

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

1 50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 3 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

{ VOL. 4.
No. 39.

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
Some Timely Remarks	2
The Manitoba Agitation	2
A Black Look-out	2
Notes	1
CONTRIBUTED.	
Early Pilating in America	7
Jottings about Mill Village and Port Medway	7
A Visit to the Oxford Gold Mines	12, 13
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	3
News of the Week	4, 5
Henderson & Potts' New Paint Factory	6
Musical Echoes	7
Detached Thoughts	7
Commercial	8, 9
Market Quotations	9
Serial	10, 11
Mining	12, 13
Home and Farm	14
Religious	15

W. S. Manning, Superintendent of the London Auxilliary of the Vegetarian Society, is prepared to send to all sending a stamped addressed wrapper a gratuitous packet of literature, including recipes for savory dishes, whole-meal bread, fresh fruit all the year round, and catalogue of the Society's works. These may be of service to some of our subscribers, but Nova Scotians, with few exceptions, have no scruples about indulging in flesh, fish, or fowl, and hence the vegetarian doctrines appear more theoretical than practical.

The tercentennial of the discomforture of the Spanish Armada, is to be celebrated in Great Britain next year. How strangely might the history of the past three centuries have been changed had the Spaniards effected a safe landing of their troops at that critical juncture. Three hundred years ago Spain was in the zenith of her power, and little did her people dream that the hardy Islanders of the North, commanded by such officers as Raleigh, Granville, Hawkins, Drake, Nelson and others, would one day make Britain mistress of the sea.

Betting is greatly on the increase in New York, and the betters are ever on the lookout for new and original subjects upon which to stake their money. The color of the eyes, the light of a man's moustache, are frequently betted upon, but the latest idea is to ask whether the number upon a bank note is odd or even, and if the interrogation be answered correctly, the bill is passed over to the lucky winner as unconcernedly as if it were a postage stamp. The speculation fever, which finds its center in Wall Street, permeates New York society, and tends to the laying of most ridiculous wagers.

Although many of the French railways are at present under the control of private companies, they will ultimately become the property of the National Government. In Sweden a movement is now on foot to purchase all the railways from private corporations, and have them worked by the Government. We believe that in the interests of the public the Government should control and operate not only the postal system of the country, but also the railway and telegraph systems. If these services were conducted by the Government, we should hear few complaints of grinding monopolies and excessive rates.

The little Spanish Republic of San Salvador is again in the throes of a rebellion, and President Menendez has declared himself the dictator of the State. According to a recent treaty Guatemala, Honduras and San Salvador, entered into an engagement to aid each other in the suppression of local rebellions. but as the two former states are now engaged in political warfare, it is probable that San Salvador will have to settle her little family broil at home. With a common origin and a common religion, it is surprising to observe the people of Central America gathering themselves under five hostile flags instead of uniting under one broad and liberal constitution.

There is said to be 240,000 words in the English language, and yet our vocabulary is so limited that we cannot accurately define in words such sensations as pleasure and pain, nor give correct definitions of life and death. Most of us believe we know what pain and pleasure are, and what life is, but if called upon to express our views, we would find it a somewhat difficult matter. An English exchange gives the following definition of pain, which may have been as clear as a bell to the writer if he had a tooth-ache at the time, but which, to our mind, leaves the question as to what is pain? in the same position in which he found it. Pain is a sensation which more or less rapidly and acutely assails the faculty of endurance. In its commonest forms it is suffering produced by nerve excitation, the elements of the nervous apparatus being either directly or by a transmitted irritation mechanically disturbed.

Volapuk, the new universal language, is making steady headway. The Volapukists held their grand international congress a few days ago at Munich, and most of the countries of Europe sent representatives. The good repute of America for enlightened curiosity was saved by one gentleman from Cincinnati. Pasteur Schleyer, the inventor of the language, took the chair, in the name of the Associations of France. He explained that Volapuk was not meant to suppress other tongues, but only to supply a new one for the common purposes of all mankind, and, in particular, for the promotion of universal brotherhood. The inventor hopes to induce the German Government to admit Volapuk to the list of languages transmissible by telegraph within the Empire. In Denmark it has been officially recommended to telegraph clerks as a subject of study. The best augury for its spread in France lies in the fact that Berlin seems to take no interest in it, inasmuch as that city was not represented at the Congress. Englishmen ought to look upon Volapuk with a kindly eye, as most of its borrowings from the Germanic languages are taken from their own tongue. The characteristically English phrase, "How much money have you?" must, we regret to say, be rendered in Volapuk by "*Moni limöök labols.*" —Daily News.

THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax Nova Scotia,

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 3 cents.

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

Remittances should be made to A. M. FRASER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Government of the Hawaiian Islands has caught the national borrowing fever. An attempt to float Hawaiian bonds for one-and-a-half million dollars, has for the present, owing to trouble in the Islands, been found impossible, but it is thought that London money lenders will ultimately take the bonds at a slight discount.

Late advices from South America prove that the Spanish and Portuguese republics have determined not to be behind their Northern neighbors in railway construction. English and American engineers are in demand in Venezuela and Brazil, in which countries the railway fever has become chronic. Telegraph lines are also being constructed in Ecuador and Peru.

The Governments of Brazil and the Argentine Republic have appointed commissioners to fix the boundary line between these countries; but it is feared that the matter will not be amicably settled without a resort to arms. Might is still right, and man's judgment in international questions is largely affected by the tonnage of the guns, and the powder and shell in the magazines of the respective nationalities.

The late naval manœuvres on the English coast were taken in sober earnest by the ignorant lower class of natives in Bombay. The rough translations of the English telegrams—"Capture of Falmouth, seizure of iron-clads, capture of the mouth of the Thames," and so forth—set the community in the greatest state of excitement, and they firmly believed that England was actually in the hands of an enemy.

La Justice, of Quebec, seems to have a very imperfect idea of the proper significance of its own name, having come out with a vicious article last Saturday condemning a sentence passed by the Recorder of Quebec on one of the principal ruffianly assailants of the Salvation Army there, and "practically," says the *Herald*, "inciting to further bloodshed." The sentence is said to have caused a bitter feeling in French circles. So much for French justice and chivalry.

Germany displays but little interest in the Bulgarian problem, and perhaps this is not surprising, when we remember that the King of Holland is said to be dying, and that his successor to the throne is a little girl. If Prince Bismark can but control the regency, the Dutch monarchy will scarce survive a decade, and the German federation will add as one of its states a country renowned for the commercial enterprise of its people. Such an acquisition would be of more value to Germany than two Hollands carved from the side of Russia.

SOME TIMELY REMARKS.

Organized labor in the United States has already made its influence strongly felt throughout the land, as is clear from the legislative enactments which, during the past year, have been placed upon the Statute books in very many States.

But, while labor has thus achieved much that will be of service to coming generations of those who depend upon wages for subsistence, the cause has been greatly discredited by the action of men such as the anarchists of Chicago; who, while they are anxious to associate themselves with the united party of labor, have not hesitated to stoop to the most cowardly means for obtaining their extreme ends, holding neither life nor property valuable, so long as they stood between themselves and that which they desired to accomplish.

These disturbers of the peace are, for the most part, discontented socialists; who, having been driven from their homes in Europe, have sought occupation in the United States and, finding that the free institutions of that country allowed them a comparatively unrestricted field for the spread of their socialistic ideas, they have fastened themselves as a parasite upon the strong body of honest workmen who had combined for mutual protection.

We do not for a moment believe that any working man, who honestly desires to earn his own livelihood, can sympathize with ignorant foreigners, whose sole aim appears to be to overturn the things that are, and to substitute therefore a new idea of things, of which they themselves have but the most hazy notions.

Society as at present constituted is, no doubt, far from perfect, and the inequalities which exist are perhaps difficult to understand, but it would be impossible to make any radical alteration without endangering the whole social structure, and it might be seriously hindering the march of progress which has been so observable during the past few decades.

In many respects where the working man receives fair remuneration for his labor, his success, like that of the farmer, the merchant, or the professional man, must depend upon skill, industry, thrift and sobriety; and these must for all time play an important part in the relative position in which men are placed. It is, after all, only the few in this world who are born with a silver spoon in their mouths, and who are in a position to enjoy to the full the luxury of leisure. To the great mass of human beings, whether they be laborers or not, life is a constant fight for existence and subsistence, and only as the individuals display more skill, are more industrious and thrifty, and less intemperate than others, do they rise to higher social positions than they otherwise could occupy.

This truth should be borne in mind by young men who feel that the want of capital handicaps them in the race for power and position; for this is an age in which brains and skill are of more real value than a bank account, which yields a fixed and unaltering income. Men who expect to better their position can never sympathize with those who hope to attain this end by killing off those in high places and appropriating their wealth. Reforms that require the dynamite bomb to further them, are never likely to be crystallized in legislation.

The war against monopolies and the honest endeavor to obtain a fair share of the profits of labor, should be supported by every man whose heart is in the right place, be his labor mental or manual, but no man who realizes his obligations to his brother-man can afford to encourage the unfurling of the red flag of socialism or give his tacit consent to the murderous methods indulged in by anarchists.

THE MANITOBA AGITATION.

An American gentleman, Mr. John M. Stahl, contributes to the Albany, (N. Y.) *Cultivator and Country Gentleman* of Sept. 1, a long and interesting article containing his "Impressions of Manitoba," which, it may be remarked, are very favorable. In it occurs the following paragraph:—

"In 1870 the population of Manitoba was 12,200, and of Winnipeg (Fort Garry then), 215. There was not a mile of railroad in the province until 1878. In 1881 the population of the province was 65,000, and of Winnipeg 12,000. In 1886 the province had a population of 108,640, and Winnipeg of 21,000; while there were a thousand miles of railroad in operation within the province. In 1871 there were in the province 33 schools, with 816 pupils in attendance; in 1886 there were 549 schools, with 17,210 pupils in attendance."

Further on Mr. Stahl says, "Winnipeg is supposed to have 24,000 inhabitants now." These figures are in all probability substantially correct.

What is stated of Manitoba is, in degree, applicable to the Territories, and, broadly speaking, the progress and prosperity indicated are due to the C. P. R.

Nothing is more to be regretted than the arbitrary tone assumed by the C. P. R. management in the origination of the existing difficulty; but for which it is more than probable the people of Manitoba would have listened to reason, and no serious disagreement would have arisen. But, this conceded, there can scarcely be much doubt that the C. P. R. is within its rights, and the provincial agitators beyond theirs. It is difficult, moreover, to separate from the legal aspect of the contention considerations of honor, and even morality. It is impossible to deny that the unexampled progress of the enormous N. W. territories is due to the unparalleled exertions of the C. P. R. syndicate, and, having in view the arduous nature of the vast undertaking, it does not appear that the syndicate has been unmindful of its responsibilities. There seems, therefore, to be a degree of ingratitude in the endeavor to cut the throat of the C. P. R. by infringing the terms of the charter to which the whole country owes its rapid advance. The

underlying influences of the not very patriotic or creditable agitation are, perhaps, not far to seek. The building up of the Canadian nation by the construction of the railway, combined with the fact of the increased facility afforded to the Mother Country for the maintenance of her power on the Pacific and towards the east, is, however the feeling may be disguised, intensely distasteful to a very large section of the American Republic, and the intrigues of the more actively malevolent portion of her citizens do not unfortunately look in vain for sympathy and aid to a Canadian faction, either really predisposed to annexation or ready to seize on any sort of grievance in aid of party tactics. This combination we take to be the source of the Manitoba Railway agitation, for a careful consideration of the subject does not lead us to a belief in its sincerity, or in the real existence of a necessity for the line contended for.

As to the question of right, one of the inducements offered to the Syndicate was as follows:—"No line of railway is to be authorized by the Dominion Government south of the Canadian Pacific line, from any point at or near that railway, except such line as shall run southwest, or to the westward of southwest; nor to within fifteen miles of latitude 49" (Latitude 49 is the frontier line between Canada and the United States).

This condition, being embodied in the contract—the Province of Manitoba having its full representation in the Dominion Parliament when the contract was confirmed—English investors subscribed liberally for stock, the favorable points being, of course, strongly placed before them.

Sir Geo. Stephen, in his recent circular, indicates the need of this provision, nor can we, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved and the risks incurred, consider that the safeguard was uncalled for—"the object and spirit"—he says of the clause—"was the temporary protection of the interests of the Dominion in the N. W. as well as the protection of the C. P. R. from the encroachment of lines from the south during the infancy of the enterprise."

Considering that, in addition to the gigantic work of its main line, the C. P. R. has already constructed two lines to the frontier, one of which further tends to the westward, it would scarcely appear that the syndicate has been neglectful of the interests of Manitoba, and it is extremely difficult to see what the Manitobans really want with another line at present. They might be assured that so astute a management would further connect with U. S. lines as soon as there should be any real opening, and it would seem natural that what would be to the profit of the company, would also be for the best interests of the Province.

An outcry is made that, by the contract, Manitoba is cut off from Duluth, with its cheap water-way to Montreal, but the makers of the outcry studiously avoid mention of Port Arthur, which has a shorter land carriage from Winnipeg, a shorter route through the lakes to Montreal, and which has unquestionably a great future before it.

The Manitoba Railway agitation is artificial, as well as unpatriotic. Its character was betrayed by the wild talk of Imperial troops and so on, which inaugurated the movement, and nothing but the imprudence of the C. P. R. authorities in giving way to a temptation to bully, prevented its being almost still-born. The difficulty will, no doubt, be ultimately quietly settled by the courts, if not previously compromised; meanwhile, it is to be hoped that the Manitoban malcontents will wake up to the fact that violent and threatening measures cannot but be damaging to the credit of a Province already somewhat given to premature railway speculation, and tend to the temporary discouragement of immigration.

A BLACK LOOK-OUT.

There are grave fears of a financial panic in the United States, and the government is now being strongly urged to come to the relief of the country. The difficulty, so far as we can gather, arises from the absolute lack of money with which to carry on business, in consequence of which rates of discount have advanced to an abnormal figure, and already many merchants and manufacturers find the tightening of the money market a serious drawback to their business.

Several theories have been advanced as to the cause of the unusual stringency. Some financiers believe it to be due to the recent deal in railway stocks, by which millions of dollars have for a time been withdrawn from legitimate business; others are of the opinion that the money which has been invested in the manufactures of the N. W. South, as well as the enormous amount of ready cash that is required to move the cotton and other crops, has been withdrawn from the North at a time when most business men required discounts; but the majority of those in position to give an opinion worth listening to, believe that the trouble arises from the enormous accumulation of capital in the federal treasury at Washington; and, as with each month these accumulations have been growing larger, it seems probable that they have pointed out the true cause of the difficulty.

It does seem strange that any governing body should, year after year, impose taxes upon the people out of all proportion to the revenue required for the needs of the country, and yet this is what the United States is doing at the present time, and will probably continue to do until some terrible financial panic shall prove that the people are not able to withstand the excessive strain.

Victor Hugo was no doubt a great genius in his way, and he accumulated a large fortune; but as a business man he must have been an infant in arms. For years he wanted to build a new house, but was afraid he could not afford it. He had no idea how much he was worth. Finally some friends went to his bankers, the Rothschilds, and found he had on deposit with them the snug sum of 6,000,000 francs. He was delighted, and forthwith began the house. He never lived to see it completed.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

Claribel wrote "Take Back the Heart" to a partner at whist who revoked when diamonds were led.

Among the articles found on the New York elevated railroads the past year were 1,700 umbrellas.

Bank cashiers are generally long lived. One would hardly believe that possible, since they are exposed to drafts the whole time.

It costs a trifle over a million dollars a year to run the Bell Telephone Company, and its earnings are upwards of three millions.

A woman is keeping in a book a list of things she ought to purchase but cannot afford to wear. She calls the book her ought-to-buy ography.

Sullivan, after looking all over the house for a piece of twine to tie a bundle with, sat down in a furious passion and evolved "The Lost Chord."

There are no fewer than fifteen private mad-houses in New York. Violent patients are not received in them. The charge is often as high as \$100 per week, which includes medical attendance, rides in the park, and the like. Victims of melancholia, of the opium habit, or of strong drink are usually the inmates.

"Yes, you may come again next Sunday evening, Horace, dear; but—" and she hesitated. "What is it, darling? Have I given you pain?" he asked, as she still remained silent. "You didn't mean to, I'm sure," she responded; "but next time please don't wear one of those collars with the points turned out-ward; they stick in one's cheek."

The population of some parts of New York city is in the proportion of 200,000 to the square mile; the most densely populated part of London has 170,000. In many cases there are fourteen or fifteen grown persons occupying two rooms, or even one, and many of these rooms are hardly more than closets, and dark ones, too. Few of them measure more than seven feet by nine, and have but one door and one window.

Reporters often pass by the same places, and when any circumstances occurs regularly, no matter if it is trivial, it will excite curiosity. On one of my regular beats I have noticed night after night, without particular regard for the hour or the weather, that a certain man stops at a certain house on West Fifth-street. The door immediately opens and a woman throws herself into his arms. He leans against the wide casement, and she snuggles close to him. The other night in passing I seemed to disturb them.

