was not observed at St. Stephen's, N. B. Business went on as usual and there were no services in the churches.

The Halifax and Queen hotels have adopted incandescent electric lighting. The system was permanently introduced this week.

It is announced that Geo. Drummond, chief of the sugar combine, has been called to the Senate in the place of the late Hon. Dr. Fortin.

The recent storm caused serious loss of life and shipping along the New England coasts. As far as known the damage in this section of the country was slight.

Truro is organizing a local insurance company with a capital of \$200,000. One half the stock has been taken up, one man taking as much as \$20,000.

The Windsor and Annapolis railway has added a very powerful locomotive to its rolling stock. She was built in Portland, Maine, and is named the "St. Eulalie."

Complaints come from all parts of the Maritime Province in regard to the non-enforcement of the Scott Act in the Counties where it is supposed to be in operation.

It is said that Sir Donald A. Smith will tender his resignation as President of the Bank of Montreal, and be succeeded by Mr. Geo. A. Drummond, the present Vice President.

L'Evangeline, printed at Digby, has entered upon its second year. The journal is devoted to the social, political and moral interests of the French Acadians of the lower provinces.

The Manitoba Railway argument before the Supreme Court of Canada was concluded last Friday. The impression prevails that the decision will go in favor of the Canada Pacific Railway.

An order-in-council has been passed on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance prescribing regulations for Government Savings' banks. The rate of interest is retained at four per cent.

The Grand Trunk Railway receipts, which have for sometime past been showing small gains, last week took a start up of \$20,324. This is decidedly a good sign, both for the railroad and the country.

A representative of THE CRITIC will shortly visit St. John and the several flourishing towns along the route of the I. C. Railway. We bespeak for him a kindly reception by those with whom he may be brought in contact.

The British Board of Trade returns show an improved Canadian trade. The exports to Canada during October expanded £35,540, equal to 25 1/2 per cent over October, 1887. The import statement also shows an improvement.

The good people of Gaspereaux are all agog with interest regarding the purchase of three farms in their beautiful valley by gentlemen from the old Country, who intend residing there and emulating the enthusiasm of Judge Weatherby in orcharding.

Some mischievous boys set fire to the grass around the Dartmouth Presbyterian church on Sunday last. It was spreading rapidly and might have done much damage had it not been promptly extinguished by the superintendent of the Sunday School.

The postal arrangements of Nova Scotia, as a rule, give general satisfaction, but Wolfville of late has been agitated over a number of letters that have mysteriously gone astray. The Inspector has paid the town a visit, since which there has been no just cause for complaint. The missing letters, however, are still missing, and no clue to the culprit has been discovered.

Moncton has settled the light and water question. The Council has been authorized to enter into a five year contract for fifty hydrants at \$50 each, and thirty electric lights, 1200 candle power, at \$100 each.

Dartmouth is to have a reading room as soon as the necessary funds can be raised. The committee are at work canvassing for subscriptions and many people have promised to give liberally. It will be much appreciated, especially by the young people of the town.

The directors of the St. John and Maine Railway Company, in their report for the half-year to June last, recommend a dividend at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, in order to pay which the sum of £805 will have to be taken from the reserve, reducing that fund to £1,160.

Ald. Worrall, of Ward 6, assigned on Saturday last. It is believed that this course was dictated not by serious but only by temporary embarrassment, and it is to be hoped that this is the case. He, on Monday, promptly resigned his position as Alderman and his seat on the School Board.

On Saturday evening of last week, as the ferry boat was entering the dock at Dartmouth, a young girl tried to jump to the bridge before the boat was fastened. She fell between the bridge and the boat and was rescued just in time to save her from a dreadful death, as the boat struck with a thud the next instant. There is a prominent notice warning people not to leave the boats until they are made fast to the bridge which people would do well to heed.

Many complaints are made of the poor light in the cabins of the Dartmouth Ferry boats. A small lamp at each end of the cabin serves to make darkness visible, and any person who wishes to read the evening paper on the way across must make a rush to get next the light, or he will have to wait till he reaches home. The seats outside in the *Mic mac* and *Sir C. Ogle* have been removed or taken in out of the cold and those who wish to enjoy the fine autumn weather must do so standing or walking.

The weekly direct mail steamer *Vancouver* and the *Worcester*, from Boston arrived in safety on Wednesday. The weather at sea was known to have been so terrific from Sunday to Tuesday that some anxiety was felt, especially for the *Worcester*. The *Vancouver* was off the coast on Sunday, but had to keep off. The seas swept her from stem to stern, but she sustained no serious damage. The *Carroll* arrived at Boston on Tuesday afternoon, having left Halifax on Saturday. She has unfortunately lost her first officer and one man washed overboard.

A Fish and Game Club has been organized in New York, to be incorporated under the laws of New Brunswick, and has secured the ownership and control of Eutopia and Trout lakes. Lake Eutopia is situated near St. George, N. B., one day's journey from Boston. The waters are connected with the Magaguadavia River, now being stocked with salmon by the Dominion Government. It is upon this stream that the Canadian Government has constructed one of the finest fishways in America—the Rodger's patent—surrounding 68 feet of waterfall.

In August last the Messrs. Baring, with numerous important financial firms, issued a protest against an Act for the conversion of the Debt of Quebec, which they characterized as "a breach of faith on the part of the Quebec Government." The Messrs. Baring now offer a new loan for the corporation of Montreal—amount, £850,000; interest, 3 per cent.; issue price, 8 1/2 per cent. These are hardly terms to tempt the investing public, considering that Montreal is an important part of the province which so recently provoked a protest against its financial legislation.

The first concert given by the Orpheus Club, with Ladies' Auxilliary, came off in Orpheus Hall on Tuesday evening last, and was attended by a large and decidedly appreciative audience. The club rendered four numbers of the programme, in all of which it did excellent work; special praise being due to the altos for the manner in which they rendered their part in the opening selection, "The Feast of Adonis." In the second number "Peaceful Slumbering," the clumsiness of two or three of the tenors nearly ruined the effect of a selection which otherwise was delivered in a most charming manner, the shading being exceptionally good. The humorous glee, "Little Jack Horner," would have made even little Jack himself stop pulling out plums in order that he might enjoy the musical fun. Miss Louise Laine won new laurels as a singer in the several songs for which she had been put down. In the aria "Lo! the Heav'n descended Prophet," Miss Laine gave abundant evidence of her power of execution, and delighted everybody with the easy, graceful manner in which she performed most difficult running passages. Miss Laine's voice is by no means a powerful one, and this fact becomes doubly apparent when she is rendering a song in which rapid execution is required. Her rendition of "I once had a sweet little doll, dears" was touching in its sweet simplicity, and proves that Miss Laine quickly catches the spirit of the words as well as of the music in the songs sung by her. Herr Klingensfeld completely outdid his former record as a violinist, and after his masterly success of Tuesday evening last he can afford to smile at adverse criticism. We have seldom listened to a violin solo which gave better opportunity for the display of the performer's skill than the concerto No. 8, (Sceue du chant) which Herr Klingensfeld played on Tuesday evening; we have rarely if ever known such a composition rendered with such conscientious observance of every detail, and we heartily congratulate the popular professor upon his unqualified artistic rendition of this magnificent number. "Thine Eyes so Blue and Tender" was the title of Mr. Gius's song, and it is most gratifying to observe that the tender blue eyes or some other agency had softened his really excellent voice and made it a genuine pleasure to listen to his singing. The days of forced volume of tone are, we hope, a thing of the past in cultured musical circles. Professor Currie, the well tried favorite, deserves a word of praise for the manner in which he sang the Cavatina "Vi Ravisso"

which, by the way, is a somewhat pretentious song for the Professor to attack, and rather displayed to disadvantage his suddenness in crescendo. Taken altogether the concert was creditable to Halifax, and perhaps more particularly to Mr. C. H. Porter, the quietly enthusiastic conductor of the Orpheus Club, who although he wields a magical baton, is not so thin skinned as to object to friendly criticism. Tom Payne, the accompanist, is a brick, and that is all we have to say about him.

Michigan lumbermen want the duty on Canadian lumber doubled. Lord Sackville and the Misses Sackville West have sailed for France.

American flour mills will shut down to a considerable extent in the next few weeks.

Belva Lockwood received a popular vote of nineteen at the late Presidential election.

General Harrison is said to have offered a place in his Cabinet to Mr Blaine, and he has accepted.

This year's catch of mackerel by the Gloucester fleet is the smallest for fifty years. It was less than half of last season.

Over 400 labor papers have been started in the United States in the last twenty years. Scarcely 100 are now in existence.

Francis Parkman, the distinguished historian, has been compelled by poor health to retire from his office as overseer of Harvard.

J. V. Williamson, an aged philanthropist of Philadelphia, has donated \$12,000,000 to the establishment of a great industrial school for boys.

A number of leading friends of the United States have begun an agitation for an extension of the Presidential term to six instead of four years.

Keely, the great motor inventor, was recently committed to prison at Philadelphia for contempt of court, in not complying with the conditions of a subpoena.

Levi P. Morton, the Vice-President elect of the United States is said to be worth twenty million dollars, being by far the richest Vice President the country ever has had

The United States Supreme Court has decided that a man's life insurance policy, if made payable to the heirs, cannot be used as part of his estate to pay the claims of creditors.

The Gloucester Advertiser publishes its annual list of the fishermen lost from the fleet belonging to that port. Among them are the names of twenty-seven Nova Scotians.

A special to the New York Herald from Washington says that latest reports from the Congressional districts make the figures stand 162 Democrats, 162 Republican, and one Independent, Coleman of Louisiana.

General Harrison denies the truth of published reports of alleged statements made by him concerning the annexation of Canada. The General says that he has had no talk with anyone on the subject of annexation of Canada, and has said nothing about using the surplus in purchasing the territory of the Dominion.

The Boston Journal says.—A movement looking to the formation of an organization of all who favor the annexation of the British Provinces is assuming tangible shape, and it is intended to hold a meeting very soon, and to invite Mr E.H.S. of the St John Globe, to be present. There are many thousands of Provincials in New England who are strongly in favor of the idea, and it is believed that by forming an organization more can be done than has been possible heretofore.

The Parnell Defense Fund amounts to £20,000.

The sale of the Great Eastern yielded a profit of £20,000.

Hanlan has again been defeated by Beach at Paramatta, N. S. W.

John Bright is very ill, but his physicians are hopeful for his recovery

During the last three months 173 agrarian outrages have been committed in Ireland.

The ex-Empress Victoria of Germany is on a visit to her mother, Queen Victoria.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the new Governor-General of India, started last week from London for Calcutta.

Field-Marshal Lord Lucan, who commanded the Cavalry Division in the Crimea, died a few days ago in England.

The Rev. Charles D. Spurgeon, who has been ill for some time, has gone to the south of France. He is extremely weak.

German papers concur in the opinion that the affairs of France are drifting towards a crisis of which the sequences are incalculable.

