

**Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques**

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

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

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la  
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear  
within the text. Whenever possible, these have  
been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées  
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,  
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont  
pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
  - Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
  - Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
  - Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
  - Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
  - Showthrough/  
Transparence
  - Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  - Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
  - Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
  - Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
  - Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

# THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 3 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 26, 1886.

{ VOL. 3.  
No. 48.

## CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
A Cruel Fashion .....	2
A Bird's-eye View .....	2
The Press and Crime .....	2
Notes .....	1
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—"He Cometh Not, She Said" .....	N. S. 7
A Letter from Ananibola .....	B. B. 8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Tit-Bits .....	3
News of the Week .....	4, 5
Religious .....	6
Items of Interest .....	6
Underground Ducks .....	7
Our Cozy Corner .....	7
A Subterranean Wonder .....	7
Nova Scotia's Exhibit at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition .....	7, 8
Commercial .....	8, 9
Market Quotations .....	9
Serial .....	10, 11
Mining .....	12
The Maritime Patron .....	13, 14

## THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to his 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.

How very few of the Americans who go to Italy to perfect themselves as singers, even rise above mediocrity. Three American stars are all that the United States can boast of, but the lesser lights find a useful, if not a remunerative, occupation in the church choirs throughout the land.

Germany has a large and well equipped army, but her navy is comparatively insignificant. Bismarck proposes to give the taxation screw another turn, so as to place the navy on a par with that of France. It will take all the persuasiveness of the Chancellor to convince the members of the Reichstag that the prosperity of Germany is such as to warrant increased taxation.

Christmas is usually a time of peace and goodwill among men, but when, as in Ontario, the memorable 25th of December is sandwiched between nomination and election days, the spirit of harmony is not likely to prevail. From a political point of view, Mr. Mowat's election of the 28th of December for the Provincial elections may be farsighted, but from a social standpoint, it is a blunder.

Even Emperors and kings have their little crosses to bear. A month ago, the young Emperor of China was engaged to be married, but acting upon the counsel of his constitutional advisers, he has postponed the wedding for two years. Kuang Sü should not grieve over his enforced bachelorhood; he is now only fifteen years of age, and the delay of two years at his age, is, after all, not such a hardship.

The Hon. Edward Blake, in one of his recent speeches, advocated the adoption of an income tax, and likewise a succession tax, that is a tax upon inherited wealth. There is much to be said in favor of Mr. Blake's suggestions, but there is always the fear that in levying an income tax, individuals may be doubly burdened; first being taxed indirectly as consumers of dutiable goods, and second, directly as having a fixed annual income.

On Sunday last, 30,000 persons gathered in Trafalgar Square, London, to listen to Hyndman and other socialist speakers. For the five thousand socialists present, we can feel no sympathy, since they propose not to reform, but to destroy existing social organizations before introducing the new order of things; but for the 25,000 unemployed working men, a common humanity makes us feel a sympathetic interest. To be able and willing to work, and not to be able to obtain employment, is a state of affairs not by any means creditable to modern civilization,

The report of the finance committee of Sam Jones' revival meetings at Toronto, shows the receipts to have been \$5,179.19; disbursements, \$4,343.95; balance, \$835.24, which has been distributed amongst the charitable institutions of the city.

It has frequently been remarked that accidental poisoning from mistaken identity in food or drink is ever on the increase. We cannot see why this should be true. Man has three senses with which to protect himself—sight, taste and smell. These, if properly exercised, should prevent nine out of ten of the fatal cases of poisoning daily reported; but there are some people whose tastes are so vitiated that they will eat rat poison with a relish, and smack their lips over sheep dip. Such persons require to be doubly cautious.

If women can effect the purification of political methods, their active interest in political affairs will be a decided advantage to the world at large. The Primrose League, which played such a conspicuous part in the late British elections, and to which it is said the Tories owe so much, will in future be met by a band of sisters holding views quite at variance with those of the Primrose dames. If Mr. Gladstone ever again takes the helm of State he may have to acknowledge that the success of his party is due to the organization of Liberal ladies now known as the Ivy League.

The unpopularity of Russian securities in the British money market makes it difficult for the Czar to borrow on advantageous terms. Russia has already incurred an indebtedness of nearly three billion dollars, the greater part of which sum has been expended in useless wars. One hundred and fifty million dollars is annually taken from the Treasury to pay the interest upon the public debt, and yet the Czar is always planning new campaigns, for which his subjects are filched. Is it any wonder that the gaunt head of nihilism is raised when the one-man power is used in such an arbitrary manner.

The comparative smallness of the increase in the French population is fully shown by the official publication of the births and deaths for 1885, by which it appears that the excess of births over deaths was but 85,000, or in other words, but 2 per 1000 of the population. A glance at German statistics shows, that for every 100 children born in France there are 184 born in Germany. If this ratio continues for many years France will find it difficult to re-conquer the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. Frenchmen love ease and comfort, and in old France at least they have a natural antipathy to large families, sized like nests of tubs.

Woman's position in the world to-day is unquestionably better than it ever has been in times past; but how long are the invidious distinctions which discriminate against woman's work to continue. If a man and a woman perform an equal amount of work, and the woman's is equally well done as that of the man, why is it she only receives half as much remuneration. The answer to this question is simple. The callings open to women are at present limited, while the number of the gentler sex who desire occupation is practically unlimited. It is the competition of woman against woman, not of man against woman, that makes her pay relatively small.

The inherent right of each individual to own as many dogs as he may choose to keep, without regard to the annoyance they may cause to his neighbor or to the public in general, is probably the outgrowth of centuries of association; but it is doubtful whether we would quietly submit to the nuisance of yelping curs and vicious bulldogs, were they for the first time turned loose upon our streets at the present day. The mongoose is prized in India as a serpent destroyer, and Pharaoh's rat, which destroys the eggs of the crocodile, is regarded with almost superstitious awe in Egypt, but the introduction of these animals into Jamaica, and the turning of them loose in the cane fields, has evoked a discussion in which the right of the planter to own such animals is questioned. Were the dog as unknown as Pharaoh's rat, the right to keep him would not go unchallenged.

When we consider the inventions and discoveries of the past century, we begin to wonder what our forefathers were about in the 53 centuries, which, according to orthodox accounts, preceded our own; but if we regard their achievements as comparatively small, what are we to think of our ancestors, if we accept as true the statement of the wise men of the British Association, who claim that authentic proof has been discovered in some Welch caves that man, sufficiently developed from the ape to manufacture flint implements, existed on this planet 240,000 years ago. To us it is a melancholy reflection that we should have taken so prodigious a time to attain so small a result. Even when the duration of the race is limited to the six thousand years of history, the outcome can hardly be considered as satisfactory, and there is something profoundly depressing in the sudden addition of a series of ancestors who spent 234,000 years in marking time, indeed, but in making no other mark in the world. For the sake of our genealogical reputation, we prefer to look upon the biblical chronology as correct.

## A CRUEL FASHION.

Very few women ever imagine that by bowing to the dictates of fashion they are unconsciously encouraging a cruel practice which has now become so widespread as to be properly regarded as an evil.

The wearing of the plumage of dead birds may in itself be an innocent fashion, but to those conversant with the facts, as to the wholesale destruction now being made among our feathered songsters, and the constantly increasing demand that is made for feather trimmings, it is apparent that the fashion is accountable for much needless cruelty, as well as for the positive injury which follows the diminution in the number of birds.

The millions upon millions of birds which are annually killed for their plumage, find a ready sale among all classes of women, and yet we undertake to say that the refined sensibilities of most women would be shocked did they but know that many birds have to be skinned alive in order to preserve the gloss of their plumage, and that many nestlings die from starvation, owing to the destruction of the parent birds.

The proportions of the trade in birds' plumage may be gathered from a few facts such as the following:—"A New York ornithologist heard an agent of the millinery trade in Texas solicit a sportsman to procure for him the plumes of 10,000 white egrets.

On Cape Cod 40,000 terns were destroyed in a single season, and a million rails and bobolinks were killed near Philadelphia in a single month.

A taxidermist on Long Island Shore engaged gunners to furnish him with 300 birds a day, if possible; he intended sending them all to France.

One dealer, during three months on the coast of South Carolina, prepared 11,018 bird skins, and he states that he handles on an average 30,000 skins per annum, of which the greater part are cut up for millinery purposes. This was in the spring of 1884, and during the following summer a New York woman contracted with an enterprising Paris millinery firm to deliver 40,000 skins of birds at 40 cents a piece."

These facts are startling enough to convince us that the use of birds' plumage for purely decorative purposes, is, to say the least, a cruel fashion, but their extirpation is a most serious matter when viewed from a utilitarian standpoint.

A farmer of Michigan, writing to a New York exchange, says;—"The destruction of birds has been and is carried on here to such an extent that it is hardly possible to raise any kind of fruit; even the grapes, as well as the apples, being too wormy for use or sale. Boys, and sires of families, but not MEN, go out and shoot swallows, robins, larks, etc. It makes no difference if they are nesiling, and many a nest of young birds has starved on account of their parents being shot."

In the S. P. C. A. and other humane societies, women have ever taken the foremost part, and it is gratifying to note that the fashion which condemns to premature death so many defenseless songsters, and which is responsible for so much cruelty, is now being frowned down by women themselves.

London *Truth* declares that "the Queen contemplates issuing a ukase censuring the custom of wearing the bodies or parts of the bodies of birds for personal decoration." There are two societies organized expressly in aid of the preservation of birds in Great Britain and all other parts of the world.

Lady Mount Temple is not only a member of the plumage section of the Selborne Society, but has written a vigorous protest against the fashion of wearing dead birds on dresses, bonnets and hats. The section is under the patronage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein, and numbers among its members 20 ladies of title and also Lord Tennyson, Robert Browning, Sir Frederick Leighton, and Rev. F. O. Morris.

It may not be possible or convenient for every true-hearted woman to associate herself with an organization such as the Selborne Society, but if each one for herself will refrain from the purchase of plumage, and use her influence to induce others to do likewise, the fashion will soon be as dead as Julius Cæsar.

## A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

Newspapers in general devote such a large portion of their space to the discussion of political questions, that we have deemed it advisable not to burden our columns with editorial matter of this sort, satisfying ourselves with, from time to time, giving to our readers the news in Dominion and Provincial politics; but just now, when the air is full of political rumors, and everyone is more or less interested in political matters, it may be well to scan the field, so that those among our subscribers who do not take other papers, may have a correct idea of how the two great parties stand with respect to each other. In British Columbia, the Provincial Legislature is strongly Conservative in tone; and in the event of a Dominion election, the Pacific Province would unquestionably sustain the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald. In Manitoba, the present Government, which is Conservative, has a small working majority, which, it is thought, will be maintained in the elections which are about to take place. In Ontario, Premier Mowat has for years led a Liberal Government, backed by a handsome majority in the Legislature. Mr. Mowat's Government had still one year to run, but owing to the recent controversy which has taken place, in which Mr. Mowat's enemies accused him of being influenced by a prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, the Premier has decided to appeal to the people, and the elections, as announced, are to take place on the 20th of December. If we do not mistake the signs of the times, Mr. Mowat's Government will be sustained; but for the sake of peace and good-will we could have wished that the Premier had chosen a more opportune time than the holiday season for a fierce political combat. Political matters in

Quebec remain in *statu quo*; neither Dr. Ross, the Premier, nor Mr. Mercier, the leader of the Opposition, has the support of a clear majority of the members recently elected. The Independent Nationalists hold the key to the position, and the party with which they side must ultimately become masters of the situation. In New Brunswick, Provincial and Dominion politics are kept entirely separate. The present Government includes both pronounced Liberals and Conservatives, but its Premier; Attorney General Blair, is an out-and-out Liberal, and hence his might truly be called a Liberal-Conservative administration. In Prince Edward Island, the Government, as well as a majority in the House of Assembly, are Conservatives, but the recent election for members of the Legislative Council has given the Liberals the control of the Upper House. In the Province of Nova Scotia, as is well known, the Liberal Government of Mr. Fielding has been sustained by an overwhelming majority, leaving the Conservatives with little more than a corporal's guard to occupy the Opposition benches. It will thus be seen, that in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, the Conservatives hold the Governments, in Nova Scotia the Liberals, in New Brunswick the Liberals and Conservatives, while in Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba, the events of the next few weeks must decide which party is to enjoy the sweets of office.

## THE PRESS AND CRIME.

The influence of the newspaper in preventing and punishing crime can be fully appreciated only by those who observe the stand taken by some of the leading journals of the day upon questions affecting public morality. Editor Stead, of the *Pull Mall Gazette*, may have adopted tactics which do not meet universal approval; but he has certainly awakened a wholesome public indignation against a terrible moral corruption which the officers of the law had failed to check, and of which those in high places were not slow to take advantage. The representatives of leading English and American newspapers have frequently, in the service of their respective journals, rendered invaluable aid as detectives in hunting down criminals. And while this may be regarded as merely incidental to the discharge of their journalistic duties, yet the power of the press is being daily exercised in a more direct way in preventing crime. There are misdeeds whose most effectual punishment is public disgrace. The fear of exposure often supplies the place of a conscience. After crime has been committed, the prison life of the perpetrator in many cases determines whether he will become a confirmed criminal or reform his life. By studying, comparing, and criticising different prison systems, and by calling attention to particular abuses, the press has done much to prevent the improper and unwise treatment of criminals.

But while the conscientious journalist effects much good by treating crime judiciously and with right motives, there are unfortunately many influential newspapers which stoop from their high position and trade upon the public craving for sensation. All the disgusting details of crime, even the supposed motives of the perpetrator and the imagined feelings of the victims are narrated with a vividness which would make the fortune of a low-class play-right or novelist. Journals of some pretensions to respectability sometimes permit this sensational treatment of crime on the ground that the public require it. In other words, they argue that the press must follow rather than lead public opinion. As well might the pulpit shape its course according to the dictates of the people whom it ought to educate. The fault, however, does not all rest with the newspaper. The patrons of such journals as pursue the base policy of pandering to a depraved taste are in the first instance to blame. If papers of this class found their subscribers dropping off on account of the publication of such matter, the tone of public journalism in this respect would be greatly improved.

The journalist, like the minister, is deserving of supreme contempt, whose aim it is

"To fawn and seek for power  
With doctrines fashioned to the varying hour."

But this does not relieve the public of the responsibility of having encouraged by their patronage methods which no honest business man would himself adopt.

No wonder the price of wool continues high when 10,000,000 sheep die during one year in Australia from the continued drouth. If this goes on much longer, we will have to economize by turning our homespun.

The last number of the *Rivista di Artiglieria e Genio* contains a brief but important article by Colonel Agostino Polto, of the Italian Engineers, giving the result of certain experiments carried on by him with common sugar as a remedy for preventing incrustation in boilers. The boiler made use of by Colonel Polto was a 20 horse-power Field tubular boiler containing 126 tubes. This boiler was ordinarily scraped and cleaned out every forty-five days (i.e. after 380 working hours), when the average weight of scale removed, after making use of the best methods known for preventing incrustation, amounted to 12 kilogrammes. Before beginning the experiments with sugar one-third of the tubes were purposely left uncleaned; the boiler was then filled with water and 2 kilogrammes of sugar added to it; a further supply of 1 or 2 kilogrammes, alternately, being added every seven days. After working the boiler for the usual forty-five days, it was found that it could be cleaned easily without the necessity for scraping it, and that the tubes which had been left uncleaned were considerably more free from scale than before, whilst the other tubes remained clean and bright; about 8 kilograms of old incrustations were found at the bottom of the boiler, having become detached by the beneficial action of the saccharine solution.

TIT-BITS.

An advertiser wants "a strong boy for bottling." It occurs to us that it would be easier to bottle a weak boy.

A NATURAL INQUIRY.—Mrs. Popinjay wants to know if the "editorial sallies" she hears so much about are the sisters of the printers' devils.—*Burlington Free Press.*

"But, Marie, I thought you despised Mr. Slimson." "So I do," "Then what did you marry him for?" "So that he would stay down town evenings, and not hang around me all the time!"