"Don't mind me," I said. "I am used to it."

"We don't," answered the lady, "we are used to it, too."

Mr. Clark on, a North-country gentleman some eighty-five years old, who surveyed the railway between Leeds and Derby under George Stephenson, recently related an incident connected with that period. Mr. Clarkson said he remembered Stephenson calling all the engineers together at the end of their survey at the Tenting Ho'd, Sheffield. At the conclusion of the business Mr. Stephenson mounted the coach in a merry mood for London. "Now," said George, addressing the mail coach driver and guard, "what's to be done with you saucy fellows when these grand railways are completed?" "Well, Mr. Stephenson," said the ready-witted driver, "I don't know; you'll just have to make civil engineers of us."—*Railway News.*

An innkeeper named Jellinek, of Brezina, Bohemia, was in 1881 tried before a jury, and found guilty of having given his wife arsenic with intent to poison. She, however, survived, and the husband was sentenced to penal servitude for life, a sentence subsequently, on technical grounds, commuted to sixteen years of the same punishment. The wife afterwards emigrated to America, and recently she swore an affidavit before the Austrian Consul that it was she herself who, from motives of jealousy, mixed the arsenic in her own food, and then accused her husband of the attempt to poison her. A fresh trial has accordingly just taken place. It lasted four days, and resulted in the acquittal of Jellinek, after having suffered six years' penal servitude for a crime he never committed.

An electrician of New York—at present a visitor in the French Capital—recommends to the attention of sensitive Frenchmen three systems for putting condemned criminals to death, which are, he says, being studied in his own country, and one of which, he believes, will shortly be selected for carrying out the death sentence. The first consists of a copper bandage placed round the criminal's head in such a manner that a magnetic pole presses closely on the nape of the neck. The "patient" stands on a large zinc platform, his hands being tied behind his back. A second pole is attached to this species of platform, and at the right moment the signal is given, the discharge takes place, death being instantaneous. M. Jablochkoff has invented a more "comfortable" plan, his notion being to place the condemned man in an easy chair, with his hands on the arms of the *fauteuil*, and his feet touching the zinc platform. A stop is pressed, the electric current "seizes the man by the two elbows and by his feet," and in half a second all is over. A third system has been devised by another electrician which differs in no material way from the first mentioned, and certain American legislators are, it appears, carefully examining the three with the object of deciding in favour of that which will ensure the quickest and most painless death.—*Electrical Review*

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED by proper, healthful exercise, and the judicious use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, which contains the healing and strength giving virtues of these two valuable specifics in their fullest form. Dr. D. D. McDonald, Potomac, N. B., says: "I have been prescribing Scott's Emulsion with good results. It is especially useful in persons with consumptive tendencies." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

MANUFACTURERS OF Men's & Boys' Clothing, Wholesale.

BEST VALUE IN THE DOMINION.

CLAYTON & SONS

HALIFAX, N. S.

1887. SPRING 1887.

W. & C. SILVER.

Importations Complete in all Departments. New and Stylish Designs in

WILTON, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, With Borders to Match. 2 and 3 Ply Scotch Carpets, Stair Carpets, &c. NEW CURTAINS in Madras Muslin, Lace and Canvas. NEW DRESS GOODS and PRINTS, Scotch Tweeds and Worsted Coatings, Homespuns, &c.

FULL LINE OF MENS' CLOTHING, &c.

A Variety of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the Season.

CORNER GEORGE & HOLLIS STREETS.

"The Representative Music House." PIANOS & ORGANS.

The Largest and Finest Stock in the Maritime Provinces!

Sole Agency for the Two Oldest and greatest Piano Makers of America, viz.,

CHICKERING & SONS, (64 Years Standing.)

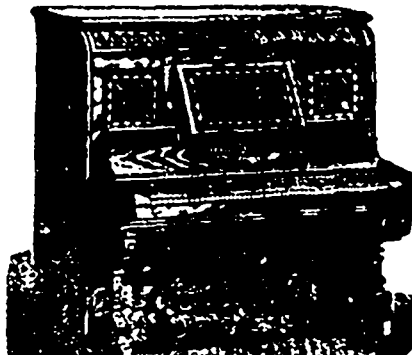
KNABE & CO., (50 Years Standing.)

And other Leading American and Canadian Makers of PIANOS.

Sole Agency for the Province for Canada's Great REED ORGAN Makers, viz.,

W BELL & CO.,

The Dominion Organ and Piano Co



DON'T FAIL to write or call for Prices, and you will save from \$25 to \$50 at least, and will be sure of a first-class article.

W. H. JOHNSON.

121 and 123 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

MACDONALD & CO.

BRASS FOUNDERS,

STEAM & HOT WATER ENGINEERS,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

PUMPING AND HOISTING MACHINERY, &c., &c.

MOIR, SON & CO.

MAMMOTH WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bread,

Biscuit,

Confectionery,

Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.

Salesroom 128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street

HALIFAX, N. S.

HOTEL CREIGHTON,

Pleasantly Located on

TREMONT STREET --- BOSTON.

One Block South of Boston Common,

Offers superior Accommodations to Transient or Permanent Guests. Terms moderate.

ROBERTSON & LONG,

Proprietors.

Amherst Store and Machine Works

Established 1848.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

AROBBS & SONS

ROTARY SAW MILL

Patented

The "Monarch" Patent Inclined Tubular Boiler and "Robb's" "Hercules" Engine. Robb's Improved Rotary Saw Mill. Robb's Pat. Shingle Machines and Saw Grinders. Latest Improved Winery and Lath Machines. Great Mill for cutting Machinery, Etc. Heavy stock of Mill Supplies of every description. Send for circulars. A. ROBB & SONS, Auburn, N. S.

WORKING CLASSES ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STIMPSON & Co., Portland Maine.

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 sixteen. For \$2.50 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with seventy-nine of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

Prince Edward Island's wheat crop is the best in forty years.

Nine hundred head of cattle have been shipped at Calgary for the British market. This is the first shipment of cattle from a Canadian ranch.

The town of Gravenhurst, in Ontario, has almost been entirely destroyed by fire. Nine blocks of buildings with their contents having been levelled to the ground.

There is to be a general meeting of Provincial Premiers at Quebec early in October, but it is not yet certain that Premier Sullivan will attend. If he does the conference will be taken part in by seven persons.

Robert McConnell, formerly editor of the *Truro Guardian*, and afterwards of the *Moncton Transcript*, will be editor of a new paper called the *Montreal News*, the first number of which will appear in October.

Messrs. Carrier, Laine & Co., Quebec, have received a \$300,000 contract from the Dominion Government, for the construction of iron snow sheds, to replace the wooden ones now in use along the Intercolonial railway.

The new building of Dalhousie College, which is fast approaching completion, will be ready for occupation at the commencement of the coming term. The Convocation of the College will take place October eighteenth, when Prof. Seth will deliver an address.

The *New Glasgow Chronicle* says electric light is a fixed fact, as far as New Glasgow is concerned. About twenty-five of her merchants have signed contract with the agent of the New Glasgow Electric Light Co. to place electric light in their stores before the first of December.

In a collision near Little Metis, on the I. C. R., two trains were badly wrecked, an engine driver killed, and a fireman fatally injured. The cause of the accident is said to have been forgetfulness on the part of a conductor to obey crossing-orders. Such forgetfulness is simply unpardonable.

The Seamen's Home Society have made an urgent appeal for funds, which will be required to finish their new building, now under construction. \$8,000 will complete the structure, and the money should be subscribed, as the Home is unquestionably one of our most necessary institutions.

On Monday evening last, a train was derailed on the Canada Atlantic Railway, fifteen miles from Ottawa. Bush fires had burned away the ties, which was the cause of the accident. Although the passengers escaped with some slight injury, the train with its contents was soon reduced to ashes.

Four children found a shell which had been left on the range by the D. G. Artillery after their recent practice on the Isle of Orleans, just below Quebec. One child tried to set fire to the shell with a burning match, when it instantly exploded, killing three and fatally injuring the fourth child.

A young student named Cormier, attending the Norman school at Fredericton, attempted to take his life by cutting the main artery of his left arm with a razor. He was discovered before life was extinct, but his recovery is thought doubtful. No cause for the attempted suicide has yet been made public.

As Bishop Perry has signified his unwillingness to leave his present bishopric in Iowa, the election of a new bishop to fill the vacant see of Nova Scotia, will now be in the hands of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London. It is uncertain how long a time may elapse before the appointment is made.

Sir Chas. Tupper has admitted bribery through agents in Cumberland Co., and the seat will be declared vacant, it being understood that the personal charges are not to be pressed. Hon. A. W. McLellan also admitted bribery through agents in Colchester Co., but the personal charges were proceeded with, resulting in Mr. McLellan being vindicated.

Hon. Senator MacMaster, who recently died at Toronto, was an Irishman by birth. During his life of seventy-seven years, the greater part of which has been spent in Canada, he has been a prominent philanthropist, and to his zeal on behalf of education, the Baptists owe the establishing of MacMaster University, the senator having endowed six of its chairs.

In the office of the sub-editor of this journal, says the *Toronto Globe*, is a 32 candle-power Edison lamp, which has been burning full power five hours every night, six nights a week, ever since the installation of the system in November, 1884. The lamp was guaranteed for 600 hours, but is still burning with undiminished power after more than 4,700 hours' service.

Montreal has again suffered from the fire-scurge. St. Roch's Hospital, which, during the small-pox epidemic, was utilized as a special hospital, and the Montreal Company's large furniture factory, valued at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, were completely destroyed. Since the above was written we learn that Barrington's Trunk Factory was burnt on Wednesday last. Loss, \$300,000.

The *Charlottetown Patriot* says:—"Quite a number of new sidewalks are being laid on Queen street. The people appreciate, commend, and venture to suggest that the other streets of the city undergo the same treatment." What a pity it is that the repairing fever has not extended to Halifax. True, the pavement along one block has been put in tolerably good order, but this is not one hundredth part of the work that is required to be done.

An effort is being made to settle the lands in New Brunswick belonging to the estate of the late Sir Albert Smith with a colony from Denmark. In Nova Scotia, all efforts at colonization appear to be at a stand-still, why, we know not.

In referring to the "Joe Howe Memorial," the *New Star*, of Kentville, says:—"When we consider how ready other countries are to erect memorials to their great men, it seems an unpleasant reflection that Nova Scotia has so long delayed to provide a lasting memorial of her greatest son. We hope now that the attempt is being made that there will be a response that indicates a power of appreciation in our people for that which has reflected honor upon the country of its origin. The editor of THE CRITIC is ready to receive and promptly acknowledge subscriptions."

The *Montreal Witness* says that the Recorder of Quebec has decided that the Salvation Army, being an association of peaceable citizens, with a good object in view, are worthy of the protection of the law, and has fined one of the assailants what, it is to be hoped, is a sufficiently large sum of money to deter others from attacking the Army. At all events, the highest punishment permitted by the law was imposed, and the magistrate, a French Canadian Roman Catholic, deserves the respect of all lovers of liberty, and all the more since he has been attacked unmercifully by the persecuting bigotry of some Quebec newspapers.

Balabrega's Modern Miracle Co. have been drawing good houses at the Academy this week. They give a first-class entertainment, with the exception of the burlesque skating of Messrs. Battey & Nedo, which might, with advantage, be omitted from the performance. Balabrega himself is an adept in the art of magic; and Miss Lynden's second sight and mind-reading is a wonderfully clever performance. Mr. C. W. Littlefield's whistling and imitations of birds and animals is one of the best features of the entertainment, while Balabrega's mesmerism would certainly be more appreciated if he left out those of his own company whom he operates on.

Several ruffianly characters have been guilty of assault in Halifax during the past few days. A son of Stipendiary Motton was stabbed while returning to his home, but fortunately the weapon used did not cut through his clothes. A guard on duty in Bedford Row was stabbed in the abdomen by one of two men who were apparently walking quietly along the street. A young man leaving the Salvation Army Barracks was assaulted by a gang of four desperadoes, one of whom struck him a severe blow, which broke his jaw-bone. Our police will need to keep a sharp lookout for these law-breakers. Hitherto, the city has been comparatively safe at all hours of the night, and disorders have been of rare occurrence, but the police will now have to be on the *qui-vive*.

The Exhibition season has opened. That of Hants and Kings Co. was opened at Windsor on Tuesday afternoon by the Lieut. Governor. The display is said to have been almost equal to that of our Provincial Exhibitions. Windsor had on gala attire, and welcomed her guests right nobly. The procession on Tuesday evening, and the promenade concert on Wednesday evening were unqualified successes. The Barrington section of the Shelburne Co. Exhibition opened on Wednesday morning. The show of cattle was particularly fine, and the vegetable display was above the average. Although the day was fine, the attendance was not up to the average. Colchester Co. is holding its Exhibition at Middle Stewiacke to day, and most of the other counties hold them next week.

The *Liverpool Times* says that Mr. McLeod, Dominion Government engineer, will shortly visit that town, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the proposed line of railway between Liverpool and Annapolis. To have such a railway constructed would be a great boon to the people on that portion of the Atlantic seaboard. Now a days railroads are almost as indispensable as highways were fifty years ago; and if the Dominion Government undertakes the contract, there will be a much better prospect of its speedy completion than there would be if some company had to be depended upon. We have had a good sample of the way in which companies manage these matters, in the past history of the Missing Link between Digby and Annapolis, and the people of Queen's County may congratulate themselves on the fact, that the general government have taken the matter in hand.

The *Chronicle* of Wednesday contained two remarkable articles, one was a humorous satire, by "Mack Dee," of New Glasgow, in which the writer refers to the fact that in the Upper Provinces Nova Scotia is usually spoken of as "down by the sea," which is certainly an indefinite description. The other article to which we desire to call attention is entitled "Pet dogism," and this is the way the writer of it spreads himself:—"Pet dogism, if we may be allowed the term, is getting to be one of the most fashionable amusements of the day. Ever since modern society came into existence the useless pieces of ornamental animation which are so highly prized by certain ladies and gentlemen were popular enough. But now they seem to be all the rage." Pet dogism a fashionable amusement, fursuothe! who ever heard of such nonsense! and then, too, note the language of the writer when he speaks of dogs, "useless pieces of ornamental animation." Surely the man that penned that must have imbibed too freely, otherwise his verbosity cannot be accounted for.

Michael Davitt will arrive in the United States in a few days. His visit is not likely to be prolonged.

By a queer freak, Rev. Mr. Knott, of Chicago, married Mr. Halter and Miss Rope. Their lines should be cast in pleasant places.

A straight line can be drawn through seventy five miles of the Indian River, Florida, without touching shore. It is called the straightest river in the world.

The United States have exported fifty million bushels of wheat during the present year, two thirds of which were sold to Great Britain.

Twenty-five men are at work in Bath, Maine, on what is intended to be the largest steam tug in the world. It is to be used for ocean towing.

It is reported that parties in Kansas and Dakota are engaged in raising buffaloes for market, and that the business promises to be profitable.

A man in Kansas has been sentenced to seventeen years and four months imprisonment, and fined \$20,800 with costs, for a series of violations of the prohibitory law in force there. This is rather startling!

A mortgage of fifty million dollars against the Central railroad company of New Jersey, in favor of the Central Trust company of New York, has just been filed at Wilkesbarre, Pa. It is to run for one hundred years, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

The first great yacht race for America's International Cup came off on Tuesday last, and was witnessed by an immense concourse of people. The American yacht *Volunteer* led the Scotch cutter *Thistle* from the start, and won the race by 19 minutes 23 1/2 seconds. The *Volunteer* sailed over the course of thirty-eight miles in 4 hours, 53 minutes, 18 seconds. The *Thistle* making the run in 5 hours, 12 minutes and 41 1/2 seconds. The breeze was light, and the weather at times very foggy, but it is generally conceded that the *Volunteer* is more than a match for the *Thistle*. The result of yesterday's race was not at hand when we went to press.

During Tuesday's festival at Rome, four bombs were thrown in front of the Vatican. One entered the Papal barracks.

It is reported that King John of Abyssinia is moving two armies towards Massowah, one of which is said to be commanded by European officers.

The Nile is still rising, and the country is flooded for 45 miles in the north. 4,500 acres of sugar cane, and 1,000 acres of cereals at Aborooras are submerged.

Even the conservative Chinese appear to be up to date. The regular troops are being armed with a repeater. In principle it is very similar to the Lee, the bolt action and the magazine attachment below the breech being unmistakable adaptations from that weapon.

William O'Brien, Irish Home Ruler, has been sentenced to three months imprisonment for violation of the Crimes Act. O'Brien will probably appeal his case to a higher tribunal, but it is thought that he will have to abide by the sentence already passed upon him.

Affairs in Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands regarding the Government have settled down completely, and the recent uprising which came so near being disastrous to the King and his supporters, is seldom referred to. The native population is strong in the support of the King.