Sir Charles Warren, who recently resigned the Chief Commissionership of the London Police, has been offered, it is reported, the command of a Brigade at Aldershot.

The meetings announced for last Friday throughout Ireland in memory of the Manchester "martyrs," were proclaimed by the Government. A few conflicts occurred with the Police.

A special despatch to the Times from Tien Tsin says that the Chinese Government has learned that a secret treaty has been concluded between Russia and Corea providing for a Russian protectorate of Corea.

The judgment passed by Lord Kinnear in the case of Parnell against the Times, allowing proof on the question of arrest, in which the Times appealed, has been unanimously upheld by the Judges of the Court of Session.

At the Papal Consistory in December a number of Bishops will be created. The nomination of Cardinals has been postponed until the March Consistory. The postponement is due to the difficulty experienced in the creation of a French Cardinal.

Hon. Mr. Gordon, in answer to a question as to when the cable from Halifax to Bermuda would be commenced, replied that there were circumstances connected with the tenders causing a somewhat long delay, but it was hoped work would soon be commenced.

Two hundred Alsatian recruits attacked their military escort last week, and wounded a Prussian soldier. The mutineers are said to have taken refuge in Switzerland. It is also reported that four Prussian Officers were assaulted and seriously injured by French sympathizers at Strasbourg.

The massing of Russian troops towards the German frontier continues to keep Germany on the qui vive, and the Berlin Post says "the increase of the military force of France brings us nearer to war." Considering the enormous preparations of Italy as well, it will be a wonder if there is not war in the spring.

The Irish Bishops have received another Papal rescript. It orders them to actively execute the former rescript, which instructs them to denounce the plan of campaign and boycotting. It also orders them to direct the priests to preach against agitation and to forbid them to take part in the boycotting and plan of campaign movements, which they must oppose with all the means in their power.

FUN and FLIRTATION CARDS.
18 brand new styles, and a large Comic Picture Book, with a fine Illustrated Catalogue, giving full instructions, and showing plainly how to easily make \$100 a month at home. All for 5c silver, for postage.
A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.



POST OFFICE,
HALIFAX, N. S., 24th Nov., 1888.

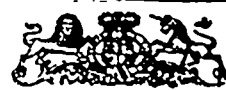
NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY next, 26th inst., mails will close at this office daily as follows:
For the Northern and Eastern Counties of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, New Brunswick, and the United States at 6 45 o'clock, a. m.
For the UPPER PROVINCES, and second mails for the United States, New Brunswick, and principal offices on the line of the Intercolonial Railway at 1 25 o'clock p. m.
Second mails for Ellershouse, Newport Station, Windsor, Hantsport, Wolfville and Kentville at 2 45 o'clock p. m.
Second mails for Bedford, Shubenacadie and Truro at 4 20 o'clock p. m.
The mail for the UNITED KINGDOM, per Canadian packet, at this port, will close every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock, noon.
H. W. BLACKADAR,
Postmaster.

PATENT STEAM COMPRESSED AND SHREDDED CODFISH.

The BEST CHEAPEST, and most convenient form of Dried Codfish ever offered to the public. Its rapidly increasing sale indicates the favor with which it is received. It is recommended not only for its cheapness, but because it can be got ready for table in a few minutes, no small advantage when household help is so difficult to procure. The half of a pound package when made into Patties is sufficient for a meal for an ordinary family. PUT UP IN 1 LB. PKGS., 40 PKGS. IN A BOX. The Subscribers having been appointed the Sole Agents for the above article for the Maritime Provinces, are now prepared to supply the trade in lots to suit.
E. G. & C. STAYNER.

GREEN CODFISH Bought by the Subscribers to make STEAM COMPRESSED and SHREDDED CODFISH.
E. G. & C. STAYNER.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Sheet Harbor Wharf," will be received until Friday, the 7th day of December next, inclusively, for the construction of a Ballast Wharf at Last River, Sheet Harbor, Halifax County, N. S., according to a plan and specification, to be seen on application to Mr. M. McFarlane, Sheet Harbor; at the Office of the Department of Public Works, Custom House Building, St. John, N. B.; and at the Public Works Department, Ottawa where printed forms of Tender can be obtained.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied and signed with actual signatures of Tenderers.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the Tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the Tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order,
A. GOBEL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 14th November, 1888.

Gifts! Gifts! Gifts!

Old and Young, Big and Little, Rich and Poor, will find just what they want in our

Beautiful Display

OF—
HOLIDAY GOODS.
COME AND SEE! ALL ARE WELCOME!

Wm. Bannister,

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, ETC.
136 Granville Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

DO YOU WANT A DOG
If so, send for **DOG BUYERS' GUIDE**, containing colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Directions for Training Dogs and Breeding Ferrets. Mailed for 15 Cents. Also Cuts of Dog Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN POULTRY
Then send for **Practical POULTRY BOOK**, 100 pages, bound in colored plate, engravings of nearly all kinds of fowls; descriptions of the breeds; how to capsize; plans for poultry houses; information about incubators, and where to buy Eggs from best stock for 21.50 per sitting. Sent for 15 cents.

DO YOU KEEP CAGE BIRDS
If so, you need the **BOOK OF CAGE BIRDS**, 120 pages, 150 illustrations. Beautiful colored plates. Treatments and breeding of all kinds Cage birds, for pleasure and profit. Diseases and their cure. How to build and stock an aviary. All about Parrots. Prices of all kinds birds, cages, etc. Mailed for 15 Cents. The Three Books 40 Cts.

ASSOCIATED FANCIERS,
137 South Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

knots; among the English cruisers from sixteen and a half to twenty two knots. Only one of the proposed United States cruisers exceeds 5 000 tons displacement. Fourteen of the English cruisers range from 5,600 to 9,000 tons. These are Secretary Whitney's figures; yet over them the *Sun* puts the heading: "We Could Whip England—Her Floating Wealth at our Mercy."

But if we were about to wage war against England over the fishery dispute (which we are not going to do) the important question would be, not what vessels have been appropriated for by Congress, but what vessels are available for immediate service. Of these there are only three in Secretary Whitney's list of commerce destroyers, the *Chicago*, *Boston* and *Atlanta*. We may include at a pinch the *Dolphin*, a despatch boat carrying a single gun, and the *Vesuvius*, a coast-defence vessel.

Such are the facilities at present available for driving British commerce from the seas and preying upon it for "a year or more," it being, of course, understood that during all that time no British warship of superior force, or two or half-a-dozen at once would come into contact with any of our commerce destroyers.

Taking this singular good fortune for granted, and imagining further that all the United States vessels existing at present only on paper or on the stocks were completely equipped, manned and armed, there would still remain one serious question to be answered before their efficiency as commerce destroyers could be recognized by "thinking men," and that is the question with which this article is headed—How about Coal?

The recently launched, but far from completed, cruiser *Baltimore* can carry 900 tons of coal. At her full speed of nineteen knots an hour it will take her only six days to consume this supply; and however seldom she might be put to full speed, and however economical she might be, it is plain enough that in a comparatively short time the *Baltimore* would either have to replenish her bunkers or lose all power of motion. If this cruiser were engaged in the business of preying upon British commerce at a distance from our own shores, how could she obtain the needful supply of coal? The United States has no coaling stations abroad, and coal being "contraband of war," she could not procure it in the port of any neutral power. Furthermore, it is very doubtful whether she could get back to any port in this country, for these ports would all be blockaded by British ships.

Captain Mahan, U. S. N., in a recent address to the United States Naval War College, said: "We have at least two great needs now, over and above those of sailing ships—coal and more frequent renewal of ammunition. . . . If, for instance, it were necessary for us to maintain military possession of a point on the Isthmus, or to conduct any great operation there, there must be a line of communication thereto. How shall it be protected? What is the best means of guarding and distributing supply vessels? . . . What neutral power will sell us coal when engaged in war with a more powerful maritime state, and what is a commerce destroyer without coal?"

Admiral De la Graviere, of the French navy, writing on a similar topic in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, says, "It would not be long before our coal depots would be taken from us, and we would go about from neutral port to neutral port, seeking in vain the fuel which would be everywhere denied us."

This expression from a French admiral may sound like professional pessimism; but in reality it is not easy to see how his ships would be able even to "go about from neutral port to neutral port" if they had no coal.

In a free country, where universal suffrage prevails, there can be no more inexcusable mistake on the part of a prominent newspaper than to attempt to deceive the public in matters of this sort. The result of such an attempt may prove most unfortunate. The average voter, who relies for his information upon his newspaper, may say to himself: "We can whip England on the sea, and her floating wealth is at our mercy—Secretary Whitney and the New York *Sun* say so, and they ought to know—therefore let us pitch in with a light heart." But the men upon the other side, in England or any European country, who decide upon questions of peace or war, are not at all dependent upon the *Sun* for their information, nor in any way influenced by its opinions, real or fictitious. They know all about it, "quite irrespective of your kind instruction," and "scare heads" do not scare them in the least. A newspaper that undertakes to frighten a possible enemy by inaccurate statements of fact makes a very silly blunder. The best thing it can do is to ascertain the facts as they actually are and present them fully and honestly to its own readers.

TRAPPED IN A PIT WITH A COBRA.

A General, whose name Mr. Inglis does not give, tells the following story of his experience in a pit trap in an Indian jungle, in "Tent Life in Tiger Land":—

"I was hurrying along a slight track, when, bang, all at once, down I went into the concealed pit. But now comes the curious part of the affair. I went plod straight down into a deep, dismal hole, and at the bottom landed right up to my waist in a deposit of tenacious clayey mud. Regular 'pank' it was. In fact, when I tried to struggle and free myself I found I was held as firm as if I had been birdlimed. I shuddered as I noted the dismal surroundings. There were several great gaunt looking, yellowish green frogs, peering at me with curious eyes; and then as I turned my head around a little I made a discovery that made my very heart cease beating for a minute, and sent every drop of blood in my body bounding back in my veins. There, right on a level with my face, its length half concealed in a crevice in the crumbling sides of the pit, its hood half expanded, its forked tongue quivering as it jerked it out and in, and its eye glittering with a baleful glare, I saw a great cobra. I felt utterly helpless and despairing, and for a moment my heart whispered to me that my end had come. Then came a

