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# THE CRITIC.

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## THE CRITIC,

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Did the gobblers which yesterday appeared at and on the family dining tables discharge their respective duties satisfactorily? If reports are to be believed, many Halifaxians dined on the oldest inhabitants of the turkey yards; and although it is a somewhat tough insinuation, it is said many of them forgot to be thankful. What a pity turkeys had not teeth.

The Khedive and the Egyptian Government are rubbing their eyes in astonishment. Thanks to the careful oversight of Egyptian finances by British officials, it is no longer necessary to scrape the bottom of the Treasury boxes in order to meet accruing liabilities. The long night of deficits and impunctuality is over, and the dawn of a more prosperous day is breaking.

Every one knows how to become a lawyer, a doctor, or a clergyman. There are settled courses of instruction to be followed, fixed examinations to be passed, and certain ceremonial acknowledgements of fitness to be awarded, but it would puzzle most men to know how to become a journalist. Some of the progressive universities and colleges in Great Britain have realized this want in their scholastic training and chairs of journalism are now to be found all the great centres. If newspaper men in this country received a thorough training for their calling, our press would be free from those personalities which now disgrace it, and high coloring would soon become a lost art.

Those who are familiar with the events of the Russo Turkish war of 1877, will remember that for months it was impossible to say which of the oppressing forces would be victorious. Russia finally succeeded through sheer brute force, but her success scarcely warrants the erection of a stone pillar to perpetuate the memory of her victories. The "Nove Vremya" in referring to the recent unveiling of the Glory Monument at St. Petersburg indulges in the following laudatory remarks respecting Russia's military achievements:—"Our redoubtable troops conquered the soldiers of Frederick the Great and Napoleon. They have been in nearly every city of Europe. They saved Vienna and Constantinople, and did as much as Bismarck to create powerful Germany. What architectural column requires the immortal glory of the Russian arms? Is it not indelibly written on the cold crags of Finland, on the Alpine heights of the St. Gothard, at the foot of Elburz, on the sun-burnt rocks of Arghana, and the snowy summits of the Balkans? Has not Berlin paid us a military contribution?" This is the silver side of the shield; the reverse shows bad generalship, and the ignominious defeat of hordes by handfuls on many a battlefield.

Those who regarded the expedition to Mandalay in the light of a water party, must, by this time, be fully satisfied, that to come after Theebaw, is to take up a troublesome inheritance. Burma is ours by right of occupation, but it will be years before we convince King Theebaw's subjects that British rule is any improvement on that of the exiled despot.

The next Presidential campaign will be fought squarely on the issue of protection and free trade. Mr. Blaine has thrown down the gauntlet, and President Cleveland must either take it up or affirm his belief in the protectionist policy. The fact that the Republicans still hold the majority in the Senate, and that the Democrats control the Lower House by but thirteen votes, are not promising signs for the free trade party.

To make Halifax simply a port of call for steamers plying between Portland and Liverpool is simply to ignore her claims as a Canadian winter port. Steamship companies may object to making Halifax the terminus on this side of the Atlantic, but the Government holds the purse-strings, and therefore can settle the matter as it wills. A Canadian winter port for steamers, subsidized by Canadian money, if not a terminus, is little better than a coaling station.

If the enlightening of the world depended upon the torch held in the hand of Bartholdi's Goddess of Liberty, we would now be enveloped in a gloom like unto Egyptian darkness. As a rule, Americans are generous, but the niggardly provision made for keeping this torch lighted, was altogether insufficient, and hence it has flickered and died out. The panegyrics indulged in by French and American orators at the time of the unveiling statue would now make curious reading.

Those who deem the demand of the Irish tenants for reduced rents as preposterous, should read the report of Mr. Stead, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. That gentleman has been travelling in Ireland for six weeks, and has been afforded every opportunity by landlords, land leagues and tenants, for obtaining accurate data as to the actual condition of the farmers. His report, which is backed up by reliable statistics, shows the losses of Irish farmers during the two years 1885-86 to have aggregated nearly \$70,000,000.

The Pennsylvania Railway Company, which has for many years been running its freight and passenger trains on Sunday, has been trying the experiment of observing the Sabbath Day as a day of rest; and after some months' experience, the directors have come to the conclusion that the company is the gainer, not the loser, by strictly observing the Sabbath. This is the first great turn in the tide of Sabbath desecration, and its moral and social effect upon the employees of the road cannot fail to be salutary.

Many men have made their fortunes in Halifax, but few of them have, like the late William Murdock, set apart a portion of their surplus wealth for the amelioration of the lot of their fellow citizens. Mr. William Murdock was a philanthropist in the true sense of the word, and his memory deserves to be perpetuated down the ages. The suggestion that the portion of the South Common, which has been recently neatly fenced and tastefully laid out, should be called Murdock Square, should commend itself to the benevolent among our city fathers.

What frauds there are in the world to be sure. The latest dodge in Manchester, G. B., for obtaining money, is to approach well-dressed ladies with an envelope containing a piece of sham jewellery and a note, in which the writer addresses his niece, it may be, and begs her to accept the accompanying gift from her affectionate Uncle Sam. The lady is asked by the supposed finder to value the find, and is offered it at one third of the price she puts upon it. It is said the number of persons duped in this way is very large. This is a new sin to lay at the door of Uncle Sam.

Celluloid now enters so largely into the manufacture of useful and ornamental articles, and as a substitute for ivory, coral, and amber, is such a perfect imitation, that few people realize what an immense industry its manufacture has become. These are a few of the articles made in which celluloid is used—brushes, combs, mirrors and toilet articles in imitation of ivory, coral and amber; collars and cuffs, jewelry, cork screws, card cases, soap cases, powder boxes, paper knives, thimbles, restaurant-checks, shoe hooks and horns, napkin rings, mouthpieces for pipes, parasol, umbrella and cane handles, etc., in imitation of coral, ivory, malachite, tortoise shell, amber, lapis lazuli, agate, carnelian, etc., piano keys and organ stop knobs, in imitation of ivory, white and colored letters for signs, monograms and trade marks, stereotype plates and type and wood cuts, moldings and veneers for picture frames, show cases, cornices, panels, etc., in white and colors; mountings for spectacles, eyeglasses, opera glasses, etc., substituting and imitating hard rubber, horn, tortoise shell, etc.; handles for table cutlery, plates for artificial teeth, trimmings, whip handles and pencil cases, statuettes, rollers for skates, spoons and forks, etc. This list might be indefinitely extended. The chief objection to celluloid is its inflammability, which fact should not be forgotten.

## EIFFEL'S GREAT TOWER.

Men seem to have an inherent desire to do something great, to do something that will eclipse anything of the kind before attempted, something that will inscribe their names upon the time roll of ages and hand them down to posterity, so long as generation shall succeed generation.

It was, no doubt, with this end in view, that the builders of the Tower of Babel undertook their colossal work; and Egyptologists tell us that the building of the Pyramids was inspired by the same ambitious motive.

The Cathedrals at Cologne, St. Peter's at Rome, St. Paul's in London, and St. Mary's in Halifax, are existing witnesses that the Spirit of the Pyramid builders is by no means dead. Heretofore great and lofty architectural structures have been built of stone, and hence their enormous cost has, in a measure, limited the height to which they could be carried; but in this iron age, in which iron is so largely used as a building material, it might naturally be supposed that some one would endeavor to outdo Philetus and Chlops; and from the information at hand, such a man has come to the front. M. Eiffel, a French engineer, proposes to commemorate the centenary of the capture of the Bastille by erecting an iron tower upon the Paris Exposition grounds.

The tower is to be 984 feet in height, which is nearly double the height of any building now extant. Its cost will be \$1,200,000, one fourth of which sum is to be contributed by the French Government, and the remainder raised by subscription.

From its top it is estimated that observations can be taken of the country for 50 miles in all directions. A novel experiment will be made in the course of a few weeks, through which it is proposed to give intending stockholders an idea of the proportions of the tower. A captive balloon will shortly ascend about 1,000 feet above the Champs de Mars, and from its car there will be let down four cables, which are to be fastened at the four corners of the contemplated building. These cables will represent the curves made by the edges of the tower, and flags fastened to them will indicate the height of the several stories.

In accordance with the concession which the Eiffel Company has obtained, the tower is to remain standing for only 20 years. What is to be done afterwards with it has not even been suggested. It is scarcely likely that it will, after being once taken down, be re-erected elsewhere.

Those who visit the Paris Exposition next summer will have an opportunity of experiencing the sensation of being carried up in one of the four elevators to the top of Eiffel's great tower, but we doubt whether there will be a sufficient number of persons patronize these elevators to ensure a dividend to the stockholders in Eiffel's company. The conception of the tower is certainly grand, and its construction presents no insurmountable architectural difficulties, but as an investment it is likely to prove a magnificent failure.

## TOUCHY PEOPLE AND SOCIAL BLUNDERERS.

It is very generally asserted that this is a practical age, an age of common sense, an age in which small and comparatively trifling matters are passed over with complacent indifference; but the assertion is, we think, somewhat too general in its character; for have we not still over-sensitive or touchy persons and social blunderers in our midst, who, through their misapprehensions and mistakes, constantly minimise the modicum of happiness which we can extract from life.

Touchy individuals appear to be always on the lookout for slights, even when none were intended. They appropriate to themselves personally the admonitions of clergymen, and when their names are omitted from the list of guests at any social gathering, they see in the omission an intentional slight, which no assurances to the contrary will ever convince them was not premeditated. The over-sensitiveness of some of these people remind us of the touchiness of Robert, Duke of Normandy, who is said to have starved himself to death in dudgeon at a fancied slight inflicted upon him by his brother, Henry I? According to Holinshed, the King was trying on a new cloak with a hood and finding it too tight for him, directed that the garment should be taken to his brother, who was a smaller man. A slight rent, however, had been made in the garment, and the Duke perceiving it, and hearing that the cloak had been tried on by the King, indignantly exclaimed, "Now I perceive I have lived too long, since my brother clothes me like an almsman in his cast, rent garments," and refusing all food, starved himself to death.

The folly of this Prince is pitiable, but there are instances in which touchiness has rather a humorous aspect, of which the following is an illustration. A Scotch minister, preaching against the evils of falsehood, was interrupted by the parish idiot, who exclaimed in an aggrieved tone, "I dinna see why ye suid be sac hard on me, Mr. —. I'm sure there's mair liars in the parish than me."

Every person has the right to preserve his self-respect; but as a rule, it is better to place a charitable construction on actions or sayings which are capable of a double interpretation.

Social blunderers are unfortunately never over-sensitive, they are rather obtuse and thoughtless, and to their mistakes can be traced many of the difficulties and estrangements which have occurred in society. They refer to insanity being in such and such a family, to the peculiarities of certain persons, to the marriage prospects, abilities, pecuniary circumstances or dispositions of others, and this in a blundering way, without considering whether the persons they are addressing are related to the person spoken of, or are in any way affected by the remarks which are being made. Suddenly recollecting themselves, they begin to make enquiries, the answers to which frequently place them in awkward positions, and then they blunder forth apologies which only make bad matters worse. How many a host or hostess can recall the time when they have used all their energies to coun-

teract the effect of a speech made by one of these blunderers, and remember their feelings, in endeavoring to prevent the saying of something that would be offensive to one or more present. It is probable that few people possess the kindly sense of the French abbé mentioned in the memoirs of Madam Vigée de Brun, the celebrated portrait painter of the last century. This gentleman was, unfortunately, extremely deformed, and, playing at cards with him, Madame de Brun was so struck by his strange figure that she inadvertently hummed a few bars of a tune called "The Hunchback." Immediately recollecting herself, she stopped in confusion, whereupon the abbé turned to her with a kindly smile, "My dear madame, continue your tune. I assure you it does not offend me in the least; the association is so natural a one, that I believe it would have occurred to me in your place."

Had the French abbé been a touchy man, the episode might have created a lifelong estrangement. As it was, he acted the part of a true gentleman, and his soft answer was a keen rebuke to the thoughtless Madame de Brun. We would all do well to remember Sir Walter Scott's advice to his daughters, to beware of a proneness to *take*, as well as to *give*, offence.

## OUR MILESTONE.

The annual Thanksgiving of a Christian people, which was yesterday observed throughout the chain of provinces extending from ocean to ocean, is another milestone in our national family and individual life. From it we look back over the past year and note the blessings that we have enjoyed as a people, undisturbed by those physical and political disasters which from week to week we have chronicled with respect to other lands. At peace with all mankind, and free from those disturbing elements such as have shaken Charleston to its very foundations and laid in waste a fertile section of New Zealand, our people have been left to follow their customary avocations, and that their industry and skill have been rewarded, is shown by the reports which reach us of bountiful harvests, fair catches of fish, and good returns from our mines. True, the markets have been dull, and business generally depressed, but, taking all in all, we have suffered less than many more populous states; and with each succeeding month, there has been such a decided improvement in the trade outlook, that we may fairly congratulate ourselves that we are at length drawing near to the close of one of the longest and most extended depressions that has ever been recorded.

As families, Thanksgiving Day tends to draw us nearer together in that domestic union upon the inviolability of which the true greatness of all states must depend. If we have suffered afflictions, we have in greater measure enjoyed unlooked for blessings.

As individuals, we can scarcely fail to realize the kind hand of Providence which has guided and directed us throughout the year, and if our acknowledgements of the mercies we have enjoyed are made in a true spirit of thankfulness, we may fairly hope for their continuance throughout the coming year.

