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THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

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HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 9, 1887.

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In 1878, the amount of coal sold from our mines was 693,511 tons. In 1886, 1,373,666 tons. The provincial revenue has thus been increased by royalty to the amount of \$50,000 a year. In 1878 the amount sold to the Upper Provinces was 83,710 tons. In 1886, 538,762 tons. The sales to the United States have, it is true, fallen from 88,000 to 66,000 tons, and, according to the pessimists, there is no market in the Upper Provinces for any product of Nova Scotia, which is also in an increasing state of destitution as to revenue.

The European fire-eaters who aim at bringing on war, have received a "set-back" in the election of M. Sadi Carnot to the Presidency, over the heads of M.M. de Freycinet and Ferry. The eclaireissements which are said to have attended the interview of Prince Bismarck with the Czar seem to have shewn that forged letters had been imposed on that potentate and his advisers, by enemies of the Prince. The statement that Russian papers are absolutely forbidden to discuss the relations between Russia and Germany lends color to the report, and at the same time seems to tend to the maintenance of peace for the present.

The London *Morning Post* has circumstantially described a Fenian plot which, it asserted, had been concocted to murder Lord Hartington and Mr. Gosehen, or to carry off the former and hold him as a hostage. Despite the circumstantiality the story has an air of improbability, and we hope it is unfounded, as we should be very sorry to see the Irish cause further compromised by another conspicuous case of murder or violence. The sacrifice of a second member of the Devonshire family could only have a most exasperating effect, which would neutralize or reverse the advocacy Ireland now receives from English Members of Parliament and the English public.

M. Grevy's son-in-law and his fellow-corruptionists had well nigh brought about a very promising hurly-burly. They loosened the hounds of insensate faction, and it might well have been that they might also have unkenelled the dogs of war. They succeeded in raising a howl to which M. Grevy had to succumb, and incited riots in the streets of Paris. These, however, seem to have been pretty summarily dealt with, and the crisis has apparently ended less disastrously than might have been anticipated. M. Sadi Carnot, whose name will be strange to most readers, has been elected, and the satisfaction expressed in many quarters at the result of the ballot, indicates that the new President is regarded as a man of ability and moderation. The result of the election appears to have given satisfaction to the Vatican.

We have often pointed out that the value of the C. P. R., like that of every institution purely and peculiarly national and Canadian, was to be measured by the abuse of it coming from over the border. The rise of Canadian manufactures has excited the wrath of a section of the United States public to no inconsiderable degree, but the indirect methods adopted to strangle them before they become too strong, are mild in expression compared with the execrations poured out on the C. P. R. by North-Western American lines with which it has interfered. Meanwhile the "octopus" and "devil fish" line goes on increasing in wealth and strength, builds its great steamers, doubles its freight cars, creates a China and Japan trade, strengthens naval and military facilities, and all the time builds up the great North-West, whose ample harvests this year will be the means of bringing out thousands of emigrants next spring. No wonder our American cousins who desire the fee-simple of the entire continent are exercised. Apropos—it seems to us that if our own province were half as well advertised and advocated in England as the North-West is by the able agents of the C. P. R., a degree of emigration to Nova Scotia might be induced which would materially add to our prosperity.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The indications afforded by the present state of political parties in Great Britain point to the next session of Parliament as one which will probably be almost without a parallel in excitement, and in the complexity of the party strife. The old lines have been broken and crossed by conflicting opinions in a fashion such as has never before been seen, and it is quite impossible even to guess at what the issues may be.

The great split in the Liberal ranks, consequent on Mr. Gladstone's sudden right about-turn, created for the nonce the two great parties of Unionism and Separatism. But these were not homogeneous. They were both coalitions. The force of a great principle stamped the compact of what may perhaps be called the Whig section of the Liberals with the Conservatives, with an unquestionable sincerity which was almost as certainly wanting at first to the Gladstone-Parnellite alliance.

But lapse of time is evidently, as, indeed, might have been expected,

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Grip's Comic Almanac for 1888 is "quite too funny for anything." Paper, letter-press, engraving and the quality of the facsimile are all good alike.

We have only just received a number of *American Art Illustrated* for July last. We presume some postal accident must have kept it back. It is a high-class periodical, and highly interesting to the real lover of art. An etching which forms the frontispiece is particularly good, and the "marks" of early printers are exceeding interesting.

Coal owners and miners are very well satisfied with the condition of trade. Montreal, in the opinion of *Saward's Coal Trade Journal*, a great American authority, is a natural market for Nova Scotia coal. The average wage of a Spruighill miner is about \$2.50 a day, which is a higher rate than that earned by the miners of Pennsylvania, where, of course also, living is dearer.

We doubt the correctness of an item which has recently appeared, to the effect that Mr. Gladstone has changed his mind about visiting the United States, and will proceed thither in April. There is every prospect in the present aspect of party lines, that the ensuing session of Parliament will be a stormy one; and if the great liberal leader is fit for work at all, the session will probably make the most exacting demands on all the energy he can command.

The prominent feature in the December number of the *American* is "Christ-Ideals in American Art," both on canvas and in marble. Some of these are strikingly noble and dignified. The American sculptor seems to have somewhat more emancipated himself from imitation of mediæval conceptions, than has the painter, yet some of the engravings from pictures manifest considerable originality joined to what may perhaps be called propriety of treatment. Frank Moss' "Boy Christ among the Doctors" is a notable example. Edgar Fawcett's clever novel, *Olivia Delaplaine*, continues to be the "pièce de résistance." The remainder of the number is of ordinary magazine character.

working changes the end of which is not yet predicable. While the followers of Mr. Gladstone have developed an earnestness which certainly has in it the ring of a greater reality, there have been many points on which Lord Salisbury barely succeeded in carrying with him the adhesion, not only of his Liberal-Unionist allies, but even that of some of his proper party. There are Conservatives, who, while shying at Mr. Gladstone's hasty and crudely considered propositions, are yet in favor of any just and prudent measure of Home Rule. Coercion is a heavy handicap, and there is always about Lord Salisbury a suspicion of the want of grasp which has indeed long characterized the whole Conservative party.

There have not been wanting from time to time signs that the yoke of the coalition is here and there somewhat galling to certain of the Liberal-Unionists, and the defection of Sir George Trevelyan, though it derives no justification from any ground of consistency, has probably not been without its effect. On the whole, though there cannot exist a doubt that the sudden fervency of affection for Ireland of Mr. Gladstone's following was almost entirely a party bid for power, yet there is apparent, at all events at present, some augmentation of strength, and, possibly, as we have hinted, an increased self-persuasion of sincerity. On the other hand, it is rumored that secessions from the ranks of Mr. Gladstone are more numerous than the public thinks; and if this be the case, little will be positively known about them till the re-assembling of Parliament.

But perhaps the most serious menace to the alliance lies in the weakness of Mr. Parnell's health, and in the increasing conviction that his relations with the Leaguers are daily becoming more strained. If, for the imperturbable and reticent guidance of Mr. Parnell, whose peculiar qualities of self-command have constituted him the most successful Nationalist Leader Ireland has ever boasted, should be substituted the mere violence of such men as Healy and Harrington, the hands of the Government will be strengthened just in proportion to the abandonment of the party to rowdyism. This we should regret; for, though we hold decided views as to some of the methods by which her cause is sought to be advanced, and are well convinced, that if terrorism were abandoned Home Rule would gain ten friends where it now has one, Ireland has no more sincere well-wisher.

Whatever the upshot may be, it may pretty safely be predicted that the existing party elements are undergoing a precipitation which will probably reduce the next meeting of Parliament to a very fiery chaos, out of which it is only to be hoped something may be evolved besides Nox and Erebus.

POT AND KETTLE.

One of the most curious features of human nature, as exemplified in the average newspaper reader, is the singular patience it exhibits of the process of being gulled. It is indeed more than patience; people seem to like it. Nothing is more transparently clear, nothing is more widely and certainly known, everywhere acknowledged, and everywhere freely commented on, than the utter unvaracity of the political partizan press. No credit is ever given to a political opponent, however fair his action or enunciation may have been. In the so-called Liberal Press every Conservative public man is a wholesale public robber, a first-class Ananias, and a general deceiver and promise-breaker, and these graceful compliments are duly returned by Conservative sheets, so that the only conclusion at which an unprejudiced stranger arriving in the country could possibly arrive, would be that Canada is a nation of scoundrels. There may indeed be a trifling difference in the rankness of the abuse, the party in power, whichever it may be, being generally, perhaps a little less virulent and venomous, than the party which is out.

If this disreputable spectacle were not so melancholy, it might sometimes be amusing in spite of its vulgar depravity. Thus it is in a certain way entertaining to find a party which, when in power for five years, could find no policy more definite than that described as "the fly on the wheel" assuming to-day a sagacious premonitory tone, and warning the innocent and unsuspecting populace that Sir John Macdonald, in the exercise of his diabolical ingenuity, will stick at no iniquity to prolong his lease of power, and may even go the wicked length of raising the cry of Imperial Federation to that end. We all know that there are no soundings to the depths of the flagitiousness of this crafty and Satanic Machiavel, and even this baseness might be possible to the combined incarnation of Mephistopholes and Reynold the Fox. But it may lie with the Kettle to retort upon the Pot that that useful but homely utensil has been for many years, like Satan, "going to and fro in the earth, and walking up and down it," seeking its particular idea of rest, and finding none; and has only succeeded, in all its weary peregrinations, in raising cries (such as Secession, Rielitism, Anti-Vetism, and Commercial Unionism) instinct with hatred to the Canadian National Sentiment. We may be pretty sure, that whenever the Pot succeeds in attaining to the comfortable warmth of the top of the fire, there will presently ensue a considerable cooling off of the anti-patriotic patient, whose temperature would be found to sink rapidly from fever-heat to nominal blood-heat.

This chance of rest to the much vexed and worried country does not, however, from present appearances, seem to be very imminent. What mischief the agitators may succeed in doing to their native land before the vexatious and unnecessary questions they have raised come to the arbitrament of the polls, it is impossible to say. Everyone of the agitations is supererogatory, unreal, hypocritical, and flagitiously raised for the merest party purposes.

But, having been raised, and seriously disturbing the national mind, we should be glad to see the most important of these issues brought to the test as soon as possible, that we may be enabled to see beyond a doubt whether

we are to retain our national self-respect, or be given over to the vassalage of Annexationism. Meanwhile, whether this take place in a year or two, or whether the fads die a natural death, which is a possibility not altogether beyond speculation, and be the time long or short, Pot and Kettle, we may rest well assured, will not fail to flaunt their blackness in the face of a public, too sensation-loving to set its foot down on the perennial falsehood, ribaldry, and corruption of the professional politician.

CIVIC DISTRAINT FOR TAXES.

Again recurring to the subject of the Act in relation to the City of Halifax, we would like to dwell for a moment on the power to distraint for taxes, which the city collector now has at his command. Distraint is one of the harshest of legal remedies, and in many parts of the United States it has been entirely abolished. There are wise exemptions under executions, but the bailiff, armed with his warrant of distraint, has the power, with very few exceptions, to seize and sell everything upon the premises. Our Irish citizens very naturally are incensed at the frequent harrowing accounts of distraints and evictions in Ireland, and yet we have known landlords in Halifax, in the coldest winter weather, to distraint upon the poor tenant and clear the premises of all their contents, not leaving him a stove to warm his family, or a single bed to lie upon. Human nature is the same the world over, and we are prone to weep over distant ills, while we pass unheeded the misery that immediately surrounds us. That the enlightened city of Halifax should employ a remedy so obnoxious in the collection of its taxes, is hardly comprehensible. With a lien upon the real estate, the power to distraint is unnecessary, and in all cases where the taxes are thus secured, the right of distraint should be annulled. Very few men who are able, will neglect to pay their taxes, and where a man is struggling to provide food for his family, and barely succeeds in doing so, it is the height of cruelty and folly to swoop down upon him and deprive him of the means of living. He should be given the utmost limit of the law, and it will generally be found that before the three years are up he will have overcome his poverty, and be in a position to pay his taxes. The poor citizen who has had his home invaded by rough and not always sober bailiffs, who has seen his household goods sacrificed to pay a civic tax, which has been largely increased by the costs of process, is almost justified in forming a loathing for the place, and departing for some more liberal locality as speedily as possible. Then again the power of distraint is liable to abuse. Collectors are but men, and they are not likely to swoop down upon the wealthy and powerful, but to pick out the man with few friends and little influence, and make a victim of him. We are far from implying that the present most efficient collector of taxes would be affected in this way, we only desire to show that the power of distraint is open to this objection. It is so patent, and places the collector in such an embarrassing position, that we believe were he to be consulted he would recommend the abolishment of distraint where the lien law took effect. We are not enquiring into the law with any captious intent, but solely with the desire to suggest emendation in the general interest of the public.

Even now the dawning of a great future is before Halifax; it is the part of wisdom to eliminate from the civic laws any enactments that are unnecessarily severe, or behind the spirit of the age, and as the law of distraint combines both these most objectionable features, the sooner it is repealed the better.

FARMER AND MANUFACTURER.

Our Industrial Notes are suggestive beyond the scope of the particular information conveyed in them as to the nature and extent of the several businesses from time to time mentioned, the number of persons to whom they give employment, &c. They stand as evidence of the extent to which manufacturing industry has been developed in Nova Scotia; and we all know that Nova Scotia does not stand first of the Provinces in its representation. If Nova Scotia alone can make so fair a show, we should probably be somewhat astonished, if, week after week, continuous lists were published of manufacturing establishments throughout the Dominion. Among other points, such a list would demonstrate with unmistakable force the great strength of the manufacturing interests, and, in view of the insidious attempts which are being made to set class against class in the prosecution, for mere party purposes, of the Commercial Union agitation, it is perhaps as well that the Annexationists should be to some degree impressed with the strength of the forces which will naturally array themselves against a second destruction of Canadian industries by American slaughterers. Agriculture is, undoubtedly, the first of Canadian industries, and none can be more alive to its importance, none more desirous to promote its welfare, or more anxious to inculcate respect for it, than ourselves; but we hold those counsels to be wicked which seek to persuade it that it should dominate, and if it choose, suppress the development of our country in any and every other direction, especially in the direction in which her great water powers and her vast supplies of timber and minerals, fit her to hold her own with any nation on earth. There are no reasons, but such as shameless political partizanship finds to its hands, why Canada should not be one of the first manufacturing countries in the world. A country can scarcely in these days be a nation of farmers, and nothing else; and it is certain that increase of manufacturing population, earning good wages, must ensure a larger home market for farm produce. It is characteristic of the recklessness of the politicians to aim at the utter destruction of the native industries which nine years of protection have fostered into strength; but the politician cares for nothing but power—which to him means his hands in the public pocket to feather his own nest and corrupt others. Before this grand object all other considerations dwindle into significance.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

"The earth is the Lord's, but the prohibitionists affirm that the fulness thereof is attributed to the other party."