sort of nervous recklessness. I suppose it was 'the fury of despair' we read about. I know I uttered a savage curse, and, snatching my hard helmet, I hit the brute a smashing blow in the face, and then began a fight for life. It was a big powerful snake. The blow had only maddened it. Its hood expanded, its hissing filled the pit, and swaying and roaring its clammy length; it launched full at my face. My gun was lying choked up with dirt and half buried in the 'pank,' but I had my hunting knife with me, and while I parried the fierce darts of the infuriated brute with my helmet, made quick stabs and slashes at it whenever I could get a chance, and after a short, exciting struggle it succumbed, and tried to withdraw behind the crevice, but with a slice of my knife I nearly severed its head from its body. And then for a while—you may laugh at me or no, as you will—all was a blank. I must have fainted. The weary hours dragged along. It was intensely still and sultry above, I conjectured, for in the deep dark pit the air was stifling and oppressive, and I could not detect a sound or rustle in the vegetation that overhung the mouth of my living tomb. I could now see that the day was waning. The heat had become, if possible, still more sultry and intense, and once or twice I had fancied I heard a low muttering, rumbling sound, as if of distant thunder. The clouds were hurrying up in tremendous solid masses, and soon a big drop or two of rain began to come hurtling through the overhanging grass, and another dread began to take possession of my mind. I knew what was coming. . . . From a hundred tiny crevices and gaps in the edge of my pit the troubled turbid rain-water began to trickle down, crumbling the clay away, and I was soon drenched to the skin, and felt with alarm the water beginning slowly but surely to mount up the sides of the pit. I thought then it was all up with me. I can hardly describe to you my thoughts. I know I thought of home. I reviewed my past life. I made desperate struggles again and again to free myself. I shouted and screamed for help. I believe I prayed and swore. In fact, for the time I believe I must have gone demoted, but I found myself utterly powerless. The miry clay and treacherous 'pank' held me firm, and then again I must have relapsed into unconsciousness. When I came to myself it was barely light, it was still raining heavily and stolidly, the big drops plashed down; I could see a dull London sky above, and I knew the 'nullahs' and watercourses would soon be full. The battle of the elements had ceased, and but for the continuous crash of falling rain, all was still. The water in the pit was nearly up to my shoulders. I felt I was doomed to die, and a sort of sullen, despairing stupor took possession of me. I had now given up all hope, when, hark! I thought I heard the sound of a human voice! With all the agony of despair I raised a cry for help. There was an awful pause, and then I heard my faithful Backa crying in response. Again I cried out, and I soon saw his dear old wrinkled face peering down at me from the edge of the pit. . . . "Well, how did they manage to get you out?" I asked. "Oh, that was not so easy, but they managed it; some of them cut down saplings, and managed to make a sort of ladder, and Backa came down with a long 'lathee,' and loosened the 'pank' round my body sufficiently for me to do the rest myself. Then they tied their 'puggrees' and 'kummerbunds' together, and I knotted these round my waist and under my armpits, and with that help, they tugging away at the free ends, I managed to clamber out."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The new lumber mill of Messrs. Fader Bros., at Vancouver, B. C., being rapidly pushed to completion. Its capacity will be to cut about 100,000 feet per day.

The twin saw mills at Midjic, near Sackville, N. B., owned by Messrs. John Robinson and Harvey Copp, were destroyed by fire Nov. 1st.; loss about \$1,000.

Hon. T. H. Phair, Presque Isle, N. B., is making forty tons of starch a day, and will manufacture 1200 tons this year. This will consume some 300,000 bushels of potatoes.

The Moncton Sugar Refining Co., Moncton, N. B., will erect an 80x40-foot building for the purpose of manufacturing hoops, and will operate it in connection with their barrel factory.

Mr. Gavin Rennu, St. John, N. B., has invented an arrangement intended for holding the trucks of railway cars in position on the rails, and for preventing the liability of accident by the breaking of a wheel when the car is in motion.

Messrs. J. A. & W. A. Chesley, St. John, N. B., have been awarded a contract for the construction of twenty sets of locomotive engine frames for the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. The weight of each set will be about three tons.

The Intercolonial Railway Co. have ordered the immediate construction of 200 freight cars for their road, the order being equally divided between Messrs. James Harris & Co., of St. John, N. B., and Mr. James Crossen, of Coburg, Ont.

Mr. John Y. Miller, of Montreal, has just purchased the Pakio Extract works, and commences operations immediately, which means the employment of between 200 and 300 men, and a large number of horses. Mr. Miller expects to have fully 500 men in the woods. The works in future will be known as the Miller Extract Works. The amount paid for the property by Mr. Miller is in the vicinity of \$50,000.

Messrs. D. W. Hoegg & Co., Fredericton, N. B., own and operate a large number of factories in that town and other places for picking fish, lobsters, fruits, berries, vegetables, etc. During the past season, although the firm had bought up all the available corn grown along the valley of the St. John River, they were unable to fill half of their orders for this article. They did a big business in the other lines, included in which were 60,000 quarts of blueberries, and many thousand cases of baked beans. During the past season they shipped to Boston over 150,000 pounds of fresh salmon, packed in snow, also some 18,000 cases of herring, and 6,000 cases of lobsters. The firm employs an average of twenty five men and fifteen girls and women at each of their factories.—*Canadian Manufacturer.*

Our manufacturers who are wide awake are not slow in taking advantage of the publicity which a note in our industrial column gives to their enterprise, but some of our Nova Scotian manufacturers want a little more of the American business snap about them. It is the pushing enterprising manufacturers who never lose an opportunity of letting the public know that they are alive and are fully prepared to manufacture and sell certain articles which the public require, that are getting the cream of the business in the Maritime Provinces. Some of our manufacturers should note this and take advantage of THE CRITIC'S column of Industrial Notes to keep their business before the people.

A director of the Keely motor says the inventor's friends in Philadelphia have put up over \$100,000 to assist in making experiments. The New York directors of the company have begun a suit to compel Keely to reveal his secret, which suit the Philadelphia directors resist. Keely's friends talk of getting up a company with \$12,000,000 capital stock, part of which would be used in buying out the recalcitrant New Yorkers.

New Orleans is developing the canning of shrimps. It is said that fully 100,000 cans a day are packed there during the season.

COMMERCIAL.

It is difficult just now to describe the true condition of trade here. Country dealers seem to be willing enough to buy, and city wholesalers and city jobbers to sell, while there is no marked divergence as to values in any line. But the uncertain and fluctuating weather, the absence of snow, and the bad state of the country roads, retard the delivery of goods, and thus hamper the progress of business. Still, in view of the circumstances, it may be considered that transactions have reached a fair volume.

The last of the Allan line of steamers in the St. Lawrence for the season is reported to have been caught in the ice near Sorel, while attempting to make her way down the river to the ocean, and it is feared that unless an unusual thaw occurs speedily, she will be forced to stay there all winter. Hard frost this year has set in more than usually early, and very suddenly, so that it is by no means surprising that some vessels should be unable to continue their contemplated voyages. The harbors along our immediate coasts are not as yet closed up, so far as we have learned, but they may be at any day. In consequence coasting vessels are hurrying their last trips before laying up for the winter. Arrivals and departures of schooners, etc. are, therefore, numerous just now, and many of our wharves present quite a lively appearance. This condition of affairs will pass away in the course of a week or two, and everything will lapse into the usual winter state of quietude.

Bradstreet's report of the week's failures :

	Week		Weeks corresponding to			Failures for the year to date.			
	Nov. 23	1888	1887	1886	1885	1888	1887	1886	1885
United States..	253	178	153	201	193	8,902	8,504	9,162	10,105
Canada.....	14	21	18	6	19	1,532	1,146	1,056	1,152

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—Frank Gallant, hotel, Tignish, P. E. Island, assigned; W. W. Walsh, tailor, Springhill, N. S., assigned to F. W. Emmer-son, liabilities about \$3,500; J. Harvey Johnston, genl. store, Springhill, N. S., assigned to A. R. Dickie and Chas. Jones in trust for benefit of creditors; John De Molliter, genl. store, Shelburne, N. S., assigned to Geo. McLean in trust for benefit of creditors; Andrew Doyle, store, Halifax, deceased; H. F. Worrall, commission, Halifax, assigned to Marshall Black and James W. Russell in trust for benefit of creditors; Layton & Quigley, grocers, Amherst, dissolved; A. S. McLean, general store, Summerville, N. S., assigned to A. W. Christie in trust for benefit of creditors; J. J. Brown, blacksmith, Wolfville, offering blacksmith shop for sale.

DRY GOODS.—The dry goods market has been rather brisk, and a considerable amount of business—especially in the line of heavy woollen goods for winter wear—has been transacted. Some houses report that they have lately received more orders for woollen goods and flannels than for a long time previously. Much of this increased demand is undoubtedly due to the recent pronounced advance in the price of wool, which plainly foreshadows enhanced values for the manufactured article. There has also been a fair enquiry for plain dress goods, such as cashmeres, serges, etc. Some orders are also coming in for spring hosiery and underwear for future delivery. Country remittances are fair.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—Trade in iron and hardware has of late materially diminished, as is always the case when the cold season arrives. Still, on the whole, there has been a satisfactory fall movement, which was, however, considerably retarded of late by the very bad condition of the roads in the country. There has, for these reasons, been little of interest to report, except that prices of all classes of goods have remained stationary.

From Glasgow warrants are cabled at 40s 10d. to 41s. At Middleborough No. 3 foundry G. M. B. is quoted at 33s. 5d. Late London cables are:—“Spot tin £100 17s 3d. to £101; 3 months futures £101 15s. to £101 17s. 6d.; Chili bars, spot, £78; do. futures £77 15s.; G. M. B. copper £77 15s. to £78; soft Spanish lead £132s 6d.” Philadelphia.—“The iron trade has not improved since last week, owing to the uncertainty in the minds of the larger manufacturers and consumers as to the probable volume of new business that is to come in during December and January. The market is strong, but not as active as was anticipated in the early part of the month. An improvement will probably begin early in December, when it is expected that new business will set in for the winter. A great deal of business for bridge building material is predicted, and some large contracts for ship work have just been placed. Contracts were recently made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 45,000 tons of rails at \$28, and these have been followed by 20,000 tons for southern roads. More orders are coming.”

BREADSTUFFS.—The Flour market has been quiet. The demand was slow and business dull owing apparently to the fact that buyers generally have ample supplies on hand, and the indications are that there will be no improvement in business for some time to come. After the close of the year we look for a reaction and better prices. That seems at least to be the tone of the whole American commercial press. In cornmeal the market is very steady. Oatmeal is gradually advancing. Mill feeds are abundant at present, but will be scarcer and higher a little later on, as many of the millers are now shutting down, they are only losing money in running, as wheat costs a good deal more than flour will sell for. Oats are opening unexpectedly high, the crop throughout the Dominion of Canada is considerably above an average, in fact the oat crop of the world is above an average, and yet oats are selling here to day at 5 to 6 cts. above last year's prices at this time. Hay is both poor and scarce and high, but there must be a good average crop, and later on we look for lower prices. Beurohm's cable says:—“Cargoes off coast, wheat steadier, corn nil; do. en passage and for shipment, wheat steady, corn quiet. Liverpool wheat and corn, spot, firmer; do. mixed maize 4s. 9d.; do. California wheat firmer at 8s. 2½d. November and December, 8s. 3d. January and February. Do. mixed maize 4s. 8½d. November; 4s. 9d. December; 4s. 7½d., new, December; 4s. 6½d. January; 4s. 8½d., old January; 4s. 4½d. February; 4s. 4d. March and April. French country markets quiet. Wheat and flour in Paris firm. The former at 6s. 3d. for December.” There has been a stronger tone to the Chicago market which was active and prices advanced to \$1.08½ December, \$1.07½ January, \$1.11½ May. Corn was fairly active and improved somewhat, standing at 38½c. December, 37½c. January, 38½c. May. Oats were steady at 26½c. December, 30½c. May. At the seaboard wheat was stronger and advanced ½c. to ¾c. At Toledo, Detroit and Milwaukee wheat has been very strong with an advancing tendency.

