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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Down in Albert Co., N. B., there are some individuals, who, when they lose their temper, appear to grow very voracious. In a quarrel a few days ago, one man had his fingers bitten off by his opponent, while he in turn savagely champed the flesh on his adversary's back. Such men should be punished by having their teeth extracted. At any rate this would effectually prevent a repetition of the crime.

The precautions which are necessary to insure safe travelling upon railways are well known to be numerous and difficult, but who would have ever thought of the new danger which the travelling public in Germany have to face. It is the reduction of steel rails to powder by a small gray worm, which, by the aid of acid, softens the metal, and then eats it at the rate of forty pounds per week. Here is a chance for some one to make money. The man who may discover a steel rail verminifuge has a fortune in sight.

The dog messenger corps for the German army is being carefully trained just now by the Schwerin garrison. Swift and intelligent dogs are chosen, and are taken out by the patrols regularly to the outposts, where pencil notes are tied to their collars, and the dogs are despatched back to a given point. When any of the garrison are manoeuvring at night the dogs accompany the advanced sentinels of the bivouac, and are taught to watch for and bark violently at the faintest sign of any one approaching the camp.

For many years it was thought ephemeral for an Englishman to carry an umbrella, while English ladies appreciating its use, and having a tender solicitude for their bonnets, had no hesitation in carrying them. Hanway, a famous traveller and philanthropist, who returned to England in Seventeen Hundred and Fifty, was the first man in the British Isles who had the pluck to carry an umbrella. To day, there are few men, Englishmen or otherwise, who would hesitate for a moment about carrying or carrying off an umbrella.

The meteor which was seen last week from all parts of the Maritime Provinces was one of the most brilliant that has been noticed here for many years. It is a somewhat curious fact, that in places as wide apart as Yarmouth, Halifax and Charlottetown, those who saw it heard a loud report, and were confident that the meteor struck the earth in that vicinity. It may be that several meteors passed through our atmosphere on the night in question, and the reports of the direction in which the meteor was seen to move in different places would tend to confirm this conjecture, were it not that the time at which the meteor was visible, corresponds in all the places heard from.

The dawn of returning prosperity in Ireland is very plainly indicated by a Parliamentary return which has just been made public. According to these returns, the deposits in the Postal Savings' Banks have increased about one million dollars, while the area under cultivation is eighty thousand acres more than that of last year. At the same time, the number of persons classed as paupers has diminished by several thousands. Give Ireland a fair measure of Home Rule, and her people will be the happiest and most contented community under the sun.

The demand for reindeer skins is likely to largely increase, and the Norsemen and Laps may find the rearing of deer a more profitable business than it has hitherto proved. Reindeer skins are more buoyant than cork, and persons wearing a waistcoat or belt made from this material, there is no fear of their sinking in the water. Considering the innumerable drowning accidents which are daily recorded, it is gratifying to think that these may be avoided by substituting for a portion of our ordinary clothing a garment made of reindeer skin. With the fear of drowning removed, the pastime of boating would quadruple its devotees.

The Shah of Persia will shortly visit London, Paris, and St. Petersburg. Our readers will remember that when Nasser ed Deen last visited Europe the public were amazed at the brilliancy of his own and his courtiers' uniforms, which were resplendent with diamonds. The wily Shah came for the purpose of negotiating a loan of money, and being the possessor of such a large amount of visible wealth, there was no difficulty in floating the Persian bonds. It was not until he had returned to Teheran that it leaked out that his precious stones had been expressly manufactured for him by a company of paste diamond makers in Paris.

The Intercolonial Railway authorities have done well to extend the time limit of passenger tickets to thirty days. The travelling public for the past two years has complained bitterly of the hardships they have had to undergo, not being able to purchase a return ticket good for more than ten days. The increased time limit is a boon, but at the same time we see no reason why a time limit should be placed upon tickets at all. They are purchased for cash, and represent the right to travel to and from a given point; and the railway which refuses to give value for the money received, should at least be prepared to hand back to the holder a proportion of the purchase money.

We do not look for progressive ideas among Eastern nations, and yet we occasionally find that in many respects our vaunted civilization is not absolutely perfect. For example, land monopoly, which is one of the curses of society, is in Corea practically impossible. Land in this peninsula, much of which is unfitted for cultivation, is owned by the people as a whole. Their right to the soil being vested in their originally chosen and afterwards hereditary Sovereign. A rental is imposed upon each holder of land, whether it be used for residence, or be under cultivation. This rental is equivalent to one million dollars per annum, and is applied for governmental purposes. The people of Corea are happy and contented, and the system they have adopted works admirably.

The relations between Great Britain and Spain are at present somewhat strained. It appears that the Spanish Government, having decided to establish a coal-mining station on an Island in the Red Sea, sent a war ship to take possession of it, and found much to the surprise of the commanding officer, that the Island had already been occupied by British troops. A somewhat similar incident happened several years ago with respect to France. A French man-of-war called at Aden, and the Governor having discovered that the French commander had orders to occupy in the name of France a strategic position on an Island in the Straits of Babel Mandib, determined to thwart the attempt. He at once issued invitations to a grand ball, and while it was in progress, despatched a party to occupy the Island in the name of the Queen. Now, history repeats itself, and Spain, like France, realizes the meaning of the saying that delays are dangerous.

A French Missionary has written a pamphlet in an effort to prove that the famous Great Wall of China was purely imaginary, and his declarations have led to considerable discussion in London, where they were recently published. One of the most practical arguments elicited is that of a gentleman who writes to one of the metropolitan journals:—"I have only just returned to London, and learn that there has been a controversy about the Great Wall of China. Will you allow me to inform your readers that I have sat upon the wall, and that I have, moreover, a photograph of it." An American engineer, who has made the subject a special study on the spot, has calculated that the Chinese wall has a contents of 6,350,000,000 cubic feet. The material used in the construction of the Chinese wall would be sufficient to build a wall round the globe six feet high, and two feet thick. The same authority estimates the cost of the Chinese wall to be equal to the railway mileage of the United States, 123,000 miles. The stupendous work was constructed in the comparatively short period of twenty years.

ARTISAN ATHEISM IN ENGLAND.

A month or two ago, when drawing a comparison between the advantages of living in the Maritime Provinces and in the New England States, we noticed, among other points, which seemed to us to tell in favor of our own country, a steadiness and sobriety—we may safely say a superiority—of tone in morals and religion. Cultured Boston produces and sustains more than one infidel sheet, and the Eastern States are, throughout, more or less permeated by the influence of Free Thought publications issuing from New York, one of which, the *Truth Seeker*, had an enormous circulation a few years ago, and if it still exists, probably retains its popularity. But it is not only in comparison with our near neighbors that we have cause to congratulate ourselves on our comparative freedom from mischievous influences. We are, perhaps, on the whole, a not very deep reading or broadly informed community—possibly we owe to our backwardness in that respect some of our immunity from intellectual restlessness—we are not, therefore, very generally aware that our artisan classes stand in an enviable position as regards adherence to religious belief towards their brethren of the old country, as they do towards their cousins of the United States. It is in fact known but to few in Canada generally, how deeply the class referred to in Great Britain is imbued with atheism and agnosticism.

An article in a recent number of the *Nineteenth Century*, under the heading of the first two words of our own caption, while painfully enlightening us, might almost excuse us, as a whole community, if we were to venture to think we are not quite as some others are.

Mr. Wm. Rossiter, the writer of the article in question, is a gentleman who has lectured much on scientific subjects to audiences of the working classes for many years. He deprecates their narrow knowledge of theology more than he does their crudeness in science, and has evidently labored to impart that sort of breadth which is calculated to diminish the purblind antipathy he finds they entertain towards "all professions, and especially all teachers of religion." This antipathy he characterizes as "very strong and very bitter," and says that "they look on theology as having the same value as astrology, and esteem the clergy as on about the level of fortune-tellers, as encouraging ignorance that they may live by teaching that which they know to be false."

It would be altogether beyond the limits of our space to recapitulate any of the numerous illustrations by which Mr. Rossiter makes it plain that the evil is both widespread and deep, and exposes its weakness, explains, or rather hints at, its strength, and to a certain extent lays bare its sources.

These, he considers to lie chiefly (besides one or two London newspapers which have long been noted for their atheistic tone,) in three periodicals which weekly advocate anti-Christianity. These are of differing degrees of crudeness, and of literary and critical ability. It is not our purpose to enter into any illustration of any of them, but their influence is enormous, and they constitute a propaganda against which the forces of the churches, as they are at present organized, are of little avail among classes easily swayed by the conceit of a little knowledge they fancy beyond the common. So powerful and so captivating is this glamor that it would not, perhaps, be too much to say that two thirds of the artisan-class of England lie under it. That we are, as a community, almost free from an element which, if not perturbing, can scarcely be other than malevolent, and an element which exists to a large extent in the neighboring so much belauded Republic, should surely be a strong argument with our well-disposed youth to stick to their own wholesome country.

ENERGY AND PERSEVERANCE—THE BEST CAPITAL.

Although capital is undoubtedly needed to develop our great mineral resources, there is still no necessity to cease exertion on that account, as by energetic action and a small outlay, properties which are now lying idle may be placed in a condition to attract capitalists. The same rule applies to manufactures and other lines of business, in many of which there are profitable openings which are not utilized. The most successful manufactories are those that have sprung from very small beginnings, and where the only capital at the start was the brains, energy and perseverance of some one individual, who, by throwing his whole soul into the undertaking, has secured success. "Small beginnings often make very large endings," as is verified every day in the United States, where large fortunes are continually being made by the manufacture of comparatively insignificant articles. Take, for example, baby swings. They are cheap things to make, and yet we hear of a man who is making a fortune out of them. He started with a very simple outfit of tools, comprising two saws, two saw benches, a draw shave, two hand planes, a brace, some bits, and a rough work bench. He did not stand around with his hands in his pockets, waiting for some capitalist to give him a start. He thought those swings would sell, so he made one and peddled it round until he found a purchaser. Then he made another, and sold that, and thus he kept on, until finally people began to think his swings were a good thing to have in the family, and they began to enquire for them. He started eight years ago, and alone did all the work of making and selling them. Things with him are very different to-day. He has a shop two stories in height, and machinery for sawing, planing, boring, mortising, turning, and sandpapering the material entering into the construction of these swings. In that shop forty men find constant employment, and counting the wives and children of these workmen, there is a population of nearly or quite one hundred and fifty making a living out of one man's idea that a baby swing would sell.

A step-ladder is a handy thing to have around the house. A few years ago, three men, by the closest kind of scraping, twisting and borrowing, managed to get together five hundred dollars. They bought some lumber, rigged up a circular or buzz, rip saw, and started

in to make step-ladders. For two years it was a struggle of the hardest kind; sales had to be made by personal canvas prices obtained admitted no margin of profit, and the outlook was of such a discouraging nature that their friends and neighbors pitied them first, then prophesied dead failure, and finally laughed at their folly in sticking by a losing game. There came a change, however. A prominent house-furnishing goods firm, one day wrote them for prices on five thousand ladders. The size of this possible order nearly took them off their feet. They had sense enough, however, to know that this big house would not give them the order unless prices were made away down, so they sat down and figured the thing over, and having decided that matter, awaited the result, which turned in their favor, and they got the order. Then they went to work; each one took his coat off and pitched in; they worked sixteen hours a day until that order was filled at a time, and each ladder was honestly made. The only expense they realized was for lumber, screws, and paint. Within a month from the delivery of these five thousand ladders, they had contracted with the same house for a monthly supply of two thousand five hundred. They are turning to-day, with fifteen men, ten thousand step-ladders each month, and have been doing this for over a year.

About fifteen years ago, in one of the large planing mills in Chicago, a strip of board catching in some unaccountable manner on a buzz saw, was hurled with violence against the leg of one of the workmen, breaking it and badly mangled the flesh. The injury resulted in incapacitating the man for performing the labor required of him in the mill, and he was compelled to seek other means of livelihood. A man of fine mechanical attainments, his endeavors very naturally sought outlet in that direction, so he built, after his own ideas, a scroll or fret saw, foot power, and rigged up a seat on it, as he was unable to stand for any length of time, and began sawing out and putting together articles for household ornaments and utility. After a time, he added to his scroll saw a light boring attachment, and then a little turning lathe. Then he bought a cheap set of carver's tools. Time ran along, and almost before he knew it he was getting more orders than he could alone fill, so he hired a man to dress and prepare his materials, lay out the patterns, and put the articles together. Still his orders increased, and he hired another, and still another man. To-day, he has thirty men in his employ, and he does no physical labor himself. We draw these illustrations of what energy and perseverance can be made to do from United States sources, but we know of numerous instances of a similar kind that have occurred in this Province. They point to the fact that capital in large amounts is not necessary in the founding of industrial enterprises. A good deal of pluck and energy and unquerable perseverance are better than money, because, having these, money becomes the result, not the means, of success. Perseverance and energy can make money, but money cannot make perseverance and energy. What we need in Nova Scotia are more small industrial establishments. We should not wait for large corporations with heavy capital, but start small enterprises in a modest way, which, if pushed with energy and perseverance will, in the majority of cases, make rapid progress.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT—WHO SUFFER MOST?

In the September number of the *New Princeton Review*, the injustice of the present system of international pilfering is treated from the American standpoint. The hardships endured by writers whose works have been appropriated by English publishers, are carefully and vigorously set forth. Among other instances, the rather bitter experience of Mrs. Barrow, authoress of *Nightcap Stories*, is related. Calling on the English publishers of her books, she was received with great politeness, but, on requesting a set of her own works to take back to New York, she was calmly told by the publishers that they would be most happy to give her the volumes on receipt of price! Nor was Mrs. Barrow's the most trying experience. Several instances are given in which a book has been mutilated, and the author's reputation injured, in the publisher's wild haste to place the stolen goods in the market. Lew Wallace went into the establishment of Ware & Co. in London, and bought a copy of his own book, *Ben Hur*. "I see you have changed my title," said Wallace, "and you have written an entirely new preface, and signed my name to it. And have you taken any other liberties with my book?" Mr. Ware answered that the story of *Ben Hur* had been lost out, and a few other unimportant changes made.

