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HALIFAX, N. S., OCTOBER 14, 1887.

{ VOL. 4. }
{ No. 41. }

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THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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

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

We have received, as usual, with pleasure, the October number of *Harper's*. The Editor's "Easy Chair" is of especial interest, taking down, as it does, various aspects of snobbery and absurdity.

THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."—We are in receipt of the American edition of this old established pictorial paper, copy righted and published at 237 Potter Building, New York. The price per number is only ten cents (\$4.00 a year in advance), but seems to be in many respects equal to the English edition. This enterprise may be quite worth knowing to many.

A clam mine is the latest find announced by the Boston papers. We presume anything that produces wealth may be classed as a mine, and, indeed, this recent discovery is not inappropriately styled, seeing that the deposit of rich, juicy clams is estimated to be worth \$50,000. The people of Ipswich, near to which town the clams have been found, should advertize innumerable clam-bakes, which New Englanders know well how to enjoy.

Tortugas Island, over which the Governments of Great Britain and Hayti recently had a little misunderstanding, has just been purchased by Commander Ullmann, who is anxious to have the United States buy out his rights. In the event of the completion of the Panama canal, the Island will become an important strategical point, and brother Jonathan would find a few hundred thousands of dollars invested in its purchase a paying speculation.

The French Chamber of Deputies recently enacted a law making clergymen liable to service in the French army, and, at the same time, refused to listen to a deputation which urged the advisability of the clergy being engaged in the ambulance corps. The nation that undertook to abolish Sunday will probably not look with disfavor upon the Chamber's action, but it does appear paradoxical for ministers of the gospel of peace to be enrolled as men of war.

"The Canadians have, within the last few years, organized and equipped a large military force. The particulars are presented by J. MacDonald Oxley in the September number of the *American Magazine*. To most readers this account of the strength and efficiency of the military system of Canada will be a surprise." So says the *New England Farmer*. Our American friends are so possessed with the idea that they know everything, that, in fact, everything is a surprise to them when they come to know it. It would take a good deal of study for them to know the capabilities of the military forces of Canada, which are the slow but steady growth of years scarcely to be called "a few."

It is estimated that the cotton crop in the Southern States will be the largest ever produced, amounting to 7,500,000 bales. Last year, the quantity was nearly 7,000,000 bales, and in 1865, it was 6,500,000 bales.

The colors of the 100th or Royal Canadian regiment, which, through the influence of Lord Dufferin, have just been returned to Canada by the government of India, will be an object of curiosity to all interested in the formation and subsequent career of this gallant corp. The *Quebec Chronicle* claims that the colors should find a last resting place in the cathedral of the ancient capital, as the regiment were first mustered and trained in the historical citadel of Quebec.

The Grant family have been fortunate in turning many an honest penny by the publication of the General's auto-biography, Mrs. Grant having three hundred and fifty thousand dollars as her share of the profits from the publication of the work, and now Mr. Fred. Grant has made a contract to publish one thousand copies of his father's memoirs at the modest price of one hundred dollars per copy, which it is estimated will, after paying for the cost of publication, bring him in at least seventy five thousand dollars. Some men are born rich, others are born to become rich.

Glass bottle-makers, who have hitherto been dependent upon the blow-pipe and lungs, will be grateful to Mr. Francis Hazlett, the ingenious Irishman, who has lately patented an apparatus which will do away with the necessity of using the human bellows. The new invention injects the air into the molten glass by an air-pump which resembles an ordinary syringe, thus leaving the operator free to direct the current, and enabling him to turn out double the work that he formerly did. Glass-blowers are short-lived, their average age being but forty two years. They may now live to blow that they are four score and ten, or even five score years of age.

All the British vessels seized by the Americans in Alaskan waters have been confiscated by the United States authorities at Sitka. Of course an appeal will be made to the Supreme Court of the United States, but in the meantime seal hunting by the British in the Behring Sea will have to be discontinued. We admire American enterprise, but our admiration ceases when enterprise steps beyond the limit of prudence and calmly monopolizes all the fisheries in the northern portion of our largest ocean. But, after all, brother Jonathan is a chip of the old block. John Bull has, on more than one occasion, by cool presumption outwitted his European rivals, and no doubt his American offspring has taken the lesson to heart.

Professor Seely, in advocating Imperial Federation, claimed that steam and electricity had annihilated space, but how strange would it be for one to bury himself for a decade in the wilds of Africa, and, returning at the exploration of ten years, devote himself to the investigation of the discoveries that had been made during his absence. By the use of the telephone we can now seat ourselves at an instrument in Halifax, and converse with perfect ease with friends in Truro; and probably before the century dies, we will as easily communicate with persons in Montreal and Toronto. One of the latest inventions or discoveries is that of Harvey B. Cox, of Cincinnati, who has manufactured a speaking trumpet, which carries the voice readily for a distance of four or five miles. The trumpet and receiver are made to give the same fundamental note, that is, they have the same pitch in tone, and thus persons several miles apart are, without the aid of a connecting wire, enabled to carry on a conversation.

SUSPECTED MILK.—Your correspondent, Dr. Huxley, tells us that he has for years boiled his milk, not merely as a precautionary measure against microbes, but also "because it is neither safe nor nice to eat any animal food raw." To contemplate milk *au naturel* as a "raw" animal product, which is not "nice" to swallow, is a step in advance of the refinement of the most ethereal heroines of poetry and romance on which I cannot congratulate the medical profession. Strange to say, however, the delicate sentiment of the doctor's has been forestalled by some London street boys, of whom one of our best bishops recently told the following story:—He had gone down into the country to visit a charitable institution into which these lads had been drafted from the east end of London, and, in addressing them, he congratulated them on the delights of their new residence. The boys looked unaccountably gloomy and downcast, and the bishop kindly asked, "Were they not comfortable? Had they any complaints to make?" At last the leader raised his hand, "The milk, my lord!" "Why, what on earth do you mean? The milk here is tenfold better than ever you had in London." "No, indeed, it ain't," cried the boy, "In London they always buys our milk out of a nice, clean shop!" "And here?" "Why here they *squeeges it out of a beastly cow!*"

The above, from the *London Spectator*, is a good specimen of the squeamishness with which the doctors, excited with a smattering of crude science, and blind to common sense, are inoculating the nervous and timid. But the delicate nerves of the dainty gentleman who shudders at milk "from a beastly cow," are, likely enough, as hard as iron and tough as a bull's hide, to the agonies of a vivisected animal.

THE ORLEANS MANIFESTO.

The ignominious collapse of the Second Empire and the death of the Prince Imperial have, in all probability, consigned to the limbo of uneasy dreams the last chances of Napoleonism; and the death and testamentary dispositions of the Comte de Chambord have united the claims of the Legitimists with those of the House of Orleans in the person of the direct heir of Louis Philippe. The Republic may, therefore, be considered to have been brought face to face with her single remaining foe by the Manifesto of the Comte de Paris. But if her enemies have been practically reduced to a unity, the unit has greatly gained in power by the fusion. Nor does the representative of Monarchy hazard any of his prestige by indiscretion. A certain tone of moderation, and of acquiescence in advanced ideas has always more or less distinguished the Orleans Princes, and their Head is careful to avoid anything like the obstinate tenacity with which the late Comte de Chambord clung to obsolete pretensions, and which would probably, even under the most favorable circumstances, have rendered him an impossibility. The proclamation, therefore, breathes the spirit of an essentially modern Monarchy, though it comes to France with the credentials of a thousand years. It is in full accord with the democratic tone of modern society. The Comte de Paris' dignified moderation, combined with the strength of his position, imposes on the Republicans the necessity of taking the matter seriously, for an accomplished Prince, the victim of a harsh law of exile, who counts 200 followers in the Chamber of Deputies, and commands the sympathy of the large section of France which still respects religion, cannot be ignored or put down by ridicule, to which he does not lay himself open.

One important result of the Prince's bold stroke for power would seem to be an almost inevitable modification of the relations between M. Rouvier and the Right, the Manifesto being inconsistent with the compact under which the Government now counts on its support. It is not quite clear why the Comte has chosen the present moment for the demonstration of his position and views, as it is difficult to see that his cause is likely to gain much by the fierce outburst of political animosity which is almost sure to be provoked. The Republicans will feel themselves at bay, and the result may well be to bring to the front again extreme men and extreme measures, and to range professed Republicans under the banner of M. Clémenceau and General Boulanger, in which case it may be well for Europe if the feverish agitation of France is confined to her domestic affairs.

We are inclined, however, to think that Republicanism has taken too strong a hold on France to be easily upset. There has been almost time since the events of 1870 to mature a generation brought up under Republican influences, and the composure and self-abnegation with which the Government permits the free publication of the Manifesto, may be a sign of the consciousness of a deep-seated strength, and of the confidence born of it.

AMERICAN HOSTILITY.

If there were any who, when the purchase of Alaska was in course of negotiation, failed to recognize in the American proffer a consistent extension of the Monroe doctrine in a direction presenting the ultimate advantage of outflanking British possessions, they must have been very blind. It is characteristic of American diplomacy to bear precedents well in mind, and to neglect no opportunity which may in the future furnish grounds for those international questions, by which the Government of the United States so well knows how to profit. Thus, on the one hand, the purchase of Louisiana from the French was not forgotten, and, on the other, we shall by and by see a fresh display of chicanery when the boundary between Canada and Alaska comes up for settlement. Meanwhile what we have to confront is the unmistakable hostility, of which the cynical insolence of Mr. Bayard furnishes us with ample evidence.

If the American Government had a shadow of just ground for the preposterous claim to constitute the Behring Sea a "mare clausum," implied in the collusive inter-action of the U. S. Government and the authorities of Alaska, the intent might be open to a doubt; but Mr. Bayard, to do him justice, scarcely condescends to veil his audacity with a duplicity so palpable that it might almost claim the merit of frank and open defiance of every law, except that which aims at the substitution of might for right, by unscrupulous and unblushing effrontery.

We cannot afford space, neither is it necessary, to go into details. We will merely record the fact that, in addition to other seizures during the present year, intelligence was brought to San Francisco on Friday, the 30th Sept., of the capture, on the 24th August, of the Canadian sealing schooner *Ada*, and still later of that of the *Mollie Darling*, whose captain is said to have been shot dead in the melée. Capture has succeeded capture, in the face of Mr. Bayard's pretended orders, issued, or said to have been issued, last February, for the discontinuance of all pending proceedings against Canadian sealers, until the number is now swelled to about a dozen. "Such outrages," as one of our city contemporaries remarks, "were never before heard of on this continent." It has become impossible to mistake the meaning of their condonation. By every means of embarrassment at their command, it is the aim of the United States to counteract, if possible, the consolidation of the Dominion, brought about by the rapid settlement of the North-West through the Canadian Pacific Railway, the value of which, as we have frequently, and long ago, pointed out, was to be measured by American jealousy and vituperation.

Several American papers have, to their honor, spoken out in strong terms of reprobation of the disgraceful proceedings of their Government, but it has become impossible to hope for the influence of any sentiment of

national honor in that direction, and we have to consider, *de facto*, a position imminently threatening to our own dignity and that of Great Britain.

At the present moment the most pressing consideration is the protection of British vessels from what is virtually little better than piracy, though practically sanctioned by a strong and unscrupulous nation.

Canada is dependent for Maritime protection on the naval forces of the Mother Country. It would seem to be the immediate duty of the Imperial Government to afford that protection by promptly strengthening the Pacific Squadron, and it should, we think, be accorded with all the better grace in view of the Imperial facilities furnished by the C. P. R., which greatly enhance the Imperial value and importance of our Pacific ports.

The situation is, however, further suggestive. We have more than once expressed our opinion that the only practical step at present discernible in the direction of Imperial Federation would be the creation of a Canadian Naval Force of real efficiency, so far as it might at the outset. It need not be of an imposing strength to begin with, but every vessel should be a powerful type of her class. We would put it at five gunboats, three for the Atlantic and two for the Pacific Coast. But they should be no ordinary gunboats—cockle shells of two or three hundred tons, with little speed and less fighting power. They should be of 800 or 1000 tons, old measurement; be able to steam at least twelve or thirteen knots; and carry two, or at least one heavy gun of long range, and two or four of less calibre, yet still of considerable power, besides Nordenfeldts or some other machine guns. Partial armor might be a question, but there should be none about water-tight compartments. Boats of such a class would not require a large staff of officers, and the large retired lists of the navy would furnish all that might be required to start with, when man-of-war experience would be necessary.

PURITY IN STATESMANSHIP.

How many honest statesmen (or politicians) are there in the world—at least such as the world knows of, and has a ready opinion about? So far as England, Canada, and America are concerned, they might probably be counted on the fingers of one hand certainly on the fingers of two. The old country has perhaps the major sy of such as we know of. One she has recently lost, Lord Iddesleigh, but she can still pride herself on possessing two, John Bright and Lord Hartington. Canada boasts of one, Alexander MacKenzie, and the example of his rectitude is not, unfortunately, likely to exercise much more of its salutary influence in the legislative halls of Ottawa. There may be a pure man or two in public life in the United States, but the peculiarities of the Republican Constitution obscure their recognition abroad, unless in one or two prominent positions, or in circumstances of exceptional publicity. Considering his consistent fight to the best of his power in the interests of political decency, we may accept Mr. Cleveland as an honest statesman, and, like England, America has lost one conspicuous on the roll of integrity in Mr. Garfield. So, after all, we come pretty well within the limits of five fingers.