PROVISIONS.—There has been no improvement in the local provision market. The demand for pork in small lots has been fair both on local and country accounts. The market is fairly active and firm with a good jobbing business. For lard there was a moderate demand at steady prices, and the movement has been fair. Tallow is scarce and firm. In the Liverpool provision market lard was weaker and declined 6d. to 46s 3d. Pork closed at 82s. 6d, and bacon at 45s. to 47s. The feeling in the Chicago provision market was weaker and pork declined 5c. to 7½c. to \$14.47½ December and January, and \$14 72½ May. On the other hand lard was stronger and advanced 2½c. to \$8.22½ December, \$8.17½ January, \$8.32½ May. The hog market was steady.

BUTTER.—The market has continued quiet and featureless, with trade restricted to local wants. These call chiefly for best grades, which realise full prices. Stocks of finest are light. The Montreal Gazette says that the season just closed “has contributed the smallest total exports for many years. The total exports were only 16,628 packages against 66 3½ in 1887, 54,282 in 1886, 65,545 in 1885, 108,137 in 1884, 92,764 in 1883, 64,620 in 1882, 130,484 in 1881, and 194,366 in 1880. Compared with the years preceding 1880 there likewise appears a heavy shrinkage.” It would be more satisfactory, of course, if the net weights of the above quantities of butter were given, as “packages” vary in size, and, consequently, in weight, but with all due allowance for these variations, it is evident that the export butter trade of Canada has steadily and materially fallen off in a long series of years. Several causes have combined to produce this result. One is that much more milk has been turned into cheese than formerly. Again, the habit that our farmers have acquired of “holding” their butter in the hope of better prices, till it had lost its first, fresh, nutty flavor, has doubtless helped to this result. Of course we cannot expect to send our butter to England to rival the products of Holland, Belgium, German and French dairies, which are brought in fresh every day from the farm, but we might and ought to do far better than we do. Besides this we export a considerable proportion of the butter that we send abroad to the United States. If due care was taken in making and packing butter, and if it was promptly shipped to market as soon as ready, it would compete successfully with much of the butter made south and west of us, and realise far better returns to its makers than by the methods now pursued.

CHEESE maintains a very firm attitude and holders show no disposition to shade. On the contrary they anticipate obtaining higher figures as the season advances. The English demand is very active accompanied by decidedly higher prices. The Liverpool public cable has shot up 4s. per cwt. during the past few days to 54s., while actual sales of finest Canadian September have been made in Liverpool and London at 56s. to 58s. The English are rapidly acquiring a taste for American cheese generally—especially for Canadian—to the exclusion of English and other makes.

APPLES.—The shipments of apples from all parts of Canada continue very large and reports of how they are faring in England are quite satisfac-

tory. Messrs Pitt Bros. & Co., of London, write as follows:—Since our last this market has been supplied with the following shipments of apples:—The S.S. Pomernian from Montreal with 6,612 barrels, and the S S Gretna from Montreal with about 6,500 barrels. A portion of the fruit arrived in much better condition, and the market has been somewhat firmer. Prices may be quoted as under for good sound brands:—Spys 11s. to 13s. ribston pippins 15s. to 20s., kings 14s to 17s. 6d., 20-oz pippin 13s. 6d. to 16s., Baldwins 12s 6d. to 15s., greenings 11s. to 16s., russets 13s. to 15s. 6d., spitz 14s. 6d., Ben Davis 11s. to 13s. 6d., Canada red 13s. 6d. to 15s. Colverts and other full varieties 5s. to 9s. 6d. per barrel. The S.S. *Damara* from Halifax, also arrived with 12 720 barrels of Nova Scotia apples, which have realized as follows:—Ribston pippins 13s. to 17s., Blenheim pippins 16s. to 17s. 6d., King Tomkins 14s 6d. to 16s., nonauch 10s. to 11s., gray onsteins 10s. to 12s., and sundry descriptions 7s. to 10s. 6d. per barrel. In Liverpool, the quality and condition of late arrivals have been generally satisfactory, and prices in that market, for choice fruit, advanced: Baldwins 12s. to 14s 6d., greenings 13s to 15s 6d., spys 12s. to 14s., russets 12s. 6d., to 16s., kings 14s. to 20s., Ben Davis 12s. 6d. to 15s. 6d., ribston pippins 15s. 6d. to 20s. 6d., and Newtown pippins 15s. to 35s. per barrel for the very best selected sound winter apples. For immediate shipment to Liverpool, in time for the Christmas trade, we recommend the following brands to be sent: Baldwins, greenings, spys, Ben Davis, Canada red, Poarmain, Gloria Mundi, russets, ribston pippins, kings and Mann apples, but only large, good colored fruit should be sent: small apples are never appreciated here, and are most difficult of sale even at very low prices. All correspondence, advices of shipments and bills of lading must be sent to our address in London." Messrs. McKittrick, Hamilton & Co., report the Liverpool market as follows: "We have to report another week of heavy arrivals, while prices show no perceptible decline. At the same time we noted a weaker feeling at the close yesterday, owing to knowledge of still larger lots being due for Monday. The easier feeling so far has not had much effect, but we expect Monday's market will show a fall of 6d. to 1s. all round. A feature of the season so far is the exceptionally good deliveries from steamers, the slack packed in many cases being nil and in the other 5 per cent to 10 per cent. New York fruit continues to hand well, and is preferred by buyers. Newtowns are coming forward pretty freely, but are as yet small and green, and sell from 15s. to 25s. Some choice selected would do well. Massachusetts and New Hampshire fruit continues small and green. Maine is also small, and sells at very little more than Boston. Canadian continue to come forward in good shape."

SUGAR AND MOLASSES are quiet and unchanged, though the latter commodity may be regarded as somewhat easier.

FISH OILS.—Our report from Montreal reads:—"The market for cod oil, is firmer, the sale of about 50 bbls of Newfoundland being reported at 39c. We quote Newfoundland 38c. to 40c, Gaspé 38c. to 39c., and Halifax 36c. to 37c. Steam refined seal oil is quiet but steady at 47c. to 47½c."

FISH.—The receipts of dry fish during the past week have been liberal, but those of pickled only fair. All these, except fat mackerel, have met a ready and advancing market. Shoro codfish, which at our last report were selling at \$140, now command \$150 to \$160, and several cargoes of Gabarus, C. B., have been sold at \$4.75 from vessel. The latter were, however, superior fish, and carefully cured. Haddock closed at our writing at \$3.25, and hake at \$2.60 to \$2.75. All are firm at above figures. No. 1 round shore herring have also advanced 25c. to 30c. from our last quotations. Fat mackerel, which were very firm last week, show a sharp decline, and for extras and No. 1's only \$20 and \$18 respectively are now offered, with no anxiety to purchase being exhibited by buyers. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, November 26.—"Under a good enquiry, several good sized lots of Labrador herring have been sold at \$5.37½ to \$5.40, but \$5.40 is said to be the lowest figure at which further lots would be sold. An active demand has set in for green cod, with a good volume of business, at \$5 for No. 1. Large draft, \$5.50. Dry cod has also sold well at \$4.75 per quintal. Sea trout, \$10 to \$11 per bbl. Salmon, \$12 to \$13 per bbl. for British Columbia." Another report thence says:—"The fish business has been fairly active, there being a good jobbing demand for most kinds, and the movement has been fair, but not in a large way. The market, on the whole, has ruled steady, and there has been no important change to note. There is a good supply of Labrador herrings on the market, for which the demand has been moderate so far, and of late we do not hear of any round lots changing hands. Cape Breton herrings have ruled quiet and steady. Haddies have been in good demand and scarce, and all the offerings were taken at 7½c, with some choice lots at 8½c. Green cod has been changing hands in a small way at \$5 to \$5.25 for No. 1. A few small lots of salmon have been sold at steady prices. Some small arrivals of fresh haddock and cod have been offered, which met with a good demand at 4½c for haddock, and 4c. for cod per lb. Mackerel in kits have sold at \$3" Gloucester, Mass., November 26.—"Notwithstanding considerable imports of mackerel from Great Britain, and the lessened demand on account of high prices, it will soon be difficult to fill orders. The last sales of Bay mackerel have been at \$24 per bbl. for cargo lots in fisherman's order, and the stock of Shores in first hands has been closed out at \$23 and \$17.50. We quote large Georges codfish at \$4.75 per qtl., and small at \$4.25; Bank \$4.25 and \$4; Shore, \$4.25 and \$4.12½ for large and small; dry Bank, \$4.75 and \$4.50; Nova Scotia pickled Shore, \$4.50; Newfoundland codfish, \$6 to \$6.25; cured cusk at \$3.50 per qtl.; hake, \$2.25; haddock, \$3.25; heavy salted pollock, \$2.50; and English cured do., \$3.25 per qtl.; Labrador herring, \$6.50 per bbl.; medium split, \$6; Newfoundland do., \$6.50; Nova Scotia do., \$6; Eastport, \$5; round Shore, \$4; pickled codfish, \$5.50; haddock, \$4.50; halibut heads, \$3; rounds, \$12; tongues and sounds, \$10; tongues, \$8; allowives, \$5; trout, \$14.50; Halifax salmon, \$20; Newfoundland do., \$18; clam bait, \$7 to \$7.50; silvers, \$6.50; halibut fins, \$13."

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.

SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf	8½
Granulated	8½
Circle A	7½
White Extra C	7 to 7½
Extra Yellow C	6½ to 6¾
Yellow C	6 to 6½
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 28
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	33 to 36
Oolong, Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	35
Demerara	36
Diamond N	43
Porto Rico	30 to 37
Cienfuegos	32
Trinidad	34 to 35
Antigua	31 to 35
Tobacco, Black	38 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	3.25
Boston and Thin Family	7
Soda	7
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7½
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

There are no changes to note except that markets have become more settled as regards breadstuffs, with a rather firmer tendency on wheat and flour; and a slightly easier feeling on corn and cornmeal. We therefore make no changes in our quotations.