Anyone who can imagine how an author loves his offspring of his brain cannot fail to sympathize with those whose books have not only been stolen but mutilated. The injustice of this lack of protection for the products of the mind has been a fertile theme for the essayist. Everyone sees the justice of the demand for an international copyright law. But, alas for the writer of books! everyone is interested in turning a deaf ear to their cry. While authors are sighing and chafing over ill-paid toil, millions of readers in the two countries are thankfully buying cheap books. Until the majority of legislators are either authors or fair-minded men, and that day is far distant, there will be no international copyright law.

But the complaint in the *New Princeton Review* comes from rather an unexpected quarter. We have been accustomed to regard Englishmen such as Ruskin and Tennyson, as the greatest sufferers, and the American public as the gainers. And we still think that the American publisher is an improvement on his English co-laborer in the cause of Mammon. There is this difference—he has better books to steal. And yet the hardships of the American author are almost enough to justify the bitterness of the article in the *Review*. The following may be pardoned.—"I believe this is a noted insularity not to be heard in our broader country." But this gratuitous sneer at British pronunciation and syntax is amusing.—"I believe also, that at least one of the editions was adapted to suit the English taste and the exigencies of that perversion of our common language which is now spoken in Great Britain and her colonial dependencies."

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

Locks were used by the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and the Chinese. Du Cago mentions locks and padlocks as early as 1381.

A girl stopped into a jeweller's and asked for a pair of "consistency bracelets." Somebody had told her that consistency was a jewel.

A placard posted throughout a Scotch city recently announced the opening of the Theatre Royal "under the management of Miss Goddard, newly decorated and painted."

"Mamma," said a girl, who had just commenced her lessons in Geography, "whereabouts shall I find the state of matrimony?" "Oh," replied the mother, "you will find that to be one of the united states."

A young student preaching his first sermon the other day thought he would be original in his language; accordingly, instead of the phrase "from the cradle to the grave," he spoke of our journey from the "bassinetto to the sepulchre."

A good Rochester, N. Y., pastor, a widower, proposed to a young lady, a short time since, but was rejected. His feelings had the second severe test when a widow neighbor sent him the following text to preach from: "You ask and receive not, because you ask a miss."

The Japanese have a queer way of speaking to their wives. Not long ago one of the missionaries was visiting in the country. When he arrived at the place where he was going to stop, the farmer met him at the door, took him into a cosy room, and then called his wife and introduced her as "my fool of a wife."

A Dumfries bailie was one day in Edinburgh visiting some friends, and they kindly showed him all the sights of the beautiful city. When they took him to the Antiquarium Museum, the bailie was much interested with the old armor and relics. "I see you are fond of antiquities, Bailie," remarked his friend "Na, I dinna care for thae foreign dishes, but I'm rale fond o' herrin' an' taties," replied the bailie unctuously.

A young man about town asked which he considered most attractive in the fair sex—face or figure. He replied in the following epigram:

Quoth Tom, "Though fair her features be,
It is her figure pleases me."
"What may her figure be?" I cried,
"One hundred thousand!" he replied.

"Riches take unto themselves wings and fly away," said the teacher. "What kind of riches is meant?" And the smart bad boy at the foot of the class said he "reckoned they must be ost-riches." The only sound that broke the ensuing silence was the sound that a real smart boy makes when, without saying so in just so many words, he seeks to convey—and usually does convey—the impression that he is in great pain.—*Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

Daniel Towle established the New Hampshire Gazette, at Portsmouth in 1756. In his salutatory Daniel said:

Fondness of News may be carried to an Extreme: but every Lover of Mankind must feel a strong Desire to know what passes in the World, as well as within his own private Sphere, and particularly to be acquainted with the Affairs of his own Nation and Country.

The Gazette is still printed, and scorns Daniel's prodigality in the use of capitals.

A REMARKABLE BELL.—A bell for the Cathedral of Cologne, weighing nearly twenty-seven tons, the clapper itself being three-quarters of a ton, has just been placed in position. The inauguration ceremony was carried out amid great pomp. Psalms were chanted by choristers while the bell was being sprinkled with "blessed water" and anointed with chrism, incense and myrrh at the same time being burned within it. The bell was constructed from twenty-two cannons taken from the French in the late wars, and presented by the Emperor for the purpose.

On 10th ult., a wedding occurred in New Orleans somewhat out of the ordinary run of such events. The bridegroom was Mr. Jokichi Takamine, a Japanese nobleman; the bride was Miss Carrio, daughter of Captain E. V. Hitch. She is described as a beautiful and lovely young blonde. She first became acquainted with Jokichi during the World's Fair, held in the Crescent City in 1884. Mr. Takamine was then a commissioner representing the Japanese Government. The groom is thirty-three years old, and is quite a learned person, having been educated in Europe. He has for some time occupied positions of importance in the diplomatic service of his Government, and brings excellent credentials. As a lover he was quite devoted, sending, during his absence, rich and elegant presents to the lady. The bride's trousseau was a present from the groom, having been made as far as possible in Japan by native modistes. The bridal dress was white crepe de chein, embroidered in chrysanthemums. Her jewels were pearls. The ceremony was according to the Presbyterian rites, Rev. Dr. Ferguson, of that Church, performing the ceremony. After making a tour of the United States the couple will sail from this city for the Mikado's realm.

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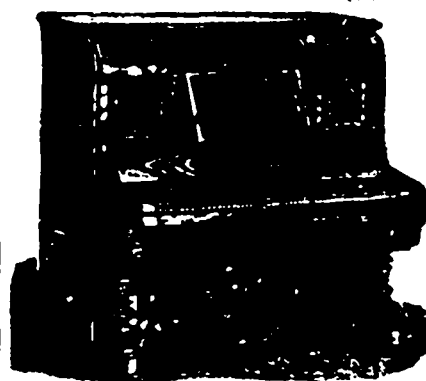
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Thursday, November nineteenth, has been appointed by the Governor-General as a general day of thanksgiving throughout the Dominion.

Montreal proposes to hold an imperial and inter colonial congress from May 24th to September 30th, 1891. It is likely the scheme will be carried through.

In the election petition case of Hackett versus Perry, Justice Hensley gave his decision on Wednesday at Summerside, confirming Mr. Perry, Liberal, in his seat.

The oyster fisheries about Richmond Bay, P. E. Island, are now being prosecuted with vigor. It is anticipated that twenty-five thousand barrels of oysters will be raised before the close of the season.

Hon. E. R. Meredith, leader of the Opposition in the Ontario House of Assembly, will, it is thought, accept a Judgeship, in which case Dalton McCarthy will accept the leadership of the Conservative party.

Sir Charles Tupper will return to Canada within the next week. It is thought that the Finance Minister will remain in the Dominion until the close of the next session of Parliament.

The steamer *City of St. John*, which arrived here on Wednesday morning, reports having struck on a rock on entering Barrington. She is now being repaired on the Marine Slip, and will probably sail during the afternoon.

The Chautauqua Society has just issued a new work on Astronomy, in which that science is treated of in a popular and pleasing manner. Mr. Huestis, of the Methodist Book Room, is the N. S. agent for this admirable society.

The Atlantic Cable Company, which now has its terminal station at Tor Bay, Guysboro County, proposes to bring its cable direct to Halifax. The cable house was erected at Halifax some fifteen years since, but it has never been in use.

Reports from Shepody Bay, Cumberland and Minas Basins, prove that the tides during the past week have been unusually high in some places. The marshes are stated to have been flooded, but this is rather owing to weak points in the dyke above the ordinary water mark than to the excessive height of the tides.

It seems but a few days ago that we made reference to the sculling match between Hanlan and Teemer, after which Hanlan visited his home in Toronto, preparatory to leaving for Australia to accept the challenge to pull against Beech. A cablegram just received states that Hanlan has reached Auckland, New Zealand. In very truth steam and electricity have annihilated space.

It is now certain that the great meteor, to which reference is made in another column, fell at or near McAdam Junction, on the New Brunswick Railway. Those who have seen it, state that it is about the size of a box car, and that its force in falling caused it to sink many feet into the earth. Ten and a half feet of the stone are still above the ground. When it first struck, it was impossible, owing to the heat, to stand within fifty feet of the meteor.

The *Bridgetown Monitor* says:—"The Halifax CRITIC has opened a subscription list for contributions to be applied towards erecting a monument to the memory of the late Hon. Joseph Howe. Our contemporary has started on a worthy undertaking, and we trust it will succeed. The name of Joseph Howe should be dear to every patriotic Nova Scotian, and if all would contribute a small sum, the amount necessary would soon be raised."

The *Yarmouth Times* makes a very sensible proposition in view of the increased charges now made by the Western Union Telegraph Company for press despatches. The *Times* says that the doubling of rates is simply extortion, and that the only proper way to meet the monopolists, is for the press of Canada to unite and establish a Dominion Telegraph Line. It is certain that such a line would pay a handsome dividend upon the capital required for its construction.

Out of four hundred and eighty eight children brought to Canada in one year by organized methods, three hundred and forty eight are reported to be doing well. The question may be asked, whether better could be said of the same number of our own children. Let any one go carefully over the records of all his school fellows, so far as he knows them, and be thankful if he do not find it necessary to class a large proportion of them among those that cannot be spoken of as doing well.

No doubt many persons will take advantage of the excursion rates to visit Windsor on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The classical old town offers many attractions to those who delight in picturesque scenery, but next week, in addition to the natural attractions, there will be the Hants and King's County Exhibition, which promises to be one of the best displays ever held in the Province outside of Halifax. Prizes to the value of upwards of two thousand dollars have been offered, and a large number of entries made. Lieutenant Governor Richey, who is a native of Windsor, will open the Exhibition, and the town will be brilliantly illuminated on Tuesday evening.

Messrs. Lowe and MacCoun, of the geological survey, have just returned from a three months trip to James Bay, the southern prolongation of Hudson Bay. They were engaged in making a survey of the islands and coast to determine whether the land in that district is fit for agricultural purposes, as well as to find out the formation of the rock strata. Their report is understood to be unfavorable.

Two Atlantic records were broken last week. The Cunard steamer *Umbria*, which left New York Saturday, September 3, delivered her letters in London on Saturday evening, September 10. The *Aller*, of the North German Lloyd fleet, left New York at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 7, and arrived at Southampton at 10 o'clock on the evening of September 14, and delivered her letters in London on the same evening. These two performances are without precedent. The *Aller's* passage was seven days, four hours and twenty-five minutes from Sandy Hook to the Needles, an average of 17.72 miles an hour across the Atlantic, her distance being twenty two hours greater than to Queenstown.

George A. Tracey, who is a recognized athlete of Halifax, recently won the championship of the world in a half mile running contest at the meeting of the National Association of Amateur Athletes. Tracey covered the ground in two minutes and one and a quarter seconds, which is a record that has only twice been beaten. On his return to this city on Wednesday evening, he was met by the Committee of the Wanderers and escorted in the "Tally-ho" coach to his house on Hollis St. George and Hollis Streets were crowded with people anxious to catch a glimpse of our returning champion, and, as the coach passed along, Tracey was most heartily cheered. It is understood that a dinner will be tendered Messrs. Tracey, Henry and Annand, on the return of the latter from England.

The frequency of railway accidents of late is simply appalling. Among the most recent reported are the following: A collision on the Midland railway in England between an excursion and a regular express, in which twenty-three excursionists were killed and sixty injured. A collision on the St. Paul and Kansas City railway, in which a sleeping car was hurled from the track, killing several passengers and maiming others. By the breaking of a bridge on the Atlantic and Pacific railway, fifty persons lost their lives, and as many more met with serious injury. This record, although brief, is sufficiently lengthy to prove that travelling by rail is perilous. The fact is, the faulty construction of the railways is responsible for many of the loss of life, which is not attributable to gross carelessness.

During the visit of the Marquis of Lansdowne at Quebec, the warship *Bellerophon*, which was then at that port, gave His Excellency and suite a right royal reception. Shortly after the Governor-General had left the ship, a spark from a rocket ignited the fireworks, which were lying exposed preparatory to being set off. The scene which followed beggars description, everyone endeavoring to obtain shelter. About forty persons were burned and otherwise injured, and the *Bellerophon* was obliged to return to Halifax in order that ten of her men might undergo treatment at the hospital. One can scarce imagine such gross carelessness as the exposure of such a large amount of combustible matter to have actually taken place upon the flagship of the British North American Squadron. Evidently some one blundered.

An amusing circumstance happened at Black River, St. John, the other day. A party in the neighborhood recently became the possessor of a portable engine, which he hired out to drive threshing machines and such like. The machine was operating at Black River a day or two ago, when the handle of the throttle valve broke off, and neither the man who was running it nor the bystanders could stop the machine. The engine "ran away," the jolting it made loosened the blocks which held it in position, and down the hill it ran puffing and blowing for all it was worth, the piston rod going up and down so fast that it almost smoked. A brush fence was in the way, and barred its further progress, but it kept on at its work, the bystanders gazing on meanwhile in helpless astonishment. The owner of the machine drove into town post haste for his brother to go and stop the thing, but before he had got half-way on his journey the steam ran down and the engine stopped of its own accord.

The printers employed in the offices of the *St. John Sun* and the *St. John Globe* are out on a strike. The trouble originated in the *Sun* office, where stereotyped plates were being used in printing the *Saturday Gazette*, a new weekly journal. It is one of the rules of the Typographical Union that no printer should remain in the employment of the company using such plates, and hence those engaged in the *Sun* office resigned their positions. Help having been obtained from the *Globe* office, the printers employed on that paper likewise retired. The affair has created quite an excitement in our sister city, but the *Sun* and *Globe* appear daily as usual. Later—the proprietors of the *Globe* having demonstrated that they could get out a good paper as union printers, the striking typos pleaded that they be again allowed to take their frames. The proprietors of the *Globe* took back most of the strikers this morning and the strike has been declared off so far as that paper is concerned. The *Sun* refuses to engage union printers and is now being issued by outsiders. Several of the strikers have gone to the United States.