Don't tarnish the name of a fellow mortal by circulating ill sounding reports, which may be the result of an enemy's malice, and vastly exaggerated, or totally false.

Canon Wilberforce in a recent meeting in London said: "In Maine when they caught a brewer they put him in prison, but in England they elevated him to the House of Lords."

Little Rosalind (five years old): "Mamma, where has Uncle Jack gone?" Mamma: "On a ranch, pet; he is gone to be a cow boy." Rosalind (after a pause, tearfully): "Oh, mamma! will he have horns?"

A Michigan woodman, while chopping a hollow tree, was surprised to find blood on his axe, and still more surprised the next minute when a bear put his head out of the hole. He killed the animal with his axe.

Peoria Transcript.—"The Canadian papers are eulging Mr. Chamberlain a 'Jonah'. Well, Jonah perhaps made a more extensive investigation of the inside of the fish question than any other man that ever lived."

It is stated that when Jay Gould was on his way across the Atlantic a large number of sharks followed the ship and swam around it. The sharks no doubt intended to pay homage to Jay as the greatest shark of them all.

It is said that the husbands of red-headed women ultimately become color-blind. It must be so, for we have noticed that when a woman of that description sues for divorce there is generally a black or brown haired female mixed up in the case.

"Why, Miss Howjames," said the Chicago girl, "you don't mean that it is all over between you and Mr. Grimshaw?"

"What I have told you," replied the Boston young lady haughtily, "is the undraped actuality."

She (reading inscription on base of pedestal)—"Beer fecit—what does 'fecit' mean?" He—"Fecit!" Aw! Latin word—means 'to do.'"

She—"I see; 'Beer did it!' My! My! I didn't know he was a drinking man."—Puck.

"And now, Mrs. Sullivan," said the counsel, "will you be kind enough to tell the jury whether your husband was in the habit of striking you with impunity?" "Wid what sir?" "With impunity." "He was, sir, now and then, but he struck me oftener wid his fist!"

The following extremely logical defence was made to an action by a lawyer:—"There are three points in the case, may it please your honor. In the first place, we contend that the kettle was cracked when we borrowed it; secondly, that it was whole when we returned it; and thirdly, that we never had it."

As a disturbing element in the transcontinental business, the Canadian Pacific is not to be excelled. It just pursues the even tenor of its way and gobbles up American business in a manner that the other roads despise. And this is the road that a few years ago ran from "nowhere to nowhere."—*Canadian American*.

A Philadelphia school teacher saw a doctor call at the home of a pupil and, obeying a school rule requiring scholars to bring physicians' certificate, in case there is sickness in the family, sent the child home for the certificate. She returned and said, "Please, ma'am, but it's a little boy baby—and the doctor says it isn't catching!"

Wiggins (who has nerveed himself to ask her papa's consent)—Sir, I have just returned from the concert—with Miss De Jones—and finding you alone—

De Jones (of Chicago)—That's all right, my boy—broke, eh? Here's a twenty. Her mother used to clean me out the same way!

There are friends who are simply beings to love and admire—people who fill your heart with tenderness, for whom you feel the most entire admiration, whose very faults are so harmonious to their general characters that you are fain to love them too, and would be unwilling to see them other than what they are. These friends have the divine use of calling forth your love. In their presence you have never an angry feeling, never a bitter thought. They are morally like some cool green flower-scented arbour where you rest on a burning summer day and get refreshment for the onward climb in the fiery open. You cannot analyse your sensations—you only know that you feel. When you go to them, you go into peace. You hear no bitter judgment, no harsh words, no uncharitable surmises. Ridicule is an art unknown to them and anger follows the fate of ridicule. They think that men are better than bad, and that people as a rule try to do their best. When things are patently evil, and even charity finds her cloak too short and small for the covering, they prefer not to speak. To others belongs the task of condemnation; to them only that of excuse when they can, of charitable silence when they cannot. Such sweet and gentle-hearted people are priceless.

FOR RICKETS, MARASMUS, AND ALL WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN, Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is unequalled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing. In every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. Main M. D., New York. Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

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GENERAL HARDWARE.**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on FRIDAY, 6th Jan., for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, six times per week each way, between

CANSO AND GUYSBORO.

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

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

C. J. MACDONALD,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 18th Nov., 1887.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

14 cases of diphtheria are reported from Windsor.

The Dominion Parliament is prorogued to 14th January.

Sir Adolphe Caron has been well and heartily entertained in British Columbia.

30,000 tons of coal, belonging to the G. T. R. on the docks at Sarnia, are on fire, and likely to be destroyed.

Twelve cargoes of potatoes, aggregating 55,000 bushels, have been shipped from Canning to American ports.

Major Richards, of the Imperial Army, has submitted a new system of target practice to the Militia Department at Ottawa.

The English Mail Train from Halifax, on Monday, made the run to Montreal, 700 miles, in 20h. 15m., the shortest time on record.

Manitoba wants \$60,000 from the Dominion Government for affording accommodation to Northwest lunatics in Manitoba Asylums.

The system of apportioning to customs officers a share of the fines inflicted for undervaluation, has been abolished—none too soon.

The largest output of coal ever made at any mine in Nova Scotia in a single day, was 2,683 tons at Springhill Mines last Wednesday week.

Traffic on the I. C. R. is steadily increasing. It largely exceeds, for the first five months of the current fiscal year, the similar period of 1886.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade has been asked by an English firm why straw was not exported to Great Britain for the purpose of making paper.

M. Lamothe, Governor of St. Pierre and Miquelon, arrived at Halifax the day before yesterday, and left for New York, en route to France, in the afternoon.

The clerks who sort the Ocean mails on board the steamers, are to be abolished. One or two will be superannuated, the others will find billets on shore.

The Montreal *Witness* complains, apparently with justice, that the inquest on the late precipitation of a C. P. R. train into the Lachine Canal was not sufficiently searching.

The Canso fishermen have been reaping a rich harvest the last few weeks. 500 quintals were caught in one day by about 60 boats. Yankee poachers are making great hauls.

Major Howland, of Toronto, has flattered the ward politicians of that city, by producing a list of payments to Aldermen and ex-Aldermen in former years by a hose manufacturing firm.

A project is in course of discussion between the Imperial Government and that of British Columbia, to settle 1250 Highland Crofters in Vancouver Island, but there is a hitch as to terms.

Natural gas has been discovered in Gloucester township, 12 miles from Ottawa, and a company has been formed to supply that city with it for lighting, heating, and manufacturing purposes.

A portion of the fine Lunatic Asylum at London, Ont., was burned last week. The kitchen, laundry and bakehouse were destroyed, but the main building escaped. Loss, \$24,000, well insured.

A fire broke out in the cage pit, Albion Mines, last week, but the damage is said not to be great, and nothing serious was apprehended. A further report, however, expresses fear that it will have to be abandoned.

Mr. Kamper, the representative of the syndicate which proposes to buy up the I. C. R., and establish great iron works in Nova Scotia, will spend the coming session of Parliament in Ottawa, in furtherance of the scheme.

Taking the first three months of the fiscal year the export trade of Canada shows a remarkable increase, the total being \$30,808,623 as compared with \$28,254,000 for the same period last year, being an increase of \$2,554,623.

The new mounted police riding school at the barracks at Winnipeg, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday. The band instruments were ruined by the conflagration. The riding school was erected only last year at a cost of forty thousand dollars.

Vice-President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific, in an interview at Winnipeg, Dec. 5, said the running time from Montreal to Vancouver will soon be reduced to four days, as against six now. The wharfage capacity of the road at Vancouver will be doubled.

Fifty tons of smelts were to be seen last week in one lot at Buctouche, Kent Co., N. B. The *Moncton Times* says "that two men, with nets, made \$100 in one day, and that good wages are being steadily made during the fishing season. Prices last week ranged from 1c. to 2c per lb."

Says the *St. John Globe*:—A prominent English divine with whom the church-wardens of St. John's church have been in correspondence lately, with a view of obtaining a successor for Rev. George M. Armstrong, writes that he had spoken to four or five clergymen, and they were all afraid to come to Canada, believing that the climate would be too rigorous for their health. This mistake is doubtless caused by the frequency with which Canadian winter scenes are depicted in the English and Canadian illustrated magazines and papers.

The attempt to unseat Sir Jno. Macdonald is said to be likely to fail.

The Montreal harbor receipts, at the close of navigation, show an increase over last year's of \$18,146. The number of vessels increased 64, with a larger tonnage of 61,074, wholly in steamships. There was an increase of \$157,081 in customs, but a decrease in excise of \$1,791.

A terrible accident occurred at Stellarton, on Monday morning. Engine No. 170 exploded. W. Eastwood and D. Robertson, section foreman, and A. Fraser, foreman of machinists, were instantly killed, and A. Murray, fire man, was seriously injured. Great remissness in the inspection of boilers is evidently chargeable to the Railway authorities.

A miserly old farmer living near Newport, Me., has been robbed of \$32,000 which he had hoarded in his house. What else could he expect?

Potatoes have begun to arrive in New York in large quantities from Germany. Thousands of sacks are received by every steamer, and command \$1.75 per sack.

The N. Y. press has a story of a New Brunswick shipowner, who proposes to build a yacht to compete with the *Volunteer*, and to call it by the detestable name of the *Bluenose*. It is probably a Yankee yarn.

Nothing is more singular than the immediate recurrence of unusual catastrophes. Another railway engine boiler has exploded at Haak's Switch, Pa., killing three men and injuring two, it is thought, fatally.

An enormous moose has been killed in Maine. It was chased for 5 days, into Canada and back again. It measured 9 feet from base of horns to tip of tail, stood 22 hands high, girt 9 ft. 4 in. The horns spread 4 ft.

Lead was being bought up rapidly in New York the day before yesterday, by a French syndicate, at an advance of \$1.00 per 100 lbs. over last week's rates. It is suspected France wants lead and copper with a view to war.

Atlanta, Ga., has reverted to high-license from prohibition, which does not seem to have answered well. Moderate persons advocate a consensus of conservatives of both parties to throw round the retail liquor traffic all reasonable restraints.

The N. Y. *Daily News*, the organ of the laboring classes, says that 50,000 skilled workers, of both sexes, are out of employment in that city, and that, including laborers and persons who live by odd jobs, it is believed there are 100,000 unable to obtain employment.

Mr. Chamberlain is being considerably lionized by Washington society, and, being supposed to have the finest collection of orchids in England, was entertained, as a special compliment, at an "orchid" dinner by Messrs. Putnam and Angell, two of the American Commissioners.

The President's message to Congress, which opened on Monday, is a very important document. It advocates a reduction of revenue to obviate a treasury surplus of \$140,000,000 in June, reductions in the tariff on protected articles, and the free admission of raw materials.

The Maine Central is taken precautions against snow blockades this winter by constructing snow fences along the road, in the cuts and clearings, where huge drifts are always piled up in heavy storms. The fences are eight feet high, and miles of these have been built the past season.

One Stephen Bailey, of Columbia, S. C., butchered his wife a week ago, and cremated her in a furnace. This hoary ruffian, who is 70 years of age, confessed, on his arrest, to have murdered his two previous wives also, one with a club, and the other with a brick. He evinced no repentance.

The State of Iowa contemplates legalizing courts of arbitration for the settlement of disputes, to obviate recourse to the law courts unless the arbitration fails. The promotion of the principle of arbitration, whether for national or private disputes, is an undoubted advance in civilization.

Experiments with the incandescent electric light, made at the torpedo station at Newport, develop a novel use, and one that promises to be of value in naval warfare. With lamps of 100 candle power fastened to poles submerged in the sea to a depth of twenty feet, the water is illuminated within a radius of 150 feet. There is little or no glare from the submerged light to betray the presence of the boat using the spars.

If there is a shadow of truth in the following paragraph, it is a foul blot on the vaunted escutcheon of respect for women the United States are supposed to uphold:—A special from Indianapolis says:—"Gov. Gray has made a private investigation into the charges of cruelty in the Woman's State Reformatory. He found that girls were tied up by the wrists, or handcuffed and whipped brutally on their bare backs. Attempts at bribery were discovered. Whispers of deeper scandals are circulated. The Governor recommends a change of punishment by solitary confinement instead of flogging."

The "Fair Trade" agitation in England seems to be gaining strength.

The death is reported of the Rt. Rev. John Power, R. C. Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

China, discerning difficulties in the future in getting tribute from Corea, has declared that country independent.

The accounts of the Crown Prince of Germany are, just now, more hopeful. His voice is gaining strength.

It is satisfactory to note the report that M. Flourens is expected to retain the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the French Government.

The Catholic church has sustained the loss, by death, of the Most Rev. Dan. McGettigar, Archbishop of the R. C. Diocese of Armagh, and R. C. Primate of all Ireland.

The Queen has conferred a Baronetcy on Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote, second son of the late Lord Iddesleigh.

M. Grövy, ex-President of France, is ill, which is no wonder, considering what his precious relatives have put him through.

The search for the British gun boat *Wasp*, supposed to have been lost in a cyclone in the Indian Ocean, has been abandoned.

Hong Kong has been in no hurry over its Jubilee celebration, or likes to linger over it. The festivities there took place on the 9th Nov.

Much uneasiness is felt in Austria at the continued massing of troops by Russia on the Galician frontier, which is maintained by Austria to be wholly unprovoked.

Numerous arrests of Nationalists in Ireland including five members of Parliament continue to be made in the effort to suppress the League. The arrests are reported to amount to 200.

Beech, the Australian sculler, is reported to have retired from the sporting arena after his recent defeat of Hanlan. The latter, however, is still to the fore, and is arranging fresh matches.

