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# THE CRITIC:

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HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY 27, 1888.

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## THE CRITIC,

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Malicious newspaper men seem determined to mortify the confident people who assert that there is no such phenomenon as a centenarian. One of these unscrupulous persons asserts that there are now living in the State of Maine 16 men and women who have lived more than 100 years. Next time!

It is satisfactory, in the interests of common sense, to learn from English Medical Journals that the proposal that in future physicians should write their prescriptions in English instead of in Latin, is gaining favor. The dignity of the profession cannot suffer from this reform, and it would obviate the chances of mistakes on the part of chemists' assistants.

We are coming to understand that the nasal twang which, to other than American ears, is so decidedly unpleasant, is really relished by Americans. Witness Mr. Bill Nye, who, writing on "Gum Chewing," in the N. Y. Herald says "It is unnice. It interferes with the clear nasal enunciation." Well, all we can say is that "tastes differs, and appetites varies."

The Acadia Athenaeum contains (with much other good matter) an interesting notice of a lecture, the first by a lady, delivered under the auspices of the Athenaeum by Miss Wadsworth, Principal of Acadia Seminary, a hackney. The lecture seems to have been admirably appreciative of the great novelist. Miss Wadsworth rightly takes for his typical work, "Henry Esmonde," considered by many the most perfect novel in the English language.

The Graphic, about Christmas-time explained and illustrated an Egyptian version of Cinderella more graceful than the well-known fairy tale. Cinderella is a Greek, and her name is Rhodope (rosy checked). Apho, however, calls her Doricha. She was originally a fellow slave with her brother. The Prince is Psammetichus. If, however, he is, as is supposed, the son of the Pharaoh, it brings the story down to the date of Cambyses, by whom the Pharaoh was overthrown. We say down, not back, because if we do not make a mistake, Mr. Ralston, a high authority on Folk Lore, traces it up to a much earlier Hindoo antiquity, and the Egyptian version is not, as the Graphic says, the original one.

Sunday, the 29th, is the centenary of the birth of Byron, and Tuesday, the 31st, that of the death of Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, which event (Prince Henry Stuart being a Cardinal) relieved England and the House of Brunswick from all anxiety for the future. The celebration of the centenary of New South Wales also began at Sydney on Tuesday, and was to last several days.

Some papers by Dr. Honeyman, especially one on the "Geology of Aylesford, Kings County," in the Proceedings of the N. S. Institute of Natural Science, read in November, 1886, reveal the fact that, in addition to his great geological attainments, Dr. Honeyman is master of a style of writing remarkable for terseness and lucidity, and by no means deficient in elegance, while totally eschewing superfluous verbiage.

Knowledge, edited by Proctor, deals summarily with the nonsense talked about the "Star of Bethlehem," which is simply the planet Venus, recorded in astronomical notices for the month as being "a most brilliant and conspicuous object in the south east before sunrise." In February and March, 1889, she will be as striking an object after sunset. "The Star of Bethlehem," Mr. Proctor adds, "of Matthew's Gospel—if it ever really existed, and is not the mere embodiment of a myth—must, in all probability, have been a comet."

The Weekly Edition of the Times of January 6th, is a good deal taken up with notices of the centenary of its first issue on New Year's day, 1788. The first thing which met the eye in that issue was an advertisement of the appearance of John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons in the principal characters in "Julia, or the Italian Lovers." What the Times has to say about itself is variously commented on by the English Press, but all agree that it always has been, and still is, the first newspaper of England, and, indeed, of the world.

The forged letters which so excited the Czar and Prince Bismarck, have been published. They are four in number. Three purport to be from Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, (Bulgaria) to the Countess of Flanders, sister of the King of Roumania, and sister-in-law to the King of Belgium, and one from Prince Reuss, German Ambassador to Vienna. They were calculated to convict Germany of a dishonest policy, and, as they nearly plunged Europe into war, are about as diabolically wicked a contrivance as malignity ever invented.