Mr. Bright, disapproving of war in general, and of the Egyptian war in particular, resigned his post as a Cabinet Minister when that war was determined upon. We believe Mr. MacKenzie and Lord Hartington to be almost the only living politicians of mark capable of unostentatiously taking a like course of action. We cannot, in fact, resist the impression of a parallelism between Mr. Bright and Mr. MacKenzie, which is further suggestive of one between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Blake. Both these gentlemen are eloquent in no common degree, and we are not overrating Mr. Blake in putting him, though second, in the same category with the G. O. M. We have not at hand, at the moment we write, Macaulay's ringing description of Mr. Gladstone's writing and declamation in his essay on "Gladstone on Church and State," written some fifty years ago. If we could quote it, it would be interesting to note that it takes the measure of the veteran statesman of to-day as precisely and as graphically as it did that of the young member of parliament of 1838. To-day, as half a century ago, Mr. Gladstone is preeminent in the command of a "lofty diction," distinguished by a vast command of language of a vague and misty grandeur, which, as the great historian says, has the same effect on his hearers as that of the chorus in "The Clouds" of Aristophanes, read on an audience of Athenians. Unfortunately this grand facility lends itself but too easily to the exigencies of a position which tempts to the envelopment of intangible ideas, or the total lack of definite ideas, or the desire to conceal or obscure the ideas actually entertained, in a brilliant nebula of sounding but unmeaning rhetoric. It cannot but strike the observer that, since Mr. Blake began to discern the difficulty of formulating a policy acceptable to the country, his oratory has acquired similar characteristics. Nor does the similarity cease here. It cannot be said that either statesman has passed the ordeal of the temptations of party politics with altogether untarnished integrity.

But from this point of similarity we think we are justified in assuming a divergence in favor of the Canadian politician. That Mr. Gladstone's lust for power, and craving for popularity leads him to all lengths, is patent. Neither statesman is altogether free from a tone of cosmopolitanism, which extends almost to a lack of patriotism, but we think Mr. Blake would shrink, and we believe has shrunk, from carrying out policies tending to the dismemberment of the integrity of his country. We believe him, in this respect, to stand superior to the great man with whom we have compared him, while there is no doubt that a direct assertion from Mr. Blake would command more confidence than has lately been accorded to Mr. Gladstone.

But neither stands on the pinnacle of political integrity occupied by Mr. Bright, on some of whose recent utterances we may shortly have something to say.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A celebrated manager is on the hunt for a new curiosity for his show. He is seeking to find a young married man whose wife can cook as well as his mother did. Twenty-six counties have been explored thus far without success.

"Charles," said a young lady to her lover, "there is nothing interesting in the paper to-day, is there, dear?" "No, love, but I hope there will, one day, when we both shall be interested." The lady blushed, and said, of course, "For shame, Charles."

Snookson (who has got "Gentleman" on the brain, and thinks himself one): "A—yaas—Jones is a very good fellow—a—I don't know that I quite call him a gentleman, you know." Miss Sharp (who has a liking for Jones): "Don't you really? Oh,—but perhaps you are not a very good judge."—*Punch*.

DRIVEN TO IT.—Tommy was taken very sick. His mother had discovered that he had eating too much preserved stuff, and while awaiting the doctor's visit, implored him to tell her the cause of it. "Mother," he said, finally "Mother, Mamie Duffy rejected me suit, and," hoarsely, "it drove me to jam!"—*Tid-Bits*.

Mrs. Rongwerd's daughter is a strong, healthy girl, but withal quite pale. A lady, in speaking to her mother about her the other day remarked:

"I saw your daughter the other evening, and she was looking quite pale. Isn't she very delicate?"

"Delicate?" replied Mrs. R., with a sniff of scorn. "No, indeed. I'll venture there ain't a girl in Washington society as indelicate as my daughter is."

The Ameer of Afghanistan is not a desirable patient, if a story in an Indian journal may be trusted. Lately he was very ill with a boil at the back of his neck, and his doctor prescribed some lotion to bring the boil to a head. Naturally the pain was temporarily increased, and Abdurrahman was so enraged with his doctor that he sent for him the first thing in the morning and had him beheaded on the spot.

A newspaper at Bogota reports that the gold which is now being dug out of the ancient cemeteries at Hilandia and other places near Pereira, in Cauca, has led more than one thousand workmen to flock to that spot, and a town has sprung up there within the past four years which now contains more than fifty thousand inhabitants. These people are almost all Antioquians, and the majority of them have obtained sufficient gold to render themselves and their families independent of work for the remainder of their lives.

WHEN THEY HAVE TO BE CAREFUL.—In a small town out West an ex-County Judge is cashier of a bank.

"The check is all right," he said to the stranger, "but the evidence you offer in indentifying yourself as the person to whose order it is drawn is scarcely sufficient."

"I've known you to hang a man on less evidence, Judge," was the stranger's response.

"Quite likely," replied the ex-Judge, "but when it comes to letting go of cold cash we have to be careful."

A curious coin, that lately came from India, and which is believed to have been struck about the middle of the second century B. C., has been presented to the British Museum—"a dec adrachm of the Bactrian series, the first ever met with." It is described as bearing on the obverse a horseman charging with his lance an elephant, on whose back are two warriors; and on the reverse a king of Zeus, standing, holding a thunderbolt and a spear; in the field is a monogram composed of the letters A B. The obverse records some victory of the Greeks over the barbarians, and the reverse may be a representation of Alexander the Great.

The *British Medical Journal* gives the following interesting particulars of the height, weight, and dimensions of Thomas Longley, of Dover, who is said to be the heaviest British subject in the world. Mr. Longley, who is a respectable and intelligent publican, is forty years of age, being born (of parents not above the normal size) in 1848. As a baby he was not considered large. His present weight is 40 stone; height, 6 feet 7/8 inch; measurement of the waist, 80 inches; size of leg, 25 inches. He finds considerable difficulty in walking, and does not trust himself in a carriage, for fear of breaking the springs. He is said to be very temperate both in eating and drinking, and has never suffered from any ill-health of a serious nature.

M. Prisiajirikov, chief of the Posts and Telegraphs in the Government of Samaria, Russia, contributes to a Russian periodical with an unpronounceable name (consisting of fifty-eight letters) a practical note on soldering telegraph wires. In order to lessen the time required for the work, and also to avoid the weakening of the wire from scraping the surface, the author has introduced a method which consists of the use of a heating tool, capable of holding a considerable quantity of melted solder, and upon the top of this is thrown sufficient powdered sal-ammoniac to leave a layer of liquid salt of some little depth. This liquid is nearly black in colour. The iron wire already covered with binding wire, is then pressed underneath the surface of the melted solder passing through the liquid salt. This effects a perfect solder, no matter how dirty the wire may be.—*Electrician*.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter 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.

The importation of Italian rags into Canada has been prohibited, owing to the prevalence of Asiatic cholera in Italy.

The writ for a new election in Colchester has been issued. Nomination will be on the 20th, and polling on the 27th of October.

Hon. Edward Blake has sailed for Europe, where, it is said, he will remain some time, and will probably visit France and Italy.

A new summer hotel, named "The Frontenac," is to be erected in Quebec on Mountain Hill, on the site of the old Parliament buildings.

Edward Graham, who is said to be a native of Halifax, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, for having thrown vitriol in the face of Louis Sievert, of Toronto.

Five hundred new cars are now being built for the Intercolonial railway, four hundred of which are to be constructed in the car shops of James Harris & Co., of St. John, N. B.

The Wanderer's Athletic Club of Halifax is now preparing its new grounds north of the public gardens. These, it is claimed, will be the best grounds of the kind east of Boston and Montreal.

Joseph Richardson, who has been working in Bridgewater, N. S., for the past twelve years, has gone to the Isle of Man, where he has lately fallen heir to a snug fortune of twenty thousand dollars.

The "Kerry Gow" is to be put on at the Academy for the first three nights of next week. When this company was here some two years ago they gave a first-class entertainment, and they will probably be greeted with crowded houses on their return.

The *St. John Globe* says:—"The telephone and electric light wires of this city came into collision. Some of the telephones were burnt out by the accident, thus rendering them useless until repaired. We also understand that one of the operators received a slight shock."

A large increase is noted in the number of exhibits at the Antigonish Co. Exhibition, but the attendance was meagre. The show of roots and vegetables was particularly fine, and the exhibit of cattle was unusually good; The C. P. R. exhibit attracted much attention.

An effort is now being made to establish a milk standard for Canada. The law of Massachusetts provides that at least thirteen per cent. of milk solids shall be contained by all milk offered for sale. The standard in Canada will probably require twelve and a half of milk solids.

The cable on Wednesday announced the death of Hon. W. Annand at Sydenham, England. Mr. Annand was a central figure in N. S. politics for over thirty years, although lately he has been residing in England. His death will be generally regretted, and our sympathy is extended to his bereaved family.

Mr. W. A. Henry, of Halifax, to whom the Canadian team are indebted for many of the best scores secured in the matches with British eleven, has returned home, and the members of the Wanderers athletic club have given him a most cordial reception. A banquet to Henry and Tracey is said to be on the tapis.

That was indeed a well-deserved prize of merit which was awarded last week at the Dartmouth exhibition to John Ross, of East Halifax, who exhibited one of the largest yearling calves that has been seen in this Province for many a day. The animal, which was fourteen months old, girted 5 feet 8 in., and tipped the scale at 314 lbs.

Forty of the veterans of the late Prince Consort's regiment met their old commander, Lord Alexander Russell, in Hamilton, a few days ago. The men presented their former colonel with a congratulatory address, and the meeting was evidently one of mutual satisfaction, twenty-three years having elapsed since they had seen each other.

Senator Senecal, who has frequently been referred to as the "uncrowned king," on account of the strong political influence which he was supposed to have wielded, died at his residence, in Montreal, after a short illness. It is said that the parting between the Hon. Mr. Chapleau and the late Senator, who had been his life-long friend, was very affecting.

Benjamin Wade, of Waterloo, Lunenburg County, recently endeavored to set fire to the schoolhouse, and when one of the trustees looked in casually to see what was going on, the fire fiend deliberately drew a pistol and shot at Mr. Oikle, the ball fortunately missing its mark. If Wade is captured, it is to be hoped that he will be punished according to his merits.

The burglars who, last week, took the trouble to bore a hole and blow open the safe of Evan Thompson, of Elmsdale, only to find that the door was unlocked and the safe empty, have created no little merriment at their expense. It reminds us of a story that is told of two burglars who entered a bank in an American town during the temporary absence of the cashier. They began boring a hole, preparatory to blowing open the safe, but finding that their time was getting short, they made off with some loose change, which was lying on the counter. The cashier, on his return, was delighted to find that the rascals had not made way with the two hundred thousand dollars in money and securities deposited in the safe, the door of which he had carelessly pushed to without locking.

Halifax is instituting a suit against the mill owners at the lakes from whence the city draws its water supply, to insure the right of access to the pipes. Considering that the property holders have always been most courteous in aiding the city officials in any way that they have been able to, it does appear somewhat ungrateful upon the part of the city to take the question into the law courts.

A murderous attack on one of the guards named Murray was made at the city prison, on Saturday morning last. A prisoner named McIntosh, who, with hammer in hand, was preparing for his day's labor at stone cracking, suddenly turned upon the guard and dealt him two furious blows with his hammer. Fortunately, the guard's hard hat broke the force of the blows, so that his injuries, though painful, are not dangerous.

Dr. Willets, the head master of the Collegiate School, Windsor, is evidently determined to keep his Academy in the very front rank of educational institutions, and parents who entrust their boys to his care will have the satisfaction of receiving monthly statements giving a clear and yet concise reports of the standing of those in whom they are interested. The physical development of the pupils receives special attention.

We have received a copy of the catalogue of the Pictou Academy for 1886-7. The pamphlet gives full information as to the course of study, examination, etc. Three hundred and fourteen students are now in attendance, and their number continues to increase yearly. Principal McKay, the efficient head of this Academy, is deserving of the highest praise for the manner in which he maintains for this school its high reputation.

The Newfoundland Government has entered into a contract with Mr. Joseph Wood, of Halifax, for the carrying of mails to and from the ancient colony. Two steamships, one for the northern coast and the other for the south and west coast, are to be employed in the service. By this arrangement, Newfoundland makes an annual saving of \$14,000, having for many years paid the Allan Company a postal subsidy of \$80,000 per annum.

William Larkin was accidentally shot to death at Upper Woods harbor, Barrington, while attempting to lift his gun from a boat, the muzzle being towards him. The young man was the only surviving male in the family, his father and brother having been lost on the Banks in the spring. When will persons learn to handle firearms properly? In seizing a bowie knife by the blade the danger is apparent, but the danger is none the less real in handling a loaded gun by the muzzle.

The Cape Breton Exhibition was opened at Mabou on Tuesday, by the Hon. A. C. Bell, who, being a practical farmer, made a speech full of interest to agriculturists. Mr. Bell pointed out, that compared with the West, Cape Breton could not produce cereals to advantage; but that its great stretches of arable land were admirably adapted to the rearing of stock, and as Great Britain offered a limitless meat market, Cape Bretonians should share in the profit of supplying it. The exhibits of root crops and fruit were exceptionally good, and that of cattle well up to the average. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was not as large as expected.

The Edison Phonograph Company has been incorporated, with a capital of \$1,200,000.

New York has a new evening paper named the *Evening World*, of the first edition of which over one hundred and eleven thousand copies were sold.

The New York *Herald*, which is generally recognized as one of the most enterprising journals of the age, now publishes a daily edition of its publication in Paris.

In its new volume, beginning with the November number, *The American Magazine* will add some very important features to its monthly departments. These will include book reviews by Julian Hawthorne, a "Calendar of Health," by Dr. Hutchison, and "Household Art," with illustrations, by Jennie June.

J. M. Bailey, once famous as the wit of the Danbury News, has faded from the humorous world, and is now an actor in a daily repeated domestic tragedy. His wife is insane and demands his entire attention. He must dress her and arrange her hair, and attend to all her wants. She is like a child, and he gives her all his affections, time and attention. His devotion is described as something heroic.

A contract for what will be the largest river steamboat in the world has just been concluded with the A. & W. Fletcher Company, North River Ironworks, New York. The new boat, which is to be named the *Puritan*, is to be added to the fleet of the Fall River line as a companion boat to the *Pilgrim*, which up to the present time has been the largest river steamboat in the world. The *Puritan* is to be larger than the *Pilgrim*, and is to have some improvements. She is to be 404 feet long at the water-line, and 420 feet over all, or 30 feet longer than the *Pilgrim*, a length approximating the average of ocean steamers.