Lord Salisbury recently sold his property between the Thames embankment and the Strand for \$1,000,000. By the growth of house property in London he is now one of the richest men in England.

Lord Lyons, whose serious illness was recently announced, is dead. The peerage will lapse. The late Peer was cousin to Vice Admiral Lyons, Commander-in-Chief in the N. A. and W. I. Stations.

Lord Salisbury has charged Mr. Bradlaugh with sending a cheque to promote a Fair Trade meeting in Trafalgar Square in 1882. That irrepressible gentleman demands a parliamentary committee of investigation.

The recent action of the Imperial Government in depriving French fishermen of the right to take bait on the Newfoundland coast, is attracting attention in France, and M. Lamothe, the Governor of St. Pierre, has been directed to prepare a report.

The London (Eng.) branch of Warner's safe cure manufactory was burned on Sunday, and Cameron's famous painting, "Niagara Falls by Winter," was destroyed. If the fire had only made an *auto da fe* of the concocter of Warner's advertisements!

The resignation of his seat in Parliament by Mr. Lacaita, Home Rule member for Dundee, is a somewhat impressive incident. He still believes in Home Rule, but objects to the Gladstonian encouragement of obstruction in Parliament and lawless violence in Ireland.

Twenty persons have been killed and many injured, by an earthquake at Bisignano Calabria, and several shocks have been felt throughout the province. A railway station at Mongrassano was destroyed, and the towns of Bogliano and Gravina suffered greatly. Bisignano is almost entirely destroyed. Four thousand persons are homeless, and many others are missing.

The *British American Citizen* says.—"In a London police court, Stamativus Nicocouras, a Greek tutor, was charged by Rev. Agathangelos Moschovakis with disturbing the congregation at the Greek church. At this distance from the scene of action, it is charitable to presume that some messenger of Satan prompted the men to try to pronounce each other's names, and so caused the trouble."

The *Colonial Military Gazette*, published at Sydney, is considering a scheme for the creation of an Australian army. Sydney already spends \$1,150,000 per annum on her defences, the expenditure of the whole of the united colonies in the Australian group being set down at \$3,000,000. In the pay of general officers, allowance is made for one general-in-chief at \$7,500 a year, two divisional generals at \$6,250 each, and four brigadiers at \$3,750 each, all to be drawn from the home army.

A new explosive, to which the name of "Bellito" has been given, is regarded by scientific men of Europe as likely to come into general use in place of dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds, and as a substitute for coarse gunpowder in the larger fire-arms. It is a mixture of nitrate of ammonium with a dinitrobenzene. Experiment, by M. Carl Lamm, of Stockholm, indicate that it is not only the safest but the most powerful explosive known, with a mean force equal to thirty five times that of ordinary cannon gunpowder, and a blasting effect greater than that of any material having nitro glycerine as a base. It has the great advantage of being exploded only by heat, no amount of shock or friction having any effect upon it, and it may therefore be handled without danger of accident, while it is less adapted for illegitimate use than dynamite. Further results will be awaited with interest.

MONTREAL. 172 D'ALFOUR St.
BALTIMORE. 220 South Howard St.
TORONTO. 253 to 271 King St.
WILNIPEG. 11 McWILLIAM St. E.

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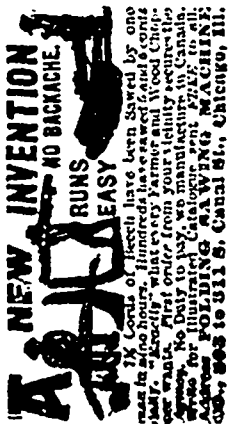
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ST. JOHN, N. B.

A NEW INVENTION
NO BACKACHE
RUNS
EASY



375,000 of these have been saved by one man in one hour. Hundreds have saved their limbs and their lives. This is the only bicycle that will run on any road. No backache, no fatigue, no danger. No. 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000.

ON THE WHEEL:

What 'Round the World Stevens and Champion Howell Say of the Sport.

The popularity of 'cycling is growing.

Thomas Stevens, who has been around the globe on a wheel says that the best roads in the world are found in British India. The Grand Trunk road is 1,600 miles, an unbroken highway of marvelous perfection, from Peshwar on the Afghan frontier to Calcutta. It is made of smooth, hard, natural concrete, beds of which lie along the line.

How such roads would be appreciated by the enthusiastic 'cyclers of this country!

The wonderful achievement of Mr. Stevens, in the face of myriad dangers, entitles him to all his honors.

The fast riding champion of the world, however, is Richard Howell, of Leicester, England. He is a splendidly made fellow, between 25 and 30 years of age, six feet high, and weighing, in training, about 160 pounds.

He commenced riding in 1879 and in 1881, at Belgrave grounds, Leicester, he won the one-mile championship of the world, beating all the best men of the day.

From that time his career has been one of almost unbroken successes. He came to the United States in 1884 and 1885, and at the great Springfield tournament in 1885, won seven out of eight races.

In the *Cycling News* (Eng.), October 1st, 1887, is the following interview with him.

"What are your best performances?"

"This year I did a full mile on the track at Coventry in 2 minutes, 35 seconds. Good judges think, with everything in my favor, I could do 2:30 for the distance."

"What is your system of training?"

"I eat plain good food, and plenty of it. I take a little walk before breakfast, and then, after that meal, if I am laggard, ride eight or nine miles on the track here, in thick flannels. After dinner I do some more 'slogging' work, and may be a walk and early to bed."

"But there is one idea of mine which I have found invaluable. If I have too much work, or my system is out of order, or if I don't feel quite sound, I take what I have used since I was 'queer' in 1883. I have always found that Warner's safe cure sets me up and puts me to rights again, and it is a remedy which I believe in and tell all my friends about."

"In the winter-time especially, when you can easily understand I am not so careful of my health as in the spring, summer or autumn, I have found it invaluable."

All I want, to beat the fastest bicyclist in the world, is plenty of practice, an occasional dose of my favorite, and my machine."

"When I am about right in weight I content myself with short, sharp bursts as hard as ever I can go on the track, and when I can cover 140 yards in thirty seconds with a flying start, I reckon to be moving as well as I want to."

Bicycling is glorious sport, but it has its physical ill effects which, however, can be easily overcome by the method used by Champion Howell.

GOLD MINING PROPERTY

FORSALE AT

15 Mile Stream Gold District.

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

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

Leases Nos 91 and 111 have each 10 Acres. Also Dwelling House, Barn, Mining Tools, Boilers, Donkey Engine, etc. etc., and about 230 Acres of Land.

Further information may be obtained by application to

JAMES HUDSON, Mining Engineer,

Box 106.

PICTOU, N. S.

POST OFFICE,

HALIFAX, N. S., 26th November, 1887.

NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY next, 28th instant, mails will close at this office daily as follows:

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

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

Second mails for Bedford, Shubenacadie and Truro at 1.20 o'clock p.m.

The mail for the UNITED KINGDOM, per Canadian packet, at this port, will close every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

H. W. BLACKADAR,

Postmaster.



MAIL SERVICE.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

The next despatch of Mails to the Magdalen Islands will be on

SATURDAY, 10TH INSTANT,

When the S. S. "BEAVER" will make her last trip for the season, leaving Pictou Landing immediately on arrival of morning mail from Halifax.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 6th Dec r., 1887.

LYONS' HOTEL,

Opp. Railway Depot.

KENTVILLE, N. S.

DANIEL McLEOD, Prop'r.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the stockholders of the NOVA SCOTIA TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Company, No 161, Hollis Street, Halifax, on Tuesday 20th day of December inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the terms of a provisional contract entered into by the Directors of this Company and the Bell Telephone Company of Canada for the purchase of the Telephone Lines or the said last-mentioned Company, connecting of hereafter to be connected with the lines of the Nova Scotia Telephone Company, Limited, in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and also for the amalgamation of the interests of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada in said Provinces with those of the Nova Scotia Telephone Company, Limited, and for the consideration and ratification of the terms of an agreement already entered into between the directors of the respective companies, having for its object the amalgamation of the interests of the said companies in the said Provinces; and also for taking into consideration a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Nova Scotia Telephone Company, Limited, for the increase of the Capital Stock of the Nova Scotia Telephone Company, Limited, by the issue of Ten Thousand additional shares of the Capital Stock of the last named company, and to pass upon all construction accounts and to consider all the other acts of the Board to date.

By order of the President and Directors,
B. F. PEARSON,
N. S. Tel Co., Ltd.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
TOLL ON, OH! MOURNFUL BELLS.

Toll on! toll on! toll on!
Oh, mournful bells toll on!
So dearly sounds the breeze,
As it moans thro' the leafless trees.

Toll on! toll on! toll on!
Oh, sorrowful bells toll on!
The world is dreary and sad,
That erst was merry and glad.

Toll on! toll on! toll on!
Oh, mournful bells toll on!
The dead leaves whirl along,
The robin has hushed his song.

Roll on! roll on! roll on!
Oh, weary years roll on!
Summer has come and gone,
And left us sad and forlorn.

Toll on! toll on! toll on!
Oh, mournful bells toll on!
'Tis the wail of the wind I hear,
That sighs for the dying year.

Oh, sad-toned bells, toll on!
Oh, mournful bells toll on!
For the passing of a soul,
Solomnly, sadly toll.

Yes, sad is the wail of the breeze,
But yet there are buds on the trees,
Heralds of coming Spring—
Sweet hope to our hearts they bring.

FRANK.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
BISHOPS.

A SCRIPTURAL DISQUISITION.

We are told by those who ought to know, that there have been Bishops in the church—Bishops in the sense in which the word is ordinarily used—ever since the days of the Apostles; and further, that Bishops, at our time, occupy much the same place in the existing church as did the Apostles in the original Christian Brotherhood, the church in Jerusalem. As in the parent church, the Apostles were overseers, *Episcopoi*, so Bishops are overseers in churches which, as they hold, are alone entitled to the name, and that they not only discharge the duties and perform the functions of the original officers, but that they derive their own office directly and uninterruptedly from the primal *Episcopoi* of the church, namely, the Apostles; it is in this way that we get the theory of the Apostolic succession.

Thus, also, as in our days, it is necessary, from time to time, to choose a Bishop who shall take the place of one that has been removed by death or otherwise; so in the church at Jerusalem it was requisite to supply a vacant place, the original number of the Apostles having been diminished by the defection and suicide of Judas. The church, it seems, considered that the original number of the Apostles should be restored and continued for the time being; why it was not perpetuated as an institution, we are not informed, which, by the way, is rather singular. Paul was afterwards styled and recognized as an Apostle, though it does not appear that he was constituted one in the same manner that the others were; it is claimed also, I suppose, that he was likewise a Bishop—possibly, as an Apostle, he could necessarily hold no other office.

But, leaving all such speculations which might land us in wandering and inextricable mazes, it will be proper to examine the Record, and learn from it what was the action of the primitive church in analogous circumstances—for "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for instruction." The account will be found in Acts i, 23-26. From it we find that the church selected from their number two, whom they considered as possessed of the necessary qualifications, and that they "prayed" for Divine enlightenment that their minds might be directed to a proper choice. But this is not all they did; for, as we may suppose, they knew themselves so well that they feared they might interpret their own wishes as the answer to their prayers and the voice of God. There was suggested to this first council of the church a method of escaping the errors and dangers with which they were threatened; it was a method known to the church of their fathers, and sanctioned by God Himself, a method which would possibly, or almost certainly, in our day, be pronounced childish by graver, learned and revered divines, but what would unquestionably test the sincerity of the prayers professedly addressed to the Most High. The members of the infant church had read in their Hebrew Bibles that "the lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing of it is of the Lord." Their simple faith embraced the intimation, and gave them light. "And they prayed and said—'Thou, Lord, who knowest the merits of all men, show which of these two Thou hast chosen.' And they gave forth their lots, and the lot fell upon Matthias, and he was numbered with the eleven Apostles." All this is intelligible and unreasonably—that is, if we honestly believe in the efficacy of prayer and the intervention of God in the affairs of the church. But if we are determined to have a Bishop according to our mind, and of a certain party in the church, we shall never take this method of obtaining one; for the lot, although God may be solemnly invoked to control it, will be very likely to disappoint our wishes and expectations. It would be much more in accordance with the religion of the age to commit the appointment of the overseers and rulers of the church to a parliament composed of worldly and wicked men; and this is precisely what is sometimes done; for Archbishops are chosen by Prime Ministers, and Prime Ministers derive their position from the House of Commons—the last mentioned consisting not necessarily of

religious men, much less of members of the church whose dignitaries they appoint.

But it does seem strange that those who believe in the divine institution of Episcopacy, and who hold that the welfare and very existence of the church depend upon it, cannot trust God to inspire his people to a correct choice in the selection of their chief Pastor; and that they feel no safety till they denude themselves of the privileges and rights and duties which must appertain to them according to their professed beliefs. The church must learn to abjure worldly principles, and to be governed by a sincere, childlike and earnest faith, if she would prove her sincerity, and in the instrument of saving the world from error and unbelief, and restoring it to righteousness and God. With such a spirit, it will not be difficult to select and secure all the Bishops that the church and the world require.

Wolfville.

LAOS.

A STORY OF HORACE GREELEY.

"Yes, I used to know Horace Greeley very well," said a leading Ellsworth, Me., merchant in conversation the other day. "Of all the eccentric men I ever knew I think he was the most peculiarly so. I had occasion to call into the *Tribune* office often when Mr. Greeley was there, and I shall never forget a little incident that, fortunate enough, made a good mechanic out of a poor newspaper man. Mr. Greeley, you know, prided himself that the columns of the *Tribune* were always accurate, and that, too, the *Tribune* never got left on any important item of news.

On the reportorial force of the *Tribune* at the time I speak of was a dashing young Massachusetts fellow, a man, so New York newspaper men said, who had a good nose for news. The young man had been connected with the *Tribune* but a week, when one afternoon he was summoned into the editorial sanctum by Mr. Greeley himself. I happened to be chatting with Mr. Greeley at the time, and remember the scared look of the reporter's countenance when he ushered himself before the great Greeley and the conversation then took place.

'Young man,' said Mr. Greeley, 'there is to be a dinner at R—s to-night, and I shall speak. Be there at 3 sharp and report me. I want a column and a half.'