The King's College Record for December is of perhaps more than ordinary merit. Prominent in interest is an excellent notice of a young poet, as yet but little known, Philips Stewart, from the pen of Mr. C. S. Martin. We regret that it is too long for our columns. Stewart's verse is poetry. But we trust we shall be able to find space for Prof. Robert's notice of a new edition (edited and published by Fred. A. Stokes, New York,) of the poems of Sir John Suckling, cavalier, soldier and poet, whose charming *vers de société* have strongly influenced modern verse of that nature.

The Dalhousie Gazette of 21st inst., contains a discriminating critique on Spenser, and an article, "English and Classics," spelt according to the rules of the American and English Philological Associations. It does not look quite so hideous as most illustrations of orthographical reform, and might furnish a hint here and there for brevity of spelling. But what is required is what the Spaniards have, a revisiting college of the language, whose decisions would carry weight. What is to be feared, however, would be the sad lack of good taste which is so conspicuous in the revised New Testament.

Mr. Congressman Dingley of Maine, who is evidently well described as a "frothy and impulsive New Englander," has been asking in the House of Representatives for information relative to alleged discrimination on the part of the Dominion Government in the matter of tolls on vessels passing through the Welland Canal to United States ports. Of course there is no such discrimination, and we only mention the matter as it proves that the Welland Canal has roused Mr. Dingley's ire by diverting traffic from United States ports. We ask no better answer to Mr. Wilkinson's mis-statements, which we referred to editorially in a previous issue.

## NOVA SCOTIA PRESS ASSOCIATION.

In conversation with gentlemen connected with the Provincial press, we often hear surprise expressed that a Nova Scotia Press Association has never been formed. The opinion that such an Association would prove of great benefit seems to be unanimous, and yet, indisputable as are the prospective

advantages, the movement, for want of vigorous agitation, has made no decided progress.

Proprietors of newspapers, editors, and reporters are busy men, and their time is so much taken up in agitating reforms for others that self-interest is neglected, so that what might, by a little attention, be made of the greatest benefit to themselves, is entirely overlooked. They should remember, however, that "charity begins at home," and pause occasionally in their self-sacrificing labors to look after number one.

Nearly all the States in the American Union, and most of the Provinces of our Dominion, have their Press Associations, and it does not speak well for the enterprise of our newspaper men, that at this late day they have no similar organization. New Brunswick has a flourishing Press Association, and we should for once consent to follow where we generally boast that we lead, and without further delay form an Association in this Province. Outside of the advantages that would accrue from the meeting together of the workers in the journalistic field, and the feelings of good-fellowship engendered, the Association could be made mutually beneficial in many ways. From a purely business standpoint, the Association is necessary. Editors are also often proprietors, and if not, they, as well as reporters, are interested, or should be, in the financial success of the journals with which they are connected. Advertising is one of the most profitable sources of revenue, and yet, for want of some definite understanding, the numerous journals in the Province are continually taking work at unprofitable rates, because unscrupulous advertisers assert that other journals are doing the same. Were a Press Association in existence, a uniform rate, proportionate to the circulation and influence of each journal, might be agreed upon, and the members pledged not to deviate from it. This would prove mutually advantageous to press and public, and would place advertising upon a sound business basis. Arrangements could also be made for the collection and transmission of news, for special travelling and hotel rates, and other advantages "too numerous to mention." At present our press is open to the charge of want of hospitality. Associations from abroad often visit us, and who is there to receive them? In such cases individuals come nobly to the rescue, but most newspaper-men are not troubled with superfluous wealth, and these self-sacrificing individuals have often to do the honors at too great a strain upon their pockets. With a Press Association in existence, there would always be a reception committee, and an expense, burdensome to individuals, would not be felt when divided amongst its members. Those members of the press who have been hospitably entertained by Press Associations abroad will acknowledge the force of this argument.

The Press is the greatest power in the land, and if its members will only unite and form an Association, they will be surprised in how many ways they may enjoy the "sweets of power."

We have touched only upon a few of the benefits that might be derived from the formation of a Press Association, trusting that the press throughout the Province will join us in the agitation, and keep it up, until the Nova Scotia Press Association has been organized.