A movement has been started in Boston for the organization of women and girls into trades-unions similar to the existing organizations of trade among men who have not affiliated with the Knights.

The Territory of Montana is in financial difficulties, owing to the payment of the bounties offered by the Government for the scalps of ground squirrels and prairie dogs. Like the rabbits in Australia, these prolific animals are increasing in number with alarming rapidity, and nothing short of bank checks will insure their extermination.

Thomas McCormack, who was formerly town clerk of Union Township, N. J., was buried last week. His death resulted from the bite of a spider. McCormack was working in a quarry, when he felt a stinging sensation in his left arm and saw a large black spider there. He brushed it away and thought no more of the matter. Soon his arm began to swell, and in a few hours it was twice its normal size. He was taken to a hospital, where he died next day.

Dr. Seth Pancoast believes that he has discovered the whereabouts of the privateer *De Brakl*, which was sunk off Cape Henlopen in seventeen hundred and ninety eight. The Doctor has organized a company, and will employ divers to secure the treasure, which for nearly ninety years has remained undiscovered, although only five-eighths of a mile from the shore. The treasure in the *De Brakl* is estimated to be valued at about nine million dollars.

The lumbermen of Western Michigan and Wisconsin are looking for a lively demand for lumber this fall, from the fact that within the ensuing two months fully seventy-five new villages are to start up in Nebraska, and at least two hundred and fifty new lumber yards will be doing business in these new settlements. The new towns will be mostly located in the northern and western part of the State on branch roads of the Burlington and Missouri system, which is now building across the Platte River and constructing feeders into the new and unsettled counties.—*Jackson, (Mich.) Patriot.*

Everybody is laughing, and Captain Barr and the crew of the *Thistle* louder than anyone else, over the enterprize of a New York paper, which published diagrams of the hull of the *Thistle*, drawn by their own special diver, who examined the vessel by stealth one night last week. One of the crew showed by means of a pair of compasses that the *Thistle*, according to the diagram, drew twenty feet of water. The captain and the designer of the *Thistle* contented themselves with remarking in reply to questions regarding the diagrams that they were absurd, and that if the reporters and public would only have patience for a day or two they would be allowed to see the *Thistle's* hull in the dry dock. The designer, while looking for a dock, was taken to one in which the *Magnifier* was at the time, but he refused to enter on the ground that he would not like a designer to overhaul the *Thistle's* model unless invited to do so, and he did not choose to do what he was not willing others should do to him. An American yachtsman remarked that a cutter with an equal amount of canvas always outsailed a centreboard yacht, and, therefore, he expected the *Thistle* to win against the *Volunteer*.

Prince George, the second son of the King of Greece, will serve three years in the English navy.

Fishing by aid of the electric light is now being carried on at the mouth of the Firth of Forth. The fish being attracted by the light just as the salmon are supposed to be by the flame of a pine torch.

The Count of Paris recently caused to be posted up in all the principal cities of France a proclamation, in which he sets forth his claim to the throne, declaring the days of the Republic to be numbered. The proclamation elicited no enthusiasm among the people, but the Red Republicans angered at this attempt to revive the monarchy, are now clamoring for the expulsion from the country of all princes of royal blood, and the confiscation of their property.

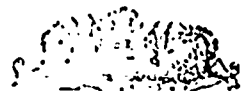
Advices from Zanzibar have been received to the effect that the messengers sent by the consuls to advise Emin Bey that an expedition under Henry M. Stanley had been sent to his relief have returned. They state that they reached Lake Albert Nyanza, where they met Emin Bey, who was returning from the expedition to the Usungora country. Emin Bey was greatly surprised at the near approach of the expedition, and warned his corps occupying the posts on the western shores of the lake of the approach of Stanley. Emin Bey then returned to Wadelai to await the arrival of the expedition. The messengers report that a fierce war has been waged between the King of Uganda and the people of Unyoro, in which the former was defeated. The country between Lake Nyanza and Lake Matanzige has been devastated by the belligerents, and its passage is difficult.

The Antarctic Committee appointed by the Royal Society of Victoria and the Royal Geographical Society of Australia have memorialised the Premier of Victoria on the propriety of stimulating Antarctic research by the offer of bonuses. They recommend that a sum of £10,000 be placed on the estimates for this purpose, and that tenders be solicited from shipowners for the performance of services in connection with Antarctic exploration. Shipowners whose tenders shall be accepted must provide free accommodation for two scientific gentlemen, as well as reserve a second cabin as instrument room and office. Each master of a ship must also afford every facility for observing natural phenomena. Masters will receive special bonuses for every 100 tons of oil from fish caught south of 60 degrees S. The special services desired are— a flying survey of any coast lines lying within the Antarctic circle, and not laid down upon the Admiralty charts; and the discovery of new waterways leading towards the South Pole, and of harbors suitable for wintering in. Facilities are to be offered for the study of meteorology, oceanography, terrestrial magnetism, natural history, and geology. Special bonuses will be given for passing 70 degrees S, and also for establishing on shore a temporary observing camp. Two ships are required, and both must be in Port Phillip Bay and ready to start on October 15 next, in the Southern spring. The Premier of Victoria has promised to place £10,000 on the next estimates for the above purposes, on condition that the other colonies will join in the enterprise, so that it is hoped a strong impetus will be given to Antarctic exploration.—*English Mechanic.*



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on FRIDAY, 28th Oct., for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, six times per week each way, between ENFIELD AND OLDFHAM, under proposed contract for three years and ten months from the 1st of December next. Printed notices containing further information as to the conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Enfield and Oldham and at this office. CHAS. J. MACDONALD, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 16th Sept., 1887.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on FRIDAY, 4th November, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, once per week each way, between BEDFORD BASIN P. O. AND RAILWAY STATION. Under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st January next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Bedford Basin and at this office. CHARLES J. MACDONALD, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 16th Sept., 1887.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for new heating apparatus, Pictou Custom House," will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 30th instant, for a new hot water heating apparatus for the Pictou, N. S., Custom House. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Custom House, Pictou, N. S., after Wednesday, 14th instant and tenders will not be considered unless made on forms supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to order of Minister of Public Works and equal to five per cent. of amount of tender must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOBEL, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 29th September, 1887.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for new heating apparatus, Pictou Marine Hospital," will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 30th instant, for a new hot-water heating apparatus for the Pictou, N. S., Marine Hospital. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Custom House, Pictou, N. S., after Wednesday, 14th instant, and tenders will not be considered unless made on forms supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenderers.

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By order, A. GOBEL, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 2nd September, 1887.

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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Let the great Queen pass!
Amid the exclamations of her people
Let the vast, far-reaching multitude make way
This glad triumphal day—the great Queen of
A mighty nation goes forth, wearing
Her crown of fifty years, to render thanks
To the High God, in England's ancient Abbey.

Let the gorgeous pageant pass!
Amid the blare of the trumpet, and the
Cannon's mighty thunder—amid the shouts
Of the people that bless her—guarded by the
Warriors that love her—her reign of fifty
Years hath made her England's greatest, best loved
Queen forever, and forever!

In the ancient Abbey, wondrous in
Its oldest story, sacred where beneath
Its vaulted aisles, rest a princely host, (the
Empire's glorious dead) lo! a mighty
Multitude—the pride and pomp of all the
Nations gathered there in silent Majesty,
Save at intervals up the shadowy
Corridors floats an echo of the shout
Of a triumphant people, where they press
The crowded highways, fragrant with the
Perfumes of costly garlands—bright with gilded
Arch and lordly banner floating high

Let the bells ring out, and the thundering
Cannon roar—let the proud strains of martial
Music swell, and the nation's anthem roll
It is the Queen's, Britain's—the vast far-reaching
Empire's great jubilee—

Suddenly
At the wide flung portals, where within the
Gray old walls the silent throng expectant
Wait, the trumpet's clarion blast awakes
The startled air; and slowly up the broad nave
Where above the old historic banners wave,
The proud procession moves—matted priest
In gorgeous glittering robes—proud
Imperial scions of a long line
Of ancient ancestry—and Britain's
Royal house—the sons and daughters of that
High Prince who hath gone his way at call of
The Great Voice—and then alone (for none might
Walk beside her since he has not) and last
Of all that princely train, with stately step
And that Imperial Majesty born
Of her high heritage—she came—the great
Queen of earth's greatest kingdom, proud Empress
Of a mighty nation.

Stately she trode!
As if she scorned the pride and pomp of
State—Nor queenly robe, nor jeweled crown
She wore—but her mien was royal—and her
Regal bearing marked her Britain's Queen.

Oh the pride and glory of the thrilling
Story!
The soft light through pictured windows streaming,
On glittering robe and jeweled helmet gleaming
The great fanfare bursts forth—the princely throng
Arise—the Kings and Queens of all the earth
Proud rulers of ancient dynasties
Their haughty hearts low bowed in reverent
Homage—while through the vast arches, adown
The shadowy corridors, the exultant
Music floats thrilling, swelling, resplendent,
Till the lofty dome with the mighty notes
Are shaken, and the distant echoes of
The vaulted aisles where lie the sleeping dead
Awaken.

Peace!
A mightier presence enters here—let
The proud strains of martial music cease.
Britain and Britain's Queen render thanks to
The great Giver of all—
"We praise Thee oh God, we acknowledge Thee
To be the Lord—All the earth doth worship Thee
The Father everlasting—Thou art the
King of glory."

The rites are ended—
The solemn prayers chanted, and the
Priest of the High God hath spoken holy
Benedictions—But who are these who
Come with reverent homage lowly bending?
Stately women and warlike men? Thy sons
And daughters, oh great Queen, the nation's hope
And glory! By the light of love that
Gathers in thine eye we know them—by their
High looks and kingly air we know them—
The children thy God hath given thee.

But the solemn rites are ended
And the holy benediction rendered
Forth from the ancient Abbey, amid,
Again, the lofty music pealing
And the nation's anthem ringing;
Back to the palace halls, oh, triumphant Queen
This is the day of glory, and far down
The ages thy children's children shall repeat
The glad story—and thou—because thou hast
Loved thy God and walked in His footsteps
Thy kingdom shall endure forever.
And when the day is done, thou shalt keep great
Jubilee at His right hand forever.

Round Hill.

SARAH J. H. FRAYL.

THE ROMANCE OF THIEVING.

Although a man always looks upon a clever theft with an air of romance, he never quite remains the position until the thief or sharpshooter has fleeced himself. We are apt to laugh at the misfortunes of a man who puts his

head out of his cab on a foggy day, in answer to a knock at the window, and finds his hat disappearing in the gloom. No do we show more sympathy with the man who collides with another individual in the street, and who, on having his hat, which has fallen, handed back with profuse apologies for the accident, finds, from its size and general appearance, that not many hours before it must have adorned a scarecrow. But these incidents in no way illustrate the coolness and intrepidity of the professional thief, who does not usually aim at trifles.

Last winter an ingenious thief was perpetrated by two well-known pick-pockets who had followed a gentleman out of the stall of a Leeds theatre. For a moment they parted company, and when the younger joined his companion, he handed him a pocket-book, from which were taken some notes and money. To substitute false notes was the work of a second. "You have lost your pocket-book, sir," said the older thief, hurrying after the gentleman. With a cool bow the thief hastened away, pleased with the gentleman's thanks—and his watch. At Birmingham not long ago, a thief was detected in the act of stealing a gentleman's watch. In his haste to escape, he ran into the arms of a detective, who had been watching him for some time. Naturally the thief must have felt somewhat excited at such a moment; but if he did, he showed no symptoms of being so. Although instantly secured by the unenviable handcuffs, he had the presence of mind to pass the watch unobserved into the pocket of a passer-by. This person was puzzled to know how he became the possessor of the watch, and being afraid of keeping the gift, was sufficiently honest to hand it to the police.

Another instance of the remarkable coolness and audacity of a thief, though perhaps not an uncommon one, is worth relating. One day a Liverpool "stalker"—a man capable of doing mischief of any kind for a trifle—having watched his opportunity, took up a coat that hung outside a pawnbroker's shop. Flinging it over his arm, and carrying it into the shop as if intending to make a purchase, he offered it for sale. Not recognizing his own property, the pawnbroker bought the coat. But even this did not satisfy the thief. He handled some silk handkerchiefs, and in choosing one, remarked carelessly: "Take pay for this out of the money for the coat"—"But I have given you the money," indignantly answered the pawnbroker.—"Oh no; you haven't," said the thief. A warm altercation ensued. In vain the shopman protested that he had paid the money; and at last the thief went out in search of an officer to settle the dispute, taking with him some silver spoons, several silk handkerchiefs, as well as the silk handkerchief in question, which in his excitement the broker had forgotten. But the thief is not always so cool and collected as we are wont to believe him. He is especially unnerved by hunger and the police. Not long ago a well-known actor, whilst in the provinces, had occasion to walk some distance at midnight, and was stopped on a lonely road by an ill-clad ruffian. "Fool!" muttered the actor coolly, "there's an officer within a hundred yards of us, I'll—" With an exclamation the thief disappeared over a wall; and the next morning his dead body was found in a river close by, into which in his haste he had fallen.