Viewed from an individual, family or national standpoint, the observance of Thanksgiving Day should have a beneficial influence, and should tend to foster those christianizing and civilizing influences upon which the welfare of the individual, family and state is based.

## THE FUTURE OF GREECE.

There is one element in the population of Southern Turkey, of which sufficient account is not taken by those who endeavor to forecast the final outcome of the Eastern complications. We refer to the Greek inhabitants, whose race sympathies bind them to one another and to Greece, and whose superior intelligence and distinguished ancestry make them despite their feeble and corrupt Ottoman rulers. They look with pride upon the liberation of Greece proper, which their imagination already ranks among the Great Powers of Europe. Taught in their schools to read Homer and Hesiod and Demosthenes, it is little wonder that they are inspired with much of the heroic and patriotic spirit of their ancestors.

Centuries of submission to a corrupt and despotic government have produced their inevitable results upon this naturally fine race. The unenviable reputation which the Greek merchant enjoys, and the too general association of the Greek name with ideas of brigandage are the most striking of these results. But the Greek is not a whit more dishonest than the majority of business men of other European nationalities who have dealings in Turkey; the only difference is, that his efforts at sharp practice are generally more successful than theirs. As for highway robbery, circumstances often render it the only means of earning a respectable living. The patriotic spirits among the people look upon the present, like the forty years' wanderings of the Israelites, as a time of purification, in which the diffusion of education will prepare the Greeks for conflict and for freedom.

The Greeks of Southern Turkey took an active part in the revolt which secured the independence of their brethren to the south of them. The liberated population number only about 1,500,000. There are in the still subject Provinces of Macedonia, Thrace, and Janina, over a million of Greeks, almost one-eighth of the total population of European Turkey. They are all inspired with a hatred of the Turk, and a growing desire for annexation to Greece. In the event of the dismemberment of Turkey, Greece will probably extend her territory up to the Bulgarian and Servian frontiers.

The rumor that the Mounted Police who served in the North-West Rebellion are to be awarded medals, is confirmed. This is as it should be. That gallant force did some hard fighting, and did it in a way that proved that they were made of the right stuff. They deserve the medals, and we are glad to know that their deserts are recognized by the Powers that be.

TEE-BITS.

A bad place to get out at—The elbows.

Why is it vulgar to send a telegram? Because it is making use of flash language.

Where all the children are "perfect little lumps," there is danger of there being a goodly proportion of "mutton heads."

He was so benevolent a man, so merciful a man that, in his mistaken compassion, he would have held an umbrella over a duck in a shower of rain.—*Jerrold.*

In speaking of the junior class in the university this year the professor said: "The junior class will embrace seventeen young ladies." "It will!" exclaimed the young man addressed. "Great Scott! then I shall join the junior class"

A New York stone-cutter received the following epitaph from a German, to be cut upon the tombstone of his wife. "Mine wife Susan is dead. If she had lived till Friday, she'd been dead shust two weeks. 'As a tree falls, so must it stand.'"

Eligible young bachelor (making a call)—Well, Master Fred, you don't know who I am.

Candid Young Hopeful—Oh! but I do, though. You're the chap ma says would be such a good catch for our Mary.

Police—"Prisoner at the bar," said the Judge, "is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?" The prisoner looked wistfully towards the door, and remarked that he would like to say "good evening;" if it would be agreeable to the company. But they wouldn't let him.

Magistrate: "It seems, prisoner, that you took fifteen cents from the prosecutor's till. Now, I put it to you seriously, was it worth your while to risk your character, your liberty, your whole future, for such a trifle?"

Prisoner: "Certainly not, your honor; but I did not know there was so little in the till—I took all there was."

In Calloway large crags are met with, having ancient writing on them. One on the Knockleby Farm has cut deep on the upper side, "Lift me up and I'll tell you more." A number of people gathered to this crag, and succeeded in lifting it up in the hope of being well paid, but instead of finding any gold they found written on it, "Lay me down as I was before."

Does your husband write his own stories, or does he keep an amanuensis? He does all his writing himself.

I should think he would find it so much easier to have an amanuensis, and he is well able to afford one.

That's true, but he is of so genial and kindly a disposition that he could never dictate to anyone.

Mrs. Gillfory—I think it's a shame I have to ride around in that old coupe when Mrs. Spreadingale is always getting something new in the way of a vehicle.

Mr. G.—Why, my love, I guess she hasn't a new equipage, has she?

Mrs. G.—Of course she has. I heard her say at her party the other evening that her husband had given her a carte blanche.

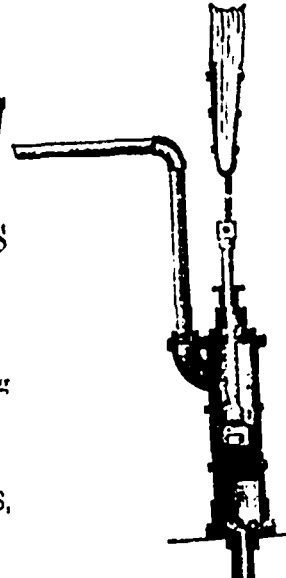
Mr. G.—It's one of those basket photons, I guess.

JUDICIOUS OUTLAY OF A PENNY.—The scene is a young ladies' seminary. "Ah," said one young pupil to another in triumph, "my mamma gives me a penny every morning for taking a spoonful of cod liver oil!" "And what do you buy with the penny?" eagerly returned the second girl in a tone not devoid of envy. "Oh," returned the former speaker, "I do not spend it at all; mamma puts it away for me every day to buy more cod liver oil with!"—*London Figaro.*

TOO REALISTIC.—While Mr. Joseph Jefferson was once playing *Rip Van Winkle* at Chicago, he went to the theatre very much exhausted by a long day's fishing on the lake. When the curtain rose on the third act, it disclosed the white-haired Rip still deep in his twenty years' nap. Five, ten, twenty minutes passed, and he did not waken. The audience began to get impatient, and the prompter uneasy. The great actor doubtless knew what he was about, but this was carrying the "realistic" business too far. The fact was that all the time Jefferson was really sleeping the sleep of the just, or rather of the fisherman who had sat eight hours in the sun without getting a single bite. Finally the gallery became uproarious, and one of the "gods" wanted to know if there was going to be "nineteen years more of this snooze business." At this point Jefferson began to snore. This decided the prompter, who opened a small trap beneath the stage and began to prod Rip from below. The much-travelled comedian began to fumble in his pocket for an imaginary ticket, and muttered drowsily, "Going right through, 'ductor." The audience was transfixed with amazement at this entirely new reading, when Jefferson sat up, with a loud shriek, and evidently in agony. The exasperated prompter had "jabbed" him with a pin. The play went on then—with a rush.

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A. F. MILES. STANSTEAD. QUE.

## 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.*

The Mic-macs of Nova Scotia have increased in number nearly 500 in ten years.

A white girl at Kingston, Ont., has sued a negro for breach of promise of marriage.

A substitute for quinine has been discovered that costs only six cents an ounce. Aguz ceases to be a luxury at that price.

The Dissolution of the Ontario Legislature is announced. Dec. 22nd is appointed nomination day, and the elections come off on Dec. 29th.

The Y. M. L. A. Dramatic Club gave a very interesting and amusing musical and dramatic entertainment at the Lyceum last evening.

The Ontario Government has contributed \$1,000 to relieve the sufferers by the Southampton fire.

Most of the American fishermen have now gone home. The fares during the present season have been less than those of any year since 1841.

A joint stock company has been formed in France with a capital of one million francs, for the purpose of engaging in the canning of lobsters upon the coast of Newfoundland.

Moncton is building two skating rinks, both of which will be finished and ready for use before the winter sets in. A company is being formed and stock issued for a new toboggan slide, which is to be lighted by electricity.

The Carnival Committee of Montreal will require \$25,000 to carry out the programme laid down for the next annual celebration. The ice palace will, it is estimated, cost \$8,000. The carnival will open on the 7th of February.

The report that the snow now lies 20 inches deep in the northern parts of the State of New York and Vermont, shows that our American cousins have not a monopoly of fine and open weather. Our winters in this Province may be changeable, but the climate after all is not too bad.

The friends of General Laurie will sympathize with that gentleman on the injury sustained by him while in Boston. General Laurie turned his ankle while crossing Washington St., and came down upon the pavement with such force that his knee cap was fractured.

An idea of the value of British Columbia's forest wealth may be gathered, says the *Journal of Commerce*, from the fact that four logs recently cut near Vancouver contained 20,580 feet. The logs were as follows:—One log, 62 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, 5,299 feet; one log, 53 feet long, 44 inches in diameter, 5,600 feet; one log, 36 feet long, 54 inches in diameter, 5,625 feet; one log, 24 feet long, 56 inches in diameter, 4,056 feet. The Douglas pine has long been celebrated for its great size, but it has hitherto been, except where found near the water's edge, comparative valueless. Now that the railway can carry it to the sea it will become an important export.

On Monday evening last Mrs. Charles Murdock presented to the School for the Blind a large and finely executed portrait of the late William Murdock, who by his beneficent bequest of \$20,000 founded the Institution. Mr. Wm. Doull on behalf of Mrs. Murdock made the presentation, and Mr. J. S. Maclean on behalf of the Board of Managers accepted the gift. Addresses, eulogistic of one of Halifax's merchant princes, were made by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Chairman of the meeting, Mayor Mackintosh, Hon. W. S. Fielding M. B. Daly, M.P., the Rev. Drs. Hole, Burns and Rand, and the Superintendent. The proposal that the new square south of the Public Gardens should be named the Murdock Square was favorably received by the large number of guests present.

"Arichat" says: The Richmond mackerel fishermen have made first-rate catches, most of them far exceeding the catch of last year. As the selling price is from \$13 to \$17 per barrel, our hardy toilers will reap the reward of their industry. The routine of our daily life has been somewhat disturbed of late by the municipal elections, which created a passing ripple. Business in Arichat is now locking up, and our dealers feel encouraged at the increasing prospects of improved trade. The route of the Cape Breton Railway has not yet been fixed upon, but as a matter of course, the southern line will be selected, as this will accommodate the fishing interests of the Island, and the manufacturing and other interests of Arichat and St. Peters. E. P. Flynn has been doing the chief places recently in the Liberal interest as a possible candidate at the next election. The vacancy in the shrievalty, occasioned by the death of Sheriff Fuller, is not yet filled.

The elections for members of the Legislative Council of P. E. Island have resulted in the return of seven Liberals. The elections were run upon the question of the abolition of the council, which policy is favored by the Conservatives. The result shows that the people consider the Council is doing good service to the Province.

The Railway Commission which has been sitting in Halifax during the present week, has obtained from our merchants and skippers some interesting facts, which show that many of our business men possess a great deal more enterprise than they are commonly credited with. Mr. Pickford, of Pickford and Black, unhesitatingly expressed it as his opinion that an immense business with the mother country could be carried on through Halifax, were the railways content to take in all cases only their fair share of through rates. Even under existing circumstances heavy shipments of grain and other produce were made by the firm of which he was a member.

There are 81,300 Scandinavians in Nebraska.

Brooklyn will soon have 800,000 inhabitants.

The colored people of the South claim to pay taxes on \$90,000,000.

The funds of Yale College have been increased \$162,000 in five years.

It is estimated that 150,000,000 tons of matter in solution is annually poured by the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico.

Within the limits of the city of Philadelphia are nearly 100 silk mills, employing about 8,000 persons. This industry is rapidly growing.

Sabine Pass is to be rebuilt. More than two hundred men who were driven out by the flood have returned and are building new homes.

Philadelphia has eight women physicians who have each an annual practice of over \$20,000, and a dozen or more women dentists who make large sums.

Rutland's marble quarries give employment to more than 3,000 men, who were paid \$1,200,000 last year, when over 1,500,000 cubic feet of marble was produced. More than \$6,000,000 is invested.

Two Vermont cousins of the late A. T. Stewart intend contesting the will of Mrs. Stewart. One of them claims that the terms of the compromise agreed upon after the death of A. T. Stewart were not carried out.

William Cramp & Sons have made arrangements to construct for the U. S. Government a dynamite gun cruiser, which will be capable of making twenty knots an hour, and of firing a 200 pound dynamite shell every two minutes. The vessel is to cost not more than \$350,000. Cramp & Sons have agreed to finish the contract in six months.

Editor Cutting evidently resents his treatment by Mexican officials. He has gathered a following of 213 Texas rangers, with which force he proposes to wipe out the Mexican Republic. The United States authorities will, no doubt, prevent this filibuster from crossing the boundary, but should he be allowed to do so, there is trouble ahead for the two Republics.

Miss Kate Field impresses the Minneapolis reporters very favorably. One of them says she is "brainless" and has a mouthful of beautiful teeth, and that, "when she laughs she clasps her hands back of her head and laughs from the feet up in an explosive way that makes one feel at home in her company."

The South annually raises about 6,500,000 bales, or 2,600,000,000 pounds of cotton, and more than 5,400,000,000 pounds of cotton seed. The seed and cotton together annually picked from the Southern fields weigh in the neighborhood of 8,000,000,000 pounds. Putting the cost of picking this at the low figure of half a cent per pound, it will be seen that to pick the Southern cotton crop by hand costs at least \$40,000,000 annually.