FLOUR.	
Graham Flour ..	6.25 to 6.50
Patent high grades ..	6.40 to 6.60
90 per cent Patents ..	6.05 to 6.15
Superior Extra ..	5.80 to 5.85
Extras from Patents ..	5.00 to 5.25
Low grades in sacks ..	3.30 to 3.40
" " " " barrels ..	3.85 to 3.90
Oatmeal, Standard ..	4.85 to 5.00
" Granulated ..	5.15 to 5.25
" Rolled ..	5.10 to 5.25
Corn Meal—kiln dried ..	3.15 to 3.25
Iran, per ton ..	21.00 to 22.00
Shorts ..	23.00 to 23.50
Middlings ..	21.50 to 22.00
Mill or Mixed Feed, per ton ..	22.00
Oats per bushel of 48 lbs. ..	37 to 39
Barley " of 48 " ..	nominal
" " of 60 " ..	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel ..	1.95 to 2.20
Pea Barley, per barrel ..	5.55
Hay per ton ..	14.00 to 14.50
Straw ..	11.00 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 ..	11.00 to 11.50
" Am. Plate, " ..	12.00 to 12.75
" Ex. Plate, " ..	13.50 to 13.75
Pork, Mess, American ..	20.00
" American, clear ..	22.00
" P. E. I. Mess ..	19.00 to 19.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess ..	15.50 to 16.00
" Prime Mess ..	11.50 to 15.10
Lard, Tubs and Pails ..	13
" Cases ..	13.50 to 14.00
Hams, P. E. I., green ..	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra ..	20.00
No. 1 ..	18.00
" 2 large ..	16.00
" none ..	none
" 3 large ..	11.00
" " ..	11.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July ..	4.75 to 5.00
No. 1 August, Round ..	4.00 to 4.10
" September ..	4.00 to 4.10
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl. ..	4.50 to 5.00
Bay of Islands, Split ..	2.25 to 2.50
Round ..	2.00 to 2.25
ALLOWIVES, per bbl. ..	5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore, new ..	4.50 to 4.75
New Bank ..	3.80
Bay ..	4.15 to 4.25
SALMON, No. 1 ..	15.50 to 16.00
HADDOCK, per qtl. ..	3.00 to 3.25
HAKE ..	2.50 to 2.75
CUSK ..	1.75
POLLOCK ..	1.25
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb. ..	30
COD OIL A ..	26 to 27

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

LOBSTERS.

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	
Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing) ..	5.00 to 5.40
Tall Cans ..	4.50 to 5.00
Flat ..	6.20 to 6.40
Newfoundland Flat Cans ..	6.25 to 6.50

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do ..	14.00 to 17.00
" " No 2, do ..	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, demerston, good, per m.	0.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do ..	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do ..	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable ..	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine ..	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do ..	1.00 to 1.25
" 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., Head of Central Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints ..	30
" " in Small Tubs ..	25
" " Good, in large tubs ..	21 to 24
" " Store Packed & oversalted ..	14 to 16
Canadian Township ..	22 to 24
" Western ..	17 to 19
Cheese, Canadian ..	11 to 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 20
unwashed ..	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1 ..	5 to 6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1 ..	5
" " under 60 lbs., No 1 ..	5
" " over 60 lbs., No 2 ..	5
" " under 60 lbs., No 2 ..	5
Cow Hides, No 1 ..	4
No 3 Hides, each ..	4
Calf Skins ..	25
" Deacons, each ..	25
Lambskins ..	25 to 55
Tallow ..	2

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Gravensteins ..	2.50 to 2.75
Apples, No. 1, new, per bbl ..	1.50 to 2.25
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new) ..	5.00 to 5.25
Lemons, per case ..	5.50 to 6.00
Cocoanuts, per 100 ..	5.00
Onions ..	2 to 2½
" American Silver Skin ..	3½
Dates, boxes, new ..	7 to 7½
Raisins, Valencia, new ..	12
Figs, Elcmé, 5 lb boxes per lb ..	18
" small boxes ..	18
Prunes, Stewing, boxes and bags ..	3.00
Bananas, per bunch ..	2.00 to 3.00
Grapes, Almeria, kegs ..	4.50 to 5.50

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound ..	11 to 13
Geese, each ..	50 to 70
Ducks, per pair ..	70 to 80
Chickens, " ..	40 to 45

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive ..	4.00 to 4.25
Oxen ..	3.50 to 4.00
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights ..	3.00 to 3.50
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs ..	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs, ..	4.00 to 5.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer

JESSICA'S CHOICE.

(Continued.)

This evening he sat with Mrs. Westalow over a wood fire which was rendered pleasant by the rawness of the April night air. He was regarding his kinswoman with a steady directness of gaze which would have been unsettling to some women. Augusta bore it without flinching. There was nothing about Paul which seemed to her new or striking. They had been brought up together.

"If you do not contest this infamous will," she was saying, vehemently, "you are not the man I have always thought you. What right had Theodore to leave everything to this adventurer?"

"Is not that rather a hard name to give a beautiful young lady?" asked Paul, in a low and singularly pleasant voice.

"I approve of calling a spade a spade," retorted Augusta vigorously.

"I remember that you always talked fine nervous English," said Paul, with a slight smile.

"Then, as to her beauty," pursued Mrs. Westalow, "to me she always looks made up. It is such bad style to have a red-and-white skin and black eyebrows, like a head in a barber's window."

"Oh, you mustn't blame the poor girl if Nature blacked her brows and rouged her cheeks. She can't help being a beauty," said Lorrimer, with quiet enjoyment of his cousin's temper.

"Oh, are you going to become one of her champions? Anna has been making a fool of herself already; but we must make allowance for her, for her brain is half turned with a religious mania."

"You mean that I haven't that excuse?" said Paul, laughing outright. "Well,—do you know?—one can bear a good deal of religion in one's friends. It has a good effect on Anna. Why don't you try it?"

"Don't be so satirical, Paul. I see you haven't changed. Your long residence abroad has not improved you."

"No? I can't say the same for Westalow. I saw him in Paris, and he looked very happy."

Augusta flushed scarlet.

"What was he doing?" she asked.

"Consoling himself for your unkindness, I think," said her cousin, smiling rather maliciously.

"Don't let us talk of him!" exclaimed Augusta. "He is too disgraceful. Tell me about yourself. What brought you home just now?"

"I hardly know. A general feeling of unrest which comes upon me periodically. I am going back before autumn, as I have only a few months leave."

"Seriously, Paul, have you no intention of contesting this outrageous will?"

"Seriously, Augusta, I have not."

"May I ask why?"

"You may. First, because litigation costs money,—which I haven't got. Second, because the will can't be picked to pieces, and there is no use trying. Banks says so. It would only create a scandal."

He paused, but as if he had not quite finished.

"Well," said Mrs. Westalow, trying to keep down her scorn, "third—?"

"Oh, there is no third reason to speak of. I simply don't want to. That's all."

He sat regarding her imperturbably. She flamed out at him.

"Oh, you fool!" she cried. "You are won over by that doll-faced woman."

"I have quite a passion for dolls," he said. "Don't you remember how I used to borrow yours when we were children?"

"Oh, Paul, don't be insane!" she persisted. "Help me in this matter. I stand quite alone. Aren't you angry or disappointed at all?"

"Disappointed I am, of course, but not angry. Theodore's money was his own. I can't criticise his taste. He left it to somebody whom he loved more than he did you or me. Is that astonishing?"

"No, not so astonishing as this beautiful Christian spirit which you have suddenly developed. There is something back of all this, which I shall find out in time. You can't hide it from me."

"My dear cousin, I should no more think of hiding anything from you successfully than I should think of commanding the sun to stand still and expecting him to do it."

He rose as he spoke, and held out his hand.

"Good night," he said.

Mrs. Westalow ignored his hand.

"Good-night," she responded, briefly.

CHAPTER VI.

It happened that George Carroll went once more to New Jersey to visit some friends, and before he took the train for town on the following day he walked down the street where the Hiltons lived. This he did against his better judgment, for he said resolutely to himself that he desired no further acquaintance with Jessica Thorndyke. But it is wonderful how while our will is deciding to go one way our feet, guided by our inclination, carry us another. Every one has experienced these phenomena for himself, and it is unnecessary to enlarge on the subject.

It was a most delicious day in the latter part of April. The spring had been backward, as our springs always are, but the flowers were beginning to bloom and shed their fragrance abroad. As Carroll approached the Hiltons' gate he experienced a curious feeling of satisfaction or the reverse, he could

not tell which, for leaning with her arms crossed on the top of it, and with her head laid upon them, was Jessica. Her face was averted, and she did not see him. The sun glistened on her dead-black hair and lighted it into a dull rich lustre. Her gown was severely simple, but followed the superb lines of her figure with accuracy.

George looked a moment without speaking. In that moment Beauty raised her head. She was as beautiful as ever, her skin as fair and wonderful, her color deeper and more peach-like. If she had been grieving, thought George, her sorrow had left no trace. She was so glad to see him again that she smiled brightly; then, remembering her recent widowhood, she summoned an expression of gravity.

"I am very glad to see you, Mr. Carroll," she said, holding out her hand to him and opening the gate. "Won't you come in?"

Carroll took the hand for a moment in one of his own, and took off his hat with the other.

"I am on my way to the train," he said, doubtfully. "It goes in ten minutes."

"There are trains at all hours," said Jessica, still holding open the gate. And Carroll, the strong-minded, the invulnerable, felt his resolutions melting into thin air.

"I will come in for a minute or two, if I may," he said. "Isn't this rather a public place for leaning on gates?"

"I was trying to imagine that I was in the real country," said Jessica, "and forgot that everybody in the street could see me. Thank goodness, we soon shall be in the real country. We move next week."

As they talked, they walked up the little path to the house.

"And what do you call the real country? Where are you going?" asked Carroll, as they sat down on the piazza in the sunshine.

"To Acacia Point, on the Hudson, about twenty miles from town," answered Mrs. Thorndyke. She colored a little. She was desperately anxious to know Carroll's opinion of her, and yet feared to hear it, too.

"Ah," he said, dryly, "your new place. You have become a landed proprietor since I saw you some time ago. How do you like it?"

"Not very much, so far," she answered, coldly, for his tone hurt her.

"You have quite been keeping the daily papers going lately, Mrs. Thorndyke," he pursued, uttering her name with evident effort.

She made a slight gesture of annoyance.

"How is *Books and Authors*? I have not read it for a week or two," she said, changing the subject: then, with a sudden impulse, characteristic of the woman, she said, "What are people saying about me, Mr. Carroll?"

She turned towards him, and flashed her great gray eyes full on his face. Some sudden emotion on his part made him so vexed with himself that he answered sharply.

"As you are not an author, Mrs. Thorndyke, it is not my business to know," he said.

She shrank back, sorely wounded.

"I made a mistake," she said, with an uncontrollable quivering of the lips. "I forgot that our slight acquaintance did not warrant my question."

He flushed crimson.

"Now I have offended you," he cried. "I am the rudest brute in the world; but I have more heart than manners. I ought to be very happy to be asked anything by you."

"Then why," she demanded, her hurt feeling hardening into displeasure, "why do you speak to me so? I know very well what you think of me."

"What?" he asked, eagerly. "I wish you could tell me; for—I don't know myself!"

"You think me the sort of woman you were speaking of last time I saw you. You misunderstand me utterly. However," she concluded, with a desperate effort at curbing her petulance, "what earthly difference does it make? You are only one of a large body of people who will always impute to me wrong motives."

"I want, above all things, a serious conversation with you. When may I have it?" asked Carroll, gravely.

"That is impossible to prophesy," said Mrs. Thorndyke, stiffly.