First professional tramp: "Congratulate me, old man, I'm going to Paris." Second Professional: "How'd yer work it?" First professional: "Said I was bit by a mad dog; popular subscription getting up to send me to Pastoor."

A gentleman in apologizing for language used, said, "I did not mean to say what I did, but the fact is that, as you will see, I have had the misfortune to lose some of my front teeth, and the words slip out of my mouth every now and then without my knowing it."

BETWEEN BATHERS.—"Have you bathed yet, this summer?" "Yes, I've bathed several times out at Coney Island." "How did you find the water?" "Find the water? Why, you can't miss it. It's all around the island."—*Texas Siftings.*

A DESERVING TRAMP.—Woman: "If I give you something to eat will you saw a little wood?" Tramp: "No, mum; I'm too weak to saw wood I'm not lazy, jest weak, but I'm willin' to do what I can. You give me a good dinner, an' I'll sit out in the cornfield for a scarecrow while I'm eatin' it."

AN AGED OYSTER.—An eating-house keeper advertised for a "a boy to open oysters fifteen years old." When an oyster becomes such a veteran, its age should be kept a secret, the same as a spring chicken's. An oyster ought to be able to open itself long before it reaches its fifteenth year.—*Norristown Herald.*

An Arkansas justice of the peace who had just married a couple turned to a man and said:

"I don't believe the woman will love, serve and obey him."

"I don't know," some one replied, "she seems to be a very amiable woman."

"I don't think she is," the justice replied.

"Why so?"

"Because she used to be my wife."—*Arkansas Traveler.*

The following anecdote is from the "Reminiscences and Opinions" of Sir Francis Hastings Doyle. While Mr. Grenville was talking to a friend belonging to a former epoch . . . a serious distortion passed across the old man's face. Mr. Grenville was quite alarmed (this shows, I think, that the difference in years between them was very great), and fancied a fit of some kind must be coming on. "Oh, you need not be frightened," exclaimed the visitor, recovering himself "I am all right. But you see when I first entered upon life, it was considered a gross act of ill-breeding to sneeze in company. You had to master the tendency somehow or other, and the result is that, for me and my contemporaries, sneezing has become a lost art. I only wish I could reacquire it now, but, alas, it is too late."

Two political friends from Calveston were in Washington, and seeking Senator Coke's residence. Seeing him through the lighted window, they ascended and knocked at his room door. Being asked to enter, the visitors stepped into the room, and were about to greet the Senator joyfully, when he said—

"Gentlemen, I regret to say that it is a rule of this house that the cards of visitors must always be sent up to me. I have to request that you will observe the custom."

"Certainly, we will," was the abashed reply, as the visitors backed out of the apartment.

They rang the bell, gave the servant girl their cards, and waited patiently for her return. They were anxious to humor an old man's eccentricities. The girl reappeared, and the visitors almost fainted when she said—

"Senator Coke is not in."

A burglar, while attempting to rob a bloated bondholder of Maryville, by mistake got into the humble residence of an editor next door. After unsuccessfully fumbling about for suitable assets for some time, he was disgusted to observe the tenant of the house sitting up in bed and laughing at him.

"Ain't you old Skinderson, the capitalist?" inquired the housebreaker.

"Nary time," chuckled the journalist, "I'm the editor of the *Screaming Eagle.*"

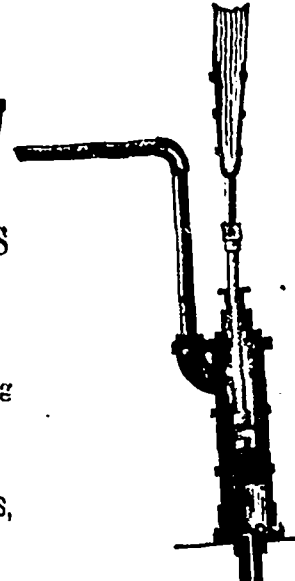
"Great Scott!" said the burglar, looking at his stem-winder, "and here I've been wasting four blooming hours on this branch almshouse. I say, old quill-driver, you never poked fun at your subscribers, do you?"

"Not the cash ones."

"Exactly," said the burglar, taking out his wallet, "here's six months' subscription to call this thing square. If there's one thing on earth I can't stand, it's satire."

MORE MONEY FOR YOUR WORK if you improve good opportunities. Hallett & Co.; Portland, Maine, will mail, free, full information showing how you can make from \$5 to \$25 and upwards a day and live at home wherever you are located. Better write; some have made over \$50 in a day; all new. No capital required; started free. Both sexes, all ages. Success for every worker. Send address and see for yourself.

Truro Foundry and Machine Co.  
TRURO, N. S.,  
ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.



Our SPECIALTIES are—

Gold Mining Machinery

Of every kind, with latest Western Improvements.

ROTARY SAW MILLS

In Latest Styles, and

HOT WATER BOILERS.

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

—ALSO—

MANUFACTURERS OF BOILERS & ENGINES, IRON BRIDGES, STOVES, SHIP, MILL, AND GENERAL CASTINGS.

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

HALIFAX PRINTING COY., Opposite Western Union, Telegraph Office, Halifax, 161 HOLLIS ST.

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

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

London Drug Store, 147 Hollis St.  
J. GODFREY SMITH,  
DISPENSING CHEMIST, PROPRIETOR



And Agent for the English Optician,  
B. LAURANCE.

REMOVAL.

HOWARD CLARK,  
Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.

Special attention given to  
MINING BUSINESS

Has removed from 91 Hollis Street to  
161 HOLLIS STREET,  
First Floor Up.

IMPORTANT TO CARRIAGE DEALERS  
AND USERS.

The Adjustable Sand Box.

Can be applied to any vehicle in 20 minutes time by any ordinary mechanic. They are ORNAMENTAL as well as useful, and no carriage is complete without them. It is economy for everyone to have them applied to their carriages, for the following reasons—

1st. You can save the wear of your axles 50 per cent.; they are practical and are fast coming into general use. 2nd. You can run your carriage 200 miles with one oiling. 3rd. Water, sand, mud and dirt cannot get in upon the bearing of the axle, hence the necessity of frequent oiling and the continual wearing is avoided. 4th. Grease and dirt are not continually coming from the axle bearing. 5th. They are cheap and durable. One set will last a life time; but if necessary can be easily replaced with little expense. 6th. The first and only Sand Box ever invented to go on over a solid collar.

Livery-stable keepers generally are adopting them as a matter of economy. Every mail brings unsolicited testimonials from parties using these valuable improvements. Write for inducements, descriptions and cuts of the Adjustable Sand Box and Improved Concord Axle; if your dealer does not have these goods in stock send your order direct to me and I will forward promptly. DON'T BUY A VEHICLE WITHOUT THE ABOVE ATTACHMENTS. Address

A. F. MILES, STANSTEAD, QUE.

BOOKS and MUSIC.

Now Books and Music Received Daily

- Bellak's New Method for Piano 75c.
  - Howe's Piano Without a Master 50c.
  - Howe's Organ Without a Master 50c.
  - Joussé's Musical Catechism 15c.
  - Sen. Winner's Primary School for Banjo, Clarinet, Concertina, Fife, Cornet, German Accordion, Violin, Violoncello, all very popular, each 50c.
  - Czerny's 101 Preparatory Studies 50c.
  - Casket of Vocal Gems, 50c.
  - Folio of Instrumental Music 50c.
- Send for complete Catalogues.

JOHN B. FINDLAY, Halifax,  
Dealer in Books, Music and Stationery.

PRICES REDUCED  
AT THE

Nova Scotia Steam Laundry,  
No. 9 Blowers Street,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

JOHN A. POND --- Proprietor.

- Shirts, 10 Cents.
- Shirts, with Collars, 12 Cents.
- Cuffs, 4 Cents.
- Collars, 2 Cents.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

It is now over two years since THE CRITIC was established. Its readers have had a good opportunity to judge of the tone, character, enterprise, and worth of the journal, and if they deem its merits are worthy of their continuance and support, we ask their co-operation in still further increasing its circulation. Any subscriber renewing his subscription will, upon forwarding to this office \$2.50, be entitled to two copies of THE CRITIC for the ensuing year, one to be mailed to his own address, the other to any person he may desire. Ask your neighbor to club with you for THE CRITIC when you next renew your subscription; or, if you have a brother, son, or relative, resident in any other part of Canada or the United States, send in your order for two copies, and we will send the absent one THE CRITIC for the next year, post paid.

St. John is to have a new eight page paper named *The Standard*. The contemporary press will do its part in elevating it.

The assets of the defunct Exchange Bank have been sold to a syndicate for the purpose of turning the same into cash for the benefit of the creditors.

The cruiser "General Middleton" has been making it warm for the Eastport fishermen found trespassing within the three mile limit. Four smacks were seized and a fine of \$20 exacted from each skipper.

Again the rumor is revived that a company has been formed to bridge the St. John River at Fredericton. A special grant of \$250,000 is hoped to be obtained from the Dominion Government.

The Governors of Dalhousie College have engaged Professor Penny to deliver a course of lectures upon music to the students. The College Glee Club has also been placed under his directorship. The new departure is in the right direction.

During a recent storm on the Lakes 30 vessels were driven on shore and at least 60 persons lost their lives. The damages to shipping aggregate \$400,000, but it is thought that the reports of the next few days will swell this amount to a much larger sum.

The grandchild of the well known Indian Ben Christmas was accidentally burned in the camp near Truro. The child was two years of age and its mother, the daughter of Ben Christmas, is but fifteen. The parents were absent from the camp during the conflagration.

The death of the late clerk of the City Board of Works has brought to the front some fifty or sixty aspirants for the \$1200 salary, but the position is one full of responsibility, and it is to be hoped that the best man will obtain the appointment.

The judicial committee of the Privy Council has refused to entertain the appeal of Kearney who lays claim to be the rightful owner of the land upon which the Hospital for the Insane at Dartmouth is situated. The right of the Nova Scotia Government to the land will hereafter be unquestioned.

A movement has been inaugurated in Winnipeg to present the Prince of Wales with a Canadian testimonial for his services in connection with the colonial exhibition. Canada certainly owes his Royal Highness a debt of gratitude for his untiring efforts to make the exhibition a grand success.

Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Fisheries, has received word from Inspector Mowatt, confirming the existence of codfish banks off the coast of British Columbia. The Department has received enquiries from Newfoundland and Labrador firms about the facilities the Pacific Coast offers for fishing settlements, and stating that if all is satisfactory they would embark in the trade.

A special cable to the *Mail* says:—The Canadian Minister of Marine having some time since represented to the home authorities the disadvantage at which Canadians were placed, and the inconvenience and loss caused to shipowners by the fact that engineers' certificates granted in the Dominion were not recognized by England, the Queen in Council to-day declared that certificates of competency granted by the Canadian Minister of Marine, after January 1st, 1887, to second class engineers, will have the same force in seagoing British ships as if granted here.

A Cape Breton exchange contains the following interesting item of news.—The American branch of the Ball family may rejoice. Several families of Balls living at Sydney, Cape Breton, have received letters from a firm of solicitors in London that \$1,500,000 has been left them by some relative, in England, long since deceased. The Ball family here were related to Sir Alexander Ball, at one time an Admiral in the British Navy, and who fought in the battle in which Lord Nelson received his fatal wounds. Afterwards Sir Alexander was appointed Governor at Malta. He had one son, Sir William Ball, to whom he willed his estate. The will, however, stated that if Sir William died without issue the estate was to go to one Ingraham Ball and his heirs, who was the father of the Ball family now living at Ball's Creek, Cape Breton. The will, however, was tampered with by one of the solicitors of Sir William Ball, and after many years of litigation judgment was recently given in favor of John Ball's heirs for \$500,000. The letter containing the pleasing intelligence has been received by the family. Last week Mr. Murray Dodd, M.P., of Sydney, who has been corresponding with a legal firm in London, received a letter stating that the sum of \$1,500,000 was held by a bank at Melrose, Scotland, for the Ball family in Cape Breton. A meeting of the heirs is being held in Sydney to-day for the purpose of taking steps to get the money.

The Canadian Pacific railway company employs 14,551 hands, and pays out as wages \$4,300,000 annually.

The latest report in political circles is that Parliament will meet in February, and that the elections will not take place until September next.

The Wanderers Amateur Athletic Club intend holding indoor games in the Exhibition Rink on Friday, Dec. 3rd. The proceeds are to go towards putting their new grounds in order. They should be supported.

Mr. Schrieber, Chief Engineer of Government Railways, says the volume of business on the I. C. Railway is greater to day than at any previous period in the history of the road.

The English steamer *Sulina*, from Antwerp to Boston, struck at 1 p. m. Tuesday on Horse Race, a dangerous shoal south-east of Cape Sable. The captain and crew landed safely and during the night the steamer was completely broken up.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre forbade the meeting which was to have been held on the Champ de Mars, to protest against the administration of North-West affairs, and especially against the Federal Government for the execution of Louis Riel. His Grace considers that the meeting comes under the head of those which are mentioned in his letter of the 18th August last, as not being desirable to be held on Sunday. In consequence, the meeting has been put off. Considerable surprise was expressed when it became known that His Grace prohibited it.

It is estimated that the peanut crop for 1886 will be worth \$3,000,000.

President Cleveland is about to take a course of massage treatment to reduce his weight.

The world now uses 40,000 barrels of coal oil daily, and America has enough on hand to keep up the supply for three years.

There are 365,783 pensioners on the rolls of the United States. The average amount paid to each pensioner is \$10.19 a month.

In the United States it requires \$30,000,000 to replace the worn-out and decayed railroad ties alone, while other railroad consumption calls for an expenditure of about \$60,000,000 annually.

Ex-President Arthur, whose death occurred a few days since, has left property to the value of a quarter of a million. His son, Chester Alan Arthur, aged 22, and his daughter Nellie, aged 14, are his only direct heirs.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad is the first to be equipped with the Phelps system of train telegraphy by which moving trains can be kept in constant communication with headquarters or with any station on the line of the road.

Most men object to a play of words being made upon their names, but the new Mayor of New York will not object to the motto "Hewitt to the line, let the chips fall where they may." It implies honesty and the downfall of boodlism.

Mrs. Clarissa Cox, of Wakefield, Mass., has just celebrated her ninety-ninth birth day. She has eight children living, four of whom are seventy years of age, twenty-five grandchildren, twenty-two great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

The importance and value of the tobacco crop in Virginia are shown in the statement that Lynchburg pays more revenue into the United States Treasury on the single article of tobacco than any of the New England States pays on everything it produces.

Memphis was brought to the verge of ruin by bad sewers and epidemics and a non progressive spirit. A few active men took her out of the hands of the undertaker, spent millions on sewers and pavements, and to day she is one of the most prosperous of Southern cities.

The sloop *Maryflower* is offered for sale at cost. The offer is to remain open until December 1st. The reason assigned is that the owner will probably be unable to give the time required next summer for trial races in the event of another contest for the American cup.

Six American citizens have been arrested in Southern Russia for preaching in an orthodox assembly of Russians. The United States Minister at St. Petersburg has been endeavoring to induce the authorities to release the prisoners, but so far has been unsuccessful.

A rascally attempt has been made to poison Phil. Armour, the pork packer of Chicago. A sample packet of prime buckwheat was left at his house, which, on chemical analysis, was shown to contain strychnine enough to poison six families. No clue to the miscreants has yet been discovered.

The sloop yacht *Atlantic*, which cost some \$50,000 to build, was knocked down at auction in New York for \$7500, from which it would seem that a yacht's capacity for fast sailing is worth seventy-five per cent of her cost; and that \$22,500 was paid for the speed which the unlucky *Atlantic* failed to show.

It is reported that the Pullman Palace Car Co. will this year divide a surplus of about \$10,000,000 that has accumulated over and above the 8 per cent. dividends paid from time to time in the past. Isn't it about time for this company to reduce its fares to the traveling public, and at the same time raise the salaries of its conductors and porters? Will the next Illinois Legislature look into this a little?