### THE IRISH QUESTION.

It can scarcely be doubted that the visit of Sir Thos. Esmonde to this country in the interests of Home Rule has been of a much more acceptable nature to Canadians of all shades of opinion than the mission of Mr. Wm. O'Brien. We say "of all shades of opinion" advisedly, because we think there are scarcely any citizens of the Dominion who do not believe that Home Rule is a necessity for the pacification of Ireland; a measure of justice to an intense national feeling, and of urgency in the general interests of the United Kingdom.

Any details of the scope of the measure are beyond our present purpose, as is also any minute discussion of the reasons or the means by which the strength of Irish sentiment has been evoked. It is sufficient that its depth and force are great existing facts, and are the facts that the statesmanship of the United Kingdom has to face, to grapple with, and to satisfy.

The subject, treated at least with any degree of truth or impartiality, is systematically evaded by the political press of Canada, for considerations sufficiently obvious, but the motives which control it have no deterrent influence with independent journals. These are free to give due weight to the universal axiom that every question has two sides, and to place the most important questions, so far as lies in them, impartially before their readers.

The public, it might be inferred, is careless enough about truth, or it would scarcely be satisfied with the one-sided reports which alone find their way into the columns of the general press, and which systematically exaggerate and pervert the acts of the British Government. Without any animus we will briefly point out a few instances in which public opinion is persistently misled.

In the first place, the Crimes Act is denounced as the acme of tyranny, and as aimed at the suppression of all expression of popular opinion. As a simple matter of fact, it is far less severe than Mr. Gladstone's Act, which enabled him to imprison without trial, and its real purpose is to vindicate the supremacy of law as against the organized crime of the secret societies, which constitute a social tyranny only paralleled by the Vehmgericht of the middle ages. No detail of the kind of crime fostered, enjoined, and practiced is here necessary, though probably nine-tenths of Canada is ignorant of its nature and extent. However a law made with the purpose of vindicating the supremacy of law may be carried out, there is right and justice in the principle; and we know enough to be sure that, when the administration of it is stigmatised as brutal savagery which, as regards the carrying out of prison discipline in Irish jails, finds no parallel in the history of any

civilized nation, we are reading rhetorical exaggeration of a very marked type.

It is unnecessary to express any opinion as to imputations of the complicity of the League with crime and boycotting—the former of the more truculent description, the latter the most flagrant illegal violation of the liberty of the subject. It is enough to believe that to the higher type of Irishmen they must be as revolting as to any other civilized man, and we have before expressed our opinion that if violence and outrage were put a stop to, Home Rule would have two friends where it has now but one.

When Sir Thos. Esmonde jocosely assures us that he never shot a man from behind a hedge, or mutilated an ox, we have no difficulty in understanding that his disclaimer, though a pleasantry as regards himself, has a serious meaning as regards many of his co-nationalists, neither have we any difficulty in believing it.

In other respects we may well hope that the moderation with which that gentleman enforces his views is significant of a like modification throughout the party, of which, indeed, we think some signs—due, perhaps, to the large access of English sympathy—are discernible.

When Sir Thomas assures us that in an Irish Parliament the rights of the Protestant minority would be safe, we are justified in giving full weight to the utterance of a competent representative of his party, and his statement of what he owed to his Protestant supporters is very significant.

There are other points to which we have not space to refer, but above all narrower considerations stands the overwhelming fact that, whatever conservative Englishmen may think of it, the government of a free people by means repugnant to its deepest feelings cannot but be a grievous error. Loyalty and good-will cannot, in the nature of man, be expected, where men are governed against their will and against their instincts. It is no good to say it is for their good—facts and results contradict the assumption. On this broad ground, we think coercion so grave a mistake, that we believe the Conservative Government will, on account of it, be unable to long sustain their tenure of power.

It has long been matter of surprise to us that English statesmen have continued blind to the peculiarly obnoxious nature of the Castle Government. Involving, as it does, the anomaly of a rule practically independent of Parliament, while Irish members sit there, it is little to be wondered at that the Irish people regard it with disgust. Logically, Ireland should hitherto have been governed from London, and whenever there is an Irish Parliament, a Viceroy would be far more in place and keeping than now.