Some five or years ago, the shopkeepers of Bradford were thrown into a state of alarm by a couple of young lads. One of the two used to make a small purchase at a shop, and, by telling a plausible tale that a boy outside would take the purchase from him if it were seen, he got the shopman to put the article down the back of his coat. Whilst thus employed, the ingenious youth very easily relieved the shopman of his watch, and then bolted. After him came "the boy outside," to inform the shopman of his loss. The latter having had carefully described to him the road the thief had not taken, ran at once after the culprit, the second boy in the meantime helping himself to the contents of the till. How often this larceny was practised, few shopmen in Bradford care to remember. Once, for the writer's edification, a young lad, not more than fifteen years of age, undertook to stand in a prominent thoroughfare in Leeds and open the ladies' satchels as they passed without being observed. He never failed once, and very often succeeded in taking out the purses also, which of course were immediately returned intact. It is often argued, that if taken from their evil associates, many thieves would reform. It is very doubtful; they love their nefarious orgies and their liberty too dearly. One instance in support of this is enough. A clergyman in Bristol once interested himself in the welfare of a penitent thief, and secured a situation for him in South Australia. But while at his benefactor's house, listening to the bright prospects that awaited him, the thief was stealing the good man's spoons, watch, and ring. The chances of becoming rich in a day are further inducements, as in the case of the gambler, to continue their life of recklessness and crime. A Liverpool detective once stated that four hundred pounds and several watches were found upon a notorious pickpocket during a festival in that city; and it is no uncommon thing for a couple of thieves during the Derby week to steal five or six hundred pounds' worth of valuables.—*Chamber's Journal*.

ALDERSHOT CAMP.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

The following corps went into camp at Aldershot, on Tuesday, the 6th inst.:

The "King's" Troop of Cavalry, Capt. Ryan—6 officers, 13 non-commissioned officers and men.

The 68th "King's Co." Battalion, Lt.-Col. Chipman, Major Bolcher (Lt.-Col.) Major Lydiard, (Lt.-Col.) Adj. Lt. Coleman. 35 officers, 371 non-commissioned officers and men.

The 78th, "Colchester, Hants and Picton" Battalion, Lt. Col. Blair, Major Sutherland, Major Burgess, 21 officers, 287 non-commissioned officers and men.

The 93rd "Cumberland" Battalion, Lt. Col. Harrison; Major Black, 21 officers, 219 non-commissioned officers and men.

Total, exclusive of Brigade Staff, 83 officers, 910 non-commissioned officers and men, and 56 horses, including 5 belonging to the staff. The Brigade Staff consisted of Lt. Col. Worsley, D.A.G., in command; Lt. Col. Macshane, Brigade Major; Lt. Col. Starratt, (69th,) Asst. Brig. Major; Lt. Col. Murray, Dist. Paymaster; Major Irving, (B. M., P. E. Island) Brigade Musketry Instructor; Capt. Corbin (63rd Rifles) Asst. do. do.; Lt. Fraser, (Picton Field Battery) Supply Officer; Lt. Bent, (63rd Rifles) Brigade Quarter-Master; Dr. Borden, M.P., (68th), Principal Medical Officer.

The Troops had been a week in camp when I arrived there, on the 13th. It was my first visit to the locality, and I was particularly struck with the wonderful adaptability of the ground to camp purposes. I may, in fact, safely say that I never saw so perfect a camp ground. It is of very large extent, nearly a mile in length, the railway runs along its southern boundary, and a temporary station, during camp time, lands troops or visitors on the centre of the line. Three pumps, equidistant along the line, a few yards from the railway, furnish with perfect convenience, an unfailling supply of the purest water. The soil, largely covered with heather, is so dry that no inconvenience or disagreeableness is experienced a quarter of an hour after the heaviest rain. The Rifle Range, across the Railway, is almost as good as could be wished, and the surrounding scenery is agreeable to the eye.

The weather, with the exception of one day during the first week, had been quite favorable, and remained so during my stay, raining only once during the night. Divine Service had been performed on Sunday by a venerable clergyman of the Episcopal church, who has always taken the liveliest interest in the annual assemblies of our citizen soldiery, and a good collection taken up.

Well worthy indeed is that soldiery all over Canada of the respect and sympathy of their fellow-citizens. It has been my fortune to see many camps for the last quarter of a century, in all parts, from Nova Scotia to Vancouver's Island, and never, in all my experience, have I seen the character of the Canadian Militia better sustained than by the perfect order and propriety which distinguished the camp just broken up.

It goes without saying that every Militiaman, officer or private, only serves his country at the cost of personal inconvenience and expense, sometimes very considerable, and, taking all the circumstances of volunteering into consideration, it is beyond measure disgraceful that a Halifax contractor should be found to supply a large camp with bread almost absolutely uneatable by reason of its filth. When such a villainous piece of rascality is perpetrated, the result is, that if the supply which arrives on the ground is condemned, you have ten or eleven hundred men at once without bread to eat, and, if once passed, the shameful imposition has to be endured. It will, however, be found a dangerous trick for any future scoundrel to repeat. With this exception, everything seemed to have gone well. The camp bore the impress of a commander who knew his work, and insisted on having it properly done, and of a most earnest and indefatigable staff. I never saw a camp in which duty was carried on with less superfluous bugling, shouting out of orders, noise, or confusion, and its order, cleanliness, and regularity were conspicuous. Its extreme neatness was no doubt partly due to the absence of straw in the tents. Nothing is more abundantly productive of dirt and untidiness, and the Militia Force of Nova Scotia owes Col. Worsley a debt of gratitude for resolutely setting his face against it.

Much progress seemed to have been made in drill by the time I arrived, and any efficiency apparent after a week in harness means more than appears on the surface. For one result of the parsimony of Parliament, which compels the Minister of Militia to authorize drill for each corps every alternate year only, is that, of course, a commanding officer has to fill up his ranks with about twice as many recruits after intervals of two years, as he would each year, if the drill were annual. When, therefore, a corps marches into camp, probably one half raw recruits, the marvel is, not that things are not better done, but that so much is satisfactorily accomplished by the spirit and intelligence of the men, in the insufficient space of time available.

But in many directions recent years have brought improvement. It was often, formerly, too much the habit to regard a camp as a huge picnic, and to go into it without a thought of duty that could be shirked, or responsibility that could be made light of. All this is very much changed for the better. Work is earnest, duty is respected, and it is beginning to be found out that dissipation, or looseness of conduct on duty on the part of either officer or man, is no more tolerated than in the army, and if detected entails unhesitating arrest, and prompt representation to headquarters for dismissal.

The effect of the schools too, in drill, discipline, and interior economy, is gradually becoming more sensibly felt, as, one after another, officers and non-commissioned officers pass through them, and the regiments become permeated with their influence. It may now be safely assumed that improvement is permanent and progressive.

Almost directly after my arrival, Col. Worsley was ordered by telegraph to Halifax, to attend the inspection of the City Battalions and Corps by Sir Frederic Middleton. He left accordingly at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, returning at noon on Thursday, in company with the General, his Aide, Capt. Wise, and Col. Lane, who wished to see the camp, and returned the same afternoon, extremely pleased with what he had seen.

On Thursday afternoon, General Middleton inspected the camp generally, and on Friday, the troops were reviewed. The usual "March Past" in "quick time," and at the "double," took place after the General had ridden down the line. The "Kings" Troop of Cavalry, if the only one in Nova Scotia, does credit to the Province. I doubt if there is a better in the Dominion. The horses are good, and the men particularly steady and soldier-like in their bearing off parade as well as on. It is really wonderful how well the horses do, considering the short time they are together. Capt.

Ryan, who is a thoroughly good, as well as most genial officer, could at any moment raise his troop to a squadron, if the Government would sanction the increase. There was but one thing I should have desired to see in the way of improvement, and that would have been the cutting of the horses' tails to above the hock. I believe there is a good deal of objection to it; but, so late in the year, when the flies have disappeared, I should really think it might be done. It would so improve their appearance. Whether or no, I hope to see the "Kings" troop again, for a better set of fellows it would be hard to find.

The Infantry all did fairly well in the "march past," the 78th particularly so. They are indeed an exceedingly good marching regiment. But a little more precision in the officers' salutes is desirable all round. After the "march past" there was some volley-firing in line. One volley delivered by the 93rd was as near perfection as possible, but all were good. A bit of a sham fight succeeded, which was much better conducted than a great many I have seen. One battalion having been sent up a road leading up a rise on the north side of camp to hold it, the ground was first felt by the cavalry and then attacked in by the infantry in increasing force. After one repulse and sally, the bugles sounded the "cease fire," and the skirries corps again took up their position opposite the saluting base. They were then addressed by Gen. Middleton, who expressed much satisfaction at their condition and performances. The General then rode off, resolutely declining to hear the ringing round of cheers which pursued him.

A second burst of cheering followed, apparently in honor of the Deputy Adjutant General, as that gallant officer's stalwart form, brilliant in staff full dress, and admirably mounted, was seen almost before it began, dashing off the field *entre à terre*. The several corps then marched back to their respective lines, and the gallant General, who, every one was sorry to observe, was suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, left by the four o'clock train.

I had nearly omitted to mention that a grand bonfire and an excellent musical entertainment, *al fresco*, were got up on Thursday evening. The bands were excellent, and there was some very good singing. During the performance the spectators and listeners were startled by the sudden appearance and fall of a meteor, displaying such brilliant colors that the first impression was that it was a colored rocket. On Friday I saw a paragraph in the *Chronicle* speaking of others observed on Friday morning some hours later than the one we saw, which must have been about half-past eight on Thursday evening.

After the General's departure preparations for moving off began; and, if the indefatigable staff had worked hard before, some of them worked double tides now. The work at the butts, and at aiming drill and theoretical instruction of Major Irving and Capt. Corbin had been incessant, and there was now a little rest for them, but Col. Murray literally worked all night at the pay sheets, and did not even come over to breakfast at the staff-meet on Saturday morning. The pains taken by Col. Murray for the convenience of the men, entitle him to the highest praise. Not content with issuing cheques to the captains of companies only, as is a frequent practice, Col. Murray, at great trouble to himself, carries out his system of furnishing sufficient actual cash for all payments. Now, also, the Brigade Quarter-Master has to redouble his always energetic exertions. But it is almost invidious to single out any one for individual mention where every one is always up to the mark of duty. The fact is, that Col. Worsley would not tolerate an easy-going man. Every staff officer with him must be a conscientious and unsparing worker. He is seconded with abundant zeal, knowledge and tact, by Col. Macshane, and he again by Col. Starratt, an excellent officer, who "knew his work," and who, by the way, stands fifth in seniority on the active list of Lt-Colonels. To Col. Starratt the General and his aide were indebted for their mounts.

I certainly never knew a large camp so quiet and orderly at night, and, indeed, at all times, and Col. Worsley spoke to me on Friday night in the highest terms of the indebtedness of the force to the Y. M. C. A., to whose presence and efforts in supplying the men with reading matter, &c., he attributed a very beneficial influence.

I know nothing so conducive to mutual acquaintance and good fellowship between different sections of country as one of these camps—nothing so calculated to make us feel that we are truly brethren from one end of the Dominion to the other—nothing that so rebukes the sordid spirit to which our national militia force appeals in vain, for there is no sympathy with any such embodiment where there is no patriotism. For myself, I esteem myself fortunate in having made many pleasant acquaintances—possibly some friends—in having seen something of a splendid section of country, and in having had fair demonstration of the high character of the Nova Scotia Militia.

The over gods of the weather were propitious to the last, and refrained from sending a drop of dew on Saturday morning, so that the tents were packed perfectly dry, and by 4 p.m. the beautiful ground was left to its pristine quiet and solitude. I believe they date from the annual camps in that neighborhood, and read the collects in the churches for the Sunday next before camp, or the first Sunday after camp, &c.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

REPLY TO CHARLES WATTS—AGNOSTICISM.

Mr. Editor,—Having heard the recent lectures by Mr. Charles Watts, and also the controversy that took place, and, as a believer in the Divinity of God as the creator of all things, and in Christ as the Son of God the Redeemer of the world, and the Bible being the Divine Will of God to man. Also, knowing that it is the duty of all true believers in God, who believe in the Divinity of Christ, that He is the Redeemer who gives unto

His people eternal life in the world to come, I maintain it is the duty of all such to employ both pen and tongue in opposition to such ungodly teaching; which we know, if allowed to be in-stilled into the mind of the young and rising generation, will not only tend to demoralize the unguarded mind of the young, but think of the remorse, the anguish, sorrow, degradation, the awful reality of one soul deluded by such satanic teaching. Does it not call forth the combined efforts of all who believe in God and in a glorious immortality through a risen Christ, to put forth every effort to repulse the fiery darts of the devil.

Now my intention is to show how unfair an argument Mr. Watts used in order to defend his erroneous theory. In the first place, he tells us that the world was becoming better, and the people wiser, because they had begun to think for themselves—this, he holds up as the why "he is allowed to-day to present his theory." "Why," says he, "fifty years ago a man in Scotland would be thrust behind the prison bars for attempting to express his mind," but let me tell Mr. Watts it was men who stood up for the integrity of the Word of God against such men as taught the self same doctrine as Mr. Watts is advancing to-day. If Mr. Watts had been in Scotland at that time, he would have been a leading spokesman and friend of the persecutors; this is one of Mr. Watts' spurious evidences against the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Again let us look at another of his unfair positions. He says: "I never did deny that there is a God, I believe there is a God," and in the next breath tells us there is no God. Now for a man to believe in anything he does not know anything about, is absurd; for instance, a man may look at a mountain, and in the center of that mountain in the bowels of the earth may be a treasure, but how can he believe in that treasure when he knows nothing about it; in like manner how can Mr. Watts substantiate his belief in God when he confesses he knows nothing about God. This then is another one of Mr. Watts' spurious defences. The reason why Mr. Watts admits there is a God, is only to save the tottering theory he has espoused. Now, again, let us look at another unfair basis upon which Mr. Watts attempts to defend the cause he holds so close to his breast. He says, "Prove to me that Christ is Divine, and that the Bible is of Divine origin, and that its authenticity is reliable;" and when Mr. Watts is asked to prove that Christ is not Divine, and the Word of no Divine origin, he immediately turns to the Word of God in order to condemn its authority. Now the idea of a court taking the evidence of the criminal to decide whether the criminal is guilty or not.