Ten passenger locomotives of the fifteen recently built by the Reading Railroad at the company's shops in Reading are now in use. It is believed that the new engines can run a mile with a loaded train under forty seconds if necessary, and they are designed to drag eighteen cars instead of the old maximum of six or eight. Two of them are now working on the Philadelphia & Atlantic City road, and others are assigned to the main line of the Lebanon Valley and other divisions.

The new law in the United States taxing oleomargarine went into effect November 1. It is estimated that the annual revenue from this 2 cent tax will amount to \$1,000,000. This is on the basis of a home consumption of 50,000,000 pounds. The exports of oleomargarine last year amounted to nearly 38,000,000 pounds. The Collector of the Leavenworth (Kan.) district reports that the Armour Packing Company at Kansas City, Mo., will manufacture nearly 5,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine the coming year, and pay a tax of from \$80,000 to \$100,000.

A New York despatch says that on Saturday evening last a meeting was held in that city for the purpose of inaugurating a movement to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne of Great Britain, which occurs in June next. A committee was appointed, consisting of R. J. Cortes, President of the St. George's Society, John Patton, of the St. Andrew's Society, Mr. Land, of the British Benevolent Society, R. G. Holloman of the Sons of St. George, and Erastus Wiman, President of the Canadian Club. The committee was instructed to invite the co-operation of similar organizations in the various parts of the United States, and where none exist to request the formation of committees to send delegates to New York on the occasion, in order that the movement may be representative in character. It was also resolved that a movement should be inaugurated toward the erecting a permanent memorial to Her Majesty in the United States, presenting the people of this country with a work of art equal to that recently presented by France.

The new St. Paul Railroad has contracted for a million-dollar bridge across the Missouri River at Kansas City. When finished the structure will be 1,200 feet long, with 200 foot approaches, and will be eighty feet above low water. It will be of the cantilever pattern.

Lieutenant Stoney, who was sent out by the United States Government to explore Putnam River, Alaska, which was discovered by him in 1883, has found a river to the north, which the natives say empties into the Arctic near Point Barrow. The river is supposed to be the same as the one at the mouth of which Lieutenant Ray established his headquarters during his observing expedition. Along the banks of this river were Indians who had never before seen a white man. Lieutenant Stoney afterwards explored Noatak River to its headwaters, and found it longer than the Putnam. He intended starting last January on a series of explorations east and north.

The largest floating dock in the Southern Hemisphere is to be built in Sydney.

Russia has declared in favor of Prince Blaya Petrovitch as successor to Prince Alexander.

It is stated that 150,000 persons in France have applied for allotments of the new Panama Canal bonds.

The Socialists of London announce that a monster demonstration will be made in Trafalgar Square on Sunday next.

The Duke of Connaught has been appointed Commander of the forces in Bombay. He is generally regarded as an efficient officer.

Pauperism has been reduced in London from 42 to 22 persons in 1000. The good old times had their drawbacks in London as elsewhere.

Lord Aberdeen met with a serious accident while out hunting. His gun exploded, injuring his right hand so severely that the ring finger had to be amputated.

The highest chimney yet built in the world has recently been completed at the Mechanic Lead Works in Germany. It is 440 feet high, 11 feet being underground.

The St. Petersburg newspapers declare that Britain's demand for a strip of land for the Ameer of Afghanistan has been made in order to prevent a settlement of the boundary question.

The forty-eight birthday of the Princess Liliuokalaniwas, heiress apparent to the throne, was celebrated in Honolulu in elaborate style. The Princess received many beautiful and valuable presents.

The Afghan rebels have been defeated, the General in command sending to Cabul ten cartloads of the heads of the slain. This, it is thought, will strike terror in the hearts of those taken part in the revolt.

An Egyptian cruiser has succeeded in intercepting and destroying several Massowah trading ships, which were supplying the Soudanese rebels with corn. As the crews were almost exclusively Italians, their release has been demanded by the Italian consul at Massowah.

The city of Nice has been visited by enormous waves from the Mediterranean. The water swept away the quays and promenade. On Anglais's plantation upwards of a hundred people were carried off their feet. The devastation wrought by waves extends two miles along Nice's water front.

The Yorkshire Post has withdrawn its statement to the effect that Mr. Goshen, upon visiting Mr. Gladstone, found the ex-premier rushing frantically about his apartment in a state of insanity, calling loudly, "Power! Power!" Such libelous rumors should not be published in a journal with any pretense to character.

News has been received of the safety of Dr. Wilhelm Junker, the African explorer, who has been absent from St. Petersburg for the past two years. Dr. Junker writes from a point near the source of the White Nile. He says that he has discovered many new tribes hitherto unseen by a white man. His return to civilization will be looked forward to with interest.

Ramaswami, author of "The Tales of the Sixty Mandarins," is a native of India, who was recently called to the English bar. He is introduced to the reading public by Prof. Henry Morley, who praises these stories as "a real book of new fairy tales." They are sixty in number, and not one of them is dry or commonplace. Cassell & Co. are the publishers. The illustrations by Gordon Browne are admirable.

The Colonial Exhibition, which succeeds the "Inventories" closed on the 9th of November last year, was closed Nov. 10 without any special ceremony. The Queen and Princess Louise each purchased a Canadian piano. Hon. Edward Stanhope, the Colonial Secretary, purchased a Canadian harmonium, and several harmoniums were also purchased by the Governor of Madras. At the close of the exhibition, the spirited Canadian national air, composed some time since by Sir Arthur Sullivan, was played. The total number of visitors since the opening was 5,550,749, an average of 83,846 a day.

The refusal of the King of Denmark to allow his son, Prince Waldemar, to accept the offer of the Bulgarian throne, has created new difficulties in that unhappy country. The regents have resigned, despite the confidence expressed for them by the Sobrange. A resolution has been adopted by the latter body calling upon the Powers to nominate a successor to Prince Alexander. Count Kalnowky's assertion that the provisions of the Berlin treaty must be adhered to, and the political existence of Bulgaria preserved, is considered most significant. Austro-Hungary will dispute the right of Russia if the occupation of Bulgaria is attempted, and the count believes her action will be supported by Germany and Britain.

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**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Sheet Harbor Works," will be received until FRIDAY, the 19th day of November next, exclusively, for the construction of BALLAST WHARVES at Sheet Harbor, Halifax County, N. S., according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to Mr. John F. McKenzie, East River, Sheet Harbor, and Mr. A. MacKinnon, West River, Sheet Harbor from whom printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons desirous of tendering are requested to make personal enquiry relative to the work to be done, and to examine the locality themselves, and are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an ACCEPTED bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal TO FIVE PER CENT. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order. A. GOBEL, Secretary.  
Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 23rd Oct, 1886.

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## RELIGIOUS.

### METHODIST.

Our readers will recollect that as the New Brunswick Conference, which met at Sackville, N. B., a few months ago, was about to proceed to hear the charge of immorality preferred against the Rev. D. D. Currie, an order obtained from the Supreme Court of New Brunswick calling upon the Conference to shew cause why writ of prohibition should not issue, was served upon General Superintendent Williams. Until the order was finally disposed of the Conference was forbidden to hear the matter. The order was then argued at Fredericton, and last week the Supreme Court decided that a writ of prohibition be issued to prevent any further investigation. At an adjourned meeting of the Conference held at St. John, the members expressed their bitter disappointment at the decision and claimed that the rights of the Church have been interfered with. It is the intention of the Conference to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada.

The Rev. Dr. Stephenson of London, the representative from the British Conference to the late General Conference held at Toronto, lectured in Charlottetown this week. He is expected in Halifax before his return to England.

### PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. A. Brown, late of New Dublin, is to be inducted into the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Richmond Bay, P. E. I. on Dec. 7th.

Miss Agnes Scriple, who was sent as a missionary to Trinidad by the Presbyterian Church, returned to Nova Scotia about a fortnight ago. She expects to return to her work in a few weeks.

The Rev. P. M. Morrison has entered upon his duties as Financial Agent of the Presbyterian Church in the Maritime Provinces.

There are 182 colored Presbyterian Churches in the South, with 12,958 members. Of this number eighty-five are in North Carolina, and fifty-nine in South Carolina.

The Rev. R. Laing, of this city, has been in P. E. Island in the interest of the proposed Ladies College to be established in Halifax.

### BAPTIST.

On the 2nd instant the Rev. J. W. Brown was ordained and inducted into the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Falmouth.

The Rev. W. B. Boggs, missionary to India, who is at present home on furlough, has been appointed Principal of the Telugu Theological Seminary at Ramapatam, India.

The Rev. J. W. Fingley is the pastor of the Baptist Church at Middleton, he having been inducted on the 3rd instant by a council called for that purpose.

The Rev. J. A. McLean has resigned the pastorate of the Hautport Baptist Church.

### CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Rev. T. R. Givillim has been appointed to the temporary charge of the Bishop's Chapel.

The Rev. C. F. Lowe proceeds to St. Eleanor's, P. E. I.

The Rev. K. C. Hind will take charge of Newport until Easter.

The Church of England S. S. Teachers' Association has issued a card containing a programme of the work for the ensuing year. Among other things it contains the prospectus of a course of lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, by Rev. F. R. Murray; on the History of the English Church till the reign of Henry VII., by Rev. Dr. Partridge, and on the Construction of S. S. Lessons, by F. C. Sumichrast. These lectures are intended as a training for the teachers intending to be candidates for the London Sunday School Institute examinations in May next.

At the meeting held in St. Luke's Hall on Monday the 8th, the Lord Bishop presented certificates to the successful candidates at last year's examination, all of whom, with the exception of one who belongs to St. Paul's Sunday School, are teachers of St. Luke's. It is hoped that a much larger number of teachers will sit for these examinations next time. The papers are sent from the Parent Society, and are answered here.

The certificates of the first class in honors bear the signatures of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, who are patrons of the Institute.

### CATHOLIC.

A memorial chapel has recently been erected in Tullaght, Ireland, in memory of the eloquent Irish priest and martyr—Father Tom Burke.

Rev. Henry Shomberg Kerr, S.J., has been designated first Archbishop of Bombay. The new prelate is a son of the late Lord Kerr, and was once a captain in the Royal Navy. He was chaplain to the Marquis of Ripon when the latter was Gov. Gen. of India. The Most Rev. Father was well known in this city, having served for a time on this station.

His Lordship Bishop La Fleche, of Three Rivers, has decided to carry on a mission this winter among the lumbering shanties on the Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers.

The Right Rev. Dr. Marty, Vicar Apostolic of Dakota, says in his account of the missionary work amongst the American Indians, that the spread of Catholicism is exceedingly rapid. Engaged in the noble work of christianizing the children of the forest are also Bishops Jungor, Riordan, O'Connor, with several bands of Jesuits, Benedictine Monks and other religious orders.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Boston has 1,400 lawyers, of whom 100 to 150 do the bulk of the law business.

We have reached an industrial development and a political degeneracy scarcely ever paralleled in the world.

Fifty new streets and avenues have been ordered to be opened in that part of New York city which lies above Harlem River.

Cotton batting is impervious to all life germs, and if drawn tightly across a full jar of preserved fruit will prevent mould and fermentation.

A little girl of Sodus, Mich., has exhibited at a fair 2,125 specimens of four-leaved clover, picked with her own hand, and arranged on card-board.

An Albany chemist is said to have discovered a chemical process by which alcohol can be manufactured of a better quality than heretofore, and at greatly reduced cost.

The 600 glaciers in Alaska are nearly all larger than those of Switzerland, all of which, if combined, would not equal those of Glacier Bay, which are only six among 600.

A pearl that is declared the largest in Europe was sold in London lately for \$3,150. It was two inches long and four inches in circumference, and weighed three ounces.

Thread with the smoothness and lustre of silk and the consistency and tenacity of imported linen-thread is now made from the common milkweed. The fibre is long and easily carded, and the thread is valuable for sewing-machine use.

Great swarms of bees took such possession of a chure. in Cornwall, Ill., that the congregation were driven out. Investigation showed honey piled up in the wall to the height of 16 feet. The honey was confiscated and the bees driven away.

Dr. Andries estimates that the peril from lightning is now from three to five-fold greater than it was fifty years ago, owing to the vastly increased electrical intensity induced by the charging of the atmosphere with steam and smoke at all centres of population.

The Superintendent of the Brooklyn Bridge, at the recent third anniversary of the opening of the railroad over it, said that the cars on it had travelled 1,799,264 miles; that there are now about 1,000 round trips a day, and about 76,000 persons are daily carried over it. The president expects to see fifty trains an hour each way, carrying from 30,000 to 40,000 passengers.

In a late report the botanist of the United States department of agriculture has this to say regarding the prevention of disease in orchards: Many of the diseases of our fruit orchards might be remedied, or at least diminished, by raking together and burning the leaves as soon as they have all fallen. Above all, the leaves should not be used as material for compost, for it is probable that this would only serve the better to preserve the vitality of the spores throughout the winter.

Sugar can be made from any description of vegetable fibre, such as saw-dust, rags, or tow. The process is to digest for several hours in sulphuric acid; then to dilute the mixture with water, and to boil for some time, when the rags or what not will be found to have undergone a magical change, and to have been converted into sugar. A curious fact is that 100 parts of rags will yield 115 parts of sugar, the increase in weight being due to the elements of water absorbed during the change.