IN A DILEMMA.

The reporter bowed himself out of the sanctum. As further developments proved, the newspaper man had made arrangements to take his girl to the opera that evening. He was up a stump what to do. He was afraid of Mr. Greeley and, and he was afraid of his girl. He consulted with a reporter friend of his on a rival paper to the *Tribune*, and his friend thus talked:—'Oh, that's nothing. Guess you haven't been in New York long? How much did Greeley say he wanted? Column and a half? Oh, that will be all right. You just get into your claw hammer, and take the gal to the opera. I know what Greeley will talk about. I've been to dinners lots of times and heard his speeches. After the opera come over to my office, and I'll dictate Greeley's after dinner speech, you write it down, and I'll wager a \$5 note that the editor will compliment the report.'

The *Tribune* reporter took his girl to the opera. He didn't enjoy himself very much, and after the curtain fell and the girl was home, he sought his reportorial friend, and found him in his den. They 'wrote up' Mr. Greeley, and put over the article the most breezy headlines in their newspaper vernacular. The speech was printed on the first page of the *Tribune*.

The next morning Mr. Greeley came down town and tumbled into the editorial chair at 7 o'clock. He took up the *Tribune*, and the first thing his eye fell upon was Horace Greeley's ringing speech at R—s last evening. He read the article to the end without a word.

He then threw the *Tribune* into the waste basket, and pulled the bell for the manager.

'Who wrote that article?' said Mr. Greeley, when the man had appeared.

'The new man,' replied the manager.

'Send him up!' roared Mr. Greeley.

'The reporter who took his girl to the opera the night before came up. Mr. Greeley was white as a sheet when the youth backed into the sanctum.

AN ANGRY EDITOR.

'Did you write that article?' thundered Mr. Greeley, referring to the half column of headlines under which was Mr. Greeley's speech.

'Yes sir,' said the reporter, 'I followed you the best I could. You know you spoke uncommonly fast last night, and there was a noise, and I had to stand up.'

'Spoke uncommonly fast, did I?' thundered Mr. Greeley. 'Young man, you lie! I was sick last night, and didn't go within three miles of R—s, and didn't make any speech.'

Mr. Greeley grabbed the retreating form of the pencil pusher and actually booted him down stairs and into the street.

The editor tried to recall the great edition of the *Tribune*, but it was too late. He sent men all over the city with instructions to buy every morning *Tribune* in New York. Said he, 'Buy them at any cost.'

Mr. Greeley paid as high as 50 cents a copy for some of the papers, but the speech that he didn't make was the gossip of all New York for a week. The reporter never dared to show his face to Mr. Greeley after that night. He dropped the scribe's pen like a boiling hot potato, and went west, I believe. He made a splendid mechanic.

On the way to the *Tribune* office every morning Mr. Greeley always stopped into a periodical store and bought the *Tribune* and every other paper printed in New York," continued the Ellsworth merchant. "He told me one day that he always bought his own paper when he was within three minutes' walk of the *Tribune* building. He couldn't wait, as he said.

I've seen Mr. Greeley walk into church when the parson was praying,

making a tremendous racket as he trudged up the aisle to a front seat, throwing a big bundle of newspapers into the pew and then himself. His pew was next in front of mine. In five minutes after he was comfortably settled among his newspapers he was napping. People used to tell me that the ablest preacher in New York city couldn't keep Horace Greeley awake of a Sunday morning."—*Ellsworth (Me.) Journal*.

MUSICAL ECHOES.

Under this heading the *London Stage* has a very sensible editorial, in which it discusses the pros and cons of music in melodramatic plays.

The verdict is finally given that, when judiciously employed, music has a powerful effect in arousing the sympathies and increasing the interest of the audience. "Too much music overburdens a drama," says *The Stage*, "and makes it drag fearfully: while, on the other hand, the conjunction of acting and music under the guidance of pure art makes the effect, which goes to the heart at once."

And so it is, when carefully employed, music calls out and strengthens the feelings of the human heart, and so renders the impressions on it more vivid; it intensifies the action of the mind and intellect, and produces a strong effect on the listener; finally it creates that sympathetic accord between actor and audience which must exist before the former can act on the latter with benefit to both. The more refined our choice of music on the stage will become, the more useful will this art act upon the drama and lead it into a higher phase of development. Well-selected music can but inspire the status of the drama, while it will help to carry out its true purpose—to become a superior teacher in being a delightful means of amusement.

A musical journal says:—"That the impression of the sound of the bagpipe received on the tympanum of the ear affects the stomach." Correct: it also affects the liver and the heart, and the brain, and the thorax—and, in fact, there is not a portion of a man's anatomy that it doesn't affect, if he has an ear for music. It makes him feel like a demon. With apologies to our Scottish readers, we endorse the above sentiments.

A NEW TENOR.—Now tenors are so rare that the following remarks of the *London Times* should cause emotion: "A tenor singer has just made his appearance at Berlin in Bellini's 'Norma.' His *nom de theatre* is Riccardo, but he is a Hungarian by birth, and his real name is Palik. He is said to possess the much-coveted C sharp. He was a very successful animal portrait painter, especially of horses, and enjoyed as such a considerable reputation among Hungarian magnates. But one day he discovered he possessed a voice, and, as he believes, dramatic talent. He made his first appearance at Breslau, whence he received an engagement for the opera house in Berlin."—*American Musician*.

VERDI AND THE HAND-ORGANS.—A German newspaper relates a story of the composer Verdi. Some years ago Verdi was visited by a friend in a small bathing-place, where he was found quartered in a little room, which, he said, served at once as dining, dwelling and bedroom. As the visitor expressed surprise, Verdi broke in, "Oh, I have two other large rooms, but I keep the articles hired by me in them." With this the composer rose from his seat, opened a door and showed his astonished visitor ninety-five barrel-organs, remarking, "When I came here all these organs played 'Rigoletto,' 'Trovatore' and similar stuff. I have hired them from the owners. I pay about 1,500 lire, and now I can enjoy my summer rest without being disturbed."—*Musical Courier*.

Under the head of "Exaggerated Expression," an article was recently printed in the *Musical Herald* relating to this point, and the author thus wisely discourses concerning this fault:—

"Nothing is more inartistic than affectation, more especially when it takes the form of exaggerated expression, as it so frequently does. It is, however, becoming so common a fault that teachers would do well to point out to their pupils the importance of thoroughly familiarizing themselves with the varied characteristics of each leading school of composition: for by such means alone can a satisfactory 'reading' of a standard work be insured."

The æsthetic movement, which has recently spread over the world of art like a monstrous tidal wave, has given an impetus to the romantic school, as opposed to the severe classicality of the earlier composers; and this has certainly tended in more than one instance to produce unsatisfactory results. The adoption of the *tempo rubato*, and startling effects to tonal contrast, may be necessary in the case of many compositions of the period, in order to conceal their lack of innate musical worth; but such methods, applied to the works of Bach and others of his school, utterly pervert their meaning. Yet it is no exaggeration to affirm that solo pianists of the highest pretensions do not hesitate thus to desecrate the memory of this giant of the past.—*Etude*.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

According to the English Textile manufacturer, the extensions that have taken place in the cotton manufacturing industry will increase the number of looms in certain Lancashire towns to a very considerable extent. Burley is credited with an increase of 6,000 looms, Colne 4,000 looms, Nelson and Clitheroe 5,000 looms, being a total of 15,000 looms. It is estimated that there has been an increase in Blackburn and Darwen of at least 5,000 looms. England has therefore added to its manufacturing capacity during the twelve months more looms than exist in the Dominion of Canada. The enormous quantity of cotton goods that this extension will place in the markets of the

world will be better understood by our readers when it is considered that looms in Lancashire produce about one third more cotton cloth than the looms average in Canada, if on the same qualities. In England, it is usual to run the looms at much greater speed than in this country. A weaver attends to fewer looms, but produces a far greater length per loom.

Canadian weavers have not yet attained proficiency enough to enable them to produce good work from looms running at the speed current in England.

We understand that Mr. Louis Simpson, the manager of the Nova Scotia Cotton Co., (Ltd.) has registered a new method of putting up warp yarn and twines. He holds that his improvement, of which the exclusive right of manufacturing has been secured for the Dominion for seven years, with the privilege of an extension for 11 years longer, will be found of great advantage and convenience to storekeepers and hand-loom weavers. We trust his anticipations may prove correct, as registered novelties generally assist a company in giving to its shareholders a satisfactory annual return.

THE HORSE POWER OF THE WORLD.—According to the Berlin Bureau of Statistics there are in the world the equivalent of 46,000,000 horse power in steam engines, 3,000,000 being in locomotives. In engines other than locomotives the United States comes first, with 7,500,000-horse power; England next, with 7,000,000-horse power; Germany, 1,500,000-horse power; France, 3,000,000-horse power, and Austria 1,500,000.

THE WISWELL ELECTRIC MINING MACHINERY COMPANY.—"The business of this company is rapidly increasing, orders for mills coming from all parts of the United States, Mexico and South America. The report that they had sold their business and patents to a Western syndicate is not true, and no doubt arose from the fact that the company had recently made contracts with the Hendey & Meyer Engineering Company of Denver, Colorado, (the largest manufacturers of mining machinery in the West), to manufacture the mills for the Western trade, thereby saving from \$500 to \$700 in freight to the purchaser. One of these mills is in constant operation at their works testing ores for parties intending to purchase mining machinery, showing by actual tests the superiority of this mill over stamps and other mills. The company still continue to manufacture their mills in Chelsea as heretofore. General Rosecrans and other gentlemen from Washington lately visited the company's works at Chelsea, in the interests of the Music Mountain Gold Mining Company of Arizona, bringing with them five tons of ore. This ore, being refractory, attempts to save the gold with stamps having failed, was treated in the Wiswell Mill, in the presence of experts and Mr. Charles W. Cunningham, superintendent of the mine, the test resulting in the saving of over 90 per cent. of the gold. Superintendent Cunningham, having had large experience with mills, stated that it was the best gold-saving machine ever invented. Orders have been received to ship machinery to this mine, with the assurance from Mr. Cunningham that his company will want several mills and that when introduced in Arizona, there will be a good demand for them there. The company have succeeded in obtaining a number of additional patents in the United States, and feel satisfied that the large amount of money expended the past three years in perfecting their machinery has laid the foundation for a business which will continue as long as there is a demand for milling machinery."—*Boston Traveller*. The British American Manufacturing, Mining and Milling Company are now manufacturing the Wiswell Crushing Mills in this Province. Mr. J. E. Gammon is manager, and his well-known sagacity and business integrity are a guarantee that the crushers manufactured by him at Yarmouth will fully equal in workmanship the machines turned out in the States. Mining men in the United States seem to have great faith in the Wiswell Crushers, while in this Province the machines put in operation have not, it must be confessed, given satisfaction. It may be that they have not had a fair trial, and have been tested on properties really worthless, and this being the case, it is hardly right to condemn until a fair trial has been given.

Our American friends, or that portion of them who reside in the United States, are congratulating themselves on the importance of their export in cotton cloth. They admit that it does not bear comparison with the immense trade of England, but still they are gratified that it is increasing. We do not grudge them their feelings, but it does appear to us as if they were grateful for very small mercies. One of their trade authorities appears to have made up the annual accounts up to September, so that the twelve months cover part of two years. For the year 1883 the exports of cotton cloth were 137,700,751 yards, and in 1887 they reached 204,601,487 yards. This is of course a very nice improvement, but the figures look very small when we find that the total quantity exported was not half so much as our increase alone last year. In 1886 we exported 475,513,700 yards more than we did in 1885. We are, of course, bound to admit that this was a phenomenal state of things, which cannot last, but it at any rate proves that American competition will do us no harm in neutral markets. If any additional evidence were wanted, we have it in our own exports to China. If anywhere in the world the Americans pretend to have a good footing in that country. A few years ago even some of our own countrymen pretended that our cotton goods were going to be turned neck and crop out of China, in order to make room for American manufactures. It turns out, however, that as a matter of fact we last year sent to China alone more than twice as much cloth as America sent to all the world, China included. We don't wish to do any "spreading" over these figures, but the Yankees are so nas. in the way of putting prohibitive tariffs on what we send them that we shall not feel much pity even if their foreign trade was swept from the seas.—*English Paper*.

The new Bessemer steel works of the Dominion Iron and Nail Works, at Richmond, Va., have been blown in. They consist of two 3-ton Bessemer converters and a blooming mill, and the steel will be used in the production of slabs and billets, nails, etc. This company is the sole manufacturer of the Walker horse and mule shoes.

The Ashland Iron and Steel Company's works at Ashland, Wis., are nearing completion, and will shortly be ready to begin operations. Arrangements have already been made for an enlargement of the plant next year by the addition of another furnace of the same capacity as the one erected, together with a Bessemer steel plant and nail mill.

"During the last few months," says the *Italian Age*, "the work of railway building has been going on in the United States at a rate never before equalled. The great prosperity of the country, and the tendency to migrate into now and undeveloped regions, have encouraged the great railroad companies to push forward an enormous amount of new mileage, in order to anticipate or keep up with similar enterprise on the part of their competitors. From January 1st to November of this year, 274 roads have laid a total of 9,108 miles of track; more has been laid so far this year than in the year 1886, and exceeds the record of all other years in the history of this or any other country."

During the last twenty years various attempts have been made to produce a paper barrel which would answer all the purposes for which the wooden barrel is used. Recently, a barrel was produced from paper pulp which seemed destined to supersede the wooden article. Its general appearance is that of the common wooden barrel thickly varnished, while only five pieces are used in making it. It is bound with ordinary wooden hoops, and the head is one piece, so constructed that it fits into the barrel air-tight, and is held firmly in place by a hoop without the use of nails. The body is seamless, and the interior and exterior are glazed with a substance which renders the barrel impervious to moisture, so that liquids of all kinds can be transported in it without loss.

COMMERCIAL.

As usual, at this season of the year, general trade is quieting down, and markets are comparatively dull, though the aggregate of business accomplished is larger than usual in the first third of December. Dealers in "holiday goods" are making their usual elaborate preparations to attract buyers, and their windows are already calling the attention of passers-by. Some of the displays are very elaborate and effective.