A terrible railway accident took place in Indiana on Tuesday. An east bound train, which had left Chicago, had stopped near Kentz to make some temporary repairs, when a freight train, which was coming on behind, dashed into and telescoped three passenger cars, which at once took fire and burned to ashes. Thirty of the occupants were at once killed or burned alive, and fifteen or twenty other persons were seriously injured. In our pity for the sufferers we are too apt to overlook the causes which lead to such an accident as the above. A little precaution on the part of the conductor of the train might have averted this accident. Train men appear to become callous to danger, and to this cause three-fourths of the accidents are attributable.

The report of the New York Aqueduct Commissioners for the current year encourages the belief that at the end of next year New Yorkers will enjoy the use of an aqueduct which will add to the present water supply of the city of 90,000,000 gallons per day, 250,000,000 gallons more per day, whilst the construction of auxiliary dams will ensure the storage of sufficient water in the Croton watershed to render this supply constant. In addition, when the Quaker Bridge dam is built, the storage capacity of the present Croton Lake will be increased from 2,000,000,000 gallons to 32,000,000,000 gallons, equivalent to 320,000,000 gallons per day for 100 days. Then, indeed, New York will be able to look without apprehension even upon the driest of summers, and summers are dry in America.

The Queen has presented to Madame Albani a diamond jubilee medal. The petroleum flowing out of the wells at Baku is seriously inundating the town. It is impossible to store the oil.

Boshmoy, the chief of the Burmese Dacoits, was killed in an encounter with British troops, and his camp completely destroyed.

It is reported that the British Gunboat *Wash* has been lost off the coast of China. No authentic information, however, has yet been received.

The German government has paid over to the French authorities \$12,500 as an indemnity to the family of Brignon, who was shot upon the Franco-German frontier.

The frequency of the earthquakes shocks in and about Santiago, De Cuba, have so frightened the inhabitants that business is at a standstill, and the town almost deserted.

The Liberal leaders have decided to urge upon the Liberal Congress the advisability of making the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, a leading plank in the party platform.

The Amir of Afghanistan, having learned a lesson from a recent uprising of his subjects, is taking measures to increase the efficiency of his army, and strengthen Herat and other fortifications.

The recent elections in Bulgaria have resulted in an overwhelming victory for the government, which has placed Prince Ferdinand upon the throne. Russian duplicity has so far failed in the destruction of Bulgarian patriotism.

Twelve peasants who left Pitesti, 65 miles north-west of Bucharest, to destroy the wolves which invested the district, were overpowered by the beasts and seven of them were devoured. The remaining five escaped badly mangled.

The jury in the Mitchellstown case rendered a verdict of murder against Inspector Brownrigg, Sergeants Kirwan, Ryder and Brounan, and Constables Gavan and Duran. The coroner has issued warrants for the arrest of the men found guilty.

The gift of Emperor William to the Pope on the occasion of the latter's jubilee will consist of a jewelled mitre, valued at \$4,000. The Empress of Augusta will present the Pope with a costly set of robes for celebrating mass. The Queen of Saxony's gift will be a basin for consecrated water, containing \$1,000. The Prince Regent of Bavaria will give two stained glass windows, representing Pope Gregory and Pope Leo the Great, for the scala regina in the vatican.

Affairs in Ireland appear to be in a hopeless muddle, and each week they become more critical. Evictions are being carried on by the landlords and being as vigorously resisted by the peasantry. Meetings of the National League are forbidden by law, and yet the meetings are held. Reports of these meetings, published in newspapers, are violations of the Crimes Act, and yet the reports are published. Home Rule or civil war must assuredly be the outcome of all this agitation and turmoil. Which it will be it is hard to say.

Advices from London state that the news of Stanley's expedition has spread among the tribes near the Albert Nyanza. King Miranga, who is still fighting the tribes inhabiting the country south, sent messengers to Emin Bey to obtain information regarding the expedition. Miranga seeks to win the support of Emin Bey. The approach of Stanley will therefore tend to pacificate Uganda. Emin Bey has sent two squads of ten men each to meet Stanley. One squad will go to the southern shore of the Albert Nyanza, and the other to Mhagia, a military post which Emin Bey established about the middle of the west shore of the lake.

There have been several conflicting telegrams of late respecting the Sultan of Morocco, one of which stated that he had suddenly died, and another that he as suddenly has recovered from a short illness just in time to prevent the French Government from carrying out its designs in his domain. The truth appears to be that the Sultan has had a little family quarrel in his harem, as to whether his eldest son, aged sixteen, or his favorite son, aged five, was to succeed him. A fruitless attempt has been made to destroy the Sultan by poisoning his food, but he guards against a repetition of this experiment by insisting that his attendants shall at first eat a portion of the food that has been prepared for him.

The Nautical Society of Hamburg has offered a prize of 500 marks for the best essay on the subject of calming the sea by the use of oil. An exhaustive description of experiments of the effect of oil made up to the present time is required, also a criticism of the arrangements used so far, and especially complete directions for its use by large steamers and sailing vessels, as well as small vessels, pilot, fishing and life saving boats, besides directions for the use of oil at sea and near the coast. The essays are to be written in English or German and sent before November, 1887, to the President of the Nautical Society, Director of Navigation School, Capt. E. E. Mathieson, Hamburg. The competition is not limited by nationality.

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CRUELTY.

"Of ill,
None sooner shoots to luxuriant growth
Than cruelty most devilish of them all"

C. D. R.

A paragraph in a late provincial paper tells of the death in a car of six sheep "from overcrowding," and we are constantly hearing of cattle dying in numbers from exposure and ill-treatment in transport for long distances by land or sea. The horse too, that useful, intelligent and affectionate animal, is everywhere over-loaded, over driven, ill-used, and tortured till death comes as a happy release from his sufferings. And so with all those helpless, innocent "fellow-creatures" of man, as the kind-hearted Burns called them, which we have domesticated for our pleasure or profit—the patient ox, the faithful dog, and all the others—how few are not the subjects of cruel treatment, habitual or at least occasional. And wild animals—how are they abused and harassed by sportsmen, when—to make the crime the greater—the object is wholly sport. Sport? the term is a misnomer, and would almost be so if applied to similar pursuits by demons or devils. Do not object to the language as too strong; I could "a tale unfold," and many of them, which might well cause our eyes "to weep blood."

The "sporting season" is a phrase of London society and of fashionable life; it is known to the British parliament, and is met with on all hands in the literature of the nation and of the world. It is a period of some weeks devoted to hunting, fowling or fishing—for sport—when with horses, dogs, guns, and other implements of destruction, men and women—I correct myself—ladies and gentlemen go forth to trap, capture, shoot and otherwise pursue to death God's innocent, helpless and beautiful creatures—the timid hare, the graceful deer, the joyous birds—and he or she who "bags"—that is the euphonious and classical term employed—the greatest number is the hero or heroine of the day.

Is man an irreclaimable savage, that he will thus, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, torture and murder God's innocent creatures? These creatures have the same right to life and happiness that man has, and they derive it from precisely the same source. Man, it is true, is their head and lord; but he was constituted and appointed such, not to ill-use, not even to neglect, but to guard and provide for and to treat with the consideration and kindness which he claims for himself; and that by the authority delegated to him by their Creator and his alike. But so regardless is he of his duty and the claims of pity, that not even self interest is sufficient to induce consideration; and so we are continually reading and hearing of the heedless and sinful sacrifice of life and property as well! for it is so ordered that no law of God can be infringed and outraged without loss or punishment. One could only wish that the loss were such as to arrest attention and awaken thought—thought that would touch the feelings and change the heart.

It is true, that all men are not thus savages, but that some, many, shall we not say, feel the claims of compassion, and have asserted themselves the friends of the dependent, the helpless and the unprotected. To this end societies have been instituted in all the most civilized countries of the world, having for their avowed object the diminution of cruelty, the preservation of life and the increase of happiness. These societies—to the credit of the higher classes, be it said—owe their origin and maintenance largely to royal families and nobles, and those occupying important positions from wealth or office. Our own beloved Sovereign has long been associated with the British Organization, having given in her adhesion to its objects in early life, and contributed to its funds from the first. In a late English paper we read that Her Majesty's last contribution was a hundred guineas, accompanied with words full of sympathy with the work, and of encouragement to continued exertion in it. Long may she reign; and by her example continue to teach, as she has ever taught, the lessons of good-will and kindness and compassion.

Our fair Dominion has not been wholly insensible to the claims of the lower animals to our regard and care, and most of its chief centres and many less important localities can boast of branches of the organization. Halifax once possessed a society, while for some years was laudably earnest in the good work, and was the instrument of much good work throughout the province. The society knew the value of the press, and, for a period, maintained a respectable periodical in the interests of its objects. That most useful little journal has been discontinued—the discontinuance being occasioned, as we were informed, "by want of funds." Want of funds in wealthy Halifax, and in Nova Scotia, all of whose counties contain men of means, any one of whom could sustain without pecuniary disadvantage or inconvenience a paper like that which once so successfully promoted the objects of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." The Halifax Organization may still be in existence, but I fear it is not receiving much encouragement and aid. Certainly, we do not often of late hear of its operations. It ought to be revived, and could be at once, if only a few good men and women would assume the work. Woman must lend her aid; there was scarcely enough of this element in the society's early operations. Is that the reason why those operations have been to so large an extent suspended? Halifax, with its numerous schools of so many grades and kinds, would be a most favorable field for work in this department of benevolence, and it cannot be supposed that the corps of teachers who are showing such commendable zeal in their sphere of labor would be indifferent to this agency for good. The reflex influence of all such exertions would repay them for their efforts, if such considerations were admissible.

New Brunswick is doing better than Nova Scotia. She has a flourishing society in St. John, which, by means of publications issued by the parent society of London and other instrumentalities, is laboring to create a healthy feeling in this matter, and to punish offenders when other means prove

ineffectual. There is associated with the St. John society, as in the cities of Great Britain generally, an organization for the young, known as "Bands of Mercy." It is the aim to have one of these children's societies in every day and Sabbath school of the province, as far as possible. The constitution of these "Bands of Mercy" is very simple; it consists chiefly of a pledge to be habitually kind to all the lower animals.

It is most desirable that Nova Scotia should be again zealously engaged in the good work. A few leading individuals, especially those of means, could soon awaken the attention of the province and engage the interest of the people generally. The suspended journal should be resuscitated. Literature connected with the objects of the society ought to be circulated throughout the Province, and "Bands of Mercy" should be formed in all our schools, day and Sabbath. All this and more could be easily and quickly accomplished by a few earnest and faithful men and women.

I began this desultory dissertation with a quotation from Cowper, allow me to close it with one from Shakespeare—

Mercy "It is twice blest;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes,
It is an attribute of God himself.
We do pray for mercy,
And that same prayer doth tread us all to do
The deeds of mercy."

Wolfville.

C. D. R.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.

The history of the Rothschilds will probably never be published. The story of their vast and complicated financial transactions would be only less sensational than that of the influence these autocrats of the money market have exercised on Potentates and Powers. The certainty of their absolute discretion made that pressure possible, and the secrets of their financial and political negotiations have been strictly confined to the family. So the Rothschilds have invariably refused to supply information to curious inquirers. Mayer Amschel Rothschild, born in the famous old house in the Frankfort Judengasse, in 1743, was the real founder of the firm, though his father had been a trader before him, dealing in curiosities in a small way, and travelling the country with a pack and donkey. Young Mayer, with the trading instinct which seemed his birthright, showed more than ordinary commercial precocity. A schoolboy of twelve, he was already dealing in coins, and laying the foundations of a future business connection. His father had meant him for the synagogue, but the trading spirit was too strong, and he came home to settle in the Judengasse. He did not stay there long, for his reputation as a man of business recommended him to the wealthy banking firm of the Oppenheims. They appreciated him, and he had fair prospects of advancement, but with all his caution and prudence, he had a dash of the adventurer, and determined to set up upon his own account. Very soon he had a variety of irons in the fire; from buying and selling curiosities and objects of art, he quickly developed into a banker and financier. He impressed all with whom he came in contact with the sense of his capacity. A fortunate acquaintance he had formed, introduced him to the Landgrave of Hesse, who intrusted him with the administration of his vast private means, and that proved the turning point of Rothschild's own fortunes. The Landgrave, who had made himself specially obnoxious to Napoleon by selling his subjects into the British and Prussian services, fled before the advance of the French. The story of how he gave his treasures into Rothschild's charge has been told in many ways, and with much fanciful embroidery. So far as it is possible to get at the truth, the facts are simply that Rothschild managed to remit the money to his son Nathan, who was already in business in London. After the peace it was all honorably accounted for and duly repaid—principal and interest. The probity and ability of the Rothschilds were at once extensively advertized.

But in the meantime, a singularly bold and lucrative speculation had redounded still more to the credit. The Duke of Wellington during the Peninsular campaign had been suffering from the precariousness of specie supplies. The English Government were greatly embarrassed, for no bankers would undertake the responsibility of transmitting them. Then Rothschild came forward, and formally undertook the contract on a heavy commission. For eight years he is said to have cleared £150,000 annually, and his success may have been due to the international relations he had already established. Be that as it may, he gained the confidence of the Government, and the consequence was, that he had the profitable charge of remitting the enormous subsidies to the continental princes in British pay. When Mayer Amschel died, like one of the old patriarchs he summoned his five sons to his death-bed to give them his blessing and his best advice. The advice was to remain faithful to the Jewish law, to remain united to the end, and to do nothing without consulting their mother. "Observe these three points," said the dying capitalist, "and you will soon be rich among the richest, and the world will belong to you."

The sons fulfilled to the letter the precept that enjoined harmonious combination; till lately, they kept all their money in the family by intermarrying. But they achieved their financial supremacy by separating, and starting new centres of activity in some of the chief capitals of Europe. While the eldest son remained in Frankfort, his four younger brothers were directing houses in London, Paris, Naples and Vienna. They controlled the Bourses, as they had the ear of the Cabinets; they were called into consultation when loans had to be raised in contemplation of breaches of European peace; they are supposed to have sometimes averted wars simply by refusing to draw their purse strings; and once, as a condition of furnishing indispensable supplies, they forced an unwelcome Finance Minister on the tyrant of Naples. As a rule, however, they seem to have conducted their financial arrangements from a purely business point of view, and they insured the success of their speculations, and the accuracy of

cosmopolitan information, by establishing agencies with leading mercantile houses all over the world. Naturally they provoked envy and jealousies. But in their united strength, and with admirable organization, it became difficult to compete with them, and impossible to crush them. The few speculators who had the courage to make the attempt, invariably had reason to repent it. It was only comparatively recently, when the conditions of State financing had changed, and the States were appealing directly to their subjects, that an international coalition could be formed sufficiently formidable to hold the great monopolists in check.