A new invention has just been patented which promises to add very materially to the resources of modern actresses in sentimental and tragic parts, as by its means a flood of genuine scalding tears may be produced on the shortest notice. The modus operandi is quite simple. It suffices to pour a few drops of this new extract of onions on a pocket-handkerchief, which is then fluttered about in the old approved fashion with the result before stated. The fluid is said to be devoid of smell, and does not cause the eyes to smart. It is highly recommended for domestic use in traditional family scenes.—*Le Figaro*.

An article in the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* deals with the interesting subject of compass errors, and after enumerating a number of incidents wherein derangements in the needle have been noticed upon the approach of an umbrella, of Volunteers with rifles, of men wearing electric belts, and, finally, of men impregnated with iron tonics and other metallic solutions, concludes as follows:—"There are so many causes to make a compass go wrong, that those who profess to know everything have, it is evident, much to learn. Masters of ships, whose certificates are liable to be cancelled or suspended, should never rely solely on the compass. They are useful and indispensable navigation instruments, but they may be misleading, and require supplementing by the log, the lead, and the lookout."—*Electrical Review*.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

TO H. W. H.

Do you dream that my thoughts are with you,  
Oh friend of the by-gone years?  
That I long for your gentle presence  
With eyes that are dim with tears?  
That as here, by the ocean's border,  
To the song of the waves I list—  
My heart goes back to the city  
That lies in a wreath of mist?

Once more, in the Sabbath morning,  
I can hear the church bells chime;  
Once more, as of old, I am with you,  
In the hush of the hallowed time.  
While the sunlight that streameth so softly  
Through the pictured windows rare,  
Throws a radiant, heavenly glory,  
On the heads that are bowed in prayer.

Oh best and truest and dearest!  
So long as life shall last,  
Thy face, like a light in the darkness,  
Shall shine from the shore of the past;  
Till once again as of old, dear,  
To your loving voice I shall list,  
In your home in the re-erect city  
With its beautiful wreath of mist.

A. H.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

"FROM SHAKSPEARE TO POPE."

The present is a most opportune moment for calling attention to Mr. Edmund Gosse's work, of which the title is given above. The book is published by Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, and is one which I cannot but consider absolutely essential to a right knowledge, not only of the period which it covers, but of English poetry up to the decadence of the Classical or Queen Anne School. It is just now the subject of a hot controversy in English literary and university circles. Mr. Gosse is the Clark Lecturer on English Literature at Trinity College, Cambridge, and his minute researches in the tangle of the post-Elizabethan literature, aided by his sympathetic insight as a poet, and his judicial clearness as a trained critic, have enabled him to throw entirely fresh light upon the origin of the school of Pope and Dryden. The inaugurator of the change from Romanticism to Classicism he finds not in Dryden, but in Waller; the influences inducing the change he derives not from Franco and Malherbe, but from within,—from a growing disgust with the unbounded licence and extravagance into which the successors of Shakespeare had fallen. This distaste Mr. Gosse shows to have been very generally diffused throughout the cultured nations of Europe, and starting from identical causes, to have appeared almost simultaneously in them all. The controversy to which I have referred has arisen from an article in the *Quarterly Review*, which is known to come from the pen of Mr. J. Churton Collins. This article is an unmeasured and contemptuous denunciation of Mr. Gosse, whom it accuses of inaccuracy, incompetence, and imposture. It has raised a commotion, through which Mr. Gosse comes vigorously to his own defence; and the result is likely to be the discrediting of Mr. Collins as a critic. Among the most obvious of Mr. Gosse's qualifications are his temperateness, his logic, his clearness of judgment, which, with his courteousness of attitude, distinguish his defence from the productions of his assailant. In estimating the weight of an attack, the personal characteristics of the assailant should be considered, if possible, for the personal equation counts heavily in a case of this sort. From such a consideration Mr. Gosse's courtesy detaches him; but at this distance from the scene, it can hardly be out of place to call attention to the personality of Mr. Collins, when the issue at stake is the authority of such a teacher as Mr. Gosse. In all points of practicability, balance, and satisfying common-sense, Mr. Churton Collins, even in the estimation of his friends, is the antithesis of Mr. Gosse. He is brilliant, a seeker after effect, not over scrupulous, unable to deny himself the excitement of a new sensation. This from the testimony of those that know him. From his article in the *Quarterly*, it is easy to convict him of jumping at conclusions, of wilful misrepresentation, and of impertinence.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

King's College, Windsor, N. S.

## THE HINDOO BARBER.

Unlike in Europe there are no shops in Indian towns that dazzle the eyes of observers by their gilded carvings and splendid decorations, and models of well-dressed heads displaying the tonsorial skill of the coiffeur; and observing the smooth chins, the short-cropped hair, and many shaven crowns of the people around him, a stranger would conclude that the Hindoos are a nation of skilful barbers, and that such a person as a professional barber is unknown among them. But he would be strangely mistaken; for no Hindoo, whether rich or poor, shaves himself or cuts his own hair, and often does not pare his own nails. If, however, he takes the trouble of observing a little more closely, he would now and then notice a man of quiet demeanour perambulating the streets near the Bazaar, carrying a little bag or a rolled-up bundle under his arm, and apparently not very solicitous of the attention of passers-by. This is the Hindoo barber. He does not, like his Chinese compeer, ring a bell, or utter a peculiar cry; rarely he snaps his steel tweezers or blows a whistle, as in some parts of Southern India, as a signal. But in revenge for his shoplessness and want of pomp and display he holds a distinguished position among his countrymen, and his occupation is far wider in its operations than in Europe. The barber has his fixed families to attend to, whom he visits in turn. He makes his daily call early in

the morning—the servant announces his presence. You sit down comfortably in your verandah; the barber squats beside you. He unrolls his little bundle, displaying two or three razors—a pair of scissors, a small iron instrument to cut nails, a piece of leather for stropping, and a little brass cup which he fills up with cold—rarely hot—water, a small indifferent-looking glass, and a towel to receive the hair removed and the parings of nails. The barber has a dignified charm of manner and grace of attitude as he holds your face up with his left hand, and, with three or four fingers of the right, wets and rubs the chin. Soap and brush he naturally does not affect, unless he plies his trade in those large towns where they have adopted outlandish manners. I must be understood here to describe the genuine Hindoo barber, as he is seen among genuine Hindoos, and not the person who waits upon Europeans or denationalized Hindoos, for he, too, is changing fast like other persons and other things in India. Well, you resign yourself into your barber's hands, as he, taking out his best razor and passing and repassing it several times on the palm of his hand, applies it to your chin. He polishes it up with a very light hand in two or three minutes, and to such a powerful and surprising extent that you hardly know your own face in the little looking-glass that he hands you to admire in it the perfection of his art. He takes the grey hairs out of your head, eyebrows, and moustache, and trimming your nails and cleaning—if you desire it—your ears, folds up his case and attends others of the family. He is not an adept in the European coiffeur's mode of dressing the hair, nor does he bother his head much about different styles and fashions. He has his own way of operating on the hair, which he does very quietly and smoothly. He does not pestor you with the gossip of the place, nor does he blandly tell you, like the Italian barber, that you have got a beautiful mass of glossy hair, but goes straight at his business and opens not his lips—unless you question him on anything—until he finishes. Singeing or shampooing, as understood in England, the Indian barber is quite innocent of; but he is a clever hand at the Indian shampooing, with which he finishes up his work. He presses the arms, hands, shoulders, and back, after the shaving or hair-cutting. This is meant to make the body lighter, and give it relief after fatigue, and is believed to be refreshing in a hot and inervating climate like India. The latter do not have fixed barbers to wait on them, but whenever they want the tonsor's services they call on one of the peripatetic barbers in the street or under a tree to have themselves shaved. People who are shaved by barbers not regularly engaged pay them immediately in cash. For a shave the barber gets from a half-penny to a penny, and sometimes less, and for hair-cutting from a penny to two-pence. But nearly every family has its own barber, who is, according to the native rate of payment, amply paid for his services. In towns he gets from three to six rupees (5s. to 10s.) a month, besides presents of small sums of money and clothes at weddings and other festivals. He is paid less in the country, in some parts of which he is paid partly in kind, getting some grain at harvest time. Each barber serves several families, sometimes as many as thirty, in which case he engages other barbers to assist him. Besides, many family barbers, after discharging their fixed duties, go about the streets in quest of casual customers. So, taking all this into account, a Hindoo barber, considering his position in society, which is very low, is one of the best paid members of the native community. The barbers belong to a very low caste, similar to that of washermen or blacksmiths. Like all other professions among the Hindoos, their business is hereditary, and their children are taught to shave and cut hair in their infancy. Lately, several barbers' sons have been intrepid enough to break through the rules of their caste, and become clerks, or follow higher occupations. The barber is the village surgeon. He not only performs bleeding, cupping, and other common operations, but in orthodox places his services are called into requisition in cases demanding the skill of a practical surgeon; for surgery does not form part of the education of native doctors, who are trained up in the old Hindoo method. In the country the barber bores little girls' ears and noses for putting in rings. He also occasionally hires himself out to poor villagers who cannot afford to keep regular servants, and does various other jobs. In parts where there are no professional match-makers the barber acts as a go-between in making arrangements for marriages, and in seeking out for a youth a suitable bride. Indeed, the barber is a most indispensable member of Hindoo society. No rite can be performed without the presence of the family barber; and in many social ceremonies his position, notwithstanding his low caste, ranks only next to that of the Brahmin. At the birth of a child the barber carries the good news to the relations and friends of the family, to whom also he takes the invitation letters at the child's installation in caste, which corresponds to Christian baptism. He plays an important part at a wedding, occupying himself in dressing the bridegroom and adorning his person, and in going on important errands. At a marriage feast, and also at other festivals, the barber is commissioned to visit the persons who are to be invited, and to solicit their attendance. And when all of them are assembled in the courtyard of the house, he hands the guests betel or the hookah. He also partakes of the food, either with the guests, or retired to a short distance from them, in the interval of his service; and when the feast is over he removes the leavings, and distributes them among the Doms, one of the lowest of Hindoo castes. On the occasion of a funeral, the family barber shaves the heads of the living and the dead, and invites friends and relations to the funeral. A Hindoo mourner is not considered clean after his usual period of mourning until he is touched by a barber. The barber's wife is of equal importance, as a useful and necessary public servant, with her husband. In fact, most of the women of the barber caste follow the profession of the other sex. These female barbers go into the zenana and attend to the requirements of the ladies in the decoration of their persons. Besides, they have other important duties to perform. After delivery a Hindoo mother cannot come out of her lying-in room until she is touched by the barber's wife. In the districts near Benares, at the birth of a child in Hindoo families, for the first six days the



wife of a Chamber, a man of the leather caste, attends both upon the child and its mother, after which they are both committed to the care of a female barber. At weddings, the barber's wife dresses the hair and trims the nails of the bride, and assists in the beautifying of her person. She has also a great deal to do at funerals, in divesting the widow of her usual clothes and ornaments, and other lineries, in helping her in putting on her new widow's clothes; and in attending upon her during the period of her mourning, when everybody else in the family avoids her contact.—*By a Hindoo in the Evening Standard.*

#### MR. GLADSTONE AS HE LOOKS.

I was much interested in the appearance of Mr. Gladstone as he rose to speak. A rather small, worn man he seemed from the visitors' gallery, whose thin gray hair betokened age, but whose active movements as he rose to his feet indicated abundant vigor. With a perfectly quiet manner, but with now and then a graceful gesture, his words came out in smoothly flowing sentences directly to the point. At times with a touch of irony, and often with a quiet humor which never failed of its mark, he showed himself that master of parliamentary fence which all men know him to be. When he sat down it was evident there was nothing left of the motion. Later on in the spring, as the fight waxed harder and heavier against him, he displayed with all the fire of youth those wonderful qualities which have made him, even to his contemporaries, a marvel. Men say he never fights better than when the battle is desperate. With a courage born of the most complete conviction that stopped at no risk and no labor, with an alertness that took in the whole field, with an eloquence which dazzled even his enemies, like a very *Cœur de Lion* he fought almost singlehanded the unequalled fight. At a distance looking at him it would seem wholly beyond his physical powers. Close at hand his face is marked, indeed, with the lines and wrinkles of many campaigns, and you see before you still an old man, but you see also what at a distance you miss, that the lines are the lines of endurance and hardy strength, more than of weakness and old age.—*Hon. Seth Low, in Brooklyn Magazine.*

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

#### VARIETIES.

George Elliot's definition of genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains.

A charming over-mantel may be made in the following way. Take a pair of picture frames, for size, say 12x24 inches, showing a width of about 2½ inches, gilded or carved, and place in each a mirror of 12x24 dimensions. Join the two frames at the back by a two inch wide rail, placing it even with the top, leaving enough space between to make the mirrors, when upright, occupy each end of the mantel. Between the mirrors by means of a socket fasten a slender brass rod. Across the joining rail place a moulding, carved or gilded to correspond with frames, and to make the whole look like one piece. Fasten against chimney-breast with screw-eyes and wires, and hang on the rod a curtain such as will furnish the best background for your mantel ornaments.

A Bostonian and a New Yorker met in Heaven. Said the latter to the former, "How do you like it here my friend?" "Oh, it is very well," said the other, "but it's not Boston."

A German diplomat has in his possession an album containing three curious autographs on the same page. They are as it were, "Confessions of faith" made by three great statesmen possessing different qualities. "My long life has taught me two things that I've often had to practice, one is to forgive much, the other, never to forget."—*Guizot.*

"A little forgetfulness does no harm in forgiving."—*A. Thiers.*

"My life has taught me that I have much to forget and much for which to be pardoned."—*Bismarck.*

The coming craze in flowers will be blue dahlias, Hybridizers are now trying to obtain a pretty shade. They have been at it for years.