The estimates of the expenses of the U.S. postal service for the next fiscal year aggregate \$55,342,150, while the appropriations for the current year were \$54,365,863, showing an increase in the estimates for the next year of \$976,286. The estimated deficiency in receipts as compared with expenditures during the next year is placed at \$4,729,554, while it is estimated that the current fiscal year will show a deficiency of \$7,443,914.

Mexico gained \$3,000,000 last year by greater strictness in the collection of revenue.

Two years ago, the entire cranberry crop of Wisconsin was 6,300 barrels. Last year the Wisconsin Valley alone produced 49,500 barrels.

The Hungarian delegation has agreed to grant the credit asked for repeating rifles.

Verdi, the great composer, has agreed to write an opera for the French festival in 1889.

Within the last few years 45,000 trees have been planted in the streets of Berlin, Prussia.

Refined petroleum oil in Russia is selling by the quantity at less than three cents a gallon.

Uruguay has had to issue a loan of \$2,000,000 to meet the deficit caused by one of her little revolutionary squabbles.

The Greek Government has dissolved the Legislative Assembly. The elections for the Assembly will take place in July.

Mr. Pasteur has sold for \$50,000 to a commercial company the secret of his prophylactic against splenic fever in cattle.

An observatory is in process of erection on the Sonnblick, in the Tyrolean Alps. As the mountain is 10,000 feet high, this will be the highest observatory in Europe.

The revolt against the Portuguese in South-east Africa is assuming a serious aspect. 30,000 natives have risen in rebellion, and the Portuguese troops are almost annihilated.

The present tea crop of China and Japan is reported to be about 15,000,000 pounds short of the crop harvested the year previous, and higher prices are expected for fine grades.

A deficit of \$10,000,000 is reported in the revenues of the province of New South Wales for the past fiscal year, which was characterized by the greatest commercial depression known in twenty-two years.

During a recent fire at Hampton Court 40 rooms in the palace were burned. This palace, it will be remembered, is set apart for the use of the widowed ladies of distinguished state, army and naval officers.

Emperor William has consented that on January 1, the eightieth anniversary of his admission to the army, a collection be made to enable a committee to present to as many of his past and present soldiers as possible souvenirs of his long military career.

Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria and wife of Prince Henry of Battenburg, has given birth to a son. The firing of a gun in St. James' Square, in honor of the event, caused a panic in the west end of London, many persons believing it to be the report of a dynamite explosion.

The British flag has been raised on the Island of Socotra in the Indian Ocean, off the east coast of Africa. The British Empire has thus been enlarged by 1,309 square miles of territory; and aside from the strategical importance of the Island, John Bull has secured the best aloe garden in the world.

The business of the manufacturer of "Guinness' Stout" was lately stocked in the London market for \$30,000,000. The public evidently had confidence in the paying capabilities of the enterprise, as \$600,000,000 were offered. "Guinness' Stout" has a good reputation among British beer drinkers.

Mount Tarawera, one of the New Zealand volcanoes which recently displayed such extraordinary activity, is 300 feet higher than before the eruption. The scene at this mountain was one of unparalleled grandeur. Balls of fire shot high into the air, and enormous tongues of flames, 500 feet wide, rose to a height of 1,000 feet.

We see by the *Shunpao* that there is a Korean dwarf measuring two feet and a half in height. His head is one foot long, his body is about the same length, and his legs measure five inches only. The length of his feet is over a foot, and he is obliged to crawl in and out of his house. The Korean dwarf is 27 years of age, and is a far more wonderful creature than Tom Thumb.—*Celestial Empire, Shanghai.*

General Kaulbar's mission to Bulgaria has proved a failure. His return to Russia is generally regarded by the European Powers as an acknowledgement that the Czar's interference in Bulgarian matters was premature. Britain, Austria and Italy have determined to prevent Russia carrying out her designs upon the Balkan state, and the successor to Prince Alexander may hope for a less troublous reign than his unfortunate but valiant predecessor.

Political feeling in Spain runs high. During a recent debate in the Senate the Opposition declared that Premier Sagasta's policy was responsible for the military mutiny in September. Senor Sagasta replied that anyone who should have predicted that a year would elapse after the death of King Alfonso without any disturbance more serious than the uprising of 2,000 unorganized men, which was entirely suppressed within two hours, would have been ridiculed. Continuing, the Prime Minister said the suppression of the revolt was due more to the Imperial customs of the country, and the virtues and talents of the Queen, than to the efforts of the Government, which, however, had done its best to preserve order. Gen. Salamanca attacked Premier Sagasta personally, and amid general murmurs declared that the only way to bring about the fall of the Government was by resorting to military uprisings. Gen. Costello, Minister of War, condemned the efforts to make the army a political engine. The general opinion is that the Government carried off the honors of the debate, and that the opposition make nothing by its attack.

**Piper Heidsieck Champagne.**  
50 baskets of Piper Heidsieck's Celebrated Champagne, in quarts and pints.

**Graham's Port.**  
10 hds. Graham's one diamond and three diamond Port. Just received per S. S. Milanese.

**Plymouth Gin.**  
25 cases Coates' Celebrated Plymouth Gin. Just received per S. S. Milanese from London.

**Hennessy's Brandy.**  
150 cases Hennessy's \*, \*\*, and \*\*\* Brandy. Just received per S. S. Avlona from Charente.

**Lerond's Brandy.**  
25 quarter casks and 30 octaves and 200 cases Lerond's Brandy. Just received per S. S. Avlona from Charente.

**Martell's Brandy.**  
150 cases Martell's \*, \*\*, and \*\*\* Brandy. Just received per S. S. Avlona from Charente.

**Bass's Ale.**  
100 hds. Bass's Pale Ale—Bottled by Patterson & Hibbert's—in quarts and pints Just received per S. S. Milanese.

**Islay Blend Whiskey.**  
150 cases Celtic, Mackie's and Williams' Islay Blend Whiskey Just received and for sale by

**Kelley & Glassey,**  
196, 200 & 204 HOLLIS ST.  
HALIFAX.

**WM. BANNISTER,**  
Importer and Retail Dealer in

**WATCHES,  
CLOCKS,  
JEWELLERY,  
Plated-Ware & Spectacles.**

Personal attention given to all REPAIRS.

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**

144 Granville St., Halifax.



**POST OFFICE,**  
HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 22nd, 1886.

**NOTICE.**

On and after MONDAY NEXT, 22nd instant, mails will close at this office, daily, as follows:

For the Northern and Eastern Counties of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, New Brunswick and the United States at 6.45 o'clock, a.m.

For the Upper Provinces, and second mails for the United States, New Brunswick and principal offices on the line of the Intercolonial Railway at 1.25 o'clock, p.m.

Second mails for Stellarton, New Glasgow and Pictou at 1.25 o'clock, p.m.

Second mails for Bedford, Shubenacadie and Truro at 4.20 o'clock, p.m.

The mail for the **UNITED KINGDOM** per Canadian (weekly) packet from this port will close on

Saturday next, 29th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, and on every Saturday thereafter at the same hour until further notice.

H. W. BLACKADAR,  
Postmaster.

**IRA ETTER,**

199 BARRINGTON ST., HALIFAX,

Importer and Dealer in

**JEWELLERY!**

Personal attention given to the Repairing of **WATCHES and JEWELLERY.**

**Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium,**  
163 HOLLIS STREET.

**FREEMAN ELLIOT,**  
Would call the attention of the public to his Stock of

Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns,  
Prices from \$6.50 to \$15.00. LARGEST STOCK EVER SHOWN.

**GLOVES and MITTS in all makes.**  
FANCY NECK, SCARFS in great variety.

Splendid Stock of **Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.**

All new goods and personally selected in London.

**THE GREATEST AND THE BEST!**  
The Large Double Weekly, Religious and Secular.

**NEW YORK OBSERVER.**  
(Established 1823.)

**UNDENOMINATIONAL, EVANGELICAL, UNSECTARIAN, AND NATIONAL.**

A Safe Paper for the Family.

**THE NEW YORK OBSERVER CAN BE TRUSTED.**

It Stands by the Old and Tried Truths in Religion, Morals, Education, and in all Public and Private Matters.

It is Conservative of all Good Things. It steadily Opposes Evil and Sin in every form. The OBSERVER is the well known enemy of

**INTEMPERANCE, —AND— INFIDELITY.**

It is a paper that has opinions, and can defend them, which has a faith, and holds to it. The NEW YORK OBSERVER is a living and growing Power in this Land. It contains all the News of the World; the Best Thoughts of the Ablest Authors and Correspondents everywhere; Poetry, Book Reviews, Notes and Queries. Departments for Teachers, Students, Business Men, Farmers, Parents and Children.

Every Christian should Read it.  
Every Parent should Read it.  
Every Citizen should Read it.

Price, \$3.00 a-year, in Advance.  
Clergyman, \$2.00 a-year.

\$1.00 commission allowed on New Subscribers. Send for Sample Copy, free. Address,

**NEW YORK OBSERVER,**  
NEW YORK.

## RELIGIOUS.

## BAPTIST.

A second meeting to consider the question of union of the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces and the F. C. Baptists of New Brunswick was held last week in St. John, when the basis of union arrived at at the former meeting was, with some amendments, passed, and ordered to be sent to the Convention and Conference for ratification. The Executive Committee of the Nova Scotia F. B. Conference, in response to a request to send a delegation to the meeting, replied that they were unable to do so, as the body of the people were not prepared for union.

-We have received a copy of the Baptist Year Book for 1886. From it we learn that there are 357 Baptist Churches in the Maritime Provinces, with a membership of 43,463. 378 Sunday Schools are reported, with 21,526 scholars enrolled. Of 345 churches reported last year, 288 have either had no pastors or have changed their pastors one or more times during the past four years. At the present time there are about a hundred churches without pastors. Last year \$5,143.41 were contributed for Foreign Missions; \$5,192.79 for Home Missions; Educational purposes, \$4,496.87; Ministerial Aid and Relief, \$554.77; and Ministerial education, \$530.11. The Women's Mission Aid Society raised last year \$3,110.11. The total amount raised for the Schemes of the Church was \$19,037.06.

## METHODIST.

Last year \$190,000 were contributed by the Methodists throughout Canada for missions. In order to carry out the work this year, a quarter million dollars will be required.

Rev. T. Bowman Stephenson, D. D., delegate from the British conference to the general conference lately held at Toronto, arrived in Halifax last week. He lectured in Brunswick Street Church on Friday evening, his subject being "Sins and Sorrows of Childhood." He gave a vivid description of the condition of the poor of the world's metropolis, and of the struggle for the necessaries of life, and referred to the efforts made to ameliorate their condition. In the Homes of which he is the head, 2,000 children have been cared for, of which number 718 were sent to this country. On Sunday, he addressed a missionary meeting in the above church, and a similar meeting in the Grafton Street Church on Monday evening.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

Last week, a meeting was held at Truro to bid farewell to Miss Minnie Archibald, who goes as a teacher to Couva, Trinidad.

The Presbyterians of P. E. Island have subscribed liberally for shares in the proposed Ladies' College to be established in Halifax.

Princeton College has sustained a severe loss in the death of the Rev. Archibald A. Hodge, Professor of didactic and polemic theology, which occurred suddenly about ten days ago.

Last week the Foreign Mission Committee, Eastern Division, met at New Glasgow. Owing to the French occupation of the New Hebrides, a lengthy discussion took place as to the advisability of the Rev. Mr. Annand returning to that field. It was unanimously agreed that he should return. It was decided not to send another missionary to the New Hebrides at present.

The Rev. Joseph Annand, missionary to the New Hebrides, took part in a number of meetings last week. He occupied the pulpit of St. John's church on Sunday evening.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Bishopric of Bathurst, N. S. W., has been accepted by Rev. F. W. Goodwin, Vicar of Sharrow, Sheffield. The Diocese extends over an area of 200,000 square miles. The population is 100,000, and the clergy number 32.

A salutary punishment has been inflicted on a clergyman in England who solemnized marriage between two persons under age without license or banns, in the shape of eighteen months imprisonment with hard labor. It is hard to conceive of an educated man who could be guilty of such an act of folly.

At the Church defence meeting in Wolverhampton, one of the speakers stated that during the last twenty-five years five churches had been erected in that place, at a cost of about \$150,000, and more than that sum has been spent upon the enlargement and restoration of old churches. A total of \$385,000 has been spent during a quarter of a century in Wolverhampton.

## CATHOLIC.

The Rev. Eugene McKenna, of Enniskillen, Ireland, has arrived in Prince Edward Island, and is there soliciting subscriptions for the completion of the Cathedral of the diocese of Clogher.

The Archbishop of Halifax is endeavoring to raise funds to sweep off the debt on St. Mary's Cathedral, so that the Catholics of this city may look forward at no distant date to the consecration of that monument of their faith and liberality. St. Mary's Union is the medium through which this work is to be accomplished. This Association has already done much good in the way of almost placing new St. Patrick's out of debt.

Rev. Father Regan, who came out to this diocese from Waterford last June, has been assigned to St. Patrick's vice Fr. Biggs, transferred to St. Mary's.

The ladies comprising the committee for the erection of the new Catholic Church at Dutch Village intend giving a concert in the Lyceum on Monday, Nov. 29th. The splendid band of the 84th Regt. will also discourse music on the occasion, which will be its first public appearance.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Friedrich Siemens, of Dresden, has succeeded in casting glass as metal is cast, which being transparent brings all flaws to view. It will be less affected by atmospheric influences than iron, and having great hardness and resisting power, will be serviceable, it is believed, for rails on railways.

The great Bible publishing establishment founded at Halle, in Germany, early last century by Baron von Caustein, is about to have a jubilee, and to issue the thousandth edition of its octavo Bible, of which 2,112,790 copies have now been published.

This year the sons of King Oscar of Sweden and of the Prince of Wales have entered the literary arena to contest honors with Dom Pedro, Queen Victoria and King Luis of Portugal. Archduke Joseph of Austria has written a grammar in the language of the Gypsies. It consists of 239 folio pages and bears the title of "Romancesibakeroziklaibe." The Buda-Pesth Academy of Sciences has examined and "crowned" the work. The author shows that the Gypsy language is an offshoot from one of the ancient East Indian dialects.

Mr. Van De Poole, whose name is well known in America in connection with electro-motors and railways, has recently elaborated the details of a telephage system. From the published accounts it would appear, however, that this system would be more correctly described as an overhead electrical railway. Mr. De Poole provides substantial iron standards, which are erected side by side in pairs, and carry two parallel insulated hangers upon which stout copper cables are supported. Upon these the wheels of the motor will run, the cars hanging below in the usual manner.

The latest version of the origin of the term *deadhead* is the statement that it came into use years ago, when D. H. Colvin, late Mayor of Chicago, was agent in that city for the United States Express Company. He used to receive a large number of personal packages, which were, of course, free. After a while they came so thick and fast that the hurried clerks came to mark them "D. H." instead of "D. H. Colvin." Then somebody translated the letters to mean "deadhead," and with that understanding the two letters rapidly came into use all over the country.—*Albany Journal*.

Strangers to the Capitol during the session of Congress, often ask what is done with the carloads of bills they see around the document room. About 1,800 copies of all bills introduced in either the House or Senate are printed by a continuing order, and very frequently there are special orders for thousands of additional copies. Usually fifty copies are sufficient for a private bill, while 500 are enough if the bill is of a general character. So that thousands of these bills go to the waste baskets every day, and wagon loads at the close of Congress. These bills are printed on a fine quality of book paper, heavily calendered, and are used in the markets to cover butter. The keeper of a splendid stall in the largest market says nearly all the butter sold at retail here is covered with this paper; that it is the best to be found, unless the original stock is bought, and that is too expensive.

There seems to be no settled standard of time in Pittsburg. A man when invited to attend a dinner party at a certain hour, doesn't know when to go, as there are two standards of time, and they are just one hour apart. It is confusing to a fellow, and he requires a good deal of experience to put him straight with himself and the world.

