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# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.50 PER ANNUM,  
SINGLE COPY 3 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 11, 1887.

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## THE CRITIC,

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BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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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.

Mr. Kamper is again in the country. It appears to us that the proposals of the Syndicate represented by this gentleman, and the course of his negotiations should be narrowly watched. Signs are not wanting that a huge monopoly is aimed at, and we are not favorably impressed with the intention attributed to the promoters of the scheme to introduce, "at first," it is cautiously stated, 2000 French workmen with their families. We are rather of opinion that the French element in Canada by no means requires strengthening.

It is much to be deplored that a section of the Canadian press, acting on hasty and incorrect reports of Mr. Chamberlain's early utterances, should combine to weaken his hands. Mr. Chamberlain, though an outspoken, is an exceedingly able man, and it may be depended upon that the Imperial Government has every confidence in his ability. We have little doubt that he will give a good account of himself, the more so that he has a great reputation to maintain. The Toronto *Globe*, which is understood to be largely in American hands, is the most conspicuous in this incendiarism. Mr. Chamberlain ought to be strengthened, not embarrassed, by the whole force of Canadian journalism.

Great things are told, and terrible results foretold, of the powers of the new American dynamic gun, and the American author of "Possibilities," a novel, gives a sensational but well-written description of what will take place in the war of 1893, which is to be the outgrowth of the fisheries dispute, a la "Battle of Dorking." Of course the clumsy Britisher goes to the bottom with all her crew, on the bursting of the first shell thrown fifty feet above the vessel.

"And three times round went our gallant ship,  
And three times round went she,  
And three times round went our gallant ship,  
And she sunk to the bottom of the sea, the sea,  
And she sunk to the bottom of the sea!"

However, the catastrophe is described with considerable power, and the experiments made seem to indicate that the new gun is a formidable weapon. The projectile is charged with dynamite, and compressed air, instead of powder, is used to propel it from the gun, which is of immense length, forty-five feet, we believe.

The monthly statement of Canadian banks for September discloses the fact that the trade of the Dominion has been larger in volume than ever before in its history, while the demand for the capital necessary to conduct it affords employment for available funds at high rates of interest.

We do not in the least see why General Middleton's retirement under the absurd regulations as to age, should affect his command of the Dominion Militia. The recent Order in Council evoked in the case of Sir Edward Hamley, indeed, would meet this case also. As to his successor, should the gallant General be ousted, speculation is perhaps a little "previous." The possible return of General Laurier for Shelburne might make a good deal of difference. Col. Cameron, who has been mentioned, was (as Capt. Cameron,) chief of the Boundary Commission in 1874, and was promoted Major, if we remember rightly, in that year.

We regret to note the death, at the age of 66, of Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind.) The deceased lady, who had not appeared in public for twenty years, was as estimable and charitable as she was formerly famous. Many who knew London and its opera houses forty years ago, have an abiding recollection of the glorious voice and faultless execution which thrilled and enchanted them in those days, in *Amina*, *Agatha*, the *Figlia*, and many other roles, and exalted a somewhat ordinary personal appearance. There are many who continue to believe that in all after years they have never heard another like it. Nevertheless, the "Swedish Nightingale" was scarcely fitted by nature for high tragic parts, and in *Norma* the majestic and impassioned *Grisi* walked supreme.

The incendiaries caught in the act of setting fire to a Methodist church at Kingston, Ont., after having destroyed the Salvation Army Barracks, have been sentenced, one to two periods of 21 years, to run concurrently, the other to penal servitude for life. One of our contemporaries heads this item of intelligence. "A Terrible Punishment." "Terrible" it may be, but, we think, just. The crime is a heinous one. Independently of the cowardice, malignity, and treachery of which it is the outcome, the risk to human life is in many cases imminent. It is an offence frequently far from easy to prove, and where it is proved, the penalty should be exemplary. The severe sentences just passed are another encouragement to the hope and belief that the honey and rose water treatment of ruffianly criminals is an exasperation of the past.

Sir Charles Dilke has not only, as was noticed last week, been calling in question the efficiency of the army, and urging a large supply of new rifles, but, in the series of articles which he has published in the *Fortnightly*, expresses his grave doubts as to our ability to resist Russia on the North-West frontier of India. As a publicist Sir Charles' opinions are entitled to, and always carry, much weight, but we do not entirely share his anxiety on this point. We do not much fear the result of actual collision in the East. We doubt if Russia can bring such odds against us as to outweigh our traditional superiority in the field, and we have yet to learn that our Indian army is below its usual fine condition, while the noble example of the Nizam at this juncture may well inspire confidence in the temper of the natives, notwithstanding the snarling of a portion of the Indian press. Yet it behoves the British Government to be wary on all points, and especially to conciliate, by admission to a share of power, men of mark—both Hindoo and Mohammedan.

On the 27th March, 1867, (the British North America Act having passed the Imperial Parliament in February,) Mr. Banks introduced the following resolution into the House of Representatives at Washington:—"That the people of the United States cannot regard the proposed confederation of the provinces on the northern frontier of this country without extreme solicitude; that a confederation of States on this continent, extending from ocean to ocean, established without consulting the people of the province, and founded upon monarchical principles, cannot be considered otherwise than as in contravention of the traditions and constantly declared principles of this Government, endangering the most important interests and tending to increase and perpetuate the embarrassments already existing between the two Governments." The resolution was unanimously passed. The issue with which we are brought face to face is, as we have always said, the insolent Monroe Doctrine, which is undoubtedly dear to the American heart, ministering as it does so strongly to American national vanity. The above resolution shows how deeply the American feeling was stung by the consolidation of Canada, and no time was lost in the expression of its disgust. It remains to be seen whether Canada has enough patriotic spirit to counteract the systematic annoyance and unscrupulous aggression which the United States loses no opportunity of putting in practice.

## THE CRITIC,

A MARITIME PROVINCIAL JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO COMMERCE, MANUFACTURING, MINING AND AGRICULTURE.

*To the Public.*—While the style and tone of THE CRITIC are familiar to our supporters, who are steadily on the increase, its simple title scarcely appeals to advertisers, who receive from it no idea of the superior advertising facilities that we offer. Although our success has been phenomenal, and our circulation has attained to FOUR THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED COPIES weekly, we still feel that we are only in our infancy, and that a further vigorous growth would be greatly promoted by removing the slightest chance for misconception. With this end in view, we have determined to "nail our colors to the mast," and to state clearly and distinctly on the title page the aims and objects of this publication.

True to our motto, that "the welfare of the people is the highest law," we have always aimed to advance the Commercial and other interests of the Maritime Provinces, and with this end in view, we have placed our Commercial columns in charge of a thoroughly posted editor. Our Market Quotations are always reliable, and more complete than can be found in any other Maritime Province paper. Of the Commercial articles themselves, we need say nothing, as they have already gained for THE CRITIC the well-deserved praise of our leading merchants. We intend to keep this department of the paper fully up to the times, and shall add new features as they present themselves.

The business of manufacturing is rapidly on the increase in the Maritime Provinces, and our efforts to help the good cause along have been duly appreciated. Still, we desire to do much more; and if the manufacturers will only aid, they will find that we can be of the greatest service to them. Under the head of Industrial Notes, we desire to give a weekly summary of what is being done in the Manufacturers' line throughout the Provinces. In the future, we shall spare no pains in making this department a success, and we are now perfecting a plan which, if the Manufacturers will only co-operate, will result in all that we desire.

Our Mining columns are replete with interesting Mining news, and we have spared no expense in gathering facts that would prove to capitalists the mineral wealth of our country. Our Staff Correspondent has visited and written up nearly all the gold districts in the Province, our New Brunswick Correspondent has kept our readers thoroughly posted on Mining events in New Brunswick; and we have editorially and otherwise advocated measures beneficial to mines and miners. Our Mining news has been extensively copied both at home and abroad, and we number the miners amongst our most liberal supporters.

In devoting special space to Agriculture, we have met a felt want which the farmers have not been slow to appreciate. No other paper in the Province has an Agricultural department, and advertisers who desire to reach the farming classes would do well to take a note of this fact.

In addition to these four special departments, THE CRITIC will be found a journal containing all the important news of the day, with Editorial Notes and comments of general public interest.

The Serial is always carefully selected with regard to its literary excellence, interest, and pure moral tone; and musicians are provided for under the heading of Musical Notes.

'Hit Chat and Chuckles is a careful selection of comicalities; and under the heading of Cosy Corner, the ladies will always find something to interest them.

Some of the best writers in verse and prose in the Maritime Provinces are contributors to our general columns, and great care is exercised in culling interesting matter.

In politics we are, and shall remain Independent, giving a vigorous support to all measures calculated to advance the Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining, and Agricultural Interests of the Maritime Provinces, and condemning all others.

In short, we desire to make THE CRITIC a power for good in the land, well knowing that if we succeed, we are certain of the continued liberal support of the public.

## GERMANY AND THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

An European writer in the Press, who is supposed to possess means of forming an opinion, and whose information at all events bears a plausible aspect, ascribes to the personages who influence German policy now, or who may influence them more directly hereafter, some idiosyncracies and ideas, which, if correctly estimated, have, or may have, important bearings on the future of Europe.

The world is pretty well convinced of the sincere desire of Prince Bismarck to conserve the peace at the present moment, and some very strong motives for his anxiety in that respect are put forth. In the first place, the life of the venerable Emperor probably depends on the maintenance of quiet. If the excitement and responsibility consequent on an outbreak of war did not kill him, fatigue in all probability would, as it is believed that no power on earth would keep the old soldier out of the field. The contingencies, in the event of his death, are manifold, and serious in the highest degree. There are those who have a low opinion of the Crown Prince's statesmanship, and even of his military talents, though his war record was, to say the least, respectable, while the circumstances of Germany imperatively demand that "for another generation, at least the Imperial sceptre shall be firmly grasped by a statesman who is not without military genius." Again, the Crown Prince has a reputation for extreme simplicity and good nature, and is said to be easily moulded to the will of his wife, who is credited with an almost fanatical belief in English Parliamentary institutions, which she would move heaven and earth to promote in Germany. These would, however, at present have a most pernicious effect on her foreign

policy, which will require all the vigor of an autocratic power for many years to come. Thus the theories of the Princess are naturally peculiarly distasteful to the Chancellor, and she is also understood to be personally antagonistic to him.

On the other hand, the Crown Prince is suffering from a disease which it is by no means certain is curable, and his death would entirely change the pattern in the political kaleidoscope. Whether the young Prince William is over-rated or not, we cannot judge, but he is said to be a statesman and a soldier of no ordinary culture, and there are not wanting those who believe he may become a second Frederic the Great. He shares to a considerable extent the sentiments of both the Emperor and the Chancellor, with the former of whom he is a great favorite, and of the latter a great admirer. He is further credited with complete independence of the control or influence of his mother.

The possibilities indicated in these ideas are alone sufficient to account for Prince Bismarck's determined purpose to stave off the inevitable war to the last moment, and those who believe that it is good for the world that the great Teutonic Power should continue to hold her place in the foremost rank of Europe, may well devoutly hope that no untoward accident may occur to force his hand.

## ANNEXATION OR IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

It is the fashion of the day to reduce great National questions to a 'Trade basis, and there is a growing disposition to sneer at national pride as "sentiment." It is impossible to deny, and it would be unpractical to underestimate, the importance of commercial considerations, yet it may well be questioned whether high national feeling be not a factor of equal concern to men of spirit. Few will dispute that, after all drawbacks, Canada is one of the happiest countries in the world, and that her nationality has been pushed and promoted with a vigor and energy which should be the strongest appeal to patriotism. But Canada has to contend with two enemies to her growing greatness—the unfriendliness of her great neighbor, which is comparatively open and outspoken, and the half-heartedness of a section of her own sons, which is insidious. Her worst foe is of her own household. It is difficult to those who take a broad view of the commercial and political conditions of both countries to understand the hankering after closer relations with the States, with which so many Canadians are affected. Much of it may be safely laid to the account of political profligacy, which is utterly regardless of the nature of a "cry," so long as it can raise one which will afford a chance of resumption or retention of power; but, whatever causes combine to produce the existing states of opinion, it begins to seem probable that the opposite agitations for, on the one hand, Commercial Union, and on the other, Imperial Federation, will shortly raise practical issues of the highest import to the future of our country. Believing strongly in the power of resolution, patience, courage, and confidence, we are not disposed to accord to the geographical idea the importance with which Mr. Goldwin Smith has been so strongly impressed, and we take it there can be no sort of question that Commercial Union is the thin end of the wedge of Annexation. The merits or demerits of the former are now in course of fair and full discussion, both by the press and by pamphlets; and we have no intention of entering into them at present. It is evident that it is an issue which will eventually be submitted to the popular vote; and it is equally evident that restless agitation and ambitions have combined to prematurely force upon Canada one of two alternatives—Annexation or Imperial Federation. We regard it as unfortunate that these issues should be precipitated; it would, we think, have been better for our ultimate prospects that they should have been allowed to rest for another ten or fifteen years, when the country would be riper and in better condition for a wise decision, but the stones have been set rolling, and it will soon be beyond the power, if it were the wish, of those who have put them in motion, to arrest their course.

We have, we confess, no liking for Annexation, and we have not hitherto been impressed with the practicability of Imperial Federation. The continuance of discussion has, however, had the effect of bringing into view possibilities in the Federation idea, which is undoubtedly gaining in strength. As was naturally to be expected, anything like a practical step has been first accomplished in the field most favorable for it; and, as we have ere this pointed out, that step has been an agreement to maintain a definite Colonial Auxiliary Naval Force. The field of this practical advance is, of course, Australia, so fortunately free from the complications incident to the neighborhood of a strong and unfriendly power.