The successful launching of the monster warship *Trafalgar* at Portsmouth on Tuesday last, is a matter for congratulation. This ship registers 11,940 tons, and her armor plates are twenty inches in thickness. She will be armed with twelve big guns, four of sixty-seven and eight of forty tons.

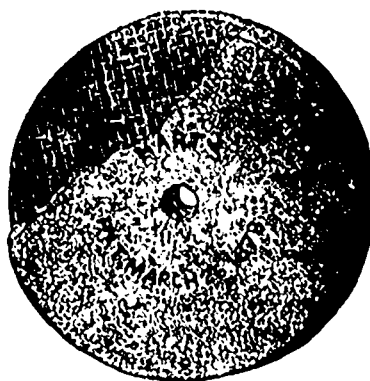
In the Sydney, Australia, light-house is the largest electric light in the world. It has a power of one hundred and eighty thousand candles, and may be seen from ships fifty miles out at sea. The next largest is in the Palais d'Industrie, and has a power of 150,000 candles. The largest light in America is 24,000 candle power. It is located at San Jose, Cal.

The Porte has sent a fresh circular to the Powers, proposing that a general chosen by Turkey and Russia jointly, be sent to Bulgaria with power to restore order in that country in accordance with the terms of the treaty of Berlin. The assent of Germany, France and Russia to this proposal is considered certain, while that of England, Austria, and Italy is deemed uncertain.

The splendid fountains and jets d'eau which the late King of Bavaria erected at his mountain castles are to be demolished, as it costs £5,000 a year to keep them going—a charge which the Bavarian civil list cannot afford. The finest are at Herren Chiemsee, which is probably the most magnificent country seat in Europe, and they are far superior to the famous fountains at Herrenhausen, near Hanover.

Electric lighting was recently introduced at the central Railway Station, Christiana, very successfully, involving a loss to the gasworks of \$10,000 a year. In Christiana the gasworks are city property, and the Corporation is now going in for an electric light plant of its own. The steamers running along the west coast of Norway have been fitted up with Edison installations. In Stockholm the leading theatre is now lighted by electricity, and the city of Gothenberg, Sweden, is to have its streets lit by electricity.—*Electrician*.

Satisfactory news comes from Zululand. Mr. Osborne, writing from Entonjaneni, says the *Times*, has just reported that all was quiet. There had been a meeting of chiefs at Dinizulu's kraal, to arrange about the distribution of the royal cattle, which were dispersed. Dinizulu on the 24th ult. left for the new Republic, where it is believed he has been asked by the authorities to act as chieftain over the Zulus residing there, thus preventing the migration eastwards, and thereby preserving to the Republic the advantage of their taxes and labor. Dinizulu probably rescues the loss of sovereignty consequent on the annexation. Both he and Undabuko have declined a stipend, but Umnyamana, the late Prime Minister, has accepted his, and has apparently ranged himself on the side of the Government and of order. Sir Arthur Havelock has issued a proclamation establishing a hut tax of 1.4s. leviable throughout Zululand.



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

OILS. In calling attention to our

LUBRICATING OILS,

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

Remember, we have no fancy profits.

Our Motto—Quick Sales on COMMISSION.

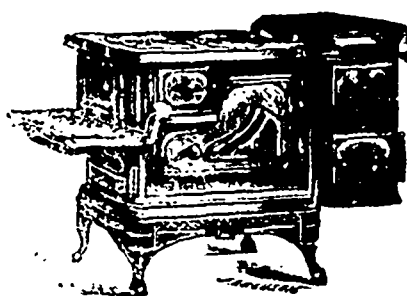
DON'T BE TOO ANXIOUS

TO PLACE YOUR ORDERS FOR

STOVES, RANGES,

— AND —

HOLLOWWARE,



Until you have seen our Cuts and Prices.

OUR SPECIALTY:

First-Class Goods

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

WINDSOR FOUNDRY CO.

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.

Truro Foundry and Machine Co.

TRURO, N.S.,

ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.

Our SPECIALTIES are—

GOLD MINING MACHINERY

Of every kind, with latest Western Improvements.

ROTARY SAW MILLS,

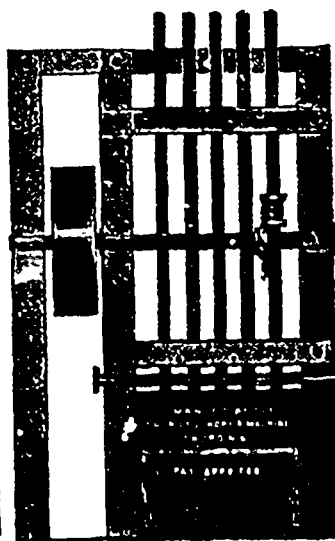
In Latest Styles, and

HOT WATER BOILERS.

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

ALSO

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



HENDERSON & POTTS' NEW PAINT FACTORY.

The new paint works of Messrs. Henderson & Potts on Kompt road, just north of the Cotton Factory, have been completed, and were started up on Tuesday the 19th. Some machinery has still to be set up, as our reporter found on visiting the premises, but enough is in position to give a good idea of the whole. The main factory is a substantial brick building, 100x50 feet, two stories in height, with fire-proof engine-room attached, 50x20 feet. Entering at the main door, large and comfortably-fitted-up offices are on the right hand. These open on a large shipping and storage room. Back of this the main floor is divided into two large rooms, the eastern one being intended as a grinding and preparing room for barytes, while in the western, white lead and heavy colors are ground and packed for market. Two large grinding machines, one for white lead and one for black were in operation, and were fed by wooden shutes leading from the mixers in the story above. A doorway from this room leads into the engine-room, where an eighty horse-power engine and boiler of the most approved construction, furnishes the power to drive the large plant of machinery required in the works. A Lewollyn heater is attached to the boiler, and the exhaust steam from the engine is thus utilized to heat the water, being a great saving of fuel and steam. A Knowles steam pump draws the water from the well, and forces it through the heater into the boiler. The engine-room is most completely fitted up, and is very roomy.

The upper flat is divided into four large rooms. The tin shop, stock and labelling rooms being in front, and two large grinding and mixing rooms being in the rear. In the tin and sheet iron room a number of hands were engaged in making the sheet iron and tin cases, in which the paints are packed. There is here a large amount of ingenious and labor-saving machinery, including rolls, stamps, &c., &c.

The machinery for grinding fine colors, &c., &c., was not yet in running order, but when at work is arranged in sets of three each, one above the other.

In the mixing room, two large mixers were at work supplying material for the grinders in the room below.

When the machinery is all in operation the works will prove an interesting place to visit, and the output of the establishment will be very large.

The proprietors were fortunate in striking water near the engine-room, and a well, some fifteen feet deep, furnishes all the water needed to run the establishment. On the lower end of the property a large reservoir has been constructed, and piping and a syphon connect this supply with the well. The works are thus entirely independent of the city water supply, a saving of some \$240 annually.

A short distance from the main building is a two story warehouse, 50x25, and there is also a separate blacksmith shop. A siding, running along one side of the building, furnishes the best facility for shipping, and, in this respect, the new works have a great advantage over the old.

The firm owns a valuable barytes mine, and nearly one hundred tons of ore were piled up waiting the erection of the grinding apparatus. In their mine, which is near Brookfield Station, four large veins of the rock have been discovered, and over a thousand tons have been quarried out of a very small space.

Messrs. Henderson & Potts are enterprising and pushing business men, just the men that are needed to help in resurrecting Halifax, and there is no doubt but that their new works will prove a most profitable venture.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

EARLY PRINTING IN AMERICA.

The introduction of the art of printing was one of the greatest events in the world's history. It has occupied an important place in this new world, and there was a significance in its discovery not long before the discovery made by Columbus. Some facts, not generally known, pertaining to the art of printing on our continent, cannot but be of interest to most readers. In order to understand the present as we should, we need to have a knowledge of the past. The press is an essential factor in the progress of our civilization, and to appreciate it properly, we must look at it in its beginnings.

The first book printed in America was published in Mexico, in 1535. This was written by St. John Climacus, bearing the title of "Spiritual Ladder to Ascend to Heaven." There were ninety-three books printed in Mexico preceding and including the year 1600, and seven in Peru before that date; most of which were on religious subjects, but they embraced history, classics, dictionaries and grammars for the use of the Indians.

A printing house was established in Port-au-Prince, on the French section of the island of Domingo, in 1750. There was a printing press in Portuguese America before the opening of the last century.

At an early period, newspapers were printed in Mexico and Peru. Robertson, the historian, thus describes the contents of the *Gazette de Mexico* for the years 1728, 1729, and 1730, which was in quarto form. "It is filled almost entirely with accounts of religious functions, with descriptions of processions, consecrations of churches, beatifications of saints, festivals, *auto da fe*, while commercial affairs, and even the transactions of Europe, occupy but a small corner of this monthly magazine of intelligence."

In Canada, the first paper appeared in 1764, called the *Quebec Gazette*, one-half in French, and the other in English. This was two years after the formal cession of New France to Great Britain, there having been no press established during the old regime of one hundred and fifty years. The *Montreal Gazette* appeared in 1775. Newspapers were started in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1752, and in St. John, New Brunswick, in 1782. It has been a question as to the priority of Canada or Nova Scotia in this respect, but this was settled in 1883 by Mr. A. Lawson, of the *Yarmouth Herald*,

who discovered in the library of the Historical Society in Boston, the first number of the *Halifax Gazette*, dated the 23rd March, 1752, and "published by John Bushnell, at the printing office on Grafton Street."

In 1639 the first printing was done in the colony of Massachusetts, and that was the first in what is now the United States. The press was established at Cambridge, and the money to purchase it was raised by a wealthy clergyman, by the name of Glover. The records of Harvard College, which had just been founded, contain this entry:—"Mr. Josiah Glover gave the college a font of print letters, and gentlemen of Amsterdam gave towards furnishing a printing press with letters forty-nine pounds, and something more." This first press remained in Cambridge for sixty years, and, during half of that time, the printing in the colonies was done exclusively in that place. The first publication from that press was the *Freemason's Oath*, in 1639. This seemed to be prophetic of future events. The second was an almanac, and the third, printed in 1640, was "The Psalms in Metro, faithfully translated for the use, edification, and comfort of the saints in public and private, especially in New England." An original copy of this will bring \$1500 or more. Eliot's Indian bible was printed there, the type having been set up by an Indian, who was said to have been the best printer in the colony.

According to high authority, the first book written in America was by John Smith, containing an account of such "occurrences as might have happened in Virginia," which was in 1607, and published the following year in London. Smith wrote several books afterwards. Those, with several other books composed in the colonies, were sent to England to be printed before 1630. The first regular bookseller we find any account of was Hezekiah Usher.

Virginia was far behind the New England colonies. There was no printing press till seventy-four years after the first settlement. Sir William Berkley, governor of the colony, in 1671 wrote:—"I thank God we have not free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not these hundred years, for learning has brought disobedience and heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them and libels against the government. God keep us from both." His declaration indicates the difference between the earlier civilization of Virginia and that of the puritans of New England. The first printing press was introduced into Virginia in 1681, by John Buckner, who was immediately ordered by the governor and council to enter into a bond "not to print anything hereafter, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known." There was after this a hard struggle to secure a free press, not only in Virginia, but in other colonies. There were several arrests made, and severe penalties inflicted for the free expression of thought. Among those prosecuted was Rev. William Smith, provost of the village of Pennsylvania, who was convicted and sent to jail for six months, for translating and publishing in one of the German papers a pamphlet reflecting on the government.

The British Stamp Act of 1765, had a very direct effect on the newspaper press. Several papers, in consequence, were forced to suspend. The fact should not be lost sight of, that the colonial assembly of Massachusetts in 1755, and that of New York in 1756, passed stamp acts as a means of raising revenue. These lasted but a short time, and were but partially enforced while they were on the statute book. Since the Revolution, only two States have attempted a direct tax on the issues of the press. In 1785, Massachusetts passed an act imposing a tax on vellum, parchment and paper, and the duty of two thirds of a penny upon newspapers, and a penny upon almanacs, which were to be stamped. The act was so offensive that it was repealed before it went into effect.

The early printing press of this country had great difficulties to contend with, of a mechanical nature and in regard to materials. The first press manufactured in this country was by Christopher Sower, of Germantown, in 1750. Presses for many years had to be imported from England. Improvements were made, especially by Adam Ramage, which led to the entire cessation of importation as early as 1800. At the beginning of the present century, iron was substituted for wood as the principal material. Paper was mostly imported till the beginning of the present century. The first paper mill was built in 1690, by William Rittenhouse, at Germantown, Pennsylvania, with the assistance of William Bradford, the first minister in the colonies outside of New England.

The number of paper mills increased, so that in 1770, \$500,000 worth of paper was manufactured in different colonies. The difficulty of procuring sufficient rags and competent workmen was very great.

In 1772, the first regular type foundry was established; after previous unsuccessful attempts, Christopher Sower established a type foundry at Germantown that year. Eighty-four years before, his father had made the first attempt to manufacture paper in the same place. The materials for his foundry were imported from Germany, and the workmen to use them.

The first font cast was a German pica, for the printing of a bible. I have seen a copy of this bible, which was very creditable to the craft in all respects. It is a noticeable fact in this connection, that the first book printed with movable types in Europe was a bible, a copy of which is in the Lenox Library. Sower made his own paper, ink, types, &c., and did his own binding, and was evidently the best printer in the colonies at the time.

Benjamin Franklin established the third type foundry in 1775. This was under the management of B. L. Bacho, Franklin's son-in-law, equipped for making Greek and Hebrew as well as Roman type. What changes have taken place since that day in America in the printer's art.

That printing made no greater progress in the colonial period is not to be wondered at, when we remember the small demand for literature. Franklin thus wrote:—"At the time I established myself in Philadelphia in 1723, there was not a good bookseller's shop in any of the colonies to the southward of Boston. In New York and Philadelphia, the printers were indeed

stationers, but they sold only paper, almanacs, ballads, and a few common school books. Those who loved reading were obliged to send for their books to England."

The first English newspaper printed in America appeared in Boston in 1690. It was entitled, "Public Occurrences, both Foreign and Domestic." It was suppressed by the authorities, so that a second number did not appear. In 1704, the *Boston News Letter* was started. This was printed by Bartholomew Green, and published and edited by John Campbell, postmaster of Boston. The next paper in the colony was established in 1719, by William Brooker, and others appeared from time to time. In 1719, Campbell complained that his *News Letter* had a circulation of only 300 in Boston, which, when the first number was issued fifteen years before, had a population of 8000.

The newspaper press has become a mighty power in this country from small beginnings. This was true, even half a century ago. De Toqueville on "Democracy in America," wrote in 1835, of this agency: "Its influence in America is immense. It is the power which impels the circulation of political life through all the districts of that vast territory. Its eye is constantly open to detect the secret springs of political designs, and to summon the leaders of all parties to the bar of public opinion. It rallies the interest of the community round certain principles, and it draws up the creed which factions adopt, for it affords a means of intercourse between parties which hear and address each other without ever having been in immediate contact. When a great number of organs of the press adopt the same line of conduct, their influence becomes irresistible, and public opinion, when it is perpetually assailed from the other side, eventually yields to the attack. In the United States, each separate journal exercises but little authority, but the power of the periodical press is only second to that of the public."

What vast strides have been made in all respects in connection with the periodical press since the French student of our institutions wrote. We live in a wonderful age and country, and one of the most remarkable features is the printing press. We see this the more after glancing as we have at the past.

Knowledge is now within the reach of the many, for which we may thank the art of printing. None need be ignorant; good literature never was so cheap, and public libraries are constantly increasing. The press has sent the schoolmaster abroad, so that all, in an important sense, can be educated. Through the press, the pen becomes "mightier than the sword." (REV.) J. MOORE.

MUSICAL ECHOES.

GIOVANNI SGAMBATI.—Among the Italian musicians of our time, there is none more eminent than Giovanni Sgambati, a Roman by birth, and now in the enjoyment of the best years of his life. He is undoubtedly one of the leaders in the new scientific path of music, and he is also one of the few Italians who is struggling hard to assimilate his Italian ideas and Italian style with the scientific tendencies of the Germans.

Sgambati has for years studied German music, and has modelled his own works on German models of thought and ideas. But in order to prepare his countrymen to understand him, he first introduced either in piano recitals or as orchestral conductor the works of Beethoven, Weber, Liszt, etc., and himself trained his orchestra for these works.—*American Musician*.

The value of any article in this world is determined not only by its intrinsic worth, but by its scarcity and by the effort to be expended in procuring it. Now, music as an art has more intrinsic worth than any common branch of education, since it serves a higher and nobler purpose. It is compared to any of these common branches as gold to iron, more fine, more valuable, though not as useful in every-day life. Like gold, it is rare. Comparatively few natures are so constituted that they can comprehend its heights and depths. And those few, even though they possess by nature the highest musical gifts, must spend a lifetime in weary and tedious grouping, for the very ethereal and æsthetic class of phenomena known as musical impressions, before they come into full light and knowledge of the subject, so as to be able to assist those who are still in darkness. No one who has not passed through the ordeal has any idea of the amount of labor and self-sacrifice involved in getting a musical education. And really no amount of money charged for teaching can repay the effort. The proof lies in the fact that nearly all musicians are poor men, while others that have invested one-quarter the mental capital in real estate or commerce are wealthy. Compare, if you please, the musician's fees with that of other professionals.