But for the Phoenix Park murders in the first place, and Mr. Gladstone's precipitancy in the second, the question would, no doubt, have been settled ere this. As it is, we are of opinion that another year or two will see the Imperial Parliament disembarrassed of a mass of affairs which does not rightly appertain to it, by measures of Home Rule, not only for Ireland, but for Scotland, if not Wales also.

The rapid reduction of rents, both by voluntary concessions and by the operations of the Land Courts, also seems to us to be fast paving the way for a Land Purchase Bill, which, whatever it may cost, would at least relieve the country from the necessity of keeping up in Ireland 27,000 troops, with the numberless exasperations attendant on a coercive régime.

### PHYSICAL EDUCATION—HOW AND BY WHOM SHALL IT BE CONDUCTED?

As the question of regular physical exercise for the pupils of our city schools appears to be receiving considerable attention from those who control our educational institutions, and as some definite plan will probably be decided upon before long, a public discussion of the matter is just now in place. It is felt that the efforts already made to develop the *physique* of the young people in our schools have not been sufficiently far reaching. The afternoon classes held in the Academy are not so generally attended as the importance of physical training renders desirable.

A proposition was made at the last meeting of the School Board to appoint a regular teacher of calisthenics at a fixed annual salary. Now, while the benefits resulting from such a course ought amply to justify the expenditure, we are of the opinion that even better results can be obtained for less money. There are in the city schools 106 teachers, with an average of about fifty pupils each. That is to say, the instructor of calisthenics would have 106 classes per week, or twenty-one each day, even if each pupil had a lesson only once a week. Now, this would give only a poor quarter-hour at the most for the weekly physical training of each pupil.

If the work is worth doing, it is worth doing well. No half-way measures should be taken in a matter which concerns the physical, and in a great measure the moral, well-being of the race. Physical training should have a place in the regular curriculum of our schools. After-hours only a small proportion of the pupils can be expected to attend. What if other subjects are made to suffer? By a sort of sliding time-table, this additional subject might be placed on different days in different weeks, so that the loss would be borne by several subjects equally.

Here the question naturally suggests itself, who shall conduct the calisthenic classes? To this the answer is not far to seek. Only the regular teachers can give this branch of early training sufficient attention—unless, indeed, the public are willing to pay, not one instructor, but four or five. Let all the teachers be instructed in such calisthenic exercises as are suitable for the age of their own pupils, according to the recommendations of the best authorities on physical culture; let at least two lessons of half-an-hour each be given weekly in each class during the regular school hours; let a regular system of physical training be drawn up and prescribed—and we have the work done more cheaply and, we believe, much more efficiently than by the appointment of a single instructor, however good.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

When does a lady treat a man like a telescope? When she draws him out, looks him through, and then shuts him up.

Never put much confidence in such as put no confidence in others. A man prone to suspect evil is mostly looking in his neighbor for what he sees in himself.

Too Much for his Strength.—Elevator Boy (to fat old lady): "Goin' up, Mum?" Old Lady: "Yes, I'm goin' up; but sakes alive, a little boy like you can't pull me up in that thing."

Bridget: "Enjoy sleep, is it? How could I, I'd like yez to tell me? The mimit I lay down I'm asleep, and the mimit I'm awake I have to get up. Where's the time for enjoyin' it to come in?"

Bride (exchanging bridal costume for travelling suit). "Did I appear nervous at all during the ceremony, Sara?" Bridessmaid (envious): "A little at first, dear, but not after George had said 'Yes.'"

A MILE IN FIFTY SECONDS.—The fast locomotives used on the "two-hour" trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company between New York and Philadelphia, have 6 feet 8 inch wheels, 18-inch cylinders, and 24-inch stroke. The engines do a mile in 50 seconds—at least, so the *Scientific American* reports.

When He Would Sign a Pledge.—Wife: I do wish, John, that you would sign the pledge the beginning of this new year. I don't believe you realize how much you drink. Mother was speaking of it to day. Husband: How much longer does your mother expect to stay? Wife: She leaves next week. Husband: Well, the day she goes I'll sign; but don't ask me to give up drink while she is here.