The text of an agreement recently entered into between the Australian Colonies and the Home Government is published in the journal of the Imperial Federation League. By it a force of five fast cruisers and two torpedo gunboats is to be "provided, manned, and maintained, at the joint cost of Imperial and Colonial Funds." The Imperial Government is to defray the first cost, on which the Colonies are to pay 5 per cent. interest, but such payment is not to exceed £35,000 per annum. The Colonies are to bear the actual charge of maintaining, from year to year, three cruisers and one gunboat in commission in time of peace, and of three other vessels, which are to remain in reserve. Retired pay to officers, pensions to men, and relief of crews is included in the responsibilities of the Colonies, provided that the claim made by the Imperial Government, under all heads, does not exceed the annual sum of £91,000. In emergency or war, the cost of commissioning and maintaining the three reserve vessels is to be borne by the Imperial Government, which is also to replace any vessels lost. The agreement is to subsist for ten years, and only terminate at two years' notice after eight years. The Imperial Squadron in Australian waters is not to be decreased on account of the force thus added. We have not space for further details, which are not, indeed, at present material, but Imperial Federation has at least scored one practical step.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

You should never judge a man by the umbrella he carries. Nine times out of ten it belongs to somebody else.

They do not say "stomach ache" in Boston. "Gastric neuralgia" is the proper word, but it gets there all the same.

Contributor: "Here is a manuscript I wish to submit." Editor (waving his hand): "I'm sorry. We are full just now." Contributor (blandly): "Very well; I'll call again when some of you are sober."

Spriggs: "How much older is your sister than you, Johnny?" Johnny: "I dunno. Maud was twenty-five years, than she was twenty, and now she ain't only eighteen. I guess we'll soon be twins."

A sceptic asked a clergyman: "If after death we are to enter another world, why do we not have here some knowledge of it?" "Why did you not have some knowledge of this world before you came into it?" was the crushing reply.

Dr. Johnson once dined with a Scotch lady who had hotch-potch for dinner. After the doctor had tasted it, she asked him if it was good. "It is good for hogs, ma'am," said the doctor. "Then, pray," said the lady, "let me help you to some more."

"How do you getting on in your new place?" asked a lady of a girl whom she had recommended for a situation. "Very well, thanks," answered the girl. "I am glad to hear of it," said the lady. "Your employer is a nice person, and you cannot do too much for her!" "I don't mean to, ma'am," was the innocent reply.

We all know that a woman cannot throw a snow-ball or a stone with any certainty of hitting a mark as big as the side of a house, but she can thread a gross of needles while a man is finding the eye of one, and she can detect beauty in a squalling baby where no one can see anything more than a pudgy mass of unattractive humanity.

In one of the Historical papers sent in by a small boy at the recent Yarmouth Academy entrance examination occurred the following passage. "Oliver Cromwell was a bold, bad man. He was also a very brave man. His last words were: 'I wish I had served my God as I served my king.'" It will be remembered that Oliver cut his king's head off.

"Well, I am getting about tired of this 'ere life," said an ultra specimen of the gulfus tramp. "Going half-starved one day, and drenched to the skin another; sleeping one night in a barn, the next night under a hedge, and the third in a lockup; this life isn't what it used to be. Tell yer what 'tis, chums, if 'twasn't for the look of the thing, I'd go to work."

AN IRISH BUTL.—A Boston servant, like many of her class, does not know her age. She has lived with one family eleven years, and has always been twenty-eight. But not long ago she read in a newspaper of an old woman who had died at the age of a hundred and six. "Maybe I'm as auld as that meself," said she. "Indade, I can't remember the time when I wasn't alive."—*Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for July.*

Scarfs and neckties of metal are a new German invention. Gold, platinum and silver strips are welded of the mosaic style, upon a metal ground, prepared by the incandescent process, then compressed by means of powerful presses, finally elongated by rolling into long sheets or strips. The colors are yellow, red, green, white, gray and black, and the scarfs, being indestructible, are considered of practical value. They are manufactured chiefly at Baden and Pforzheim.

Omaha Medium: "Was it you who played the accordion?" Spirit: "Yes; did you like the selection? The beautiful air is called on earth. 'Tommy, Make Room for Your Uncle.'" "Oh, it was delightful. Did you have any assistance?" "No." "Did you make all that screeching on the trumpet yourself?" "Every note of it." "And was it you who played 'Yankee Doodle' on the flute?" "Yes, and it was I who gave 'Fisher's Hornpipe' on the fiddle." "Wonderful! I suppose you were fond of music when on earth?" "Very." "By the way, what was your name when in the body?" "Beethoven."

Not many of our readers probably are aware that the famous "stars and stripes" of the United States are of English origin. The East and West Junction Railway Company have published a novel guide, illustrated by photographs, under the title of "Shakespeare's Country and the Ancestral Home of the Washingtons," which speaks of Sulgrave as "the ancestral home of the Washington family, from whom sprang the renowned 'Father of his Country,' George Washington, first president of the United States, and from whose coat of arms, still to be seen in the village, the American banner—the famous 'Stars and Stripes,' took its origin. . . . lies about three miles to the south-west of Morton Pinkney, in a secluded valley on the left-hand side of the road leading to Banbury. . . . Just outside the village, standing about two fields back from the road, is the ancient manor house erected by Laurence Washington about the year 1560, still bearing on the spandrils of the outer porch his coat of arms, the 'Stars and Stripes,' inscribed on a shield, with his crest, a raven, above."

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites is sold all over the world. It is far superior to plain Cod Liver Oil, palatable and easily digested. Dr. Martin Miles Stanton, Bury Bucks, London, England, says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion, and taken it myself. It is palatable, efficient, and can be tolerated by almost anyone, especially where cod liver oil itself cannot be borne." Put up in 60c. and \$1 size.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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 \$2.00 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.

Work has begun on the Cape Breton Railroad.

Mr. Justice Armour has accepted the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench, Ont.

The Joggins Railway was formally opened by Sir Charles Tupper on the 3rd instant.

The total assessment of Winnipeg for 1887 is \$19,392,410. The taxes for the year are \$357,381.

The present year has been unprecedented for the amount of building operations carried on in Halifax.

The North-West Council proposes that the Mounted Police should be employed in suppressing prairie fires.

Accounts are to hand of the good effects of the Canadian exhibits at the Liverpool and Saltire Exhibitions.

The death is announced of the Hon Judge O'Connor, who held several portfolios in the ministries of Sir Jno Macdonald.

Mr. Justice Galt has been promoted to be Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Ont., vice Sir M. C. Cameron, deceased.

Iceland seems to be rapidly becoming uninhabitable, and a great influx of immigration thence to Canada is expected next session.

The seat in the senate, vacant by the death of Mr. McMaster, has been accepted by Mr. John MacDonal, of Toronto, a Liberal.

Both the Argentine Republic and that of Uruguay are, at the present day, advancing in civilization and importance with rapid strides.

The sub-contractors on the Red River Valley Railway who have not yet been paid, are besieging the Manitoba Government for their money.

Capt. Peters, 2 sergeants, 4 bombardiers and 36 gunners of B. Battery, left Quebec last Friday, to join the new C. Battery at Victoria, B.C.

A number of conductors and porters on the C. P. R. have been dismissed for accepting bribes from the public, and defrauding the company of fares.

A company is being organized to run a first-class line of steamers between Halifax, Charlottetown and Boston. The boats are building on the Clyde.

The potato crop is short in Ontario and short in the States. There will be a heavy demand for them wherever they are to be found in the other Provinces.

A Buenos Ayres millionaire, who has been travelling for two or three years, is much pleased with Canada, and thinks there is a market for lumber in his country.

A lumber concern at Keewatin, will build a barrel factory the coming winter, of a capacity, it is said, sufficient to supply nearly all the barrels required in Manitoba.

Judge Clarke has accepted the Solicitorship of the C. P. R., salary said to be \$15,000 per annum. Both Judge Clarke and the new Chief Justice Armour are Cobourg men.

The Moncton Times says:—"Lake Beauport, about fifteen miles from Quebec, is entirely frozen over, the ice thick enough to bear a horse and vehicle. This is much earlier than usual."

The Hon. Jas. Winter, Attorney-General of Newfoundland, will represent that colony at the Fisheries Commission at Washington. Mr. Winter's appointment is generally approved.

The Elderslie woollen mills at Middle River were totally destroyed by fire last Saturday week. Loss \$20,000; Insurance \$5,000. This is the third time that these mills have been burned.

The St. John Globe gives currency to a report that the Hon. Edward Blake will shortly be a candidate for a seat in the English House of Commons, for an Irish constituency, as a Home Rule member.

There is some discussion over the failure to sign the Red River Valley Railway contract, and it is thought that the solution of the question will be found in a compromise between the three parties concerned.

Capt. Warren, of Victoria, a native of Prince Edward Island, is said to have lost \$150,000 by the piracy of the Alaskan authorities in Behring's Sea, and to be nearly ruined. He owned five of the captured sealers.

The beautiful and distinguished artiste, Miss Scott Siddons, who, as a dramatic reader, has few equals and no superior, appeared in Quebec on Monday and Tuesday evenings. It is understood to be her farewell visit to that city.

The Mayor of Halifax has seen fit to suppress an exhibition calling itself the Royal Museum of Anatomy, as one not calculated to raise the morals of the community, and the press thinks His Worship's action was most timely.

Last year about 700 buildings were erected in Montreal. This season the building inspector anticipates that quite 1,000 will have been put up. This is equal to a good-sized town, and if ten persons be counted to every building, to an increase of 10,000 in population.

No less than six fishing schooners are building at Lunenburg.

Sir Charles Tupper's majority in Cumberland was as far as learned on Thursday morning, 1361, but the returns were not complete. Mr. Bulmer, by the same returns, polled 899. The total ballot was less than that of last February by some 1900 votes.

The Montreal Fire Brigade seems to be badly and corruptly managed. Aldermen of each nationality claim a proportion of nominations, so that a man is put on the force as an Englishman, a Frenchman, or an Irishman, without the least regard to competency or efficiency.

An Ottawa despatch says that several residents of the city have received their winter supply of soft coal, adapted for grate and furnace use, from the Spring Hill and other Nova Scotia mines, and report having accomplished a considerable saving as compared with prices of the American article.

The Yarmouth Times says:—"A despatch from Toronto has received circulation in American newspapers to the effect that Cardinal Taschereau had been mobbed by Orangemen. Mr. Howland, Mayor of Toronto, instituted enquiries, and the falsehood was traced to one of the Globe staff.

A collision of freight trains on the C. P. R. at Summit, thirty-two miles east of Rat Portage, occurred on the 7th. Both engines were demolished, and eight car-loads of wheat and coal dumped down the embankment "promiscuously." Engineers, firemen and brakemen more or less seriously injured.

The Halifax public is beginning to think it is about time that some signs should be visible of the extensions and improvements to the P. & C. Hospital, which were to convert it into the Victoria General Hospital as a Jubilee Memorial, and for which \$20,000 was voted in the last Session of the Legislature.

Recruits are wanted for the Royal School of Artillery, unmarried; 5ft. 8in.; age, between 18 and 45; British subjects. Staff Sergeants, \$1. Sergeants, 50c; Corporals, 75c; Bombardiers, 56c; Buglers (under 18), 40c; Gunners, 40c. We fancy there is an error in the corporal's pay as stated, it seems disproportionate to that of the ranks above and below it.

The Moncton Times publishes the following:—"Tell our friends and compatriots in Canada to give up their mania of coming to the States where there is nothing to be earned. In the environs of Baltic, Conn., there are now over 15,000 workmen out of work in the direst misery, regretting they left Canada and wishing to return, but in vain. They are penniless and in the deepest poverty.

The large audiences which greeted the Fiske Jubilee Singers at the Academy of Music on Monday and Tuesday evenings, may be taken as a proof that our citizens thoroughly enjoy the singing of this now celebrated company. Of course the music is in no sense classical, and there is a sameness about the themes that makes it tedious to listen for any length of time; however, the singers possess rich and, in a measure, cultivated voices, and, owing to long practice, are in perfect touch with each other; hence, the singing is always in good tune, and their piano passages sweet and effective.

The Kentville brass band, under the skillful leadership of Mr. W. H. Watts, has made remarkable progress during the past two months, as was manifested by the faultless rendering of a choice programme of music at their grand ball, held in Scotia Hall last week. The alternate numbers were ably executed on the piano by Mrs. Pyke, whose reputation for accurate time is so widely known. It goes without saying that the ball itself was a grand success, as Kentville, above all other Provincial towns, is noted for its pretty girls, nearly all of whom seem born waltzers; in fact it would be difficult to find their equals elsewhere. The brilliancy of the occasion was heightened by a large attendance from the surrounding towns, two gentlemen having driven 140 miles expressly to attend it; and the visitors all expressed approbation of the band, which it was generally agreed rivalled our military bands. A programme of twenty-two dances, with three extras, was gone through with, and at the close the dancers still lingered, seeming loathe to leave the scene of so much pleasure. Some of the ladies' toilets were exquisite, and perfect good taste in dress was the rule.

The California railway depot at Los Angeles, valued at \$200,000, has been destroyed by fire.

The New York Chamber of Commerce desires a peaceful solution of the Fisheries question.

Mr. Jefferson Davis is reported to be so seriously ill that great doubts are entertained of his recovery.

More "sticking up" of trains by masked desperadoes is reported from the States. It is about time that some scheme of prevention of these outrages should occur to some clever American.

Mr. Jas. M. Bailey, the celebrated Danbury Newsmen, has, it is reported, the heavy affliction of the insanity of his wife, who has been for years in ill health. Mr. Bailey is said to be a devoted husband.

One Moses Chamberlain, of New York, sent fourteen postal cards to Aaron Van Valken. They were expensive to Mr. Chamberlain, what was written on them being libellous to the tune, altogether, of about \$23,000.

A young Methodist minister in Illinois has created a sensation by a sudden burst of profane language while superintending his Sunday-school. He is insane from religious excitement, and roared hymns all the way to jail.

A significant vote has been given in Chicago in the contest for the position of Superior Court Judge. The candidates were Judge Garry, who tried the Anarchists, and W. P. Black, attorney for their defence. The vote stood, Garry, 38,048; Black, 5,112.

Another case of trouble from the childish folly of marriages in fun is reported from Eau Claire, Wisconsin. In this case the little idiot was one of twin sisters, with the usual mutual resemblance, which complicated matters. What silly babies some young Americans are!