The weather, so far, has been remarkably equable, though one sharp "cold wave," under the influence of which the mercury sank to three below zero, has occurred. This even weather has enabled business with the country districts to be continued longer than usual, and has materially assisted in increasing the aggregate volume of trade for the season, and for the year now nearly closed.

We have been impelled, on several occasions, to point out the insecurity of our current bank-note circulation, and to urge the duty that lies upon the Government to give the people of Canada a currency as sound as that enjoyed by our neighbors of the republic adjoining us southwardly. Speaking on this point, the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, in its last issue (Dec. 2) very sensibly remarks:—"There are few subjects of greater interest to the public just now than the agitation for a secured national currency, upon the basis of the present American system which commends itself for its very simplicity. In the United States, as repeatedly stated in these columns, the banks are only permitted to issue bills to the extent of 90 per cent. of the security they deposit with the Government, and this allows 10c. on the dollar for expenses in case of failure. This system has worked admirably across the line, as it renders bank notes as secure against depreciation as gold coin, whilst under the working of the Banking Act of Canada, holders of bank notes in case of failure are invariably subject to temporary, and sometimes permanent losses. The worst feature of the defect in our Banking Act is that the brunt of the temporary losses which attend every bank failure falls upon the poorer classes, who are the least able to stand them, and as three chartered banks have gone under within the past eight or nine months, by all of which working people were heavy sufferers, it is high time that the Government bestirred itself, and took the necessary steps for placing our national currency beyond the pale of depreciation. Is it not a sad reflection upon the inefficiency of the banking law of Canada, when American bills are taken in preference to some of our chartered bank issues? It is impossible that the insecurity of our national currency can be tolerated much longer, and it would be far better if the Government took the initiative, instead of forcing it upon the electors."

The report of the director of the U. S. mint does not indicate any scarcity of "hard" money, whatever the Wall street panic breeders may say. According to the report, the gold product for 1886 was \$35,000,000, the largest yield of any year since 1880, and \$3,200,000 bigger than the yield of 1885. The silver product was \$51,000,000. The director's estimate of the coin in circulation January 1, 1887, is \$61,626,649 gold, and \$331,889,858 silver, a total of \$973,376,507. This is an increase of \$146,000,000 in a single year, and the largest amount ever in circulation in the country. Considering this last mentioned fact, and the constant increasing use of checks and drafts in the exchanges of the country, making less coin necessary—the situation looks very little like the "money stringency" of which so much has been said.

The following are the Assignments and Business changes in the Province during the past week.—N. D. McKenzie, drugs, Parrsboro, sold out, intends leaving the country; Howard & Carter, general store, Parrsboro, are

dissolving partnership; Norton Bros. confectioners, Halifax, assigned to B. M. Davidson; Wm. Wheatley, produce and comm., Halifax, assigned to Saml. Wheatley.

DRY GOODS.—Little change has taken place in the dry goods market. Still, as stock-taking now occupies almost all the attention of our merchants, no important developments are to be expected. So far as we can ascertain, stocks on hand are by no means excessive, having been, as a rule, well worked down. Some houses have already sent out their travellers with samples of spring goods, but it is yet too early to estimate how they will fare. We hear some complaints that drummers from the Upper Provinces are cutting prices severely in some lines, making it impossible for them or our men to effect sales at figures that will leave a reasonable margin for profit. The *Irish Textile Journal*, Belfast, says:—"The general tone of trade has changed but slightly, and a renewal of briskness has not yet come round. Values are still very low, and, though the production of cloth is well brought up—every loom being fully engaged, and delivery of goods pressed for—it is found extremely difficult to obtain any advance in price. It is, however, gratifying to find that the shipments, according to official figures, are still in excess, both in quantity and value, of the corresponding month of last year."

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The local and Canadian markets generally in those lines have been quiet, though firm, and very little actual business has transpired. Across the water, there has been considerable excitement, and prices have continued to advance. Late cables quote warrants at 40s. 10d.—an advance of 1s. 2d. since last week's figures. A French syndicate has forced the price of ingot tin in London to £16 3s. and £16 10s. for spot, which is said to be the highest price ever reached. Copper has also moved up rapidly, Chili bars being quoted at £65 15s., which is £14 5s. higher than it was a year ago. It is stated that this French syndicate have over \$2,500,000 on margins in tin and copper; that they control four-fifths of the world's supply of tin, and five-sixths of the world's stock of copper. Besides this, they are credited with being heavily interested in tin and copper mining shares abroad, and with gradually boosting market prices of the same. It is stated on what is said to be the best authority, that over two millions of pounds of copper, recently purchased in New York by the syndicate's brokers, have been ordered to be immediately exported, and that another lot of the same size will follow at once. Henderson & Glass, of Liverpool and Birmingham, report:—"Our iron markets for bars, plates, angles, hoops, etc., are steady. Although the volume of business is not extensive, makers report that they are fairly well off for orders, and the outlook is hopeful. In sheet iron, owing to heavy demands for galvanized, manufacturers are unable to give prompt attention to orders. There is, therefore, a difficulty in getting deliveries. As to tin plates buying is confined to immediate wants, but we think the restricted manufacture will prevent an early recurrence of the low prices of last summer."

BREADSTUFFS.—The local demand for flour has been confined to immediate wants, on which account there has been a good business, at steady prices. Beebohm's cable reads:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat quiet, but steady; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment—wheat steady; corn firm. French country markets strong. Liverpool, spot wheat quiet and steady; corn, do., with fair enquiry. Wheat and flour in Paris firm but quiet." In the Chicago markets both wheat and corn, especially the latter, were stronger, and some advances were made in prices early in the week, but at last advices the attempted push-up in figures was only maintained with much difficulty. Though grain figures will undoubtedly be advanced in the next six or eight weeks, that advance will, in our opinion, be gradual. We refrain from giving American quotations this week, because we do not think they are any criterion of the real condition of values even in these markets.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market has been dull, and nothing has been done except to supply the consumptive demand. Few dressed hogs are coming forward, though the demand would readily absorb a considerably larger volume than is received. Except lard, which is strong, the Liverpool, G. B., market has been steady. Quotations are: Pork, 65s.; bacon, 39s. and 40s.; tallow, 24s. 6d.; lard, 36s. 9d. In Chicago the provision market has been active and strong, and pork has advanced, being quoted at \$14.85 for January; \$15 42½ for May. Lard is also strong, and has improved 23½ cts. and 27½ cts. to \$7 37½ December; \$7 45 January, and \$7.85 May. In loose meats green hams were higher and sweet pickled lower.

BUTTER.—The retail trade is steady for fine qualities, but, outside of this, little is doing. Stocks on hand, though not excessive, are ample for all present or probable needs.

CHEESE.—Nothing new can be said on the cheese question, and the market has remained quiet, without developing anything of interest.

APPLES.—Business in this market has been quiet and prices remain steady. Advices from England report strong markets, one cable being received from Liverpool quoting 18s. to 20s., and a more recent one 15s. to 25s. as to quality. London cables are also very firm at advanced prices. Our Chicago advices are as follows:—"Were going out slow, and the trade are apprehensive as to the future, with a long and dry summer bringing the fruit to a full ripening early in the fall, and the present rainy and foggy weather poor for keeping, and decay is already too heavy to satisfy holders. A large quantity has been put away, and a good many only fair lots on sale that will have to be forced to the poorer class of trade, with a good home trade, but not much demand from outside. Sales were all the way from 75 cts. to \$1.00 per bbl. for seconds, or poor keeping lots, to peddlers, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for quite good seconds, but that will have to be used at once to save from decay, and \$2.00 to \$2.25 per bbl. for choice to fine and for winter fruits, although for the fancy reds and when guaranteed packing above this is now asked. Dealers are keeping the fine and laid away fruit as much from the weather as possible."

FRUIT.—There has been a moderate movement in dried fruits. Prices are generally steady, though Valencia raisins are offered in round lots at figures which are shaded somewhat. Currants and figs are firm, and a good demand exists for them.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market for refined sugar has remained very firm in sympathy with the strong feeling which exists regarding the raw article. Molasses is very firm. In Montreal less than 37c. would not be accepted for Barbadoes.

TEA AND COFFEE.—A fair trade in tea has been done under the circumstances, and, though not really active, is in a satisfactory condition. The *Traders' Gazette*, London, says:—"Buyers have grown so used to cheap tea now, that they seem to expect the present level price to last for ever; otherwise, we would surely have some speculators in the field. Tea is as cheap as it ever has been—probably as cheap as it ever will be—and yet nobody wants it, and any parcel a shade dearer than another is unplaceable. Advices from China report late shipments from there as being of very low quality, and, as it is improbable that prices here will go below 12d. per lb., those who are buying now what is really fairly clean tea at this quotation, are probably on the right side. The weakness in prices is not confined to commonest kinds for Panyougs and Chingwoa, and, in fact, all teas with style are easier on the week."

FISH OILS.—The local market is quiet, and holders are by no means confident of the future. Still our Montreal advisers betoken a better feeling than is here displayed, as the following excerpts will show:—"The market generally is quiet and steady. Halifax being quoted at 29c. to 30c., and Newfoundland at 34c. to 35c. Steam refined seal oil is quoted at 47c. to 48c., sales of small lots having been made at the outside figure. Cod liver oil is quiet at 55c. for old, and 70 to 75c. for new." The chief feature in fish oils has been the sale of a round lot of steam refined seal oil, belonging to the bankrupt estate of W. E. Elliott & Co., at 42c. per gallon. This, however, is no criterion of the market, the sale being forced. Other lots have since been sold at 47c., and one small lot brought 48c. In cod oil a round quantity of 2 year old Newfoundland has been placed at 32c., but sales of this season's oil have transpired at 34c. in 100 bbl. lots, and quotations range from 34c. to 35c. Halifax cod oil has changed hands at 29c. There has been an improved enquiry for cod oil of late, but not as large as was expected, considering the low range of values."

FISH.—The fish market here continues without life or change. Nothing whatever is doing. Reports from Newfoundland are that herring on those coasts are in very limited supply, so that there is little to encourage the hope that our vessels that have gone there in quest of these fish, will be successful in their present trips. A question has been raised in the United States that possesses considerable interest here. It is known that fresh fish are admitted at Boston and New York free of duty. Lately some owners of American trading vessels have represented that they can go down to Newfoundland, buy herring fresh, pickle them on the passage homewards, and then enter them free of duty. The Treasury Department has just now decided that such fish shall be so admitted. This will open a new and valuable market for our catch of such fish if the Dominion Government does not interfere. An American vessel can come down here empty and buy from us all the fish, barrels and salt that she can carry. It strikes us that it may open a door for cheating the U. S. treasury by the skippers surreptitiously buying pickled fish in barrels instead of fresh ones in bulk, but that is not our business, so that we certainly shall not object on that score. Our advices from outside markets are as follows:—Montreal, December 5.—"A fair business has transpired in green cod, but owing to free arrivals, and more on the way, prices are quoted rather easier at \$1 25 to 1 37½ for No. 1. Dry cod has been placed at \$3 90 per quintal, several lots being sold at that figure. In Labrador herring we learn of further sales, but at low prices. A lot having changed hands at \$3.50, which at the beginning of the season sold at \$4.50, showing a loss of \$1 per bbl., letting alone carrying charges. The large quantity of Straits herring that have been sent on here from Quebec lately has demoralized the market." Gloucester, Mass., December 5.—"The stock of mackerel in first hands is light, twos and threes being very scarce. We quote bloaters at \$27 to 28, 1s at \$18, 2s at \$15 50, and 3s at \$13 25 to 13 50. Last sales of Halibut, 11 and 7 cts. per lb. for white and gray, cargo lots. Georges codfish selling from vessel at \$3 per cwt. cargo lots; Bank do. \$2 50 and \$1 40 for large and small. We quote best Georges codfish at \$4.75 per quintal for large, and \$3 50 for small; Bank, \$3 50 for large, and \$3 25 for small; Hand line do. \$4 25 and 3 50; Flemish Cap, \$4: Shores, \$4 and \$3 50 for large and small. Dry Bank, \$4.12½ to 4 25; medium, \$3 25. Cusk, \$3; pollock, \$2, slack-salted do. \$3; haddock, \$2 50, and hake, \$2. Boneless and prepared fish, 3½ to 5 cts. per lb. for hake, haddock and cusk, and 5 to 6½ cts. for codfish, as to style and quality. Smoked halibut, 6 to 9 cts. per lb.; smoked salmon, 15 cts. per lb.; haddock, 6 cts. per lb. Medium herring, 16 cts. per box.; tucks, 15 cts.; lengthwise, 13 cts.; No. 1s. 12 cts. Smoked mackerel, 11 cts. per lb. Canned do., fresh, \$1.50 per doz.; canned trout, \$1.50; fresh halibut, \$1 25; salmon, \$1.75; lobsters, \$1 75; clams, \$1.75. Good fat herring, \$5 to 6 25 per bbl.; medium split, \$3 50 to 3 75; medium gibbed, \$3.37½ to 3 75; round Shore, \$3 50 to 3 75; Eastport, \$3; pickled codfish, \$5; haddock, \$4; halibut heads, \$3 25; tongues, \$6; sounds, \$11 50; tongues and sounds, \$8; alowives, \$3 25; trout, \$14 50." Havana, November 26.—"Under the pressure of heavier receipts, the price of codfish has weakened, the market opening with sales at \$6 37½ to 6 50, and closing dull at \$6 25 to 6 37½. Sales have been light, and demand only for local consumption for the moment. The St. Jago market seems to be well supplied. Haddock and hake have also fallen off in prices for the same cause to \$5.50 and \$5 respectively, and the consumption, particularly of hake, still seems to be very small, and sales are light. Consequently the stock remaining for sale is about 300 drums."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items and their prices, including Sugar (Cut Loaf, Granulated, etc.), Tea (Congou, Fair, Good, etc.), Molasses (Barbadoes, Demerara, etc.), and Flour (Patent high grades, etc.).

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to day's wholesale prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and steady. Brokatsuffs are sold fine. Cornmeal scarce, 10c. to 15c. dearer.