Says the *Banker's Monthly*.—"The ends of the earth are uniting: just think of it; oranges from Australia and California meeting in the London fruit market, but it is only momentarily. There is no rivalry, for, when by the California season we are out of the London market, Australia succeeds us. Steam is rapidly reducing this little world to one country, and by and by 'meu the world o'er shall brithers be an a' that.'"

Astronomy and Photography.—Photographers who have a turn for astronomy may like to know that the rays of light proceeding from the star Capella, which, acting on the sensitive film, impressed the image of this distant sun on the photograph recently taken, started on their voyage in the year of the battle of Waterloo. At least, so says Mr. Sadler, the author of a paper on "Photographing the Stars," read at the last meeting of the Liverpool Astronomical Society.

Light-Resisting Power of Water.—Professor Forel is continuing his researches as to the light resisting power of water, his trials being made in the limpid Lake of Geneva. His method is to submerge chloride of silver papers at intervals of 10 metres, after sunset, and then to take them up at night after a day's exposure. It was found that the depths where absolute darkness, or stoppage of actinic rays, was observed varied according to the month. Strange to say, March allowed the light to penetrate the greatest distance—100 metres—while May and July respectively arrested it at the depths of 75 and 45 respectively. It is evident, therefore, upon correlating this experiment with others, that the results obtained must be a measure, not of the intensity in the months named, but of the turbidity of the water. However, Professor Forel intends to continue these experiments every two months for the space of a year.

Soaring Birds.—An interesting contribution to the question of the soaring of birds was made recently by Professor W. P. Trowbridge to the American Academy of Sciences. It appears that his son has discovered that birds of prey and some others have the power of locking together those parts of the wing holding the extended feathers, so that the action of the air extends the elbow, and the wings can be kept in the position for an indefinite period without any expenditure of muscular exertion on the part of the bird. Professor Trowbridge expressed the opinion that it is possible for a bird to sleep on the wing, and Professor J. S. Newberry said that he once shot a bird which came slowly to the ground with its wings extended, but quite dead. He believed the discovery of Mr. Trowbridge explained what he had never previously been able to account for.—*English Mechanic*.

The editor of *Book Chat* denounces, in round terms, the belief that the ideal novel is one in which the reader cannot lay the book down until the story is finished. He says: "This is a favorite expression in referring to sensational fiction. It delights the author, and to the general public seems to embody the requisites of an ideal novel. The real meaning, force and application of the phrase is worthy of attention. A novel which cannot be laid down until the story is finished, can safely be said to be a work that will not live. It may be popular, it may be graphic and bright, yet it lacks some essential for a permanent life. Consider the great novels of the past that are living to-day, and see if this can be said of any of them. Who would be willing to read Dickens, Thackeray or George Eliot through at one sitting? The delight we find in them is in quietly living with the characters, learning their joys and sorrows, becoming more intimate with their peculiarities, loving their personality, joying in their success, sympathizing in their failure."

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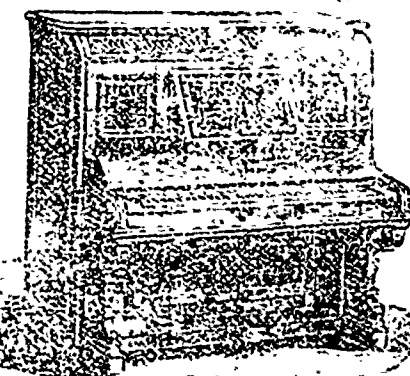
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page fifteen. 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.

Heavy weather is reported at sea

The revenue returns show for the full year ending 31st Dec., a surplus of \$2,242,342.

Sixteen vessels are ice-bound in the Minus Basin, some of them in a perilous position.

Mr. H. H. Cook, (Liberal), M. P. for East Simcoe, has been unseated or bribery by agents.

Mr. Prior, (Conservative), has been elected to the Dominion Parliament for Victoria, B. C., by acclamation.

Mr. G. F. Baird, Conservative, has been elected to the Dominion Parliament for Queens Co., N. B., by a majority of 111.