Loaded bombs are said to have been found in the cell of one of the condemned Anarchists at Chicago. These miscreants apparently keep up their heroic methods to the last, but it must be queer prison discipline which admits the introduction of such engines of destruction into prisoners' cells.

A railway accident at St. Louis released several wild animals from the cars of a travelling circus. Two lions, a leopard, an ibex, and a vulture were scooting about. The leopard seems to have been the liveliest. He bit one man in the leg, and performed some gymnastics in the superintendent's office before he was secured. There was an exciting hunt for some hours. One man was killed and two injured in the collision. The same circus, (Robinson's,) was wrecked again two days later near Brazil, Ind. The combined damages of this accident and that which took place at St. Louis, aggregate \$100,000, which is, however, covered by insurance.

Cardinal Pelligrini, the last cardinal created by Pope Pius 9th, is dead. News has been received from Stanley to the 8th Sept. He had heard that Emin Pasha was in good health.

It is said that Buffalo Bill's share of the profits of the American Exposition in London consisted of £70,000, and "a position in society."

A new Zulu war is eminent, a son of Cetewayo having risen in arms. The Governor of Natal has proceeded with 1500 troops to the scene of action.

Earl Cairns, the Lord Garmoyle of Miss Fortescue and idiotic reputation, has, it is said, to the joy of his creditors, inherited a fortune of \$5,000,000 from an uncle

A party of moonlighters forced an entrance into a house near Tralee, Co. Kerry, on Monday night, and shot the owner, a man named Quirk, age 75, in the presence of his family.

Lord Salisbury says that he is glad to receive resolutions deprecating the deplorable efforts of Mr. Gladstone and his friends, in support of organizations for lawlessness and crime.

Mr. Goschen says the government is determined not to sacrifice another session to Irish affairs. The claims of thirty millions are not to continue to be shelved for those of three millions.

Rear-Admiral Henrage, the new British Commander-in-Chief for the Pacific, proposes, it is said, to take efficient steps as to seizures of British sealers in Behring's Sea, outside of the three-mile limit.

There has been £361,492 spent for exterminating rabbits in Australia, and 7,853,787 rabbits have been killed. That is, every rabbit has cost nearly a shilling to kill, while they have rather increased.

An epidemic of husband-poisoning, prompted by a Locusta who shared the spoils, has set in in Pesh. Seven young widows, self-made, have been arrested. The husbands were young farmers well to do.

We do not give much credence to the rumor that Lord Lansdowne is to go to Rome, and to be succeeded in Canada by Lord Stanley, of Preston, (Col. Stanley). It seems a quite improbable arrangement.

The Home Rule Union of London has adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with Wilfred Blunt and William O'Brien, and has resolved to continue the agitation in Ireland with the aid of English speakers.

Sir Morell McKenzie has been again summoned to San Remo on account of the throat trouble of the Imperial Crown Prince. The disease would seem to be similar to that which proved fatal to General Grant.

The Duke of Cambridge has been entertained at the Hotel Metropole by the United Service Club, in celebration of his jubilee as an officer of the army. The Duke entered the service on the 8th November, 1837.

Constable Endicott has escaped conviction for perjury in the case of Miss Cass, which, however, there is little doubt he committed. Endicott and police blackmailers generally have, however, probably got a good scare.

The death is announced of Lord Wolverton (George Grenfell Glyn), of the great banking firm of Glyn, Mills & Co. He was an intimate friend of Mr. Gladstone, and also of Canada, and was interested in many Canadian enterprises.

The Socialists and rowdies have pretty well dulled the sympathy felt for the unemployed in England. The ruffianism and cowardice of the Hyde Park gathering, and the outrageous conduct of another mob in Westminster Abbey, has disgusted all decent people.

An absurd fuss has been made in Liverpool, G. B., over the not particularly respectable prize-fighter Sullivan. The asinine mob wanted to take the horses out of his carriage and draw him, and a grand reception was given him. This sort of thing is sickening.

The monks of St. Bernard have brought the telephone into their service of mercy. The famous hospice is now in telephonic communication with the Cantine de Proz and the village of St. Pierre, as also with the Cantine de Fontinte and the village of St. Chemey, on the Italian side.

The Cafferel scandal continues to furnish materials for the press and gossips of Paris. However much or little, some of the more or less distinguished persons spoken of in connection with the sale of the decoration of the Legion of Honor are really implicated, the disclosures have afforded the Government an opportunity of coming down on General Boulanger, of which they seem to have been prompt enough to avail themselves.

"A THREE TIME WINNER."

Has Hanlan Lost His Grip?—Philosophical Training Demanded.

The defeat of "Ned" Hanlan by Tremer at Toronto in August indicates the end of the glory of the doughty champion.

He has sustained his record with admirable pluck and success, but the tremendous strain of years of training must certainly some day find its limit.

Apropos of this we recall the following interesting reminiscence of aquatic annals:

On a fine, bright day in August, 1871, an excited multitude of 15,000 to 20,000 persons lined the shores of the beautiful Kenobeccassis, near St. John, N.B., attracted by a four-oared race between the famous Paris crew of that city and a picked English crew for \$5,000 and the championship of the world. Wallaco Ross, the present renowned oarsman, pulled stroke for the Blue Nose crew, and "Jim" Renforth, champion sculler and swimmer of England and of the world, was stroke in the English shell.

Excitement was at fever heat.

But three hundred yards of the course had been covered when the Englishman noticed that their rivals were creeping away.

"Give us a dozen," said the veteran Harry Kelly, ex-champion of England, who was pulling No. 3 oar.

"I can't boys, I'm done," said Renforth, and with these words he fell forward, an inanimate heap in the boat.

"He has been poisoned by book-makers" was the cry, and belief.

Everything that science and skill could suggest for his restoration was tried; but after terrible struggles of agony, the strong man, the flower of the athletes and pride of his countrymen, passed away.

The stomach was analyzed but no sign or trace of poison could be found therein, though general examination showed a very strange condition of the blood and the life giving and health-preserving organs caused by years of unwise training. While the muscular development was perfect the heart and kidneys were badly congested.

The whole system was, therefore, in just that state when the most simple departure from ordinary living and exertion was of momentous consequence. His wonderful strength only made his dying paroxysms more dreadful, and the fatality more certain.

Hanlan is now in Australia. Beach, champion of that country, is a powerful fellow, who probably understands the liability of athletes to death from over-training, the effect thereof being very serious on the heart, blood and kidneys, as shown by poor Renforth's sudden death.

Within the past three years he has taken particular care of himself and when training, always reinforces the kidneys and prevents blood congestion in them and the consequent ill-effect on the heart by using Warner's safe cure, the sportsman's universal favorite, and says he is "astonished at the great benefit."

Harry Wyatt, the celebrated English trainer of athletes, who continues himself to be one of the finest of specimens of manhood and one of the most successful of trainers writes over his own signature to the English *Sporting Life*, September 5th, saying:

"I consider Warner's safe cure invaluable for all training purposes and outdoor exercise. I have been in the habit of using it for a long time. I am satisfied that it pulled me through when nothing else would, and it is always a three-time winner!"

Beach's and Wyatt's method of training is sound and should be followed by all.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AMALGAMATOR

To take charge of a Crusher. Good references required. Apply to THOS. B. CROSBY, Sec'y. Cowan Gold Mining Co., Yarmouth.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS!

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

MESSRS. HATTIE & MYLIUS.

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

ACADIA DRUG STORE, 155 Hollis Street.

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

RETAIL DRUG BUSINESS,

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

PUREST & FINEST DRUGS,

—AND GIVING OUR— PERSONAL ATTENTION TO THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.

—OUR STOCK OF—

Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Requisites, &c.

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

HATTIE & MYLIUS.

JAS. B. HATTIE. LOUIS J. MYLIUS.

GOLD MINING PROPERTY

FOR SALE AT 15 Mile Stream Gold District.

Lease No. 89, containing 36 Acres, and adjoining the Egerton Gold Mining Co., who are now working. Eight Leads have already been found on this Property.

Lease No. 90, containing 20 Acres, has a shaft down on Main Lead 30 feet, and has been worked continuously for three years, with good returns.

Leases Nos 91 and 114 have each 10 Acres. Also Dwelling House, Barn, Mining tools, Boilers, Donkey Engine, etc. etc., and about 230 Acres of Land.

Further information may be obtained by application to

JAMES HUDSON, Mining Engineer, Box 106. PICTOU, N. S.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## THE FALL OF THE "FOREST KING."

A woodman wended his way thro' the wood,  
Till he came to a spot where a great tree stood;  
The bright sun flashed on the autumn trees,  
Whose gay leaves fluttered away on the breeze.  
And soon o'er the hills thro' the silence awoke,  
The far-reaching echo of each mighty stroke.

The timid squirrels all scampered away,  
And with a shrill scream off flew a blue-jay;  
But the woodman steadily wielded his axe,  
And the great tree groans, and creaks and cracks.  
There it has stood for years three score,  
But the place thereof shall know it no more.

As "King of the Forest" it held its sway  
O'er valley and hill for many a day—  
But now it groans in anguish of soul,  
As each stroke grows nearer the heart of its hole  
The breeze that so oft has passed o'er it before,  
Now sadly sighs thro' its branches once more.

Its last "farewell" is a mimic gale,  
That slowly dies in mournful wail;  
The noble tree sways and rocks with the breeze,  
As it bids "farewell" to its kindred trees.  
Then straining, rending, groaning, it fell  
With a thundering, echoing, crashing knell,  
All its stately length stretched far o'er the ground,  
And the hills repeated the echoing sound.

October, 1887.

COLLEEN BAWN.

## A TRIP TO THE EASTERN GOLD DISTRICTS.

*(Continued.)**(From our Staff Correspondent.)*

## PROPERTY OF THE MOOSE RIVER GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Some of Mr. Touquoy's quartz was being crushed at the water mill, which is owned by the Moose River Gold Mining Company; and as we returned from our trip under ground, we found Mr. Andrew McGregor, the manager of the company, awaiting us. Mr. McGregor is well known in Halifax, where he was for some years in the employ of Seaton Brothers, but of late years he has turned his attention to gold mining. He came to inform Mr. Touquoy that the mill had stopped, preparatory to cleaning up, and that gentleman hurried away, leaving me in Mr. McGregor's charge.

I found Mr. McGregor a delightful companion, and under his guidance, visited different portions of the very large block of areas owned by his company. First of all, we proceeded to his comfortable quarters, in a neat farm-house, and here he placed at my disposal a large amount of most interesting reading matter.

Getting the keys of the mill, we went through that structure, which is a large three-story building, a reproduction of the Essex Co.'s mill building at Tangier. No expense had been spared in fitting it up, and it is one of the best equipped mills in the Province. The machinery and mill power consists of a 20-stamp crusher, Frue Vanner, powerful Blake Rock Crusher, Automatic Ore Feeders, Clayton Air Compressor, Engine and Steam Drills, and a perfectly new Dean's Steam Pump, of great power, and the latest pattern. There were, besides, an innumerable collection of other machinery and mining tools, the whole being kept in the best of order, and reflecting great credit on Mr. McGregor's careful oversight.

The mill has been shut down for some years, the great expense the company were put to in its construction and equipment, over \$50,000, having much to do with the abandonment of active mining.

It is another case of a valuable property rendered unprofitable by an almost criminal waste of money in surface equipment.

## PRINCIPAL LEADS.

The principal leads on this property are—The North Sutherland, the Little North, the Copper, the South, the Saddle Leads, and a number of others, nearly all of which run through the Touquoy property, which bounds it partly on the west.

All the above leads show paying qualities, the Little North having been worked extensively the past year or so with horse-power; but Mr. William Bruce, who has leased the lead on tribute, has now placed steam machinery in position, and will push the mining operations with his well-known vigor. There is a rich spot still unworked on this lead, on the eastern part of Mr. Touquoy's property, and Mr. Bruce has secured this also on tribute.

The Saddle leads are curious in their formation, the clinal and the anti-clinal being here fully shown. On the crown of the Saddle, the leads overlie each other, dipping not only north and south into the rock, but also east as well. It is still to be proved whether the leads also dip into the rock going west. The manager of the property has sunk a series of shafts on the principal lead (the Taylor) on this Saddle, for the purpose of continuously working it. Men are now actively engaged in this prospecting work. He has also sunk a short distance below the Taylor lead, and found several leads underlying the same. It is his intention to continue the sinking of this straight shaft immediately upon the crown, with the hope of discovering a paying lead.

The ten-stamp water mill of the company is kept running night and day, crushing for tributors, and for Mr. Touquoy. Mr. McGregor is now waiting his turn to put through a lot of quartz lately mined. The company, with its expensive machinery and management, could not make the mine pay; but since work has closed down, the tributors have done remarkably well, and Mr. McGregor, while the property has been in his charge, has been able to remit the Montreal office over 1200 dollars annually, the company's share of the tribute over and above the expenses.

The unusual dry season this year caused the water mill to remain idle for some time, and results are therefore less than usual. Tribute work on the company's property for year ending December, 1886, realized 925 ozs. of gold, although work was not carried on beyond the milling capacity of the water mill, which was often idle for want of water.

Up to June of the present year, 250 ozs. only were realized; this was a falling off, partly owing to the non-encouragement of tribute work, and partly to the failure of the water supply for crushing. At the time of my visit, there was on hand, waiting crushing on the company's property, about 200 tons of quartz.

## WATER MILL.

We wound up our tour of inspection by a visit to the water mill, where I met John Wilson, the amalgamator, a man well-known in mining circles for his ability and perfect integrity. Honesty is the great requisite in an amalgamator, as his opportunities to "knock down" are unlimited, and would excite the envy of a horse-car conductor. The amalgamator was cleaning up the mill, and before a large tub of water sat Mr. Touquoy, with his sleeves rolled up to the elbows, doftly panning the gravel and crushed quartz that was washed out of the batteries. He kept at work all day, and at night, as the result of the crushing, had two balls of amalgam (solid lumps of lead, they seemed) weighing 87 ounces. These, he informed me, when retorted, would yield about half their weight in gold. His total crushing of 234 tons yielded twin bars, weighing 257½ ounces, (the last 57 tons giving 111½ ozs.) an average of 1 1-10 ounces to the ton. This would give over \$5,000 in all, for a total expenditure of some eight hundred dollars. Who wouldn't be a gold-miner!