The remarkable feature in the rise of the Rothschilds was the thoroughly cosmopolitan manner of managing their business. They had no prejudices, no principles and no patriotism. For example, "while on the one hand they provided supplies for the armies of Napoleon, on the other they raised loans for his foes."

Nathan Mayer, the first head of the English firm, was the ablest of the five sons. Millionaire as he was, his lot was far from an enviable one; his hot pursuit of money gave him neither leisure nor rest, he directed everything. His couriers were coming and going at all hours, and even when he retired for the night he was never sure that he might not be roused to read and answer important despatches. He had staked everything on the permanence of the peace of 1814, and during "the hundred days" his anxiety was intense. Waterloo was not only Napoleon's, but the Rothschilds' also, reversed in their case, however. Eager to know the best or worst as soon as possible, he had driven out to an eminence commanding the battle-field. In the joyful reaction after the decisive repulse of the French his overstrained strength was ready to succumb. But he hurried back to Brussels, and thence to England, bribing the Boulogne fishermen to put to sea in dangerously tempestuous weather. He had had his time of anxiety, but worn out as he was, he resolved to recoup himself for it. Next morning he was standing in the London Stock Exchange under the familiar pillar. His face was sad to a degree, and to those who ventured to question him he did not hesitate to confide the defeat of the Prussian forces at Ligny. His known brokers were selling freely, and alarm soon passed into panic. Meantime secret agents were busily buying, and the sums he cleared must have been almost in proportion to the number of victims his strategy ruined. Nathan Mayer was anything but an attractive character, as he must have been a miserable man. His disposition was not only money-getting, but grasping; on the strength of his enormous riches he permitted himself almost brutal license of speech; by his will he did not bequeath a shilling even to those who had labored indefatigably in his service, and as he had allowed himself no leisure for recreation, he lived in perpetual terror of assassination. His son, Baron Lionel, who inherited much of his father's business talent, impresses us more favorably. He, too, had rough and rather repulsive manners, and latterly he was racked with pain and irritated by rheumatic gout. But he was benevolent in the best sense of the word, and always ready to reach a liberal hand to the deserving. Like his father, he had such faith in his own powers of administration that he insisted on superintending everything personally. But if he had the passion of acquisitiveness which made the fortunes of his family, he had the charity which covers a multitude of sins. He gave munificently with both hands, and it is believed that much of his beneficence was anonymous.

Baron James, who established the Paris branch, was one of the shrewdest and most eccentric members of the family. His dealings were often deemed sharp. When floating the Northern Railway of France, he sailed very near the wind in point of honesty. It was what may be charitably described as his extreme astuteness, which provoked the most formidable combination ever formed against the Rothschilds. The Barings, the Hopes of Amsterdam, and other important European houses organized a syndicate which successfully contested the concession of the Russian railways. As an admirer of the arts, he went to Horace Vernet to arrange for having his portrait painted. Vernet named 4,000 francs as the price. The Baron tried vainly to beat the painter down, till at last Vernet threatened to treble his charge if there was another word on the subject. "Am I to paint it, or am I not?" The Baron bolted the studio, thinking that the audacious artist must be mad. "Wait a moment," cried the artist after him, "I will do your portrait for nothing." And he painted him on the gigantic canvas of "La Smala" as "a hideous-looking Jew running away with a casket of jewels and money, his face expressive of the most sordid avarice." But it is only fair to give a companion art story, which tells as much to the art patron's advantage, although it may be apocryphal. He had consented to pose to Eugene Delacroix for the head of a beggar. One of Delacroix's pupils, mistaking the ragged model for what he seemed to be, slipped a trifle into his hand. Rothschild thanked him, kept the money and made inquiries. He learned that the young man was a genius, but poor, and had to labor hard for the means of educating himself. "Shortly afterward the young fellow received a letter stating that charity bears interest, and that the accumulated interest on the amount he had so generously given was represented by the sum of 10,000 francs, which were lying at his disposal in the office in the Rue Lafitte."

[No doubt the interests of trade and finance are served by such devotion to one idea—in this case, the able and economical administration of vast moneyed wealth, the isolation of race aiding or forcing this intense devotedness to a family policy; but those who follow their example must, like the Rothschilds, leave but little for the biographer and less for the memory of man in the way of gratitude.—Ed].—*Bankers' Monthly*.

MUSICAL ECHOES.

"PRINCESS SNOWFLAKE." We have just issued a new comic opera, entitled, "Princess Snowflake, or Beyond the Icebergs," in three acts, with original words and music, by Benjamin Cross, Jr., of Philadelphia. The

operetta contains music, both instrumental and vocal, of a varied and pleasing character. It begins with an overture, the curtain rising with a waltz chorus, then follow marches, solos for the different voices, and concerted music. The first act opens in the Arctic, the second in the Tropical regions, thus giving the scenic artist a fine opportunity to display his talents. The music is easy, suited to schools or colleges, or amateur opera company. At the same time, though light, it is not of a trifling nature, and will well repay rendition by first-class artists. Mr. Benjamin Cross has been well known to the musical public of Philadelphia for over twenty-years, both as a writer and thorough musician. This will give his work a prestige not accorded to amateur writers. An American operetta should be encouraged and meet with the support that is too often given to an inferior foreign work, rather than a home production. There is no reason why American composers should not equal in their works the ability, popularity and talent displayed by the great masters across the Atlantic. Mr. Cross is fortunate in having secured for his publisher one whose standard of publications is of so high an order that his name cannot be attached to any composition that does not possess intrinsic merit.—*Etude*.

Several private musical societies have been formed in Halifax during the present month. At the weekly or fortnightly meetings each member must be prepared to play or sing a composition of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, or some other composer, as the society may direct.

MASINI IN SOUTH AMERICA.—At last accounts Masini, the tenor that received \$150,000 for fifty performances in South America, had reached Buenos Ayres and effected his debut. Three thousand howling admirers, headed by a brass band, were at hand to receive him when he stepped off the steamer, and on the night of his first appearance—which was accomplished in "Rigoletto"—seats commanded up to \$80 apiece. The letters to the Italian newspapers in relation to the tenor's debut are made up of substantives synonymous with *fantismo* and *delirio*. They also contain the cheerful intelligence—by implication—that the audience had no ears for any one else but Masini.—*Musical Courier*.

These four it would be difficult to find.—"A soprano who never was known to say that her voice was as clear as a bell, a contralto who thinks any other contralto can sing for shucks (whatever that is), a tenor who has never been told of the purity of his tones, and a basso who don't respond to an encore with 'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep.'"—*American Musician*.

What is, at our time, the reason which hinders more than anything else the general adoption of musical services? There can but be one answer to this question. The ignorance of ministers and clergymen, in reference to musical culture, the disregard paid by most of them to music as a more unimportant adjunct to religious worship, and the lukewarm adoption of music as a slight help to draw a few more people to church. There is an utter want of that intense enthusiasm which is needed to amalgamate music with worship, in order to make worship an enjoyable, heartfelt culture, which becomes one with us and promotes all good in us. Far better would it be to leave music out of all worship, than to practice it in a lackadaisical fashion, which is almost an insult to the Deity. To place sacred music in its proper position, it must be taught, first and foremost to the clergy and the minister. He must take an interest in it and help his congregation to appreciate it. The congregation will be but too glad to follow him and give itself heart and soul up to it.—*American Musician*.

THE FIRST WHO PAID TO HEAR RUBINSTEIN.—The other day Rubinstein entertained a large number of visitors at his house, and several ladies amused themselves by looking through an album belonging to the great pianist. On one of the first pages they found a faded likeness of an old Polish Jew, and wondered how it got there. In answer to their inquiry Rubinstein said with a smile. "That is a personage in whom I am greatly interested, and I shall be happy to inform you how we became acquainted. I was very young at the time, and had advertised my first concert in a Polish town. For half a day I had been sitting at the pay desk, but nobody seemed inclined to purchase tickets for a pianoforte recital, and it looked as if my audience would be composed entirely of those to whom free passes had been distributed. Suddenly an old Jew who had just made a good bargain came to the desk, threw down a ruble and said, 'I'll take half a dozen tickets.' This, my first paying hearer, caused me such inexpressible delight that on visiting the town several years later I had him photographed at my cost in order to have his portrait, as a memento of my early struggles."—*St. Petersburg Nova Vremya*.

Maud Powell, the young American violinist, who appeared at the Gewandhaus concerts in Leipzig and at state concerts in London when she was only six years old, has arrived again in New York. She was heard in this city two years ago, when she appeared by invitation from the New York Philharmonic Society at one of their concerts at the Academy of Music.—*Musical Courier*.

General Grant's dislike for music caused him real inconvenience when in society. Those who knew of it took care that if the General was at a *soirée* there should be neither singing nor piano playing; but in many instances his host and hostess were unacquainted with this peculiarity, and amateur vocalists and pianists would insist on performing for his benefit. His answer to "What shall I sing, or what shall I play to you, General?" in such cases was the discouraging one, "Something short."

DETACHED THOUGHTS.

Aspiring beggary is wretchedness itself.—Goldsmith.
The heavens are as deep as our aspirations high.—Thoreau.
The thirst of desire is never filled nor fully satisfied.—Cicero.
Discourage cunning in a child; cunning is the apo of wisdom.—Locke.
There is a woman at the beginning of all great things.—T. Amartino.
The craving for a delicate fruit is pleasanter than the fruit itself.—Horder.

Conventionality is not morality. Self-righteousness is not religion.—Charlotte Bronte.

Agitation is the marshalling of the conscience of a nation to mold its laws.—Sir R. Peel.

He does well who regards rather the common good than his own will.—Thomas A' Kempis.

Serene and safe from passion's stormy rage, how calm they glide into the port of age.—Skensstone.

Man has still more desire for beauty than knowledge of it: hence the caprices of the world.—X. Doudan.

Beauty deceives women in making them establish on an ephemeral power the pretensions of a whole life.—Bignicout.

The doubts of an honest man contain more moral truth than the profession of faith of people under a worldly joke.—X. Doudan.

Gratitude is the virtue most defied and most deserted. It is the ornament of rhetoric and the libel of practical life.—J. W. Forney.

All experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils were sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.—Jefferson.

The primal duties shine aloft like stars: the charities that soothe and heal and bless are scattered at the feet of man like flowers.—Wordsworth.

To escape from evil, we must be made as far as possible like God; and this resemblance consists in becoming just and holy and wise.—Plato.

If doing what ought to be done be made the first business, and success a secondary consideration, is not this the way to exalt virtue?—Confucius.

The heart is a small thing, but desireth great matters. It is not sufficient for a kite's dinner, yet the whole world is not sufficient for it.—Quarles.

Analogy, although it is not infallible, is yet that telescope of the mind by which it is marvellously assisted in the discovery of both physical and moral truth.—Colton.

Oh, for a muse of fire, that would ascend the brightest heaven of invention! A kingdom for a stage, princes to act, and monarchs to behold the swelling scene.—Shakespeare.

Liberty is the right to do what the laws allow; and if a citizen could do what they forbid it would be no longer liberty, because others would have the same powers.—Montesquieu.

History can be formed from permanent monuments and records, but lives can only be written from personal knowledge, which is growing every day less, and in a short time is lost forever.—Johnson.

Opportunity is in respect to time, in some sense, as time is in respect to eternity: it is the small moment, the exact point, the critical minute, on which every good work so much depends.—Sprat.

The essential difference between a good and a bad education is this, that the former draws on the child to learn by making it sweet to him; the latter drives the child to learn, by making it sour to him if he does not.—Charles Buxton.

If the way in which men express their thoughts is slipshod and mean, it will be very difficult for their thoughts themselves to escape being the same. If it is high flown and bombastic, a character for national simplicity and thankfulness cannot long be maintained.—Dean Alford.

A tender-hearted and compassionate disposition, which inclines men to pity and feel the misfortunes of others, and which is even for its own sake incapable of despising any man in ruin and misery, is of all tempers of mind the most amiable; and, though it seldom receives much honor, is worthy of the highest.—Fielding.

COMMERCIAL.

The general progress of trade has been satisfactory. The spirit pervading most departments has been fairly active, and a respectable quantity of merchandise is passing into consumption.

The sugar combination in Montreal and Toronto, which we took occasion to reprove some weeks since, has dissolved. A few retail firms refused to join that combine, and insisted on selling sugar at popular prices. They were boycotted by refiners and by wholesale dealers. The consequence was, that they imported refined sugars from Scotland, and were able to sell at lower prices than those fixed by the ring. The government was urged to fix differential duties on the new material coming in to compete with the home-refined goods, but, to their honor be it said, they refused to interfere, and the "kickers" have won the fight, and sugar is now selling at one cent lower than the "combine" wanted to place it. This is emphatically a victory "of the people, for the people, and by the people." The "combine" looks silly upon its face, but its disastrous ending only illustrates the popular dislike to created monopolies. This dislike breaks out now and then. When it does it gives an idea of the real feeling underlying election returns that seeths below the surface.

There is great activity in building circles, as contractors are hastening to so far complete their orders as to be able to conclude exterior work before the winter sets in, so that interior finish may be applied without difficulty during the cold months.

The following are the Assignments and Business Changes in this Province during the past week:—D. H. Pitte, ship chandler, Halifax, assigned to John W. Pitts; W. C. Smith, Conquerall, removed to Port Medway; Aaron E. Rhodes, Photographer, Bridgewater, offers business for sale; J. R. Blanchard, dry goods, Kentville, succeeded by S. E. Huo; E. D. Moulton, pictures, etc., Yarmouth, assigned to Jos. R. Wyman; John Berrigan, Trader, Port Felix, assigned to John Allen; Joseph Burford, clothier, Halifax, admitted Geo. M. Kingsford partner, as Burford & Co; M. J. Byrne, news agent, Yarmouth, removed to the United States.