The marriageable young ladies of Antigonish are about to entertain the single gentlemen of that town at a surprise leap year ball.

The Annapolis Post Office was broken into early this week, and the registered letters from Halifax, St. John, and Yarmouth stolen.

The Manitoba finances seem to be in a high state of muddle, and Mr. Greenway is said to hesitate about taking office on account of it.

The *Herald* publishes a useful calendar for 1888, the dates of which are filled in, to a large extent, with the record of local events of interest.

The *Liverpool Times* (Jan. 20) has the rare courage to speak some downright truth on the visits to Canada of Irish Home Rule emissaries.

Two Nova Scotians, named Parker and Fulton, were suffocated in the International Hotel, New York, last week, from blowing out the gas instead of turning it off.

A boy sent by Charles Lenoir, mail agent, across the ice from Arichat to Robins, in the storm of the 16th, has not been heard of since. The mail agent's conduct in sending the boy was utterly heartless.

The charge for parcel post packages between Canada and the States will be one cent per pound. In order to make the services uniform, the limit of weight on parcels to Great Britain will be increased to four pounds.

Several Halifax capitalists are applying for incorporation, as the Halifax and Newfoundland Steamship Company, to operate a line of steamers between various ports, but particularly between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Notwithstanding the accumulated horrors of the cold and blizzards of Montana, Dakota, Minnesota, &c., we have not, up to the time of our going to press, received any accounts of the like nature from our own apparently fortunate Provinces.

The two atrocious ruffians, Davis and Kinney, second mate and boatswain, respectively, of the *Vancouver*, have been sentenced, the former to eight, the latter to sixteen years. They ought to be flogged as well. But where are the captain and first mate? It is disgraceful that they should be at large.

Sir Geo. Stephen has returned from England, and states that the Pacific Mail Subsidy is arranged, and that the new steamers will be running by this time next year. He denies that there is any foundation for the rumor about the Dominion Government taking over the C. P. R., or buying the monopoly clause.

A snow storm of unusual severity came on Monday night, and continued all Tuesday. Trains were much delayed. Towards evening the wind, from the northward, increased, and by Wednesday morning the Ther. was said to be 7 below zero. Yet the strong winds have prevented Bedford Basin from freezing below the island.

Mr. John Calder, a theological student, was twice shot at on Saturday evening in the Tower Road, by some miscreant, who was apparently lying in wait for the purpose. Some time ago the same thing happened to Lt. Hicks, R.N., in the same locality, and a woman was knocked down on Inglis St. just before Christmas. Is it the same scoundrel in each case?

A new Tom Thumb is reported as hailing from Annapolis. His name is Dudley Foster, and he has been taken by his parents to Philadelphia for exhibition. This midget is now 12 years old. At his birth he weighed 1 lb. He now weighs 12 lbs., and is only 31 inches high. He is said to be well formed and good-looking. Two females of the family died. Three others are of ordinary size. One paper gives the age of little Foster as 16, his weight as 11 lbs., and his height as 30 inches.

"The list of shipping registered in the County of Hants," Jan 1st 1888, published by the *Hants Journal*, has the following highly interesting showing:—

5 Steamers.....	312 tons.
42 Ships.....	61,425 "
97 Barques.....	95,633 "
13 Barquentines.....	5,861 "
12 Brigantines .....	4,084 "
73 Schooners.....	6,800 "

Making a total of 242 vessels..... 174,115 "

The redoubtable Big Bear, Chief of the Plain Crees, of Riel rebellion notoriety, is dead.

The net profits made by the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Merchant Bank of Halifax for 1887 are, for the former, \$126,874, and for the latter \$92,766.

A disastrous fire occurred at Bear River on Wednesday morning destroying several business places and two or three residences. Loss over \$20,000; insurance under \$2,000.