Although Mr. Touquoy cooked his own breakfasts and teas, he dined at Blair's, and on preceding thither at noon I was given his seat, the poet of honor, at the head of a long dinner table. Hardy miners were seated on either side, and the way they made the substantial disappear was almost marvellous. They were a most respectable lot of men, quite different from the whisky drinking, devil-may-care class described in novels. There are no quieter or better behaved workmen in the world than the miners of Nova Scotia. In the whole of my travels through the mining camps of this Province, I failed to see a drunken miner, and, in fact, no liquor is allowed in mining camps. They are called upon to face dangers and endure privations that make their calling equally, if not more perilous, than "a life on the ocean wave."

Many are led to believe that a miner's life is a life of dissipation, but such is far from being the case in this Province.

Mr. Blair, the proprietor of the boarding-house, has been partly paralyzed, and his wife has been equally unfortunate, having lost the use of one side. In spite of their terrible affliction they are cheerful and apparently happy, and Mrs. Blair performs an amount of work that would, seemingly, prostrate a young and perfectly healthy woman.

## WILLIAM BRUCE.

After dinner I had the pleasure of meeting William Bruce, one of the best known prospectors and miners in the Province. He is a man of unusual intelligence, and the party who should attempt to beat him at a trade or to draw the wool over his eyes, would find that he had "woken up the wrong passenger." He is married, and any one visiting his hospitable home is sure of a kind reception and a pleasant time. He knows every inch, almost, of the Moose River and Caribou Districts, and has worked as a tributor on several properties.

There is now a comfortable schoolhouse at Moose River, with a very large attendance of pupils. This is mainly due to Mr. Bruce, who, assisted by Mr. McGregor and Mr. Touquoy, are the principal financial backers of the school.

The Inspector had paid the school a visit shortly before my arrival, and spoke in the highest terms of the proficiency of the pupils, and the perfect discipline preserved. This reflects great credit on the teacher, Miss Conrod, of Waverly. In conversation with her, she said that she found the miners' children unusually precocious. The poorest miner cheerfully pays his school dues, and I mention this case to refute another slander that has sometimes been indulged in at the expense of miners.

## SHERIFF ARCHIBALD'S PROPERTY.

Our worthy sheriff is somewhat interested in mining, and owns two properties at Moose River. One block, of 40 areas, is in the eastern end of the district, and was formerly owned by the sheriff in conjunction with the late Archibald Nelson. Charles Annand, I am informed, now owns the half interest. What prospecting has been done on the areas has resulted most favorably, two gold-bearing leads having been cut, one of four inches yielding 15 dwts.

The sheriff is willing to dispose of this property on most advantageous terms, placing the price low, and giving abundant time to test it.

Another of his properties, in which the Atty.-General is a part-owner, lies just south of Mr. Touquoy's areas, and a large portion of the surface soil is mixed with broken slate and quartz, which would pay to crush if there was a mill on the property. Mr. Bruce broke up several small pieces, and sights of gold were found in all of them. Four leads, all gold-bearing, have been opened up by him, and on one of them a shaft has been sunk to a depth of thirty feet. There are a lot of angulars in this lead, which yield gold freely, as high as 10 ounces to the ton having been obtained, but it will not average, so far as worked, over ½ an ounce to the ton. 100 tons, the result of 3 months' work, averaged 9 dwts.

The Archibald lead, which also crosses the Touquoy areas, although small, being only half an inch wide, promises to be a good one. It is in slate. The prospecting has not been pushed in depth. Bruce is still working

a few men on the property, and has about 75 tons of quartz ready for his turn at the crusher.

Judicious warrant the belief that the property is very valuable.

To be continued.

AMOS AMIGO.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

### PARKMAN'S HISTORIES.

The historian, in an important sense, is a public benefactor. History is the record of what men have thought and felt, as manifested in action. In order to understand the present as we ought, and to anticipate the future, we need to have an knowledge of the past. The man who sits down and patiently labors in his study year after year, and records a true account of events and characters, renders a very valuable service to his race. He ministers not only to their instruction, but to their pleasure. The philosophy thus taught by examples is moral and inspiring in its influence.

A series of histories has been appearing for years written by Francis Parkman, L.L. D., of Boston, pertaining to the French in America. These histories belong to what DeQuincy calls the literature of power. They have been gradually and steadily gaining in public favor with intelligent readers, and are truly classics in the wide field of historic literature.

In order to understand properly the history of the United States and British America, one must read these. The early French history on this continent is so related to this, that the one cannot be intelligently understood without a knowledge of the other. Mr. Parkman supplies this want in a degree that is exhaustive.

Some forty years ago, when he graduated from Harvard University, he conceived the idea of entering upon this field. The subject evidently took him up, and not he it—it had such an interest and fascination that he could not help writing on it. As a part of the preparation for that undertaking, he travelled and lived for some time among the Indians in the Western Territories, so as to become acquainted with their modes of life and character. The advantage of that appears prominently in his works.

His first published work was the "Conspiracy of Pontiac." Though then a young man, he took as by a single bound his rank among the great historians of the period.

Since then, he has been continuing his researches, and has nearly completed his great undertaking. His books have all the interest and novelty of history. He has visited and carefully inspected the principal places and scenes connected with the events he describes, which imparts a vividness and pictorial freshness that would not otherwise exist. He tells us that he spent in this way about as much time in the open air as he did in his study among his books and manuscripts. He has visited France several times, and other countries, and examined the documents and archives as no one ever did before him. At great expense he purchased or had copied such as were essential to his purpose. In one instance he purchased a small manuscript at a cost of five hundred dollars. The rich stores of documents in Montreal, Quebec and Halifax, he had access to and made ample use of. He backs, by authorities, what he records in such a degree that critics have been utterly unable to nullify his facts or overthrow his conclusions. A prominent ecclesiastic in Canada undertook some time since to refute statements made in one of his histories, and sat down to the task with an enthusiastic expectation of demolishing the book; but had not proceeded far when he became discouraged and abandoned the effort. He found that to demolish the author, he must invalidate his authorities, and found the file too hard for his teeth. Thus stand his works to-day a solid pyramid of historic truth as immovable as that of Cheops.

Mr. Parkman does not write as a partizan. Even those who differ with him generally have to acknowledge this. He goes which ever way the stream of facts carries him, let the result be what it may. A more impartial historian never lived.

"French Pioneers in America" was his second history. In that is a rich thesaurus of facts. After that appeared his "Lasalle and Discovery of the Great West," a book which illustrates the saying that truth is stranger than fiction. His "Jesuits in Canada" is a most fascinating work. It will do Protestants as well as Romanists good to read. The mass of documents aside from the "Relations" of the Jesuit Fathers he consulted, was enormous. "Frontenac and Louis the Fourteenth," contains a vivid picture of New France under its ablest governor. With this period the history of New England and New York is largely related. The "Old Regime in Canada" contains a description of New France in its religious, social and political workings and aspects. His last work was "Montcalm and Wolfe" in two volumes. This is the best account that has ever been written of the great struggle, which resulted in the cession of Canada to Great Britain in 1763. This work is as acceptable to English as to American readers. The author's style has never flagged, but has been constantly improving, and in this last history we cannot but notice the truth of this.

Mr. Parkman is now engaged in writing the concluding volume of his series, which will embrace the period from 1700 to 1748. This, of course, will contain the account of the first capture of Louisburg in 1745 by our British ancestors in New England, one of the most remarkable achievements in history. The expedition was fitted out in fifty days, planned by Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, a lawyer, and executed under the command of a merchant, Sir William Pepperell; composed of farmers, sailors, fishermen, and others, who had never received any regular military training. That expedition, after a siege of forty-nine days, captured Louisburg, the "Dunkirk of America," which France had been twenty-five years in fortifying at an expense of millions. In this forthcoming book we may look for a rich feast.

These histories are published by Little & Brown, Boston, and are got up in a style worthy of the character of their contents. Every one who aspires to an acquaintance with the best literature of the time, should peruse them.

(REV.) JOHN MOORE.

### MAGAZINES, &c.

*Harper's* (ever-welcome) for November, if not quite as interesting a its very best numbers, as to the body of it, is not very appreciably below high water-mark. The clever and somewhat powerful semi-Russian, semi-French novel "Narka," comes to an end, and one hopes the grand heroine may somewhere, and at sometime, meet a soul worthy of her, and receive justice and consolation.

No very special interest attaches to the contents, except the article on the Argentine Republic and that of Uruguay, till we come to the "Easy Chair" and the "Editor's Study." In these departments there is no flapping. The keen edge of the editorial comment and criticism seems incapable of training. Like the famous eastern blades it cuts the bar of iron and the gossamer scarf with equal ease, and is only guarded, not dulled, by instinctive justice and sobriety. Nowport as a school of snobbery, and the worst features of American society are treated with a sarcasm to which the hackneyed terms "seething" and "withering" are, after all, the only ones that apply.

In an article on some English remarks on the American press, the sarcasm is, again, fine. But noble justice is done to the highest attribute of the British press, that of giving the speeches of political opponents, uncooked and unmutilated.

Our own opinion of the American and Canadian political press is, we suppose, tolerably well known to our readers.

To our mind, good as *Harper's* is all round, its "Study" and "Easy Chair" are the best of it.

The play of the editorial wit sometimes scintillates like the rapier blade of a master of fence—sometimes focusses, concentrates, and, at the same time, beautifies, the landscape like a camera.

"No sooner had the English Professor of clean living arrived in Newport."

"In fact Dante was somewhat in advance of the *Saturday Review* of our time \* \* \* but there is no saying what another five hundred years may not do for the *Saturday Review*."

These are far from being among the gems that sparkle the brightest; the best are too long for our space. But here is one at once happy and most graceful. The writer is speaking of baneful literature circulating among school-children:—"Little Red Riding Hood is still accosted by the wolf in the pleasant spring woods, and she is most fortunate if some good genius is near to save her."

Once again:—"Literature is the fairy cave. It requires the open sesame (the guidance of the expert) 'to unlock its portals.'" Floreat *Harper's*!

The *American Agriculturist* for November is to hand with its usual wealth of practical information and discussion, and of excellent illustrations, some of which equal those of *Harper's* in execution and finish. It is this month accompanied by a supplement, chiefly devoted to advertisements, but which also contains some reading matter. A story of so called lions strikes us as hardly up to the *Agriculturist's* mark of zoological correctness, the Puma (felis concolor) of the great American mountain ranges being apparently slightly confused with the true lion (felis leo), and credited with a degree of ferocity which, so far as we know, it does not possess, being, although of large size and formidable appearance, a cowardly beast.

That it ever came to be called a lion at all, was due to the loose nomenclature of the Spanish conquerors who dubbed the species "leones." It is a very different sort of animal to the savage and powerful jaguar of Central America and northern South America, which ranks next to the tiger in strength and ferocity. Nevertheless, it sometimes attains great size, and its beautiful uniform mouse, or dun, color, with white breast and belly, gives it a pleasing appearance, and even have the effect of apparently softening the eyes, which, in the felidae, owe much of their expression to the color of the coat. Thus the expression of a lioness, whose color is also even, is comparatively mild; that of lion cubs is remarkably so; the peculiar distribution of white about the jaw and throat of the tiger, contrasting with the bright tawny and black stripes of his skin, imparts an extraordinary haggard ferocity to the eyes; while probably no optics—except those of a polar bear—are so perfectly dovish as those of a black leopard.

We continue to receive the American edition of the *Illustrated London News*, in noticing which a week or two ago, our comment ran "in many respects equal to the English publication." What we wrote was, "in every respect," the error was typographical. It reflects the highest credit on the enterprise of the American publishers. The splendid Rembrandt-like portrait of Prince Bismarck, that of the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the beautiful views of Bristol Cathedral, and of Kelson, in the number of 29th Oct., are worth the cost of the paper ten times over.

The "Death of Caesar" is also fine, though the foreground assassins sprawl too much, but that, of course, is the fault of the painter, not of the engraver.

There is also an interesting portrait of Signor Crispi, the Prime Minister of Italy.

The paper of this issue is of a very fine quality, and the whole get-up of the number deserving of all commendation.



## COMMERCIAL.

General trade has, as a rule, kept fully up to its former level as to volume, and the situation remains without substantial change, except that the tightening of money has continued, causing great difficulty in securing discount accommodation. The result of this is to restrain the weaker houses from overtrading, but, though it may restrict business somewhat, the outcome will be salutary, as its tendency is to confine trade more strictly within the lines of supply and demand, and, to that extent, check unneeded speculation. The fall trade has, on the whole, been satisfactory, and all kinds of merchandise are being pushed forward to their destinations before frost and snow impede their handling. Reports are current that the country districts are being too fully stocked with staple goods, and, upon these reports are based predictions that matters will not work smoothly in the future. At present, however, few appear to have good reason to complain, and it will be some time at least before any serious disturbance is possible to arise. Payments have been fairly well met, despite the tightening of money. The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* of the 4th instant remarks:—"There can be no question that there is a genuine tightening of rates in the money market, owing to the fact that larger blocks of capital have been absorbed by legitimate business enterprises, thus giving steady employment at good rates of interest to all offerings of capital. We were informed yesterday by one of our cheese shippers that his banker had notified him that if he intended to carry his line of cheese through the winter he would be charged 8 per cent. Commercial paper is being discounted at 7 to 8 per cent., and call loans range from 5½ to 6 per cent., very few loans being available at under 6 per cent. The short supply of money is caused by the immense amounts that have lately been locked up in real estate investments, besides the increased call for the prosecution of the lumber trade of the country, and other commercial interests which have expanded very rapidly of late. Bankers are undoubtedly making good profits just now, but it is feared that these will be offset by the reaction that quite a number of our merchants appear to think is not far off."