"You are going up the river, you say," he persisted. "May I go there to see you?"

"If you come I certainly cannot refuse to see you," she answered.

"Good! A little encouragement goes a long way with me," he said. "In the mean time, *Books and Authors* waits for me in town."

He rose, and stood looking at her.

"You will forgive me, then, won't you?" he asked. "I shall make an able defence."

"I will accept your apology when you make it," she said.

Without offering her his hand, he turned and walked off down the gravel path, between the beds where the spring flowers were coming up. Outside the gate he paused and waved his hat, then strode out of sight.

He left Jessica plunged in an unaccountable bitterness of spirit. Somehow, she had longed to open her heart to George Carroll, and he had repulsed her. She had not been used to such treatment from the men whom she knew, and his behaviour, while it wounded her sensitive nature, thrilled her with the charm of something unaccustomed. She longed almost passionately for his approbation, and she felt that he had not accorded it to her.

As for Carroll, he went away furious with his own stupidity, as he called it. He began to think that he was misjudging Jessica, and that she might have something plausible to say on her side of the question. Many a woman had enjoyed his good graces in a mild, platonic way; he had a friendly regard and even admiration for a great many girls, but none of them stimulated his pulse or made him lose his head, and he had said to himself that the woman who should have this dangerous but delicious influence over him would be Mrs. George Carroll if he could make her so. Meanwhile, he shunned the thought of matrimony.

CHAPTER VII.

"I will be decorous, I will be proper, but I must enjoy the good fortune which Providence has sent me," said Mrs. Thorndyke.

She was sitting on the veranda at Acacia Point, in the grateful shade of the red-and-white striped awnings.

Lily and Mrs. Hilton were engaged in their usual occupation of listening to the family oracle.

"What new form will your enjoyment take?" asked Lily. "The place is in good order, you have got the horses you wanted, the family diamonds have been handed over to you. What more do you want?"

"Ah, those diamonds! That was a bold stroke; but they are going to propitiate the enemy."

Jessica smiled complacently down at her own shapely hands, which were ringless, save for one plain gold band.

"How?" asked Lily, with interest.

"Diamonds have conciliating qualities second only to money. I am going to send the biggest pin in the box to—Augusta Westalov!"

"Beauty, you are very deep."

"You are very shallow if you don't see that the poor woman deserves something for having left me in peace."

"That I can't understand," said Mrs. Hilton, "unless some influence has been brought to bear."

"It has. Paul Lorrimer, now my first cousin by marriage, has been persuading her to leave me in the enjoyment of my ill-gotten gains. And now he writes to me asking if he may come to make my acquaintance; and I must say he writes a most fascinating hand. Look here."

Jessica drew a letter from her pocket and showed the envelope to Lily. It was addressed in a very even, angular hand, remarkably clear and legible, and rather feminine in its delicacy.

"Listen to the note," said Jessica, and read as follows:

"MY DEAR MRS. THORNDYKE,—

"You must excuse my boldness in writing to you. My only claim on your attention is the fact that poor Theodore and I grew up together, and that we were deeply attached to each other. As you see, therefore, I am naturally very anxious to make the acquaintance of one who was so dear to my dead cousin. Will you consider it an obtrusive impertinence if I ask permission to call upon you at Acacia Point? I knew the place very well in my boyhood, and should enjoy seeing it again.

"Yours faithfully,
"PAUL LORRIMER."

"There, what do you think of that? Isn't he kind, considering that the 'old place' ought to be his?" asked Jessica.

"So that is how you are going to enjoy yourself, by having Mr. Lorrimer up to stay?" asked Lily.

"What else can I do? Do you suppose that all that love for Theodore was evolved from his inner consciousness to do duty on this melancholy occasion?"

"I dare say," said Mrs. Hilton. "Men are so false."

"I thought it was women who had that reputation, mamma. Well, there can be no harm in asking one's own cousin up to one's own place."

"It will have a giddy look," said Lily, "especially if he should chance to be young and good-looking."

"He is both," said Jessica, "and I shall go at once and write to ask him to spend Sunday here."

By this time the family had established themselves at Acacia Point and felt thoroughly at home. Mrs. Hilton took entire charge of the household and, now that there were sufficient means at her command, her talent for house-keeping came out in its proper light.

The whole place was charming: not large, but extremely fortunate in its situation. The point of land on which the house was built jutted out beyond the railroad, which ran through a cutting behind it, spanned by a bridge which led directly to the place.

In the distance this thickly-wooded bit of the shore lay on the water like a piece of green moss flung out on the river. The lawn sloped down to the water, and at one place there was a huge boulder on which the airiest of summer-houses was built, a slight bridge connecting it with the mainland. The house itself was of granite, with a great many gables and bow-windows and wide verandas. It was covered with wistaria, which in May draped it beautifully with pendent grape-like clusters of lilac blossoms. On one side of the house was an open space of smooth fresh turf, where Mrs. Thorndyke had ordered two tennis-courts marked out, and all around this space grew dark copper beeches, brilliant pinkish-purple Judas-trees, and the stately acacias which had suggested the name of the point.

Well out of sight behind here were the stable, boat-houses, and a good deal of glass for raising grapes and nectarines.

It was altogether a place which no one would be sorry to own, and on the Saturday morning when Paul Lorrimer arrived, after an absence of many years, it looked and smelt like Paradise. He had been met at the station by a low well-appointed victoria, with two men on the box dressed in the deepest mourning livery.

"She knows how to spend money," he reflected, with a comprehensive glance which took in the points of the gray cobs.

He had an odd sort of feeling that this carriage in which he was sitting and this place to which he was going ought to be his.

He was dressed accurately all in black, and he looked distinguished and interesting. As he drove over the bridge, a train thundered beneath it. The gray cobs quivered, but behaved admirably. All along the approach to the house, the grass had been left long, and it was swarded with buttercups and daisy-buds. In a week or two it would be as white as a new fall of snow.

(To be Continued.)

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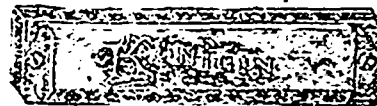
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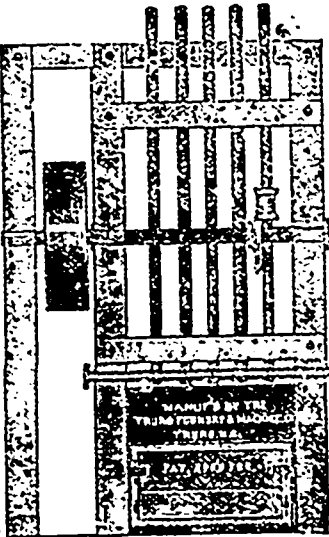
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MINING.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

I am glad to see that your editorial remarks of some time ago have had the effect of drawing out so much information regarding the deep mining outlook. The miners generally ought to be grateful to your paper for interesting itself in the question.

The matter, in my opinion, is one of the gravest consequences to the future of our Province, and if you could only succeed in getting those interested in mining to see that from a selfish point of view it would pay every mine owner to become alive on this subject, I am confident that your efforts would be better appreciated. Why they don't awake I fail to see. It must be apparent to every thinking miner that first is the placer, next the surface or shallow lead, and next failure, if there is not to be found the second strike after the first is gone through; while, on the other hand, the deep mining, if started, forms the permanent, and becomes the substantial industry.

I am sure it would take very little to test the thing practically, and if the half of what Mr. Wilson said should be realized, any company undertaking it would be rewarded.

As it occurs to me it is the duty of the Government to offer to aid any who are willing to solve the problem, and to give them exceptional inducements. If they would only do so, I believe a company could be formed that would risk the test. Every mine and mine-owner should be glad of a chance to take stock in any such venture; and I am certain some of our people can be found with enough patriotism to venture a few dollars towards the possibility of giving unlimited employment and receiving increased royalties.

It seems to me that representations ought to be made to the Government and a company organized to receive any concessions from them, and to prove the existence of a second streak.

Yours truly,

PROSPECTOR.

Hugh R. Fletcher, of the Geological Survey, was in town this week. He is preparing a new map of the Pictou Coal Fields, and is extending it so as to take in Cumberland County.

The genial cashier of the Mines Office has been kept smiling during the week by the unusually large amount of money which has been paid in for licenses to search for coal in Cape Breton.

The following additional returns for October have been received at the Mines Office:—

District.	Mill.	Tons Crushed.	Ozs. Gold.
Reufrew	Empress.....	130	118½
Central Rawdon.....	Gould Northup	*105	106
Malaga	McGuire.....	172	254
Montague.....	28	28
Oldham	Oldham G. Co.'s.....	172	143

*90 tons of this were surface soil.

MINERALS IN CANADA.—Mr. Eugene Coste recently published a report on the mineral production of Canada, to which we made brief reference, but to which we are now enabled to make more lengthened allusion. According to his calculations of the increase in the coal output, the increase last year over the previous one was 266,475 tons, while the total was 2,368,890 tons, against only 1,036,863 tons in 1877, an increase in the ten years of 1,332,028 tons. The figures are as follows:—

	1877. Tons.	1887. Tons.
Nova Scotia	882,863	1,871,338
British Columbia	154,000	413,360
North-West.....	nothing	73,752
Grand Lake.....	"	10,441

Total..... 1,036,863 2,368,891

In gold there has been a decrease since the mining boom of 1864 in British Columbia. The total value last year was \$1,178,637, of which \$693,709 came from British Columbia and \$413,631 from Nova Scotia. Of iron last year, 1887, Nova Scotia produced three times as much as ten years ago. The total output was worth \$1,037,728—\$76,181 from Nova Scotia, \$36,218 from Ontario, \$26,803 from Quebec, and \$56,900 from British Columbia. Amongst other products, bricks represented \$986,689 with places to hear from, petroleum \$595,868; building stone; \$552,267; lime, \$394,959; silver, \$349,330; phosphates, \$319,815 and copper \$342,346. The total value of Canada's mineral products last year was \$15,000,000, of which about one-third or \$4,669,365 was exported, the remainder being consumed in the Dominion.

The remains of Captain Archibald arrived on the steamer *Nova Scotia* yesterday. The funeral will be held at Truro to-day. It is generally acknowledged that by Captain Ned's death the mining community has sustained a severe loss.

Mr. Gregg, of Boston, manager of the Eastern Development Co., has just returned from a visit to the Coxheath Copper mine, near Sydney, C. B. He brought from the mine to this city several hundred weight of copper ore, which is now on exhibition in the Mines Office. It is in the form of copper pyrites and some of the samples are almost pure ore and must contain a heavy percentage of copper.

At the last monthly meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, held at Montreal on Thursday week past, a most interesting and instructive paper on "Nova Scotia Coal Mining," by Mr. Gilpin, the Deputy Commissioner of Mines, was read. It gave full details of the methods adopted in our coal mines and the writer received a well merited vote of thanks. Mr. Gilpin by his able papers on the mineral resources of this Province has not only acquired a most enviable name abroad, but has at the same time done good work in bringing the great value of our mines to the attention of scientific men and capitalists.