DRY GOODS.—A fair distribution has taken place, but no new features have been developed during the past week. Sorting-up has been the order of the day. Payments continue to be rather dilatory, owing to causes already noted. The weather has been such as to retard orders for textile goods, and there is no general request therefor at present.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The trade in these lines has continued steady in tone, and of good volume, a satisfactory volume having been accomplished. Prices have not experienced any important fluctuations. Cable advices report Glasgow warrants as having declined 3d. to 40s. 11d., but pig iron is unchanged. A steady movement has occurred in finished iron, tin plates, and Canada plates, the last named being very firm. London cables are:—Spot tin, £104 10s.; three months futures, £104 6s.; G. O. B. Chili bars, £39 15s.; soft English lead, £12 2s 6d.; do. Spanish do., £11 17s. 6d.; best selected copper, £45 6s.; Silonian spelter, £15 10s.; star antimony, £37; tin plates, 13s. 3d. The Montreal Gazette says:—"It is reported that the demand for Montreal wrought iron plate has of late grown more extensive, to meet which greater demand we learn that the Montreal Rolling Mills Company has a new pipe-mill in course of construction, which will be supplied with the latest improved gas producers and furnaces. It is stated that the company will have doubled its present capacity by the end of the year, and will be in a favorable position to comply with the demand for pipe of from 1/2 to 2 in. in diameter. The output will be thirty tons per day. The various manufacturers of nails report their works running full time, but in some cases makers have not as yet completed orders booked earlier in the year, but they are shipping as fast as nails are made. Other makers report orders coming in at to day's prices, and though accumulating stock, the prospects look bright for a demand for fall shipment. Rates of freight to the West have been advanced by the railway companies to a small extent. Horseshoes are moving freely and prices are steady at \$3.60 for small lots, and \$3.50 for 100 keg lots. The demand for horse nails continues good."

BREADSTUFFS.—The local flour market has been moderately active and about steady, but there is now no scarcity of any grade. There has been little of interest in the market, and prices are quoted as before, though it is understood that concessions are obtainable on round job lots. European advices have continued favorable in character. Wheat was better and had a firm tone, with prices quoted higher. Spring wheat for prompt shipment was 3d. dearer, and stood at 28s. 9., also red winter for prompt shipment at 29s. 6d. California advanced 3d. to 32s. for prompt shipment, and 31s. 9d. for nearly due. In Liverpool wheat was firmer, and improved about 1s. per cental. Corn was firm at the late advance. Minneapolis first bakers' flour was at 24s. 6d. In Chicago the wheat market was weaker and lower. Late quotations were, November, 71 3/4c., December, 72 3/4c., and January, 73 3/4c. Corn has been easier, closing at 42 1/4c. for November, and 42 1/4c. for December and January. Oats have been steady, standing at 26 1/4c. for November. At the seaboard wheat is weaker, and has declined. Quotations there are, October, 82 1/4c., November, 81 1/4c., December, 83 1/4c., and January, 84 1/4c. Corn declined to 52 3/4c. for October and November, 52 1/4c. for December and January. Oats are 33 1/4c. for October, 33 3/4c. for November, 33 3/4c. for December, and 34 1/4c. for January.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market has been very quiet and steady. In Liverpool also provisions were steady, and prices unchanged. Cables quote pork at 77s. 6d., lard, 33s. 9d., bacon, 43s. 6d. to 44s., and tallow, 22s. 6d. In Chicago the market for provisions was dull, and perhaps a little easier. January pork fell off there to \$12.27 1/2, while lard dropped to \$6.32 1/2 for November and December, and \$6.40 for January.

BUTTER.—A slightly better enquiry claimed by some of the trade has tended to confirm holders in entertaining hopeful views, but there does not appear to be anything of a sufficiently substantial nature to produce a decided effect on the market. There has been no increase in the amount of business accomplished in this line, but the ruling feeling and sentiment is firm. The stock of butter in New York is given as 80,500 tubs and 5,100 firkins, against 115,500 tubs and 10,100 firkins a year ago. The New York Commercial Bulletin says: "The local count of butter stock is also met with considerable adverse criticism by a portion of the trade as being much below the actual amount in store. The work of the compilers is, of course, accepted as giving all the information obtained, but the idea advanced is that returns have not been fully given by interested houses, and hence the want of accuracy."

CHEESE.—This article is undergoing a dull spell, which no device tried so far has been able to break. While the persistent hammering of the bears in the foreign markets has weakened them somewhat, no perceptible effect has been produced on this side of the water, for the reason that the holders of high-priced contracts cannot afford to exhibit any signs of weakness just now, therefore it is that the market may be written down as dull, though prices are nominally unchanged. There is an impression abroad, however, that prices cannot be much longer held up, and that figures are likely to drop before long. The cable has been unchanged at 58s. A year ago the cable was 56s.; in 1885 it was 42s. 6d., and in 1881 it stood at 55s. 6d.

FRUIT.—There has been some little excitement in the various markets which has developed strength with a fair share of activity. In

Montreal it is reported that round lots to arrive ex *S. S. Draconia* have been sold at 7c., transactions amounting to about 3,000 boxes off stalk. Buyers, however, could not repeat orders at that figure, as holders have advanced prices 1 to 2c. The *Donia* market is cabled strong and higher at 2 1/2c. Cd. and 22s. Currants also are strong under light offerings. Patras cables 19s. Cd. c. and f., and reports Franco a large buyer. The *New York Commercial Bulletin* says: "The position of raisins to-day is a very strong one. The stock of Valencia upon the spot is small and well controlled, and the indications favor the establishing of a slightly higher value. Small parcels to-day may yet be had at 7 1/2c. and 7 1/4c. for off stalk, and 9 1/2c and 10c. for layer, but most holders refuse to shade 8c. and 10c. respectively. The *Tyrian*, the next vessel to arrive, has only a small quantity in her cargo, and following her there is quite a gap before the *Nuestria's* invoice will be available. The market is expected to keep well sold up for some weeks to come, and values are likely to be firmly sustained. Malaga are scarce and wanted. Shipments from Spain have been very light thus far, and importers find it difficult to contract, owing to the hesitancy of Spanish packers to accept additional orders at the nominal market values of to-day. There is yet a fair stock of old Malaga remaining, but these are not wanted by the trade: they will probably find their way into consumption by the 'Ah Sin' methods of mixing that some have adopted in past seasons. Advices from California, by wire, state that the price of raisins in the sweet boxes have been advanced, and that a corresponding rise, which is said to be 15c. per box, has been placed upon stock for forward shipment. Some sales have been completed at the advanced prices, which are equivalent to \$1.90 for two-crown loose delivered here, \$2 for three-crown do., and \$2.10 for do. London layer."

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The price of granulated sugar has been slightly shaded since our last report, and a good business has been done at the lower range. The stocks have been well cleared up. Cables have ruled strong, and beet sugar has advanced 6d. Raw sugar is quiet and little has been done. Molasses has been firm and quiet, though transactions have been merely nominal, prices are unchanged

TEA AND COFFEE.—The late improvement in tea has been well sustained, but there has been no real increase in values here, as our market is usually one of the last to reflect any improvement that takes place elsewhere. There has been some demand for Japan, and these grades appear to be in light supply. There has been an advance of 1d. and 3d. on black teas in the London market. The market for all kinds of teas seems to be in good shape, and most holders look forward confidently to an active demand and higher prices as the season advances. Coffee has remained steady as formerly reported by us.

FISH—There has been no actual change in the local fish markets, but receipts have been rather fraser. Several lots of fat No. 1 mackerel have arrived, and one lot was placed at \$11 for 200 lbs. Also a lot of 1's and 2's large, at \$12 and \$10 respectively. Codfish are in good demand, and sales are readily made at our outside quotations. All hake and haddock offering are being bought up at about \$2.25, to go into store, there being at present no market for them abroad that would realize that figure. The herring market continues quiet, with small receipts. Labrador herring have nearly all passed from first hands. Eastern shore (July) split find slow sale at \$1.25. Fall herring, both round and split, are in demand at \$3.25, but actually a few barrels only are offering. Cod oil shows an improved demand, but prices have not been affected thereby as yet. Our outside advices are as follows.—Montreal, October 10.—"The fish market has got fairly started, and all receipts so far have been well absorbed. Some dealers complain of delay in delivery, whereby considerable inconvenience has been experienced. There has been a good demand for all the arrivals at fair prices. Receipts of Labrador herrings to date aggregate about 10,000 barrels, of which number about 5,000 have changed hands at \$4.75. Cape Breton herrings are scarce and firm at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per barrel for small quantities, with half barrels at \$3. Green cod are scarce and enquired for at \$4.50 to \$5. There is a supply of dry cod on the market, which are selling slow at \$3.90 to \$4.25 for best Gaspé. At this there is no chance for N. S. or N. F. fish. The receipts of smoked fish have been large, such as haddies, blonsters, ciscoes and smoked halibut, which are moving off fairly well, taking into consideration the mild weather. Oysters have been coming in fairly well and sell at from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per barrel. Lobsters fetch 10c. per pound, salmon are scarce, but some sales of old have been made at \$18 per lb." Gloucester, Mass., October 10.—"We notice sales of one fare of early caught Bay mackerel at \$13 per bbl. out of pickle. Block Island chub 2s, \$12 per bbl. Packed shores, \$13 to \$14 for 2s, and \$22 to \$23 for 1s. New shore herring are selling at \$2.25 per bbl. salt, and \$1.50 fresh, without the barrel. Last sales of Bank halibut 7 cts. and jets. per lb. for white and gray, cargo lots. Georges codfish are selling from the vessel at \$3, and Bank at \$2.70 per cwt. We quote best Georges codfish at \$4.75 and \$3.75 per qtl. for large and small; Bank, \$3.50 for large, and \$3.25 for small; Flomish Cap, \$1; Shores, \$1 and \$3.50 for large and small. Dry Bank, \$1.12 1/2 to \$1.25 Cusk, \$3; pollock, \$2, slack-salted do. \$2.75; haddock, \$2.50, and hake, \$2. Boneless and prepared fish, 3 1/2 to 5 cts. per lb. for hake, haddock and cusk, and 5 to 6 1/2 cts. for codfish, as to style and quality. Smoked halibut, 6 to 9 cts. per lb.; smoked salmon, 15 cts. per lb.; haddock, 6 cts. per lb. Medium herring, 16 cts per box; tucks, 15 cts.; lengthwise, 13 cts.; No. 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. Newfoundland herring, \$4 per barrel. Nova Scotia large split, \$5.00; medium, \$4; Labrador, \$5.50; trout, \$14.50 per barrel; pickled codfish, \$5; haddock, \$1; halibut heads, \$3.25; tongues, \$6; sounds, \$11.50; tongues and sounds, \$8; alewives, \$3.25."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Loaf.....	8 1/4
Granulated.....	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Circle A.....	7 1/2
White Extra C.....	6 3/4 to 7
Extra Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 6
Yellow C.....	5 1/4 to 5 1/2
TEA.	
Congou, Comm.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 26
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 36
Oolong—Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	30
Demerara.....	30 to 31
Diamond N.....	38 to 40
Porto Rico.....	30 to 31
Cienfuegos.....	28
Trinidad.....	29
Antigua.....	28
Tobacco—Black.....	37 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family.....	5 1/4 to 6
Soda.....	5 1/4 to 5 1/2
Do. in 1lb boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

FLOUR.	
Grsham.....	5.50
Patent high grades.....	1.00 to 5.00
" mediums.....	4.40 to 4.50
Superior Extra.....	4.20 to 4.25
Lower grades.....	3.15 to 3.50
Oatmeal, Standard.....	4.75
" Granulated.....	5.00 to 5.10
Corn Meal—Halifax ground.....	2.00 to 3.00
" —Imported.....	2.90
Bran per ton—Wheat.....	19.00
" —Corn.....	17.00
Shorts.....	22.00 to 24.00
Middlings.....	21.00 to 23.00
Cracked Corn.....	28.00 to 50.00
" Oats.....	25.00 to 26.00
" Barley.....	nominal
Feed Flour.....	2.90 to 3.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.....	37 to 38
Barley " of 48 ".....	55 to 60
Peas " of 60 ".....	1.40 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.85 to 1.35
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.85 to 4.90
Corn " of 50 lbs.....	65 to 70
Hay per ton.....	14.00 to 15.50
Straw.....	10.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex Mess, duty paid.....	10.50 to 11.00
" Am. Plate.....	15.00 to 15.50
" Ex. Plate.....	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, Mess, American.....	17.50 to 18.00
" American, clear.....	19.00 to 20.00
" P. E. 1 Mess.....	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. 1 Thin Mess.....	none
" Prime Mess.....	none
Lard, Tubs and Pails.....	11 to 12
Cases.....	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. 1.....	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily. These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra.....	15.00
No. 1.....	12.00
" 2 large.....	10.50
" 2 small.....	9.00
" 3 large.....	8.00
" 3 small.....	6.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	4.00 to 4.25
No. 1, August.....	3.25
" September.....	3.25
Round Shore.....	3.25
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bl.....	3.50 to 3.75
Bay of Islands, from store.....	2.75
Alewives, per bbl.....	1.75 to 5.00
COUPHIL.	
Hard Shore.....	3.25 to 3.50
New Bank.....	3.00 to 3.25
Bay.....	3.40
SALMON, No. 1.....	14.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.00 to 2.25
HAKE.....	2.25
CUSK.....	1.75
POLLOCK.....	1.75
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	30 to 35c
COU OIL A.....	22 to 25

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing). Tall Cans.....	4.60 to 5.00
Flat.....	5.75 to 6.25

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

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

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	22 to 25
" in Small Tubs.....	22 to 24
" Good, in large tubs.....	18 to 20
Store Packed & oversalted new.....	12 to 15
Canadian, Creamery, new.....	24 to 26
" Township.....	22 to 23
" Western.....	17 to 19
Cheese, Canadian.....	12 1/2

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 22
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1.....	7 1/2
Ox Hides, over 50 lbs., No 1.....	6 1/2
" under 50 lbs., No 1.....	6 1/2
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	6 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	6 1/2
Low Hides, No 1.....	6
No 3 Hides.....	6
Calf Skins.....	7 to 8
" Deacons, each.....	25
Lambskins.....	23 to 45

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES.	
Gravenstein, per bbl.....	3.25 to 3.50
No. 1 Varieties, new, per bbl.....	1.75 to 2.50
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new).....	8.00
Lemons, per case.....	5.50
Bananas, per bunch.....	3.00 to 4.00
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	5.00
Onions, American, per lb.....	3 to 3 1/2
Dates, boxes, new.....	6 1/2
Raisins, Val.....	8
Figs, Fleme, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	11
" small boxes.....	14
" 12 lb boxes.....	13
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	none
Grapes, Almeria, kegs.....	5.00 to 5.75

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound.....	12 to 15
Geese, each.....	40 to 66
Ducks, per pair.....	60 to 70
Chickens.....	30 to 65

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers, best quality, per 100lbs. alive.....	5.00
Oxen.....	4.00
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights.....	3.50 to 3.75
Weathers, best quality, per 100lbs.....	5.00 to 6.00
Lambs.....	2.50 to 3.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued.)