For instance, on the Pennsylvania Central road the New York time is the standard. On the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne road the Chicago time is the standard, and they are just about one hour apart. The train on the Pennsylvania Central arrives in Pittsburg from the East at 6 o'clock in the evening. The Pittsburg and Fort Wayne leaves for Chicago at a few minutes after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and yet the two trains connect, and passengers who arrive at the union depot at 6 o'clock get on to a train that pulls out a little after 5 o'clock. In other words, in about a second an hour is gained.

In spite of all partial repairs St. Mark's Cathedral at Venice is slowly sinking into the mud of the lagoons. The tide ebbs and flows up under the great dome, and the water stands on the floor of the crypt, which was walled in and cemented only a few years ago, it was hoped impermeable. The earth on which the church stands is being slowly washed out by the flow and ebb, and the foundations of the church are equally subsiding. The old piers of the first sept, bearing no weight, do not sink equally and are lifting the floor into waves, which make it perilous walking on it and which are increasing perceptibly. Nothing can stop this but the sinking around the entire church of a solid, impermeable wall to keep out the salt water within which the foundations may be made as stable as the site will permit; or the face of the foundations may be laid bare and the entire area of the church must be excavated and similarly treated, after which the floor level may be restored and the pavement, with its invaluable decorative design, rescued from the destruction it is now undergoing. In many places mosaics are already effaced under the tread of visitors' feet, the people who stigmatize the restorer of those which have been preserved being among the most eager to denounce any attempt to preserve them by the only means which will suffice, i. e., copying them in solid workmanship while enough of the original remains to follow the design. This is in some places already impossible, but most of the patterns are still practically complete.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## "HE COMETH NOT, SHE SAID."

Sweet, I have watched the sea to-day,  
 For your sail to heave in sight,  
 Till my eyes are pained and weary:  
 Oh, where is your canvas white?  
 And where is the world you pledged me  
 To meet at the sunset light?  
 Oh, laddie, say, do you feel the void  
 That fills my heart to-night?

Sweet, the white wings are sailing  
 Over the limpid blue;  
 I have watched the wavelets parting  
 Each side, as the prow cut thro';  
 But the stranger crafts bear onward,  
 And I scan the sea for you—  
 Oh, laddie, where is your heart to-day,  
 And where is your white canoe?

Sweet, oh, why did you whisper low,  
 You'd sail to your love to-day?  
 While your eyes glowed soft, and warmly  
 Your hand-clasp bade me stay;  
 As I list'd in quiet rapture  
 To all you had to say—  
 And, laddie, you would not set me free  
 Till I said and sealed you "yea."

Sweet, as I watched across the waves  
 For your sail to heave in sight,  
 My heart re-echoed the tender woe  
 You spoke to it yester-night;  
 But my eyes grow pained and weary,  
 I see not your canvas white,  
 And now the dark has fallen  
 Over the western light,  
 But, laddie, I know you're strong and true,  
 And morn will bring your white canoe  
 Into the sheltered light.

N. S.

## UNDERGROUND DUCKS.

Father Creek is a stream in north-eastern Colorado. One of the sources of the creek is a shallow, sedgy pond, from which the water pours over a miniature precipice some ten feet in height and five or six in width. The pond is the resort in their season of a great many wild ducks, who feed on the sedgy plants growing on its margins and its shallow bottom. Last year a neighboring ranchman noticed that on disturbing these water fowl, in place of flying to a distance, they circled about for a few moments and then dashed through the veil of water formed by the falls coming from the pond.

Though a good deal astonished the ranchman had then no time for investigation of the singular circumstance, and not until a short time ago did he follow the tracks of the ducks through the falling waters. Beyond a slight ducking he experienced no inconvenience in passing behind the falls. Once there and the way was clear. Opening before him was a passage three feet in width, and of sufficient height to allow a man to pass upright. The walls of the subterranean way were dripping with water and undoubtedly passed directly beneath the pond. He had not gone many yards before the sound of a great quacking fell upon his ears. Hastening his pace he soon came upon a large cavern, in the centre of which was a lake. The surface of the lake was thick with ducks. The water fowl were mostly mallard and teal, though several other varieties were represented. On the approach of the intruder the ducks arose in an immense cloud and disappeared through an opening beyond the lake. Our adventurer followed them and found another and similar lake, covered with wild ducks. Again the fowl arose, and with frightened and clamorous quacks thronged through another passage-way. Here the pursuer found the largest lake of all, and the end of the subterranean water chain. The ducks now took the back-track, and he could hear the rush of their wings and the sound of their harsh notes growing fainter as they sought the safety of the outer air.—*Omaha Bee.*

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## OUR COSY CORNER.

One and a half pounds of butter, one and a half pounds of sugar, four eggs, one gill of cream, five pounds of flour, three pounds of raisins, three pounds of currants, quarter of a pound of citron, one nutmeg grated, one table spoonful of salt, five teaspoonfuls of baking powder; cream the butter and sugar; whip the eggs and cream together; sift the flour, thoroughly mix with the fruit, work in salt and baking powder, mix and beat until smooth. Put into pans lined with buttered paper, and bake in a moderate oven about two hours. Ice with vanilla icing.

Beautifying one's house no longer means placing pretty furniture around simply papered walls hung with family portraits. All sorts of details unthought of by mothers go to make up the sum of a well-furnished house now-a-days. The cabinet maker of preceding generations has given place to the manufacturer of art furniture, and we draw from Holland, Germany, and France, the beautiful designs in which even our cheap furniture is made. Fashion, too, in our advanced stage of civilization is always reaching for something new and original, and the craving for beauty permeates all classes. Cheap materials are no longer frightful in pattern and texture. Stuffs for curtains, hangings, furniture coverings, floors, etc., cheap enough to be within the reach of almost every one, are to be seen in all the shops, beautiful in design, color and fabric. It is a comparatively easy matter now to create beautiful and luxurious home, and nothing tends more to domesticity than a well appointed house.

Curtains of Mikado cloth, as it is called, are very cheap and wonderfully pretty. In one lately seen, the pattern was like some medieval tapestry, a sprinkling of lions rampant and flour-de-lis, nailed on the walls, it is very effective. Walls can be covered with checco cloth, pale blue or pink, pleated top and bottom. It may be done very easily, without the aid of an upholsterer, and is certainly a rather attractive way of covering unsightly walls in a bedroom or boudoir. It is inexpensive, as checco cloth may be had for six or eight cents per yard. For this reason, it can be used by temporary sojourners in hired rooms which are made hideous by white walls.

A very nice receptacle for shoes is a square box with a lid covered with cretonne or some other furniture covering. The lid is stuffed ottoman-like, and a little valance falls over the box. This, placed in one's bedroom, is pretty as well as useful, and serves for a low seat.

Pretty little ornaments for decorative purposes may be made in the form of butterflies. Though they will not closely resemble the natural insects, the bright colors of the satins, and the soft feathers out of which they are made, render them extremely attractive, and they are always greatly admired.

Sheets and pillow cases are cased round like a fashionable lady's pocket-handkerchief, with embroidery, insertion and lace. The embroidery and lace are not so fine as that used on a handkerchief, but the style remains the same. Ladies embroider their own house linen, and make the lace that edges it. The embroidery and lace being coarse, they are quickly done. Towels, excepting Turkish towels, are also edged with lace, and have embroidered initials at the top.

Each season brings into prominence some especial tint, and this year not one favorite but two dispute precedence. These colors (black and white) artistically mingled produce happy effects, and possess the advantage of being equally becoming to both blondes and brunettes.

Muffs are large if made of fur, and have cords, but no tassels. Plush muffs are more worn than fur, having outside pockets, which are a great convenience.

Among pretty trimmings for the Christmas tree, are scarlet berries threaded upon cotton, and looped from branch to branch, and pop corn of white and red hung in the same manner. Gilded walnut shells suspended from colored ribbons look pretty; they can be covered with gilt paper, or dropped in liquid gold and placed on a board to dry; the two shells should be glued together before they are gilded, and the ribbon glued on upon one end. Pine cones similarly treated are beautiful, also acorns, the latter, however, are so small that they are tedious to get through with, but if bunched together, form a very attractive decoration.

## A SUBTERRANEAN WONDER.

Sylvan Bach is a resort on the shores of Onocida lake, and a correspondent thus relates the story of a very lively well in that vicinity. A gentleman who owns considerable land fronting the beach, recently commenced a search for water on one of his lots, by sinking a six-inch pipe. After he had got his pipe down some sixty feet there was a strong flow of air. Suspecting it was natural gas a lighted match was applied to it, when a flame, two feet in diameter and eight or ten feet in length, shot forth into the air. After burning many hours it ceased, and work was resumed, when again, after reaching a depth of some twenty feet more, the gas burst forth, furnishing a flame in size equaling the first. The flame was, after a time, extinguished and work resumed to be again stopped by a sudden blow-out of great force, carrying with it water and soft clay of a peculiar color. When this ceased the pipe was driven in some eighteen feet further, reaching a depth of ninety-eight feet. Then occurred a scene which all present, and there were quite a number, will never forget. First a subterranean rumbling was heard, as if for a warning. Then followed a terrific blow-out accompanied by a very loud report, followed by a blast, as if the end of all things round about, at least, were doomed to destruction. Every one present ran—some in one direction and others in another. The air was filled with missiles, a few of which were five inches in diameter, but the most were gravel and lumps of soft clay. Some of these missiles were thrown obliquely several rods. This lasted only a few moments and then ceased, the pipe being clogged, or the flow of the gas ceasing. The proprietor and his workmen anxiously approached the pipe and carefully screwed a cap upon its top, and then stood off in consultation. Before putting on the cap, by sounding, the workmen found there were 28 feet of gravel and 70 feet of water in the pipe.—*Mayflower, Yarmouthport.*

## NOVA SCOTIA'S EXHIBIT AT THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

This Province, of only some 450,000 of a population, has been represented at the Exhibition by over 200 genuine exhibitors, and included in this number is the fruit display which comes under the general heading of the Provincial Government, and not in the name of the many different exhibitors, as is the case with similar exhibits from other Provinces. Almost every industry in the Province is represented, some unfortunately not in as complete and significant a manner as could be desired. The great lumber interest, for instance, of a Province that annually produces over 4,000,000 of cubic feet of timber, besides logs, spars, staves, &c., amounting to millions, the most casual observer will say has not been as well shown as it might



have been. In the fish products of its seas, rivers and lakes, the annual value of the output of the Province is over eight millions and a quarter of dollars—the other Provinces of the Dominion combined hardly reach the value of nine and one-half millions—and in this class also the exhibits might well have been extended. In other departments the Province has come well to the front. In a complete exhibit of its merchant marine, it has distinctly carried off first honors, while by the similar display at Liverpool a large interest was also awakened in the same department. This is, indeed, as it should be, for a Province owing almost a ton and one-third for every man, woman and child within its confines, might be well expected to appear in good form at any great exposition. Nova Scotia has, undoubtedly, profited by this great display of her shipping interests; and if wooden walls are yet sought after, capitalists have seen where the cheapest and finest vessels in Canada can be built. Numerous have been the questions in relation to this industry, and a good business is confidently looked for. The numerous exhibits of full size boats have long since been sold, and the boat-builders of the Province have orders yet to fill. It is, indeed, believed that, with a reasonable reduction of freight rates, a most prosperous trade has been started, which may yet develop to an almost unlimited extent.

The food products of the Province—especially the highly prized products of its deep sea, shore, and river fisheries—have been presented in a most practical form to the public here, and little doubt can exist as to the large trade in Nova Scotia's valuable fisheries that is now within the grasp of enterprising merchants. This trade is being worked up by practical men and in practical ways. Small consignments have been kept on hand, and the different varieties of fish kept before the people by sales in the markets, by presentation at public dinners, and by public tests, when opportunity arose, with excellent results. By this means good work has been done, and a project is now on foot, too immature as yet to speak of at any length, which may, if carefully carried out, give the fish traders of Nova Scotia an almost unlimited market in Europe.

In woollen manufactures the few exhibitors from the Province have done well. The finer class of ladies' underclothing, woollen shirtings, union shirtings, etc., etc., have found little or no sale, but the "Halifax" tweeds from the milling companies represented have certainly made an excellent impression. The exhibits of these firms have been sold, and new consignments are arriving by almost every steamer. An active London agent is, we learn, pushing forward the sales, and he has the most flattering testimonials of the invariable satisfaction that these Nova Scotia homespuns are giving. So satisfied, indeed, are they with the outcome of their display that the Nova Scotian exhibitors in this line have already asked for a large space in the proposed Imperial Colonial and Indian Institute. The products of the foundry have also met with a fair demand here. The general fault found at the Exhibition with Canadian stoves exhibited has been that they occupy too much room in the kitchen or cooking apartment. To suit the people of this country stoves and ranges must be brick set, yet withal a good trade has been done. The Nova Scotia exhibitors have done fairly well, and where sales have been effected the prices asked have been obtained.

The exhibit of minerals from the Provinces has certainly been brought more prominently than ever before the public here. The Province sends excellent iron ores and manufactured iron, large blocks of high-class coal from many well equipped collieries; very rich manganese and antimony ores, as well as barite, gypsum, infusorial earth, and excellent building stones. With the exception of British Columbia this Province also produces more gold than any other Province of the Dominion, and many specimens of very rich gold quartz are on exhibition, as well as a gilt pyramid representing the volume of the gold mined in the Province up to the close of the year 1885. Owing to the Nova Scotia exhibit, increased attention has been drawn to the gold fields of that Province, and negotiations are now going on for the sale of several gold properties. Arrangements have also been made for the working-up of the "tailings" from the gold mines, which have hitherto not been utilised. In the exhibition Report of the Iron and Steel Institute attention was called to the great iron and coal deposits of the Province, and the great facilities which it possesses for the production of iron and steel were especially emphasized. Manganese ore and many other of the less important minerals have been the subjects of numerous inquiries, and in the future a decided increase of trade in these minerals may be looked for. Already the Province has been visited by those attracted thither by the exhibits, and these visits cannot but promote the development of the industry. The Province has been efficiently represented at the Exhibition by Mr. W. D. Dimock.—*Canadian Gazette*.

#### A LETTER FROM ASSINNIBOIA.

Dear Editor,—We have all heard much of the "magnificent possibilities" of the North-West Territory as a farming land; perhaps a word from one who has been there for three years, and whose word can be relied on, may not be amiss to those young men who leave Nova Scotia by the hundred to "make their fortune."

LONG LAKE, ASSINNIBOIA, Oct. 8th.

I suppose by this time you have come to the conclusion that I am either dead, or have absconded from human ken. Neither one nor the other. The simple reason is, that I have put off writing, in hopes of being able to give you some definite information as to the time of my coming home. I am sorry to say I am no nearer solving that question than I was six months ago. The condition of affairs here at Long Lake, and in fact all over Assiniboia, is something deplorable. Following two years of light crops, 1886 is a total and complete failure. The two former years we had late and early frosts to contend against; this year, it has been a pitiless drought with

intense heat which burned up all vegetation. With tens of thousands of acres of wheat under crop, the settlers have not been able to reap enough to make their winter's bread, let alone their seed for another year. All over the country the grain is standing in the field, as the crop would not pay half the expense of reaping and threshing. The worst of it is, that all the other crops have suffered equally with the grain.