We appear likely to have a new line of steamers soon plying to Java. The *Montreal Trade Review* of last Friday says:—"The efforts that have been put forward to secure trade with the West Indies bid fair to be successful, some of the largest Jamaica fruit-growers proposing to form a company with a capital of £500,000 sterling, in shares of £5 each, for the construction or purchase of a line of freight steamers to ply between Halifax, N. S., and Jamaica ports. These steamers will be of light draught, so as to be able to enter the numerous small harbors with which the island abounds. Land-carriage has hitherto been a formidable obstacle to the development of trade with Canada in perishable commodities like fruit. Jamaica last year raised over 90,000,000 oranges for export, of which only a little over \$7,000 worth were sent to Canadian ports. The bulk of our oranges and bananas come in bond through New York. Americans also supply the 600,000 people of Jamaica with three-fourths of their lumber, salt, coal, oil, staves, dairy produce, flour, and other provisions. The proposed company intend to ask for power to advance money on fruit and other produce consigned to them, and an act of incorporation will be applied for at the next session of the Dominion parliament. After the company gets into full operation it is intended to appoint agents throughout Canada to dispose of Jamaica produce consigned to it, and to receive consignments of Canadian produce for Jamaica."

Queens and Kings Counties of Prince Edward Island exported stock and produce during the month of October as follows: Potatoes, 229,750 bushels, valued at \$57,459; oats, 141,758 bushels, valued at \$43,233; fish, valued at \$54,872; lobsters, 3,571 cans, valued at \$17,855; meats, valued at \$298; horses, cattle and sheep, valued at \$3,555; eggs, 178,616 dozen, valued at \$29,040; miscellaneous produce valued at \$12,608—making a total of \$217,920.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this province during the past week:—J. F. Woolaver & Co., patent medicines, Halifax, sold out to T. A. Sim & Co., West Gore; M. & A. Anderson, boatbuilders, Lunenburg, dissolved, Alex. Anderson continues and liquidates; W. F. McCurdy & Co., general store, Baddeck, assigned; John D. Woodill, boots and shoes, Sydney, assigned to James McKenzie; Sylvester C. Oliver, general store and fishing, Pubnico, assigned to Bowman B. Law; Charles Larkins, general store, Pubnico, assigned to Thos. B. Crosby.

**DRY GOODS.**—The fall sorting-up trade is drawing to a close, and, as might be expected, the dry goods market has been on the quiet side. Travelers are returning from their routes, and the bulk of the future movement for some time will consist of deliveries of orders. In some sections of the country stocks are reported to be heavy, and some persons say that there has been over-trading. Local stocks are ample, though, as the volume of distribution for the fall trade has been considerable, few complaints are made on that score. A quiet interval is now looked for by the trade, and no activity is expected for some weeks.

**IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.**—Business in these lines has continued good, and most merchants have experienced difficulty in filling orders and delivering goods. Of course, the direct importation business is about over for this season, but in other respects a satisfactory trade has been done in all articles. The principal recent event has been the advance in tin, which we noted last week, and which still continues. Prices in Montreal have risen to 30c. per pound. London quotations are £126, with New York at 31½c. to 33c. per spot lots. Copper is also advancing, being quoted at 12c. to 13c. Chili bars are cabled at £44, being £3 7s. 6d. higher on the week. The pig iron market has been steady, and fairly active for small lots, while considerable deliveries have been made. Warrants are cabled 4d. lower than at our last reports, being at 30s. Late Glasgow quotations are:—Coltness 50s. 9d.;

Langloan 47s.; Summerlee 49s. 6d.; Garthshemie 46s. 3d.; Eglington, 41s. 6d. Lead is cabled at £12 7s. 6d. for English, and at 5s. lower for Spanish best soft, with Spelter 5s. higher, standing at £16. Pittsburg, Pa., reports a very heavy demand for wrought iron pipe, and all the mills are over-crowded with orders. At Philadelphia large orders for common and medium iron have been placed within a few days to cover the requirements of car-builders throughout the country. There is a growing scarcity of special and standard brands of No. 1 foundry and gray forge, and quotations are very strong for deliveries within thirty days. Both iron and steel plates are in good request, and light sheet iron is moving freely. The *New York Commercial Bulletin* says:—"The striking feature of the iron and steel trade is a transaction in steel rails that looks very much like a break in price sufficient to thoroughly unsettle matters for the time being. According to a current report, a Pennsylvania company has accepted an order for some 15,000 tons, at \$34.50, delivered at Boston. This rate is so dangerously near the basis of \$30 at the mill, that, pending further developments, the market is in a very uncertain, not to say demoralised, condition."

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The flour market has been quiet and unchanged, with no movement of importance in any grade. Demand was principally for broken lots, and, although sellers have not been urgent, the feeling has been at best barely steady. Strong bakers' are quiet and steady. The general cable news has been quiet and steady. In Liverpool wheat was quiet and somewhat easier, 6s. 2½d. to 6s. 5½d. for Standard California, and 6s. 7d. for red American spring. Corn in Liverpool, however, was firmly held. Cargoes of wheat and corn in all positions were quiet. Minnesota first bakers' flour was quoted at 24s. 6d. Wheat and flour in Paris were the turn dealer. There has been little change in the Chicago grain markets. Wheat was, in the main, easy, quotations being 73c. for December, 73½c. for January, and 78½c. for May. Corn was quiet and unchanged, at 1½c. for December and January, and 45½c. for May. Oats were quiet, and are quoted at 25½c. for December, 25½c. for January, and 20½c. for May. At the seaboard wheat was about steady, standing at 83c. for November, 84c. for December, 85½c. for January, and 86½c. for February. Corn was weaker and declined, being quoted at 52½c. for November, 52½c. for December, 52½c. for January, and 53½c. for May. Oats are 33½c. for November, 33½c. for December, and 34½c. for January. The Toledo grain markets are rather unsettled. In Detroit they are quiet and steady. In Milwaukee, wheat was weaker, and inclined to drop.

**PROVISIONS.**—The local market for hog products remained quiet, but a fair amount of jobbing trade has been accomplished. The trade in hams has been moderate. The Liverpool provision market has been unchanged, late quotations being:—Pork 71s. 3d.; lard 33s. 9d.; bacon 39s. 6d. to 40s.; tallow 23s. 3d. Provisions in Chicago were firmer, and averaged higher with moderate trading. Pork improved to \$12.52½ for January; \$13.02½ for May. Lard \$6 30 for December; \$6 37½ for January; \$6.65 for May. Meats were unchanged. There was a weak feeling in the hog market, and prices declined 5c. to 10c.

**BUTTER.**—The butter market has failed to exhibit any further symptoms of vitality, and had a quieter look. There is, of course, the usual local demand. It is reported that considerable quantities are held in the country, for which there is little or no serious enquiry. Some large sales have taken place in Western New York State, where Baltimore and Philadelphia buyers are said to have been operating heavily.

**CHEESE.**—For practical purposes it may be said that there has been no change in the cheese market, which has remained quiet, with actual trade light. The improvement in New York has had a beneficial effect on the temper of Canadian markets, but values cannot be regarded as really higher. The cable has remained at 57s. A year ago, the cable was 58s. 6d. In 1885, it was 49s., and in 1884, 56s. It will be seen that in the past four years the average has not varied very greatly on the other side of the Atlantic. The *New York Commercial Bulletin* says:—"The indications of a slightly steadier tone noted in our last continue, but the line must be drawn pretty sharp on quality. The taking up of the fancy September stock in the country, and the small supply at present shown here induces holders of anything likely to come up to the extreme mark of perfection into a pretty confident mood, and they offer with indifference. Further encouragement is obtained through the looking around of shippers, who appear to have orders for just that class of goods, and 11½c. is as low as perfection can be reached, with some white held even a fraction higher."

**APPLES.**—The market has been steady and fairly active during the week. A Liverpool report on market for American and Canadian apples, for week ending 22nd October, 1887, says:—"Although arrivals are large, we are glad to be in a position to report that our market stands up well, and prices for good fruit are fully maintained. We are inclined to think that rates would have been even better, had it not been for the enormous arrivals of grapes, which have glutted our market and diverted, to some extent, the attention of dealers. New York continues to send fine fruit, and we sold Baldwins at prices varying from 12s. to 14s. The condition of some of the cargoes, however, was not as good as could be wished, many lots turning out a large proportion of "slacks" and "wets." Canadian arrivals continue good, and, although the fruit was doubtless fine when shipped, the long passages of the "Polynesian" and "Oregon" tried their keeping condition to the utmost. Another disadvantage was the arrival of no less than four steamers from Montreal within a day or two of each other; still we are able to report a firm market. The Boston arrivals continue to be of most inferior quality, and with the exception of one or two little lots, they sell at low prices. The apples appear to be small, green, and immature, and do not stand up under the long voyage. We quote Baldwins, 10s. 6d. to 12s.; Hubbards, 10s. 3d. to 12s. 6d.; Greenings, 9s. to 10s. 3d." Our advices from Chicago are as follows:—"We are now in our most active

market season, and trading is brisk, in receiving heavily from Michigan and New York, and in laying away here, or in shipping to all points throughout the West. The poorer lots are selling here for making into jelly or peddled to the poorer class of trade, while the good lots are selling to our city grocers for present use, and the fine selling to dealers for this winter and next spring trade. Sales were all the way from \$1 per bbl. for poor or windfalls to \$1 25 to \$1 50 per barrel for good peddlers' lots, or the better class of what are called seconds, while choice winter fruit are selling freely at \$2 to \$2 10 per bbl. for all greenings, to \$2.20 to \$2.35 for cars of mixed varieties but largely reds, and a few selected lots have brought as high as \$2.30 to \$2.35 per bbl. The weather has been fine for packing and moving, and it is so near time for cold weather that all in the trade are rushing about and filling their orders."

DRIED FRUITS.—European advices have been more favorable, and under their influence dried fruit has a firm tone, and holders show no anxiety to make sales, as it is believed that prices will not go lower for some time.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The sugar market has ruled steady under the advance reported last week, and a good business has been done at quotations. Molasses has been quiet, but steady. New crop comes to market slowly, and there appears but little interest in it as yet.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The improvement in the tea trade that we have noted from time to time has been well sustained, and the fall business has been the largest and most satisfactory experienced for several years. A steady, healthy trade, without any sign of spurt or excitement, has been transacted, and prices have exhibited marked stability. The country has been buying well. There is no speculative activity, such as when the duty question acted on the market, but, in place thereof, there has been a good, legitimate distribution and a firm market, under which the progress of trade has been satisfactory. Advices from abroad are firm in tone, and show that purchasers cannot be duplicated except at an advance. Low grades are scarce and most ready sale, while, on the other hand, the better qualities are comparatively more plentiful. In coffee a quiet trade of moderate volume at unchanged prices has continued.

FISH.—The past week has been an uneventful one. Values all around are easier, in sympathy with outside markets. Receipts of dry fish have been fair, but few barrels of pickled have arrived. No runs or catches of any importance have been made on our shores, though a few straggle barrels of herring and mackerel have been secured at some of the small fishing outposts. Reports from Newfoundland continue to be very discouraging as to the results of the herring fisheries. The fish are very scarce and wild, and keep away from the coast. A private letter just received from St. John's, N. F., reports as follows:—"Our Government has under consideration the question of permitting herring to be caught and exported from Fortune Bay during the winter, but up to the present, so far as we can learn, no decision has been arrived at." Reports from outside markets are as follows:—Montreal, Nov. 7:—"The fish market has been fairly active, there being a good demand for most kinds. There has been a weak feeling in Labrador herrings, and prices have declined 50 cents per barrel owing to the large offerings. Some round lots have changed hands at \$4 25, and we hear of fourteen lots being offered at \$1 without meeting a buyer. The jobbing demand has been fair, and sales have been made at \$1.75 to \$5 per barrel. No. 1 green cod have sold in small lots at \$1.25 to \$1.50, and large drafts at \$1.75 to \$5. The first arrival of red sea-trout was offered at \$14 per barrel. No. 2 mackerel in half-barrels are quoted at \$7. The receipts of finnish haddies have been larger, but the market has ruled steady at \$1 1/2. There are some large lots on the way, and dealers expect a decline in prices as soon as they arrive. Dry cod is quoted at \$4 per quintal, and Cape Breton herrings at \$4 50 to \$5 per barrel." Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 7:—"Last sales of halibut 7c. through for cargo lots. Georges codfish selling from vessel at \$3 per cwt., cargo lots; Bank do., \$1 50 and \$1.40 for large and small. We quote best Georges codfish at \$4.75 and \$3 50 per qt. for large and small; Bank, \$3.50 for large and \$3.25 for small; Hand line do., \$4.25 and \$3.50; Flemish Cap, \$1; Shores, \$4.25 and \$3 50 for large and small. Dry Bank, \$1 1/2 to \$4 25; medium, \$3 25, Cusk, \$3; p. hock, \$2; slack-salted do., \$3; haddock, \$2.50 to \$2 75, and hake, \$2. Boneless and prepared fish, 3 1/2 to 5 cts. per lb for hake, haddock, and cusk, and 5 to 6 1/2 cts. for codfish, as to style and quality. Smoked halibut, 6 to 9 cts. per lb.; smoked salmon, 15 cts. per lb.; haddock, 6 cts. per lb. Medium herring, 16 cts per box; tucks, 15 cts.; lengthwise, 13 cts.; No. 1's, 12 cts. Smoked mackerel, 11 cts. per lb. Canned do., fresh, \$1.50 per doz; canned trout, \$1.50; fresh halibut, \$1.25; salmon, \$1.75; lobsters, \$1.75; clams, \$1.75. Good fat herring, \$5 to \$6 25 per bbl.; medium split, \$3.50 to \$3.75; medium gibbed, \$3.37 1/2 to \$3 75; round Shore, \$3.50 to \$3 75; Eastport, \$3; pickled codfish, \$5; haddock, \$4; halibut heads, \$3 25; tongues, \$6; sounds, \$11 50; tongues and sounds, \$8; alewives, \$3 25; trout, \$11.50; California salmon, \$15; Halifax do., \$17. Clambait, \$5 to \$5.50; slivers, \$7. Fresh codfish, \$2 per cwt; do. pollock, \$1; hake, 80 cts." Barbadoes, 22nd Oct., (Thomas Daniel & Co.):—"The market is bare of Newfoundland cure, but the stock of Gaspe is ample. Several Nova Scotia cargoes have found markets elsewhere. Pickled fish are enquired for. There have been no late sales." Havana, Oct. 29th:—"Codfish continues unchanged at \$6 25, with fair supplies which come along regularly, and thus prevent any successful attempt to advance prices. The demand is moderate, but a little more active since the weather has been drier, and the temperature somewhat lower. Haddock have been taken more readily, and the price crosses firm at \$5.50. Hake have also found more buyers, and sales have been of about 300 drums at \$5, which is closing price." Georgetown, Demerara, Oct. 20:—"Our market is fully supplied, and values are declining. We cannot quote Lockeport or Halifax cures at over \$18. Haddock, 12." Pickled fish are not mentioned in this report.