"Now," said Mrs. Kynaston, with a little grimace, "there must be an end to all this idle gossip. The serious business of the day is about to commence—we have done with the *entrees*, and come to the *pièce de résistance*. I don't often go in for a gamble, but I have asked Mr. Furzedon to put me ten pounds on Pole Star."

"That's plunging with a vengeance," rejoined Lettice, "and you ought really to win a good deal of money. But Charlie tells me that he has got me fifty pounds to five about his mount."

"Yes," interrupted Jocelyn, "you're entitled to a good price, Miss Devereux. I don't suppose even your father or your brother are backing Pole Star heavily, and the Fletchers are supposed to farm this race—to enjoy almost a monopoly of it. The only thing that ever puzzles us is which to back of the two brothers, George or Jim; they're about equally good horsemen, and the difficulty is to find out which is riding the best horse."

"And what are they doing about these formidable brothers now?" inquired Mrs. Kynaston.

"George Fletcher's mount is first favorite," replied Jocelyn, "but I noticed some very shrewd farmers taking the longer odds about Jim's horse. Don't think me a renegade, Miss Devereux; I have backed your brother, but I have also got a trifle on Jim Fletcher."

And now the horses, having paced past the Stand, come thundering down again in their preliminary canter. Nothing, perhaps, goes better than a big raking chestnut that Charlie Devereux is handling; the favorite looks "fit" as hands can make him, and is pronounced a nice "mover" by the *cognoscenti*, and the men of the Midlands have keen eyes for that sort of thing. There is a varmint wear and tear look, too, about Jim Fletcher's mount that led good judges to think he might prove troublesome to the winner at the finish. Still although out of the half-score runners they were all backed more or less, yet it was quite evident that the Ring, as well as the backers generally, believed in nothing but the Fletchers. George's horse Rattle, indeed, was a hot favorite, and Jim Fletcher's mount advanced so rapidly in public estimation, that when the starter mustered the horses it was quoted at only a couple of points behind his brother's. It is not very difficult to despatch a lot of horses on a three-mile race. A few lengths, which are often never to be recovered in a short distance on the flat, are of very little account in the long cross country journey, and in a very few minutes they are away. For the first half-mile nothing takes a very decided lead; at the end of that time Jim Fletcher's blue jacket shoots decidedly to the front, and many of his backers at once deplore their infatuation, as they murmur,

"The favorite's the real pea, after all, and Jim is only making running for his brother;" and that this impression was shared by the jockeys riding in the race seemed probable, as Charlie Devereux and the rest of them waited in a cluster upon George Fletcher, who was distinguished from his brother by wearing a red cap and belt.

In the mean time Jim sailed gaily away, his varmint-looking steed jumping in faultless fashion, until he had stolen a lead of nearly a field from his opponents. Half the distance had now been traversed, and young though Charlie Devereux was at the business, it suddenly occurred to him, as it also did to one of his companions in a bright green jacket, that they were letting Jim Fletcher get a very dangerous distance in front; he turned it over for a few seconds in his mind, and the minute they had cleared the next fence he shot to the front, closely attended by the green jacket and, a little to his bewilderment, by George Fletcher. That latter worthy laughed low in his beard, as he muttered,

"It's getting about time to give the backers of the favorite a show for their money; but if Jim ever lets us catch him now, he is a much bigger fool than I think him."

Mrs. Kynaston was a lady who had seen a good deal of racing, one way and the other, and, what is more, was really a very fair judge when she did see it.

"I am afraid they have let the blue jacket slip them," she said: "they have let him gain such a tremendous lead, they'll never succeed in catching him. However, Mr. Devereux seems quite alive to the situation now."

Jim Fletcher continued to pursue the even tenor of his way. Now and again he shot a glance over his shoulder, but could see no antagonist near him.

"They can't intend me to come in alone, surely," he thought.

But already Charlie, closely attended by George Fletcher, the green jacket, and one or two others, was rapidly diminishing the wide gap that lay between himself and the leader.

"Ah," exclaimed Miss Devereux, "they will catch the black jacket now by the time they enter the straight!"

"Yes," said Mrs. Kynaston, "my only fear is that he has been rather hard upon Pole Star in doing so, and that he will find that he has not much left in his horse just when the pinch comes."

Mrs. Devereux was quite right. As Jim Fletcher jumped the fence on to the racecourse, his companions had begun to take close order with him, but he still held a four lengths' lead of Pole Star. But there was just this difference, whereas Jim Fletcher's horse jumped well and cleanly, Pole Star, for the first time, fenced in slovenly fashion. There was nothing now between the competitors and the winning post but a hurdle about half way up the straight—nothing of a jump, but just the sort of thing to bother a beaten horse. Charlie was still lying second, with the green jacket waiting at his quarters. Steadily he crept up, and as they neared the hurdle Jim

Fletcher held a bare two lengths' lead. But there was this difference between him and his antagonists: he had never hustled or called upon his horse the whole way round. Zadkiel, the leader, jumps it beautifully, but Pole Star hits it heavily, and blunders nearly on his knees, and quickly though Charlie recovers him, the *contretemps* is fatal; before he can fairly set his horse going again the green jacket has passed him, and George Fletcher is alongside of him; but Zadkiel's rider is not the man to throw away a chance. His horse is going strong with him, and he comes right away at once. Desperately though the green jacket rides his horse he cannot get within hail of the leader, while Charlie and George Fletcher, after one brief call upon their steeds, ceased riding, and finished third and fourth respectively.

"Yes," said the Major, as he watched the race from that high bit of scaffolding designated as the Stand in Tattersall's Ring, "I was right—quite right. My dear young friend, till you've had a good deal more practice it is throwing money into the fire to back your mount. You would have about won to-day if you had not been so completely humbugged by those Fletchers. I should like to know them; they've a very pretty idea of picking up a race. To win with a horse that was supposed to be making running while the field were all waiting on the favorite is ingenious. Prance was right. He said he couldn't make out which, but that one of the Fletchers would take that steeplechase for certain. I haven't done so badly over it, but, of course, I mustn't admit that; they will think it rank heresy for the way if I acknowledge to having followed anything but the Devereux colors."

"Oh, dear," cried Miss Devereux, on the box of the drag, "what a piece of bad luck! I'm sure Pole Star wouldn't have been beaten if it hadn't been for that unlucky mistake at the last hurdle."

"No," said Mrs. Kynaston, quietly, "there's a great deal of luck in racing, and this unfortunately wasn't run to suit your brother. Better luck next time, Lettice."

Mrs. Kynaston knew a great deal better than that. She was perfectly aware of how the race had been run, and why Pole Star had blundered so badly at the last hurdle—seen it all, indeed, just as clearly as her husband, but she was not the woman to make herself unpleasant by insinuations of that sort, and so they had another glass of champagne all round, and indulged in strong tirades against the shameful machinations of the Fletchers, and agreed that jockeys of this description were not legitimate, and that the Fletchers ought to be ashamed of themselves.

People who lose their money are somewhat apt to argue in this wise. There was nothing inadmissible in the tactics of the Fletchers. All that could be fairly said was that their opponents, had they not been rather inexperienced, would never have been fooled by them, and yet practised jockeys have fallen into similar error.

At this juncture Charlie Devereux appeared at the side of the coach. "Awful sorry, Lettice," he said. "I apologise all round. I really think I had a pretty good chance, but the Fletchers gammoned me out of the race. So sorry I lost your money, Mrs. Kynaston, but I plead guilty to having been green as any gosling. When I recognised the trap they had laid for us it was too late. I had to be so hard on Pole Star to catch Jim Fletcher that it is little wonder my horse had had enough of it when we got into the straight."

"Never mind, Mr. Devereux, you'll ride the winner of the Liverpool before two or three years are over. All trades require a little practice, and," she said, leaning over the coach to speak to him, "you can ride, you know."

Charlie made no reply, but if ever eyes acknowledged the balm poured into wounded vanity, his did. Men, and more especially young men, do not want to think tenderly of women who bind up their hurts in this way. Charlie concealed his feelings tolerably well, but he felt in his heart that he had thrown the race away, and firmly believed that if he had never let Jim Fletcher get more than some ten or a dozen lengths in front of him he would have beaten him. And now the horses come up, and, with many handshakes and hearty wishes for meeting again, the little party breaks up, the Devereuxs and Kynastons returning to North Leach, while Gilbert Slade and Mr. Jocelyn again crossed the Nottinghamshire border.

VI.

SIR RONALD RADCLIFFE.

The bitter north-east wind has at last departed, the swallows in seas are cutting the clear, pure, sweet air. The spring handicaps are things of the past; the trees are in all the glory of their early foliage; and springs fast melting into summer.

The London season is in full swing, strawberries are rapidly becoming within the reach of people of moderate incomes; the Derby has been lost and won, and Ascot is a thing to be looked back upon with feelings of bitter anguish, or joyous murmurs of victory. The Row is all alive in bright June morning, thronged with the votaries of fashion, thronged with those who would fain pass as such, crowded with cynics who watch the gaudy parade with scolding eyes. Yes, with struggling young men who only wish their profession would leave them no leisure to show there, with men who cannot get rid of their weariness; with men who have quietly rid of their money, but cling to the gay pageant from habit, and as the cheapest amusement that is left to them; young ladies, whose rosy cheeks sparkle with animated manner betoken that they are new to the scene of the season; their more experienced sisters, with the languid air of those who have awoke to the knowledge that "the gilt is off the gingerbread"; veteran campaigners, both married and single, painfully alive to the cost of their exacting dressmakers, wearily conscious of those four new dresses for Ascot that have produced no results; the equestrians canter up

down with careless smile, as if Care never sat behind the horseman, although young Locksley wonders whether his hack will ever be paid for; while Mr. Manners carries a note in his breast-pocket from McGillup, the livery-stable keeper, with an intimation that that is the last mount he can be supplied with, till he, McGillup, has had something on account.

Looking on at the queer raree-show is a man who seldom troubles it. A slight, wiry, clean-shaved man, with keen dark eyes and a most determined expression about the mouth. He stoops slightly, and his hair is heavily shot with grey; his dress is peculiar, scrupulously neat, but slightly old fashioned; but though Norman Slade would never have been accused of spending much money on his attire, yet the man would have been a very poor judge indeed who took him for anything but a gentleman. He has possessed himself of a chair, and having lighted a cigar, sits there ruminating. He seldom has occasion to raise his hat, for with ladies his acquaintance seems to be very limited. But with the other sex it is different. Nod after nod is exchanged with Norman, and many of those who salute him are members of the aristocracy, or well-known men about town. Norman Slade, although his name figures neither in the Peerage, nor in Burke's Landed Gentry, comes of a good and perfectly well-known family; but it is chiefly through his passion for the Turf and his long career about town that he has acquired the numerous acquaintances which he undoubtedly possesses. Men, as a rule, like and respect, but are just a little afraid of Norman; he is what is termed "thoroughly straight," a word of great significance on the Turf; he is an excellent companion, full of anecdote, and can be most amusing when pleased with those about him. But, as before said, he has a rough edge to his tongue, and, if annoyed, can be bitterly sarcastic. He has lounged into the Park this morning to indulge in what he calls a "think." During the past week he has met Major Kynaston at dinner, and it is not to be supposed that, although he had never encountered him, a man like Norman Slade did not know Major Kynaston pretty well by repute. The Major enjoyed a reputation that even he would have deemed it desirable to bury if possible; nobody could have brought any direct charge against him, but it is equally certain that nobody would ever have described the Major as "thoroughly straight." He was notoriously lucky at cards, and, indeed, at cards generally, while he was equally considered a terribly sharp practitioner in his betting transactions.

Of all this Norman Slade was well aware; but what was it to him? He would have grinned at the idea of the Major inveigling him into any little things to his detriment on either card-table or race-course; but at this dinner Major Kynaston had not only mentioned having made the acquaintance of Gilbert, but had very much exaggerated the extent of their intimacy. Now Norman was fond of his nephew, and had often said, "Thank God, the boy is no fool;" but he knew by repute what a very pretty and attractive woman Mrs. Kynaston was, and in his own vernacular he could not help thinking that the pair might be a little too much for any "young one," be he ever so clever. He had not heard of Bertie for some time, and was far too good a judge, if he really had got intimate with these Kynastons, to interfere directly. But he was not going to see his favorite nephew plucked and made a fool of either; and it was notorious that many a plump pigeon had emerged from the Kynaston dovecot so utterly devoid of feathers that his dearest friends stood aghast at the completeness of the operation. Gilbert Slade, however, as we know, was in no such danger as his uncle pictured. He had seen nothing of Mrs. Kynaston since Lincoln Races, and, though thinking her a very pretty and pleasant woman to talk to, had been by no means fascinated; he did not possess that inflammable and susceptible temperament that is so easily smitten with love-fever. His was one of those harder natures, somewhat slow to feel anything of that kind, but who, when they do succumb to the arrow of the rosy god, are wont to love with a strong earnestness not easily diverted from its purpose.

But though Gilbert Slade would have freely acknowledged the charms of either Mrs. Kynaston or Miss Devereux, yet he had thought but little about them since he had wished them "good-bye." His regiment had moved, as he had said it would, up to the North from Aldershot, and the consequence was that Gilbert had been little in London this year.