Table listing various breadstuffs and produce items and their prices, including Flour (Graham, Patent high grades), Oatmeal (Standard, Granulated), Corn Meal (Halifax ground), Bran per ton, Shorts, Middlings, Cracked Corn, and various other produce items.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provision items and their prices, including Beef (Am. Ex. Mess., Am. Plate), Pork (Mess. American, P. E. I. Mess.), Lard (Tubs and Pails), Ham (P. E. I.), and various other meat products.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing various fish from vessels and their prices, including Mackerel (Extra, No. 1, 2, 3), Herring (No. 1 Shore, No. 1 August, Round Shore, Labrador), and various other fish species.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table listing lobster prices, including No. 1, 2, 3 (Atlantic Coast Packing), Tall Cans, and Flat.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Table listing various lumber items and their prices, including Pine (clear, merchantable), Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, Laths, Hard wood, and Soft wood.

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing various butter and cheese items and their prices, including Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Good, in large tubs, Store Packed & oversalted, Canadian, Creamery, new, Township, Western, and Cheese, Canadian.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing various wool, wool skins, and hides and their prices, including Wool (clean washed), Salted Hides, Ox Hides, Cow Hides, Calf Skins, and Lambskins.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various home and foreign fruits and their prices, including Apples (Gravenstein), Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Cocoanuts, Onions, Dates, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Stewing boxes, and Grapes.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing various poultry items and their prices, including Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Chickens.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table listing various live stock items and their prices, including Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, Heifers, Wethers, and Lambs.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued.)

"No," said Lettie, "I'm sure I don't know why not, for he has always been very civil and polite to me. I have no doubt I am quite wrong, but he always gives me the idea of being so insincere."

"I fancy he rather bears that character," said Slade; "but what has become of Mrs. Connop?"

"She is to come back for me, and take me out driving, and is very nearly due now," and Lettie glanced at the clock. "I was so anxious to hear of Charlie's prospects, that I waited in to see you. As for thanking you for the good news you brought, I cannot sufficiently, but you do understand, Mr. Slade, how very grateful I am, don't you?"

Lettie had risen from her chair, and very handsome the girl looked in the excitement of the moment, with her cheeks slightly flushed, and her grey eyes sparkling with pleasure. This getting her brother into the army was an object very near to her heart. She was of a warm-hearted, impulsive disposition, very fond of Charlie, and was extremely gratified at the prospect of Charlie's becoming a Dragoon. Gilbert was by no means blind to her attractions, and thought Miss Devereux had never looked so handsome as she did at this moment.

"You're making much of a very small service," he said. "And I'm quite ashamed at the wealth of gratitude by which it is repaid. Don't you know we all go upon the recruiting service sometimes? I can only trust in the future that you'll have no cause to shake your head, and pointing at me, say: 'There's the Sergeant Kite that trapped my brother.'"

"I have no fear of the result," rejoined Lettie. "But happen what may, I will promise never to blame you for it, here is my hand on it."

Slade took the snail palm which Lettie extended, and not only pressed it warmly, but detained it a trifle longer than there was any necessity for. The girl colored slightly as he at last released it, and then exclaimed:

"I hear the carriage, and must run and get my bonnet on. You stay and tell my aunt all about it. I shall be down again in ten minutes."

Mrs. Connop was as much delighted as Lettie with the news, and full of anxiety to know when Charlie might expect his nomination. When did Gilbert think that Charlie would be gazetted, what regiment he was likely to be appointed to? and various questions of a like nature, which Mr. Slade had to plead his utter inability to answer. Then, in the expansiveness of her nature, she begged him to come and dine, and spend his last evening with them; but Lettie fortunately returned, just in time to remind her that they themselves were engaged that evening. And Lettie felt rather put out that it should happen to be so. However, there was no help for it. So Gilbert made his adieu, supplemented with a promise to be at Lincoln to witness Polestar's triumph in the autumn.

"I shall be a very happy woman, my dear," said Mrs. Connop, as the carriage rolled away Park-wards, "if I see Charlie a Dragoon, and you engaged to be married before the year's out."

"Nonsense, aunt," replied Lettie. "How can you be so foolish?"

"Mr. Slade is a very good-looking man, and although I don't suppose he's at all made up his mind yet, I doubt whether he'd call the idea 'nonsense' exactly. At all events Charlie's Commission is an event more than probable you must admit."

"Much more probable than the other, Auntie dear," rejoined Lettie, as she turned her face away.

"We shall see," said Mrs. Connop, tersely.

XV.

ENTERED FOR THE ARMY.

"I don't exactly see your object, Dick; but, as you know, I'm not in the habit of bothering you about reasons. It is usually sufficient for me to know what you want without troubling my head about why you want it. I have been civil to this Mr. Furzedon, as you requested; and, if you think it worth while, could make up a small dinner for him. What he wants is obvious: the man is mad to push his way into London society; we are one of his stepping-stones. Of course I can help him, though I don't think much of him; but it is for you to decide whether it is worth our while."

"Never mind the dinner, Kate, and never mind the 'why.' I have a strong idea that Furzedon may be very useful to me before long. I made a mistake about him to start with, and thought that because he was young he was innocent. That young man was born the wrong side of forty, and one would have to get up to teach him anything he don't know. Why, if I didn't detect him foxing at billiards with me? It isn't that I couldn't beat his head off; but the check of his thinking that he could impose on a man of my experience," and the Major looked as Tennyson might do at receiving a hint from a provincial poetaster.

"I had nothing to do with that," rejoined Mrs. Kynaston quietly, "only remember, if I am civil to him and forward his views, it is because you desire it. And now, Dick, one word in earnest. I don't say you mean the boy any harm; but I do know you have imbued Charlie Devereux with the idea that he can beat you at billiards, and probably many other games."

"What the deuce is it to you if he should think so? I can scarcely suppose, my lady," he continued with a sneer, "that you have interested yourself in a boy like that?"

"You happen to be wrong, Dick," she said quietly. "I have, though not in the way you would insinuate; but mind, I'll not see that boy plundered. And while paying this compliment to your skill, I will also point out that it is surely not worth your while."

"That is a thing, Kate, you will, perhaps, allow me to judge for myself.

You will be good enough to bear in mind that I stand no interference with my plans."

"It is very rarely that I run counter to your wishes," rejoined Mrs. Kynaston; "but you know from past experience that when I am firmly resolved on a thing I can be every bit as obstinate as you. Charlie Devereux shall come to no harm at your hands if I can prevent it. As for Mr. Furzedon, I'll not raise a finger in his behalf."

"You fool!" rejoined the Major. "Only that you are creating a storm in a teacup, I would soon show you that you have to obey orders; but I am not likely to harm Charlie Devereux, for the best of all possible reasons—the game would not pay for the candle. There is never any harm in ascertaining any man's form at any game he fancies himself at, and that young undergraduate thinks he can play billiards."

"Now we understand each other," said Mrs. Kynaston; "we will leave him, if you please, in that delusion. At all events, he shall not be rudely awakened at my hands."

"A good deal of talk about nothing, as usual," sneered the Major. "I shan't be at home either to lunch or dinner, so make your own arrangements," and, so saying, the Major put on his hat, and having looked in the glass, and given a last twirl to his moustache, took his departure.

Hawks speedily recognise hawks, in short, beasts of prey rarely fail to detect one another. The carnivora of humanity are swiftly aware of each other's presence. Just as amongst those outside the pale of the law there are cabalistic signs and a shibboleth not understood by ordinary people, so amongst the higher cultures of society there is a recognition that takes but a short time to arrive at. The adventurer who has lived over half Europe very rapidly takes stock of his brothers, and Kynaston had already discovered that Ralph Furzedon was a very promising professor of his own line of business.

"Just the partner I want," thought the Major. "Has some capital, but wants introductions and opportunities. We might do great things together. He would be an apt pupil under my experience to guide him."

What had first opened Kynaston's eyes to the precociousness of his young friend had been Furzedon's accurate information with regard to Turf matters. The old usurer, of whom, as a parent, that gentleman was so heartily ashamed, had Jewish blood in his veins, and an intimate acquaintance with the tribes generally, and especially with those in his own way of business. Now the Jews have been invariably mixed up in all sport at which money is to be made—from the prize ring to the race-course. I can't call to mind a Hebrew cricketer, but to the Turf and the King the Israelites have largely contributed, and the former sendeth the Gentile constantly to Shadrac for the means with which to appease Levy. Therefore racing secrets are rife amongst these people, and Furzedon was constantly permitted to share their knowledge; and the information he had thus been occasionally able to proffer the Major had given that gentleman a high opinion of his capacity.

Who lists the wind where it blows?

Who can tell what mischief a woman's vanity and caprice may occasion when wounded and disappointed? But let that woman's love be not a caprice, but a serious passion, and it's odds, like other fires, it leaves ruins behind it ere it burns itself out. Mrs. Kynaston, still brooding over her fancy for Gilbert Slade, is a woman in whom the fire is already smoldering, with vanity already mortified, and, in spite of an outwardly easy-going manner, of a temper that will reckon little of consequences should the flames break out.

As for that Hussar speeding northwards, he little dreams of his conquest, or of the coil he has left behind him. He is by no means blind to feminine beauty, and quite recognises that Mrs. Kynaston is fair to look upon, and it was quite possible that had not a fairer in his eyes than she dawned simultaneously on the horizon, he might have become her devoted cavalier for a time; but as it is he thinks only of Lettie, and has well-nigh forgotten Mrs. Kynaston's existence, a circumstance which that lady has far too good an opinion of her own attractions to ever dream of. That Gilbert Slade was wavering in his allegiance, she did think. She was accustomed to that, but with this difference, that the wavering was usually in her favor, and at some other woman's expense.

Gilbert Slade found the stream of life in the Northern capital run somewhat sluggish after London. The quaint old city waxes somewhat drowsy in the dog days, only to wake up again when August brings racing on the Knavesmire, and the Leger and the hunting season are near at hand. However, Gilbert made the best of things, and was getting through what is rather the dead season in the country—to men—very fairly, wondering occasionally what Miss Devereux was doing, and whether she was still in town, when one morning the post brought him a letter from his Uncle Robert, which necessitated his at once communicating with that young lady. It was dated from the "Thermopolium," and ran as follows:

DEAR BERTIE,—

"I HAVE succeeded in getting a nomination for your *prétégé*, and if he prospers he won't be the first soldier who has owed success in his profession to the attractions of his female relations. His Royal Highness was exceedingly nice about it, and said, 'I can oblige you, Major Braddock, in what you want, and I shall have much pleasure in doing so. There is a cornetcy going in your old regiment, and I'm sure I can't do better for him than that. I inspected them not long ago, and found them, as usual, all that they ought to be. Leave his name and address in the outer room, and I'll see Mr. Devereux gets his nomination at once. There will be an examination in October, and he will be gazetted as soon as he has got through that,' and then His Royal Highness remarked, laughing, 'I was glad to find that the champagne of the —th Hussars was as good as ever; Colonel Higginson told me that you still looked after them in that respect, and are

a sort of honorary mess president even yet.' I thanked His Royal Highness, and told him I still tried to do my duty to my country. And so I do, you dog! Am I not always recommending her defenders to drink the best brands only? Nothing injures the constitution more than drinking bad wine. Now, Master Bertie, I have succeeded in getting young Devereux entered, bear in mind I shan't like it if he's bea.. Tell him he must pass I don't want His Royal Highness to blow me up for having interfered in behalf of a confounded fool. You had better write to him at once, and tell him to look up his books again. Thank goodness, in my time they didn't think it necessary we should know so much before we began. They caught us young, and left it to the regiment to break us in.

"Your affectionate uncle,
"ROBERT BRADDOCK."

Gilbert Slade was excessively pleased at the result of the Major's interference. He felt that he really had been of prompt service to Miss Devereux in this business. And then he thought that it would be rather a credit to himself to have introduced into the regiment a recruit who could ride like Charlie, for Gilbert had too much of the racing instincts of his family not to recognise that Charlie only wanted practice to become a really good gentleman rider, and even in a cavalry regiment men good between the flags are rare. There was one thing—it was of course imperative upon him now to write to Miss Devereux, and somehow he thought it would be rather pleasant to open a correspondence with Lettie. That missive duly arrived in Onslow Gardens, and threw the recipient and Mrs. Connop into a state of the wildest delight, tempered with no little anxiety on the subject of this examination. She had heard Charlie speak of men being plucked for their "little go," which she knew meant failure to pass an examination of some sort, and her confidence in her brother's riding was considerably greater than that she reposed in his reading. As for Mrs. Connop, she felt quite confident of her favorite nephew's ability to do anything in that way. Had he not gone through a course of University training? and was it likely that an examination for the army could have any terrors for a man who had undergone such a preparation? But she, too, had her misgivings; it is often the case, we attain what we ardently desire, and are immediately afflicted with doubts as to whether, after all, we were not, perhaps, better without it. Charlie, she knew, although she knew it very partially, had developed a faculty for getting into money troubles at the University, and her experience told her that equal facility and greater temptation existed for indulging this infirmity in the army. And it did occur to Mrs. Connop, even in this hour of triumph, that his outfit might not be the only demand that would be made upon her purse strings.

Lettie hastened to reply to Gilbert Slade's letter, and thank him for the trouble he had taken in her brother's behalf. "Indeed, Mr. Slade," she said, "it has been very good of you to take all this trouble in Charlie's behalf. And I have no doubt that it was mainly the cunning hints he received from you, which enabled him to make himself acceptable to Major Braddock, to whom also we feel very much indebted about the whole business. The idea of his being in the same regiment with yourself is delightful, because I am sure that you will put him in the way of things; and though I have no fear of his soon making his way, yet the life will be strange to him at first, as he has had no experience of the ways of military men. As for passing, he writes very confidently, and vows that he shall pull through, though it may be with a fall or two; and, as I know he is very much in earnest about obtaining his commission, I believe him. Once more, Mr. Slade, I must say that I don't know how to tell you how grateful we feel. You must come down and see Polestar win at Lincoln; and then, perhaps, we may induce you to come on to North Leach, and have a few days' hunting in the Wolds. With kind regards from Auntie,

"Yours most sincerely,
"LETTIE DEVEREUX."