We planted four acres under green crops, all a total failure. We did not obtain our seed from 30 bushels of potatoes planted. How the majority of settlers are to get through the winter, God knows. They have nothing to dispose of; their stocks, where not already mortgaged to the merchants, have fallen down to one-third the value they were in the spring, and they cannot raise a cent on their land, as these repeated failures of the crops have shaken the confidence of capitalists, and they will advance no more money on mortgages. My employer has been trying since last June, both in Regina and Winnipeg, to raise enough money on his land and improvements to pay me off, either in full or in part, for my three year's work with him, but has been unsuccessful. Failing that, he twice offered to hand over the place to me in settlement of my claims, but I refused for three reasons:—1st. I have no faith in the country. 2nd. The intensely cold winters are playing terrible havoc with my constitution. 3rd. I could not, for my life, like a cowardly rat, desert the sinking ship. My employer came out here three years ago with enough money to buy a first-class farm, and stock it in first-class style. He is now reduced to his last dollar. Nothing remains for me but to turn out and hunt for work to scrape enough money together to take me back to dear old Chebucto. This is going to be a hard job; the winter is close at hand; the working season over; hundreds of young men looking out for employment; my chances, broken by rheumatism in this savage climate, are pretty slim. Hard lines to be moneyless and homeless after three years of such slavery as the Nova Scotia farmers know nothing of.

Yours ever,

B. B.

#### COMMERCIAL.

For the season of the year the movement of merchandise is fairly active. A good consumptive demand exists in nearly all lines and the prospects for future business continue bright. The country roads are not all in as good a condition as might be wished, and this tends to curtail the movement of heavy goods to some extent. Still country buyers and orders from merchant travellers come in with gratifying freedom and due bills are, as a rule, promptly met. The general tone of business is cheerful, and all mercantile houses that were fore-sighted enough to secure their stocks previous to the recent rise—which, by-the-way, we predicted early last summer—are doing a profitable business.

The large Dominion deficit for the year ending the 30th of June last, causes uneasiness in some circles and is being used by the Opposition for all that it is worth. Yet common sense assures us that a deficit is not *ipse facto* a detriment if it has been legitimately caused. If the government has been led by the force of circumstances arising in the course of developing the country into expending more money than its system of taxation could bring in, it necessarily follows that a deficit occurs temporarily. But, as these expenditures have been in the line of permanent improvements, through which the capital value of Canada is increased, and its capacity for paying its liabilities enlarged, the announced deficit should cause no alarm. In spite of the deficit the national credit remains unimpaired—in fact it improves. Canadian stocks never stood higher than they do at the present moment in all the great monetary centres of the world.

It is worthy of note that the Dominion government, promptly and cheerfully anticipating public opinion, has determined that the line of steamers that shall receive the contract and the subsidy for carrying the mails between this country and Europe, shall make its terminus in a Canadian, instead of as hitherto, a United States port. This is a very important step in the right direction.

**DRY GOODS.**—Prices are very firm and there is no probability of any decline this season. In fact the indications are all clearly the other way. Orders from the country are larger than usual. One or two clothing houses that recently secured large bankrupt stocks at 53 and 34 per cent. of invoice value, are offering goods at abnormally low rates, and are enjoying an excellent "run of custom," but this fact does not injure the general trade, which is "booming."

**IRON AND HARDWARE.**—A large business is doing in this department, and figures continue to stiffen on both sides of the water. Builders materials are specially active.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—The tone of the markets has been quiet. Figures are steady. Stocks of flour, etc., in hand are ample for current demands. Keen competition gives consumers every advantage in low prices.

**PROVISIONS.**—Trade in hog products and barrelled beef has been quiet, and no new features have developed. In Chicago the strike and lock-out continue but, so far, the bulls have not been able to profit thereby, as they doubtless hoped to do. Eggs are in ample supply, and prices for job lots are lower than they will probably rule in the near future. The demand for shipment is improving. Poultry have been in small supply, because prices are not up to what farmers think that they ought to obtain.

**BUTTER.**—As usual there is a good demand for choice tub lots, and also as usual, they are scarce and command good figures. In England cables report prices lower, but that fact has not as yet affected our markets. For reasons pointed out some weeks since, the supply in hands is smaller than customary, and the effect is to make fortunate holders very stiff. It is probably safe to predict that prices will not deteriorate soon.

**CHEESE.**—Though the market is quiet, prices are firm and unchanged. The supply, both in America and England is very small. We do not anti-

oipate any further marked advance beyond figures now attained, but the regular and natural consumptive demand being more than the stocks in sight will prevent any falling off for the present at least.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes continue to be in large receipt, both from the country districts of this Province and from Prince Edward Island. Other vegetables are in full supply, and ruling prices are favorable to purchasers.

SUGARS.—The feeling is very quiet and shadings to effect sales is general. Still there is no demoralization. Late Berlin cables report the visible supply of all Europe to be considerably less than that of last year, and that the "controlling features of the situation" there "appear to be developing some improvement."

TEA AND COFFEE.—In teas the markets are decidedly sluggish. The demand for actual consumption is normal, and there is a marked absence of any speculative enquiry. In England complaint is made that the demand for export has totally ceased.

FRUIT.—Apples continue to be in active demand, but English cables indicate a shading off in obtainable prices. This does not affect our markets, for the Eastern United States markets readily absorb all that we can spare.

LIVE STOCK.—Receipts of fatted live stock continue very small, though considerable quantities of second-class animals are brought in, slaughtered, and sold at auction at low prices.

FISH.—Since our last issue some of the late catch of shore mackerel have come to market, and an arrival previous to Saturday last found ready buyers at very handsome prices, but since then there has been but little enquiry for that class of fish, and lower prices than our last quotation must be accepted to make sales.

HERRING.—The catch of fall shore herring is very short compared with other seasons, but there is a large catch reported on the Newfoundland coast, which will help to take the place of our shore catch.

From recent reports from the U. S. markets we do not look for any large advance in fat mackerel. Advice from Jamaica to Nov. 10th are about as follows:— The market is firm, and one or two arrivals it was thought would make no change in prices, which were about as follows, viz: tierces, 18s.; boxes, 20s.; mackerel, 34s.; herring, 24s.

We hope now that prices have advanced in this market, shippers will see the necessity of shipping as slow as possible, but if any great rush is made for this market now, prices will at once go down.

Late advices from the Porto Rico markets do not show very much advance; still prices are a shade better there than they have been for some time. Codfish \$4.75; haddock \$4.00; mackerel \$5.00; split herring \$3.50; round herring \$3.00, potatoes \$3.00; spruce lumber \$18.00 per M.

Late advices from the Boston fish market are about as follows:— The market is duller than ever. There is a slight enquiry for the cheaper grades, but in No. 1 mackerel there is absolutely nothing doing.

Holders, however, are not yet inclined to shade prices, as the stocks on hand are not large. Nova Scotia medium 2's, \$9.00; large 3's, \$8.50 to \$8.75. There are yet about 2000 bbls. of 1885 2's available here, and 1000 bbls. do. at Portland.

There are no herring here excepting those in the hands of wholesale dealers and jobbers. A lot of 180 bbls. Alaska salmon arrived on the 18th inst., for which the receivers are asking \$21.00 per bbl. This is the first lot of pickled salmon that were ever shipped here from there over the Canadian Pacific railroad.

It is reported that New York dealers have cornered all the salmon in that region. In codfish there is a good trade from first hands, better than usual at this season of the year, but dealers report that the jobbing demand in the Western and Middle States has fallen off.

Below will be found a comparative statement of the New England catch of mackerel for past three years to 19th inst.

Table with 3 columns: Year (1886, 1885, 1884) and Mackerel catch (80,232 bbls, 330,033 bbls, 422,187 bbls).

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. We intend devoting special attention to our Commercial and Financial Articles, and to our Market Quotations, and to this end have secured the co-operation of several persons thoroughly conversant with questions of finance and commerce.

GROCERIES.

Table of Groceries prices including SUGAR (Cut Leaf, Granulated, Circle A, Extra C, Yellow C), TEA (Congou Common, Fair, Good, Choice, Extra Choice), MOLASSES (Barbadoes, Demerara, Diamond N, Porto Rico), TOBACCO (Black, Bright), BISCUITS (Pilot Bread, Boston and Thia Family, Soda, Fancy).

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table of Butter and Cheese prices including Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints (in Small Tubs, Good, Store Packed & oversalted), Canadian Creamery (Township, Fancy, Finest, Morrisburg and Brockville, Western), Cheese (N. S., Canada).

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table of Fish from Vessels prices including MACKEREL (Extra, No. 1, 2 large, 3 large), HERRING (No. 1 Shore, July, No. 1, August, September, Round Shore, Labrador, in cargo lots, per of), ALMOND, CODFISH (Hard Shore, Bank, Bay), SALMON (No. 1, HADDOCK, per qt.), HAKE, CUSK, POLLOCK, HADDOCK, COD OIL A.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table of Lobsters prices including Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing), Tall Cans, Flat.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Table of Lumber prices including Pine (clear, No. 1, Merchantable, No 2, Small), Spruce (dimension good, Merchantable, Small), Hemlock (merchantable), Shingles (No 1, sawed, pine), Laths, Hard wood, Soft wood.

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Our quotations below are our today's wholesale selling prices for car lots net cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 per cent advance on carload lots.

Table of Breadstuffs and Provisions prices including FLOUR (Graham, Patent high grades, mediums, Superior Extra, Lower grades, Oatmeal, Standard, Granulated), CORN MEAL (Halfax ground, Imported), Bran (per ton - Wheat, Corn), Shorts (Corn), Middlings, Cracked Corn (Oats, Barley), Feed Flour, Oats (per bushel of 34 lbs, of 48), Beans (White Beans, per bushel, Pot Harley, per barrel, of 55 lbs), Hay (per ton), Straw.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table of Provisions prices including Beef (Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid, A. Plate, Ex. Plate), Pork (Mess, American, American, clear, P. E. Mess, P. E. Thin Mess), Lard (Tubs and Pails, Cases), Hams (P. E. I).

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table of Wool, Wool Skins & Hides prices including Wool (clean washed, per pound, unwashed), Salted Hides (No 1, No 2), Ox Hides (over 60 lbs, No 1, No 2), Cow Hides (No 1, No 2), Calf Skins, Deerons, Lanabkins.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table of Home and Foreign Fruits prices including Apples (No. 1 Gravensteins, Other No. 1 Varieties), Oranges, Lemons, Coconuts, Onions, American, Foxberries, Grapes, Raisins, New Val, Figs, Eleme, small boxes, Prunes, Stewing, Dates, boxes, new.

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

POULTRY.

Table of Poultry prices including Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table of Live Stock prices including Steers, best quality, per 100 lbs. alive, Oxen, Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights, Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs., Lambs.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

## A BARREN TITLE.

(Continued.)

It was no wonder that the earl began to court his City friends more and more, and that he came to find his most interesting reading in the money articles of his favorite newspaper.

One grain of justice we must do him. In all his dreams of wealth and prosperity to come he had Clement's future at heart almost as much as his own. It should not be his fault if Clement did not come into fortune as well as title. In so far he was unselfish, and no further. If only Clem would supplement his father's efforts by making a rich marriage, then would all be well. The Earlom of Loughton, in the hands of the junior branch of the family, might ultimately shine with a luster equal to that which had emanated from it in days gone by.

It was during the time these thoughts were fermenting in his mind that the earl was surprised by a visit from Miss Collumpton and Mr. Slingsby Boscombe. They had been summoned to Ringwood by the countess, who was anxious to see for herself how matters were progressing with the two young people. When the present detestable individual who held the title should die—and surely Providence would be considerate enough to remove him before long—then Slingsby would be Earl of Loughton, and, what with his own fortune and that of Cecilia, he would be in a position to make a very respectable figure as a nobleman. The marriage of these two was the last pet scheme of the dowager's life, but we know already what small likelihood there was of its fulfillment. Cecilia and Slingsby, knowing for what purpose they had been summoned to Ringwood, agreed between themselves, before their interview with the countess, what each of them should say.

Keen sighted as the old lady usually was, they contrived to hoodwink her most effectually. They walked and talked and sat together, and seemed full of private confidences with each other. When the countess spoke about Slingsby to Cecilia, the latter said, with a smile, "Yes, we are very good friends, are we not? I always did like Slingsby."

"But it's a question of something more than liking, you know what I mean?"

"Quite well, aunt."

"You know how I have set my heart on this matter. I hope you are not going to disappoint me."

"As I said before, aunt, Slingsby and I are the best of friends. We understand each other thoroughly; is not that enough?"

"I suppose I must make it so. But young people nowadays do their courting so frigidly that one can never tell when they are in earnest and when they are not."

It was not without certain qualms of conscience that Cecilia consented to deceive her aunt thus. It was only at Slingsby's earnest entreaty that she agreed to do so. He had committed the imprudence of a secret marriage, and was most anxious that his father should have no suspicion of the fact, otherwise his allowance would be stopped, and his wife and himself reduced for a couple of years to a condition of genteel pauperism.

When Cecilia and Slingsby set out from Ringwood on the morning of their visit to Laurel Cottage they had no intention of adventuring so far. It was only when they had been riding for an hour that Slingsby said, "Now that we have come so far we may as well go on to Brimley and hunt up his lordship. What say you, Cis?"

"I should like it of all things. Only, we have never been introduced to him."

"I don't suppose he will mind that in the least. We are his relations, and it's only right that we should know each other."

"Then let us go. But the dowager will be dreadfully annoyed if she hears of it."

"Who's to tell her? Not you or I."

The earl received them with much *empressement*, and made them stay to luncheon. Slingsby was greatly taken with him; the earl had always had a happy knack of making himself agreeable to young men. To Cecilia he was an enigma. There was about him a certain indefinable something which seemed familiar to her. It was not his features, nor his voice, nor his walk, nor anything on which she could definitely fix, that put her in mind of some other person whom she had at some time met. It seemed to her rather as if she must have known the earl when she was a very little girl—though that was an impossibility—or else that she must have met him in some previous state of existence, and have not quite forgotten him in this.

"Surely these young people must abound with generous instincts," said the earl to himself. "It would be a pity not to develop and encourage them." So he showed them round the garden, which was really a charming little spot, and came to the stable and coach-house last of all. "I have no use for these," said the earl, with a doleful shake of his head. "I am thinking of advertising them as being to let."

"But is not your lordship fond of riding and driving?"

"Yes; no one more so. But then, I am a poor man. Even a hack for riding is a luxury beyond my reach."

A meaning look passed between Cecilia and Slingsby, which the earl's quick eyes did not fail to note.

About a fortnight later the railway people of Brimley advised the earl that a brougham and two horses had arrived at the station, and awaited his orders there. The next post brought a pretty little note from Cecilia, in which she requested, on the part of herself and Mr. Boscombe, the earl's acceptance of a brougham and horse, together with a cob for riding. The earl smiled grimly as he read the note. "Two good children—very," he

muttered. "I suppose they intend to make a match of it. I hope they won't regret their generosity when they find out that there is such a person in existence as Clement Fildew Lorrimore, otherwise Lord Shoreham."

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## UP A LADDER.

Now that his income had been doubled, now that he could afford to keep his brougham, now that his position as chairman of the Brimley Railroad Company and his seats at the two other boards in London enabled him to fill up his time with so much pleasure and profit to himself, it might reasonably have been expected that the Earl of Loughton would settle down into the comfortably padded groove in which he found himself and tempt fortune no more. But such was not the case. There was about him a restlessness of disposition, an uneasy longing for something more than the present could give him, however sunny that present might be. And yet, strange to say, this restlessness and this longing had only developed themselves in him of late. In his old days of poverty all ambition had been crushed out of him by the hopelessness of his condition. The prospect of any change for the better had seemed so infinitesimal that he had long ago made up his mind, with a sort of dogged despair, to live and die, unknown and unknown, as plain John Fildew, of Hayfield Street, W. C.

But now, as if by a touch of a necromancer's wand, everything had been changed, and that change had called into existence hopes and wishes undreamed of before. A golden mirage glittered forever before his eyes. Now that he had come to mix among financial circles he saw men on every side of him in the process of coining fortunes, and either founding families for themselves or allying themselves by marriage—giving gold in exchange for position—to families already made. What was a paltry twelve hundred a year for a man of his rank to live on and keep up his station in the eyes of the world?—and even that would die with him. His son would have a barren title, indeed, unless he should be able to coax some heiress into becoming his wife. Instead of resting satisfied with twelve hundred a year, it seemed to the earl that he might just as well be in receipt of ten thousand a year. A few lucky speculations would do that for him. But in order to avail himself fully of such speculative opportunities he must have a certain leverage of capital to work with, and was there not a splendid lever ready to his hand in Miss Tebbut's twenty thousand pounds? His friend Wingfield would turn twenty thousand pounds into a hundred thousand in a very short space of time. Why should not he, Lord Loughton, do the same—with Wingfield's help?