The Kynastons had thrown up The Firs at the end of the hunting season, and were now quietly established in a snug little house in Mayfair. Mrs. Kynaston was a woman who went a good deal into society; there were people who declined to know her, saying that her flirtations were rather too numerous and pronounced for their taste; but she had never committed herself by causing a grave scandal, and in many houses was a favored guest. As for the Major, he took his own way in London; he was never seen with his wife, and rarely in society; he had his own haunts and amusements, such as the club card-room, bachelor dinners, little theatrical suppers, trips down to suburban meetings, &c. He and his wife certainly lived under the same roof, but when in London saw very little of each other—their dining *tete-a-tete* being a rare occurrence, and the Major was not given to entertaining. Mrs. Kynaston always plauded their poverty on this point; but, for all that, it was notorious among her intimates that she gave the nicest little lunches possible. There were never, at the outside, above half-a-dozen people, and there was no labored profusion, but the three or four dishes were admirably cooked, and the wine always undeniable.

Norman Slade had been rather indignant at finding Major Kynaston amongst the people he had been asked to meet. He was by no means particular, and had met queer people at the dinner-table before now, but he had always disliked all he had heard about him. He was a man strong in his dislikes, and it so happened the Major had been placed next him on this occasion. Kynaston, for his own purposes, had grossly exaggerated his acquaintance with Gilbert, which was, in reality, of the very slightest, as he had seen but little of him on the one occasion of their meeting:

(To be continued.)



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Wharf, Cape Tormentine," will be received at this office until Friday, the 25th day of October next, for the construction of a Wharf at Cape Tormentine, Westmoreland County, N. B., in accordance with plans and a specification to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and on application to Mr. E. T. P. Shewen, Resident Engineer, Cape Tormentine.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to order of Minister of Public Works for the sum of SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$7 500), must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 25th September, 1887.

Western Counties Railway.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

LEAVE DIGBY, daily at 3.00 p.m. Arrive at Yarmouth, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 6.30 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday, at 6.00 p.m.

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

At Yarmouth, with Steamer "Yarmouth" for Boston every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, and from Boston every Wednesday and Saturday morning. With Stage daily (Sunday excepted), to and from Harrington, Shelburne and Liverpool. Through tickets may be obtained at 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, and the principal Stations on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway.

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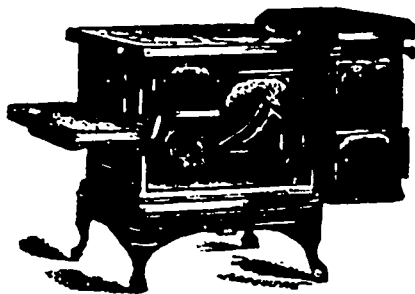
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Ship, Mill and General Castings.

MINING.

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

A TRIP TO THE EASTERN GOLD DISTRICTS.

THE DUFFERIN GOLD MINE.

Wednesday was a glorious day, the cool bracing morning air being perfect for pedestrian exercise, and seven o'clock found me walking merrily along on my way to the Dufferin mine, about four miles from Whitman's.

A good bridge spans the Salmon River, and from it a pretty view is obtained of the falls above the bridge and of the river where it empties into the harbor below. Tons of crushed quartz or tailings have been washed down the stream from the crusher and have settled in white ridges and banks, over which the dark waters roar and leap in their seaward race. Striking into a foot path just across the bridge, which saves a mile in distance, I was soon in the solitude of the forest, my spirits screaming to me with every step. Moss made a soft carpet for my feet, balsamic odors from the trees perfumed my path; birds poured forth their song; the foliage of the trees was glorious in its autumnal tints, but the distant rumbling of the crusher penetrated even here and proclaimed that man in his eager search for gold had invaded these solitudes and was forcing the earth to yield its treasure.

Ten minutes walk led into the main road to the mine, and I soon overtook a woman with weighty baskets on either arm, plodding slowly along. She informed me that Captain Edward and Kent Archibald, the latter the resident manager of the mine, had driven past her on their way out, and, for a moment, I was in doubt as to whether I had better proceed or return. I finally concluded to keep on my way, and had not gone very far before they came tearing up behind me. I was enjoying the walk so thoroughly that I almost regretted giving it up, but soon found myself in the wagon and bowling along behind the fast little trotter. The Archibalds are great judges of horse flesh, and own none but the best of roadsters. The road leading into the mine is an excellent one, and was built by the Dufferin Company at their own expense, not a penny having been received from the Government. As we drove along, the Captain and Kent pointed out different landmarks, which have become noted through the various suits which have been instituted in the vain effort to deprive them of their great mine. If the inside history of these suits should ever be written, it would astonish many people in this Province, as beside the known actors there were numbers of interested parties, all eager, on the flimsiest technicalities, to rob the real owners of the mine of their property.

I have had described to me, by an interested party, a meeting (at which he was present,) of those engaged in prosecuting the suit, (furnishing the sinews of war,) and was astonished at the names of some of those most actively engaged. Men who would not spend a cent in developing the great mining resources of the Province, were eager to put up money to carry on the fight against the owners of the mine. For a time their action tended to work great injury to the mining cause, and to throw discredit on the mining titles of this Province, but the final decision in favor of the Dufferin Company has proved the reliability of our Mining Act, and that mining titles in Nova Scotia are as secure as in any part of the world. It was Kent Archibald who paid the Indian to conduct him into the mine, and his plain, straightforward account of the discovery has never been varied, although he has been subjected to the most rigorous cross-examination. "Truth is mighty and will prevail," as the host of tricksters, who tried by legal technicalities to secure the Dufferin mine, have found to their cost.

On the roadside was a felled tree, the celebrated landmark in the Lockhart-Eaton contest, and a short distance on we crossed a rushing brook where some very manly sport had at one time been engaged in. It was at this brook that a process server had been met by a number of men, his revolver taken from him, and his partly carcass ducked in the icy waters of the stream. He was happy in escaping with the loss of a few teeth, but did not succeed in serving the legal papers. During the "war," as Captain Archibald calls it, the whole property was enclosed with a high board fence, and it was then a difficult matter to pay a visit to the mine. It was a costly affair for the owners in more ways than one, as, while the suit was pending, they confined their mining operations to areas that were not in dispute.

The pounding of the stamps grew louder and louder, and we finally emerged from the woods and came upon a thriving settlement.

QUARTZ MILL.

The mill building is situated on the north bank of the Salmon River, which has a steep slope, the quartz being fed to the mill at the top of the bank, where the building is one story in height, but at the lower side, in front of the batteries, it is fully two stories. It is run entirely by water power, a "Little Giant" Turbine Wheel, with capacity to run one hundred and fifty stamps, furnishing the power, the water being conducted by a most substantially constructed race from a dam above the mill.

There are in all 38 stamps. Six batteries of 5 stamps each, and two of four, and the machinery was furnished by the Windsor Foundry Co.

A tramway from the mine to the mill, a distance of over half a mile, is used in conveying the ore. It inclines towards the mill, and for most of the way the full cars run of their own accord down to the mill, where the ore is dumped, the empties being hauled back by a single horse. I had a ride down from the mines over this road, and was pretty well shaken up. Three cars are generally run down together, and in some places the incline

MINING.—Continued.

is so steep that they attain considerable momentum. To a novice it would appear that they might jump the track, but in reality such is not the case, and no accident has ever happened.

The ore is broken by hand, and fed to the batteries, which night and day are always pounding away. From the batteries the crushed ore is washed over plates on to shaking tables. By a very simple contrivance these shaking tables are given a side motion, and act much as the "cradles" used by the alluvial washers. The idea seems a good one, and the Dufferin mill is the only one yet visited by me that has adopted it. From the shaking tables the ore is washed over a series of plates and mercury traps, and the tailings finally emptied into the river by sluices. In this mill, as in others visited by me, I was informed that most of the gold was found in the batteries.

An elevated tramway is built across the river to a large saw mill owned by the company. This is kept busy sawing out the heavy timbers, lumber, shingles, and wood work of all descriptions required around a large mine.

In addition to these buildings the company have at the mill a blacksmith shop, large boarding house, stable, coach house, carpenter shop, retorting and smelting room, and store room filled with duplicate parts of the machinery. There are also a number of neat houses erected by the employees.

Leaving the mill we walked to the mine, passing on the way a number of houses and a comfortable church and school house, which has been built for the benefit of the miners.

THE MINE.

The main leads now being worked, and which have yielded such large returns, over a ton of gold, it is said, having been extracted, are some distance north of where the rich boulders were first discovered.

There are three leads, the south, middle, and north, lying near enough together to be connected by cross-cuts, permitting the pumping and hoisting to be done from main shafts, mostly on the south lead.

The mine forms what is called "a saddle," the south lead dipping to the south, the middle lead being almost perpendicular, and the north lead dipping north. The deepest shaft is known as No. 5 West and is down 200 feet, and the ore has been mined for over 1500 feet along the leads.

Eighteen shafts have been sunk along the leads in this distance of 1500 feet, and as they have all been provided with shaft houses there is quite a string of buildings along the workings. There are two large buildings devoted to the pumping and hoisting gear, one new and one old. A boiler and engine that used to do the work before the water power was transmitted, is in the latter, ready for use at any moment. The water power works so quietly, and the hoisting and pumping gear are so perfect in their mechanism, that, if it were not for the continual dumping of the quartz from the tubs, and the firing of shots, one would hardly imagine that great mining operations were being conducted.

In a snug little house one man was employed in connecting the fuse with dynamite cartridges, and around him were hung bunches of the powerful explosive, all ready for the miners to drop in the drill holes and fire the shots. That one man could be constantly employed at this work will give some idea of the extent of the mining operations. In addition to these buildings there are at the mine a large boarding house, iron magazine, blacksmith and carpenter shop, and numerous other buildings.

When it is remembered that only a few years ago the site of all this activity was a virgin forest, that machinery, supplies, and building material had to be hauled in over rough trails, that now from 80 to 100 men, all Nova Scotians, find steady employment at the mine, one can scarcely realize that so much could have been accomplished in so short a time.

MAGNIFICENT WATER POWER.

Nature has done a great deal for the Dufferin mine outside of her lavish gold supply, and not the least of her gifts is the grand water power that now furnishes all the power used about the works. The owners have seized upon every natural advantage, and have expended large sums in order to utilize the water power. Salmon River Lake, a very large sheet of water, lies north of the mine. Two large lakes of almost equal size empty into it. They have placed dams at the outlets of these lakes, and have also built a large dam across the Salmon River some two or three miles below the lake, 100,000 feet of round timber alone having been used in its construction. A race 600 feet in length conveys the water from the dam to a power house on the bank of the river, over a mile from the mine. A Vulcan Turbine wheel of great capacity (500 horse power I am told) transmits its power by means of wire ropes to the mine. The transmission gear consists of 11 pulleys 350 to 475 feet apart placed on heavy timber towers, 24 feet at base, 24 feet high and 10 feet at top. These pulleys are ten feet in diameter, and the total distance the power is transmitted is 4,700 feet. The iron work was made by the Truro Foundry & Machine Co., and gives perfect satisfaction. These pulleys have to be in a direct line the one with the other, and strange to relate, they were all set by the eye of the foreman Mr. Boutellier, and were so exact that no improvement could be made. The whole work was planned and executed by Nova Scotians, who had had no previous experience, and greatly to their credit be it said, it has proved an entire success. The mill has been run by water power from the start, but the mine has only been so worked for slightly over a year.

So much for the surface plant of the Dufferin mine, which is now complete in every detail. The past season was a very dry one, but the water power at Salmon river showed no perceptible decrease.

The development of the mine is yet in its infancy, and with such cheap facilities for mining and milling the ore, its product in the future must be calculated away up in the millions.

AMOS AMIGO.

(To be continued.)

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.—The big lead recently discovered by the Egerton Gold Mining Co. at Fifteen Mile Stream, is showing well and has given 60 ozs as the result of two drills for the past month. Much larger results are expected for the future as considerable time was spent during the past month in cribbing the new shaft and preparing for work.

Mr. Abraham Walton, the original discoverer of this district, has at last found the big lead he has been searching for for over twenty years. It is four miles north of the Egerton Company's property, and is over 30 feet in thickness. There is a belt of leads on this property, but the big one looks like a real bonanza. A number of parties have taken up areas in the same locality, Mr. Van Meter of Truro and N. H. Mougher of Halifax being amongst the number. Mr. Walton has also taken up some valuable areas at Caledonia near the 15 mile stream district, and has opened a number of leads varying in thickness from one to four feet.

MALAGA LAKE DISTRICT.—Prospecting is being vigorously pushed in this district, and the the Halls, McGuires, Nelsons, and other parties owing areas have opened many gold bearing leads on their properties.

BROOKFIELD, QUEENS CO.—We have just heard that a valuable new lead has been struck on the McGuiro property.

LARGE TRANSACTIONS IN GOLD MINES.—Captain Nicholls and his English friends seem inclined to get up a corner in gold mines. In addition to the large number of areas purchased by them at Mount Uniacke, they have lately purchased in the same district the Queens and a number of prospecting areas. They have also purchased outright the two Rawdon gold mines, with mills, buildings, and all equipments. These mines are noted gold producers, and the investment is likely to prove a very valuable one. The Captain is an expert in lead, tin, and copper, and if he could only induce his English friends to purchase the Joe Howe Silver Lead Mines, and place him in charge as superintendent, it would soon prove one of the richest mines in the Province.

The mill at Mount Uniacke has been started up, and works perfectly.

The Financial and Mining Record, of New York, edited by Alex. R. Chisholm and Thomas Jordan, is one of our most valued exchanges. Its columns are filled with interesting mining news, and it is especially devoted to financial, railway, mining and petroleum interests. Its price and stock lists are very full and most reliable, and it should be in the hands of all interested in stocks, bonds, and mining securities.

Valuable Coal Mining Property FOR SALE,

Situated in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia,

AND KNOWN AS THE

Styles Mining Company's Property.

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

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

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

Best Coal for Domestic Purposes they have ever used.

For Gas and Steam Purposes, it is unequalled.

The late Mr. Hartley, a most efficient member of the Geological Survey of Canada, reported as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE CRITIC OFFICE, 161 HOLLIS ST.