Now is it not absurd for Mr. Watts to go to the Word of God for proof to prove that it is not of Divine origin, when he does not know that there is a God, he does not believe in the Divinity of Christ; hence, the Bible in Mr. Watts' estimation is untrue and of no authority, then why does he fly to the Bible for proof of any kind. If a criminal is condemned, it is by evidences outside the evidence of the criminal; thus must Mr. Watts, if he would condemn the Word of God, furnish something more tangible, he must furnish something apart from the Bible in order to condemn it. The Bible has been held by those who firmly believe in its Divine origin and authenticity for 1800 years, and if our secular friends can produce a better authority, we will gladly receive it. So far, this then is another one of Mr. Watts' side issues and erroneous statements.

Again, Mr. Watts would make us believe that all things came by chance, and creation, in every particular, was a material consequence. Will our secular friends open up this mystery, perhaps they will by answering a few questions. We may ask: the first then we would inquire into would be the "why do we not see the wonderful material birth to-day." Ah, says the secularist, life has come through the spontaneous germination of matter, and therefore life begets life, and we have no more need of the former reproduction of life. This, no doubt, seems very plausible in the mind of the agnostic. If so, it will bear a little questioning. If so be that life begets life, from whence came the life vested in the matter that first produced life. You tell us life produces life, we grant you that, but all the powers of human invention and nature combined cannot cause, neither prove, that death will produce life. If the agnostics theory is so, and seems feasible, why should not the foundryman take the iron in its natural state and produce one stove, setting this stove away, he says, "I have now the first production, I have no need of going to the trouble again, from this one I will have many. I have no need of reproducing the same or passing the matter through the same process, for this one will produce many." "Ah," says the materialist, "there was no life in this matter." True, and pray tell me where is the life or where was the life that first produced life in matter. Here is the point I want the secularist to prove; thus the sifting of this theory is to prove the existence of a supernatural overruling power. As soon as the agnostic attempts to prove his theory, only proves that it cannot be proved at all. And, after all is said, it leaves the mind of the unbeliever in doubt, and he is compelled to admit there is something beyond I know not, some power that surpasses all that I can say or think, and, lost in wonder and amazement, he exclaims, "is there a God of Divinity?"

Now, I would like to call to mind a few of the passages Mr. W. quoted from the Bible; also some of the charges against Christ, the Son of God. The first, then, I will mention is, Mr. Watts said that when Christ came, there were three great evils prevalent in the world, viz., poverty, slavery, and intellectual ignorance, and if Christ was, or had been a just man, He would have grappled with these things; and to prove his statement, he goes to the very book he has already denied as any authority for his needed information, and then mis-quotes even the despised and rejected Bible, and says, "blessed are the poor," and tells us that Christ said this, meaning the poverty-stricken people. This I would ask the public to turn up in Matt. 5th, 3rd verse, and prove Mr. Watts' statement untrue, for Christ says, "Blessed are the poor in spirit," and any sound, logical person, can see he does not allude to temporal poverty. As regards temporal poverty, our Lord himself was

the poorest of all living at the time; and again, He did not come to give His people earthly store, He came to give them Heavenly store, Eternal life. He could not give that He had not; for, at the time the wealth belonged to the world, the flesh and the Devil, for the Devil offered the Lord Jesus enormous possessions if he would only yield to Him. So you see this is a ridiculous and unfounded charge against Christ the Lord and the Bible. Again, as far as intellectual ignorance was concerned, a careful study of the New Testament will prove that the people were endowed with superior knowledge. When Mr. Watts charges the people with being illiterate, he makes another mistake. If our friend, Mr. W., had flourished at that time, he would not have had the trouble of advancing his theory, for the people in general were versed in that doctrine, so intellectual ignorance was not one of the great evils he would have us believe. Again, as to slavery, it was sin that made slaves; on account of sin the human family was bound down; but Glory be to God, Christ coming in the likeness of sinful flesh, condemned sin in the flesh. Nailing it to His Cross, therefore, He abolished sin, i.e., slavery, and Mr. Watts' charge crumbles and falls to the ground. So must all false accusation against the Christ the Son of the Living God.

Halifax, Sept. 16, 1867.

H. E. C.

COMMERCIAL.

The development of trade during the week has been healthy, and the volume of distribution has increased. This is largely due to the advance of the fall season, which naturally leads up to more business being done on more animated markets. The results, so far, have been satisfactory. Though in some sections portions of the crop have turned out poorly in nearly all our staples, good average yields have been secured, and any slight deficiency that there may be is fully offset by the good prices realized for dairy products. There has been an excellent business accomplished in all the leading lines, and the markets have, in fact, shown as much activity as at any time during the year. The August imports, and those for the current month, so far, have been somewhat restricted, which is a satisfactory sign, in that it shows that importers are inclined to avoid the dangers of over-importation.

Advices from St. John, N. B., are that bills of the Maritime Bank are there at a discount of 45 per cent., as they are selling at 55c. on the dollar. This discount is necessarily chiefly borne by the poorer classes, who can least afford to lose it. The people need not, and should not, be submitted to this class of calamities. They could be easily made impossible, if the Government would take the steps that we have already urged on them. If it would put itself in a position to guarantee the notes of all chartered banks, as is done in the United States, by compelling them to lodge with the Government the amount of their issues in bonds, this would at once secure a safe bank currency.

The following are the Assignments and Business changes in this Province during the past week:—Ebenezer Moseley, boat builder, Dartmouth, assigned to C. J. Wylde; C. & W. Hackett, grocers, North Sydney, burnt out; J. G. Shipley, grocer, Amherst, sold out; Dunlap, McDonald & Co., tailors, Amherst, sold out to Dunlap, Fowler & Co.; Miller & Crosby, G. S. and sawmill, Carleton, dissolved, W. H. Miller continues and liquidates; J. A. Balcom, genl. store, Margaretville, advertising stock for sale at auction; Murray & Grant, butchers, New Glasgow, dissolved, E. Murray continues with Hugh McMillan as Murray & McMillan; A. Stanley Fisher, late genl. store, Berwick, assigned to D. B. Parker; Mrs. Caroline LeCeras, genl. store, Tracadie, assigned to Cathcart Thompson; E. Boreham, boots and shoes, Halifax, stock to be sold off by Sheriff.

DRY GOODS.—Trade has been fairly active in most lines of reasonable goods, and a satisfactory reduction has been effected. Travellers will take the road in about a fortnight for the regular fall sorting trip. The city retail trade complains of quiet times. One good feature, however, is found in the improvement that has been experienced in remittances since the beginning of the current month.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There has been a fairly active trade in iron and hardware. Indeed, merchants have been well employed, and the movement has been satisfactory both as to volume and character, and prices rule steady. Orders for heavy goods are increasing.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour has continued very firm under light offerings, and a fairly active demand, in fact all offerings are quickly absorbed. Some dealers have cleaned out stock entirely, and claim to have been unable to replenish them. Strong bakers' is specially in demand. There has been little change in European grain markets. Beerbohm reports that as American wheat is held too high, operators are buying Russian, which appears to be cheaper. There was fair enquiry for corn on passage, with prompt, quoted at 19s. 3d. California wheat is quoted at 30s. 5d. for June, and spring wheat at 32s. 9d., buyers December. In Liverpool wheat was quiet and steady, fair average received, winter being at 6s. 1d., and white Michigan at 6s. 3d. Corn, on the other hand, was weaker. Minneapolis straight flour was quoted at 23s. The Chicago wheat market continued weak, and there has been a further declension of prices, with more active trading.

PROVISIONS.—Pork continues firm under light stocks, and the full prices quoted from the West. From Liverpool provisions are cabled unchanged. Pork, 72s. 9d.; lard, 33s. 9d.; bacon, 44 to 45s., and tallow, 22s. 9d. In Chicago, in accord with the weakness of grain, provisions declined, and the markets ruled weak. January pork stood at \$12.30, while lard declined 5 to 10c., being at \$6.37½ for October, \$6.85 November, and \$6.37½ for December. Meats fell back 5c. The hog market was weak, and dropped 5 to 10c. The cattle market was dull.

BUTTER.—The market has been quiet and practically unchanged, but the undertone has had an easy expression, and in some cases offerings have

been made cheaper. Still the basis of cost in the country remains where the last transactions established it. Before actual business can be resumed, prices will either have to show a considerable shrinkage in the country or they will have to move up materially in the town trade centers. Reports from all parts of the Dominion confirm the opinion that the make of butter is fully one-third short, and holders expect extra high prices this winter and next spring.

CHEESE.—While there has not been much change in cheese, there has been considerable buying. New York prices are considerably below those ruling in Canada, and as long as this continues to be the case, English orders must naturally gravitate there. Private cables fail to give any support, in fact some have an inclination to weakness, quoting 56s. 6d., c. l. f., as the top.

APPLES.—Comparatively few fall apples have as yet reached this market, but what are received are generally of excellent quality. The Upper Province markets are reported to be glutted, and prices there are in consequence weak and unsteady. No doubt early fruit will be rushed to market on both sides of the Atlantic, and low prices may be expected to rule for them, but as soon as this unkeepable stock is worked off, a healthier market may be looked for. Chicago advices state:—"The trade are slow as yet to take hold of this fruit, or in buying to put away, or in making contracts ahead, and the only business is in supplying the consumptive trade with early fall fruit, and in trying to keep sold out for those poorer lots. It is predicted that we will have abundance of fruit, and the asking by growers is above dealers' views."

DRYED FRUITS.—The rain fall in Spain has unsettled the raisin market there, and prices are ruling strong, the latest cable quoting at 24s., whereas some are on the way which cost 16s. Prices in Montreal have not been established yet. Currants are firm, and cabled at 19s. 6d.

SUGAR.—The sugar market has been active and very firm at the late advance. A heavy business has been done, and refiners have sold the output close up, and, as stocks carried are unusually light, prices are strong, and no large contracts for future deliveries will be taken. Granulated has been freely dealt in. Yellows have been in good demand—especially for western shipment—of all grades, from low to brights and extra brights. The stock of raw sugars in the United States for the week ending August 27th, 1887, was 201,626 tons, showing a decrease of 88,174 tons as compared with the same date in 1886.

MOLASSES has been firm under limited supplies. Barbados may be quoted at about 35c., Porto Rico, 31c. to 33c., and Antigua, 30c. to 32c., as to quality.

TEA AND COFFEE.—There has been quite an improvement in the tea market. Business has been more active, demand better and the tone firmer. In coffee there has been a fair jobbing trade, and stocks continue light.

FISH.—This market has been quiet and unchanged, except that mackerel are a little easier, owing to reported better prospects along the coast for a late catch. Considerable quantities of dry fish have been shipped during the past week, chiefly by steamers, hence to U. S. ports, where a better demand appears to exist. Our advices from abroad are as follows:—The first cargo of Labrador herring arrived at Quebec last week—which is about three weeks earlier than last season—and sold on private terms, but understood to be nearly if not quite equal to \$5 per bbl. The quality of the fish is reported to have been splendid, excelling anything previously offered. If the quality continues to hold out as good for cargoes on the way, a ready sale will undoubtedly be had at that very reasonable figure. Last year the first arrival of herring was on October 4th, and realized \$6.50 per bbl. Several other cargoes are reported to be near at hand, but holders are firm on prices, \$5 being the lowest price at which they can be bought at present. Montreal, Sept. 20th.—"There is a good demand for dry cod, with sales at \$4 to \$4.10, quotations ranging from \$4 to \$4.25. Green cod are said to be scarce below, and quotations here are firm, \$4 to \$4.25. New salmon is quoted at \$22 to \$24 per tierce, as to lot." Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 20.—"One fare of Grand Bank codfish in a Nova Scotia bottom sold at \$2.50 per 100 lbs., free of duty. Trawl fish, \$2.75. Georges codfish, from vessel, \$3. Last sales of Bay mackerel at \$13.75 per bbl. out of pickle; choice Shores at \$19, sea packed; packed Shores at \$10 for 3s, \$14 to \$14.50 for 2s, \$18 for 1s, and \$25 to \$28 for extras. We quote Georges codfish at \$4.87½ and \$3.62½ per qtl. for large and small; Bank, \$3.50 to \$4 for large, and \$3.50 for small; Flemish Cap, \$4; Shores, \$4.37½ and \$3 for large and small. Cusk, \$3.25; pollock, \$1 87½, slack-salted do. \$2.50; haddock, \$2.50, and hake, \$2. Boneless and prepared fish, 3½ to 5 cts. per lb. for hake, haddock and cusk, and 5 to 6½ cts. for codfish, as to style and quality. Smoked halibut, 6 to 9 cts. per lb.; smoked salmon, 15 cts. per lb.; haddock, 6 cts. per lb. Medium herring, 19 cts. per box; tucks, 16 cts.; lengthwise, 14 cts.; No. 1s, 13 cts. Smoked mackerel, 11 cts. per lb. Canned do., fresh, \$1.50 per doz.; canned trout, \$1.50; fresh halibut, \$1.25; salmon, \$1.75; lobsters, \$1.75; clams, \$1.75. Newfoundland herring, \$4 per barrel. Nova Scotia large split, \$5; medium, \$4; Labrador, \$5.50; trout, \$14.50 per barrel; pickled codfish, \$5; haddock, \$4; halibut heads, \$3.25; tongues, \$6; sounds, \$11.50; tounds and sounds, \$3; alowives, \$3.25; California salmon, \$15; Halifax do, \$17. Clambait, \$5 to \$5.50; olivers, \$7." Boston, Mass., Sept. 15, (private letter).—"The mackerel market holds about the same as last week. Where anyone is found wanting N. S. large 3s., they sell at \$12; P. E. I. unculled are selling at \$14 to \$15—the latter for some of the late caught. Large split C. B. herring are selling at \$6 to \$6 25; Labrador, \$5 to \$5.50, as to quality, and are not such in demand, unless of fair size. Salmon selling slowly at \$18 to \$19 for good No. 1 smoking." Havana into advices show a little improvement in that market, but we fear that arrivals due there will again considerably reduce prices.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf	8½
Gr.ulated	7½ to 7¾
Circle A	6½
White Extra C	6¼ to 7
Extra Yellow C	5¾ to 6
Yellow C	5¼ to 5¾
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 38
OOLONG—Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbados	30
Demerara	30 to 34
Diamond N.	34 to 40
Porto Rico	30
Cienfuegos	27
Trinidad	28 to 29
Antigua	27 to 28
Tobacco—Black	37 to 44
" Bright	42 to 48
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	8½ to 6
Soda	6½ to 5¾
do in 1lb. boxes, 50 to case	7½
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