The New Albion mining property at Montague has been for some time worked on tribute, and the tributors have struck it "very rich." Samples of quartz taken from the lead were full of gold and the Mines Department has purchased one of them on account of its great value as a specimen of our gold-bearing quartz.

A despatch to the Chronicle states that Mr. Nelson has just sold another Malaga Lake gold mine to a Minnesota Syndicate. Mr. Nelson is reported as paying \$30,000 in cash for the property and at once selling it at an increased price. Mr. C. E. Willis, lately of Gold River near Chester, has been appointed manager of the mine. Mr. Nelson has made a large fortune through his plucky investments in gold mines.

"Deep miner" in the last issue of THE CRITIC drew attention to the desirability of sinking a deep shaft on any one of the true fissure veins in the gold districts. The question now arises: are there any true fissure veins in the gold districts of Nova Scotia? Mining men of ability say that so far no true fissure veins have been found. We should like to hear from some of our subscribers on this point.

The improvement in the Copper market has enabled the Eastern Development Co. Ltd., to reopen the work at the Coxheath Copper Mine. Since about the middle of September a large force has been employed in mining and the erection of new buildings, placing new machinery in position and vigorously pushing the underground work. The property contains several parallel veins and at 200 ft. depth the company is driving a cross cut to intersect them all, which is already nearly four hundred feet long and an air drill at each end is rapidly extending it. Already four veins have been cut and partially explored, one of them is very promising being from 6 to 10 feet wide and yielding very rich ore—samples of which can be seen at the Office of the Commissioner of Mines. We are glad to learn of the success the company is meeting, and that they are likely to receive a profitable return in the near future for their large investment. A large force of miners will be kept on all winter and the drilling machinery is to be doubled, nearly 100 men are now on the pay rolls.

FAMINE IN GOLD.—"Probably nine-tenths of all the gold obtained by man has been taken from placer deposits, and our American experience has been no exception to the general rule," remarked an experienced mining operator in speaking of the past and future of this valuable product the other evening. "Previous to 1847 our total gold production amounted to \$12,000,000, but between 1847 and 1888 about \$1,750,000,000, were contributed to our stock of gold. Of this nearly three fourths came from placer deposits. In 1850-56 we obtained more than \$50,000,000 per annum in gold from the placers of California, and almost nothing from gold-bearing veins. Now, with an annual production of \$30,000,000 about one-half is from placers. Our own territory has been so thoroughly explored that no considerable superficial deposits of gold are likely to be discovered, and nearly the same thing can be said of the entire world.

"In the northern extension of our western mountain ranges, in British Columbia and in Alaska there are probably important deposits of gold. It is likely, however, to come from this region in a moderate but perennial stream, and not in a flood. Great difficulty will attend the working of those mines on account of the cold, long winters and the difficulty in transporting supplies. Unless the mines should prove richer than expected there may be a dearth of gold in the near future. In the Allegheny belt of mountains, in this country, there are large deposits of gold, but they are difficult to work. Still industry and perseverance may make them pay a profit. Mexico may be expected to turn out \$1,000,000 a year, but no more. The west coast of South America yields little silver.

Columbia, Venezuela and Brazil have, on the contrary, always been producers of gold. It is estimated that from Brazil alone more than \$1,000,000 in gold were obtained during the first 300 years after the advent of the Portuguese. Columbia and Venezuela are now yielding about \$4,000,000 each annually and little more than that can be expected in the future.

Australia produces about \$30,000,000 a year and we can not hope for more than \$5,000,000 annually from Asia. That will cover it all. I don't fear that you and I will ever suffer from a famine of gold, but unless the North American deposits are richer than is expected some one will suffer." *N. Y. Mail and Express.*

It was supposed that the European syndicate, which has cornered the supply of copper, would go to pieces in consequence of the heavy production of the current year; but apparently the combination has greater resources than it was credited with. It has made contracts with all the large copper mining companies to take their production for fourteen years from the present time. The miners contract on their own part to limit production. Some means have been found of reconciling the great copper consuming industries in England to the situation. Under the influence of the syndicate the price of copper has been raised from 10½ cents to 17½ cents a pound. It costs the miners about 6 to 6½ cents a pound to produce, so it will be

seen that there are enormous profits for all concerned but the consumer. The establishment of these high prices for fourteen years ought to have great influence in promoting the development of the Canadian copper deposits at Sudbury and elsewhere.

The work of development and testing is going on quietly at Laproux, below St. John, and good results are looked for in the opening up of a body of anthracite coal. It is hoped their efforts will be fully successful.

N. C. Owen and others have made another rich find at Malaga Lake. A lead which was only 2 inches at the surface, but which is widening as it is sunk upon, yielded 1 oz from 10 lbs. quartz. 500 lbs. were then crushed, and yielded 10 oz.

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CLASS D.

The 17th Monthly Drawing will take place
On WEDNESDAY, November 21st, 1888.

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.

Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....	70	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

2307 Prizes worth \$50,000.00.

TICKETS \$1.00.

Offers are made to all winners to pay the prizes
cash, less a commission of 10 per cent
Winners' names not published unless specially
authorized.

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY
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HOME AND FARM.

The following remarks on Digby County point to some of the causes of the backwardness of Nova Scotia. With natural advantages, such as are here described, at the very threshold, so to speak, of the English markets for horses, cattle, meat, poultry, cheese and butter, many of our fine districts stand fallow decade after decade, while our short sighted and untrained youth (for there must be a sad lack of proper family and patriotic training at the bottom,) abandon one of the noblest provinces of one of the noblest countries on earth in pursuit of the "will o' the wisp" of high wages in the neighboring Republic. Let our agricultural youth be educated to build up our own country:—

The natural resources of this beautiful county are not sufficiently known or appreciated either by the outside world or its own inhabitants. Its farming population are seemingly more intent upon furnishing emigrants from their families to the United States than on cultivating their young people so that they may get the most out of their paternal acres, and the large and highly capable uncultivated area around them. Attendance at a really good agricultural college would prove of vast benefit to such as would be willing afterwards to work even one-half as hard at home as many of them are now doing as hiredlings and menials in the States.

In former days this county was well known for the extent and excellence of its pasturage, and its consequent export of butter and cheese. Even now its pasturage is better and nearer at hand than that of some counties where horned cattle are pastured miles away from the homestead, or on dry, sandy soils nearer home. Almost nothing, however, is done for the renewal, enrichment, or enlargement of the pastures in Digby County. They are scarcely ever cultivated, most of them being still covered with their original "cradle hills," whilst each receding tide reveals along the shore of Digby Basin inexhaustible quantities of mussels, clams, mud and salt sand. Sea-weed abounds on its shores, washed by the Bay of Fundy and St. Mary's Bay, the latter also offering enough mussel mud to enrich, when needed, all the pastures of these Western Counties for all time. More anon concerning this richly endowed county.

This has been, on the whole, a rather bad year for honey, but the American bee-man, like every other American business man, learns his lesson quickly from every circumstance, favorable or unfavorable. It has been discovered this year that other than generally recognized sources of honey may come to the rescue in such years. Thus the cucumber plantations in Illinois have not only paid the growers a good profit, but have furnished nectar, so that the bees have gathered a good harvest. Bee-keepers thus learn that it may pay a double profit to secure a pickle factory in their neighborhoods.

This falls in exactly with what we have more than once urged on our farmers—the home supply of pickles. It is absolutely discreditable to the Province to find in Halifax stores barrels of pickles which have been imported from the United States, and, consequently, are dearer by the amount of the duty paid on them, when our farmers, if they had a spark of enterprise in them, should monopolise the entire home supply, which, when carefully prepared, are always nicer and more wholesome than the imported pickles in bottles.

An American authority, speaking of farm and garden—the latter on a large scale, which he calls "the farm garden"—is of opinion that "there is more profit in the garden, if properly planted and cared for, than in any other part of the farm of twice the area, and it is usually the most neglected." It is indeed likely to be so as long as our rising young farmers seek the States, and deprive our home farms of the additional work which would contribute to make them paying as well as interesting.

The following notes from the *London Farmer's Advocate*, among other points, enter another protest against the check or bearing rein abomination, especially in its worst form, that which is made fast to the crown of the head:—

LIVE STOCK NOTES.—Horses that have been clipped must be kept carefully blanketed when left standing in the cold or storm. All mud and dirt must be cleaned from their legs and fetlocks at night. Neglect of this is a prolific source of scratches.

The *Harness* should be kept well oiled and clean. It should never be hung in close proximity to the stalls. The ammoniacal gases use up leather more rapidly than hard work with decent care. The short over-check is a barbarism which no humane person will inflict on his horse. It keeps the head and neck in a tiresome and constrained position, until it becomes absolute torture for the long-suffering horse.

Cows should not be allowed to stroll over miry pastures, cutting the wet, soft turf with their hoofs. A yard for exercise on sunny days, warm shelter at night, and plenty of good wholesome food, will show in the pail now and hereafter.

Swine which are to be slaughtered this year should be pushed as rapidly as possible without cloying. Every pound of corn or other fattening food now will make a great deal more pork than if fed after cold weather arrives.

HOW TO HAVE HEALTHY SWINE—Carefully abstain from giving any medicine whatever.

Keep large and small separate, and not more than ten in a lot. Feed regularly and liberally a variety of wholesome food, always some bulky food, and let each feed be eaten up clean before more is given.

Give wallowing places, ashes, charcoal, and salt, and plenty of exercise in timber pasture yielding shade, roots, nuts, acorns, etc. But no doubly soured slops.

Provide ventilated shelters from wind, rain and snow, but no litter. Hogs with litter get too warm. If you wish disease, put your hogs to the straw pile.

Maintain cleanliness in all things. Breed only from mature animals, and never from a show herd. The offspring of immature or pampered animals is predisposed to disease.

Give pure water from deep wells protected from surface water. Well water is not freezing cold in winter nor lukewarm in summer. Water from creeks, (unless fed by springs,) ponds or pools, is disease-breeding.

Pigs should be farrowed in early spring and kept on only growing foods—milk, bran slop, oats, green rye, grasses, clover, sweet corn—until late fall; then fatten rapidly, on corn mostly, but also green rye, blue grass, pumpkins, boiled potatoes and turnips with bran, steamed clover hay, etc.

Edward Hines, travelling correspondent of the Liverpool Mercury, states that the worst case of small pox can be cured in three days simply by cream of tartar. One ounce of cream of tartar, dissolved in a pint of boiling water, to be drunk when cold at short intervals.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican considers that the 600 square miles comprised in the Annapolis and Caspereau Valleys of Nova Scotia are destined to become one vast apple orchard. He states that one-tenth of this area is now planted with apple trees, over one fourth of these being young trees, and from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 barrels will be annually produced in ten years.

The American Agriculturist for November is to hand. Its matter and illustrations are, as usual, of a high class, and it is accompanied by a supplement containing an extensive list of premiums, besides other interesting matter. (751 Broadway, N. Y.)