Meanwhile the railway was rapidly approaching completion, and the opening day was already fixed. Every morning brought the earl a number of applications for appointments of various kinds. The labor of adjudicating on the merits of the different candidates was one that suited him exactly. The power of patronage is sweet to all men, and the earl was no exception to the rule. His popularity grew daily. The new hotel that was being built near the station was to be called the Loughton Arms, and the new street was to be Lorrimore Road, while the joint names, John Marmaduke, became quite common sponsorial appellations among the infantile population of Brimley. When his lordship rode slowly through the town to his office at the railway station, bows and smiles greeted him on every side. Everybody knew him; even the lads in the streets used to shout to each other, as soon as they caught sight of him, "Here comes the earl."

At length came the day appointed for the government inspector to go over the line. A week later brought the opening-day. The ceremony differed in nowise from that in vogue on various occasions of a similar kind. The directors and their friends, the latter consisting of several county magnates, with two or three M.'s P., and their wives and daughters, traveled over the line by the first train—a special one—and after that the general public came with a rush. The stations at Brimley and Highcliffe were gayly decorated, and enlivened by the strains of two brass bands. There was a *déjeuner* at Highcliffe, and a dinner at the George at Brimley later on.

After dinner some of the gentlemen, of whom Lord Loughton was one, sat rather late over their wine, so that it was close upon midnight before they finally broke up. Their carriages were waiting for them at the door, the earl's brougham among the number. Just as they were lighting a last cigar on the steps of the hotel, and wishing each other good-night, they were struck by a sudden ruddy glare in the sky no great distance away, and next minute a man rushed from a narrow turning close by, crying "Fire! fire!" at the top of his voice.

"Let us go and see the fire," said Captain Van Loo, on whom the champagne had not been without its effect.

The earl, who was probably the most sober of the party, and who had seen many big fires in London in his time, was far more inclined for going home to bed than for going anywhere else at that untimely hour; but Mr. Plume, the great contractor, had already taken one of his arms and Van Loo the other, and as the rest of the gentlemen seemed desirous of going, the earl gave way and went with them, their broughams being left in front of the hotel.

The gentlemen made rather a noisy party, but were not so far gone as not to know what they were about. Following the flying feet of the ever-growing crowd, they found themselves in a few minutes in one of the lowest streets of the town, and close to the burning house. A number of police were already there—Brimley could only boast about a dozen firemen all told—together with the town engine, which was too small to be of any real service in an emergency like the present one.

The sergeant on duty, recognizing the earl and his friends, made way

for them to pass into the inner ring, volunteering at the same time the information that the burning house had been let out in floors to different families, that a woman who took in mangling had rented the ground-floor, and that it was in one of her rooms that the fire had originated. That the whole house was doomed any one could see at a glance; indeed, the two lower floors were partly burned out already, and every minute the exultant flames were climbing higher. It was a house of four or five stories, and had evidently at one time been inhabited by well-to-do people.

"Another half hour and the roof will go," said Mr. Plume, regarding the affair from a contractor's point of view. "Every misfortune brings a blessing in its train. This place will have to be rebuilt by somebody, and just now trade is anything but lively."

"I suppose there's no fear, constable, of any one having been left inside?" queried the earl.

"Not much fear of that, my lord; the first thing we did after the alarm was to rouse the people and get them all out."

Van Loo passed his cigar case round. "Almost as good as a fire-work night at the palace," he remarked. "Another bottle or two of Heidsieck would improve the occasion vastly."

"What squirts the fire engines are in these provincial towns," said Mr. Wingfield. "When once the flames get fairly hold they seem of no use whatever."

Flames and smoke were issuing from all the windows except those of the top story, which peered out, like two black and sullen eyes, heedless of everything that was happening below.

Suddenly a woman, who had made her way through the crowd by main force, appeared on the scene. Haggard and wild-eyed, with streaming hair, torn shawl, and bedraggled gown, she fell on her knees before the constable, and, seizing him by the arm, cried, in a voice that was hoarse with agony: "My child—where's my child? Has anybody seen her? Has anybody got her out of the burning house? Oh, sir, tell me where she is!"

"How old was your child, and in which room was she sleeping?" asked the policeman.

"She's three years old, and she was in bed in the top back room. Oh, sir, do tell me where she is!"

The constable called to another one, and the two held a brief conference in whispers. Then, turning to the woman, he said, "No such child as the one you speak of was found in the house. Are you sure she was there?"

"Sure! Good heavens! didn't I put her to bed with my own hands at eight o'clock, and the darling never wakes till morning! As soon as my little one was in bed I set off for my sister's at the other end of the town, who's ill, and there I've been ever since. Oh, sir, I must have my child! God has taken them all from me but her. He can't intend that she should be burned to death!"

The sergeant whispered to his companion again, who ran off to another group of policemen a little distance away, but only to return next minute, bringing word that no such child had been rescued from the burning tenement. Meanwhile word had run through the crowd that Dinah King's little girl was still in the house. The news thrilled all there as if they had one pulse and one heart. One sharp-witted fellow, calling to his friends, ran in search of a ladder. Fortunately he had not far to go. In a very few minutes the ladder, borne on a dozen stalwart shoulders, pierced the crowd, and was reared on end so that its top rested against the sill of one of the upper windows. From the windows in a line below that one came long, flickering tongues of flame which strove to lick the ladder and wrap round its rungs as if they would fain claim it also as their prey. The lower floor had fallen in by this time, and the interior was like a glowing furnace, but the strong beams of the upper stories still held their own, although the flooring here and there was burned through, and thin snakes of flame were coiling round the doors and window-sills.

Now that the ladder was in position there was a moment's hesitation among the little crowd at the foot of it. In order to reach the topmost window it was necessary to pass the two lower ones, which were as open mouths to the furnace inside. "Let me have a try," said one of the firemen, and next moment he was climbing the ladder with nimble feet. Past the two windows he went without a pause, although the heat must have been all but unbearable, and was quickly perched on the sill of the upper window and breaking away the frame-work with his ax. Then from the throbbing crowd came a wild cheer of encouragement. But the moment the frame-work was broken away dense volumes of black smoke came swirling out, and it was then seen how fallacious was the hope that the fire had not yet made its way as far as the upper rooms. Durham, the fireman, plunged into the thick smoke, but only to struggle back to the window next minute, blinded and half stifled. Another fireman sprang to the assistance of his mate, and climbed the ladder like a lamplighter. Again a ringing cheer burst from the crowd. As soon as the second man had joined the first they disappeared together inside the room. A brief, breathless interval, and then, as the smoke cleared away a little the two men could again be seen standing at the window—but without the child.

"The staircase is on fire and we can do nothing," one of them shouted. In the silence that followed the crackling of the burning rafters could be plainly heard.

The mother had been on her knees all this time, her fingers pressed to her eyes, praying audibly to Heaven to give her back her little one. She now sprang to her feet and rushed to the foot of the ladder. "Let me go!" she cried. "The fire shan't keep me back! She's the only one I've left, and I can't lose her."

It was evident that the woman was half distraught. Up the ladder she would have gone had not strong arms held her back.

(To be Continued.)

1830. Established over a Half a Century. 1886.

**JAMES BOWES & SONS,**  
Steam Book and Job Printers,

Desire to call the attention of their Patrons and the Public at large, both in the City and throughout the Province, to the fact that they are more centrally located in their new premises, formerly known as the

"Reporter Building," No. 125 Hollis Street,

next to Harrington's Corner, Halifax, where they are prepared to execute all descriptions of PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING in the superior style for which their House has so long been noted.

We are prepared to fill orders for MERCANTILE WORK, embracing all the usual forms required in MERCHANTS', INSURANCE and BANKERS' Offices with neatness and despatch, having since our removal to our present quarters added especially for Commercial work a speedy American Cylinder Job Printing Press, from the celebrated manufactory of the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., of New York. We have also placed in our press-room for BOOK WORK one of Campbell's Cylinder presses, of the largest size, with which we can produce the finest class of Typographical Catalogues, Pamphlets and Magazines. Concert and other Programmes, also Society and Corporation work executed in the best manner.

We would inform the Legal Fraternity that we now have a full line of our JUDICATURE FORMS in stock, of which we will furnish a list upon application. CASES FOR ARGUMENT printed at short notice.

We beg to tender our thanks to those who have favored us in the past, and we would solicit a continuance of their patronage, assuring them of our personal attention to their esteemed orders.

JAMES BOWES & SONS,  
P. O. Box No. 29. 125 Hollis St. (next to Harrington's Corner), Halifax.  
Office on ground floor.

**PUTTNER'S EMULSION OF COD-LIVER OIL, ETC.**

IS RECOMMENDED by very many of the Physicians of Dominion of Canada and the United States, by almost every Druggist, and by many Clergymen, Lawyers, Teachers, and persons in every calling and class of life, all testifying to benefits received from the use of this very popular medicine.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION IS not a secret medicine, but is composed of COD LIVER OIL, assisted in its action by PANCREATINE and the HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda, combined in such a manner as to be acceptable to the stomach and easily digested.

The curative effects of COD LIVER OIL has been so thoroughly established that no one can be found to dispute its healing properties in cases of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Rickets, Anæmia, Scrofulous and Wasting Diseases, Mental and Nervous Prostration, and all Diseases arising from Impoverished Blood, and a weak state of the body.

The greatest drawback to the use of COD LIVER OIL in its pure state is its very disagreeable taste, this has been entirely overcome in the composition of PUTTNER'S EMULSION, which can be taken and retained by the most delicate stomach.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION is also much more effective than the pure oil, the globules of oil being minutely divided, and being very materially assisted in its action by the addition of PANCREATINE and HYPOPHOSPHITES.

THE PUTTNER EMULSION COMPANY, of Halifax, have a large number of Testimonials from persons who have used PUTTNER'S EMULSION, and they have printed a few in pamphlet form, together with an essay on the several medicines used in its combination. This pamphlet will be sent free to any person who will send for it.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION COMPANY, HALIFAX.



**Army and Navy Depot.**

We keep in stock the finest brands of Champagne, Claret, Moselle, Hock, Sauternes, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Marsala, Martell's and Hennessy's Brandy, Old Scotch, Irish, Rye and Bourbon Whiskies, Holland, "Old Tom" and Plymouth Gin, Old Jamaica Rum; a large variety of Liqueurs; Bees Ale and Dublin Stout; Ginger Ale, Soda Water and Lemonade, Apollinaris Water; Orange, Angostura and John Bull Bitters.

—AND—  
A very large and well-assorted Stock of  
**Staple & Fancy Groceries**  
from the best markets, and specially selected for family use.

**JAMES SCOTT & CO.**

**LOVELL'S  
Gazetteer and History**

OF THE  
**DOMINION OF CANADA,**  
IN NINE VOLUMES, ROYAL 8vo.,

To be commenced whenever a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to cover cost of publication. Subscription to the nine volumes \$75.00, to the Province of Ontario or to Quebec \$12.50, to New Brunswick or to Nova Scotia \$11.50, to Manitoba or to British Columbia \$9.50, to Prince Edward Island or to Northwest Territories \$8.50. Each province to have a Map.

Please send for Prospectus.  
JOHN LOVELL,  
Manager and Publisher.  
MONTREAL, 4th August, 1886.

**J. S. MACLEAN & CO**  
Jerusalem Warehouse,  
251 and 253 HOLLIS STREET.

**WHOLESALE GROCERS**  
AND  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Importers and Dealers in  
Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco,  
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES of all kinds.

**SINGING LESSONS.**

**Mr. R. KING POOLEY,**  
(PUPIL OF DR STAINER.)

Late Chorister of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and Student at the late National Training School for Music, London, S. W., is prepared to give Lessons in

**Singing and Vocal Culture.**

For terms, apply by letter at  
148 ROBIE STREET.

**MILLICAN & CO.**  
**CUSTOM**

**SHIRT MAKERS,**  
156 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX.

Shirts of every description made to order from measurement, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

Blanks for Self-measurement, and Samples, sent to any address on application.

## MINING.

**NOVA SCOTIAN MINERS.**—The natives of this Province seem to be endowed with great powers of adaptation and to be able to do many things, and best of all, to do them well. The hardy, self-reliant race born and reared on or near the coast line of the Gulf, the Atlantic, or the Bay of Fundy, have from their earliest infancy been familiar with the perils of the deep, have become hardy fishermen, expert lumbermen, the best of ship carpenters, and no mean tillers of the soil. In fact they seem able to turn their hands to anything, and the intelligence and zeal they apply to their task soon masters its difficulties and places them far in advance of the laboring men of other lands. No better proof of this is needed than the demand for Nova Scotians in the United States. Their integrity, temperance, frugality and assiduity are there fully recognized, and they rapidly rise—it may not always be to fortune—but to positions of trust and profit.

When the gold excitement first broke out in this Province, men who had never handled the pick or the drill, deserted their usual avocations for the higher wages to be obtained from mining, and many of them in time became expert miners.

When the first fierce wave of excitement had swept past, bringing ruin to many and heavy loss to all but a few experienced hands, gold mining stock sunk to zero, and hosts of newly fledged miners were thrown out of employment. Many of them sought and obtained work in the Bonanza mines of the West, where they rapidly became favorites, and hardly a mining camp of that district is without its quota of Nova Scotian miners. Some are now wealthy mine owners, others have become foremen or skilled timbermen, and all are respected and in demand. Others remained at home, convinced that there was money in Nova Scotia gold mines when properly managed, and devoted their time to tribute work and prospecting. With no capital but their strong arms and ready brains they adapted their mining to the necessities of the country, and, as tributers, made a handsome profit out of mines that had been abandoned as worthless by prominent mining engineers. For years they worked quietly along, acquiring greater and greater experience of the nature and indication of the gold-bearing leads, until to day they are in demand as foremen or managers in every gold mining camp in the Province. Numbers of them own mines which they operate on their own account, only looking around for a customer when they shrewdly suspect that, to use their own expressive words—"the mine is about played out." Mining men from England and the States on their first arrival in the country are wild in their denunciations of our native miners and their system of working our gold mines, but *experientia docet*, and by the time they have almost ruined themselves in carrying into execution their pet theories, they have to admit that they are wrong and our miners right.

There are no shrewder readers of character than these almost self-taught miners, and they know in a moment whether the expert sent to examine their mine is what he represents himself to be or not. If he be one of the class who sometimes drifts this way, with little knowledge of actual mining, but who has cut his eye teeth in London or had the keen speculative edge put on in New York, the ready-witted mine owner takes the situation in as if by inspiration and lays his plans accordingly. He has prepared for the contingency of a sale by leaving rich streaks standing here and there and he succeeds in having only these spots tested. On a blast being requested he orders his men to drill a hole in the poorest portion of the mine. "No you don't," exclaims the expert, "drill over here," and ten chances to one he selects the very spot intended. When the blast is fired the quartz is found full of signs of gold and a rich exposure is made in the lead. Other shots are fired, all shrewdly manipulated to show gold, and the expert is mentally convinced that he has found a veritable bonanza. He does not express this opinion, but on the contrary pool-pools the mine, finds fault with every thing and drives off to the city, making an appointment with the owner to meet him at his hotel in Halifax.

Many of our miners and mine owners are total abstainers, but we will say that the present one, while never drinking at the mine, is accustomed to indulge in the ardent when visiting the city to make his monthly returns and receive the cash for his gold bricks.

He visits the city dressed in a homespun suit, his head protected by an old slouch hat, and meets the expert, who mentally dubs him "Old Hayseed" and then proceeds to manipulate him.