HOME AND FARM.

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

Mr. Thompson, a New Glasgow business man, sets a good example. He resides on a fine estate near the town six acres of which are under cultivation. He has planted two thousand gooseberry bushes and three thousand strawberry plants, and has raised this year thirty tons of feed corn—the average height of each stalk being ten feet. On two acres he raised green fodder. Mr. Thompson has a fine herd of thoroughbred A. J. C. C. cows, headed by the famous Jersey bull, Mulberry Pogis, of the A. J. C. C. In too many instances those who have accumulated a little means leave the farm for the city, instead of remaining to encourage others by their industry and example. Mr. Thompson does the reverse.

Most of the cattle in this section—Allegany County, N. Y.—live in winter under the barns, which are set upon walls six or eight feet high, with earth graded up to the sill on the north or west, boarded at the ends and open to the east or south. There is no shivering in cold yards, the shelter is always open, and if my cows, as often happens, choose to stand outside till the snow is four inches deep on their backs, it is their own affair. There are no stable emanations, the cows are clean and dry as in summer. If the feeding places are all inside, not five per cent of the manure will be scattered outside, and treading it flat before it freezes, there will be no hard knobs to lie upon. In spring you have a bed of manure, solid and liquid altogether, perfectly secure from leaching or heating; if you wish to leave a part of it until autumn it is safe from waste, and out of sight beneath its cover of dry straw. Suppose this automatic stable calls for a little more hy than the sweat-box variety; the saving of labor and manure is ample compensation, and no ties or stanchions are so easy as perfect liberty. When the codlers have built and operated all their gimcracks for a term of years, and Nature has recorded her opinion of their practices upon the bodies of the cattle, they will find that, counting first cost, running expenses and disease all together, they are not so far ahead as they supposed.—E. S. Gilbert, in *N. Y. Tribune*.

AN INTELLIGENT MARE.—Farmer Wm. H. Ellis, of Bloomingburg, N. Y., owns a little mare called Whitefoot, that is remarkably intelligent and kind. Every school-day morning Whitefoot hauls Mr. Ellis' two little girls in a wagon to the school-house, a mile from home, and after leaving the children there the little mare turns around and trots back to her master's house without any driver. When the school-closing hour approaches, Mr. Ellis hitches Whitefoot up and starts her off alone for the school-house, and in due time she comes back with the little girls. She is so careful and expert in passing vehicles on the road that she never has a collision or damages any of her horse gear. On a recent Sunday night, Mr. Ellis' hired man drove Whitefoot over to Middletown on his way to New York. Before embarking on the cars here he tacked a piece of paper to the wagon seat containing this notice:—"Don't stop this mare. She belongs to Wm. H. Ellis, Bloomingburg, and will go home all right." And then turning the mare's head homeward, he let her go. Sure enough, she covered the distance, a long nine miles, in safety, and at a pace that brought her home in about an hour.—*New York Sun*.

It is evident that such a culture could only have resulted from kindly treatment.—ED. CRITIC.

MILKED BY A BLACK SNAKE.—A cow belonging to Robert Knox, a farmer residing near Boston, Ohio, strayed from her owner's premises about two weeks ago and was found ten days after. The animal was discovered in a dense wood two miles from the Knox farm by her owner, and was lying down near a ledge of rocks. Upon approaching the animal a huge black snake was discovered very complacently taking his lacteal meal from the cow's udder. On the nearer approach of the owner the snake relinquished its meal and escaped under the rocks. At the disappearance of the snake the cow manifested the greatest uneasiness, and ran after it, bawling lustily. Mr. Knox had great difficulty in driving his cow from the place, and since being home she has been utterly inconsolable, giving vent continuously to such bawls as cows usually do when deprived of their young, and making repeated efforts to escape from her confinement.

It is probable that the cow had formed an attachment to the snake, and that the latter had reciprocated its affection to the extent of regularly drawing its rations from the cow's udder.

For a farmer's use, a horse is worth more at seven than at any other age. He has nearly as many years of service before him as at a less age, and at seven is past the danger of being strained or injured by over-work. How old he must be before becoming superannuated depends upon circumstances. A horse overworked becomes played out at an age when one well treated is still able to do good service.

THE EARLY ROSE.—The early rose and its family relatives have worked a revolution in the potato crop of the world. It has given us a variety that will generally mature, if fairly treated, before the season of greatest danger from rot, and with so short a period of growth as to materially interfere with the domestic arrangements of the beetle pest. Since the introduction of the early rose the *New England Farmer* has advocated the

adoption of the early varieties for the main crop. Two or three hundred bushels per acre was a good crop years ago, and it is as easy—barring the beetles—to get that yield now from such early varieties as the early rose, as it was to get it from the varieties usually planted a half century ago, and the exceptional yields of from four to six hundred bushels can be obtained in exceptional cases now from the early varieties. Last year the drought and heat of late June and early July was unusually severe, cutting off the early potatoes or greatly reducing the yield, the result naturally being to influence planters to try later varieties this season. The experiment has been anything but satisfactory, and it seems a fitting time to remind our readers again of the general rule that, all things being considered, the early potato of to-day is the more desirable for obtaining the main crop. The requisites are good, sound seed, kept dormant by cool storage till the season for planting, and well fertilized, well pulverized soil that will feed the plants and push the crop along without stint during its early stages of growth.

OUR COSY CORNER.

A full-dress fan is called the Mary Anderson, and consists of three long ostrich plumes springing from a bed of tightly curled tips, and a bird, with outstretched wings of a darker hue. The handle may be of pearl, shell, or malachite, with or without a bow of ribbon.

Boxes and baskets of twisted rushes are used for fine confectionery, and tied round with ribbons, holding a bouquet of grasses on the top.

A menu for a wedding breakfast is shaped like a tiny slipper, and for dinners we find life-like crabs and lobsters.

Handsome clocks are fancied of Wedgwood china, ivory, fancy enamel and electrotype, which resembles oxidized silver.

The "carvers' friend" is a servicable carving-knife, provided on one side with a spear powerful enough to cut through any joint.

A new handbag has a straight handle tipped with metal, which unscrews, and proves to be the stopper of a scent bottle.

A shield hung around with eight bells is to answer for a dinner-bell, when struck by the hammer a musical sound issues, reminding one of the days of the famous Swiss bell-ringers.

A yoke of light-weight steel chain armor is worn over a gray silk basque with startling effect.

Lively little boxes with ornamental covers contain correspondence cards and envelopes, each with a flower beautifully colored, or a wise owl, in brown plumage, on a gray crescent moon, or a gray one on a silver moon. The boxes have the same design on the lid.

New stationery has a miniature champagne cork, with Chiquot branded on it, on both paper and envelopes, a life-like prawn, coin, single flower, etc.

A handsome piece of embroidery is now fancied down the centre of a piano in place of the usual cover. It is made after the design of a table-scarf of satin or plu-h, lined with a contrasting color, the edges finished with ornaments, and the design run the full length.

Some of the handsomest ornaments seen are the beaded and embroidered cups which hold heavy tassels. They are intended for the sash-ends gathered to a point that are now greatly worn of the dress fabric.

Not only are metallic beads fashionable, but metallic threads that do not tarnish have been introduced into passementeries. The colors are gray, blue, green, garnet and pink, the glitter of the material lending the required brilliancy to the delicate shades.

The latest dress handkerchiefs are ornamented with hemstitched hems, borders and corners of tiny squares with the surrounding threads drawn out, a narrow or wide frill of Val lace finishes the edge, the depth depending upon the dressiness of the occasion.

A novel paper box is represented by three library-looking volumes seen in different colored bindings, and bearing such inscriptions as "Leaves from my Journal," "Half-hours with the Best Authors," etc.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.—To clean nickel on stoves, wet soda with ammonia, apply with an old tooth brush and rub off with a woollen cloth.

Once a year, even the most frugal housewife should replenish her linen closet, and add to her store at least the furnishing of one bed and a dozen towels.

To remove kerosene from a carpet, lay blotters or soft brown paper over the spot and press with a warm iron. Repeat with fresh papers till the spot is removed.

Try one of the smallest coal oil lamps. It looks like a toy, but for a hand lamp it will make as much light as a good tallow candle, and will not drop sparks.

Two ounces of soda dissolved in a quart of hot water will make a ready and useful solution for cleaning old painted work preparatory to repainting. This mixture, in the above proportion, should be applied when warm, and the woodwork afterward washed with water to remove all traces of soda.

One of the most servicable kind of washstand splashers, and also one of the cheapest, is made from a yard of fancy matting bound with a wide band or a piece of silk or merino, matching the prevailing color in the room and fastened up with four tacks, each tack covered with a colored ribbon. Where the room is small and there is no dressing case, pockets of the matting may be fastened each side of the splashers to hold the comb and brush.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Rev. John Partridge left on Monday for his new charge at Thomasburg, Ont. He preached in St. George's Church on Sunday morning last.

Rev. Dr. Hole, Rector of St. Paul's, is absent in Middleton, on account of the illness of his daughter, who is the guest of Rev. G. B. Dodwell, and who is not expected to live.

Rev. R. A. Heath has been elected to the parish of Ship Harbor.

One of the last numbers of *Church Bells* contained a portrait and sketch of the life of Rev. W. Rupert Cochrane, M.A., late a Rector in this Diocese. Should the nomination be made to the vacant Bishopric, Mr. Cochrane is not an unlikely person to be appointed. He is a King's College graduate.

BAPTIST.

A meeting of Sunday School workers in connection with the Baptist churches in Halifax County, will be held at the Tabernacle on Tuesday, the 18th instant, for the purpose of organizing a county Baptist Sunday School Association.

A biography of the Rev. Dr. Cramp, by Dr. Higgins, of Wolfville, has just been published. Probably no man has done so much on behalf of the Baptist church in the Lower Provinces as the late President of Acadia. His efforts on behalf of the college cannot be overestimated. Aside from its literary merits, the work should command a large sale.

Rev. Thomas McDonald has undertaken the charge of the Quinpool Road mission.

There are said to be over 500 Baptist churches in Burmah, with over 25,000 communicants.

METHODIST.

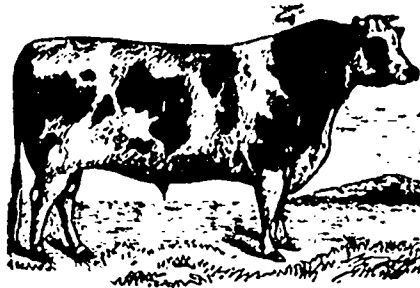
On Tuesday last the N. S. branch of the Women's Missionary Society held its annual meeting in Yarmouth. Business in connection with the Society occupied the morning and afternoon sessions, and in the evening a public meeting was held, at which interesting addresses on missionary work were delivered.

The success attending the services held by the Rev. Mr. Savago and his band of workers in Brunswick St. church, is even greater than that in connection with the meetings in Grafon St. Every evening during last, and the beginning of this week, the church has been crowded with interested listeners, many of whom are connected with other denominations. The services on Sunday night were especially interesting, on which occasion an able sermon was preached by Mr. Savago. As a result of the meetings a large number have professed conversion. We understand it is the intention of the band to hold services for a short season in the other Methodist churches of the city.

The Methodists of Australia are alive to the importance of University education. There are several flourishing Methodist Colleges there, and the foundation stone of a new one has just been laid.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Synod of the Maritime Provinces met in New Glasgow on the 4th instant. At the close of a powerful sermon by the retiring Moderator, the election of his successor was proceeded with, and resulted in the election of the Rev. E. A. McCurdy. The first business before the Synod on the second day was the presentation of an overture from the Presbytery of St. John respecting the administration of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. The desire of the Presbytery was to reduce the cost of the administration of the fund. It was decided to submit to the beneficiaries the overture, they to report to the Synod. The Hunter Building Fund Committee reported that they gave only one grant last year, and that was to the River Herbert Mission Station. Free loans were granted to a number of congregations and stations to the amount of \$1,450. The rest of the day was occupied in the discussion of the advisability of sending out another missionary to Santo, the salary of whom the Women's Foreign Missionary Society agreed to provide. After a very lengthy and lively debate, it was decided by a vote of 79 to 60 that the appointment of another missionary to the New Hebrides field would not be advisable. On Thursday the Synod authorized the Presbytery of P. E. Island to receive the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, of the Church of Scotland, into the Presbyterian church in Canada. Rev. Mr. Laing reported on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Ladies College, Halifax, in which it was stated that there is a staff of 13 instructors and 140 pupils. The report of the committee on the fund for aged and infirm ministers, was presented by the Rev. Mr. Chaso. Rev. Dr. Burns reported on behalf of the College Board, recommending that the amount required be allocated among the different Presbyteries, which was agreed to by the Synod. The Moderator, as convener of the Augmentative Committee, reported that the whole amount was collected last year, and stated ten per cent less would be asked for this year. The report on systematic beneficence was presented by the Rev. Mr. Henry, and adopted. From the Home Mission report presented, it appears that in addition to a number of vacant pastorates, there are 26 groups of mission stations under the control of the committee. Very interesting reports were also presented on state of religion, Sabbath Schools, and temperance. A communication was received from the Methodist Conference, stating that a committee had been appointed to confer with any committee which may be appointed by the Synod, with a view to some practical result in the way of co-operation. The Synod appointed a committee to confer with the committee of the Conference. Late on Friday evening the Synod adjourned to meet next year in Charlotte-town.



J. R. FOSTER,

MONCTON, N. B.

Importer and Breeder of

Thoroughbred Holstein-
Friesian & Jersey Cattle.

— ALSO —

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.

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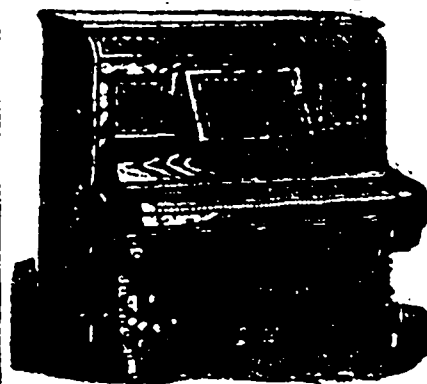
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