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.

Table listing various grocery items such as Sugar (Cut Leaf, Granulated, Circle A, etc.), Tea (Congo, Common, Fair, Good, etc.), Molasses (Barbadoes, Demerara, etc.), and other products with their respective prices.

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to day's wholesale prices for car lots net cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and steady. Breadstuffs are sold fine.

Table listing various flour and breadstuff items (Graham, Patent high grades, etc.) and other provisions (Beef, Pork, etc.) with their prices.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various meat and provision items (Beef, Pork, etc.) with their prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing various fish items (Mackerel, Herring, etc.) with their prices.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table listing lobster items (Nova Scotia, Tall Cans, Flat) with their prices.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Table listing various lumber items (Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, etc.) with their prices.

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing various butter and cheese items (Nova Scotia Choice, Canadian, etc.) with their prices.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing various wool and hide items (Wool-clean washed, Salted Hides, etc.) with their prices.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruit items (Apples, Oranges, Lemons, etc.) with their prices.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing various poultry items (Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, etc.) with their prices.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK - at Richmond Depot.

Table listing various live stock items (Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, etc.) with their prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

# SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued.)

Miss Devereux, as we know, was already anxious about her brother, and had she known where to write to him would have communicated with him at once, but Charlie had not as yet attained to the dignity of a club, and though when in London he always encamped in the vicinity of St. James' Church, the precise street as well as number of the house were always uncertain. Duke Street, Ryder Street, Bury Street, Jermyn Street, &c., he had lodged in them all. At this time of year rooms in that locality were at a premium, and Miss Devereux knew that it was more a case of getting in where you could than where you chose. The only person she could think of likely to know Charlie's address was Mr. Furzedon, and that gentleman, whether he found people in or out, was much too wary not to leave his card on the hall table. Lettie accordingly dropped a line to Mr. Furzedon at the Parthian Club, asking for her brother's address, and should he come across him that evening, would he tell him to call in Onslow Gardens.

It was late before Kynaston left the Thermopolium after his billiard tournament. He had accompanied Charlie downstairs, but at their foot encountered an old chum whom he had not seen for many years, had consented to turn into the smoking-room on the ground floor, and have just one small cigar and a chat over old times. Bidding Charlie good night, he did this "ancient mariner's" bidding, and ah me! how many of us can remember the dire headache that is the result of those chats about old times, how that small cigar and modest liquor accompaniment expands, and how "hearing the chimes at midnight" is a lukewarm jest in comparison with the chimes we do hear upon such occasion. It is very late indeed as Kynaston prepared to emerge from the wicket of the Thermopolium. The big doors had been long since closed, and only that rabbit-like portal was open to the belated members. As the night porter unlatched it for him he handed him a mean and dirty-looking note, which, after one glance at the superscription, the Major thrust into his waistcoat pocket.

X.

IN ONSLOW GARDENS.

"No, there's not much difficulty about it, and from what you tell me, Miss Devereux, I should think it is the very profession to suit your brother. There is an examination to pass, of course; but most of us manage to do that after being sharpened up by a coach for a few months."

"Yes; and Charles has had a University education," replied Lettie.

"Ah! they don't always bring much book-learning away from that," rejoined Gilbert Slade, laughing. "but they are not required to be so very deeply read to qualify for the service as yet. If your brother has made up his mind, he ought to lose no time about it. It's a pleasant life enough. The one drawback about it is that it is not a money-making profession."

"Well, Mr. Slade, I shall look to you to put us in the way of making Charlie a soldier."

"I am afraid they won't pay very much attention to the recommendation of a subaltern of Dragoons; but I might be of some use to you for all that, Miss Devereux. My uncle, familiarly known in the service as Bob Braddock—he was christened Henry, but a fellow who is good for any thing always gets re-christened in his regiment—is hand-and-glove with all sorts of swells, and a nomination for a commission is not much to ask for."

"Ah! here comes Auntie!" exclaimed Miss Devereux, as her quick ear detected a hard upon the door-handle. "Not a word about my brother," she added, hurriedly, in an undertone; "he is a little in disgrace just now."

Mrs. Connop welcomed Gilbert cordially. She was fond of young men, and always did her best to make her home pleasant to them. She had a critical eye for masculine good looks, and Gilbert's tall muscular figure and dark, resolute face were of the type she most admired. There was a touch of romance about Mrs. Connop, with which only those who knew the good-tempered, vivacious lady intimately would have credited her.

Lettie understood her aunt thoroughly, and knew that she revelled in sentimental poetry, and that her eyes would even yet moisten over the perusal of a thrilling love-story.

"You have kept your promise, Mr. Slade," said Mrs. Connop, as she shook hands. "And you will be so far rewarded in that you will meet another of your sporting acquaintance in a quarter of an hour or so. I said them so," she continued, laughing, "for as far as I can make out, you, Lettie, and Mrs. Kynaston have only met on the racecourse."

"Not as yet," replied Slade, "but I trust it will be different in future. I'm not at all one of those men who spend the best part of their lives in the pursuit of racing."

"It is exciting," exclaimed Lettie; "remember what a fever we were all in about Charlie and Polestar at Lincoln."

"Exciting? Yes," replied Gilbert, quietly, "you had special cause for it then. Nobody appreciates and enjoys a good race when it comes in my way more than I do; but it is not to me what it is to my Uncle Norman, for instance—the very breath of his nostrils."

"May one inquire, Mr. Slade, what are your tastes?" said Mrs. Connop.

An amused smile played about Gilbert's mouth as he rejoined, "That is a question that can be answered from so many different points of view. Professionally, I should reply, military; artistically, that they are those of the lady I am talking to. Honestly, I should say, catholic in the extreme, as far as I know myself. I should say I have a keen appreciation of the best of everything there is going, whether it is hunting, shooting, travelling, sight-seeing, or whether it takes the basest form of mere eating and drinking."

"Ah, Mr. Slade," rejoined Lettie laughing, "I have some remembrance

of that latter characteristic. I believe he was starving, Auntie, when father found him at Lincoln."

"Quite true, Miss Devereux. And I can never be sufficiently thankful that he did find us. Jocelyn and I were almost capable of devouring each other."

A peal on the knocker here heralded the arrival of Mrs. Kynaston, and in another minute that lady had glided into the room, shaken hands affectionately with Lettie, been presented to Mrs. Connop, and exchanged a cordial greeting with Gilbert Slade.

"Glad to catch you at last, Lettie, though you're one of the latest swallows that ever made a season. There's nothing new, there never is, you know, to an old Londoner like me; they may call it this, they may call it that, but it is always the old show dished up under a new name. However, it's all very pleasant, and I am enjoying myself as much as ever, and so will you. I heard by the purest accident in the Park this morning that you were at the Ramsbury's 'garden' yesterday. I don't know them myself, but have always understood they do the thing prettily."

"Yes, indeed," rejoined Mrs. Connop. "I don't care where it is I think there are very few garden parties given in London where you will find the thing better done than it is at Chelsea."

"Did you happen to be there, Mr. Slade?" inquired Mrs. Kynaston carelessly.

"Yes," replied Gilbert, "it was there I discovered Miss Devereux; and it is to that I owe the pleasure of meeting you again."

"Very nice of you to say so," replied Mrs. Kynaston; "and I shall only be too glad, as will my husband, if you can find time to honor us with a call in Chester Street. How is Charlie, Lettie; has he done with Cambridge yet?"

Miss Devereux was slightly discomposed by this question. She detected a defiant sniff on the part of her aunt at once. She knew perfectly well that Mrs. Connop was already fuming because that erratic young gentleman had not paid his devoirs in Onslow Gardens. She had particularly requested Gilbert to avoid alluding to him, and now Kate Kynaston had brought his name prominently forward.

"No," she replied, "I have not heard of him lately, but I believe he is still at Cambridge."

"Do you, Lettie?" said Mrs. Connop, sharply. "I feel pretty sure that he is at the present moment in London."

"You can't be sure, Auntie," rejoined Miss Devereux; "in such a city as this, I should think your double, or your treble, for the matter of that, might be about. It is so easy to make a mistake of that kind."

"Ah!" said Mrs. Kynaston, with some languid curiosity, "you think Mr. Devereux is in town, apparently, Mrs. Connop?"

"I don't think it, I know he is; and it's very rude of him not to call."

"Now, Mr. Slade," cried Lettie, "I appeal to you; don't you think it is very possible to make a mistake in the street, and fancy you've seen a person who is not within miles of London?"

"Certainly," rejoined Gilbert; "as a brother officer of mine remarked on this point, 'Fellahs are so confoundedly alike, you know, there is no knowing them apart, if they were only like horses, you know, dash it all, you couldn't make a mistake about 'em then.'"

Mrs. Kynaston inwardly congratulated herself that she had been reticent of speech. It was in perfectly good faith that she had asked if he had done with Cambridge, as she knew that his time there was drawing to a close, but she certainly knew, further, that he had dined with her husband the previous night. That Charlie should be in London and his own sister not know of it puzzled her a little, but Mrs. Kynaston was not the woman to make mischief, and therefore passed Lettie's remark over in silence.

"Come and lunch with me to-morrow," she said, "all of you; and if your brother's shadow should take material form, I shall only be too pleased, Lettie, if you will bring him with you. We can have a real good talk then, and I shall be enabled to honestly make your acquaintance, Mrs. Connop. This afternoon I have half-a-dozen places to go to, and have only time to shake hands and say how pleased I shall be to see you again."

Mrs. Kynaston's invitation was gladly accepted; even Gilbert Slade thought luncheon with the sparkling, bonny brunette would be pleasant, and, as before said, he had an "ancient admiration for pretty women"—though at the present moment he was regarding these two living, breathing models much as a man might regard a couple of pictures—still, they were pleasant to the eye, and afforded him that gratification that arrives to all of us from the contemplation of the beautiful. They were a striking contrast, but both very perfect in their way. Kate Kynaston's ebony locks, flashing dark eyes, and well-rounded form was a pretty foil to the lithe figure, dark chestnut tresses, and laughing brown eyes of her friend.

Mrs. Kynaston could not be said to puzzle her head much, but she wondered a little what had brought Charlie Devereux to town in this somewhat mysterious way. She reflected, also, that her husband was not the man to throw dinners away, and that from those upon whom he bestowed his hospitality he was not so much apt to expect, but to feel certain, receiving some return. What his object might be in entertaining Miss Devereux she could not fathom, and she was still further bewildered as to what had led him to entertain Mr. Furzedon. About the latter Mrs. Kynaston had her own opinion, she might be somewhat of a Bohemian, but she had mingled too much with the best people not to know "good form" when she saw it, and her instinct told her that Furzedon was quite a gentleman.

Still, that was no business of hers. The Major, as a rule, was a good husband in one respect. Considering in how many others he failed to deserve this definition, it was well that he should have something to his credit side of the ledger. He had scores of dubious acquaintances—had to do him justice, he rarely asked these across his own threshold, nor

Mrs. Kynaston ever thrust into the slightest acquaintance with them. When it was absolutely necessary that such should make their objectionable appearance, they were relegated strictly to the Major's own den, and his wife knew no more than that "somebody on business" was closeted with him.

How very often invitations are either given or accepted which, on reflection, people feel to have been a great mistake, and Mrs. Kynaston's luncheon invitation had not long left her lips before she became conscious that this was not exactly what she wanted. There was no disguise about her being quite willing to entertain them all, but it suddenly occurred to her that she did not want to entertain them all at the same time, that to have a good gossip with Lettie she wanted that young lady all to herself! That a *te-te* with Gilbert Slade would be no doubt enjoyable, but would rather lose its flavor with Mrs. Connop and Miss Devereux being there to assist at it. There was nothing mean about Mrs. Kynaston. She was free-handed as an Arab in the matter of hospitality; her impromptu "little lunches" were usually successes, but on this occasion she felt she had not picked her guests with her usual good judgment. However, she was too much a woman of the world to be disconcerted for a moment about a trifle like this. To recollect a previous engagement which must necessitate the postponement of their contemplated banquet was easy, and it was with many apologies to Mrs. Connop for having spoken so carelessly that Mrs. Kynaston took her departure. "It was very stupid of me, but really in the season no one should speak without looking at their engagement slate, and she really had quite forgotten all about that water party at the Fitzgeralds. I only wish, Lettie, they had too, but I've promised Mrs. Fitzgerald, and as she has about the longest and bitterest tongue in all London, I daren't offend her. I don't know what crimes might not be laid at my door should I fail to put in an appearance. A line to the Thermopolium will, of course, always find you, Mr. Slade, and you must come and see me before you wend your way northwards. For the present, good-bye to all of you." And then Mrs. Kynaston took her departure.

Gilbert soon followed her example, and had hardly left the house when Mrs. Connop exclaimed, with a snap that made Lettie start, "Now, what did she mean by that?"

"Mean! Who? What are you thinking of, Auntie?"

"Mrs. Kynaston! Why did she suddenly withdraw her invitation to lunch? Don't look so bewildered, child," continued Mrs. Connop, merrily. "It does not much matter, but I have mixed too much in the world not to know that to say one thing and mean another is by no means the exclusive privilege of politicians. The Fitzgeralds' water party! Rubbish! Doubtful whether there are any Fitzgeralds; but any one Mrs. Kynaston is not going to them to-morrow. She's a very glib liar, Lettie; quite good enough to deceive any man, and most women; but I'm a solicitor's widow, my dear, and exceptionally gifted in the detection of false speech."