WHEAT.	
Patent high grades	4.90 to 5.00
" mediums	4.50 to 4.55
Superior Extra	4.20 to 4.30
Lower grades	3.80 to 3.90
Oatmeal, Standard	4.60 to 4.75
" Granulated	4.75 to 5.00
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	2.90 to 3.00
" —Imported	2.90
Bran per ton—Wheat	19.00
" —Corn	17.00
Shorts	21.00 to 22.00
Middlings	23.00 to 24.00
Cracked Corn	27.00 to 28.00
" Oats	25.00 to 26.00
" Barley	nominal
Feed Flour	2.00 to 3.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.	44 to 46
Barley " of 48 "	55 to 60
Peas " of 60 "	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	1.85 to 1.95
Pot Barley, per barrel	4.85 to 4.90
Corn " of 16 lbs.	65 to 70
Hay per ton	14.00 to 15.50
Straw	10.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

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

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra	none
No. 1	10.50
" 2 large	9.50
" 3 large	8.25
" 3	8.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	4.75
No. 1, August	none
" September	none
Round Shore	none
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl	4.00
Bay of Islands, from store	2.75
ALWIVIS, per bbl.	4.75 to 5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore	3.25 to 3.50
New Bank	3.00 to 3.25
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	14.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.	2.00 to 2.25
HAKE	2.25
CUSK	1.75
POLLOCK	1.75
HAKE SOUND, per lb.	30 to 35c
COD OIL A	22 to 25

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).	
Tall Cans	4.60 to 5.00
Flat "	5.75 to 6.25
Per case 4 doz. 1lb cans	

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

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

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	22 to 25
" Small Tubs	25 to 28
" Good, " Tubs	18 to 20
" Store Packed & oversalted new	12 to 15
Canadian, Creamery, new	24 to 26
" Township	20 to 22
" Western	17 to 18
Cheese, Canadian	12½

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 22
" unwashed "	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	7
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	7½
" under 60 lbs., No 1	6¼
" over 60 lbs., No 2	6½
" under 60 lbs., No 2	6
Cow Hides, No 1	6¼
No 3 Hides	6
Calf Skins	7 to 8
" Deacons, each	25
Lambskins	25 to 40

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples.	
Gravensteins, per bbl.	2.75 to 3.00
No. 1 Varieties, new, per bbl	2.25 to 2.75
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	8.00
Lemons, per case	5.50
Plantains, per bunch	3.00 to 4.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.00
Onions, American, per lb.	3 to 3½
" rates, boxes, new	7½
Raisins, Val., to arrive next week	
Figs, Elmer, 5 lb. boxes, per lb.	11
Prunes, Stewing, boxes, per lb.	none
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	6.50

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers, best quality, per 100lbs. alive ..	5.00
Oxen, "	4.00
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights	3.50 to 7.75
Wethers, best quality, per 100lbs.	5.00 to 6.00
Lamb, "	2.50 to 3.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued.)

"Ha—ha!" laughed the Major, and it was one of those mellow laughs which almost instinctively carried the hearers away with it. "What times those were! What constitutions we all had in those days, and, Heaven help us, how shamefully ignorant we were on the subject of wine and cookery! Just you try that champagne, Norman.—Here, waiter, get Mr. Slade a clean glass—Don't be afraid of it: there's no gout in it, and even if there is, upon my soul its worth risking an attack for."

Norman Slade, a dark, wiry little man, whose age defied all conjecture, filled his glass gravely, and, as he tasted it, said: "Yes, it's rare good stuff, but you ought to have laid the foundation of *podagra* pretty substantially by this time."

"Yes, it was the Exhibition year, and they wanted some cavalry just to show off before the big swells who came over to see Paxton's glass-house," continued the Major. "So they brigaded five regiments of light cavalry at Hounslow, and, you may guess, with all that going on in London, that the way our young ones streamed up to town every day was a caution. Except the unhappy subaltern for the day, I should think there wasn't an officer left in any one of the regiments."

"And you were the fellows the rest of us were paying taxes to provide for."

"Of course you were," retorted the Major. "We looked well, were full of go, and did very well for ornamental purposes, which was all you wanted in those days. We didn't do so badly at the Crimea as long as we lasted; the worst of it was we were so soon used up. However, they don't stand those sort of larks now; do they, Bertie?"

"Well," replied the young man addressed, "I don't think the authorities would stand some of the things you've been recounting."

Bertie Slade was nephew to both these gentlemen. Norman's brother had married a Miss Braddock, and hence the connection: and, different as the two men were, was, strange to say, an equal favorite with both of them. No greater contrast than the two brothers-in-law could be conceived. The one, open-hearted, full of jest and story, with the art of dining as the main pursuit of his life. The other, a quiet, self-contained, reticent man, whose passion was the Turf, with a dry, caustic wit of his own, who often dribbled out a thing that brought down the laugh of the smoking-room of the club to which he was affiliated. Capable, too, of biting sarcasm, if exasperated, and it was not very difficult to move Norman Slade's wrath.

"Have a glass of claret," said the Major, "or a glass of Madeira if you prefer it, while I relate another reminiscence of those times. As I have said, we all trooped up to London pretty well every day. Well, in those days, there was a very famous supper-house just off the Haymarket, which was much frequented by the soldiers. Indeed, if Her Majesty's officers, to speak metaphorically, ever did rally round the old flag, it was that particular supper-house in '51. The precious institution has long since disappeared, but, about three in the morning in those days, you were sure to find fellows from Woolwich, men from Hounslow, all anxious to pick up some one to share a hansom home. Indeed, as far as the Hounslow division, as they called us, went, we formed a perfect procession of hansoms; constantly ten or a dozen of them proceeding in file past Hyde Park Corner on their way to our quarters. Well, there was usually considerable difference about the fare when we arrived at Hounslow. The cabbies invariably argued that they had waited a good bit for us, and then demanded an excessive tariff for the time we had employed them. Now, remember the prize ring was by no means dead in England in those days, and most of us had more or less learnt to use our hands pretty smartly; a turn up or two with the cabmen became at last quite an orthodox finish to the evening, and we seldom came home without a fare or two being referred to the arbitration of battle. No need to tell you that the London cabman is pretty wide awake, and, as our fellows invariably went on the double-or-quits system, the Hounslow lot were soon taken up by some pretty clever bruisers amongst them. Well, it was a bright June morning, about five o'clock, and the cabmen were in great feather; they had sent down that night a couple of semi-professionals, and two or three of our best men had been handsomely polished off. We'd a big empty barrack room, containing nothing but some empty wine-cases, where these little differences were adjusted. They were glove fights, you must remember, so that our fellows didn't get so dreadfully marked as you might suppose. It was all over, the successful cabmen had carried away their double fares, and were gone, when the attention of those who were left of us was suddenly called to Jerry Moclere. I and one or two others recollected seeing him at the beginning of the scrimmage struggling with a small cabman in the corner, but we had all been too absorbed in the fight to take further note of his proceedings. Now he was sitting on a champagne-case mopping his brows with a cambric handkerchief, and exclaiming, in maudering tones 'Oh, dear, what a time I've had of it! Do, for goodness sake, get me a hammer and a few nails, some of you fellows.' 'What's the matter, Jerry?' we exclaimed; 'what's the matter, old man?' 'Oh, dear, what an evening I've had,' he replied, in half-crying tones. 'What a trouble he has been to me; for Heaven's sake get me a hammer and nails.' 'What do you want—what's the matter?' we cried. 'Oh, don't,' he said, still half-weeping; 'oh, dear, what a time I've had. You never saw such a disagreeable little beggar.' 'What do you mean, Jerry—what is it?' 'The little beast,' he replied, in a broken voice; 'he wouldn't go into the case, though I told him I wanted to send him to my mother. It'll please the dear old lady. But I've got him in at last, thank goodness: do help me to nail him down at once, the discontented little brute! I can feel him still wriggling about.' 'Do you mean to say,' we cried, 'that you've got a man in the case?' 'Got him in,' he

returned, lugubriously, 'yes, and it has taken me the whole night to get him there. 'Now do, like good fellows, bring the nails and a direction card.' But here we thought it was high time to intervene. Jerry, who had attained a high state of maudlin drunkenness, was carried off to bed, earnestly requesting that the case might be sent by the first train in the morning to his mother. Of course, we precious soon had the top off the case, and high time, for the small cabman inside was quite past making any further efforts on his own account. Indeed, it required the help of a doctor to bring him round, and a handsome solatium on Jerry's part to lush up the business. Poor Jerry! A shell at Balaklava, as I daresay some of you know, killed as good a fellow as ever crossed saddle. Now, gentlemen, come along, and we'll have a cigar and coffee downstairs."

"Well, Bertie, how's the regiment getting on? Still in its chronic state of difficulties as regards ways and means, I suppose?"

"Yes," replied Gilbert Slade, laughing; "we still hold a ten pound note in much veneration, but, fortunately, we are not tried quite so high at Aldershot as they were in the days of your Hounslow campaign. The powers that be don't stand such incessant running up to town—a restriction which, though unpleasant, keeps us afloat."

Gilbert Slade was a subaltern in his uncle's old corps, and, of course, amongst the seniors were several who had been in the regiment with him. Besides, the Major never missed the annual dinner, and, indeed, had much to say to its management. They said at the Albion that Major Braddock was a very fastidious gentleman, but, as the *chef* added enthusiastically, "he is a judge, and it's quite a pleasure to cook for him." So that one way and another Major Braddock had never lost touch of his old regiment, and knew something about pretty well every officer in it.

"I suppose you'll be moving in the spring," he said, as he lit a big cigar. "Yes," replied Gilbert; "it's our turn to move, and, I suppose, in April, we shall go to the Northern district; but where I don't exactly know—Manchester, I'm afraid."

"And why afraid?" rejoined Major Braddock. "Merchant princes, bless you who know how the thing should be done. If you play your card properly, you ought to manage to get your legs under the mahogany of the best houses, and wind up by marrying a hundred thousand pounds. Don't tell me, sir! It's not often a young fellow gets such a chance early in life. I can only say I regard it as sending the regiment to play by the waters of Pactolus, and it'll be a disgrace to the lot of you if you ere know want afterwards."

"All I know is that Manchester is not a popular quarter with the Dragoons generally," rejoined Gilbert, laughing. "However, it is by all means settled yet that that is our destination."

"Going on leave?" asked the Major drily. "Yes—am on leave, indeed, now, though I shall probably run back to Aldershot for a night to arrange one or two little matters that I left unsettled when I came away. Then I am going to stay for a little while with some friends in Nottinghamshire, where I am promised a few days with the Belvoir."

"Ah!" said the Major, "you'll have to look lively to hold your own with the Duke's. It's a rare country, and if you've the luck to throw in good sport, you will find it will try the best horse in your stable to live with them."

And then the conversation became general, reverting to, amongst other things—as it was apt to do in those days—what a friend of mine used to call the great annual problem, namely, what was to win the forthcoming Derby, and about this there was, needless to say, much diversity of opinion. In these days men trouble their heads very much less concerning the solving of that riddle, and it is not until the race is near at hand that much interest is manifested about it.

Gilbert Slade was a shrewd observer, and he noticed that, whereas the Major and the other men had much to say about it, and expressed their opinions freely, pooh poohing each other's judgment with much distaste, Norman Slade, who, as Gilbert well knew, had far more knowledge of the subject than all the others put together, smoked silently, and listened to the talk with a somewhat derisive smile on his countenance. At last he appealed to point blank to give them his views on the subject.

"Can't my good fellow," replied Norman, drily; "I haven't got any views about it what. I simply say I don't know. If you consider advice worth anything, it is merely that it is best let alone for the present."

"Well, Norman," said the Major, laughing, "we certainly can't be so to have got much out of you."

Slade simply shrugged his shoulders in reply, and turned the conversation. Those who knew Norman Slade were quite aware of two things, first, that you might as well try to extract information from an oyster as any coming Turf event as from him, secondly, on the rare occasions when he did vouchsafe a hint, it was sure to be well worth following. Peter Gilbert had been benefited as much as any man from such hints: he was a great favorite with that somewhat sarcastic uncle of his, and he had a good sense never to trouble him with questions about these matters. Gilbert Slade had a very shrewd head on his shoulders. He was a popular officer in his regiment, but there was a touch of his uncle Norman's reticence in his character. He most assuredly did not wear his heart upon his sleeve, nor did he unbosom himself quite so readily to his chums as many of his age do. So far, his life at present could not be said to have been eventful; he had knocked about with his regiment from one garrison to another for the last four years, had always plenty of houses open to him in the leave-season, and enjoyed a run in London as much as most men.

"Curious," muttered Gilbert, as he strolled homewards, "the difference between these two uncles of mine. As far as giving me a dinner and writing me a moderate cheque if I got into difficulties, I've no doubt Major would stand to me like a man; but in a serious scrape I fancy I

Norman would be worth a dozen of him. Every one who knows him seems to think he might have done anything if he had taken the trouble to try, while as for the Major, my impression is that it is well for him his father left him very comfortably off. From all accounts he was a rattling good fellow, but a precious bad officer, in the days of his soldiering. Ah! well, fortunately I need trouble neither of them for assistance." And then Gilbert began lazily to reflect on his coming visit to Nottinghamshire, and speculate upon how much fun he could get out of the couple of hunters that he was taking down with him. When he got back to Limmer's, he strolled into the coffee-room. It was tolerably late by this time, for the smoking-conclave at the Thermopolium had been of some duration, and it had been late when they had sat down to dinner.