The doctor feels of your pulse and scribbles a word or two which only one other man can translate, and blaudly says, two dollars! Two dollars in five minutes. This is not the end of it. You take your hieroglyphics around the corner to the other wise man, and he translates it, puts it in a bottle, shakes it up and says, one dollar! Now all this has occupied ten minutes; you pay the three dollars without a grumble. How much has Miss Noodle earned in this time in your parlor teaching Susie where to place her fingers on the piano or Jennie how to write Dominant 7th chords? About eight and two-thirds cents, more or less, and yet you feel the burden of the music teacher's bill far more than the doctor's bill.—*Etude*.

The author of the words of the song "Home, sweet home," John Howard Payne, is said to have given the original manuscript to a lady, Miss Mary Harden, the daughter of General Harden, of Savannah, to whom he was engaged, but whom the Fates ordained he was never to marry. She kept the precious manuscript, as a memory of her early love, and would never show it to any one. It was therefore assumed, though she never denied,

nor ever admitted it, that the poem contained a number of additional lines of a personal character. The lady, who is said to have cherished a great affection for the poem and its author, though reduced in circumstances, refused every offer to sell it or show it, until after her death.—*Musical Times*.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

JOTTINGS ABOUT MILL VILLAGE AND PORT MEDWAY.

There is in this region, nearly one hundred miles from Halifax, a very interesting, picturesque little place called Mill Village, so styled because of its lumbering business and manufactures. It once abounded with saw mills, but only two have an existence at present. The decline of this industry was occasioned by destructive forest fires, which rendered the obtainment of the raw material difficult and costly. The two remaining are, however, doing a good business, giving employment to fifty or sixty men. They are running day and night, cutting sixty or seventy thousand feet of lumber and deals every twenty-four hours. The logs are brought down the Medway River from forty to fifty miles, 80,000 having come down since last spring. The place would be very lonely without these mills, the ringing of the upright and circular saws making very agreeable music. The drought of summer silenced them about three weeks, and the effect was desponding.

The River Medway is famed for its salmon, which are caught in abundance in the spring of the year. Sometimes as early as February the first are taken, when the price is 75c. per pound. These soon find their way to Boston and New York. After a time the price is reduced to 50c, then to 20c, and by the first of June to 10c., and even 5c. Then the poor man has a taste as well as the rich.

About five miles from the village, up the river, there is a pulp mill, preparing material for paper from spruce wood. It is constantly in operation, employing ten or twelve men, and makes a very superior article, said to be the best that is made in America. The whiter and purer the pulp the better. Three horse teams, taking three loads a day about six miles, of about one and a half tons each, are constantly employed. It is paying expenses, and promises, of late, to do something for the company, who have invested in the concern nearly \$20,000.

Port Medway, five miles from this place, is a large village. It has a very good harbor, and is the shipping place for Mill Village. Like this place, it does not continue to grow as in the days of ship building. The intellectual and moral interests of the people are well cared for in this direction. Good schools in good school houses, and preachers too numerous to be supported as they ought to be. Like many other small places, denominational feeling must be gratified, even if the preacher has to do without roast beef. Port Medway could, without much difficulty, support handsomely one minister, but its people are helping to pay four. This is one of the evils associated with our christianity in the 19th century. But the rumor of organic union is in the air, and a good preparatory sign of its ultimate realization is the denominational friendliness and intercourse of the present day. AMICUS.

DETACHED THOUGHTS.

A succession of apologies is most obnoxious to a guest. And yet this is a breach of good breeding more difficult to avoid than almost any other. It is certainly a great temptation when one invites a friend to dinner, and everything happens to go wrong on that particular day, to speak of it, and apologize for it; but that does not mend matters, and only makes the guest feel uncomfortable. The well-bred host passes over unfortunate circumstances, such as the undercooking of a roast, the spilling of soup or gravy, the breaking of a glass, with the least possible notice. An apology only directs attention to the mishap, and does not do away with it. Some people will begin the moment a guest enters their household, and make an apology for every room the guest enters—for every meal eaten. It is, "I intended to have that sofa fixed last week," or "this fire should have been made," or "I am about to change my cook," "my butcher will not have an opportunity to send me such another piece of meat." Such references are a mark of ill-breeding, and a failure to notice all delicacies is the mark of a gentleman or a lady.

Three great loves dominate the world—the love of self, the love of money, and the love of right. The first classification embraces the vain and frivolous, the proud and passionate; the second includes the hardened and miserly, the grasping and ambitious, the schemers, plotters and villains; and the third takes in the noble, the true and the good. To which class do we belong? Perhaps the majority would answer "To all three;" and it would not be impossible for such an answer to be correct, as many characters are so negative or mixed in qualities, that they are swayed by no dominant love or controlling motive in anything.

Just as every coin has two sides and two faces, so is every faculty of the human mind. Love and hate are only opposite sides of the same mental and moral capacity. Hate is love turned over, and he or she who basely forfeits another's love, is sure to encounter an equally strong hate. Usually, the deeper the affection, the more bitter and intense the enmity that follows. Let thoughtless and reckless persons make a note of this.

A good temper is a jewel extraordinary, and a worker of wonders. One of the old chroniclers tells of an irresistibly amiable monk who for some misdeed was sent to hell and released again, because Satan could not provoke or torment him.—*Louise Imogen Guiney*.

COMMERCIAL.

There has been a fair movement during the week in wholesale circles. The feeling among dealers generally is hopeful, but there appears to be active competition in some lines. Orders have not been very large, but were numerous, and prices, as a rule, continue firm. A good business has been done in groceries especially.

The directors of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company show a determination to have their new refinery at Hochelaga built as speedily as possible. It is reported that they have about four hundred men at work on the building, which will be one of the most substantial in that city. It is believed that the new refinery will be in working order very soon, in fact, considerably sooner than has been stated. One sugar vessel has already unloaded alongside of the building now in process of erection.

There has been a very marked decline in the price of Newfoundland cod oil within the past two years in the chief Canadian market for that article—Montreal—amounting to no less than 20c. to 22c. per gallon. The cause of this noteworthy shrinkage is almost entirely due to decrease of consumption, tanners being compelled to use cheaper mineral and mixed oils, owing to the cheapness of leather, which does not admit of pure cod oil being used in its manufacture as formerly. Tanners and dealers freely admit that leather prepared by the new mineral oil process is not nearly as good as that in which pure cod oil is used, but it seems that manufacturers think that they must adapt themselves to the necessities of the age which require—so they say—cheap leather. A decline of 20c. to 22c. per gallon, even though it be in two years, is apt to "give a wrinkle" of experience to those who happened to hold on, in the hope of seeing their money back again. We do not think that any of our local dealers have been thus stuck—at least not to a great extent—but we hear of some in St. John's and in Montreal who have suffered from this cause.

The present financial situation in the United States, while not absolutely alarming, is causing serious apprehension of trouble, and, as any such trouble is almost instantly reflected in Canada—a fact of which our business men are well aware—the matter is of importance as well as of mere interest to Canadians. To put the situation in a few words, it is simply that at the present time, when the national prosperity of the United States is undoubted, when industries are fully employed, and business generally is upon a sound basis, there is a purely artificial stringency in the money market. United States' banks are now charging eight to nine per cent. for discounting commercial paper, and are not disposed, even at these high rates, to do more than will meet the necessities of their regular customers. As a rule, such a condition of things could only arise from certain well defined causes. These are:—Apprehensions on the part of bankers that the commercial situation was not a sound one, that manufacturers were over-producing, that merchants were carrying unduly large stocks, that speculation in different kinds of merchandize was unusually active; that credit was being recklessly asked for and given; that the rate of wages was dangerously high, or that commercial values were highly inflated. The fact, however, is that none of these conditions exist. We have, therefore, to look elsewhere for an explanation of the present apparently impending crisis, and we find it in the fact that the President has departed from the letter and the spirit of the law which was designed to control his high position by openly and officially joining hands with the free traders, and has given pledges to make it a party "sibboleth" among his supporters to destroy the protectionist tariff and policy of the country. It is no light matter to disturb the business of a great country by sweeping tariff changes that may ruin and destroy investments amounting to thousands of millions. It is not all probable that the impudent interference of President Cleveland will meet with any marked degree of success; but it meanwhile has a deleterious effect on the business of the country.

Following is the report of the directors of the Nova Scotia Steel Co., limited, of New Glasgow, on the past year's operations.—"Your directors have pleasure in reporting that the profits since the last statement amounted to \$16,956.99, which sum, as will be seen in the statement annexed, they have dealt with as follows, viz., \$6,173.16 set aside to pay the preference stock dividend, \$736.01 charged to bad debts, and the balance \$9,747.82 transferred to the profit and loss account, thus reducing that account to \$673.95. Preference stock to the amount of \$100,000 was authorized at the last meeting of shareholders, \$93,100 has been taken, and with the funds so subscribed the alterations and additions then sanctioned have been made. Operations were largely affected, and heavy direct losses occasioned by the protracted strike at the coal mines, which almost entirely cut off the supply of fuel for three months, caused the melting furnace to be shut down, and led to the loss of many desirable orders. The prices realized were, on an average, even lower than during the preceding period, but the current year opens with a promise of a full demand.

A cable states that the British government have decided to grant to the Canadian Pacific company a subsidy of £45,000 sterling yearly, with £15,000 from Canada, for a monthly service. The conditions are the carriage of the mails from an Atlantic port, the building of new steamers to meet admiralty requirements, the use of armed cruisers when required to carry men and materials, and low rates. The alternative proposal has not been accepted, of £100,000 yearly for a fortnightly service, of which £80,000 would come from the British treasury.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—J. McK. Beattie, books, Pictou, assigned; Pope Bros., butchers, Pictou, dissolved, R. H. Pope continues and liquidates; Bessonet & Wilson, hardware, Middleton, succeeded by John Gullivan; Mrs. Johanna Duggan, dry goods, Halifax, assigned to P. M. Duggan; R. C. Kolley, shoemaker, Yarmouth, assigned to Lorau J. Kolley;

Augus MacDonald, general store, Harbor au Boucho, assigned to Calheart Thompson; E. Nichols & Co., tanners, Berwick, dissolved, S. H. Nichols continues and liquidates, Mrs. C. H. Bont, millinery, Anchester, offering business for sale.

DRY GOODS.—Business in general dry goods and millinery has been fairly active. Travellers are sending in orders freely, but largely of a sorting up kind. Payments are, as a rule, promptly made. Buyers are preparing for their trips to Great Britain and Europe to select their spring goods. A general feeling of satisfaction with the results of trade transacted so far this year is freely expressed, and has apparently a good reason for its existence.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—In general, business has been fair in all iron and hardware lines, but prices have rather a downward tendency, though quotations are nominally unchanged. There is a good steady business in nails, and prices are very firm. Stocks are low, and some dealers are reported to be so completely out of certain lines that they are compelled to borrow of their neighbors to fill orders. Glasgow warrants are cabled at 42s. 2d., No. 3 foundry at Middlesborough at 34s. 3d.; and hematite pig at Workington at 44s. Finished iron, tinplates, and Canada plates, have been in good request at unchanged prices, while tin, copper and lead have continued steady. Lake copper in New York has declined. Latest London cables are:—"Tin, spot, £102 17s. 6d., market quiet, G. O. B. Chili bars, £39 15s.; soft English lead, £12 7s. 6d.; do Spanish do., £12 2s. 6d.; best selected copper, £45 10s." The *Wall Street News* says:—"The iron makers of Pennsylvania do not feel so jubilant as they did a few weeks ago, for, although the output of pig iron last week reached the highest total ever reported—138,725 tons—prices are unmistakably weak and lower. The trade is not as satisfactory as manufacturers would have us believe, and the recent heavy failures evidence it. The drop in the price of steel rails is by no means encouraging, from which the deduction is fair that promoters and builders of railroads are not having plain sailing in making new loans and placing bonds." On the other hand, advices from Philadelphia and western points are stronger and more encouraging to holders, importers and manufacturers.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been a good local demand for strong flour, and the market has been active and firm. Boerholm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast, wheat, quiet, corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, Russian firm, American quiet; do. corn, upward tendency. No. 1 California wheat, off coast, 30s. 6d. California wheat, promptly to be shipped, 30s. 9d. California wheat, nearly due, 35s. 9d. Arrivals off coast for orders, wheat and corn, nil. French country market seems improving. Liverpool wheat, spot, firmly held; corn do., fair enquiry. Wheat and flour in Paris turn dearer. Liverpool mixed maize, 11s. 3d. Canadian peas 5s. 2d." The Chicago grain markets were irregular. Wheat was more active and fluctuated. Late quotations are—October 70c, November 71½c; December 73c. Corn, on the contrary, has been easier, and about ½c. lower, being—October 41c., November 41½c; December, 40½c. Considerable interest continues to cluster around the wheat problem, the recent decline in prices having occasioned a great deal of surprise and disappointment to those operators on this side of the Atlantic who pinned their faith to the "bull" elements which seemed to develop in the shape of decreased supplies in the United States, as compared with those of a year ago. For instance, the amount of wheat and flour now in transit to Europe, with the visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, is equivalent to 42,210,890 bushels against 66,112,030 bushels one year ago, and of corn, 9,506,089 bushels against 16,273,865 bushels at this time last year. In spite of these undisputed facts, however, the price of wheat has continued to decline, until that cereal can now be bought in London and Liverpool for almost the same prices that millers are paying farmers on this side.

PROVISIONS.—In this market provisions have continued quiet, but steady, with a moderate jobbing trade at unchanged prices. In Liverpool provisions were unchanged. Quotations were:—"Pork 75s, lard 33s. 6d., bacon 44s to 45s; tallow 22s. 2d. The Chicago provision markets have been easier. January pork declined to \$12.15, and lard fell back 2½c to 5c., to \$6.32 for October, \$6.30 November, and \$6.30 December. Meats were unchanged. It is too early to predict with any degree of certainty a comparison of this year's hog crop with that of last year, although it is generally admitted by Western shippers that the prospects favor a full average. The good remunerative values which farmers received for their hogs last year, will undoubtedly stimulate them to fatten as many as possible. The scarcity of feed in some of the principal hog sections may, however, deter producers from fattening as many as they otherwise would. But, allowing for all that, it is not very probable that we shall experience a dearth of hogs for the season of 1887-8. The price of dressed hogs sold in car lots at Montreal and other centers last November was \$5.75 to \$6, and it remained steady at about that range until the following March, when higher prices ruled, but the bulk of the season's business was transacted at the above range.

BUTTER.—The butter market has remained quiet and steady, although superior stock has an easy tone. Local trade has been fair, and really fine goods in small lots command figures rather above quotations. Creamery is steadily held, makers apparently having confidence in the future prices.

CHEESE.—There is little new in the cheese market, but the tone continues firm, and holders are still confident. We notice that, owing to the home demand having set in for finest fall goods, quite an improvement has developed in the American markets, and some large purchases have recently been made for the different *consumptive* centres. This new element of competition in the States is bringing prices in New York to a parity with those ruling in Canadian centres.

APPLES.—This fruit continues to be received in large quantities, and, though the crop is undoubtedly smaller than that of last year, the quality

is excellent. Boyd, Barrow, & Co., fruit brokers, Glasgow, write:—"The crop of apples this year in England and Scotland will be very small, owing to the severe drought, and our reports from the Continent indicate that they are in a similar position to ourselves. Under these circumstances we shall have to rely mainly upon supplies drawn from Canada and the United States. Therefore the prospects that good steady prices will be made during the season is assured. The qualities most in demand here are Newton Pippins, Kings, Baldwins, Greenings, Spys and Spitz. If the size, color and condition are right, we have no hesitation in saying that we shall realize in Glasgow higher prices than are usually obtained in other markets." The Montreal Trade Bulletin reports that Mr. William Evans, a well-known seedman and horticulturist of that city, has recently received a cable from Riga, Russia, asking for particulars of the Canadian crop of apples, which, it is thought, may lead to business, providing, of course, that prices and freight are satisfactory. Mr. Evans has cabled back a reply, in which he says that the crop of Canadian winter apples will be of good quality, but as regards quantity, it will probably not be above an average. If Russia should become a buyer of apples in our markets, it must be evident that the varieties that she will require must be the best long-keepers obtainable, and those picked and packed in the best and most careful manner possible, for the journey will be a long one, and several transshipments may be necessary. Baldwins, Russets, and Spitz, would probably be among the descriptions best adapted for export to Russia. We hope that some of our enterprising growers and shippers will try an experimental shipment of Nova Scotia apples to Russia.

DRIED FRUITS.—The first arrivals of new crop of dried fruit at Montreal are announced, and the market there is reported to be strong, with a good demand. The sale of several lots, including one of 1,100 boxes Valencia, is reported at 7½c. to 7½c., and it is stated that holders are asking 8c. to 9c. for them. Old Sultana raisins rule strong. The market is cabled firmer and higher, 20s. 6d. being the lowest price now.