A terrible explosion occurred on Tuesday morning in the Wellington Colliery, B. C. It is believed that nearly ninety miners have perished, twenty bodies of white miners having been taken out. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The city tax-collectorship has been filled by the appointment of Ald. Theakston, after a close contest with Ald. Woodill, necessitating twelve ballots before the result was reached. The selection is a good one, and Collector Theakston will doubtless be an efficient and valuable officer. He will assume the duties of his new position on the 1st February. The salary was cut down \$500 from that enjoyed by the former incumbent—an economy which meets general approval. Another civic vacancy has been created by the appointment of Mr. Sedgewick, the City Recorder, to the position of Deputy Minister of Justice. It is rumored that Ald. Lyon will probably succeed to the Recordership, which is said to be worth about \$2,000 a year, with a probability of a further professional promotion. The predecessor of Mr. Sedgewick is now Judge J. Norman Ritchie, of the Supreme Court.

Since the first performance of the amateur actors, in aid of the School of Art and Design, expectation has been on tiptoe as to the probable merit of the second performance; and had Wednesday evening been less lovely than it was, the Academy of Music would have been filled by an interested and well-dressed audience. The choice of Wednesday evening for these performances is, in a measure, unfortunate, seeing that, owing to its being a general evening for meeting in many of the churches, many persons are prevented from attending who otherwise would gladly do so; but as there were very few empty stalls, this consideration will not be a weighty one with the committee of management. The entertainment of Wednesday evening was one of the most enjoyable of the season. The ladies and gentlemen who took part in "Dearest Mamma" and "A Regular Fix," deserve the greatest praise for the care they had evidently bestowed upon their respective parts; and even Mr. Paske's bulldog merits special mention for the agitation which he displayed in common with his master when that worthy servant was giving warning that either he or "Dearest Mamma" must quit the house. Mrs. Daly, who took the leading part as "Dearest Mamma," was an ideal mother-in-law, and won from the audience very hearty applause for the realistic manner of her acting. Miss Stewart, who personated Mrs. Clinton, performed her part admirably, her acting being very natural throughout the whole piece. Miss K. O'Dell, as Mrs. Honeywood, was most coquettish, performing her part with that easy grace which almost made her hearers think that she could be, when occasion offered, an out-and-firt. Captain Blackburn, R. E., as Mr. Browser, was simply superb, and the audience found it impossible to preserve its "equilibrium" when he took part in the dialogue. Mr. Valentine, R. A., did fairly well as Mr. Clinton, but as an actor he cannot be regarded as a success. Mr. W. A. Henry was the only poor actor in the piece, dramatic work evidently not being sufficiently athletic to inspire him with any degree of enthusiasm. In the farce "A Regular Fix," the ladies had, comparatively speaking, secondary parts to perform, but Miss B. Albro as the housekeeper, Miss E. Duffus as Emily, Mrs. Clarke as Mrs. Surplus, and Miss H. Scott as the housemaid, contributed largely to the pleasing impression which the performance of the farce left upon the audience. Mr. Willie Hill as Mr. Hugh DeBrass, was capital throughout, and richly deserved all the bouquets which were showered at him, but which he, as a true gallant, and as one who could better appreciate how well Emily was doing, passed over to her, meekly kneeling on one knee. Mr. J. B. Currie's personation of Mr. Surplus, the lawyer, was a complete success, his dialogue, acting and make-up being such as would have done credit to a professional. Captain Blackburn, R. E., as Smiler, won fresh laurels for the manner in which he personated the sheriff's officer. The other actors, with the exception of Mr. Paske, were decidedly indifferent, and were evidently unaccustomed to stand behind the foot-lights. At the close of the performance, Mr. Stubbing, under whose skilful coaching the evening's plays had been so well performed, was called in front of the curtain by the audience, which expressed its appreciation of his work by a hearty cheer, thus bringing to a close a most enjoyable evening's entertainment.

An exodus of negroes from the Southern States to South America is reported as probable.

Chicago is a lively city. Sand-bagging and safe-blowing have become so common that persons who are out at night go heavily armed. The city is overrun with garrotters and burglars.

Mlle. de Lussan is said by Boston *cognoscenti* to have achieved a great success as Maria in Donizetti's "Fijina del Regimento." It is said the part might have been written for her.