A lovely object may be made with a coarse carriage sponge, in which cut slits and insert hyacinth bulbs. Put the sponge in the top of a wide vase or ornamental bowl filled with water. Over the sponge sprinkle rape seed, which will grow and spread out like a covering of lovely plush.

In Holland a custom prevails which rids the country of many a would-be beggar. When an able-bodied man, apparently fitted to work, appears begging, he is seized and placed at the bottom of a long well, where only continuous pumping will keep him from drowning. The natives, meanwhile, sit on the ground above and lay wagers as to the man's powers of endurance, and whether indolence or love of life will conquer. After giving him two or three hours of it, he is taken up, cured of begging, at least for some time.

The decorating craze has now reached corals and gridirous. The former may have hooks glued in, and be converted into key-racks; the latter be tied up with ribbons and metamorphosed into paper racks or wall pockets. Can't anything be done with coal-hods and flat-irons?

The word toast, used to signify drinking a person's health, owes its origin to an ancient and curious custom. In "ye olden times" the proposer

of the health placed a toasted crust of bread in his glass or rather cup or bowl, which was then circulated round the table, each guest carrying it to his lips and returning to the starter, he drank the liquor and ate the crust. The Roman mode of drinking healths required a hard head. Cups were exchanged with the person to be honored, and to each letter of his name a cup was emptied, and also a cup to every year of happiness wished to him. "Zurr."

#### COMMERCIAL.

The present being "thanksgiving week," wholesale trade has been partially checked for two or three days, but the volume of business has been well sustained. Premonitions of winter having made their appearance, country dealers are hurrying in their closing orders for the season and have, in numerous instances, visited this city to ensure by personal supervision that the goods that they desire will be promptly shipped. This fact has imparted a gratifying "liveliness" to business and none but chronic grumblers find reason for complaint at the state of trade. In most staple lines the feeling is buoyant and the tendency is towards further advances, especially in iron and hardware, cottons and wooleus.

The Halifax Street Railway has suspended the further laying of tracks for the season and their general construction superintendent has gone to his home in New York. The company expects early next spring to resume and to complete the laying of its several branch lines, when every important section of the city will be reached and will be put in rapid inter-communication.

The banks and railways of the Province are doing a profitable business, though complaints are made that the railways do not supply as much rolling stock as trade requires in its operations. The demand for accommodation in this line is just now very great. It is more than possible that railway managers did not foresee the proportions which trade has attained, and have failed to promptly provide for its expansion. It is understood, however, that they have grasped the situation and are making energetic preparations to put their roads in a position to fully meet the wants of the public on this score.

The Dominion Line steamer "Oregon," arrived at this port on Sunday evening last, being the first of this season's weekly mail steamers to arrive here direct from the United Kingdom. She had about 2,500 tons of freight—one-fifth of which was landed here. The rest of her cargo was taken on to Portland, Maine, for discharge, to be thence transhipped by rail to Montreal and other western points.

The local retail trade has been quiet without any features of marked interest. In winter supplies of fuel, food and clothing, considerable business has transpired and dealers are encouraged to believe that this fall's sales will materially exceed those of corresponding periods of recent years.

Builders are not now, as a rule, undertaking new enterprises, but are generally confining their energies to putting the work in hand in such a position as to be able to continue it under shelter during the rapidly approaching winter.

Several of our West India traders are very busy just now in loading and hurrying away the vessels that they have in port. To the uninitiated the reason for this course at this juncture is not apparent, as the West Indian markets are not publicly reported to be in a good or promising condition. Some sufficient reason doubtless exists, as several of the shrewdest firms are engaged in the movement. Developments will be watched with curiosity and interest.

Severe storms, both on sea and on land, along our coast have, during the past week, caused considerable devastation, but, as the crops have been safely harvested, the injuries inflicted are not of a serious nature, as regards the material interests of the country.

Dry Goods have been active and most of our merchants, having bought their stocks before the recent rise in woolen and cotton goods, are doing very well. Commercial travellers in this line are preparing to go out with their samples of spring goods, in which the indications are that they will be more than usually successful. Some very pretty novelties in printed and colored cotton and woolen goods and in tweeds will be offered this season. The actual movement of goods on spot has been as large as could reasonably be expected, buyers from near-by places having made fair selections. The advance in cotton and woolen goods has been well sustained, no abatement being shown. Payments continue to be well met and the trade is in a healthier condition than it has been for some time past.

BREADSTUFFS continue to be weak and inactive though the British markets exhibit symptoms of returning firmness. A little stronger feeling has shown itself in the Chicago and New York exchanges, but prices are virtually unchanged. Here a considerable movement in flours has transpired, but figures have been and remain regular. We note that one firm in this city claims to have handled an average of 60,000 bushels of Western wheat per month this season so far and shipped it at this port for Europe. This quantity will, doubtless, largely increase as the navigation of the St. Lawrence closes, if the railways encourage the business by a discriminating tariff and by lowering their rates on through goods that are brought by steamers and other vessels that come here to load grain. If these vessels are to come here they must be assured of an inward as well as an outward freight. Oats are in free receipt—mostly from Prince Edward Island—and the quality and weight this year have proved excellent.

PROVISIONS.—A good, though not specially active, business has been done in hog products and cured beef at quotations.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The demand for prime qualities continues to be

very good. Though prices do not advance, still the small product on both sides of the Atlantic, and the consequent diminutive stocks held, keep figures much more firm than many anticipated earlier in the season.

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES**—The American Government having largely reduced the drawback on refined sugars exported from that country, the trade is unsettled to a considerable extent till it is discovered what the effect of the change will be. The views of leading dealers, as to what that effect will be, diverge so much that it is difficult to decide the point. Add to this that the prospects are good for very heavy crops of both cane and beet products, and the difficulty of settling the problem of the future of sugar will be appreciated. The molasses market has been quiet, but the probabilities favor a steady maintenance of prices.

**TEA AND COFFEE**.—Little is doing in tea and indications of weaker prices in the near future are not wanting. To effect sales of round lots considerable shading has to be submitted to. Coffee continues firm with fair demand and light stocks. Rio de Janeiro advices predict higher prices owing to a comparatively light crop.

**FRUIT**.—The large quantities of apples shipped and purchased for shipment in the past few weeks have caused them to advance in the local market, and, taken with the very large crop secured in prime condition, make this season a remarkably favorable one to farmers who have given their attention to raising this excellent and popular fruit. Dried fruits are steadier owing to an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  in New York and  $\frac{1}{4}$  in Denia on Valenciã. Denia advices report the export to October 15th at 389,082 cwt. as against 246,343 cwt. last year. Of this quantity Canada took 46,381 cwt., while to the corresponding date in 1885 only 18,002 cwt. were shipped to this country from that port. Figs have been active under a good demand. A fair call for currants has been experienced. Prunes are rather dull as compared with other fruits. A considerable quantity of West Indian oranges and lemons having reached this market by recent arrivals prices have fallen off.

**LIVE STOCK**.—For some unexplained reason the receipts of live stock have fallen off remarkably during the past week, and prices have advanced as follows:—Mutton, 1½ to 2c., lamb, about 1c. and beef (small animals), 1c. per lb. No fatted cattle are coming forward just now. The price of hogs and pigs is so low that raisers are not bringing them forward, believing that by waiting a few weeks better figures will be at their command. Receipts are in consequence smaller than has been customary heretofore at this season.

**LUMBER** has been dull, very little having changed hands. Lumbermen are actively preparing for going into the woods as soon as a hard frost comes, and operations in both this province and in New Brunswick will be on an unusually large scale this season if the weather is favorable for such work.

**FISH**.—Our fish market remains in about the same position. All kinds of fish coming to market meet with ready sale, but No. 3 large spring mackerel are not so much enquired for, and price is weak. It has been very bad weather for some days, and fish have been coming along sparingly; but on a change of weather, we look for large arrivals from the coast, which will bring the bulk of what is to come along this fall to market. We think there will be less fish held over on the coast this season than usual, on account of the advance in prices, and holders being so disappointed at the turn the market has taken last season. It is much better to bring the fish to this market; then they could be sold if a decline is to take place; but if left on the coast, they cannot be sold at any price. There have not been, since our last issue, any further arrivals of French Bank codfish. Neither have any of our fishermen brought in any Bank codfish. We do not know of any change in value of this article. A fine quality of hard cured Shore fish will bring their value, and some that have arrived some days ago were placed at an advance on previous sales.

About all the Labrador herring lately coming to this market have been sold.

We learn that on Sunday and Monday morning there were some mackerel being netted at Ferguson's Cove, amounting to two or three barrels to a boat. Not many of the late catch of mackerel have yet come to market; but we think that in the next fifteen or twenty days all of the late catches east and west of Halifax will be in, though some will be shipped from the Strait of Canso direct to Boston. It appears the demand for mackerel in the U. States markets has somewhat lessened, and the enquiry is for cheap grades of fish. We doubt if prices for mackerel will go very much higher this season. Consumers will work along until the frozen fish season commences, and will use this description of fish in preference to paying very high prices for mackerel.

We notice now quite an enquiry in the United States markets for herring.

Advices from Boston to 12th inst., are about as follows:—"The fish trade has dropped considerably during the past week. The mackerel market continues dull, and but very few selling. Bay 1's bring \$17.00 to \$18.00. No more mackerel on the market. Herring of good quality are scarce. June herring selling at \$3.00 to \$3.25. Codfish are arriving in large quantities, mostly dry. Sale to-day of 3,000 qtls. dry codfish (to arrive) at \$2.75 and \$2.95 for large and medium. Pickled codfish selling at \$2.37 and \$2.12 for large and medium. Western Bank vessels are doing well. A few new Bank first arriving from Gloucester and selling at \$2.75. Three trips of fresh mackerel arrived this a.m. from Earnstable Bay. The fish were of small size, and sold at 3½ cents each."

Below will be found a comparative statement of the New England catch of mackerel for past three years for week ending Nov. 12th:—

1886.	1885.	1884.
80,092 bbis.	329,108 bbis.	418,413 bbis.

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.

<p><b>GROCERIES.</b></p> <p><b>SUGAR.</b> Cut Loaf..... 8 to 8½ Granulated..... 6½ to 6¾ Circle A..... 5½ to 5¾ Extra C..... 5½ to 5¾ Yellow C..... 6 to 5½</p> <p><b>TEA.</b> Congou, Common..... 17 to 19 " Fair..... 20 to 23 " Good..... 25 to 29 " Choice..... 31 to 33 " Extra Choice..... 35 to 39 Oolong—Choice..... 37 to 39</p> <p><b>MOLASSES.</b> Barbadoes..... 30 to 32 Demerara..... 30 to 35 Diamond N..... 40 Porto Rico..... 31 Tobacco—Black..... 37 to 48 " Bright..... 42 to 58</p> <p><b>BISCUITS.</b> Pilot Bread..... 2.60 to 2.90 Boston and Thin Family..... 5½ to 6 Soda..... 5½ to 5¾ do. in lib. boxes, 50 to case..... 7½ Fancy..... 8 to 10</p>	<p><b>BREADSTUFFS.</b> <b>PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.</b> Our quotations below are our to-day's wholesale selling prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 per cent advance on carload lots.</p> <p><b>FLOUR.</b> Graham..... 4.10 to 4.50 Patent high grades..... 4.40 to 4.60 " mediums..... 4.20 to 4.30 Superior Extra..... 3.85 to 3.90 1 or grades..... 3.10 to 3.50 Oatmeal, Standard..... 4.10 to 4.15 " Granulated..... 4.30 to 4.40 Corn Meal—Half Max ground..... 2.75 to 2.80 —Imported..... 2.75 to 2.80 Bran per ton Wheat..... 15.50 to 16.50 " —Corn..... 14.50 to 15.00 Shorts..... 17.50 to 18.50 Middlings..... 19.00 to 21.00 Cracked Corn..... 28.00 to 29.00 " Oats..... 25.00 to 30.00 " Barley..... nominal Feed Flour..... 3.10 to 3.50 Oats per bushel of 34 lbs..... 34 to 38 Barley " of 48..... nominal " of 60..... 1.66 to 1.60 White Beans, per bushel..... 1.40 to 1.50 Pot Barley, per barrel..... 4.85 to 4.90 Corn " of 56 lbs..... 75 to 80 Hay per ton..... 13.00 to 14.00 Straw..... 10.00 to 12.00</p>
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The above quotations are carefully prepared by a reliable Wholesale House, and can be depended upon as correct.

<p><b>BUTTER AND CHEESE.</b></p> <p>Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints..... 20 to 25 " " in Small Tubs..... 20 to 24 " Good, in large tubs..... 19 to 20 " Store Packed &amp; oversalted..... 10 to 12 Canadian Creamery..... 24 " Township, Fancy..... 22 to 23 " " Finest..... 20 to 22 " " fine..... 18 to 20 " Morrisburg and Brockville..... 17 to 19 " Western..... 13 to 16 Cheese, N. S..... 12 " Canada..... 13</p>	<p><b>PROVISIONS.</b></p> <p>Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid..... 11.00 to 11.50 " Am. Plate..... 11.50 to 12.00 " Ex. Plate..... 12.00 to 13.00 Pork, Mess, American..... new 12.00 to 13.50 " " old 11.50 to 12.50 " American, clear..... 15.00 to 15.50 " P. E. 1 Mess..... new none " " old 12.50 to 12.75 " P. E. 1 Thin Mess..... 10.50 to 11.00 " Prime Mess..... 9.50 to 10.00 Lard, Tubs and Pails..... 10 to 11 " Cases..... 12 to 12½ Hams P. E. 1..... one Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl. Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.</p>
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The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer in Butter and Cheese.