"Absurd, Auntie! You are too suspicious. Kate is as liberal a soul as ever lived, and little likely to be niggard of her wine or her cutlets."

"Nonsense! It's not that I mean. I have never seen Mrs. Kynaston before, but she changed her mind about having us to lunch. I feel quite sure of it. It is of no consequence, but I am curious about 'the why.'"

"You are prejudiced against Mrs. Kynaston," said Lettie.

"No, my dear, I am not; but it is no use pretending one does not take fancies or aversions at first sight. Dogs, acting up to the lights of their nature, often fight in real earnest on first meeting. Reason tells me I know nothing of Mrs. Kynaston. Instinct tells me to mistrust her."

"Oh, Auntie! She is one of my greatest friends," cried Miss Devereux.

"I trust I am wrong, and that you may never rue it. She's a very pretty, pleasant, lady-like woman, but for all that— Well!

The reason why I cannot tell.  
I do not like thee, Doctor Fell.

Say no more, child, but I don't take to Mrs. Kynaston."

XI.

A WAIF ON LIFE'S STREAM.

Let Dick Kynaston's habitation be where it might, one thing was always an imperative necessity. Most men affect more or less to have a sanctum of their own, but with Kynaston it was a *homi nile* den, into which even the housmaid was jealously admitted. It was furnished after the Major's own peculiar fancy, and tobacco and the Racing Calendar were predominant features in its arrangement. There the owner, seated at his writing-table, cigar in mouth, would pore for hours over volumes of the great Turf lexicon, and make astounding calculations about weights, distances, and the varied running of horses. He was as great a votary of racing as Norman Slade; if he had not studied so long, he had studied it quite as attentively; but there was this great difference between the two men: whereas, the one loved it purely as a sport, and exulted in seeing a good horse win; the other regarded it much as one might the tables at Monaco; he looked upon it as a mere means of gambling, and would infinitely sooner have seen the good horse beaten, had it profited him more. It is curious how this greed for money so constantly is, on the Turf, the cause of the pursuer's undoing. Is not the legend still extant of that luckless bookmaker who, after months of infinite patience and manipulation, had succeeded in getting his horse in the Chester Cup at a weight that made it a gift to him? Carefully was the commission worked, and he succeeded in plotting a coup that should have made him and his associates rich men for their lives. In a reckless moment, only a few days before the event was to come off, in his anxiety to let no money escape him, he laid the odds to lose ten thousand pounds against a horse, the owner of which had no intention up to that time of sending it to the banks of the Dee. Strange fatality! That very horse upset the deep-laid scheme by a neck, and turned the well-nigh mighty triumph into bitter defeat and disaster.

(To be continued.)

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## MINING.

The preliminary meeting for the organization of a Gold Miners' Association, was held at THE CRITIC Office, Hollis St., at 2 p.m., Wednesday. The following, some of whom are our best known mining men, were present:—Hon. L. L. Wadsworth, Peter Ross, Esq.; J. E. Hardman, J. H. Townsend, H. K. Fisher, J. M. Reid, Jas. G. Foster, H. G. Stenshorn, John Grant, C. R. Fairbanks, C. F. Fraser, and Howard Clark.

C. F. Fraser briefly stated that he had long felt that a Mining Association would prove most beneficial to the mining cause. In this belief he found he was supported by the principal mining men of the Province, most of whom had signed an agreement to form a Mining Association. Still, for want of some one to take the initiative, nothing had been accomplished; and at last, at the request of a number of miners, he had issued a call for a preliminary meeting.

On motion of James G. Foster, seconded by Mr. Stenshorn, the meeting was temporarily organized by the choice of C. F. Fraser as Chairman. The President *pro tem* briefly thanked the meeting, and for a few minutes, dwelt on what should be the aims and objects of the Association from his point of view. The Government would doubtless lend a willing ear to any reforms in the Mining Act, sanctioned by the Association, and the dangers from unwise legislation would be minimized.

Mr. Howard Clark was then appointed temporary Secretary, and read letters from several well-known mining men, regretting their inability to be present, and warmly endorsing the formation of the Association.

Hon. L. L. Wadsworth, Manager of the Lake Lode Company, spoke strongly in advocacy of the Association, and thought that there many ways in which it could be made beneficial. He moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair, said committee to draft a Constitution and Bye-Laws, and report at an adjourned meeting.

Mr. Stenshorn seconded the motion, which was put by the chair.

Mr. James G. Foster, in speaking to the resolution, requested a latitude in his remarks, as he might be absent at other meetings, and now wished to express his ideas of the work for the Association. He thought one good point in favor of an Association was the fact that it would be able to influence legislation beneficial to the mining cause. At present, one great trouble in securing capital to work our mines, was in the uncertain title given by the Government. In other countries, mining titles gave the right in fee simple to the mine owner, but here it was not the case, and the agriculturist was given an undue advantage over the miner—why, he could not see. If titles were only made more secure,—if simple justice was only rendered miners, there would be no trouble in securing all the capital required in developing our mines.

Mr. J. H. Townsend followed Mr. Foster, and endorsed his remarks. He wished to see gold miners fully protected from the sharks who frequented the Mines Office and jumped claims; but at the same time the interests of the capitalists, which in reality were identical with those of the honest miners, must be zealously guarded, or it would be impossible to carry on mining operations. He wanted simple justice for all, and a Mining Association could be made most beneficial. He gave the history of previous attempts to improve the mining titles of the Province, and believed that the time was most auspicious for the formation of an Association.

The Chairman remarked that it would be well at present to discuss only the best methods of forming the Association; and after brief speeches from Messrs. Hardman, Reid, Stenshorn, and others, Mr. Townsend moved: "That this meeting considers it advisable to form a Miners' Association, and that we do now constitute and form ourselves into such an Association."

Mr. Wadsworth withdrew his resolution for the time, and after a short discussion, Mr. Townsend's motion was carried, and the Association duly organized.

Mr. Wadsworth's resolution, that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to draft a Constitution and Bye-Laws, and report at an adjourned meeting, was then taken up, and carried.

It was then moved and carried, that the adjourned meeting be held at THE CRITIC office on Tuesday, the 6th day of December next, at 2.30 p.m., after which the meeting adjourned.

The proceedings were harmonious throughout, the arguments advanced in favor of the Association not to be refuted, and the attendance all that could be expected at a preliminary meeting.

A step has been taken in the right direction, and we trust that at the next meeting of the Association for permanent organization, there will be a large attendance.

After the adjourned regular meeting, the Chairman called upon Messrs. Wadsworth, Hardman, Townsend, Reid, and Stenshorn, to meet at THE CRITIC office at 8 p.m., for the purpose of drafting the Constitution and Bye-Laws.

This committee met at 8 o'clock in the evening, with Hon. L. L. Wadsworth in the chair, and remained in session for upwards of three hours, during which the rough draft of a constitution was most exhaustively discussed.

**LOCKHEAR GOLD DISTRICT.**—The John Anderson property at Locker consists of 50 acres, 3,000 feet along the leads by 750 across. It has been well prospected, and nine gold-bearing leads opened. A substantial timbered shaft has been sunk 25 feet, and a tunnel run for 23 feet.

We were shown a large collection of samples from this property, which were well studded with gold, in fact some were of almost solid gold, the best feature in the samples was the equal distribution of fine gold. This is the kind of quartz that pays to crush.

Mr. J. C. Ashton has taken hold of the property, and active work will probably be soon begun.

The *Financial and Mining Record*, of New York, gives a well condensed report of our staff correspondent's visit to the Oxford Mine in its issue of Oct. 29th Referring to Mr. J. M. Reid, the well-known manager, who formerly had charge of a Georgia mine, the editor of the *F. and M. Record* in a note says:—"We presume he was employed by the Singleton. If the same person, we know him to be a competent superintendent."

The Kamper syndicate scheme has again "boomed" out through the arrival of Edward Kamper at Montreal. We would like to see "millions in our iron mines," and trust the necessary capital to develop our mineral resources and to construct iron and steel works is now about forthcoming; still we hope it is not to be a question of a high monopoly.

**GOLD RIVER DISTRICT.**—Things are looking well in this district. The Heisters have disposed of one block of areas to a Bridgewater Company. Since the sale, three leads have been discovered, one of ten inches, which looks like a bonanza. At present there are ten men at work. Prospecting has been vigorously pushed this summer and a number of new leads have been opened up. The prospects are very bright. The Gold River Company's mill has been shut down nearly all summer, for want of water. It is now working day and night, there being 500 tons to crush. Charles E. Willis is manager for the Bridgewater Company, and is pushing work with his usual vim.

**OXFORD MINE.**—Development on the split lead on this company's property has resulted in a very rich strike of ore.

**THE FIRST CRUSHER IN NOVA SCOTIA, AND OTHER REMINISCENCES**—Often as I have been in Mooseland, the classic ground of the Nova Scotia gold mines, where the first discovery of gold was made, I have never before learned the story of the first crusher. I think the matter is of sufficient interest to the miner and the antiquarian to be worthy of rescue from oblivion.

Scarcely a stone's throw from the big house, the residence of Mr. Irving and his amiable and large-hearted wife, and in full view of the parlor windows, is still to be seen the premier crusher of Nova Scotia; not in ruin and decay, as might be supposed for the lapse of nearly thirty years since its erection, but in all its pristine newness and usefulness. The reason of this remarkable preservation is evident, the structure was entirely of stone, and the elements of decay were largely eliminated. The architect and builder of this primitive appliance for releasing the much-coveted ore from its original matrix, was an Indian. Unhappily for the antiquarian, this is all concerning this interesting individual that there is to record; in the language of the poet we are compelled to say:—

Unknown the region of his birth,  
The land in which he died unknown,  
His name hath perished in the earth,  
This truth survives alone—

He was an Indian.

His work, constructed in the days when "the murmuring pines and the hemlocks" held undisputed sway in this region of gold, still survives, and consists of what has been christened in the camp here as an "improved Wiswell." A large flat rock with a slight incline to the north, the direction I believe is important, on account of the electrical affinities. In the centre is a hole, which extends through a smaller stone, the grinder; in the underside of the grinder is a concave opening for the insertion of the ore, and in the mill itself, that is the larger rock, is cut a groove for carrying off the slimes. In those long forgotten days there must have been a crank to turn the grinder, but things of the crank genius, whether moulded in iron or in clay, being of an evanescent character, this part of the mechanism has disappeared. That portion which dame nature provided still remains, and, I trust, long will remain undisturbed in its present position as an interesting relic of the earliest attempt in Nova Scotia to separate the gold from the quartz.

Another bit of gossip I have struck this time which will interest your readers. Travellers by the Eastern Shore line will remember an old colored man of a forgotten age, who lives in a cabin on the Preston road, just beyond Deer's once famous hostelry, and who attends to the watering of the coach horses. That is Jeanie —, and upon Jeanie once depended the prosecution or the abandonment of one of the earliest gold mining enterprises in the province.

Mr. Ellershausen, whom we all remember, was engaged in his first venture in gold mining in Nova Scotia, and Jeanie was his factotum. Through the unbroken wilderness had been brought in the machinery for the first stamp mill, and the lumber for the house in which I am now writing, the mill building, a log structure with a bark roof, was finished, the machinery set up, and the water turned on for the first time, when Jeanie, who was superintending some repairs to the roof, missed his footing and came down plump through the bark into the mill, and was taken up as dead. All was now excitement, and Mr. Ellershausen, now to the beauties of our rugged tongue, cries in broken English, "Take away the water! take away the water and stop de mill, if Jeanie is dead, dere is no more work." Fortunately for the infant enterprise, Mr. Jeanie condescended to return to the world of consciousness, and the work went on.

There is a noted illustration in this district of the element of glorious uncertainty that surrounds the life and labors of the gold miner.

The first gold found in Nova Scotia was on what we now call the Gus Lawlor Point, it was very rich, and yet, strange to say, after all the work that has been done in this district through the intervening 27 years, the lead, from which that gold came, yet remains to be found, and I may add, if it is possible we intend to find it.

Mooseland.

J. H. TOWNSEND.

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**Oxford & New Glasgow Railway  
SECTIONS.**

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

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

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

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

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

A. P. BRADLEY,  
Secretary.

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

**NEW INVENTION  
A. J. J. RUNS  
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FOR SALE,**

**Situated in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia,  
AND KNOWN AS THE**

**Styles Mining Company's Property.**

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

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

The indications point to the existence of other seams on the property  
The coal is of superior quality, and has been pronounced by consumers the

**Best Coal for Domestic Purposes they have ever used.**

For Gas and Steam Purposes, it is unequalled.  
The late Mr. Hartley, a most efficient member of the Geological Survey of Canada,  
reported as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**THE CRITIC OFFICE, 161 HOLLIS ST.**

## HOME AND FARM.

This department of THE CRITIC is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmers in the Maritime Provinces. Contributions upon Agricultural topics, or that in any way relate to Farm life, are cordially invited. Newsw 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.

**EXCLUSIVE GRAIN DIET FOR FOWLS.**—There is no more wisdom in confining poultry exclusively to a grain diet than in keeping animals on a food devoid of bulk. In the growing season, then hens eat grass, grain, seeds, and insects, and in winter they may be given more bulky food than they usually receive, and at a less cost than that of feeding grain exclusively. If clover hay be finely cut, boiling water poured over it, and the mess well sprinkled with a mixture of ground grain, and seasoned with a little salt, they eat it willingly, and it affords an agreeable variety. The clover also largely assists in supplying albumen to the eggs, while the health of the fowls is promoted by the food not being very concentrated. No doubt some may consider such feed as suitable only for a cow or horse, but it is also good for poultry. If hens are kept on corn they become exceedingly fat, and as unfit for laying as an over fat animal is for breeding, but feed them on a variety which contains more of the flesh-forming elements than carbonaceous, and they give better results. As the stock should be kept warm and comfortable, so should the fowls. It is much cheaper to provide suitable quarters than to keep them from freezing by stuffing with corn. They will also eat dry hay, if cut into short lengths; but it is better to feed it moistened and warm.—*American Agriculturist*.