The bar is visited, where the mine is talked over while "Old Hayseed" becomes very mellow under the influence of the best liquors that the house affords. A drive out the road to Wilson's and one of his best dinners washed down with champagne (all at the expert's expense), renders our miner still more pliable. Then a visit to the theatre and oysters at Woolnough's completely binds him captive, and close upon midnight he is led into the expert's room at the hotel. The spider having secured his fly, now produces a lengthy document, a six months bond of the mine, skillfully drawn to bind the owner of the mine, while imposing no penalty on the expert should he fail to purchase. "Old Hayseed" sees through the scheme at once and chuckles to himself, but in a half stupid way coincides with everything. Still he does not sign. The paper is before him, pen and ink are at hand; a witness has been called in and the expert is trembling with suppressed excitement, when suddenly "Old Hayseed" drops off into a drunken sleep from which it is impossible to arouse him, and he has to be dragged to his room. If the expert could witness the transformation scene when the door was closed and "Old Hayseed" proceeded with difficulty to undress himself, while shaking with suppressed laughter, he would have been in despair.

In the morning "Old Hayseed" will take nothing less than \$20,000 cash for the mine, but after a week's "manipulation" finally parts with it for half that sum. That evening the expert dines his friends and explains how he

bought a bonanza "for a mere song don't you know!" while "Old Hayseed" speeds home behind his fast mare to tell the boys how he has "scooped" the expert.

There is a comical element in the whole transaction, and as it is simply a case of the bitter bit, we feel more inclined to laugh at the discomfiture of the would-be expert, than to examine the case from a moral standpoint. Any one who takes a Nova Scotia miner for a green-horn or a fool is likely to have a rather painful awakening. Their motto seems to be to meet confidence with confidence, ability with ability, and trickery with trickery. Where he has been fairly and honestly met, but few instances can be shown where the Nova Scotian miner has attempted to defraud.

**RENFREW DISTRICT.**—Mr. A. A. Hayward at the Empress Mine is doing much to solve the problem of deep mining in Nova Scotia, and is meeting with great success. The main shaft is now down to a depth of 320 feet, and as soon as the large plunger pump, which is now being put up, is in working order, it (the main shaft) will be rapidly sunk upon. There is now over 76,000 feet of stoping ground open, and ore enough at hand to last a 15 stamp mill two years. All the latest labor-saving appliances have been introduced into the mine, and the mining is conducted on scientific principles, guided by great practical experience. No. 5 shaft to the north of the main shaft, has been sunk to a depth of 200 feet and connected with the main shaft and shaft No. 2 by two cross cuts, one at 100 and the other at 200 feet in depth. Good pay ore has been found in the cross cuts and shafts. The Harding mine averaging 71½ cents a foot. Shaft No. 5 and drifts to the north, averaging \$1.50 per foot. Shaft No. 3, 52½ cents, and No. 2 level west from shaft No. 3, 50 cents per foot. Overhead stoping is the rule, the detached ore dropping by its own gravity into receptacles, from which it is loaded on the ore cars and raised to the surface without handling. At the surface the ore is dumped automatically, and is soon being crushed under the ponderous stamps of the mill.

**COCHRAN-HILL PROPERTY.**—Mr. A. A. Hayward, the owner of the Empress Mine, has purchased the Cochran-Hill property at sheriff's sale. This mine is distant eleven miles from Sherbrooke, Guysboro' County, and is equipped with a fifteen stamp mill, capacious boilers, and the necessary hoisting and mining gear.

**CARIBOU DISTRICT.**—The Lake Lode Mine of Caribou District has been sold to a number of Boston gentlemen through Mr. A. C. VanMeter, who retains an interest. This mine is considered one of the best in the district. It has been bonded to the purchasers for the last three months. Several of them (having had experience in other parts of the world) concluding in this instance not to buy a "pig in a bag," placed a competent man, one of their number, to stay at the mine during the existence of the bond, and also had reports made on the same by two first-class experts, resulting in the purchase of the property for the sum of \$30,000. This mine was opened about a year ago, and although but a five stamp mill has been removing ore since last April, it has produced from 929 tons of quartz, 1202 ounces, 7 dwt. of gold up to the end of last month. The owners of this valuable property were Benson Gladwin, John B. Morell, Geo. W. Stuart, William Bruce, James Adams and S. Scott Nelson.

Cariboo.

S. W. G.

The letter of "An Unhappy Prospector" is received, but cannot be published unless he complies with the rules and sends us his name in confidence.

**IRISH MINES.**—As there is a very general opinion abroad that Ireland is an agricultural country alone, and has no mineral wealth, the following extracts from a letter published in a late number of *The Mining Journal* may interest readers of THE CRITIC. The writer of the letter, Mr. Wm. Thomas, says: "In the south-west of Ireland, embracing Westbork and Kerry, we have four great mineral ranges extending inland from the Atlantic Ocean in an easterly direction for over 30 miles. The first, or south parallel range begins at Brow Head and extends east some 30 miles to Roaring Water. Copper ore of high percentage for copper, and also containing silver, has been found at Brow Head and Roaring Water, the extreme points of exploration, while the intermediate space contains the mines of Crookhaven, Colleras, Coosheen, Deronatra, Ballyeamunisk and Cappagh. Spasmodic attempts have been made to work these mines, and still the product amounted to some £300,000. The second great parallel mineral range begins at the Mizen Head and extends eastward inland to Mount Kit, between 30 and 40 miles. Where surface diggings in this range have been made, very rich copper ore was discovered; also valuable mines of sulphate of baryta, commercially pure. The Third parallel mineral range extends east from Sheepshead to the Bantry Railway, a distance of over 30 miles. Superficial explorations in this district present unmistakable evidence of abundant mineral wealth, and in trial shafts and surface diggings, copper ore yielding 48 per cent. of copper, 8 oz. of silver, and 2 dwts. of gold were found; also mudic containing silver and gold, in fact, hundreds of tons of copper ore and mudic have been raised from surface diggings; while in other places in this great range, where openings have been made in this run of lodes, rich silver lead ores and argentiferous copper ore yielding between 300 and 400 ozs. of silver per ton, and 36 per cent. of copper have been discovered. The Fourth parallel range extends from Duroy Head east through the Mountain of Glenmore and Glunacrought to the Roughty Valley, Kenmare, some 50 miles. In this range are the celebrated 'Berehaven Mines,' which have produced 'millions worth' of copper ore, and when researches have been made in this great mountain range east of 'Berehaven Mines' copper ore of the same character as Berehaven has been found, and

also valuable lodes of silver-lead ore in the limestone formation of the Roughty Valley. This great undeveloped mineral district I have hastily and imperfectly sketched contains a surface area of about 1500 square miles, and the mountain ranges in question, in an agricultural point of view, are barren and unproductive to the owners."

"I have had 46 years mining experience in the south-west of Ireland and have examined mines and mineral districts from Capo Claro to Donegal, and from repeated personal surveys and personal examinations, I know that the great parallel ranges of mountains extending from the Atlantic Ocean inland, and from Roaring Water Bay on the south, to Kenmare River on the north, contain mines of great value of copper ore, lead, silver, gold, zinc ore, baryta, mundic, iron, manganese, asbestos, roofing slate, flags, paving setts, freestone, and other quarries, bog iron ore, sand and gravel. While in other districts there are mines of bituminous and anthracite coal, iron, alum, clay, bauxite, brick, marl and fire clay, gypsum, rock salt, serpentine, steatite, marbles, ochre, cobalt, etc. Still with the enormous mineral wealth of Ireland, its total value, according to Mr. Dickinson, Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Mines for Ireland, etc., in his mineral statistics for the year 1895, amounts only to £388,221!"

In another letter to the same paper the same writer says: "Nearly 50 years ago beds of manganese were successfully and profitably worked, near Glandore, county Cork. I was informed by the manager and part proprietor, that the ore yielded between 80 and 90 per cent. of pure manganese. The ore did not occur in veins or lodes, but in beds or deposits near the surface." F. A. B.

## THE MARITIME PATRON,

AND ORGAN OF THE

### Maritime Provincial Grange—Patrons of Husbandry.

"In Essentials Unity—In Non-essentials Liberty—In All Things Charity."

[All communications intended for this column should be sent to the editor of the Maritime Patron, EDWIN S. CREED, M. D., Newport.]

In response to the customary annual Proclamation, thanksgiving, more or less heartfelt, has ascended from our beloved and favored land, to the bountiful Giver of all good and perfect gifts, for the many blessings and mercies, seed time and harvest blessings, the mercy of immunity from dire calamities, blessings of peace and prosperity, of the past year.

This regular annual impulse of gratitude and thanksgiving has exhausted itself; the community has subsided into its normal condition and relations to the Great First Cause; and untimely disturbers of this normal state will be regarded at least with little favor for recurring to a subject that has been the theme of sermons, prayers, exhortations, editorials, essays, versification and conversation, until the public ear, eye, mind, and tongue, are weary of it, and would have it quietly left to the accustomed thanksgiving of the pulpit and the table.

Like the tardy worshipper who enters the sanctuary after the benediction, and the echo of the organ's deep tone has died away, we come with thoughts and words of thanksgiving such as befit a Patron of Husbandry, and can only say—"Better late to come, than never to come at all."

In no occupation does a man's daily labor bring him into such close companionship with the great Creator as in the cultivation of the soil. The farmer "draws nigh unto God in his daily labors." He is "constantly surrounded by, and comes continually in contact with His beautiful creatures." He tills the soil and sows the seed "placing faith in God." He cultivates the tender plants in hope; and though he has toiled early and late, and has gained his harvest by the sweat of his brow, yet he feels that it is the great Master who giveth rain and fruitful seasons; Who filleth his barns with plenty, and has made him His laborer, His steward, and the dispenser of Divine bounty.

Not in the city then, not in urban mansions and churches, but in country homes and meeting houses, might we expect that Thanksgiving Day would be most religiously, most faithfully, most heartily, observed.

Perhaps it is because we country people are not given to observances, to holiday-keeping; but true it is, that if anything marks the observance, it is only some extra that the good wife provides for dinner. Perhaps He to Whom thanksgiving is due, is as much honored in the breach as in the observance. Perhaps He looks for no annual impulse of thanksgiving from hearts whose every impulse is gratitude.

The quotations given above are from the Patron's Manual, which contains many similar teachings. Never Grange is opened in "ample form" but Patrons unite in supplicating that their "labors may be blest with a liberal harvest," yet it is only an unfulfilled day dream that on each recurring Thanksgiving Day, wherever in this broad Dominion there are Granges, Patrons assemble at central halls or places of worship and

"Offer to the mightiest, solemn thanks  
And supplications."

May this dream be prophetic.

Pure religion and undefiled is not concentrated in its expressions and observances upon weekly or annually recurring days. Gratitude does not await expression until it has accumulated force or favor sufficient for an outburst; but religion may be none the less pure and undefiled, and gratitude may be none the less sincere, because they seek public and regularly recurring expressions, and for such observances have we not warrant and pattern in the grand festivals of God's ancient and peculiar people!

Every individual who rightly appreciates the relations existing between

the Creator and all animate creation, feels that as truly as He arrays the lilies of the field, that neither toil nor spin, and feeds the fowls of the air, which neither sow nor reap, so truly does He feed and clothe those of His creatures who toil and spin, who reap and gather into barns. All such individuals, if not devoid of the sentiment of gratitude, will give thanks as often as they partake of the bounties received more or less directly from the great Father's hand. Yet when the harvest is garnered, the barns, bins and collars are filled, and the outflow enters our marts, and commerce feels its pressure, what less could the Nation do than set apart one day for united expression of gratitude and National Thanksgiving?

Ingratitude and thankfulness, and the sins that grow out of and accompany them, have brought Divine wrath upon great and favored nations. Let us not fall into the like sins and meet a like doom.

If the Dominion Grange meets pursuant to notice, it will now be in session. At no previous session have issues of such magnitude and vital importance been presented for the decision of that body. A number of notices have been filed, involving radical changes in the Constitution of the Order.

If these are not wisely dealt with by amendment, adoption, or rejection, the result may be hazardous to our best interests and usefulness. The Dominion Grange will be called upon to decide the proposed amalgamation with the Provincial Grange of Ontario, unless indeed the latter body settles that difficult question by dissolving, a wise course in our opinion. The Dominion Grange will also probably discuss a proposal to resign to the Maritime Provincial Grange the entire control and appropriation of its funds, its Constitution, and all Maritime interests; in fact, allow it to work its own farm, appropriate all dues to its own uses, and depend only upon the parent body for the annual word and Rituals.

These momentous issues should be decided, not only wisely, but by a lawfully constituted body. Now, the Constitution and the Act Incorporating the Dominion Grange require that not less than 30 (thirty) days notice be given of all sessions of that body to Secretaries of Provincial Granges, and all entitled to a voice in its proceedings. The required notice has not been given, therefore, sessions of the Dominion Grange held on the 25th inst., and subsequent days, cannot be legal sessions, and business transacted thereat can be of no constitution or legal force or effect unless rendered so by special Act of Parliament.

We do not write this in a captious spirit. We have no desire to create difficulties, but to avoid them, and to have sure and solid foundations laid. We must and do protest against violations of the law by the makers of the law and the supreme court of appeal in all cases of violation.

AGRICULTURAL.—A writer in the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman*, in a communication on "The Centrifuge," or the centrifugal separation of cream from milk, gives the following statement, showing the quantity of milk required to get one pound of butter by the various processes mentioned:—

System.	Average	Minimum.	Maximum.
Danish cream separator.....	24.4	23.4	25.8
Churning whole milk.....	26.7	25.4	28.2
Pans in ice 34 hours .....	27.5	25.8	29.2
" 10 " .....	29.5	27.6	31.4
Pans in water 54½ F, 34 hours.	32.4	28.8	35.0

This shows a decided gain by the use of the centrifugal method. The cream separated in this way is also freed from impurities, with which cream, raised by other methods, is impregnated. There is also saving of ice and pans or creamers, as the milk is strained into the separator. The centrifugal system is, however, only used to advantage in creameries or dairies getting at least 40 gallons of milk per day. This quantity may be worked in an hour morning and evening in the smallest sized operator, operated by a one-horse power, and costing £22.

A good cow will yield six times her live weight of milk in a season.—*American Grange Bulletin*

Careful experiments have proved that the cow requires about two per cent of her live weight of hay, or its equivalent, for her support; thus a cow weighing 1000 pounds will require 20lbs. of hay, or more than 100 pounds of grass to keep her alive. What she consumes over and above this, the food of support, she will utilize for milk production.—*Ibid.*

Nine-tenths of the trouble and diseases among poultry are the result of keeping fowls too close.

SURFACE MANURING.—Authorities differ as to the best method of applying manure. Some advise its being spread on the ground during the fall, and even on the snow during winter, to be ploughed down in spring. Others advise that it should be ploughed under as soon as spread, to prevent waste from leaching with heavy rains. We think the last way the best, as, when spread on frozen ground, snow, heavy rains or melting snow will carry off into the furrows and catches a large portion of the best, most soluble and easily assimilated part of the manure—in fact, just what is wanted to give the seed a good early start in Spring.

When the manure is spread in the fall, it is best to plough it immediately in. This should be done quite shallow. If ploughed deep the manure will be too far down and get leached still further, so that the crops will get little benefit from it till late in the season. By ploughing again deeper in spring, the manure will get thoroughly incorporated with the soil, and in a position

to do the most good. If the spreading of the manure is delayed till spring, the land, if not ploughed in the fall, should be ploughed before manuring, and then lightly ploughed or well harrowed in according to the quality of the manure or the nature of the crops. The only growing crop that can be properly surface manured is a meadow. Winter wheat should never be manured over the growing crop; leaving the manure on the surface draws the roots up to it, and being near the surface they are burnt up in great droughts. It is therefore better that it should be deep enough to protect the roots from the great heat of summer. Ashes or other artificial manures can be spread on the surface advantageously.