SUGAR.—A fair turnover is reported in refined sugars, though sales have not been as brisk as during the previous week. In raw sugars there has been considerable enquiry. The outlook for new crop Brazil sugars indicates a higher range of values, an advance of 9d. per cwt. having been recently established. It is said that refiners have ineffectually tried to secure cargoes of late. The aspect of the market is said to be favorable to shippers of the cane product, owing to the shortage at the principal centres. Planters in some of the West India Islands have grown careless in consequence of the unremunerative prices which have ruled for several years past, and have paid less attention to the cultivation of their plantations, the area of which has been materially lessened. Prices are firm at productive points, and from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per cwt. higher than those of last season's opening prices. Advices from Brazil state that the country is saturated with rain, and very little sugar is coming forward. The basis of prices during the approaching season will, of course, be ruled by that of the best product, which has advanced wildly, according to late mail advices. But this upturn was caused by speculation, pure and simple, owing to the market having been heavily overruled by the "shorts," who have received severe punishment. It is reported from Germany that the dry weather has injured the beet root crop exceedingly, and higher values may be looked for.

FISH.—There have been but few changes in the local market as to prices. Mackerel are somewhat easier, and late sales of 3s and large 3s have been effected at 8s. A few fat mackerel have been received, but we hear of no sales. Labrador and Cape Breton herrings, which have been very dull and weak for the past few weeks, show a stronger feeling under a somewhat better demand. Receipts of codfish continue to be small, and there is a good enquiry for primo quality. Our advices from other points are as follows:—Montreal, Sept. 26.—"Cape Breton herring have sold at \$5 to \$5.25 per bbl. There is a fair enquiry for dry cod, with business reported at \$1 to \$1.25 per quintal. Green cod is steady at \$4 to \$4.25 for No. 1, sales having been made at that figure. There is no demand for large. Scaled herrings are selling at 18c. to 20c. per box, and blotters at \$1 to \$1.50 per box. Finnan haddies are in moderate request at 7c. to 8c. per lb., and Cisco herring at \$2 to \$3 per hundred." Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 26.—"We notice sales of Bay mackerel at \$13 to \$14 per bbl. out of pickle; packed Shores at \$12, \$16 and \$21 per bbl.; and two fares of Block Islands at \$10 and \$12. Last sales of Bank Halibut 6½c. per lb., cargo lot. We quote Georges codfish at \$1.87½ and \$3.62½ per qtl. for large and small; Bank \$3.50 to \$4 for large, and \$3.50 for small; Flemish Cap, \$4; Shores, \$4.37½ and \$3 for large and small. Georges codfish are selling from the vessel at \$3, and Bank at \$2.75 per cwt. Cusk, \$3.25; pollock, \$1.87½, slack-salted do. \$2.50; haddock, \$2.50, and hake \$2. Boneless and prepared fish, 3½ to 5 cts. per lb. for hake, haddock and cusk, and 5 to 6½ cts. for codfish, as to style and quality. Smoked halibut, 6 to 9 cts. per lb.; smoked salmon, 15 cts. per lb.; haddock, 6 cts. per lb. Medium herring, 19 cts. per hex; tucks, 16 cts.; lengthwise, 14 cts.; No. 1s 13 cts. Smoked mackerel, 11 cts. per lb. Canned do., fresh, \$1.50 per doz.; canned trout, \$1.50; fresh halibut, \$1.25; salmon, \$1.75; lobsters, \$1.75; clams, \$1.75. Newfoundland herring, \$4 per barrel. Nova Scotia large split, \$5; medium, \$4; Labrador, \$5.50; trout, \$14.50 per barrel; pickled codfish, \$5; haddock, \$4; halibut heads, \$3.25; tongues, \$6; sounds, \$11.50; tongues and sounds, \$8; allowives, \$3.25; California salmon, \$15; Halifax do., \$17."

The cereal yield in Manitoba this year is prodigious, an average of 40 bushels to the acre being a common occurrence.

Canadian and U. S. registered matter will be exchanged under the international rotary lock system, beginning October 15.

The Toronto financial agent of the Manitoba Government has offered to place a million dollars of Red River Valley bonds with capitalists in England.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf	8½
Granulated	7½ to 7¾
Circle A	7
White Extra C	6½ to 7
Extra Yellow C	5½ to 6
Yellow C	5½ to 5¾
TEA.	
Congou Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 36
Oolong—Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	30
Demerara	30 to 31
Diamond No. 1	34 to 40
Porto Rico	27 to 30
Cienfuegos	27 to 28
Trinidad	28 to 29
Antigua	27 to 28
Tobacco—Black	37 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Hoston and Thin Family	5½ to 6
Soda	5½ to 6½
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7½
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and weak. Breadstuffs are selling at current cost.

FLOUR.	
Gramam	5.50
Patent high grades	4.90 to 5.00
" mediums	4.50 to 4.85
Superior Extra	4.20 to 4.30
Lower grades	3.80 to 3.90
Oatmeal, Standard	4.60 to 4.75
" Granulated	4.75 to 5.00
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	2.90 to 3.00
" —Imported	2.00
Bran per ton—Wheat	19.00
" —Corn	17.00
Shorts	21.00 to 22.00
Middlings	23.00 to 24.00
Cracked Corn	27.00 to 28.00
" Oats	25.00 to 26.00
" Barley	nominal
Feed Flour	2.90 to 3.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.	44 to 46
Barley " of 48 "	55 to 60
" " of 60 "	1.10 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	1.85 to 1.95
Pot Barley, per barrel	4.85 to 4.90
Corn " of 56 lbs.	65 to 70
Hay per ton	14.00 to 15.50
Straw "	10.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	10.50 to 11.00
" Am. Plate	11.00 to 11.50
" Ex. Plate	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, Mess, American	17.50 to 18.00
" American, clear	19.00 to 20.00
" P. E. I. Mess	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	none
" Prime Mess	none
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
Cases	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I.	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra	none
No. 1	10.25
" 2 large	9.25
" 3 large	8.00
" 3	8.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	4.00 to 4.25
No. 1, August	none
" September	none
Round Shore	none
Labrador, in cargo lots, per 51	3.75 to 4.00
Bay of Islands, from store	2.75
Allowives, per bbl.	1.75 to 5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore	3.25 to 3.50
New Bank	3.00 to 3.25
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	14.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.	2.00 to 2.25
HAKK	2.25
CUSK	1.75
POLLOCK	1.75
HAKK SOUNDS, per lb.	8 to 8½
CAN OIL A	22 to 25

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	1.60 to 5.00
Tall Cans	5.75 to 6.25
Flat "	Per case 4 doz. 11b cans

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

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

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	22 to 25
" " in Small Tubs	22 to 24
" " in large tubs	18 to 20
" " sked & oversalted new	12 to 15
Canadian Creamery, new	24 to 28
" Township	22 to 23
" Western	17 to 19
Cheese, Canadian	12½

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 22
" unwashed	12 to 18
Salted Hides, No 1	7
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	7½
" under 60 lbs., No 1	6½
" over 60 lbs., No 2	6
" under 60 lbs., No 2	6½
Cow Hides, No 1	5
No 3 Hides	7 to 8
Calf Skins	23
" Deacons, each	25 to 40

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES.	
GRAPEFRUITS, per bbl.	2.75 to 3.00
No. 1 Varieties, new, per bbl.	2.00 to 2.75
Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new)	8.00
Lemons, per case	5.50
Bananas, per bunch	3.00 to 4.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.00
Onions, American, per lb.	3 to 3½
Dates, boxes, new	6½
Raisins, Val	8½
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb. small boxes 16c., boxes per 1b. 15	none
Prunes, Stewing, boxes	6.50
Grapes, America, kegs	6.50

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	12 to 15
Geese, each	40 to 66
Ducks, per pair	60 to 75
Chickens	30 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers, best quality, per 100lbs. alive	5.00
Oxen	4.00
Fat Steers, Heifers light weigh	3.50 to 3.75
Wethers, best quality, per 100lbs.	5.00 to 6.00
Lambs	2.00 to 3.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued.)

Furzedon and Charlie Devereux duly carried out their programme, and arrived at North Leach. Once settled in their quarters they lost no time in commencing the serious business of life,—that is to say, hunting at every available opportunity. Charlie had come down rather late one morning. He was a terrible sinner in that respect, and generally "stumped up" a cover hack in the course of the season.

"We can't wait for you, Charlie," said Lottice. "Remember we're riding our hunters, whilst you no doubt have sent on, and intend riding that luckless slave of yours."

"All right," rejoined Charlie, "you and Furzedon had better jog on. I shall overtake you before you get to Harroh Wood, I daresay."

Charlie, perhaps, lingered rather longer over his breakfast than he dreamt of; but certain it is when he turned off through a line of gates that led the way down to the wood he had seen nothing of Furzedon or his sister on his way. He looked at his watch, and saw that he was late; still he fancied that the hounds had not yet left the cover. He galloped rapidly on, and as he came to the next field, caught sight of a lady in difficulties at the gate on the far side. It had swung to, and her horse was too fidgety to allow her to open it. Again and again did she get it a little way open, and then her hunter, in his impatience to get on, twitched it out of her hand.

"Pray allow me to do that for you," exclaimed Charlie, as he raised his hat.

"Oh! thank you so much," rejoined the fair horsewoman. "Dandy is always troublesome at gates, but this morning he is behaving shamefully. You see he knows we are late, and is so dreadfully anxious about it."

By this time Charlie had got the gate open, and held it while his new acquaintance made her way through.

"I was so late," she said, gaily, as they cantered across the next field together, "that my husband declined to wait any longer for me. Husbands are capable of such things at times, and I daresay you will give the verdict against me on an occasion of this sort. But surely," she exclaimed, "we are not riding for the next gate."

"No," answered Charlie. "But I know every yard of this country by heart. If we slip through the gap at the top here, it is nothing of a jump, we shall find a similar place in the next fence, which will take us down to the top end of the cover. It's a great cut, and, if I know anything about it, we haven't a minute to spare. Listen!" he exclaimed, as the full-throated chorus rang musically on their ears. "Those hounds will be away almost immediately, if they are not already." And Charlie pressed his hack to a gallop, and led the way at a pretty sharp pace in the direction he indicated.

As they cleared the fence there was a crash of canine tongues that was a revelation to a fox-hunter.

"They are away, by Jove!" cried Charlie, "and on the far side the cover, I am afraid. I will do my best for you, but they will take a deal of catching. As for me, I am clean out of it, unless by miraculous luck I happen to pick up my hunter at the cover side. I've rather taken it out of my hack already, and, though good of his kind, he is hardly equal to catching hounds that have slipped one."

"Too true," exclaimed the lady, as they jumped into the field adjoining the cover; "they're gone, and apparently everybody else."

Charlie made no reply, but sat down and hustled his hack round the top of the cover, his fair companion keeping close at his heels; but when he got to the other side, and found nothing but a small group composed of a couple of gamekeepers in velveteens and half a dozen laborers, he realised that his prediction was only too fatally fulfilled. There was no sign of his hunter, and, worse still, no likelihood of his reaching the hounds. These, indeed, were already out of sight, and their vicinity only to be judged by sundry red and black coats that bobbed over fences from time to time. With difficulty Charlie suppressed a malediction on his own indolence, and then, glancing at his companion, wondered what view she would take of it.

"Ah!" she said, half-laughing, half-pouting, "we are companions in misfortune. It is aggravating to have lost a good gallop, and still more aggravating to know that we have only ourselves to blame for it. Yes," she continued, as laughter triumphed over petulance in her mood, "we are both victims of our own Sybaritism. We couldn't tear ourselves from our pillows this autumn morning, nor restrain our appetites at the breakfast-table. What are we to do?"

Charlie made no reply for some few minutes. "Lost a run," he thought, "missed my hunter, and have got a strange demoiselle thrown on my hands, whom I have no idea what to do with."

"Catching them," he answered, at last, "is out of the question. I can only suggest we follow leisurely on, and trust to the chapter of accidents to fall in with them towards the afternoon."

"Very good," replied the lady; "and if you will kindly accept the charge, I will place myself in your hands."

They jogged along for some little time in silence, and were now plodding along a road which, as Charlie informed his companion, would bring them to Nareham Gorse, a cover which, he continued to explain, it was very probable that the fox would make for. But on arriving at that favorite refuge of foxes they found no signs of the hunt. In short, they had now utterly lost the hounds, and were like people adrift in the desert, as far as having any recognised point to aim for. All inquiries proved useless, none of the farmers or laborers whom Charlie questioned had seen "aught of the hounds" that day. As for the lady, she bore her disappointment with great equanimity, and even laughed at the first.

"I don't know whether you keep a hunting diary," she said, at length. "I do; but I don't think I shall make any entries concerning this day."

"Well, I don't," replied Charlie; "if I did I should simply write down, 'Was an indolent idiot.' I've no doubt it has been the run of the season, so far. What a fool I shall feel when they are all talking it over at dinner this evening."

"You won't deem me too curious," said his fair companion, "if I ask the name of my fellow-sufferer?"

"I am Charles Devereux," he replied, "and live at North Leach, where we have been settled time out of mind."

"Devereux," she replied. "You are a brother, no doubt of that hand some Miss Devereux who rides so well; we are neighbors; my husband, Major Kynaston, has taken The Firs, as no doubt you know, for the season."

"Yes," replied Charlie, "I know the place very well. It is about ten miles from us. I hope you like it. The owner never lives in it, but it is nearly always let for the hunting season, though people don't care so much about it in the summer time. The fact is, it is a widely-scattered neighborhood, and though we natives don't mind the long distances between our houses, yet strangers are apt to think them impossible."

"They certainly strike me in that wise," replied Mrs. Kynaston laughing, "though I suppose, after all, it doesn't matter if you have plenty of horses. But if I mistake not, I turn off here, and so shall no longer be a trouble to you."

"Yes you are close to home, which I only wish I was. My horse will have had enough of it before I get him back."

"Good-bye," replied Mrs. Kynaston, as she extended her hand, "I trust the next time we meet, it will be not to pass such an unprofitable day."

Mrs. Kynaston laughed as she trotted homewards. "It is a blow, a sad blow, my dear," she muttered to herself, "your good-looking cavalier was blind, both to your charms and his opportunities. There are plenty of men I wot of who would have thought a day well spent at Kate Kynaston's bridle-rein. This fox-hunting is a very brutalising amusement. I don't believe Mr. Devereux knows what I'm like this minute. He was chasing all the way at having lost his beloved sport. As a gentleman, he couldn't refuse to take care of an errand wail like myself, but I really believe it he had come across the hounds I should have been left to follow him as I best might. It is fortunate I had nothing to do with his mishap, or I verily believe he would never have spoken to me again."

Mrs. Kynaston had read young Devereux pretty accurately. Charlie was bitterly disappointed at his misadventure. That young gentleman, although by no means insensible to his fair companion's charms, was an enthusiast about hunting. As before said, he rode well, and at twenty or it was excusable that he should be a little conceited about it; no woman's smile at present could compare in his eyes with having had all the best of a real good fifty minutes, and now, after having missed all his fun, here he was with a good many weary miles to jog home on a tired horse, and haunted with the idea that there had been a real good run. And he had good grounds for so thinking. He knew that they had found and slipped away, certainly at a rare pace to start with, as he knew from the glimpse he had got of what might be termed the tail of the field. The hounds and the leading division he had never caught sight of. Then he wondered how Furzedon had got on. Then came speculation as to what luck had attended his chief rivals. Had they been lucky in getting away? Whom did fortune favor? And who could lay claim to the proud distinction of having been in front throughout? Then he began to think once more of his late companion. "Yes," he reflected critically, "she is a pretty woman, and sits her horse very nicely. She was got up, too, most correctly. I wonder whether she is much of a horsewoman, and what sort of a team Major Kynaston is. Keen, I should say, or he wouldn't have left his wife to follow on by herself. I don't suppose my people know them yet, or should have heard Lottice speak of them. Hold up, old man!" he exclaimed, as his hack made an awkward stumble, "we've only another four miles to do now, and you shall take your own time to do it, only do go to sleep over it." The hack seemed to understand what his master said to him, for he pricked up his ears and proceeded of his own accord to jog on. It was probable that he awoke to the fact that he was pretty close to his own stable and determined that the sooner he got his day's work over the better.

Charlie, as he anticipated, found himself the first home, as he had been the last to start. That he should vent his ill-humor on the less groom, who had charge of the missing hunter, was only natural. The poor fellow had done his best, but his master not turning up, he had to act on his own inspiration, and had unfortunately waited at the far end of the cover. He had then followed at a respectful distance, three or four second horsemen who had fallen into the same mistake. It was much only could he tell—that the hounds had run straight away from the cover and this by no means assuaged the wrath of his angry master, who had informed him that he was a perfect idiot, strode into the house. The groom remarked to his fellows, with considerable justice, "It wasn't a fault. How am I to know which end of a wood a fox will break? If Charlie had only been in time, we should have changed horses all right, and then he could have judged for himself."