<p><b>FISH FROM VESSELS.</b></p> <p><b>MACKEREL.</b> Extra..... as to quality 16.00 to 17.00 No. 1..... 14.00 to 15.00 " 2 large..... 9.00 to 10.25 " 2..... 7.50 to 8.25 " 3 large..... 6.75 " 3..... 5.50 to 5.75</p> <p><b>HERRING.</b> No. 1 Shore, July..... 4.75 No. 1, August..... 4.00 to 4.25 " September..... 4.00 to 4.25 Round Shore..... 3.50 to 3.60 Labrador, in cargo lots, per 50..... 4.50 ALASKIAN, per bbl..... none</p> <p><b>CODFISH.</b> Hard Shore..... 2.65 to 2.80 Bank..... 1.95 to 2.10 Bay..... none</p> <p><b>SALMON, No. 1..... 16.00</b> <b>Haddock, per qtl..... 2.00 to 2.25</b> <b>HAKE..... 1.90</b> <b>Cusk..... none</b> <b>POLLOCK..... none</b> <b>HAKE SOUND..... 45 to 50c per lb.</b> <b>COD OIL A..... 20 to 30</b></p>	<p><b>WOOL, WOOL SKINS &amp; HIDES.</b></p> <p>Wool—clean washed, per pound..... 15 to 20 " unwashed..... 12 to 15 Salted Hides, No 1..... 7½ Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1..... 7½ " under 60 lbs., No 1..... 7 " over 60 lbs., No 2..... 6½ " under 60 lbs., No 2..... 6 Cow Hides, No 1..... 6½ No 3 Hides..... 5 Calf Skins..... 8 to 10 " Deacons, each..... 25 to 35 Lambskins..... 23 to 55</p>
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The above quotations are prepared by a reliable firm of West India Merchants.

<p><b>LOBSTERS.</b></p> <p>Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing). Tall Cans..... 4.60 to 5.00 Flat..... 6.00 to 6.50 Per case 4 doz. 1lb cans,</p>	<p><b>HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.</b></p> <p>Apples, (No. 1 Gravensteins) per bbl. 2.50 to 2.75 " Other No. 1 Varieties..... 1.75 to 2.25 Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new)..... 6.50 to 7.00 Lemons, per box, best quality..... 4.00 to 4.50 Cocoanuts, per 100..... 5.00 to 5.50 Onions American, per lb..... 2¼ to 2½ Raspberries, per bbl. new..... 4.00 Grapes, America, kegs..... 5.00 Raisins, New Val..... 7½</p>
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The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

<p><b>LUMBER.</b></p> <p>Pine, clear, No. 1, per m..... 25.00 to 28.00 " Merchantable, do do..... 14.00 to 17.00 " " No 2 do..... 10.00 to 12.00 " Small, per m..... 8.00 to 14.00 Spruce, dimension good, per in..... 9.50 to 10.00 " Merchantable do do..... 8.00 to 9.00 " Small, do do..... 6.50 to 7.05 Hemlock, merchantable..... 7.00 Shingles, No 1, sawed pine..... 3.00 to 3.50 " No 2, do..... 1.00 to 1.25 " spruce, No 1..... 1.10 to 1.30 Laths, per m..... 2.00 Hard wood, per cord..... 4.00 to 4.25 Soft wood..... 2.25 to 2.50</p>	<p><b>POULTRY.</b></p> <p>Turkeys, per pound..... none Geese, each..... none Ducks, per pair..... 60 to 90 Chickens..... 40 to 60</p>
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The above quotations are prepared by a reliable firm in this line.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualler.

**LIVE STOCK—**at Richmond Depot.  
Steers, best quality, per 100 lbs. alive..... 4.00  
Oxen..... 3.50  
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights..... 3.00  
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs..... 2.75 to 3.25  
Lambs..... 2.25 to 3.50

## A BARREN TITLE.

(Continued.)

But even when the "Times" had been conscientiously waded through, several hours were still left before dinner. He could not go out every day riding on Mr. Larkins's hack, or driving about the country with Miss Tebbuts and the young ladies. The attractions of Brimley were of a very limited character, and the nearest town of any consequence was a dozen miles away. Now and then there was a flower-show, or a picnic, or an archery meeting, to break the monotony of country life; but such excitements were few and far between. Sometimes the earl, in dressing-gown and smoking cap, would potter about his garden for an hour or two, and simulate an interest he was far from feeling in the prospects of his wall-fruit or the progress of his marrowfat. Oh, for the glories of Piccadilly or Regent Street, on a warm spring afternoon! The life, the brightness, the gay shops, the well-watered streets, the sunny pavement, the ever-changing panorama—with a sovereign in one's pocket, and no social obligations to deter one from slaking one's thirst as often as one might feel inclined to do so!

When once the time to dress for dinner was reached the earl was himself again. He rarely dined at home more than once or twice a week. When such a contingency did happen, he generally walked into the town, and found his way in the course of the evening to the billiard room at the George. It was a private subscription table, but his lordship was always made welcome. It was not every day that the small gentry of Brimley had the privilege of playing billiards with an earl, and such opportunities were made the most of. Indeed they never thought of begrudging their half-crowns, of which his lordship generally took half a pocketful back home with him, for he was rather a fine player when he chose to put forth his strength, and none of the Brimley amateurs were a match for him.

Still, life at Laurel Cottage sometimes grew rather monotonous, as, indeed, it well might do to a man who had been a confirmed *flâneur* for years. Often of a night the earl longed for the jolly company of the Brown Bear. As a rule the Brimley magnates were intensely sedate and decorous, whereas the earl had Bohemian proclivities which not even the gray hairs of middle life had power to eradicate. A jerum of toddy and a long pipe, with a congenial companion, had far more attractions for him than the Clicquot and hot house fruit of smug-faced respectability. Alas! in all Brimley he could find no companion who would say *Bo* to his goose—no one who would forget that there were such people as earls, who, if needs were, would contradict him to his face, and to whom such phrases as "Yes, my lord," and "No, my lord," were absolutely unknown.

One morning, while Lord Loughton was dawdling over his breakfast, a brougham drove up to Laurel Cottage, from which three gentlemen alighted. Only one of the three proved to be known to the earl. He was a certain Mr. Wingfield, a retired merchant of ample means, whom he had met once or twice at dinner. Mr. Wingfield, after introducing his two companions, proceeded to state the object of his visit, which was neither more nor less than to solicit his lordship to become chairman of the new line of railway between Brimley and Highcliffe. The line was near completion, and the opening was to take place some time in July. "Our late chairman died last week," said Mr. Wingfield, "and we want a good name to fill up the vacancy."

"But I know nothing whatever about railway management," urged the earl.

"That's of no consequence whatever," answered Mr. Wingfield. "We understand it, and I am the vice-chairman, so that your lordship will be well supported. At present we meet for two hours twice a week. After each meeting we have luncheon. The chairman's honorarium, as fixed at present, is two hundred guineas a year."

"But before accepting such a position would it not be requisite that I should qualify myself by holding a certain number of shares in the company?"

"If your lordship will leave that little matter to me and my colleagues, we will take steps to have you duly qualified."

"In that case you may make use of my name in any way you think proper."

The earl took to his new duties *con amore*. His two visits per week to the Brimley board-room enabled him to get through a couple of mornings very pleasantly without interfering with the after-part of the day. Then the luncheon with which each meeting broke up was by no means to be despised. More than all, the check for a hundred guineas, which was to come to him every half year, would form a very welcome addition to his limited income.

His position as chairman of the railway board brought Lord Loughton into contact with a number of well-to-do people, connected more or less with trade, who thought it a great thing to be hand-in-glove with an earl. His lordship was always affable to men who gave good dinners, and the consequence was that he was now less at home than ever. Mr. Wingfield had a brother in the City who was well known as a promoter and launcher of new companies. Before long an offer was made to the earl to become chairman to two new schemes that were on the eve of being floated. The duties were light—to meet the board twice a month for a couple of hours—the honorarium liberal, and the liability in case of disaster next to nothing. The earl closed with the offer at once. It is true that his visits to the City would involve a certain degree of risk, but he was quite prepared to face it. Even if some old acquaintances should chance to meet him as he was being whirled past them in a cab, it did not of necessity follow that they should know him as any other than Mr. Fildew. And then, as Wingfield had

assured him more than once, his connection with the City was sure to bring under his notice some of the "good things" that were always going about on the quiet, to participate in which the leverage of a little capital was all that was needed. That capital he was determined by hook or by crook to obtain. Old as he was, there was still time for him to lay the foundation of an ample fortune before he died. Clem should be no pauper peer, dependent on the bounty of relatives for his daily bread.

These golden dreams were interrupted for a time by the news of his wife's serious illness, and the necessity for his immediate presence in London. The letter conveying the news had been lying for three days at the Shallowford post-office when he called there. He hurried off at once, but when he reached Soho he found that had he stayed away another day he would probably have been too late.

"Why, Kitty, my dear, what is this?" he said, as he stooped over the bed and kissed his wife's white face. There was a tremor in his voice that sounded as strange to himself as it could possibly have done to any one else. Now that the end was so near, old chords, the existence of which he had forgotten, began to vibrate again in his heart; countless memories burst through the crust of years, and bloomed again for a little while, with the fragrance of long ago. Now that his treasure was about to be taken from him he began to realize its value as he had never realized it before.

"This means, John, dear, that my summons to go has come at last—the summons I have waited for, oh! so wearily." She pressed his hand to her lips and then nestled it softly against her cheek.

"It's these confounded east winds," said the earl, huskily. "They are enough to lay anybody by the heels. When the warm weather sets in you'll soon be all right again."

"Not in this world, darling. Perhaps in the next. I began to be afraid that you would not be here in time for me to see you," she added, presently. "It would have seemed very hard to die and you not by my side."

"I came as soon as the letter reached me. I—I had been from home, and the letter was waiting for me on my return."

"I knew that you would come, dear, as soon as possible, and now that you are here I am quite happy. I told Moggy to put a steak on the fire the moment she heard you knock. I am sure you must be hungry after your long journey."

Later on in the evening, when they were alone, the sick woman said to her husband—and by this time her voice was very weak and uncertain—"I have been thinking a great deal about our wedding-day this afternoon. Why, I cannot tell. When I was lying half asleep just now, every little incident came back to me as freshly as though they only dated from yesterday, even to the smell of the musk-roses on the breakfast table. And then I remembered something that I have hardly thought of for years. I remembered that your name is not John Fildew, but John Marmaduke Lorrimore. You told me never to mention that name to anyone, and I never have. But you told me also that some day, and of your own accord, you would reveal to me the reasons that had compelled you to change your name. A woman's curiosity is one of the last things to leave her. It is not too late, dear, to tell me now."

The earl mused for a moment. The doctor had told him that it was quite impossible for his wife to live, consequently no valid reason existed why he should not tell her everything. "I changed my name," he said, "because when I was young and foolish I did something that disgraced both my friends and myself. Not a crime, mind you; in fact, nothing more heinous than incurring debts of honor which I was totally unable to meet. That was bad enough in all conscience, but I was young and sensitive in those days, and probably felt things more keenly than I should now. Anyhow, I thought that in a new country, and under a new name, I could bury the past, and perhaps do wonders in the future. Then I met you, dear, and you know the rest. Only I have never done the wonders I intended to do."

"You have been the best and dearest husband in the world." The earl winced, and shook his head in mild dissent. "But what a pity after all these years you are not able to resume your own proper name and station in the world!"

"I hope to be able to do so before long. Death has made strange havoc among the Lorrimores of late years, and your husband is now the head of the family."

"I have always said that you were a gentleman bred and born."

"And you are a lady, Kitty—if not by birth at least by rank. If the world knew you by your proper title it would call you Countess of Loughton."

The sick woman stared at her husband as though unable to take in the meaning of his words. "I am the Earl of Loughton, Kitty, and you are my countess," he said. "The thing is simple enough."

"You tell me this and I am dying!" she said, after a minute's silence. "It is of little use to tell me now."

"The time was not ripe for you to be told before. Nor has the time yet come to tell it to the world."

"And Clement?"

"He knows nothing, and at present it would not be wise to tell him. It would only unsettle his mind and do him harm instead of good. When the proper time comes he will be told everything. At present I am working both for his interests and my own. A pretty thing it would be thought that Lord Shoreham, the son of the Earl of Loughton, should have to pass pictures for his bread and cheese! He had far better go on painting them as 'Clement Fildew' till he can afford to give up painting them altogether."

"My dear boy a lord! It seems all a strange, foolish dream."

"It is a very simple reality. Clement is Lord Shoreham as surely as I

am sitting by your side. But of this he must know nothing for some time to come."

"And I am Countess of Loughton! How wonderful it seems! But I could not have loved you more than I have had I known this all along. Perhaps I should not have loved you so much. God is good, and he orders everything for the best. I have been very happy, and the queen on her throne can't be more than that."