Gilbert conceived this letter required acknowledgment, and wrote a courteous reply, in which he expressed his hope of assisting at Polestar's expected triumph in the autumn; and further requesting that he might be informed as speedily as possible of the result of the fray between Charlie and his torturers; but Miss Devereux made no further sign, and it was not till the end of September that he received a letter from Charlie himself:—

"DEAR SLADE," began, "I have gone through my ordeal, and, although not formally apprised of it, feel sure that I have passed. They put me on in about the easiest chapter of all Caesar's Commentaries, one about which, if you know anything of Latin at all, you couldn't go wrong in. The whole examination, as it stands at present, is a farce, and one which no ordinary schoolboy could possibly be plucked over, with one exception; old Budgall, who examines in history, has collected a bundle of very dry facts, thickly studded with dates, which he has published. He examines you chiefly out of his own book, and dates are his hobby. Of this I luckily got a hint, so just struggled hard at his chronological table for six weeks; deuced lucky I did so, for the bigger half of my questions were of that nature. I answered them like the well-crammed gosling I was, and have very little doubt that I shall have totally forgotten all about them ere six months are over my head. Never mind; they have served my turn, and I shall hope to be with you at York this winter, and have a good time with the York and Ainsty. Good-bye, and no end of thanks for all you have ever done for me.

"Ever yours,
"CHARLIE DEVEREUX."

Army examinations, it must be borne in mind, were quite in their infancy when Mr. Devereux passed so triumphantly through the ordeal. They have become competitive since, and assumed a very different complexion; education, indeed, seems highly necessary for anything, except as a qualification for the electorate.

(To be continued.)

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MINING.

The adjourned meeting of the Nova Scotia Gold Miners' Association was held at THE CRITIC office, 161 Hollis Street, at 2.30 p. m. on Tuesday, there being present, besides the temporary Chairman and Secretary, Hon. L. L. Wadsworth, J. M. Reid, J. E. Hardman, Captain E. Archibald, H. G. Stenshorn, John Anderson, John Grant, K. McNaughton, T. N. Baker, J. H. Townsend, B. Gladwin, and a few others.

On the meeting being called to order, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and then the Hon. L. L. Wadsworth, chairman of the committee of five appointed by the chair to draft a constitution and bye-laws, presented the report of the committee.

The constitution and bye-laws reported by the committee were then taken up clause by clause and adopted, with some slight amendments. As it will prove of general interest to gold-miners, we print it in full.

CONSTITUTION AND BYE-LAWS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA GOLD-MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, The gold-mining interests of the Province of Nova Scotia have now become of sufficient magnitude and importance to warrant the formation of a Gold-Miners' Association,

And Whereas, The gold-mining fraternity, believe that such an Association would advance the gold-mining interests of the country, and at the same time result in great benefits to its members,

Therefore Resolved, That such an Association be now formed.

I.—NAME.

This Association shall be named the Nova Scotia Gold-Miners' Association.

II.—OBJECTS.

The objects of the Association shall be to mutually benefit and protect its members by facilitating the interchange of knowledge and ideas, and by the taking of concerted action upon all matters affecting or relating to the industry of gold-mining in this Province; and generally to promote said industry by all lawful and honorable means.

III.—MEMBERSHIP.

This Association shall consist of members and honorary members. *Members* shall be persons engaged in the direction of gold-mining or milling operations in the Province, more particularly mining engineers, mine managers and superintendents. *Honorary Members* shall be persons not eligible under the foregoing clause, but who may be, for special reasons, recommended by the executive committee.

The names of all candidates for membership must be recommended to the executive committee by two members in good standing, not members of the executive committee, and after having been approved by the executive committee they shall be submitted to the Association for election by ballot at the monthly meetings.

Balloting for members shall be conducted by balls and cubes, and no member shall be deemed elected who has not received a majority of the votes cast, and no person who has been rejected can again be proposed for membership within the ensuing twelve months.

IV.—QUORUM.

Seven members shall constitute a quorum of this Association for the transaction of business.

V.—DUES.

The dues of the members of this Association shall be ten dollars yearly, payable in advance at the annual meeting.

Honorary members shall not be subject to dues.

Any member in arrears for dues for three months shall be deprived of the right of voting, and if six months in arrears his name shall be erased from the list of members.

VI.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall consist of—

First—A President.

Second—An Executive Committee of five, of whom the President shall be one.

Third—A Secretary and Treasurer, to be appointed by the Executive Committee.

Fourth—A Council, to be composed of one member from each mining district represented, to be called together at the instance of the Executive Committee.

VII.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The duties of the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be such as usually pertain to their offices, or such as may be delegated to them by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall be responsible for the management of the affairs of the Association, and at the annual meeting shall make a report of proceedings to the Association, together with a financial statement.

In all cases of wide importance, or of proposed legislation, the Executive Committee shall summon to a joint meeting the *Advisory Council*, and the decision of the joint committee shall be binding upon the Association.

The Executive Committee shall have power to appoint a Secretary and Treasurer who are not members of the Association, and to exact back from the Treasurer in its discretion.

MINING.—Continued.

VIII.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association, with the exception of the Secretary and Treasurer, shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, to be held at such time as the Executive Committee may appoint.

IX.—MEETINGS.

Regular meetings of the Association, (one of which shall be the annual meeting), shall be held on the 3rd of each month at 2.30 p. m. unless the 3rd fall on a Sunday, in which case they shall be held on the Saturday preceding. Special meetings may be called by the President at any time on the requisition of five members, notice of which shall be mailed to each member of the Association.

X.—AMENDMENTS.

These rules may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present, provided that notice of such amendment shall have been given to each member at least one month before said annual meeting.

(Sgd.) L. L. WADSWORTH,
J. M. REID,
J. E. HARDMAN,
J. H. TOWNSEND,
H. G. STENSHORN,

Committee appointed to draft constitution and by-laws.

Mr. McNaughton was authorized to arrange with the proprietors of the Halifax Hotel for a room for the next meeting on January 3rd next.

Mr. Hardman moved, seconded by Mr. Townsend, that the constitution and bye-laws be engrossed and left at The Critic office, where members would be able to call and enroll their names. Also that a notice be published to that effect. Carried.

Mr. McNaughton moved that the next monthly meeting be not the annual meeting, but that the annual meeting be held at the monthly meeting in February next. This was seconded and carried.

Mr. Townsend moved that a committee of five be appointed to act as scrutineers, and also to have the powers of the executive committee until the election of the regular officers in February next. This was carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed such committee:—

Hon. L. L. Wadsworth, Chairman, J. M. Reid, T. N. Baker, John Anderson and John McGuire.

Letters were read from some ten mine managers, regretting their inability to be present, and authorizing the chairman to enroll their names as members.

The letter of Geo. W. Stuart went into the objects of the Association at some length, and was a most interesting communication.

On motion the meeting adjourned, after first passing a vote of thanks to the temporary Chairman, C. F. Fraser.

The Association has now safely passed the preliminary stages, and the constitution adopted is so sound that it will commend itself to all miners who have the true interests of the gold-mining industry of this Province at heart.

There is good work before the Association, and members will not be slow to appreciate its benefits. Few people are aware of the magnitude of the gold-mining industry of this Province, and the Association will do much to remove this ignorance, and to give to gold-mining that impetus and strength which is the assured outcome of union.

LAKE CATCHA DISTRICT.—The Oxford Gold Mining Company from May to November this year have declared dividends amounting to 16 per cent. on their capital stock of \$125,000, and the end is not yet. John Anderson is at present prospecting on his Western areas at Lake Catcha, and Crook & Weston on the Cambridge areas.

CARIBOU DISTRICT.—The Lake Lode Company is paying handsome dividends, and laying up a good rest. Robt. Wright is now working his mine by steam power, and will soon be crushing the accumulated ore.

The following are the official returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of November:—

District	Mill.	Tons Crushed.	Oz. Gold.
Sherbrooke.....	Goldenville.....	265	48
".....	Miners.....	200	71
".....	Paciolus.....	150	23½
Lake Catcha.....	Oxford.....	61½	191½
Whiteburn.....	Cushing G. M. Co.'s.....	27	27½
Salmon River.....	Dufferin.....	825	321

TANQUIER.—Mr. F. A. Wiswell, the well known late superintendent of the Essex Gold Mining Co., has leased the whole of that company's property, which has lately been lying idle, and with his usual push and enterprise, has already called for tenders for work on all the partly worked leads on that property, and also for prospecting others known to exist there. We trust he will meet with the success he deserves, and that under his auspices Tanquier may again take the high rank it formerly held amongst our Nova Scotian mining districts.

MALAGA LAKE.—The Halls have a good property in this district, as have also the McGuires, Nelsons, and others. The coming spring will likely witness some active work in this part of Queen's Co.

MacGREGOR & KNIGHT'S

Special Display this Christmas will be

Photograph Albums,

(PLUSH AND LEATHER.)

— AND —

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN CHRISTMAS CARDS.

JUST OPENED.

MacGREGOR & KNIGHT.

Montreal Show Case Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Nickel, Silver, Walnut, Cherry, Ebony and Mahogany Show Cases, Jewellers', Druggists', Bar, Store and Office Fittings.

MANTELS AND OVER MANTELS.

No. 30 College Street, Montreal.

JAMES A. DOUGLAS, Gen. Agent,

P. O. Box 96, HALIFAX, N. S.



MILITIA.

SEALED TENDERS, marked on the left hand corner of the envelope. Tenders for Militia Store Supplies and Necessaries, addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, will be received up to noon of Monday, 19th December.

Printed forms of tender, containing full particulars, may be obtained from the Department at Ottawa and at the following Militia Stores, where also sealed patterns of all articles may be seen, viz:—The offices of the Superintendents of Stores at London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, N. S. and St. John, N. B.

No tender will be received unless made on printed forms furnished by the Department. The material of all articles will be required to be of Canadian manufacture and of Canadian workmanship.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque, for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to sign a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

C. RUG. PANET,
Colonel,
Deputy of the Minister,
of Militia and Defence.

OTTAWA, 25th November, 1887.

Globe Hotel,

12 Buckingham Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

SPECIAL rates for Commercial Travellers. Parties arriving by Train can take Horse Cars to door.

HARRIS L. WALLACE, PROP.

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed: you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLITT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MOIR, SON & CO.

Mammoth Works.

CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY

FOR CHRISTMAS.

CANDY IS BEST WHEN FRESH.

In our six story Candy Factory we have seventy people making a full assortment FRESH EVERY DAY.

An immense variety of
Fancy Sugar Toys,
CASSACQUES, BON BONS, ETC

Be sure you get a supply of our CLEAR BARLEY SUGAR TOYS. The best candy for children.

FINE CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONERY
A SPECIALTY.

OUR PLAIN AND FRUIT POUND CAKES

Are unrivalled for Richness and flavor.

The Largest Variety!

The Best Goods!

Retail Store, Corner Argyle & Duke Sts.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until Noon, on FRIDAY, 23rd December, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, once per week each way, between HALIFAX AND LOWER PROSPECT, under a proposed contract for four years, from the 1st January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Office of Halifax and Lower Prospect, and at this office.

CHAS. J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 25th Nov., 1887.

HOME AND FARM.

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

FARMER, SHUBENACADIE. — In reference to your communication noticed last week, we now append the article we then referred to:—

"I believe in dehorning cattle for the following reasons, viz.: Horns are not necessary to the health, comfort or welfare of domestic animals. In a wild state horns were provided in nature for self-protection. In a domesticated state horns are not only unnecessary but dangerous both to man and beast. Having lost valuable animals and come near losing my own life and the life of a child by cows supposed to be perfectly docile, and frequently seeing accounts from the public press of persons killed by domestic animals, I feel that my opinion is based on positive evidence. I know by experience cattle may be dehorned without injury to health or any useful quality, and that cattle so treated become docile and easy to handle.

We dehorned three large bulls and turned them into the corral together, and it was as good as a circus to see them perform. They immediately started in for a fight, and the air resounded with their battle-cry while they covered themselves with dirt. They soon discovered that their power for mischief was gone, and became gentle to each other and a child can handle them. One of them had the habit of taking a gate on his horns and walking through at pleasure. His second move was for the gate—he placed his head in position to take the gate on his horns and raised it up in the usual way, but the gate did not rise. He stepped back and looked at it in astonishment. He tried it three times, when it dawned on his understanding that his power had departed, and he made the welkin ring with a cry of disappointment. It is important to sever the horn from the head of the animal in just the right place to secure the best results, which requires some skill and a knowledge of the structure of the head and horn, but this can be easily acquired. The skull of a cow, calf and bull will enable a person to see where the cut should be made. H. H. Haaf has published a work of 48 pages on the subject of dehorning, price 30 cents, that is worthy of a perusal by every cattle-raiser. He has also invented tools for dehorning well suited to the work, which he will furnish at a low price if addressed to Atkinson, Ill. Mr. Haaf says: 'The saw the writer uses is a pointed tool so made as to operate at the very place, to prevent bleeding or growth of horn afterward. On this depends the whole operation. The gouge for calves works automatically, and it takes but a moment to make a mulley of any calf.' These tools and the book containing full directions for dehorning may be had of G. G. Wickson & Co., 3 and 5 Front St., San Francisco. Being in no way interested in the sale of the work or tools referred to, they are mentioned for the benefit of farmers. The time is not far distant when horns will disappear from our herds, and H. H. Haaf will be regarded as a public benefactor."

I. C. STEELE.

There is no question of the advantage, comfort and pleasure of having every animal about you as tame as possible. On this account alone, independently of the insurance tameness affords against accidents due to vice, we should imagine the dehorning of cattle to be worth serious attention. Entire animals of many species inherit a certain fierceness, and the heredity of thousands of generations is only to be supplanted by the continuous cultivation of new and amended instincts, which, once begun and assiduously fostered, will in their turn acquire the wonderful power of heredity. Deprivation of the powers or instruments of offence is a by no means despicable agent in the reduction of vice.

The foregoing communication illustrates the effect on a bull, and if any one ever tried the experiment of cutting the claws of a bumptious tom-cat, he may recall a similar softening of manners.

But it is early training and the perfect confidence in man which comes of continual association, and the experience of nothing but kindness at his hands, which is the great cultivator of good animal dispositions; and not only of dispositions, but of enhanced intelligence.