Mr. Charles Devereux that night at dinner found that his instincts had not deceived him. He had to face a fire of merciless chaff about his covering proclivities. He learnt that they had had a capital run with the first fox, who, after an hour and forty minutes, with only one check, had fairly beaten them. How that they had a capital second gallop in the afternoon after a fox which was brought satisfactorily to hand; and then, in the manner of sportsmen over their wine, they spared never a poor detail of the day's doings. They quoted every village and cover they had been near; from Winnington Scrubs to Bubbleton Brook, not a post

spared him; till even Furredon, who had gone satisfactorily to himself through the whole business, rather winced under this little geographical victory. Especially cruel to the outsiders are fox hunters when they get to full cry over the wine cup, and recount their wondrous exploits over Dabchick Pastures, or some familiar locality in which nobody but a fox-hunter or a parish doctor ever found himself, and then came a sharp cross-examination of how Charlie himself had spent his day, but his answers were so curt and sulky, and his ill-humor concerning his mishap so very palpable, that they very soon gave over teasing him. One thing was curious—that the name of Mrs. Kynaston never passed his lips, whether it was accident, or whether he thought the admission would lead to further banter on the part of his sister and Furredon, I can't say; there merely remains the fact that it was so.

IV.

"LINCOLN SPRING."

Lincoln Races: The budding of the Turf campaign, the first burst of spring for that mysterious world which regulates its winter by the Racing Calendar without respect to weather or almanac, a meeting sometimes postponed from frost and snow, but run off as a rule in bitter weather, and yet which attracts to it all the sport-loving denizens of the adjoining counties, to say nothing of that great body to whom racing is a business, and who have been growling over the inaction of the last two or three months. There is money to be made at Lincoln, no doubt, though it more often falls to the bookmaker to gather it than to the sanguine backer who so boldly invests his capital on some probably half-trained horse, of whose present form the stable have but a misty idea. But, besides these, there are the great hunting contingents from Yorkshire, from Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire. Hard riders from the Quorn, the Pytchley, and the Bedale, from the Fitzwilliam, from the Brocklesby, and the Belvoir—all interested in the Open Steeplechase, the Hunt, and the Gone Away Plate, for any of which it is probable that some of these, or, for the matter of that, half-a-dozen other well known packs, may have sent a competitor.

On a drag, opposite the Grand Stand, were congregated most of the people mentioned in the previous chapter. North Leach had come down a strong party to the races. Old Tom Devereux and all his family were there, and with them were the Kynastons, for by this time a considerable intimacy had sprung up between the two houses, and then had not both Tom Devereux and Major Kynaston got a horse running? The old man was as keen as possible to see his son ride the winner both of the Hunt Steeplechase and the Gone Away Plate. In the former the Devereuxs had entered their four year-old, of which Miss Lettice had thought so highly at the beginning of the hunting season, while the Major had picked up some thing a little before Christmas, that he had ascertained was pretty fast, and had hunted it just sufficiently to qualify. The North Leach people, indeed, knew very little about the Major's mysterious purchase. Seen him, of course, they had; but, whether Mrs. Kynaston was on his back, or the Major, he was never seen prominently, if there was anything like a run. The lady, although she rode nicely, was by no means given to hard driving. She enjoyed the sport in her own way, and by no means aspired to eclipse others of her sex that might be out by witching horsemanship. Charlie Devereux was by this time amongst Mrs. Kynaston's devoted admirers, and she had not a few. One special trait that recommended her much in that young gentleman's eyes was that she did not want a "lead," or expect to be taken care of after the find, and always bade him not waste his chance of a good start by dallying too long at her side. About the Major nobody in that country knew much, although there were plenty of people in the London world who could have told a good deal concerning him.

Lounging on the lawn, his hands buried in the pockets of his ulster, was Gilbert Slade; he had come across with some friends from the country house in which he was staying to see the first big handicap of the season run, and at this moment one of his friends came up, and suggested that they should go up to the top of the stand and see the race. Gilbert readily assented.

"It's a grind to get there," he said, "but there's nowhere that you can see the race so well from;" and the two accordingly toiled up the narrow little stone staircase that led to the roof, which they found already thickly peopled.

"How are you, Jocelyn?" said a tall, good-looking fellow, standing a pace or two in advance of them. "Bitter cold weather, isn't it? Have you got a wager on this affair?"

"No," replied the other, "it isn't often I indulge in that vice."

"Nor I," was the reply. "if I ever did, I should have been tempted this time, the joint owners of the Siren are wonderfully confident, and have insisted on all our leading people about here backing their jacket."

"It is too late now," said Gilbert, "or else I would have had a trifle on that tip."

The horses were already mustering under the starter's hand. Two or three false starts, and when they get off, on moderately level terms.

"Well, the owners of the Siren should be satisfied," exclaimed the tall young fellow who had before addressed them. "The only thing they were afraid of was their mare getting a bad start, but she's got off right in front."

For once, the owners of the hot favorite had proved right in their calculations concerning a big handicap, before they had gone a quarter of a mile, the Siren had got a clean lead of her field, and from that out, she never caused her backers one moment's uneasiness. She went on improving her lead, was never even approached, and finally ran home an easy winner by half-a-dozen lengths.

(To be continued.)



OXFORD AND NEW GLASGOW RAILWAY.

SEC. MINGO ROAD TO PICTOU TOWN, BRANCH OF I. C. R.

TENDER FOR THE WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Oxford and New Glasgow Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on Monday the 10th day of October, 1887, for certain works of construction.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the Office of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways at Ottawa, and also at the Office of the Oxford and New Glasgow Railway, at River John, Pictou Co., Nova Scotia, on and after the 1st day of October, 1887, when the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon application.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 9th September, 1887.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Bayfield Wharf," will be received at this office until Friday, the 21st October, for repairing the Public Wharf at Bayfield, Antigonish County, N. S.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, and on application to the Collector of Customs Custom House, Antigonish.

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

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept lowest of any tender.

By order, A. COBELL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 12 Sept., 1887.

Western Counties Railway.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY 16th May, 1887, Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:

LEAVE YARMOUTH daily at 7.15 a.m. Arrive at Digby Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 10.45 a.m. Wednesday and Saturday, at 10.15 a.m.

LEAVE DIGBY daily at 6.00 p.m. Arrive at Yarmouth Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 9.00 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday, at 8.00 p.m.

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. Connections at Digby daily with Steamer to and from Antigonish, Halifax, and Stations on the W & A Railway, with Steamer "Secret" from St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and for St. John every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, with steamer "New Brunswick" for Boston every Tuesday.

At Yarmouth, with Steamer "Yarmouth" for Boston every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, and from Boston every Wednesday and Saturday morning. With Stage daily (Sunday excepted), to and from Harrington, Sherbrooke and Lepperton. Through tickets may be obtained at 126 Halifax Street, Halifax, and the principal Stations on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway.

J. BRIGSELL, General Superintendent.

Yarmouth, N. S.

BOOK BINDING!

Don't Neglect your Libraries, but have your Old Books, Magazines, Law Books, Music, etc.

Neatly BOUND at

E. J. SMALL'S BINDERY.

Having a good Assortment of

Morocco, Coloured Calf, Persian Leathers, &c.

I am prepared to BIND Works of Art, such as Picturesque Canada, &c., in first class style.

All Work punctually attended to. Country orders solicited.

E. J. SMALL,

197 Hollis Street,

OPPOSITE PROVINCE BUILDING.

REMOVED!

Wm. Bannister,

Importer and Retail Dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELLERY,

Plated-Ware & Spectacles

HAS REMOVED

TWO DOORS SOUTH,

TO

140 Granville St., Halifax.

NEW ARRIVALS

AT THE

"ARMY AND NAVY DEPOT."

HAVANA CIGARS!

Cabanas, Carolinas, Commercials.

FRENCH SALAD OIL—Triple Clarified—pints and quarts.

HENNESSY'S & MARTELL'S BRANDIES—200 cases *** V. O., pale and dark, quarts and flasks.

FINEST SARDINES—qtz. and halves. 200 Cases CLARET—pts. and qts.

50 Cases BASS'S ALE. 10 Cases MOSEILLE (pts) and STEIN-VEIN.

30 Cases PEURIER JOUET & CO'S 1st quality pts. med. dry CHAMPAGNE.

20 Cases Pale Dry Dinner Sherry and Fine Old Port.

A fine assortment of Crosse & Blackwell's PICKLES, SAUCES, FRUITS, JAMS, and FANCY GROCERIES.

JAMES SCOTT & CO.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on FRIDAY, 28th Oct., for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, six times per week each way, between

ENFIELD AND OLDHAM.

under proposed contract for three years and ten months from the 1st of December next.

Printed notices containing further information as to the conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Enfield and Oldham and at this office.

CHAS. J. MACDONALD,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 16th Sept., 1887.

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free.

Both sexes, all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out, if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALBERT & Co., Portland, Maine.

TO AGENTS

THE CANADIAN NEEDLE CO., 46 and 48 Front Street, East, Toronto, get up the Nearest, most Complete, and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 Cents for samples of New No. 4, finished in Fine Plush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

**MANUFACTURERS OF
MINING, MILLING, DESULPHURATING
AND SMELTING APPLIANCES.**

—ALSO—
ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS,
DIAMOND ROCK DRILLS,
PORTABLE TRAMWAYS,
ELECTRIC MILLS,

Electric Tables & Plates, &c.

Estimates for erection of complete reduction works furnished. Ores assayed and treated by sample or car-load lots. Address

HARTSFELD P. S. F. & M. CO.
Lock Box 459,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HOWARD CLARK,
Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.

Has removed from 91 Hollis Street to
161 HOLLIS STREET.

Special attention given to

MINING BUSINESS

W. F. FOSTER,
DEALER IN
Wool & Wool Skins, Ox & Cow
Hides, Calf Skins, &c.
CONNORS' WHARF,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Post Office Box 172.

JAMES GRANT
144 Upper Water Street,
Opposite Jericho Warehouse, Halifax, N. S.
Importer and Dealer in

Uppers and Shoe Findings.
SOLE LEATHER A SPECIALTY.

F. W. CHRISTIE,
Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.
Gold Mining Properties Examined,
Reported on, and Titles Searched.

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

**HEADQUARTERS
FOR
GOLD MINING SUPPLIES.**

H. H. FULLER & CO.
45 to 49 Upper Water Street
HALIFAX, N. S.

**METALS, MILL, MINING,
AND
FISHING SUPPLIES
AND
GENERAL HARDWARE.**

LOOK

Are Second to NONE
in the Maritime
Provinces.
Our Type
Our Prices
Our Facilities
**Show Printing
A SPECIALTY.**

HALIFAX PRINTING CO'Y,
Opposite Western Union
Telegraph Office, Halifax, 161 HOLLIS ST.
We print by hand
Print by steam,
Print from type,
Or from blocks—by the team
Print in black,
Print in white,
Print in colors
Of sombre or bright.
We print for merchants,
And land agents, too.
We print for any
Who have printing to do
We print for bankers,
Clerks, Auctioneers
Print for druggists,
For dealers in wares.
We print for drapers,
For grocers, for all,
Who want printing done,
And will come or may call
We print pamphlets,
And bigger books, too:
In fact there are few things
But what we can do.
We print labels,
Of all colors in use, sirs,
Especially fit for
The many producers.
We print forms of all sorts,
With type ever set,
Legal, commercial,
Or houses to let.
Printing done quickly,
Bold, stylish and neat.
At HALIFAX PRINTING CO'Y,
161 Hollis Street.

Mine, Mill & Factory Managers

Whether in Halifax or in the Country,
Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that

AARON SINFIELD,
Mason and Builder,
has had over thirty years experience in and has made a special study of, all kinds of Furnace Work, so as to reduce to a minimum the expenditure of coal and time, and to make the process of "lining up" as expeditious as possible. Expert advice given, and all kinds of Jobbing promptly executed in a thorough, mechanical style at lowest possible rates.
Address—7 GOTTINGEN ST., CITY

MONTREAL, 172 D'ALBANI ST.
BALTIMORE, 220 SOUTH HOWARD ST.
TORONTO, 253 TO 271 KING ST.
WINNIPEG, 11 McWILLIAM ST. E.

Maritime Lead & Saw Works.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
Iron, Steel and General Metal Merchant and Manufacturer,
Robertson's New Building, Cor. Mill and Union Streets,
Works and Iron Yard Cor. Sheffield and Charlotte Streets,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Wiswell Crushing Mills!

The British American Manufacturing, Mining and Milling Co.

Are prepared to furnish the above MILLS at short notice and on reasonable terms.
These Mills have been tested with all the other mills now in use, and are superior in their operation to any other, especially as regards refractory ores. Several tests made with this Mill at Yarmouth show a great saving over the Stamp Mill. Also, in cleaning up, which can be done in from Twenty-five to Thirty Minutes. It will perform the work of a 15 Stamp Mill, and do it better.
For testimonials intending purchasers are referred to the Manager of The Essex Gold Mining Co., Tangier, N. S.
J. E. GAMMON,
Manager.
Address, P. O. Box 113, Yarmouth, N. S.

Don't worry if you are out of employment. Write to Mr. Kowin, 41 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply.

MINING.

A VISIT TO THE OXFORD GOLD MINES.

(From our Staff Correspondent.)

Early rising is all very fine in theory, but when put in practice, as it was by me on Friday last, little can be said in its favor. Stepping out into the chilly morning air at 6 a.m., I hurried down to the British American House, whence I was informed the Eastern coach took its departure at 6:30 a.m. A brisk walk soon put me in good humor, and I reached the starting point ten minutes ahead of time, feeling perfectly at peace with myself and the rest of the world. The bland proprietor smiled upon me, and quietly stated that the coach had just gone.

The change this announcement caused was most astonishing. In a second I was running like wild down the street, nearly upsetting one or two sleepy policemen in my haste. As I turned the corner at the ferry slip, the boat had left, and no coach was to be seen. I rushed madly up to the office (why, I know not,) and demanded of the young lady in charge what had become of the coach. "Don't go over until quarter to seven," she replied. If an angel had spoken, the words could not have been sweeter, and, gathering up my parcels, I returned to the British American House, and had time to eat a good breakfast before the stage finally started. This a Halifax all over.

Finding that our stage was not provided with a horn, and determined not to be outdone by the "tally ho," but rather to outdo it, I purchased a supply. One was not enough to awaken the enthusiasm of the people on the road—so I purchased a full supply. Getting safely on board the coach, horns and all, we crossed the ferry on the quarter to seven boat, and were off for Chezzatecook. Early as was the hour, the men on the vessels were astir, and, as we passed close under the stern of the French ship, her deck seemed swarming with men, all hard at work. (I have often thought I should have liked the sea, but this proof of early hours has cured me.)

The harbor is always beautiful and interesting, and was made doubly attractive by the appearance of the sun, whose warm beams made the blood circulate once more through my chilled limbs. I found Mr. Quinn, the driver of the stage, a most obliging and pleasant man, and, as we drove through Dartmouth and out on the Preston road, we lit up our pipes and commenced a conversation that (with a few breaks) lasted until we reached Musquodoboit Harbor.

On arriving within the classic precincts of Preston, Mr. Quinn and myself played a duet on the horns. They were no common instruments with blaring tones, but rich and mellow with age—powerful—fortissimo—no name for it—and why should they not be, as they were from K. & G.'s best imported stock. We found (much to our sorrow) that our only lady passenger also played, and had to supply her. She had a toothache, she said, and would, if we had not objected, have continued to toot the whole journey. Preston greeted us with cheers, (smacks of lips would be more correct,) and we passed on our triumphant way, only stopping to change horses at Porter's Lake. Finally, at 12 noon, we arrived at Musquodoboit Harbor, and put up at the comfortable hotel so well kept by Mrs. Romana. The roads between Dartmouth and the harbor are simply disgraceful, and the worst punishment that could be meted out to the parties responsible for their bad condition, would be to compel them to ride continually over roads of their own making. Hades would be as nothing to this punishment.

After a good dinner at Romans' and a soothing smoke, Mr. Quinn had his horse harnessed to a light waggon and drove me into the mines. The road for most of the way wound round the picturesque harbor of Port Peswick, and we passed the comfortable homesteads of the Andersons, one of whom—John—discovered the Lake Catcha District. Our first intimation of a near approach to the mines was meeting John Weston, an old prospector, and a companion, engaged in the laudable operation of removing the boulders from the decidedly rough road.

A sudden turn in the road brought in view the large mill building of the Oxford Gold Mining Company, which, with the boarding-house, blacksmith shop, office, and other buildings of the company, are located near the borders of Lake Catcha. On an eminence overlooking the lake, the company has built a handsome residence for their manager, (originally occupied by Mr. DeCamp and his bride), and driving thither, I was most cordially welcomed by Mr. J. M. Reid, the present most efficient manager. Mr. Reid was on his way to the mill, and so, bidding good-bye to Mr. Quinn, I joined the manager in inspecting the premises.