**WHY SALT STOCK?**—Every farmer is accustomed to salt his cattle, but not every one knows why he does it, unless it is because the stock like it. But a moment's thought will show where the advantage lies. As soon as food enters the stomach, the natural tendency is at once for fermentation to begin, and there arises a contest between this tendency and the digestive powers. And if these powers are vigorous and the process of fermentation is checked or intercepted, then no bad results will follow, the food will be digested and salt will not be needed, though at any time this will assist in the process of digestion. Salt keeps food from decaying until it can be digested and assimilated, and prolongs the time to allow the digestive organs to complete their work, and if food is taken in excess, as often happens when stock is in pasture, salt given frequently will be of much advantage. And further, salt is a preventive of worms. When fermentation sets in, the conditions presented are favorable to the existence of worms in the intestinal canals, and may possibly be engendered by the process. Consequently it should be a rule with stockmen to keep salt before their cattle or within reach when they need it, and cattle will obey the demands of nature and supply the want as needed.—*Rural Canadian*.

The following is from the *American Agriculturist*, but may be of interest to Nova Scotia fruit growers:—

**FRUIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.**—On account of the great severity of last winter, and the unusual drouth of the past summer, it was generally predicted that the crops of fruits of all kinds would be very poor. Carefully gathered statistics from every fruit-growing district in the three kingdoms, show that with many kinds the returns are more favorable than was thought possible, and that with apples, the fruit in which American fruit-growers are most interested, the report is generally a full average crop. If this shall deter shippers from sending abroad a lot of trash, it will be of great benefit to the fruit trade, and help to restore the high reputation American apples formerly enjoyed. In that country, as well as at home, good, sound, well-packed, high colored fruit of the best varieties will sell readily, however abundant the home supply may be. Unless the fruit meet these conditions, better keep it at home, as it will not this year pay the freight, and ought not to. Shippers cannot beat John Bull upon fruit twice, and those who send the dry, sweet Campfield to England, where sweet apples are nearly unknown, and label it Baldwin, cannot successfully repeat the rascally fraud. Formerly apples bearing the brands of well-known shippers, sold upon the well-established reputation of the packers. Of late years so little regard has been had to honesty in packing, that purchasers have insisted upon having the contents of the barrels turned out into a large tray for inspection. The fruit in both London and Liverpool is usually sold by auction soon after it arrives.

**EGGS IN WINTER.**—If many winter eggs are expected, the appliances and materials should be provided before winter arrives. It is bad policy to commence rigging up after winter comes. If the houses are all perfected, and the hens fed up to the laying point at the start, there will be little trouble in keeping it up during the entire winter.—*American Agriculturist*.

**BEGINNING.**—A good many men are deterred from starting out in the work of improving their farm stock through the supposition that it is necessarily a matter of very great expense. True, it may be made a very costly affair, if one is so disposed, or if it is undertaken without judgment; but this is by no means an inseparable accompaniment of improvement. Of course it is very nice, and under some circumstances it is advisable, to begin with both males and females of pure blood; but for all practical farm purposes the same end can be reached, though in a slower way, by a much less radical process. The introduction and judicious use of a single male, succeeded from time to time by another, will in a few years practically revolutionize the character of the stock on a farm. When observing shippers see an intelligent farmer buy a good bull or a pure-bred male pig, they confidently count on him being prepared, in due course of time, to sell

them better hogs and better beeves. It is only necessary to follow up a beginning thus made to within a reasonable period enjoy all the benefits to be derived from selling good stock for other than breeding purposes. With good males to start with the course is plain and the end certain. If it is designed to go into the business of producing stock to sell for breeding purposes this plan of course will not work; but the cost of working into good stock for farm use is not great enough to justify long waiting by anyone who understands the use and value of good blood.—*National Stockman*.

The most essential thing with young chicks is warmth. In winter the young chicks require much attention, but it is the extra care required that renders them salable at good prices. The hen must be kept in a dry, warm place, and must not be allowed to roam with her brood at this season. She must be so situated that every chicken can go under her wings whenever it desires, as a few minutes' exposure to severe cold will surely prove fatal, sooner or later.

Never feed chicks during the first twenty-four hours after hatching, as the food simply taxes the digestive organs, and gives no benefit; as nature makes provision for it. Even thirty-six hours is not too long a fast. Then crumble hard boiled egg with coarsely ground oatmeal. Feed this for only one day, as the eggs cause bowel disease, if continued. When the chick is two or three days old, it may receive bread soaked in milk, cold rice that has been cooked, finely chopped meat, chopped onions, and a regular food composed of equal parts of ground oats, corn meal, and shorts, with a little salt as seasoning; the mixture to be cooked and crumbled for them. Do not attempt to raise chicks on corn meal, either cooked or raw, as they will not thrive upon it alone, unless with other food. The young of all birds feather very rapidly from the start, and the chicken is no exception; but as the parent birds are given animal or insect food, the chicken should have a share also, at least three or four times a week, as well as being fed otherwise four times daily. Screenings, fine gravel, ground shells, and bone meal should be kept within their reach all the time, and as soon as wheat can be eaten it should be substituted for the screenings. As dampness is fatal to chickens, the drinking water must be so given that the chicken can get no portion of its body wet, and it should be kept growing from the start.

## OUR COSY CORNER.

The *Dorcas Magazine*, published in New York at 50 cts. a year, furnishes us with recipes that are always to be relied on.

**STUFFED TOMATOES.**—Select large, smooth tomatoes; for a dozen there will be needed a cup of bread-crumbs, one tablespoonful of butter, one of sugar, a teaspoonful of onion juice—obtained by peeling and grating an onion—a tablespoonful of salt and a little pepper. Cut a thin slice from the top of each tomato, and, with a small silver spoon, scoop out all the soft part that can be spared without spoiling the shape. Mix this pulp with the other ingredients and fill the tomatoes with it; then replace the slices taken from the top of the tomatoes, put them in a granite-iron or earthen baking dish and bake them slowly three-quarters of an hour. They must be removed to a platter with a pancake turner, so as not to destroy the shape.

**ESCALLOPED POTATOES.**—Take medium sized potatoes, pare them and cut them in slices a little thicker than for Saratoga potatoes; let them lie in cold water an hour or more, then dry them. Butter a pudding-dish and put a layer of potatoes in the bottom, season them with salt and pepper and put bits of butter over them, and put in another layer, and continue in this way until the dish is full. Make a sauce, using half cream and half milk, thicken to the consistency of ordinary sauces, and pour over the potatoes till the dish is almost full. Finish the top with bread-crumbs and bake in a moderate oven from one to two hours.

The brooches and pins of to-day are a commentary on the sudden change of mind in the world of women. Most of us have read of the era of sentiment, when a rose or a blossom was thought the most charming of ornaments, and a pressed flower was warranted to recall events that were supposed to be experiences of the heart. All that is changed now. The flower is still worn at the throat, but it has been granted everlasting life—it is wrought in enamel or precious stones.

The violet in purple, white or black enamel, with a diamond dewdrop on it, is not entirely new, but it is very popular. The brooch of a large, deep-colored Russian violet wrought with much care in sapphires mounted in iron is, however, as new as it is unique. At a little distance it is hard to distinguish it from an enamelled violet, but on examination the care with which the gems are set and the artistic effect produced by the iron setting is fully appreciated.

Carnations, both double and single, are formed of garnets, and daisies have a yellow diamond for a heart and petals formed entirely of white enamel. Ivy leaves are of emeralds, and primroses of tiny topazes. In nearly every instance the round brooch effect is produced by these flower pins, the slender green stems being retained on the enamelled flower above.

Brooches formed of enamelled coins are for wear with cloth gowns, and people who collect the coins endeavor to have them as odd as possible and with a history. Slender gold pins, with heads of pearl, topaz, amethyst, sapphire or ruby, are liked, and, as many of them may be worn, one entire wealth of the dainty luxuries can be displayed at once. But the wise woman will not waste money on these tiny stones; instead, she will devote it to the purchase of—what! A violet made of sapphires.

**RELIGIOUS.**

**PRESBYTERIAN.**

Committees are at work arranging for the Pan-Presbyterian Council which meets in London next June.

The Presbyterian Church in the United States (North) has raised during the past three months \$200,505.74 for Home Missions, an increase of nearly \$100,000 over the same period last year. Connected with the Church there are 1,680 missionaries and teachers employed in Home Mission work.

Rev. J. Cairns of Musquodoboit, who has accepted a call to Scotsburn, will be inducted about 1st. December.

Rev. Mr. Watson, late of Scotland, will be ordained by the Presbytery of Halifax in Park St. Church, on the 23rd instant. He will then be appointed as ordained missionary to Annapolis.

Rev. J. Rosborough has tendered his resignation of the Presbyterian church at Shelburne. It is his intention to spend the next six months at Union Seminary New York.

Last Sunday Park St. Church celebrated its third anniversary. Rev. L. G. McNeil officiated morning and evening, and preached very able sermons.

It is believed that the efforts made to secure the Rev. D. M. Gordon of Winnipeg as pastor of St. Andrews church of this city, will prove successful.

Last Sunday while service was being held, the roof of the Presbyterian church at Musquodoboit Harbor was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread rapidly, and soon the whole building was destroyed.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**

The site for the proposed cathedral in New York will, it is reported, cost between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000.

The question whether the agreement by which the Rev. E. W. Warren, of England, became rector of the Holy Trinity Church (Episcopal) of New York comes under the law forbidding the import of foreign laborers under contract, is not yet settled. United States District-Attorney Walker has given an opinion in the affirmative, and says he will sue the church for the penalty, \$1,000. The complainant in this case, as we have already said, is a Scotch gentleman named Kennedy, who believes the law a bad one, and wants it made obnoxious. He says he will pay the \$1,000 fine for the church if it is inflicted.

The clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, by committee, asked the Bishops for the restoration of the office of Metropolitan.

**BAPTIST.**

On Tuesday next the Baptist Congress in the United States meets in Indianapolis.

A call from the Free Christian Baptist church at Advocate Harbor, has been accepted by the Rev. D. J. Porter.

Rev. A. F. Brown of England, who occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church at Windsor during the absence of its pastor, has accepted a call to Albert St. church, Woodstock, N. B.

The Baptists in Sweden are increasing rapidly. At the beginning of the present year they had 460 churches and 31,000 members.

Grace Baptist Church, Philadelphia, made \$1,000 for its erection fund by leasing the space in front of it for a stand at the recent centennial celebration.

The treasurer's report of the A. B. C. F. M. shows receipts for the past year of \$679,572.24, and expenditures of \$679,376.90. This is about the only Foreign Mission Board in the country that is not in debt.

**METHODIST.**

Missionary meetings have been held in the Methodist churches of New Brunswick, and have been very successful.

About a fortnight ago, the Missionary committee of the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference, met in St. John. The amount collected throughout Canada last year for missions, was reported to be \$201,874.34, and the expenditure for all purposes \$189,285. The amount granted by the general board to the Conference was \$7,007.

Dr. Carman, General Superintendent, will hold missionary and educational meetings in this Province the latter part of this month.

Missionary meetings will be held in the Methodist church of this city next week. Mr. Hiraïwa, a Japanese convert, will give an account of the work done in his country.

The one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the Old John St. Methodist Episcopal church in New York, was celebrated on the 30th ult. It is the mother church of American Methodism.

The Savage band began a series of services in Robie St. church on Sunday last. Mr. Savage delivered a very impressive address to a large audience.

The Colored Methodist Conference gained two thousand members last year.

Miss Francis E. Willard has been elected as lay delegate to the Methodist General Conference from the Rock River Lay Conference. Two other women will knock at the doors of the General Conference for admission. It is thought that the seat of the Conference may be changed from New York City to Saratoga Springs.

Seventeen missionaries and seven children have just sailed from New York to reinforce Bishop Taylor's African mission, and eight married couples are asked to go out November 1st.



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MOULDINGS, ETC.

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Beech, Pine and Whitewood

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

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Blankets, Comfortables, Eider Down Quilts,  
Horse Rugs, Carriage Rugs,  
Men's L. W. Shirts and Drawers,

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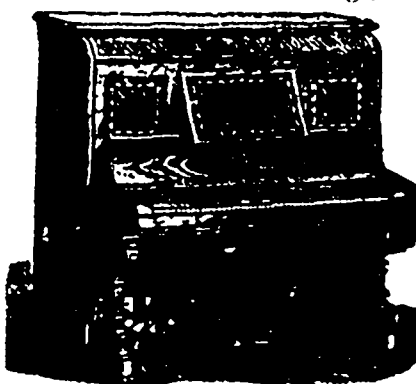
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The Dominion Organ and Piano Co

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.

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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 ones.

For testimonials intending purchasers are referred to The Manager of The Essex Gold Mining Co., T. A. Taylor, N. S.

J. E. GAMMON, Manager. Address, P. O. Box 113, Yarmouth, N. S.

AUTUMN-LEAF GATHERINGS

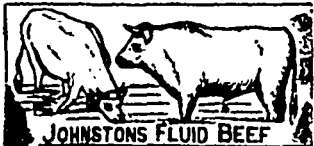
Are now in order, and on any fine afternoon parties may be seen returning gaily bedecked with autumnal tinted leaves, and enquiries as to the preservation of the beautiful colors elicit the fact that the

Autumn-Leaf Varnish, SOLD AT THE LONDON DRUG STORE, IS THE ONLY PRESERVATIVE.

J. GODFREY SMITH, DISPENSING CHEMIST, PROPRIETOR.

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Are unanimous in recommending it as the most superior preparation of Meat.



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

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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 Coat Farm. An interesting Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of 'East Lynne,' etc.
8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott.
9. The Lady of the Lake. A romantic lyric 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 Howerbank's Wife. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.'
15. The Gray Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of 'Mary Barton,' etc.
16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of 'Aurora Floyd,' etc.
18. Fancy Work for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work embroidery, etc., etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
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