The horses of civilized nations are often brutally brought up, and more brutally treated when they are grown to maturity. But the Arab, who, as a colt, shares the camels' hair tent of his owner, over whose body the children scramble and play, and on whose back a child proportioned to his strength, is set as soon as he can carry anything, is gentle as a lamb, and as intelligent as a dog. Patience and kindness would eventually make it the same with all animals, and the following extract from the *American Poultry Yard* only affords a fresh illustration of the virtue of the principle—

"Keep fowls tame. You cannot afford to have them wild. They will not pay as well, lay as well, or afford one-half the satisfaction that a tame flock would. If there is anything that would disgust a fancier, it is to see a lot of hens flying wildly here and there whenever a man approaches. We hate wild hens.

All breeds can be rendered tame by proper treatment, but some breeds require more care than others to produce this result. Generally speaking, the larger breeds, like the Brahmas, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, and the like, are more easily tamed than the smaller ones, like the Leghorns and Hamburgs. We have seen very tame Leghorns and Hamburgs, however. We call to mind a Brown Leghorn cock that would approach its owner, a woman, and upon being told to crow for his dinner, would straighten up and crow; he would lie down and roll over, also, upon being bidden to do so. We know of a flock of Golden Spangled Hamburgs that will eat out of the hand of their owner without a sign of fear. These cases are instanced to show

what the right kind of treatment can produce. It is not uncommon to find Brahmas so tame that they can be picked up anywhere. We know of one of the leading breeders of Asiatics whose Brahmas are so tame that they act as if they expected to be caught, and liked the idea, when their owner appears.

Fowls can be rendered tame easily. The observing of a few rules is necessary:—

1. Never frighten them.
2. Speak quietly in their presence.
3. Never make a quick movement towards a fowl, unless it be a sudden, short movement in catching one, and then never miss your bird.

The advantages of having tame fowls are many, besides the general satisfaction experienced. It is convenient to have them tame if you wish to show a particular bird to a customer. He would like to closely examine it, and to do so he must have the birds in his hands. It is often, also, necessary to catch fowls for examination as to some symptoms of disease. If you have to chase them all around the yard in order to catch one, you either do not catch the fowl or you waste a great deal of precious time; there is some wear upon your clothing and a good deal upon your temper. Fowls, too, will actually keep on less food, lay more eggs, fatten more easily, and in every way prove more profitable for being tame. If you doubt it, try it and be convinced. A single season's trial will satisfy you, and you will never have any more wild fowls in your yards."

OUR COSY CORNER.

With pride, but without undue elation, the *Delineator* claims, and is allowed, to be the first and best of the magazines devoted essentially to fashion and the household. It also claims to be the *only* one which owes its immense patronage to its intrinsic merit, and not to the extrinsic assistance of premiums, club rates, etc.

In the twelve months ending December, 1887, the names of 30,000 *bona fide* subscribers have been added to the list, and the first edition for each month is now 200,000 copies. The increase would be considered an enormous one in any publication, and procured by whatever means; but in a magazine that possessed already a large clientage, and which resorted to no adventitious aids to increase its circulation, but kept one object steadily in view—to please, satisfy and instruct its readers—the gain must be looked upon as abnormal.

A keen appreciation of fine furs is often cited as an evidence of inherited good taste. It is a liking by no means limited to womankind, for not a few men share the admiration for the beautiful warm skins that show so many different hues and have such an air of substantial elegance. In these days of shams and imitations the eyes rest with pleasure upon the rich sable and seal, which bear the unmistakable stamp of genuineness and give to the wearer enfolded in their warm embrace, the added satisfaction that comes from the charm of reality. Fine furs more than anything else attest the vulgarity of imitation; an inexpensive fur may be in perfect taste, but the imitation of a fine one will make an entire toilette appear shabby. Like silver, real laces and cachemires, a fine fur belongs to more than one generation. Purchased by one's grandmamma, its days of elegance and usefulness do not end with one's self, for it may still form the treasured legacy of some favorite child.

Seal-skin, the fur that is always good form, invariably becoming and suited to all places and times, is, if possible, in greater vogue than ever before. The preferred variety is very dark—indeed, as dark as can be made; and when compared with some of the lighter coats, the superior beauty of the deep tone is fully appreciated. The seal sacques are from forty to forty five inches long, and have the shawl collar and the deep cuffs whose suitability was attested by their prominence last season. The collar can be drawn up closely if one prefers it, so that the throat will be amply protected in extremely cold weather. The sacques are made up plainly when new, the use of trimming being reserved until they have been worn some time and need remodeling, then, if a little care is shown in the selection of trimming, the garment will look quite new, for one of the bright-hued furs will make the seal appear darker and freshen it in every way.

SOME OF THE NOVELTIES.—A barbaric-looking but beautiful girdle formed of round plates linked together, enamelled in light blue and with a moonstone in the center of each.

A *bomboniere* of Etruscan gold coiled about it a serpent, with its head raised above the diamond-framed lid.

An enormous paper knife of ivory with a handle of finely carved silver wrought with intricacy of pattern and perfection of detail peculiar to the silversmiths of India.

A pair of black satin slippers with a brilliant Rhine-stone set on the tip of each toe against the smooth background of satin.

A fan of gray kid with sticks of dark pearl—the richness of the materials rendering decoration unnecessary.

A narrow band of gold the width of a wedding ring to be put on the arm of one's betrothed; when once clasped it can only be taken off by breaking.

A broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat of deep red felt trimmed with loops of black moire ribbon.

A silver top to a scent-bottle in which there is a little ball like an electric button; press it, and from one side the sweet water is sprayed upon the handkerchief.

RELIGIOUS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. J. Robbins, of Truro, occupied the pulpit of Park St. Church last Sunday, with much acceptance.

The new Presbyterian church at Mahou, C. B., which is about ready for occupation, will be shortly dedicated.

Scotch church, Boston, under the leadership of the Rev. S. C. Gunn, is making marked progress. The attendance is so great that many are unable to obtain admission, and it has been decided to erect a new building as soon as possible.

Rev. Dr. Gustavus Bird, of Croich, one of the pre-disruption ministers, will probably be the next Moderator of the Free Church of Scotland.

The first Presbyterian church in America was organized in 1614; the first Presbytery was organized in 1705. In 1715 the first Synod was formed, composed of three Presbyteries. In 1788 the General Assembly was formed, including four Synods. The hundredth anniversary of the formation of the first General Assembly will be celebrated on the fourth Thursday of May, 1888.

The Synod of New York is the largest in connection with the Presbyterian Church. It contains 1,102 ministers, 804 churches, and 149,747 communicants. The largest church in the denomination is that of Tabernacle, Brooklyn, of which Dr. Talmage is pastor. It has a membership roll of 4,020.

METHODIST.

The Methodist church at Amherst has increased its contribution for missions this year by over a hundred per cent. The collections throughout the Province are largely in excess of last year.

Plans have been prepared for the new Victoria College, which is to be erected in Toronto. When completed, the buildings will be among the finest in the Dominion. One half of the \$450,000 required to carry out the scheme of confederation, has, through the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Potts, been already pledged.

The General Missionary Committee held its annual session lately in New York. It fixed the total missionary appropriation for the coming year at \$1,150,000, of which amount the sum of \$621,945 will be used for the support of foreign missions.

Rev. Dr. Burwash has been appointed to fill the vacancy in Victoria University, caused by the death of Dr. Nelles. The committee on the re-arrangement of the college have recommended that Professor Royuar be appointed Dean of the faculty of arts; that the department of science be made a faculty, with Dr. Hanel as Dean; and that the Rev. F. H. Wallace, B. D., be appointed professor of New Testament Literature and Exegesis.

BAPTIST.

Still another Baptist minister is about to remove from Nova Scotia and reside in the United States. The Rev. J. N. Twigley has resigned his charge at Middleton, and accepted a call to a Baptist church at New Middleton, Mass.

Rev. D. Hopper, who was compelled to visit California on account of ill-health, has decided to permanently reside in that country.

Rev. H. G. Mellick has entered upon his duties as pastor of Brussels St. church, St. John.

Rev. Dr. E. M. Saunders is to visit a number of places in the interest of the Jubilee Fund of Acadia College. The appeals thus far on behalf of the fund have not met with a very hearty response. Every Baptist should contribute something to an institution which has been of incalculable benefit to the denomination.

Rev. Edward Judson, D. D., has raised thus far \$21,000 towards the erection of a church in New York to the memory of his father, Dr. Adoniram Judson, the famous missionary. The amount collected has been mostly in small sums.

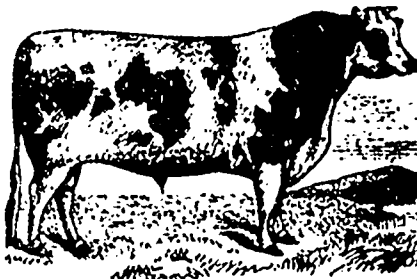
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Rev. Simon Gibbons has returned from his brief visit to England, having raised a sum of money for church purposes at Lockeport, and being improved in health.

Crossers about church progress and prospects are advised to read the Archbishop of Canterbury's sermon at the Consecration of Truro Cathedral. It is a magnificent setting forth of our heritage and birthrights, and a stirring appeal to respond to them.

The S. S. Teachers' Association met in St. Mark's Schoolroom on Monday evening, Rev. Dr. Partridge presiding, when two papers were read. One by Miss Fletcher, of Dartmouth Sunday-School, on "My aim as a Sunday-School Teacher," the other by Thos. Brown, Esq., of St. Luke's, on "The necessity of dogmatic teaching." Both papers were thoughtful and suggestive. Mr. Brown's was a vigorous argument from reason and history for the clear and unhesitating instruction of our youth in the principles of the Church. The papers evoked considerable discussion, and will, undoubtedly, do good to the teachers by setting them to think and search.

The Emigrant's Home is now in full operation. In spite of much opposition from quarters which should be neutral, it is making its way, and will supply a great need whether the government officials fight against it or no. A soup kitchen is now established, and the charitable can help the Institution by buying and distributing tickets to the poor.



J. R. FOSTER,

MONCTON, N. B.

Importer and Breeder of

Thoroughbred Holstein-
Friesian & Jersey Cattle.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Proprietor of Moncton Steam Flouring Mill,
Manufacturing Flour, Corn Meal, Horse, Cow and Stock Feed, &c.

RHODES, CURRY & CO.

Amherst, Nova Scotia,

MANUFACTURERS & BUILDERS

1,000,000 Feet Lumber kept in stock.

Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantels,
MOULDINGS, ETC.Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, HOUSE FINISH.
Beech, Pine and Whitewood

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

SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH AND HOUSE FURNITURE, etc.

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

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

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

WHITE & COLORED FLANNELS,

Blankets, Comfortables, Eider Down Quilts,

Horse Rugs, Carriage Rugs,

Men's L. W. Shirts and Drawers,

And a complete stock of Autumn and Winter Goods.

VALUE SECOND TO NONE.

W. & C. SILVER,

CORNER GEORGE AND HOLLIS STREETS,

"The Representative Music House."

PIANOS & ORGANS.

The Largest and Finest Stock in the Maritime Provinces!

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

CHICKERING & SONS,
(64 Years Standing.)KNABE & CO.,
(50 Years Standing.)And other Leading American and
Canadian Makers of PIANOS.
Sole Agency for the Province for
Canada's Great REED ORGAN
Makers, viz.,

W. BELL & CO.,

The Dominion Organ and Piano Co

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

W. H. JOHNSON,

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

Wiswell Crushing Mills!

The British American Manufacturing, Mining and Milling Co

Are prepared to furnish the above MILLS at short notice and on reasonable terms.

These Mills have been tested with all the other mills now in use, and are superior in their operation to any other, especially as regards refractory ores. Several tests made with this Mill at Yarmouth show a great saving over the Stamp Mill. Also, in cleaning up, which can be done in from Twenty five to Thirty Minutes. It will perform the work of a 15 Stamp Mill, and do it better.

J. E. GAMMON, Manager

Address, P. O. Box 113, Yarmouth, N. S.

XMAS NOVELTIES,

Now Opening at the

LONDON DRUG STORE,

147 Hollis Street,

J. GODFREY SMITH,

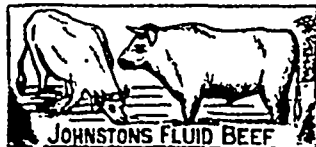
Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor Agent for LAMPS, GLASS, in Adamantine, Gold and Steel Frames.

A very Elegant line of

Christmas Cards, Novelties in Leather, Brass, Plush, Ivory, &c.

A lot of First-Class WALKING STICKS, &c. Look for the SENAPHORE LIGHT at night, on Hollis Street, which will direct you to the LONDON DRUG STORE.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF.



THE NATIONAL WINTER BEVERAGE.

ITS EFFECTS ARE

WARMING, STRENGTHENING, INVIGORATING,

and it supplies a warm, comfortable feeling, which cannot be obtained by any other means.

Its Benefit is Lasting.



CURES PAINS - External and Internal.

RELIEVES Swellings, Contractions of the Muscles, Stiffness of the Joints, Sprains, Strains.

HEALS Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Cracks and Scratches.

Best Stable Remedy in the World!

CURES Rheumatism, NEURALGIA, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria, and all kindred affections.

LARGE BOTTLE!

POWERFUL REMEDY!

MOST ECONOMICAL!

AS IT COSTS BUT 25 CENTS. Druggists and Dealers pronounce it the best selling Medicine they have.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS,

of which there are several on the market. The genuine only prepared by and bearing the name of

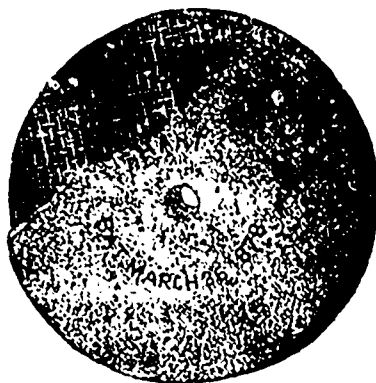
C. C. RICHARDS & CO.,

YARMOUTH, N. S.

TESTIMONIAL.

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

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



IMPORTANT

To Gold Miners and other Users of Machinery and Supplies.

Austen Brothers,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Are prepared to furnish Estimates for every description of MACHINERY and SUPPLIES at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

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

OILS. - In calling attention to our

LUBRICATING OILS,

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

Remember, we have no fancy profits.

Our Motto - Quick Sales ON COMMISSION.



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WINDSOR FOUNDRY COMPANY,
WINDSOR, N. S.

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