STAMP MILL.

The mill buildings are three stories in height, the main building being 60 ft. x 60 ft., with a boiler room 45x35 ft., and a dry room for the 22, 45x15 ft., attached. The men on coming out of the mine step into the dry room, which is comfortably heated by the exhaust steam from the engine, and, above the heating apparatus racks are arranged, where their wet clothes may be dried. This is a wise provision for their comfort that was so greatly appreciated by the men. Passing into the mill, where the pounding of the stamps made conversation difficult, we ascended to the third floor. Here the ore is received from the mine, being hauled up an inclined track in a self-dumping ore car. One man receives the ore and feeds it to a rock breaker having a capacity of over one hundred tons daily, which crushes it into lumps 2 inches square, when it falls into the ore bin in the story below. A very simple and effective apparatus in one corner of this floor transmits the power (by means of a wire cable) to work a pump on the lake, 600 feet distant. This pump supplies the works with all the water needed.

SECOND STORY.

The large ore bin on this flat is provided with two wooden shutters, which

supply two batteries of five stamps each with ore. Each of these stamps weighs 750 lbs., and drops eight inches 60 times a minute. The ore is fed automatically, and every labor-saving device is introduced. Near the ore-bin is a large water-tank for the engine and stamps, and pumping and hoisting gear, shafting, &c., &c., to drive the rock breaker and drilling machine.

GROUND FLOOR

Passing to the front of the batteries the crushed quartz is seen as it is washed over the plates, which in this mill are all silver-plated. One plate is inside of each battery, and, after passing this, the ore is washed over 4 narrow splash plates (which hold most of the gold escaping the batteries,) upon the main plates, 5x4 ft. in size. It then passes over another splash plate on to the lower plates, 4x2½ ft. It is not yet sufficed to go free, but has to pass through a mercury trap, (one for each battery,) where, robbed of all its precious metal, it is allowed to escape as worthless tailings into the swamp outside the mill. The plates do their work thoroughly, as frequent assays of the tailings prove that they are not worth being concentrated.

The power to drive the works is derived from a 50 horse power flue boiler, and a 30 horse power engine, which works as smoothly and less noisily than a sewing machine. A portable engine is utilized to do the pumping, &c., &c.

The pumping gear in the mill is very ingenious and simple, and, at present, pumps from the split lead 500 feet distant, and the battery lead in the rear of the mill. This mill supplies all the power to hoist from the numerous shafts, and is run with great economy of fuel. Back of the engine there is a large workshop provided with circular saw, lath, grindstone, drill, &c., &c., and in one corner near the stamps a store room contains supplies needed in the mill.

ASSAY AND SMELTING OFFICE

Across the road from the mill is a roomy assay building, fitted up with a muffle furnace and all appliances for assaying, and a large furnace for retorting and smelting the gold. Besides these buildings there is a large boarding house, capable of accomodating 60 men. (ably looked after by Mrs. Gaetz), a blacksmith shop and storeroom, a magazine well stored with dynamite, powder, fuse and candles, a large cottage for the foreman, and a commodious office. This comprises the plant of the Oxford Company, which, in its search for gold, has transformed a gloomy, worthless barren, into a thriving settlement.

Great as are the surface works, they cannot compare with the work done under ground, some slight idea of which may be formed by the numerous shafts and the immense piles of refuse rocks.

EXTENT OF PROPERTY.

The company owns 64 mining areas, covering a track of land 2100 feet long by 1500 feet wide, but most of the gold so far obtained has been from a strip 500 feet long by 25 feet wide, and 17 of the 64 areas have not yet been opened.

South of the mill lead, 19 leads, all showing gold, have been opened up in a space of 90 feet—none of which have yet been worked. Some of these will be worked in a short time, and others not until the right spot for operations has been determined.

35 leads have been cut on the property, and nearly all have shown gold.

WORK SO FAR DONE.

The mill lead has been worked down a distance of 222 feet by 500 feet in length, and over \$70,000 in gold has been obtained from it. It averaged one ounce to the ton. The pry streak gave out, and has not been sought in depth.

The Coleman lead has been worked for 800 feet in length by 75 in depth, and averaged from ½ to 3 oz. to the ton.

The split lead was worked down 80 feet to a fault by 100 feet in length. This shaft is now being pumped out, and work on it, with a view of rediscovering the lead, will be vigorously pushed.

The bittery lead is the most famous lead on the property, on account of its great richness. It consists of 3 leads in a belt of 9 feet, none of which average over an inch in thickness, and often prove much smaller. These leads are nuggetty, and the nuggets sometimes almost fill the width of the lead. The most southerly of these leads is down 120 feet, and is still showing good ore in the bottom. It has been worked a distance of 250 feet. The middle lead is down 80 feet, with good ore still in the bottom. The northern lead is only just opened up, but shows good pay ore.

A number of rich small leads have been struck between the battery and mill leads. Only a short time back a very rich angular was struck on the N. W. corner of the property, which yielded a large amount of gold, and the indications of valuable finds in this part of the property are numerous.

A large amount of prospecting has been done the past season, and a trench cut across the areas, so as to drain a swamp where some gold leads are known to exist.

In underground work some 5000 feet of sloping has been done during the past two months.

PRODUCT OF MINE.

Since it was opened up the mine has yielded 10,000 ounces of gold, or say some \$20,000, and so far this year 2440 ozs. have been obtained from 650 tons crushed, an average little short of 4 ozs. to the ton. And yet some people laugh at our gold mines. The shareholders of the Oxford may laugh, not ironically however.

STAFF OF MEN.

Only 40 men are employed at present, but they are all picked, and the manager finds them the best of workmen.

Dave Thompson, the amalgamator, is known as one of the best in the Province. The two Grady's are the foremen, and do their work well. Malcom is the blacksmith, and a better man could not be obtained. To the credit of the management, be it said that in all the work accomplished not one man has been hurt.

THE MANAGER.

After a thorough survey of the premises, we went into the office, and I fasted my eyes on some very fine samples of ore, which need to be seen to be appreciated.

Mr. Reid, the manager, is a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania. Although comparatively a young man, he has been engaged in mining for some years, and had charge of a Georgia mine just before he came here. He is most methodical in his work, and the plans in his office show the details of each month's operations under ground. In his efforts to promote the welfare of the company he is indefatigable, and his conversation is all of leads, angulars, labor-saving appliances, &c., &c., in fact his whole heart is in the work, and he naturally feels proud of the valuable mine placed in his charge.

The best test of his management lies in the fact that the mine is now doing better than ever before, and that any amount of new work has already been laid out ahead. The discipline amongst the men is perfect, and no hitches of any kind were to be observed. The Oxford Company is an American corporation, and other American companies should profit by their example and invest in Nova Scotia mines.

It is unnecessary to comment on the facts contained in this communication. They prove beyond a doubt that the Oxford Company have an immensely valuable mine, and that the works are in the hands of a thoroughly competent manager.

It was after six o'clock when we had completed our inspection of the mine, so I accepted Mr. Reid's invitation to stop with him, and am so comfortably housed, bedded and fed, that I almost regret, that like the "wandering Jew," I must "move on" in the morning.

ADIOS AMIGO.

Ho! Printers!

WANTED, a Second-Hand

Quarto "Gordon" Job Press,

In Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. Must be in first class order, and doing good work. Address, stating Price

DAVISON BROS

"ACADIAN,"

Wolfville N. S.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for new heating apparatus, Pictou Custom House," will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 30th instant, for a new hot-water heating apparatus for the Pictou, N. S., Custom House.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Custom House, Pictou, N. S., after Wednesday, 14th instant, and tenders will not be considered unless made on forms supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to order of Minister of Public Works and equal to five per cent. of amount of tender must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. COBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 26th September, 1887.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for new heating apparatus, Pictou Marine Hospital," will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 30th instant, for a new hot-water heating apparatus for the Pictou, N. S., Marine Hospital.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Custom House, Pictou, N. S., after Wednesday, 14th instant, and tenders will not be considered unless made on forms supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenderers.

A bank cheque payable to order of Minister of Public Works and equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 2nd September, 1887.

THE "BOWER" PROPERTY.

To Be Let with Immediate Possession.

The above most attractive Residence with Grounds, near Maplewood, and adjoining the "Oaks" and "Belmont" properties in the immediate vicinity of Point Pleasant Park. The "Bower" property comprises about 7 acres of land, Porter's Lodge, Stables, Coach House, etc., and the dwelling contains 10 Rooms, besides Kitchens, Cellars, and Closets.

Apply at the office of GRAY & McDONALD, Solicitors, 91 Hollis Street, Halifax.

NEW INVENTION
NO BACKACHE
AS EASY
AS BREATHING

My kind regards have been sent by one man in three hours. I have been used by one daily. "Zeele's" has every Farmer and Wood Croup per waler. First order from your vicinity secures the best. No duty to pay. See manufactures in Canada. Address: FOLDING SALES, 111 W. WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL. See to 311 E. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

FREE! THE HOME COOK BOOK

AND FAMILY PHYSICIAN. Containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes, hints to housekeepers, and telling how to cure all common ailments by simple home remedies. Send 2c. stamp for postage, 2 for 5c. A. W. KINNEY, YARMOUTH, N. S.

We need Agents, both travelling and local, to

CANVASS

FOR

THE CRITIC.

LIBERAL COMMISSION.

HOME AND FARM.

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

There is a good deal in the American agricultural papers on the subject of sparrows. It is almost entirely condemnatory of that aggressive and demonstrative bird. One writer complains that all the beautiful native birds in his neighborhood are fast disappearing before the audacious intruder. Cat birds, wrens, orioles, even the plucky blue-birds have vanished, and the groves, which of yore resounded, morning and evening, with the mingled notes of many songsters, are now silent. There can be no doubt that the uneasily suggestive person who initiated the importation of the feathered brigade into America should be *anathema maranatha*. Larks and such like are another matter, but the sparrow is evidently a direct emanation from the evil one, and is fast accomplishing his diabolical work to the entire satisfaction of his master.

We extract the following from the *Herald* of 15th inst.:

"The premium list and rules for the exhibition of the Nova Scotia poultry association to be held in Dartmouth from the fourth to the seventh of next month, has been published. The prizes amount to \$400, and the entries will close on October first. The association has not had an exhibition for several years, and it is to be hoped that the attempt now being made to revive the old-time local interest in high-class poultry will meet with encouragement and success."

We presume this accounts for the omission of poultry in the programme of the Halifax Co. Exhibition, which we noticed in our issue of August 19th.

PLEASANT PHASES OF FARM LIFE.—It is a common complaint that the farm and farm life are not appreciated by our people. We long for the more elegant pursuits or the ways and fashions of the town. But the farmer has the most sane and rational occupation, and ought to find life sweeter, if less highly seasoned, than any other. He alone, strictly speaking, has a home. How can a man take root and thrive without land? He writes his history upon his field. How many ties, how many resources he has: his friendships with his cattle, his teams, his dog, his trees; the satisfaction in his growing crops, in his improved fields, his intimacy with nature, with bird and beast, and the quickening elemental forces; his co-operation with the clouds, the sun, the seasons, heat, wind, rain, frost. Nothing will take the various social distempers, which the city and artificial life breed, out of a man like farming, like direct and loving contact with the soil. It draws out the poison. It humbles him, teaches him patience and reverence, and restores the proper tone to his system.—*John Burroughs in Signs and Seasons.*

APPLES FOR COWS.—A Maine farmer, who had a dozen cows, tried this experiment with them. To six he gave from a peck to a half bushel of apples daily for two weeks. The result was very gratifying, for the amount of milk was greatly increased, and it was also of much better quality.

He then returned to the previous method of feeding, and the quantity of milk at once began to decrease. At the same time he commenced feeding apples to the other six cows, that had been kept on a different diet, and they like the first six, at once gave more and better milk than formerly. Thus he changed back and forth two or three times with the same results, until he was fully satisfied that apples were valuable food for milk cows.

Young pigs should generally be left unringed. What rooting they will do will be more beneficial than otherwise. Old hogs sometimes develop a taste for the bark of apple roots and may do damage. They will almost certainly injure the trees by throwing up hog wallows, alternating with ridges, covering some roots too deeply and leaving some exposed to freezing or to be drenched by water settling in the hollows.

LIVE WILLOWS FOR FENCE POSTS.—The fence post question is one of the greatest importance to American farmers, and will be for many years. For that reason the solution of it is of interest to a vast number of people. A correspondent of an exchange writes as below in regard to the use of willow for this purpose. Any one who has had experience with willows, especially in soil at all moist, will agree fully with this opinion. He says:

"It is frequently recommended to plant trees along the line of the fence, that when the trees have attained sufficient size, their trunks may be used for posts. Thus live posts, that will not rot, are had, already securely set, at the cost of setting out the trees only. But to this the objection that the swaying of the tree loosen the nails holding the boards or the staples fastening the wires, whether the nails or staples are driven into the tree or into a piece of timber fastened to the tree. One of our Western subscribers has discovered that when the willow is planted, this objection is avoided, for the top of the willow can be kept cut down so closely that the trunk will be swayed little, if any. The tree should not be used as a post until the trunk attained a diameter of six inches a foot from the ground; and even when it reached this size, the tree may be cut off five feet from the ground, making a post of the desired height, without killing the tree. Such cutting off would be fatal to any other tree that could be used for this purpose; but the willow will send out a thick bunch of shoots, which will soon become respectable branches and may be cut off in their turn. Thus we may have a thick, stocky trunk five feet high with so little top that the wind

will not loosen the nails or staples. The branches cut off make good bean-poles, or the summer fire-wood *par excellence*. They cut very easily when green, dry out rapidly, and, when dry, make a quick, hot fire that dies down at once—just the fire the house-wife wishes during the summer. Other points in favor of the willow for live fence posts are the ease with which it can be got to grow, and the rapidity of its growth. If slips are stuck into the ground in the spring, when the ground is moist, they will at once root and grow. Where fence-posts are scarce, this use of the willow can be confidently recommended; and likely it will pay to so use the willow even where posts are cheap. The willow is slow to die, and will make a firm post for many years."

A New Jersey melon grower whose land is not adapted to that crop makes holes two feet across and eighteen inches deep, which are filled with sand, loam, and a spadeful of chicken compost, made by mixing one part of manure to two parts of sawdust or dry loam. Very fine muskmelons are raised in this way.

A writer in the *Horseman* excoriates in the following terms the man who forgets his horse while he feeds himself. While the language is somewhat intemperate, the spirit of it is correct. We should not forget our horse's appetite while indulging our own. This seems to apply to the city horse owner, but no doubt fits a good many farmers too: "I have had my eye for some time upon the man who leaves his horse standing all day at a curbstone, checked high, and with no dinner. If there is a meaner man than he is, I want to avoid the side of the street where he walks. Was, do you know, sir, that if you and that horse were to be given entrance into Heaven to day on nothing but individual merits, with no inserted credit about 'immortal souls,' and all that, the angel door-keeper wouldn't take long to decide between you as it takes a lamb to caper! That honest, faithful, long-enduring, never-complaining, brave old horse would be let go ahead of you, as quickly as angels' hands could toss down the golden bar. When I think of a beer-guzzling, impure-hearted blasphemous old sinner like you, and remember all your cruelty to the noble steed who drags your worthless old body about behind him, I feel like going into some of our churches with a special request that a day may be set apart to search on your infinitesimal germ of a soul."

We often see parties whose conduct would fully justify all the lingual energy the *Horseman* writer could bring to bear on them.—ED. CRITIC.

EFFECTS OF MIXING CREAM.—"That the cream of different cows when mixed does not produce butter at the same time, with the same amount of churning, has been illustrated in the family of Mark Hughs at Wood Grove, Pa. (1870). They had an Alderney heifer in good flow of milk, and a cow, a stripper; their cream worked together. It was observed that they did not make butter enough for the bulk of cream. The buttermilk looked rich, and seemed to collect cream upon it. They put the buttermilk in the churn ag-in after the butter first came and made five pounds. They churned for a few minutes and found two or three pounds more of butter in the churn, showing that the heifer's cream had made butter first, and that the cream of the old cow needed several minutes more churning." Take note of this.—*Experience, in Southern Live Stock Journal.*

OUR COSY CORNER.

We are indebted to the *Delineator* for the following dainty suggestions.

HAVE YOU BEEN TOLD

- That two sets of narrow ties are seen on some bonnets?
- That long wraps of brown or black camel's-hair or serge are lined with bright-hued plush or silk?
- That one of the fashionable pink shades is called mermaid?
- That tiny silver coffee-cups are used after dinner?
- That those most inquisitorial lorgnettes should have silver or tortoise-shell frames and long handles?
- That the ability to write well is almost as necessary to a fashionable woman as fluent conversational powers?
- That salted almonds are not considered so desirable at luncheons as they were last season?
- That very lengthy menus are not fashionable?
- That to refer to certain people as invited guests is equivalent to saying that some of those present were not invited?
- That red tulle is likely to be the vogue for ball-room gowns?
- That pinked ruches of silk plaited in clusters are seen on silk skirts of French make?
- That small, unobtrusive sleeve buttons are fashionable?
- That baskets tied with ribbons are placed here, there and everywhere about one's rooms?
- That the silk bags hung on chair backs usually have a fan or a scroll-shaped cachet placed in them?
- That curious platters or bits of china of any shape are used to hold sweeties, and are proper on the table of the tea-room or the boudoir?
- That at nearly all luncheons iced mineral water is served in goblets?
- That to be liked and to please, one must like and be easily pleased!