She closed her eyes and lay silent a little while, thinking over what she had just heard. "John, dear, she said after a time, "if you ever put a stone over my grave, will you say on it, 'Here lies Catharine, Countess of Loughton,' or will you say, 'Here lies Kitty, wife of John Fildew?'"

"Why do you talk of such things? I hope and trust you will be with us for many a day to come."

"You know better than that, dear. My time is very short now. But I think I should like to have my real name on my tombstone—if my real name is what you tell me."

"It is your real name, and everything shall be as you wish."

A smile of satisfaction crept over the dying woman's face. "I think I can sleep a little now," she said, "and you must be tired, sitting here so long. There's your Turkish pipe in the cupboard down-stairs, and I told Moggy to have some of your favorite mixture in readiness for you."

Mrs. Fildew died the following afternoon. She sunk into a sleep as calm as that of an infant, and did not wake again. Her husband and son were with her at the last. Cecilia had seen her two days before the earl's arrival. "It is not half such a trouble to leave my boy as I thought it would be," Mrs. Flicker said to her. "I know that you and he love each other, and that I leave him in the best of hands. Don't worry your mind about the housekeeping, dear—you will have servants to do all that for you. Clement will like to see you nicely dressed when he comes home. Those pretty hands were never made to be spoiled by pickles and preserves."

The earl buried his wife under the name she had so long been known by. To have made use of any other would have led to questions which as yet he was not prepared to meet. "By and by, when I put up the tombstone, the world shall know her by her proper name and title, but not now—not now." To his son's surprise he bought a private lot in one of the cemeteries, and had an expensive bricked grave made. The cost seemed to be no object to him. Clem wondered, but said nothing. On the evening of the day after the funeral the earl bade farewell to his son for a little while, and went back to Laurel Cottage.

CHAPTER XVII.  
GOLDEN DREAMS.

It was impossible for Lord Loughton to wear deep mourning for his wife without provoking sundry inconvenient enquiries, so he simply put a narrow band round his hat, and wore gloves stitched with black. "I've lost an old and very dear friend," he remarked, incidentally, here and there. "Some one I knew when I was abroad many years ago. Quite cut me up to hear that he was gone."

Over the solitary pipe in which he indulged the last thing before going to bed he often found his thoughts wandering off in the direction of Miss Tebbuts. Here were twenty thousand pounds ready to drop into his hands; for, without self-flattery, in which, to do him justice, he rarely indulged, he fully believed that if he were to ask the lady to become Countess of Loughton he need not fear a refusal. It was true, he had promised Flicker that in consideration of his augmented income all thoughts of matrimony should be banished from his mind. But circumstances when he made that promise were different with him from what they were now, and, in any case, such a promise could hardly be held to be finally binding. Should he decide to become a Benedick once more, he would give due notice to the countess. Everything should be fair and above-board. He often chuckled to himself when he tried to picture the dismay and rage with which the dowager would greet any notice of his impending marriage. And yet the real fun of the affair lay, not in the fact of his contracting a second marriage, but in the much more significant fact of his having a grown-up son and heir ready to his hand. What the dowager would say and do in case it ever came to her ears that there was already in existence a strapping young man of five feet eleven inches who was entitled to call himself Lord Shoreham if he only knew it, was more than even the earl could imagine. The news would be almost enough to kill her. He would be amply revenged on her for all her slights and insults one of these days.

Then again, provided he made up his mind to go on with his matrimonial scheme, it would hardly do for either Miss Tebbuts or her friends to be made aware of the existence of Clement. Were that fact to come to their ears, the twenty thousand pounds might not so readily drop into his hands. After the marriage it would not matter how soon he introduced his son to her. They might then digest their disappointment as they best could. Their feelings in the matter would be nothing to him.

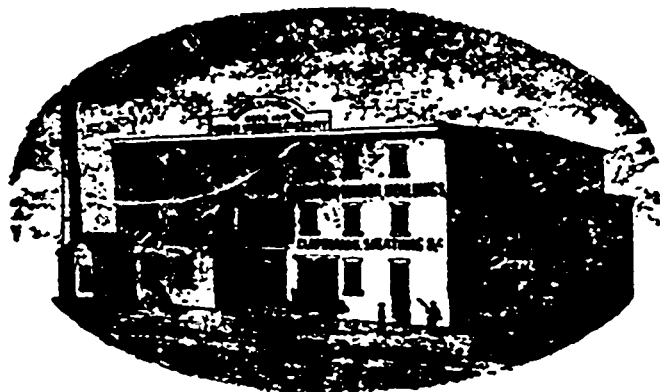
His frequent conversations with money-making Mr. Wingfield tended more than anything else to direct his thoughts into the channel of matrimony. "With five thousand to start with, you ought to be worth fifty thousand at the end of five years," was one of the several maxims with which Mr. Wingfield was in the habit of making our impetuous earl's mouth water. As a sort of corollary to the doctrine he was in the habit of preaching, the merchant on one occasion lent the earl three hundred pounds in order that the latter might participate, to an infinitesimal extent, in one of the many "good things" that seemed as plentiful as blackberries in those halcyon days of unlimited confidence. At the end of two months the earl held out, by the advice of his friend, realizing thereby, on his original investment of three hundred pounds, a clear profit of as much more.

(To be Continued.)

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## MINING.

The Editor of the *Hants Journal*, under the heading of Hants County Items, copies verbatim the report on that property published in *The Critic*, but fails, as usual, to give us credit. The report is correct, but the heading under which it is placed convinces us that our worthy brother of the pen is a little out on the Geography of the Province. If the editor will only invest \$5 in one of McKinlay's new maps, he will find that the Kempt mines, at Kemptville, are in Yarmouth County. Let him read, learn, and inwardly digest, so that on the next occasion when he clips a paragraph from our columns, a geographical blunder may not "give him away."

**AN INVITING FIELD FOR CAPITALISTS.**—Nova Scotia with its mines of coal, iron, gold, lead, antimony, manganese and other mineral deposits too numerous to mention, is destined to become one of the greatest mining countries for its area in the world. With cheap labor, abundant fuel, good water power, and unequalled facilities for shipping and smelting ores, it possesses natural advantages equalled by no country on this side of the Atlantic. Nature has lavished her gifts with no niggard hand on this Province, and yet outside of the coal industry comparatively little has been done to develop her great mineral resources. The one want is capital. With millions locked up in our banks, our people seem to lack faith in their own country, and while a few are found willing to invest their money in enterprises in distant lands, the capital to develop our own mines comes largely from abroad. While the risks attending mining are undoubtedly great, they can under competent and honest guidance be greatly reduced, and no field of enterprise gives larger returns on the outlay than successful mining. Dishonesty and incompetency have done much to throw discredit on mining, and this distrust will hardly be removed until our leading business men take hold of it and give mining the position it deserves. A few of our merchants dabble in mines, but their money is too often invested secretly and through the agency of some "cute" operator, who often is an adept in all the practices that throw discredit on mining. They shut their eyes and open their mouths, and receive their share of the profits, with no desire to know the details of the transaction, which they easily surmise cannot bear an honest investigation. "There is nothing like a mining speculation to bring the dirt out of a man," said a leading barrister of our city, and the remark is unfortunately too true. Men who would shrink from the slightest suspicion of dishonesty in their usual business transactions, seem to think that, like in love and war, all is fair in mining. The manipulator of a clever mining swindle who spends his money freely, and jokes openly at the expense of his dupe, is pronounced "a jolly good fellow," while his victims are condemned for their folly in going into a mining speculation. While swindlers in any other business would be forced into court, the mining swindler generally goes free, and his immunity from punishment encourages scores of imitators, who flood the market with worthless schemes. These men are the curse of honest miners, who see capital enlisted in puffed and worthless mines, while their modest statements of facts are passed over. We see no reason why mining should not be conducted on the same principles as any other business and are glad to note that of late years a decided improvement has taken place. The coal mines have received the support of our best business men, are all well managed, and in fact, we can recall no instance where dishonesty has been practiced in connection with them. The failure of the Londonderry iron mines was mainly due to extravagance and incompetent management, as the mine itself is very valuable. In the gold mines the dishonest speculator has had his day, and the past season's operations are marked by only one or two failures. The capital from abroad has been invested judiciously under able management, and the results in all cases have been most satisfactory. Our home capitalists should learn a lesson from this, and not let outsiders monopolize one great source of wealth which lies at their very doors. Let them really adopt the policy of "Nova Scotia for Nova Scotians," and invest their money at home in developing the great mineral resources of the Province, and the exodus cry will soon cease to be raised. While reaping a rich reward for themselves they will find that they have provided a large home market for our farmers and fishermen, and have given profitable employment to thousands of young men, who now have to seek the States for a living. It is in this way that capitalists become benefactors to their country; not by hoarding up their wealth and living a life of idleness on the small interest paid by the banks, but by a wise and prudent investment in works that tend to develop natural resources. When Mr. Bartlett succeeds in carrying out his plans and secures the capital necessary to open up the iron mines at East River, in Pictou County, when the Coxheath Smelting Works are in full blast, and the copper and lead properties scattered through our Province are being wrought, and our mines are yielding their golden harvests, then, and not until then, will this little Province by the sea win back much more than its old prosperity, and enriched by largely increased royalties on minerals, take its place as the wealthiest member of the young Dominion family.

To those enterprising capitalists from abroad who have ventured their money so freely in our gold fields, the Province owes a debt of gratitude, as the present prosperous condition of gold mining is mainly due to their efforts. The uninitiated have no idea of the amount of money it takes to operate a gold mine. The item of wages alone is a very heavy one, and to that must be added the work furnished our foundries and machine shops, the large orders given our dealers in mining supplies, groceries and provisions. In fact in every case thousands of dollars have to be expended before a dollar can be realized. If the owners eventually make a large profit, they have to win it from the bowels of the earth, where, without their efforts, it

would probably have remained and been of no benefit. But whether they win or lose, the Province at large is the gainer. We should remember, however, that failure tends to discredit our gold mines abroad, and that every Nova Scotian who succeeds in trapping outside capital into worthless schemes, is doing irreparable injury to the gold mining industry. Our great mineral resources are so varied and so valuable, that unlimited capital can be profitably employed in developing them. And we hope that the day is not far distant when our leading home capitalists shall join with outsiders in forming mining companies financially strong enough to overcome the difficulties and delays which often wreck weak companies operating really valuable mines.

Above all things in mining, as in any other business, it should be remembered that "*honesty is the best policy.*"

**MOOSE RIVER MINES.**—In our report of Mr. Touquoy's property in our last issue, we inadvertently put it under the heading of Carribou instead of Moose River District. Mr. Touquoy has a fine property in the Carribou district, but it was not the one to which we wished to call attention.

**MALAGA LAKE DISTRICT.**—It is rumored that there are likely to be a number of suits growing out of the disputes over this property.

**RAWDON MINES.**—The last returns from this mine show that it is still keeping up its record as a gold producer.

We have had no reports from this district for some time, but have been informed that important developments have lately been made.

KEMPTVILLE, YARMOUTH CO.

To the Editor of the Critic.

SIR,—You will find the following a true statement of affairs in this locality:

**Cowan Gold Mine.**—This property is at a stand still, not for the want of gold, but for the want of capital. Recent discoveries have proved beyond a doubt that there is abundance of gold, and why any well equipped mine, with a vein of quartz worth at least one hundred dollars to the ton, should stand in need of capital is incomprehensible.

**CARLTON GOLD MINE.**—This mine shows steady improvement as the work progresses. There are three shafts in operation; the middle or main one having reached a depth of about 60 feet and showing a very marked gain in gold.

The foreman, Mr. A. J. Fraser, is pushing the work on at a rapid rate with a seeming determination to place the mine well in the front rank of gold producers, and to make it a paying investment for the owners. Messrs. Miller & Crosby are rushing the crusher building to completion. In fact, when Carltonians go to work, they go in in earnest, and with a determination that overcomes all obstacles. With three rotary saw mills in operation and the new rotary crusher almost ready to start up, Carlton is fast coming to the front.

Snooks.

A rich and what is believed to be an extensive vein of copper has been discovered lately at George's River, C. B. Part of the property has been bonded to American capitalists for a sum said to be in the vicinity of \$60,000. It is contemplated to spend at once several thousand dollars in testing the property.

It is reported that gold has been discovered in the vicinity of Moose Hope, situated a short distance from Paradise, Annapolis Co.

**DIURNY COUNTY.**—Within the past fortnight parties have been prospecting for the precious metal about five miles from Clementsport, on the Virginia road leading through Milford. On Saturday morning a blast was made, which resulted in a rich discovery of gold. One of our citizens was happened to be passing at the time and stopped to see the result, was allowed to retain and bring home a very fine specimen, which we have seen. Among the valuable nuggets thrown up by the blast was one for which a bystander offered six hundred dollars, which was refused. The news caused great excitement in Clementsport.—*Courier.*

**ONTARIO.**—Mr. Alexander McEwan and his three sons, Messrs. G. I. Thompson, A. J. Duffield, of London, and others have been at Port Arthur with the view of making arrangements to open up the old Silver Islet mine and for the thorough exploration and development of the silver and gold mining districts of the north shore of Lake Superior. Mr. McEwan is now to be negotiating with Mr. Thomas A. Keefer, Vice-President of the Huronian Silver Mining Company, of Port Arthur, for the amalgamation of three gold mines, the Huronian, the Highland, and the Nebish, which are located in the centre of the gold country of the north shore, west of Port Arthur. The amalgamated company proposes to build its own rail from the mines to connect with the Canadian Pacific at some point a short distance from Port Arthur.