**CROTCHERY TREES.**—In the training of young trees all crotches should be avoided. If the tree, as it comes from the nursery, has a fork, one branch should be removed, and the other tied up perpendicularly. If bad crotches should occur in trees six years old or upwards, they should be braced. This bracing is done by twisting together two twigs, one from the inside of each branch of the crotch. The twigs may be twisted about each other loosely, the ends being allowed to project freely beyond the opposite branches of the crotch. If securely kept in place, these twigs will soon begin to adhere along their whole length, and after three or four years the free ends may be cut off. In a few years they will be united into a perfectly solid bar across the crotch of the tree. Twigs from the size of a lead pencil to the size of one's finger unite most readily. All the larger branches of an apple tree may be braced together in this manner, and the injury from splitting will be mostly avoided. When a large branch shows signs of splitting, one cannot wait for the growing together of small limbs. In such cases iron bolts must be used. Much damage to fine trees can be averted if bolts are used as soon as a weakness is discovered. Half-inch rods of considerable length may be run through the branches at some distance above their junction.

**MINORCAS.**—The Black and White Minorcas are new and valuable additions to the many varieties of poultry we already have in this country. Mr. Stephen Bealer, one of the best known and ablest English writers, says:—"These varieties have been very carefully bred for very many years in the south of England, outside of which, until recently, they were scarcely known; but now their great value as layers has made them very popular indeed all over the country, and they promise to become first favorites in this respect. Nor can we wonder at it, for their great fecundity, the large eggs they produce, their pugnacity and hardness, their adaptability for all soils and places, whether confined or otherwise, make them one of the most useful breeds we possess, and, being non-sitters, we must give them first position among all the laying breeds of poultry." The Minorca is a stylish bird, with stately, upright carriage, close, compact body, and of a stout, square build. Their combs are large and single, earlaps white, and face coral red. They are very hardy, either as fowls or chicks, and mature early, the pullets laying when eighteen to twenty weeks old. They are small eaters and splendid foragers, and, I believe, will become great favorites, especially among the farmers.—*J. D. N. in Country Gentleman*

**IMPROVING OLD CURRANT BUSHES.**—Two years ago, writes one of our correspondents from Wisconsin, I secured an old garden. Along one side of it there was a row of stunted currant bushes, the life of which had been nearly choked out by the grass in which they stood. The leaves were covered with worms, and they presented a sorry appearance. At first I thought I would dig them up and plant new ones. An examination of the roots convinced me that they were comparatively healthy, and I concluded to cut the tops back, clean out about them, and see what good cultivation would do towards reclaiming them. I had the ground spaded up, turning the sod under, and gave the soil a good top-dressing of manure, digging in a quantity about each plant. I cut off all the old tops and waited for developments. Very soon sprouts made their appearance from each bunch of roots, and of these I selected four or five of the best, and kept all others pinched off during the season. They made a vigorous growth. I allowed the hens to run among the bushes, and they proved better than hellebore in keeping the worms away. That fall I spread a lot of litter about the plants, and this spring I dug it in about them, and have given the ground among the bushes a liberal coating of chip-dirt from the wood yard. I allow the hens to wallow in it, believing that they will pick up all the larvæ that may be lurking there. The plants have blossomed wonderfully, and every stem was heavily set with fruit. Old bushes can be reclaimed, after years of neglect, by a little care and cultivation.—*American Agriculturist for October.*

Our Druggist informs us that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup sells better than any other cough medicine.

"Now it's all right, it's all right, darling," said Mrs. Workhard, "I have tested it thoroughly. Salvation Oil will surely cure your pain in the back."

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

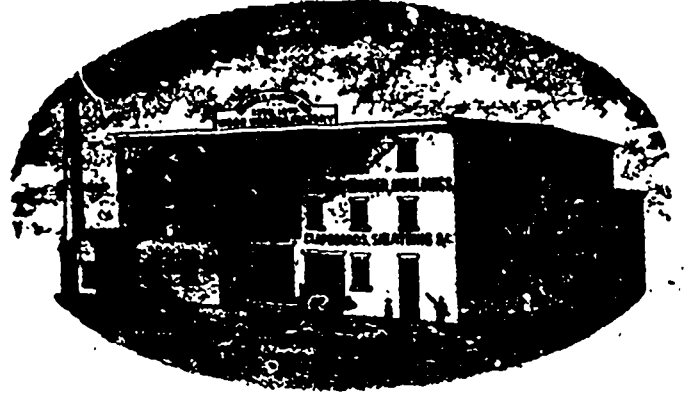
#### A CARD

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.

# RHODES, CURRY & CO.

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,

Manufacturers and Builders,



PROPRIETORS AMHERST WOOD-WORKING FACTORY,

Where we keep in stock and made to order. Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window and Door Frames, Stair Rails, Posts and Balusters; Brackets and Mouldings of all descriptions; Kiln-dried Walnut, Ash, Birch, Pine and Spruce Lumber. Also, Flooring and Sheathing, Shingles, Laths and Pickets.

BRICKS, LIME, PLASTER AND HAIR ALWAYS ON HAND.

Planing, Sawing and Turning done at short notice.

Wood Mantels and School Furniture a specialty.

All orders promptly attended to and shipped free of charge.

N. A. RHODES,  
Builder.

NAT. CURRY,  
Factory and Business Manager.

MARK CURRY,  
Lumber Yard.

OPPOSITE DEPOT, AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.

MACDONALD & CO.

BRASS FOUNDERS,

STEAM & HOT WATER ENGINEERS

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

MINING MACHINERY PROMPTLY PROVIDED.

WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW,

HALIFAX, N. S.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

MOUNT VERNON COTTON DUCKS,  
YARMOUTH COTTON DUCKS.

JOSEPH GUNDRY & CO.'S

Best Salmon Twine,  
Patent Top'd Salmon Twine,  
Salmon Trawl Twine,  
Trawl Twines,  
Mullet Twines,  
Net Norels,  
Cotton Nets,

Seal Twine, twisted,  
Seal Straw, do  
Mackerel Twine,  
Caplin Twines,  
Herring Twines,  
Net Marline,  
Hemp Nets,

MULLET SEINE NETTING; ENGLISH SEINE NETTING.

BUCHANAN'S Hand Line and Trawl Hooks  
THE DARTMOUTH ROPE WORK CO'S Pure Manila Rope, Sisal Rope, MM  
Manilla Rope, Hemp Rope, Lobster Marline, etc., etc

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

THE AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA

FACTS SHOWN BY FIGURES.

OVER \$300,000 expended by D. Appleton & Co. in the preparation of this GREAT WORK before a page was printed.  
OVER \$50,000 annually expended by them to secure to their subscribers a continuance of these advantages.  
OVER 7000 ILLUSTRATIONS and MAPS, giving the latest and most correct representation of the subjects.  
OVER 22,000 pages of the concentrated wisdom of the world.  
OVER 600 Editors and Contributors, among the ablest writers and specialists of Europe and America.  
OVER 2,600,000 volumes now in daily use.  
OVER \$15,000,000 has been already invested in this great work by the English speaking people.

For terms and information, address

SOUTHWORTH BROS., Carlton House, Halifax.

**B. A. SMITH, Non-Sectarian ! Non-Partizan !**

33 to 37 GEORGE ST.  
HALIFAX.

**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.**

**STOCK NOW COMPLETE.**

NEW GOODS OPENING EVERY WEEK.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Sold at Very Close Prices.

LARGE STOCK TO CHOOSE FROM.

Special attention called to a Large Stock of Scotch Tweeds, Worsteds, Meltons.

**W. F. FOSTER,**  
DEALER IN

Wool & Wool-Skins, Ox & Cow Hides, Calf Skins, &c.

**CONNORS' WHARF,**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

Post-Office Box 172.

**MOIR, SON & CO.**

**MAMMOTH WORKS**  
MANUFACTURERS OF

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

Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**H. F. WORRALL,**

Shipping & Commission Merchant

500 bbls Canada Roller Patent Flour, various brands  
150 bbls "Pillsbury's best" Flour  
200 bags (49lbs) do do  
250 bbls American K. D. C. Meal  
6 bbls Shoulder Hams  
100 pieces Rolled and Breakfast Bacon  
1500 hds Liverpool Salt  
500 full bound Mackerel Barrels  
2000 boxes tall and flat Lobster Box Shook

General Fishing Supplies:  
POWER'S WHARF.

**W. H. HART**

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE

TO

Corner of Sackville St. and Bedford Row.

**NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING**

A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 100 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 108 Spruce St., Printing House Sq., New York.

**THE CRITIC**

Has now achieved a position in the Maritime Provinces as a First-Class

**Family and Commercial Journal.**

ITS HIGH

**LITERARY CHARACTER**

Is acknowledged on all sides. Special attention is paid to making known the value of the

**MINERAL RESOURCES**

Of Nova Scotia. Special columns are devoted to the chronicling of

**RELIGIOUS NEWS,**

And the discussion of questions affecting

**AGRICULTURISTS.**

**THE MARKET QUOTATIONS**

Which appear in THE CRITIC are corrected each week by leading Merchants resident in Halifax, and a brief Summary of Commercial Matters is given in each issue.

**THE SERIAL**

Now running is first-class in every respect.

**SUBSCRIBE NOW !**

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.50 PER ANNUM.**

When possible, send a Money Order, which only costs 2 Cents. Where Money Orders are not obtainable, Subscribers should remit a \$1.00 Bill with the balance in Stamps. Address CRITIC PUBLISHING Co, A. M. FRASER, Business Manager, Halifax, N. S.

**City Foundry & Machine Works.**

**W. & A. MOIR,**

**MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS**

Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.

Manufacturers of Mill and Mining Machinery, Marine and Stationary Engines, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. Repair work promptly attended to. **ON HANU**—Several New and Second-hand Engines.

**PIANO-FORTE LESSONS.**

**MR. A. M. CHISHOLM,**

who for the past two years has been studying Music in one of the best Conservatories of Berlin, is now prepared to give Lessons in

**Piano-forte Playing and Voice Culture.**

For Terms, apply at

**No. 39 HOLLIS STREET,**

or at The CRITIC OFFICE, 161 Hollis St.

- 50 half chests Tea.
- 50 brls. P. E. I. Pork.
- 50 qtls. Table Codfish.
- 75 brls. Cornmeal.
- 50 brls. Flour.
- 15 pun. Molasses.
- 25 tierces Molasses.
- 100 Canadian Cheese.
- 100 tubs Butter.
- 25 brls. Sugar.
- 25 brls. Beans.

The quality of the above goods is highly recommended

For sale by

**W. EATON & SON**

259 & 261 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX.

**TEAS.**

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE—

2,500 Packages Choice

**CONGOU**

—AND—

**INDIAN TEAS**

Season 1885-86, 1886-87.

**BEST VALUES IN MARKET.**

**J. E. MORSE & CO.,**

TEA IMPORTERS,

77 Upper Water St., Halifax, N.S.



# To Gold Miners!

Explosives, Detonators, Fuse,  
Steel, Candles, Picks, Shovels,  
Quicksilver, Copper Plates,  
Woven Wire and Russia Iron Screens,  
Dynamite Heaters, Washing Pans,  
And everything required for

## MINING OPERATIONS.

"HIGH GRADE" GOODS

—AT—

"Lower Level" Prices!

**H. H. FULLER & CO.**

GENERAL HARDWARE,

**HALIFAX N. S.**

Headquarters in Maritime Provinces for  
Gold Mining Supplies.

## MINING.

Surveys and Plans of Mining Properties.  
Underground Surveys and Plans.  
Leveling, Surveys for Mill Power, Drainage,  
Tramways, Flumes, &c.  
Mining Properties Examined and Prospectus  
Reports written.

Address by letter or telegram—  
**F. W. CHRISTIE,**  
Bedford Station, Halifax Co., N. S.

1881 THE CULTIVATOR 1887

AND

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

THE BEST OF THE

Agricultural Weeklies.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is the LEADING  
JOURNAL of American Agriculture. In amount  
and practical value of Contents, in extent and  
ability of Correspondence, in quality of paper  
and style of publication, it occupies the FIRST  
RANK. It is believed to have no superior in  
either of the three chief divisions of

Farm Crops and Processes,

Horticulture and Fruit-Growing.

Live-Stock and Dairying,

while it also includes all minor departments  
of rural interest, such as the Poultry Yard,  
Entomology, Bee-Keeping, Greenhouse and  
Grapery, Veterinary Replies, Farm Ques-  
tions and Answers, Fireside Readings,  
Domestic Economy, and a summary of the  
News of the Week. Its MARKET REPORTS  
are unusually complete, and much attention  
is paid to the Prospects of the crops, as  
throwing light upon one of the most impor-  
tant of all questions—When to Buy and  
When to Sell. It is liberally illustrated, and  
is intended to supply, in a continually  
increasing degree, and in the best sense of the  
term, a

Live Agricultural Newspaper.

Although the COUNTRY GENTLEMAN has  
been GREATLY ENLARGED by increas-  
ing its size from 16 to 20 pages weekly, the  
terms continue as heretofore, when paid  
strictly in advance: ONE COPY, one year,  
\$2.50; FOUR COPIES, \$10, and an additional  
copy for the year free to the sender of the  
Club; TEN COPIES, \$20, and an additional  
copy for the year free to the sender of the club.

All New Subscribers for 1887, paying in  
advance now, WILL RECEIVE THE PAPER  
WEEKLY, from OUR RECEIPT of the remit-  
tance, to January 1st, 1887, WITHOUT CHARGE.

SIXTY-SIX COPIES FREE. Address  
**LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Publishers,**  
ALBANY, N. Y.

**N. Washington, M.D., L.C.P., L.O.**

EMINENT

THROAT AND LUNG SURGEON,

Having Removed from the PROVINCE OF  
NOVA SCOTIA, TEMPORARILY, owing to  
the fact of litigation pending, regarding his right  
to practice in the Province. The M. B., after a  
while, will learn to treat a Medical CONFRE as  
Medical ETHICS fully demand in a civilized  
country.

With the above EXPLANATION, Dr. Wash-  
ington asks all who may desire to consult him, to  
correspond, when a full list of QUESTIONS,  
ESSENTIAL to the case, will be forwarded to fill  
out, and treatment expressed, as the case requires

DISEASES TREATED.

Catarrh, Nose, Head and Throat, Chronic  
Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, Sore Throat,  
Asthma, Consumption, etc., etc.

125 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapor the principle  
of Treatment.

# AN EPITOME OF NOVA SCOTIA'S RESOURCES.

## BUY THE

# EXHIBITION NUMBER

OF

# THE CRITIC,

For sale by City Booksellers  
and at this Office.

# PRICE FIVE CTS.

Country subscribers may send stamps.

Boston, Halifax & P. E.  
Island S. S. Co.

## Halifax to Boston.

The First-class Steamships

**CARROLL,**

1400 Tons.

**WORCESTER,**

1400 Tons.

Steamers leave Esplanade Wharf, Halifax, every  
Saturday, at 4 p. m., for Boston.

### RATES.

HALIFAX TO BOSTON.....\$6.00  
EXCURSION.....11.00  
STEERAGE BERTH FROM HALIFAX..... 1.00

Address

**JAS. F. PHELAN & SON,**

Agents.

### ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

A Boon in Life Insurance!

### THE CANADA

## Mutual Aid Association.

Incorporated in 1880 and Registered under  
Dominion Act of 1885.

INSURANCE FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES,

The People who most need it—now  
within their reach.

Insurance according to age, from \$1000 to \$2000.  
Paid in 1885—\$30,000 to widows and orphans of  
members.  
Cost to each member of the Association \$14 in 1885.

Head Office, 87 King Street West, Toronto.

Local Agent, EDW'D FOSTER.

Agent for City and County of Halifax,  
**EPHRAIM ERB.**

### KING'S HOTEL,

Pelham Street, Lunenburg,

J. W. KING, Proprietor.

The above Hotel is thoroughly fitted up for the  
accommodation of permanent and transient board-  
ers. Good Sample Rooms. Good Stable.



Rheumatic  
Diphtheria,  
Neuralgia,  
Erysipelas,  
Hoarseness  
Removes  
Dandruff  
and restores  
Hair and  
Horns, and  
Cures all  
Aches and  
Pain.

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