A CARD

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

RELIGIOUS.

METHODIST.

Rev. George Boyd, President of the Methodist Conference of New Foundland, arrived in Halifax last Saturday.

At the expiration of his pastorate of the Methodist church, St. Stephen, N. B., the Rev. Geo. M. Campbell will become the pastor of the church in Moncton.

The Evangelistic Band under the Rev. David Savage, concluded their work in Dartmouth last Sunday week, and since that time have been holding meetings every night in Grafton Street Church. As a result of their labors quite a large number have professed conversion.

The Rev. Moses Rodgers, believed to have been the oldest Methodist minister in the United States, died last month in Long Island, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. He had been preaching about seventy years. He was a direct descendant of John Rodgers, who was burned at the stake in the sixteenth century.

PRESBYTERIAN.

St. Andrew's church, of this city, held a meeting on Wednesday evening last, at which a commissioner was appointed to ask the Presbytery of Halifax to moderate in a call.

Rev. P. M. Morrison, Agent of the Presbyterian church, has been visiting a large number of churches in P. E. Island. He expects to visit the remaining congregations after the meeting of Synod.

Subscriptions toward the testimonial to Dr. Horatio Bond, on the occasion of his jubilee, which takes place this year, are being sent from all parts of the world.

Intelligence was received last week of the death of Mrs. Murray, wife of one of the missionaries of the Presbyterian church to India. She belonged to Pictou, and was highly esteemed by all her acquaintances. Her death is a great blow to her many relatives and friends.

Last year, the Sunday schools in connection with the Northern Presbyterian church of the United States, gave for Foreign Missions over \$50,000, being an advance over the previous year of \$20,000.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The church at Bedford is (not for the first time) indebted to the exertions of Mrs. Beech, of the Bellevue Hotel, for a considerable sum, \$70, we believe, which was raised the week before last by a concert, and is to be devoted to the repair and embellishment of the church and church-yard. Mrs. Beech has long been recognized as one of the most, if not the most, active and substantial supporters of her church. On this occasion she was materially assisted by the ready kindness of several ladies and gentlemen from Halifax, who contributed not only in money, but by their talents, to the success of the entertainment.

The Anniversary Services of Aug. 12th were observed in St. Paul's Cathedral by a special sermon by the Bishop of London, and in Westminster Abbey by Bishop Perry, who received the news that very morning of his election to the See of Nova Scotia. Considerable interest is being manifested in England on the subject, in spite of the efforts of the *Church Times* to write down the Canadian Church.

No definite answer has yet been received from Bishop Perry as to whether he will accept the Bishopric.

Rev. John Partridge, of Ship Harbor, is contemplating leaving the Diocese. He has done good and faithful work in his Parish, and will be much missed. He has been appointed to the Parish of Thomaston, Ont.

Rev. C. LeV. Bine, B.A., will act as *locum tenens* at Amherst for six months, during the absence of Rev. V. E. Harris in England.

Rev. Dr. Partridge has returned after two months leave of absence, much benefitted by the change.

A Harvest Choral Service will be held at the Garrison Chapel by the united choirs of the Garrison Chapel, St. Stephen's Chapel, and St. Luke's Cathedral, on the 11th October, under the direction of Mr. King Pooley.

Rev. F. R. Murray having been appointed collector for the new Cathedral, has visited Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, and is now, we understand, travelling in the States.

BAPTIST.

Rev. H. B. Smith was ordained and inducted into the pastorate of the Canoe Baptist Church on the 9th inst.

Owing to failing health, the Rev. Walter Baras has been compelled to resign the charge of the Baptist church at Victoria, B. C. He is a son of Mr. J. W. Baras, of Wolfville.

The Baptists of Canada have sustained a heavy loss in the death of Senator McMaster, of Toronto, which occurred last week. McMaster Hall was built at his expense, and six chairs in it were endowed by him. It was through his princely gifts that McMaster University was established. Many of the other Baptist enterprises were also freely helped by him.

This month the Nova Scotia Free Baptist Conference was held at Clark's Harbor, Shelburne. After a lengthy discussion, it was decided by an almost unanimous vote that it would be unwise at present to seek organic union with the Baptist Church of the Maritime Provinces. The churches reported a membership of 3,841. For all purposes there was raised last year the sum of \$7,314. It being the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Conference, very interesting jubilee services were held.

Rev. Mr. Tory, a Chinese Baptist preacher, delivers exhortations in front of a large pagan temple in Chinatown, San Francisco, every Sunday.



J. R. FOSTER,

MONCTON, N.B.

Importer and Breeder of

Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian & Jersey Cattle.

— ALSO —

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Proprietor of Moncton Steam Flouring Mill,

Manufacturing Flour, Corn Meal, Horse, Cow and Stock Feed, &c.

RHODES, CURRY & CO.

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,

MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS.

1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.



Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantels, Mouldings, etc., etc.

Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech, Pine and Whiteoak House-Finish.

"Cabinet Trim Finish" for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, etc.

SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH AND HOUSE FURNITURE, etc.

BRICKS, LIME, CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, etc.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

1870. THE HALIFAX PIANO AND ORGAN CO. 1887.

WAREROOMS, 157 & 159 HOLLIS STREET.

The Largest & Finest Stock & Warerooms in the Maritime Provinces.

STEINWAY, WEBER AND FISCHER AGENCY.

An Immense Stock of New and Second-Hand PIANOS and ORGANS to select from. Call or Write for particulars.

ONLY 1000 COPIES OF

THE GREAT JUBILEE NUMBER

—OF—

THE CRITIC!

ARE NOW UNSOLD,

OUT OF AN EDITION OF 25,000 COPIES.

Buy a copy at once from your News Agent, or send Currency or Postage Stamps to this Office, Price 10 cts., 3 Copies for 25cts., 15 Copies for \$1.00.

A STARTLING OFFER!—To every New Subscriber to THE CRITIC, we will send a copy of this number FREE.

Send the names of any number of your friends to this office, inclosing 10 cts. for one name, 25cts. for 3 names, or \$1.00 for fifteen names, and we will mail our Jubilee number to each address.



This excellent preparation has been used more extensively than ever this summer in cases of Diarrhoea, Debility, Physical Exhaustion, and Prostration, caused by the excessive heat...



CURES PAINS - External and Internal. RELIEVES Swellings, Contractions of the Muscles, Stiffness of the Joints, Sprains, Strains. HEALS Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Cracks and Scratches.

Best Stable Remedy in the World! CURES Rheumatism, NEURALGIA, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria, and all kindred afflictions. LARGE BOTTLE! POWERFUL REMEDY! MOST ECONOMICAL! AS IT COSTS BUT 25 CENTS.

Drugists and Dealers pronounce it the best selling Medicine they have. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS, of which there are several on the market. The genuine only prepared by and bearing the name of:

G. G. RICHARDS & CO., YARMOUTH, N. S.

TESTIMONIAL.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co - I had the muscles of my hand so contracted that I could not use it for two years. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT, and now my hand is as well as ever.

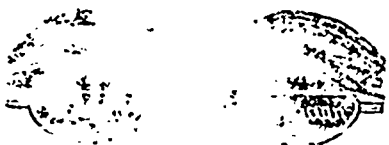
Mrs. RACHEL SAUNDERS, Dalhousie, Lun. Co.

Happy is the man who is blessed with good sight. To be pitted is he who is sightless. How fortunate the one wearing Laurence's Glasses, which impart a clear and perfect vision. But it may be there are some to whom a Spectacle would be of no benefit, being deficient in an optic. Their personal appearance would seem more natural with the aid of an Artificial Eye, an assortment of which has just been received at the

London Drug Store, 147 Hollis St.

J. GODFREY SMITH,

DISPENSING CHEMIST, PROPRIETOR



And Agent for the English Optician, B. LAURANCE.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value, which will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new that just coins money for all workers. We will start you, capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address Tait & Co., Augusta, Maine.

REVISED LIST OF BOOKS FOR THE MILLION. STANDARD AND POPULAR WORKS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!

Read the following list and send us the numbers of the books you desire.

- 1. The Widow Bedott Papers. This is the book over which your grandmothers laughed till they cried, and it is just as funny to-day as it ever was. 2. Winter Evening Recreations. A large collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles, etc., for social gatherings, private theatricals, and evenings at home. 3. Back to the Old Home. A Novel by Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Hidden Perils." 4. Dialogues, Recitations and Readings, a large and choice collection for school exhibitions and public and private entertainments. 5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence. 6. The Frozen Deep. A thrilling Novel by Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White." 7. Red Court Farm. An interesting Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc. 8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir. Walter Scott. "The Lady of the Lake" is a romance in verse. 9. In Cupid's Net. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne." 10. Amos Barton. A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," etc. 11. Lady Gwendoline's Dream. A Novel by the author of "Dora Thorne." 12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne." 13. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of the funny stories, sketches, anecdotes, poems and jokes. 14. John Bowerbank's Will. A Novel by Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." 15. The Gray Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc. 16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting. 17. Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel by Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc. 18. Fancy Work for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work embroidery, etc., etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated. 19. Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young. The finest collection of fairy stories published. 20. Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving the rules of modern etiquette for all occasions. 21. Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all, upon many and various subjects. 22. The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes, hints to housekeepers, telling how to cure all common ailments by simple remedies. 23. Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands, a very interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manners and customs of people of foreign countries. 24. 87 Popular Ballads. Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs. 25. Called Back. A Novel by Hugh Conway. 26. At the World's Mercy. A Novel. By Florence Warden. 27. Mildred Trevanion. A Novel by "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc. 28. Dark Days. A Novel. By the author of "Called Back." 29. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese-and-Kisses." 30. Leonie. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda York." 31. Gabriel's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc. 32. Reaping the Whirlwind. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc. 33. Dudley Carleon. A Novel. By Miss. M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc. 34. A Golden Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc. 35. Valerie's Fate. A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wearing Of" etc. 36. Sister Rose. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc. 37. Aune. A Novel by Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne." 38. The Laurel Bush. A Novel by Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc. 39. Robinson Crusoe. A thrilling narrative by Daniel De Foe. 40. How to Make Poultry Pay. A practical and instructive series of articles by Mr. P. H. Jacobs, Poultry Editor of "The Farm and Garden." 41. Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amusing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents. 42. Gems of the Poets, containing charming selections from Lennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Bryant, and many others. 43. Building Plans for Practical, Low-cost Houses a full description and plans of Eight modern houses, ranging in price from \$500 to \$1500. Illustrated. 44. Anecdotes of Public Men - Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, Linn, Lincoln, Scott, Grant, Garfield, Gladstone, Butler, Hancock, Lee, and all the leading men of the century. 45. Aesop's Fables. The work of an ancient genius. 46. Romeo and Juliet. By William Black. An exquisite sketch of two foolish lovers, who mingle tender sentiment with the ludicrous in a way to make everybody smile. 47. Enoch Arden and other gems. By Alfred Tennyson. For purity of style, genuine sweetness and touching pathos, the great poet has never surpassed his "Enoch Arden." In this poem of human affection he is at his best, and one cannot know the poet laureate without knowing it. 48. Cardinal Richelieu. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. This is a masterpiece of dramatic composition. 49. Paul and Virginia. By Bernard de St. Pierre. This elegant household classic renews its freshness and beauty with every reading. Part I. 50. Part II of above. 51. Miss Toosey's Mission, and Laddie. Two of those rarely conceived and charmingly told stories of home and duty which refresh and inspire. 52. Peg Woffington. By Charles Reade. This masterpiece by the great novelist is one of those exquisite mosaics with which great minds ornament their work. Part I. 53. Part II of above. 54. Money. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Whoever read Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" should read Bulwer's "Money." 55. Rascals. Prince of Abyssinia. By Dr. Samuel Johnson. It is a story of the human heart in its uppermost, earnest longings, and noblest aspirations. Part I. 56. Part II of above. 57. William Shakspeare. How, When, Why and What he wrote. By H. A. Taine. There never has been compressed into such brief space so much about the immortal "Bard of Avon" as in this work of the brilliant French author. 58. Doom! An Atlantic Episode. By Justin H. McCarthy. A powerful and thrilling story of life on an American liner. 59. Julia and Her Romeo. By David Christie Murray. This author is always ingenious and racy. 60. The Lady of Lyle. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. 61. The Cricket on the Hearth. By Charles Dickens. One of the sweetest and tenderest things ever written by Dickens. 62. Stabbed in the Dark. By E. Lynn Lytton. A strong, stirring story of the old Neapolitan days. Part I. 63. Part II of above. 64. Calderon the Courier. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Full of graphic situations, quick action, and rare imagination. 65. e. o. Adventures in the Caves of Kor. By H. Rider Haggard. This unique and popular story is a new departure in the field of fiction. Its production has carried the author into fame as a writer and artist. Part I. 66. Part II. 67. Part III. 68. Part IV of above. 69. Bulldog and Butterfly. By David Christie Murray. A spicy told story of human character, yet not a bit overdrawn. 70. The Coming Race, or New Utopia. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. A thrilling history of life among an ideal people found in the centre of the earth, where the beauties are Arcadian, the forms perfect the thought pure and motive free. Part I. 71. Part II of above. 72. Duty Unto Death, or Life and Work of Rev. George C. Haddock, Apostle of Prohibition in the Northwest. By his brother, John A. Haddock. Part I. 73. Part II of above. 74. The Trial of Pickwick. By Charles Dickens. This is the first time the entire story of the gallant Pickwick's adventures with the impressionable Mrs. Bardell has appeared in connected form. 75. Allan Quatermain: the latest and best novel from the pen of the popular H. Rider Haggard. In this story of African adventure, the author surpasses the glowing descriptive vigor, startling situation and thrilling activity that made "She" such a revelation in fiction. Part I. 76. Part II of above. 77. Part III. 78. Part IV. 79. The Knightsbridge Mystery. By Charles Reade. One of those ingeniously devised and thrillingly told stories which immortalized Reade. The plot is a work of art.

OUR UNEQUALLED OFFER.

We can now furnish the whole seventy-nine of these books with one year's subscription (either new subscribers or renewals,) to THE CRITIC for \$2 50; or to all new subscribers (paying one year in advance), and to all old subscribers paying their account to date and one year in advance, we will send free any 10 books in the above list, or we will send any 2 books for 10 cents, any 7 for 25 cents, 15 for 50 cents, 35 for one dollar, and the whole 79 for \$2 00. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any address, on receipt of price. Stamps taken, but coin, currency, or postal notes preferred. Order by number placed opposite the name of each book. Address all orders to

A. M. FRASER, MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.

TO PERSONS OF A Nervous Temperament WE WOULD RECOMMEND Estey's Iron & Quinine Tonic.

IT WILL REMOVE THAT LOW, despondent feeling so peculiar to nervous persons. After using it for a short time they will find their appetite improved, and their spirits become more cheerful, sleepless nights, twitching of the muscles and trembling of the limbs will disappear, and they will feel and know that every fibre and tissue of their body is being braced and renovated. The peculiar operation of this medicine has undergone long and close observation, and it is believed it will never fail of properly and judiciously administered, unless other diseases predominate of a different character. Pale, sickly females will derive the greatest benefit from using a few bottles of ESTEY'S IRON AND QUININE TONIC. It is stimulating, appetizing and strengthening, and the power in it depends upon the Iron and Quinine which it contains, and not upon alcohol or opium, or any narcotic whatever.

Price 50 cents. Sold by Druggists. Prepared only by E. M. ESTEY, Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on FRIDAY, 4th November, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, once per week each way, between BEDFORD BASIN P. O. AND RAILWAY STATION.

under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Bedford Basin and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, (Halifax, 16th Sept., 1887.)

WM. J. HAMES,

Corner Argyle and Sackville Sts.

HALIFAX,

DEALER IN

Pork, Butter, &c.

N. B.--Hams, Bacon and Sausages a Specialty.

Orders from the Country promptly filled.

FELIX GOURDEAU, QUEBEC,

TANNER & CURRIER,

Hides, Leather & Findings

Always open to Buy any quantity of Hides and Slaughter Solo Leather. Correspondence solicited.

City Foundry & Machine Works

W. & A. MOIR,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS

Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.

Manufacturers of Mill and Mining Machinery and Stationery Engines, Shafting, Pumps and Hangers. Repair work promptly attended. ON HAND--Several New and Second-hand Engines.

CUT THIS OUT and return to us 10c. or 4 3c. stamps, and you'll by return mail, a Golden Box Goods, that will bring you in money in one month than anything else in America. Either sex make money fast.

A. W. KINNEY, YARMOUTH, N.S.

Printed by Halifax Printing Co 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.