The Silver Mountain property, known as the East End mine, has been purchased on behalf of an English company, it is said, at about \$150,000. Active mining operations will begin at once. A portion of the necessary machinery has already been purchased, and large orders have been placed for supplies. The work will be carried on under the management of John Trethewey, formerly of Silver Islet, and now manager of Jarr's land mine.

**QUEBEC.**—Captain Howie has disposed of his phosphate mine at Falls to Canadian and American capitalists for \$10,000. It will be developed immediately.

## THE MARITIME PATRON, AND ORGAN OF THE Maritime Provincial Grange—Patrons of Husbandry.

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

The whole of the copy sent for publication in this column last week, did not appear in print. The omitted portion appearing here will seem disconnected, but we trust that our friends will give the principles that are presented connected and earnest consideration.

We hear comparatively little of late concerning silos and ensilage. Why is this? It was anticipated by the early advocates of ensilage that the preservation of green and succulent fodder in silos would revolutionize our farming in several important respects. No such revolution has, however, occurred, nor is there present prospect of any such revolution taking place. A few, a very few, of our farmers have built silos and fill them with corn, oats, peas and barley, clover, or other suitable material. The ensilage product, although not generally inviting either in appearance or odor, is greedily devoured by stock of all kinds, who take to it like young ladies to sweetmeats, and it seems to agree with them. The cows fed with it even increase in their milk, and the butter is of good quality. The labor connected with the preservation of fodder in silos, and that connected with its preservation by evaporation of the moisture essential to putrefactive changes, *i. e.*, the time-honored hay-making process, cannot vary materially, except in bad hay-making seasons; but in favor of silo saving, is the very important consideration that it is quite independent of old Sol and the weather. Summer before last, we think it was, several of Major-General Laurie's silos were filled with clover and orchard grass, which could not have been saved as hay, for the very good reason, that when it was ready to be harvested, wet weather prevailed for many days. The grass was mowed and stored in the rain. Had it been left until sun drying was possible, it would have been comparatively worthless.

Which of the two methods gives the best results in nutritive or digestible qualities of the fodder preserved can only be decided by carefully conducted experiments. We do not refer to chemical analysis; the chemist or his analysis gives one answer; the animal, when appealed to, quite another, if not a contrary, reply. What the chemist declares should be most nutritious of foods analysed, the animal may find to be least nutritious. Farmers are notoriously conservative. They will await developments. Our worthy Brothers C. R. H. and R. W. Starr of Kings Co., Brother Robert Davison, of Woodville; and Nathaniel Spence, of St. Croix, Hauts Co., Brother Major-General Laurie, at Oakfield; and others of whom we know not, are with praiseworthy courage experimenting. Let us hear from them. The Ontario Agricultural College has also been conducting a series of experiments with ensilage. Reliable results will soon be had and published. In the meantime, we illiberal conservatives will make hay when the sun shines. The summarized results in our mind, after wading through the rather confusing and sometimes contradictory reports of tried experiments, comparative analysis, etc., briefly stated, is about this. Ensilaging is applicable to green material that can be easily raised in large quantities, that could not be saved for winter use by drying (desiccation). Ensilage cannot advantageously be used alone, but as a substitute for vegetables. This is also true of dry fodder or hay. There is a loss in the non-nitrogenous constituents of ensilage proportionate to the degree of fermentation. It must also be remembered, that while grass cut in season, and made in the sun without rain, cannot be improved upon, there is frequently very great loss in proportion to extraneous moisture received and to be desiccated.

This subject is worthy of a great deal of careful consideration, but we must leave it for the present.

There is especial need that farmers, who compose the largest proportion of the community, and have, or might, and should have, the largest share in the selection and election of those who make the laws and control the destinies of the country, should remember this great truth. The welfare of our great industry, as far as it may be affected by legislative action, depends upon our own wise or unwise action in the selection of political representatives.

Patrons, as such, may not "call political conventions or nominate candidates," but they may and should see that the political principles inculcated by our constitution should be observed in the selection of candidates.

One of these principles, and a very important one, is that "the office should seek the man, and not the man the office." The man who comes seeking the office, by that very act, almost proves his unfitness to fill it. The knowledge and the qualities required in a political representative cannot be concealed,—their possession implies their employment for the public good; but what this knowledge, and what these qualities are, we venture to indicate only in general terms. Certainly, no one should be chosen to represent or to legislate concerning what he does not himself thoroughly understand; our representative should therefore be a successful farmer.

The man who has been faithful in the less important affairs intrusted to him, is one who should be selected to fill more important positions. Obviously, the man whom we select as our representative should hold the political principles and convictions that we hold. He should also be a man of broad and enlightened views, who, though mindful of the particular interests of his constituency, will "seek the greatest good of the greatest number;" and were the legislature and executive functions of our Dominion

in the hands of such men, the greatest good to the greatest number could not but result from their labors.

While we contend that the political atmosphere of our Dominion needs *ventilating*, that it may have its due proportion of the agricultural element, we claim for agriculture only its fair share of representation. To quote again from our Declaration of Purposes—"We desire proper equality, equity and fairness. . . . In short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed powers."

The objects of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry are well and concisely presented in the Act of Incorporation as follows:—"Whereas, certain parties have associated themselves together for some time past, under the name of 'The Dominion Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry of Canada,' having for their object the improvement of agriculture and horticulture; the sale and disposal of their productions; and the procuring of their supplies to the best advantage; the systematizing of their work; the discountenancing of a system of credit; the encouragement of frugality, and the intellectual, social and financial improvement and welfare of the members of the Association in the various Provinces of the Dominion," etc.

The objects of the Ritualistic and Degree work of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry are to inculcate the virtues of Faith, Hope, Charity and Fidelity (which may be regarded as the four pillars of the Order), and their exemplification by the Husbandman in his occupation, and by the Matron in her life and duties. To associate moral precepts and the necessity of moral and intellectual culture and work, or Husbandry, with the Patron's daily toil. And to enjoin kindness to animals, order, "Heaven's first law," honesty in all things; and other cardinal virtues.

As examples of the way in which these objects are sought to be accomplished, we may be held excusable in lifting the mystic veil, and quoting the following language, supposed to be heard only by the initiated or the neophyte:—"The plow is used to break up the ground and prepare it for planting. This should teach us to diligently drive the plowshare of thought through the heavy soil of ignorance, and thus prepare the mind for the growth of knowledge and wisdom. And as a good plowman requires a steady hand and a good eye to lay his lands straight and his furrows smooth, so let your aims in life be true, and your conduct correct, keeping the mind bright by deep thinking and active use.

The domestic animals are committed to our keeping by the great author of our being. Practice mercy and compassion towards them. Never over-work nor over-load them, and guard against haste in reprimanding them. Treat them with kindness and affection, and they will learn to love you. It is one of the objects of our Order to protect dumb animals from abuse; and any member who countenances their ill treatment, is liable to censure, suspension or expulsion.

Have Faith. In the child, where love is instilled by kind parents, its faith in them to protect and provide for its safety and wants, is unbounded. So the Husbandman has faith in the great Provider. He prepares his ground, and puts in his seed, having faith in its resurrection. Draw nigh unto God in your daily labors. Constantly surrounded by and coming in contact with His beautiful creatures, let your life show that you appreciate your honored position."

These extracts might be multiplied indefinitely in illustration of the nature of Grange teachings and the excellence of the Ritual of the Order, but the above will or should be sufficient for the purpose, and will, we trust, induce the eligible to unite with us, and command the hearty approval of all.

ERRATA.—The word "heartfelt" in the 4th line 3rd paragraph of our last issue should be omitted.

PLANTING NUTS.—The *American Garden* offers this advice on the subject: Most nuts will not sprout after they have become thoroughly dry, and should therefore be planted as soon as ripe. If the ground is in proper condition the best plan is to plant the nuts just where the trees are wanted. A mellow, moderately rich soil, covering the nuts two or three inches deep, and packing the earth firmly over them is all that is needed. If it is not practicable to plant in the fall, or where squirrels and field mice abound, which are very apt to steal the nuts, it is better to defer planting until spring. In this case the nuts have to be kept in sand over winter. To preserve nuts over winter take a box—which should not be watertight—cover the bottom with about three inches of fine sand, spread a layer of nuts over it, cover with sand, and so on, finishing off with a three-inch covering of sand; place out doors and cover with soil. In spring, as early as possible, plant in nursery rows, or in the places where the trees are to remain permanently.

FATAL OVERFEEDING.—Mr. B. F. Johnson refers in his Illinois correspondence of the *Country Gentleman* to "something like a new disease," named *azoturia*, or *azotemia*, indicating that the cause of it is a retention of too much nitrogenous matter in the system; says it has taken off more heavy weight draft-horses than breeders would be willing to admit, and adds these suggestive particulars:—

"It invariably results from allowing the animal to stand in the stable for some time, and giving him, as the common custom is, an unlimited amount of nutritious food. The liver and kidneys soon become unable to eliminate the impurities as fast as they are formed; hence a blockade and a partial or complete suspension of the faculties of the excretory organs. The attacks are always sudden, and when severe are fatal in a few days. When taken out of the stable the animal will appear to be in unusual health and spirits, but he has not gone far before he begins to lag, then breaks out into a profuse perspiration, especially upon his hind quarters. Soon weakness and loss of power begin to show themselves, the animal falls down, and in bad cases never rises. Treatment amounts to little or nothing, the patient dying or recovering, according to the mildness or severity of the attack.

But to give the animals daily out-of door exercise, regardless of the weather, is auro prevention. Talking with a farmer who makes a specialty of breeding and feeding grade and full-blood draft-horses, he said that after losing three promising young ones with the new disease, or something like it, he had adopted the inviolable rule to take them out at least six hours each day, regardless of the weather, during the winter and spring season. In doing so, he felt safe in feeding unlimited corn and oats, and giving them unlimited exercise also. I asked how about cold rains accompanied by sleet, the hardest of all weather on stock. He said, in reply, that it made little difference, if horses were once used to exposure. At any rate, he felt his high-fed stock was safer exposed to a sleet-storm than standing in a stable without exercise."

It is clear to Mr. Johnson's mind that farmers, especially of the West, will have to reform their present dangerous practice of high feeding, and he seeks to impress the important fact by the following reminder: "The constitutional strength and vital force of the hog has been so lowered by the feeding of corn to excess, that it has become the easy prey of almost every common disease known to domesticated animals. Neat stock has not suffered so much, but if the losses from local and epidemic abortion and the black-leg in young blooded cattle were made public by the sufferers, the impression would be that high-bred and high-fed cattle were threatened with the fate of the Berkshires and Poland-Chinas." Apropos of the above, a *Tribune* reader says he knows certain "hearty" people who would do well to apply its obvious lesson in the interest of their own abused stomachs. He declares they are "digging their untimely graves with their teeth," and apoplexy or Bright's disease will claim them for its own, unless they begin soon to practise temperance at table.—*Tribune*.

**WINTERING CELERY.**—A smart Michigan farmer describes how he successfully winters celery. He packed it away the last of November as follows:—Grasping the stems in both hands, in such a way as to prevent injury to them, I boat the earth as clean as I could from the roots. Then after all defective stems had been plucked off, the plants were placed upright in bottomless boxes (old bee hives) as compactly as possible. Next, about two-thirds of the foliage was cut off, through fear that the celery was so very densely packed that it would suffocate and rot. Then, having inserted the nozzle of a tin funnel here and there through the tops of the remaining foliage, sifted quicksand, such as used for making mortar, was poured into the funnel till all the interstices between the stems were filled up to the foliage. The boxes were on the earth floor of a dimly lighted and cool cellar, where a little frost sometimes entered. Earth was banked up around the boxes three or four inches; a pailful or two of water were poured on to the sand in the boxes, and the operation was repeated every ten or fifteen days. It was three months before the plants blanched and were in nice condition. The hearts were solid by March 15, when they were sold. At the time of digging, the small plants were "healed in" in a dark room or some cellar against sloping earth. First, a tier of plants was laid as closely as possible; then a layer of mellow earth sloping for a second tier of plants, and so on, earth and plants alternately. We used these in the family till May. Some of them were wet once or twice with water, and these commenced rotting first. The beating of the earth off the roots allows the packing of three or four times as many in the same space as with the earth left on, and the second experiment proves that a lighted cellar is not necessary. If the plants could be kept cold nearly down to the freezing point we probably could have celery till June or July.

**FOR NOVEMBER.**—Every furrow turned in autumn on suitable land is valuable time saved when it is worth so much. Some soils will pack under the influence of rains and frosts; light soils will sometimes wash, but loamy, marly, level ground may well be plowed. Ridge plowing of clayey lands, turning two furrows together, exposes the clods to the ameliorating influence of the frost, dries the ground in the spring, so that a fortnight is often saved in getting in oats, barley, potatoes or flax.

Young trees in windy places may have a mound of earth drawn up to their trunks to stiffen them, or they may be staked. A mound of earth a foot high will keep away mice.

Trap or shoot rabbits; they are fat and good at this season.

Make cider in cool weather.

Ewes bred this month have lambs in April.

Cover strawberry beds with straw or cornstalks.

Plants taken up from the beds and borders, as well as those that have been out in pots all summer, when taken indoors should not be at once exposed to fire heat. Keep them in a cool room for a while, opening the windows every mild day.—*American Agriculturist*.

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