There were some half-dozen young fellows in the coffee-room, solacing themselves as "young gentlemen laden with care" are wont to do, according to the famous lyric.

"The night I was in for a real row to-night, coming out of Bob Croft's," said one. "They were a queer lot who rushed two fellows in front of me; but, by Jove! they caught a brace of Tartars. I never saw men hit out straighter or cleaner; and as for the leader of the gang, he went down at once from a left-hander I should have been sorry to have caught, and his pals got thoroughly sick of the job in less than two minutes."

"What on earth are you boring us with the account of a supper-house row for? We've all seen it, and shall, doubtless, see it again before we've done. Bertie Blade, by Jove! What are you doing here?"

"Well, just now," said Gilbert, as he raised his hat, smiling, "I was listening to your friend's account of the row which he witnessed in the Hay-market."

"Oh! there's nothing much in it, I dare say," replied the narrator, somewhat sulkily. "But Barton interfered, as he invariably does, just before I came to the point of the story. I never heard such a fearful malediction as that man hurled after the fellow who had struck him down, when he picked himself up. I can't get the pale, blood-stained face out of my head. He evidently knew him, for he cursed him by name, and swore never to forget nor forgive him; vowed that his turn would come, and that then Ralph Furzedon might look to himself. Never heard the name before, and don't suppose any of you did."

The company shook their heads in ignorance, and Gilbert, who, at all events, considered care sufficiently dissipated for that evening, nodded "good-night."

III.

THROWN OUT.

Mr. Furzedon was a gentleman wise far beyond his years. What his antecedents were previous to his arrival at the University was a fact concerning which no one knew anything. He never alluded in the faintest way to his family. He seemed plentifully supplied with money, had avowedly not the slightest intention of taking a degree, and conformed to the rules of his College just sufficiently to prevent coming into serious collision with the authorities. He spent his money freely, but invariably with an object in view. However off-hand his invitations might seem, they were not so in reality; and never was a young man less given to spontaneous outbursts of that description. He was by no means proud of his progenitor, though he admitted the old gentleman had behaved excessively well in quitting this world when he, Ralph, was about sixteen years old, and leaving him very comfortably off. He had come up to the University with the object solely of forming a circle of acquaintance. The men he was civil to were all such as he thought would prove useful to him in life. His father had acquired his riches by the simple process of money-lending, but Ralph Furzedon had no idea of continuing that business, profitable though it was. His ambition was to take a good social position, and College was to him a mere stopping-stone to that end. He was fairly popular, he went in for most of the games and diversions so much esteemed by the undergraduates, and if he did not distinguish himself in any particular pursuit, still he was passably good at many things; not, perhaps, a very amiable character, if you knew him thoroughly, but he was much too clever to let the spots on the sun be seen. Young men are not usually suspicious, and very few of his companions had the slightest idea of the ingrained selfishness of the man's nature. It never occurred to them that the first view that anything presented to his mind was how it would affect him, Ralph Furzedon.

Charlie Devereux was a very popular man, and it suited Mr. Furzedon to become intimate with him on that account; then, again, young Devereux was an undoubtedly fine horseman. Mr. Furzedon in his far-sighted sagacity opined that in a few years Charlie might have blossomed into a crack gentleman rider. Furzedon was very fond of a small racing speculation, when, to use his own language, he saw his way, and he thought that his friend might turn out useful to him in this latter capacity later on. Furzedon had come up to the University late; he had begun life for himself at the age of eighteen, and it was only after knocking about London for a couple of years that he realised how very difficult it was for a young fellow to form eligible acquaintances. Friends, as they would term themselves, were easy enough to make by a young gentleman with a liberal command of money, but, shrewd beyond his years, Ralph Furzedon was not to be imposed upon by these Brummagem imitations. He aspired to mix with gentlemen, and he knew that the very best of the acquaintance he had made had only a doubtful status in that way. For instance, he saw no possibility of getting into a decent club, and that was a point that troubled him much. It showed something for the determination of the man's character that, when he thoroughly awoke to this state of things, he made up his mind to submit to the restraints of the University, solely to attain the end he had in view. Mr. Furzedon did not intend to honor the University much longer, but so far was very well satisfied at the results of his experiment.

(To be continued.)



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TENDER FOR THE WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.

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

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

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

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary

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



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SAULT SAINTE MARIE CANAL.

CONTRACTORS intending to tender for works of construction of the Canal proposed to be formed on the Canadian side of the Saint Mary's River, are hereby informed that tenders will be received about JANUARY next, and that the most favorable time to examine the locality will be between the present time and the early part of November next.

When plans, specifications and other documents are prepared due notice will be given. Contractors will then have an opportunity of examining them and be furnished with blank forms of tender, etc.

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 22nd August, 1887.

Western Counties Railway.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

LEAVE DIGBY, daily at 5.00 p.m. Arrive at Yarmouth, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 7.30 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday, at 6.00 p.m.

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

At Yarmouth, with Steamer "Yarmouth" for Boston every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, and from Boston every Wednesday and Saturday morning. With Stage daily (Sunday excepted), to and from Barrington, Shelburne and Liverpool.

Through tickets may be obtained at 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, and the principal Stations on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway.

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

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MINING.

ANALYTICAL DEPARTMENT.—To meet a long felt want THE CRITIC has made arrangements with a competent Analyst, who will determine the quality of all specimens sent to be tested. The fee charged will be from two to eight dollars, according to the difficulty and expense incurred by the analyst in making the analysis. The strictest secrecy will be observed, and the result of the analysis will only be known to the operator and the sender of the sample. Send samples by parcel-post or otherwise, with a fee of two dollars to "Analyst," care A. M. Fraser, Business Manager of THE CRITIC. Should a larger fee be required, the sender will be notified.

GOLD MINERS' ASSOCIATION.—A preliminary meeting, for the purpose of organizing the above association, will be held at THE CRITIC Office, 161 Hollis Street, on Wednesday, November 9th, at 2 p.m. A full attendance of mining men is particularly requested

The gold mining outlook is most encouraging, and we hear of one or two important sales. In deference to the wishes of the parties, we do not publish the particulars, as they might interfere with other negotiations. As the information was imparted to us confidentially, we must keep the secret—how we wish we had found out the particulars ourselves, as in that case we should have given our readers the benefit of the news regardless of consequences.

The Halifax CRITIC is doing much to assist the miners of this province, especially the gold miners. Having long advocated the formation of a Mining Association, its editor has now taken the initiative, and has, for this purpose, called a preliminary meeting of those engaged in the industry, for the 9th of November, at the office of THE CRITIC. The extent to which gold mining is carried on in this province, fully warrants the formation of such an association as THE CRITIC proposes, and all who are interested should make it a point to be there.—*Digby Courier.*

RAWDON ANTIMONY MINE.—We gladly note that the antimony mine at Rawdon has not been shut down, as was reported in our issue of the 9th of September, but that work is being vigorously pushed with a full crew, and that the ore obtained continues as good as was ever taken out of the mine. This mine, from all accounts, must be one of the best of its kind in the world.

CARLETON MINE.—The new mill on the Carleton Company's property is doing good work. The first clearing up yielded a brick weighing thirty-eight ounces, worth between seven and eight hundred dollars, and was the product of seventy tons of quartz.

There are a number of new coal mines being opened up in the Province, and if our iron mines are only developed and large smelting works erected, we may expect a veritable "boom" in coal mines.

SILVER LEAD.—From present indications the "Joe Howe" silver lead mines will be opened up this season and smelting works built. There will then be a grand opening for the erection of lead pipe, shot, sheet lead and white lead works, for all of which there is a profitable field. The supply of lead ore is practically inexhaustible, and Nova Scotia will soon be in a position to supply the Dominion with lead, which now comes almost entirely from England. When the works are in full operation steady employment will be furnished to hundreds of miners and laborers, and the quiet valley in which the mine is situated is destined to become a living hive of industry. Work on the Stowiacko Valley and Lansdowne railway will shortly be begun, and, if it is pushed, the road should be completed at Halfway Brook (within two miles of the mine) before the first of January next.

BARYTES.—Messrs. Henderson & Potts, the well-known dealers in paints and oils in this city, have a valuable mine of barytes on the Upper Stowiacko road, some five or six miles from Brookfield Station. They are now mining and shipping the product to Halifax, and it is reported that they have struck coal on the property. Whether it is good coal or only coal shale, we have not been informed.

Mr. Carter, of Truro, and others, have found an immense deposit of brownish-looking sand, which is very valuable for polishing and grinding metals. They claim that it is better for these purposes than emery, and Mr. Carter generally knows what he is talking about, it looks as though they must have made a most valuable discovery. The deposit is, we believe, somewhere near Oxford.

Manganese mining is so profitable and so quietly conducted, that very few reports in regard to it are obtained. The Montreal and St. John parties who are working the mine at Onslow Mountain, near Truro, are getting plenty of high grade ore, for which there is a ready market.

OLDMAN GOLD DISTRICT.—Mr. Macdonnell has sold his property to Mr. Hardman, but at what figure we have not been informed. Mrs. Fraser has also sold her area, or a portion of them, to the same enterprising gentleman, which looks as though good reports would soon be heard from this district.

MONTAGUE DISTRICT.—There is a very ominous silence from this district, where a great amount of prospecting has been done the present season and we expect that it betokens the fact that Messrs. Annand & Baker have unearthed a rich lead or two, but are giving things a thorough testing before they will let the public into the secret. They believe in a still hunt.

MINING.—Continued.

This is about the time of the month when gold miners arrive in town with their gold bricks. You can always recognize them by the air of quiet content with which they go about. They don't carry the bricks in their hats, but "chuck" them at Mr. Lyle in Lowell & Co.'s, who is only too happy to be made the target for such valuable missiles. Humpty Dumpty could not enjoy the fun more than he does.

RENFREW.—Mr. Hayward is pushing operations with his usual success in the Empress mine, and, as he has everything in "apple pie" order, his profits are assured.

Mr. Fiske, the gentlemanly manager of the Renfrew Consolidated, has returned to Boston. He was an excellent manager, and it appears to us that he was decidedly badly treated by his company, who left him in the lurch financially. The mine was showing up well, and, if the company had had the backbone to continue operations, they would doubtless have made money. It seems absurd to commence work and then stop just as the mill was about ready to start up.

MOUNT UNIACKE MINES.—The English Company's works are being rapidly put into good shape by Captain Nicholls, and, doubtless, a large amount of ore will be ready for the mill when it is completed by the contractors, Messrs. Frazer & Chalmers.

Mr. Madill is working away steadily, and we trust that his perseverance will be well rewarded.

Affairs in this old district are booming just now, and we hear of one or more sales of promising areas.

CHEZZETCOOK DISTRICT.—Mr. Reid was in town on Saturday, and reports that all goes well at the Oxford.

Doctor Cogswell evidently has a good property in this district, and he also owns the Cambridge Mill. The doctor has stuck to mining in this district, and in the end his perseverance will be well rewarded. At least, such is our wish.

There are several properties in this district that are held by speculators, and the sooner they are forced to work or forfeit them the better.

TANGIER DISTRICT.—The Essex Mining Company are still developing their property, and we are daily expecting to hear that the new Wiswell mills have started up.

At Mooseland, Mr. Stomshorn's gang of prospectors are still burrowing away, and are not going to give up until they have found what they are seeking for.

DANS HILL DISTRICT.—The Salmon River mine is now such a regular gold producer, and is so justly admitted to be a great mine, that very little is thought about it. When good fortune lit upon Captain Ned Archibald, it perched in the right spot, as there is not a better hearted or more obliging man in the Province. He is almost loved by miners, whom he is always ready to befriend, and he goes a long way out of his way in assisting a poor man to obtain capital to work his property.

KILLAG DISTRICT.—George Stuart was in town on Thursday. He had little news to report, as he has been engaged in laying out a passable road into his property. Pioneers in gold districts have a great deal to contend with, and bad roads, or no roads at all, are not the least of their ills.

BEAVER DAM DISTRICT.—Work is being vigorously pushed here under Mr. Yeadon, and prospects are most encouraging.

MOOSE RIVER.—Crushing having been resumed at the water mill, we are daily expecting to hear of Mr. Touquoy and his gold babies.

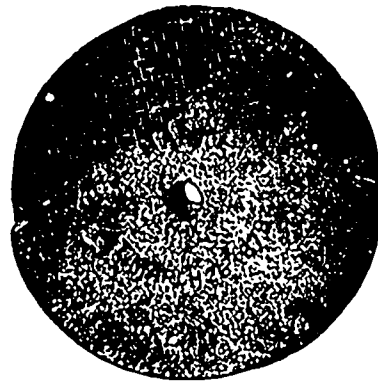
FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.—Our correspondent in this district has almost forgotten us of late, as have several from other districts. Please stir yourselves gentlemen, and send in plenty of news in time for next issue.

BROOKFIELD DISTRICT.—Mr. John McGuire, of the Brookfield mine, was in town on Monday, but had nothing new to report, which means that Brookfield continues to yield as richly as ever.

We have received no news of late from Caledonia, Vogler's Cove, Millisigate, and other western districts, including the Malaga Lake District, which at one time was so promising. We might say to our correspondents in the language of the auctioneer—"Are you all done?" must we add, "going, going, gone."

LOCH-A-BER, SALMON RIVER LAKE DISTRICT.—John Anderson has been prospecting during the summer in this district with most encouraging results. He has opened up twelve leads, nine of them gold bearing, all within a width of twenty-three feet. Several prominent gold miners and some Halifax parties are interested with him, and the district bids fair to prove a good one.

Other parties near by have struck a seven foot lead, and have some very rich samples of ore. Mr. Anderson has just arrived from Rawdon, where he reports that the gold mines are keeping up their old record as gold producers. He also states that a new lead of rich antimony ore has been struck in the antimony mine, about 68 feet west of the old lead.