The exports of apples from Montreal for the week ended November 10 were 8,637 barrels, making the total exports from September 1st to date, 176,288 barrels, which is more than double the quantity shipped during the same period in 1887.

OUR COSY CORNER.

WINTER DRESS FABRICS.—The soft new green, which, though assertive, is not loud, and, though trying, is not impossible, has for some time been known by a variety of French names that were not at all descriptive; now, however, it is called Russian-green. The long, fur-lined, fur-trimmed coats of the *mojiks* are very often of this color, whence the name. That green, in as many shades as the dyer's art can produce, is the most important color of the season cannot be denied; and that green can be closely allied to blue, red, black and brown by the skilled dressmaker is a truth that will be very pleasant to the dressy woman this season.

Favorite color combinations in wool and velvet, wool and Bougaline, and wool and moiré, are green and navy, green and black, and green and brown. The use of dark crimson with green can scarcely be called a combination, for the crimson is rather used for trimming than to form a special part of the costume. The wools predominate this winter, and amongst them preference is given to cashmere, camel's-hair, and light-weight cloths. The cashmeres are the acknowledged favorites, and perfection seems to have been reached in their weaving and coloring. Camel's-hair is developed in costumes intended exclusively for street wear, and the basque-like coat is usually the feature of such a toilette, to which it lends a very jaunty air. Frequently these basques are worn without an outside wrap, but a fur collar is assumed and a chamois jacket may be worn.

Diagonal suiting is liked for Empire coats in Russian-green, deep-crimson, navy, russet, seal-brown, black and moiré. Black silk skirts are worn under these coats, and the practice is commendable; sometimes heavy black grosgrain is chosen, but oftener Bengaline and moiré. The skirt may be plain and full, or it may be laid in accordion-plaits, which are just now received with much favor by the French *modistes*, because they have all the effect of a plain full skirt without its severity.

A coat of any color may be worn with a black skirt, and the brocade in the waistcoat need not necessarily bear any relation either to the coat or skirt in its coloring. It should, however, be flowered and brocaded. Do not use brocaded velvet. Too much cannot be said in favor of these coats; they are very becoming, and not only have the air of belonging to the smart costumes of to-day, but seem to suggest that they never were in less exclusive society than that of the First Empire.

Velvet petticoats are liked, but folds of velvet that suddenly show themselves in a skirt, and velvet bodies are more popular. Much or little velvet may be used, but in any case it is the design of the *modiste* to achieve a surprise. This is especially desirable when the contrast is blue and green, black and green, or some such combination.

To make tins shine, wash in hot soap suds, dip a dampened cloth in the fine sifted coal ashes, then polish with dry ashes.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers: there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

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6. The Frozen Deep. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
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8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott. Of all the works of Scott none is more beautiful.
9. In Cupid's Net. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. A New Parton. A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
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12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of funny stories, poems and jokes.
14. John Bowerbank's Wife. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
15. The Grey Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. Fancy Work for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for making fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work, embroidery, etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
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64. Calderon the Courtier. By E. Bulwer Lytton. One of the best of the great author's historical stories.
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CHESS.

All communications for this department should be addressed—**CHESS EDITOR,** Windsor, N. S.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

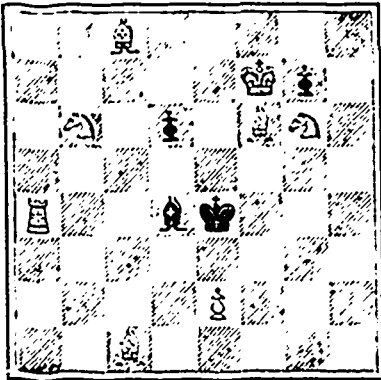
Solutions to Problems Nos. 50 and 51 received from Mrs. H. Moseley and J. W. Wallace.

Solution to Problem No. 50.—R to R5.

Solution to Problem No. 51.—Q to Kt2.

PROBLEM No. 51.

"Illustrated and Dramatic News."
BLACK—4 pieces.

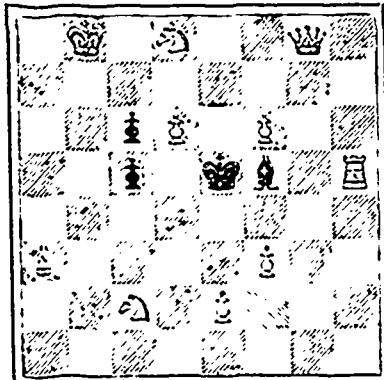


WHITE—8 pieces.

White to move and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM No. 55.

"Irish Sportsman."
BLACK—4 pieces.



WHITE—10 pieces.

White to move and mate in 2 moves.

GAME No. 39.

Game played November 15th, 1888, at the Toronto Chess Club, in the match between Hamilton and Toronto, between Mr. H. Kittson, of Hamilton, and Mr. A. T. Davison, of Toronto.

RUY LOPEZ.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| Mr. Kittson. | Mr. Davison. |
| 1 P to K4 | P to K4 |
| 2 Kt to KB3 | Kt to QB3 |
| 3 B to Kt5 | P to QR3 |
| 4 B to R4 | P to QKt4 |
| 5 B to Kt3 | Kt to B3 (a) |
| 6 P to Q3 (b) | P to R3 |
| 7 Castles | B to B4 |
| 8 B to Q5 | Q to K2 |
| 9 P to QB3 | R to QKt1 |
| 10 P to Q4 | P takes P |
| 11 P takes P | B to Kt3 |
| 12 B takes Kt (c) | P takes B |
| 13 Kt to QB3 | Castles |
| 14 P to QR3 | R to Q1 |
| 15 B to KB4 | B to KKt5 |
| 16 P to K5 | K take QP (d) |
| 17 P takes Kt | Q takes P |

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 18 B to K5 (e) | R takes Q |
| 19 B takes Q | R takes R + |
| 20 K takes R | P takes B |
| 21 Kt to KR4 | R to K1 |
| 22 P to KB3 | B to K3 |
| 23 P to KKt4 | B to K6 |
| 24 Kt to K4 | B to Q5 |
| 25 R to QKt1 | B takes KtP |
| 26 K to Kt2 | B to K3 |
| 27 R to QB1 | P to KB4 |
| 28 Kt to KKt3 | B to Q4 |
| 29 P to QKt4 | P to KB5 |
| 30 Kt to KB5 | B to K6 |
| 31 R to K1 | R to R2 |
| 32 K to KR1 | R to K4 (f) |
| 33 Kt takes B | P takes Kt |
| 34 K to Kt2 | P to KB4 |
| 35 K to Kt3 | P to K7 |
| 36 K to B4 | K to K3 |
| 37 Kt takes P | B to QB5 |
| 38 Kt to Q4 | R to Q3 |
| 39 K to K3 | K to Kt3 |
| 40 Q to KB4 | K to B3 |
| 41 K to K4 | R to Q2 (g) |
| 42 K to K3 | R to K2 + |
| 43 K to Q2 | R to K5 |
| 44 Kt takes P (h) | B takes Kt |
| 45 R takes B | R takes P |
| 46 R to K3 | R to B7 + |
| 47 R to K2 | R takes R |
| 48 K takes R | K to K4 |
| 49 K to B3 | P to QB4 |
| 50 P takes P | P to QR4 |
| 51 K to K3 | K to Q4 |
| 52 K to B4 | K takes P |
| 53 K to B5 | P to Kt5 |
| 54 P takes P + | P takes B |
| 55 K to Kt6 | P to Kt6 |
- and White resigns.

NOTES.

- (a) P to KR3 best.
- (b) Kt to Kt5 better.
- (c) Kt to QB3 better.
- (d) The first move in a fine combination. Black wins two Pawns.
- (e) An interesting position
- (f) Threatening R takes Kt, and if Kt retakes them B takes B mate.
- (g) Should Kt take BP, then B to Q4 winning the Kt.
- (h) Forced, for Black threatens R takes BP, followed by K to KB8 winning.

Blank forms, (suitable for both Chess and Checkers), for copying down problems, positions, endings, etc. Fifty for 25c, post free. Small sheets, numbered, and with appropriate headings for recording games. Twenty-five for 15c. For sale at Critic Office, Halifax.

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All Checker communications and exchanges should be addressed to W. Forsyth, 35 Grafton Street, Halifax.

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

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM 74.—No correct solution has been received. The position was black men 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 17, 22; white men 13, 19, 20, 23, 26, 28, 29, 31; white to play—what result?
19 16 27 24 3 7 6 10
12—19 22—31 1 15—18 15—19
23 16 24 8 7 2 * 13 9
8—12 7—10 6—10 white
31 27 8 3 2 6 wins
12—19 10—15 10—15

The book leaves it here as a white win, but we (W. Forsyth and A. E. Robinson,) think that black might have drawn, as the following variations will show:

VAR. I.

15—19	15—18	17—21	27—31
2- 7	2 3-10	15 6 10	28 24
6—10	18—22	22—26	26—30
2 6	15 10 10	10 15	19 15
10—15	24—27	18—22	30—26
6 10	6 2 14	17 14	10
a-31—27	19—23	27—32	drawn.
13 9	2 6 15	19	
27—24	14—18	23—27	
9 6	10 14	17 14	

If 15—18, 13 9, etc., white wins as per book.

VAR. II.

29 25	20 16	11 7	8 3
31—27	25—30	22—18	27—23
25 21	16 12	7 2	3 7
17—22	30—26	18—23	19—24
7 11	12 8	2 18	28 19
22—25	26—22	23—14	23—16

VAR. III.

6 2	10 15	9 14	10 7
18—23	18—22	23—27	22—26
4 2 6	6 9 14	10 7 11	
14 18	17—21	27—32	26—31

VAR. IV.

2 7	11 16	6 2	10 14
14—18	31—26	25—21	31—27
10 15	22 17	2 6	15 18
18—22	26—22	22—26	21—25
7 11	17 13	15 18	18 15
22—26	21—25	24—27	25—22
29 25	13 9	b 18 15	
17—21	25—30	27—24	drawn.
25 22	9 6	6 10	
26—31	30—25	26—31	

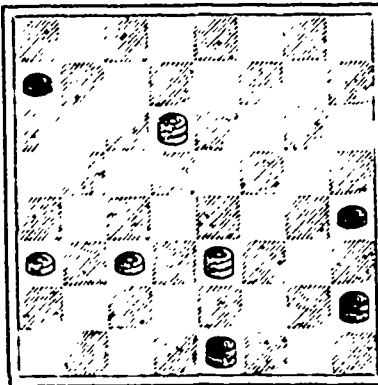
If 6 10 or 16 11 black wins by 19—24.

We shall be pleased to have the above variations criticised, for if they should prove sound they will form another correction to Lyman's 'Book of Problems.'

PROBLEM No. 77.

By Fred. Drinkwater.

Black men 5, 20, kgs. 28, 31



White men 21, 22, kgs. 10, 23.
White to move and win.

Some of our solvers ask for hard positions. We think this will fill the bill.

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1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
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