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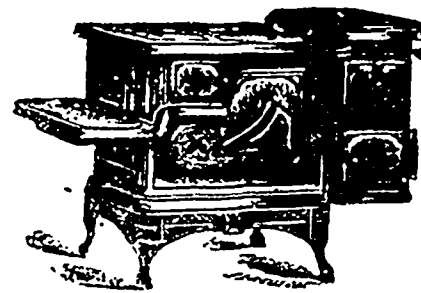
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HOME AND FARM.

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.

TAR IN THE CHICKEN HOUSE.—It seems that the value of tar is not sufficiently appreciated by poultry breeders, for we seldom either see it used or its use advocated by writers on poultry matters. It can be used, with most excellent results, in fumigating the poultry house, when through neglect or inattention it becomes necessary to put it through "quarantine," by burning some of it in a suitable vessel, and then closing the doors and windows of the house to confine the fumes and smoke as much as possible. It is sure to purify the house. Tar is very offensive to insects which worry the poultry and infest the poultry houses. Whitewash does not seem to keep them away, especially the "mites," which are so troublesome, and recourse must be had to some other substance. Just here tar is very valuable. Take an old kettle which is of no use for other purposes, put in some good tar, and heat it until it is thin and hot, then, with whitewash brush, brush into all the cracks and crevices where the insects "most do congregate," and they will start off, instantly, for the seashore or some other more congenial abode. Treat the perches and roosting benches to a dose of the same. When poultry cholera makes its appearance, if you thoroughly cleanse the house and treat it as above with tar, it will generally prevent the spread of the disease.—*Poultry Journal.*

HORNS ON CATTLE.—"A pair of beautifully carved, very sharp horns" no doubt set off a bovine and add to its appearance very much; and if the bovine would only keep these ornaments for show, there would not be a word to say against them. Years ago the human dandies carried bright, sharp, gilded and jeweled swords and daggers about with them, and many a bloody death happened in consequence until the law forbade the practice and made it a crime. Even now the practice of carrying deadly weapons causes many murders every year and untold unhappiness and misery and crime. If a reasoning man cannot be trusted with a deadly weapon, why should an unreasoning, headstrong and irritable "bovine" be so trusted. When I saw a pet Devon heifer with a pair of the prettiest waxy, curved horns attack my wife at an unguarded moment and throw her down and thrust a horn clear through her clothing, barely escaping impaling her through the body, I became an advocate of dishorning all the calves, and since then, 16 years ago, have been continually writing to urge the removal of the horns from calves when it can be done with the least pain. Now after so many years, the bread I have been casting on the waters is returning, and perhaps the general dishorning of cattle may be accomplished in good time.—*Henry Stuart in the Rural New Yorker.*

The effect of frost on corn is a point that we wish our experiment stations would investigate this fall. We have known of many crops of field corn that were badly frost bitten, so much so as to be practically ruined in the general opinion. But they were promptly cut up at the bottom and the ears and stalks together were immediately put in silos. In some cases the ensilage was eagerly consumed in the winter by all kinds of stock and with only good effect. This is a good deal better than allowing a frost-bitten corn crop to go to waste, and being so discouraged by the occurrence as to sell out the farm at a sacrifice and clear out, as at least one farmer did who didn't take an agricultural paper and wasn't posted about the silo system. Experiment stations ought to be able to help us a good deal in teaching us to utilize frost-bitten crops.—*Farm and Home.*

MENDING A COW'S BROKEN LEG.—It is a question whether the broken leg of a horse or cow can be made useful. The veterinary surgeon who was called after an accident of that kind to one of my cows, gave no hope, and he is considered one of the best in Boston. The animal in question broke the shank of the fore leg just above the ankle. It was set by the village doctor with splints, and the Boston veterinary surgeon said he could not better it. She was slung in a common horse sling, but with pullies, so that the ropes played with each movement, thus saving chafing and other discomforts. Great care was taken to keep the canvas support smooth, and a thorough grooming was given every day. The floor of the box was so arranged that partial support could be had from the three sound legs, but the broken one could not touch.

She was in full milk, having just calved, and did not fall off at any time, but rather gained toward the end of her confinement. I fed four quarts of ground oats, four of shorts, a peck of apples, and as much hay as was wanted the last two weeks, in addition to two quarts of Indian meal. Four weeks after the accident the swelling had nearly disappeared, the broken bone had regained its position, but little if any union had taken place. We then put the leg in a plaster cast and gave a pint of bone meal per day to help the secretion of bone matter. To day, a little over 11 weeks since the accident, the cow is standing in her box on four legs, well and hearty. The shank, although larger than the others, seems strong, and there is no reason why it may not be as useful as the others. The doctor who set the leg, and those who took care of it, had no experience in such cases, and there could not therefore have been exercised especial skill or care.—*T. S. Cunningham, Worcester County, Mass.*

BUMBLE BEES.—Maurice Thompson, state geologist of Indiana, and chief of the department of natural history in that state, well-known as a literary and scientific writer, relates in a recent report the following interest-

ing incident: "I made a good old farmer call me a 'crank' the other day, when I told him the reason his clover fields have failed to bear as much seed as they formerly did. 'You don't allow the bumble bee to be killed on your farm, do you?' I asked. 'Yes, sir, I do,' he cried, 'I make my boys burn up every plagned nest of them.' 'So I supposed,' I replied. 'And that is why your clover seed fails you. Bumble bees make your clover seed.' 'You're a crank!' he exclaimed, and looked at me as if he thought I was a fit subject for the lunatic asylum. And yet it is a fact that a strong nest of bumble bees in a big clover field, is worth twenty dollars to the owner; for these insects are the chief agents in fertilizing the blossoms, thereby insuring a heavy crop of seed."

Before the time of canning and preservation of fruits and berries by airtight sealing there was no better way of saving material for sauces and pies than by drying.

Huckleberries, apples and pumpkins were most commonly prepared in this way, and, like all household tasks, this was done with varying degrees of neatness and skill. In the early fall it was and is yet a familiar sight to see white cloths spread upon boards, barrels, old tables, shed roofs, and every available space covered with sliced apple. Frames filled with larger pieces strung upon twine are set against the sunny side of the kitchen ell, and the lengthening evenings are spent in paring for the next day's drying. A writer in *The Record* recently said:

"The proper method of drying fruit has well-nigh become a lost art, thanks to the invention of the self-sealing can, but now that the popular caprice has set in in its favor, it must be revived. Good dried fruit is infinitely better than the factory-made preserves, and it undoubtedly fell into disuse from the careless and slovenly manner in which it was prepared. Home made preserves, pickles, jellies, etc., have always found ready sale at good prices. Why should not home dried fruit rank with them? But the work must be properly done. Good, ripe fruit must always be used, and it must be dried quickly lest it be tough and dark colored."

The despised dried apple suffers as much from popular ridicule as the baked bean, yet both hold their place as domestic staples. The home dried apple discolored by long exposure to the air and the prey of kitchen flies is not to be compared with fruit dried in a patent evaporator, and the latter has a much higher market value.

Every housekeeper is familiar with the old method of drying by exposure to the sun or to the heat of the oven, but not everyone knows that small evaporators are now made cheap and practical, and with one of these the surplus fruit can be saved for home use or for a ready sale, being preferable to the sulphur bleached evaporated fruit of the large establishments. A nice way is to boil fruit for a few minutes in a rich syrup before drying. Fancy fruits for desserts can be prepared in this way, and will be welcome when fresh fruit cannot be obtained. They should be packed in small boxes, with thin paper between the layers and on the top. Some enterprising woman should experiment with dried fruits and see if she can not build up a profitable business.—*New England Farmer.*

Food values as given in tabulated statements are very misleading. Take the case of mangolds; the analysis does not show a high value, yet experience proves them of exceptional value, especially to milch cows. It is possible to place an amount of nutrition in a gallon that should last an animal a week, but the cow, if fed on nothing else, will inevitably die of starvation. The stomach of an animal must be distended to a certain extent in order to induce a mechanical action of a thorough nature or character, and many other conditions affect the value of a food beside the chemical composition.

We extract the above from the *New England Farmer*, it hints at a truth, perceptible in other directions as well as in cattle feeding. The value of scientific methods is immense, but the world, just beginning to be receptive, is, as in all new movements, apt to be somewhat too much so. The nostrums of doctors, some of them eminent men, under the scientific impulse, have been of late years so bewildering that nervous people have been made almost afraid to eat or drink anything beyond bread and water.—*Ed. Critic.*

By late mail we have a copy of the list of premiums offered by the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society Exhibition, to be held at Yarmouth, October 6th and 7th next.

This society has held its annual exhibition for the past 19 years, and has aided largely to improve the breeds of cattle and other live stock in the County; these being a large number of fine thoroughbred cattle owned by the farmers, which enable them to show an exhibit of butter equal to the best.

The farmers have been encouraged to vie with each other in adopting machinery and improved methods of farming.

The manufacturer has been encouraged to erect the factory and mill, and is aiding to provide a market for commodities from the farm, while they furnish implements and goods at lowest possible cost. The amount of premiums offered, \$2,000, is as large as at any other County Exhibition in the Province, and the prize list contains a premium for many articles as manufactured in, but used by the citizens of Yarmouth. The manufacturers and producers of the provinces are invited to attend the exhibition and compete for the prizes. For further particulars write to

THOMAS B. CROSBY, Secretary.

A CARD

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

RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST.

Rev. J. F. Avery leaves Halifax on the 27th inst. for New York, where he will engage in mission work. He will continue the publication of his paper, *Buds and Blossoms*.

Rev. J. F. Kompton has resigned the position of pastor of the Baptist church at Chester, and will in all probability become pastor of the church at Hopewell, N. B.

The annual meeting of the Baptist Sabbath School Convention of the Central Association of Nova Scotia, was held in the First Baptist church yesterday.

The colored Baptists of the United States number 1,070,000. They meet in convention, and support a mission in Africa.

Next Sunday the Baptist church at New Glasgow, which has been undergoing extensive improvements, will be opened with appropriate services.

METHODIST.

The annual meeting of the General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church of Canada will be held in Montreal on Oct. 11th.

Some of the Methodist churches of the Province are already taking measures for the supply of their pulpits which will be vacant next year. An invitation from the Yarmouth North circuit, has been accepted by the Rev. J. J. Teasdale, of this city; and the Rev. Joseph Gietz has accepted an invitation to Charles St. Church. It is stated that the Rev. J. A. Rogers will be the next minister at Brunswick St. church.

On the 11th October the annual meeting of the N. S. branch of the Woman's Missionary Society will be held in Yarmouth.

The \$50,000 endowment fund for the New York Hospital, has nearly all been subscribed.

The Methodist mission tent is doing excellent work in Ireland. It has thus far been received with hospitality, and its novelty has attracted many worshippers.

Charles B. Wright, one of the Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, now in Tacoma, W. T., has offered \$10,000 to the Methodists of Washington Territory toward a Methodist university, if the university is located at Tacoma.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Last year 728 were added to the membership of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, which now makes the entire membership 4,020.

Thirty-nine churches in the United States gave for foreign mission work over \$2,000 each; twelve gave over \$4,000 each, and Fifth Avenue church, New York, contributed \$28,000.

Australian Presbyterians are raising \$250,000 for church extension and educational purposes.

Rev. Charles A. Dondist, of Montreal, is visiting the principal places in the Maritime Provinces in the interests of French Canadian evangelization. He preached in two of the Presbyterian churches of this city on Sunday last, and on Monday lectured in Chalmers church. Though a Frenchman, the reverend gentleman is a very able and eloquent English speaker.

The Synod of the Maritime Provinces will be held in New Glasgow on the 4th October. Within the Synod there are eleven Presbyteries.

In the Presbytery of Halifax which includes the counties of Halifax, Hants, Kings, Annapolis, Digby, and Yarmouth, there are 30 congregations and 6 mission stations, connected with which there are 3,033 families. Last year the sum of \$28,309 was raised for salaries, and \$9,007 for the schemes of the church.

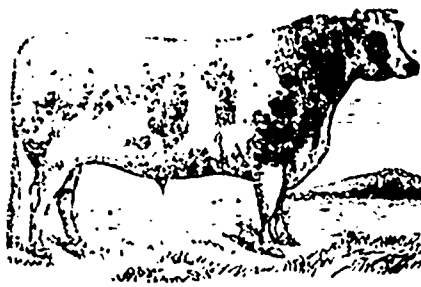
The Presbytery of Halifax met at Little River yesterday, and inducted the Rev. T. H. Murray into the pastorate of the church.

Last Thursday the Halifax Ladies' College was opened, there being over a hundred pupils in attendance.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

In connection with the commemoration of the Centennial of the Colonial Episcopate, it may interest our readers to know that there is in England a clergyman, the Rev. William Rupert Cochrane, rector of Langton, Lincolnshire, who represents 134 years of family service given to the Church, out of which 111 years were spent in the ministry of the Church in Nova Scotia, which province formed the diocese of the first appointed colonial Bishop. Mr. Cochrane has been for 35 years a clergyman, his father was in the ministry for 56 years, and his grandfather for 43 years. The grandfather, the Rev. Dr. James Cochrane, President of King's College, Windsor, the first Colonial University holding a Royal Charter for conferring degrees, was one of the first clergymen ordained in Canada. We cannot but think that it would be a gracious act on the part of the Queen towards the Church in the colonies to mark the fact of her Jubilee year coinciding with the centennial year, by conferring upon Mr. Cochrane some distinction, say that of an honorary chaplaincy to her Majesty, in recognition of the long service given by his family to the Church. There are doubtless other instances of men connected with the other Colonies deserving reward which have not yet been brought to our notice, but the case of the Cochranes is one of such exceptionally long and faithful service that it seems to call for special recognition.—*The Rock, London, G. B., Aug. 19.*

This excellent suggestion of *The Rock* was originally made in the Critic of April 1, by our Contributor "Snarler," who also called attention to the length of the clerical service of the Cochrane family.



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



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