The big raft has not yet half got through the mischief she is capable of. Leary has libelled the *Miranda* in \$40,000 for breach of contract, and the owners of a tug have sued her for running it down off Blackwell's Island, for \$12,000, the upshot of which will be that the lawyers will be the only persons to whom the unwieldy mass will be of any benefit. They will, no doubt, bless Mr. Leary and his raft.

The intense cold and the blizzards continued to prevail in the Canadian Pessimists' Paradise, (Minnesota, Dakota, &c.) up to Tuesday Mercury reported 60 below at Neche, Dak. In New York and Boston the cold is very severe.

There are not at present reliable data for reporting the actual enormous loss of life in the North Western States from the unprecedented cold wave. It is to be hoped that the estimate of 1000 in Dakota, and as many in Nebraska, is exaggerated.

It is stated that a bill of great importance is before the House of Representatives in Congress, providing that the President shall invite Canada and the South American republics to discuss complete reciprocity all over the two continents. The bill is reported to have passed a second reading, and is to be introduced in the Senate by Senator John Sherman.

We have received from the Welles Publishing Co., 695 Broadway, N. Y., a novel by Fred W. Pearson, "Minon, a Tale of Love and Intrigue," a mystery propounded in the first two chapters, the rest of the book being its elucidation. The style is peculiar, and the date scarcely ascertainable at a hasty glance through the book. A chance name, quite at the beginning, marks the story as happening within the last 15 years, but it reads far more like a romance of the Louis Quatorze period. It is the first volume of a new library, the "Elite."

The Pope canonized ten new saints in honor of his jubilee.

Arrests of prominent nationalists continue to be made in Ireland.

Mr. W. O'Brien is out of prison, and radiant with the prospect of going in again.

It is stated Spain is organizing an expedition for Morocco to consist of 25,000 men.

Mr. Cox, M. P., for whom the Irish police have been searching for some time, has been arrested.

Lords Hawarden and Orkney have granted their Irish tenants reductions in rents, hitherto refused.

Havana is in a state of disturbance owing to the unscrupulous acts of the Government. Murder is rife.

Spain seems to be once more getting tired of Queen Isabella, as it is rumored she is again to be exiled.

The Pope declines to receive Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos the Pretender, to the throne of Spain, either privately or officially.

There is dissension among my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and Lord Charles Beresford has resigned his position as a Junior Lord.

A priest has been trying to revive the puerile miracles of the middle ages in Rouen Cathedral, France. The people met him with revolutionary songs.

Mr. Gladstone will return to England on February 6. On Wednesday next the party chiefs will issue circulars requesting the early presence of members of Parliament.

The Queen is devoting the surplus of the Women's Jubilee Offering to the foundation of an institution for the education and maintenance of nurses for the sick poor in their own homes.

The Ulster Land Committee, at a meeting in Belfast on 20th Jan., adopted resolutions approving the compulsory abolition of dual ownership of land and protesting against the exclusion of Ireland from the benefits of the coming Local Government Bill.

A party of moonlighters early on New Year's morning attacked the houses of two widows at Clandrina, Co. Clare, but were unable to obtain entrance into either. The women's offence is believed to have been that they supplied turf to the local police.

Telegrams from Toulon report that the government arsenals have suddenly become the scene of great activity. Everything is being hastened to place a squadron of ironclads and all available cruisers in readiness to sail. Men at the dockyard are working extra time.

It is reported that the Russian Legation at Bucharest has ruptured its relations with Roumania owing to a series of insults to which it has been subjected, which was crowned by the recent arrest of a Legation officer, who was subsequently released without explanation.

Ismael Pasha's claims have at last been settled. By the terms of the settlement he receives the Egyptian Palace that formerly belonged to him, property in Stamboul valued at £500,000, the commutation of his civil allowance at 14 years' purchase, and £100,000 in cash for crops.

The dismissal of the Duke of Torlonia from his office of Mayor of Rome, for having paid a visit of congratulation to the Cardinal Vicar on the occasion of the Pope's jubilee, caused great excitement, but the Liberal party and press approve of the action of the Government.

A woman named Mary Hodges, who was in her 101st year, died a few days ago at Elton, Hunts, in full possession of her faculties; and, says Truth, it may be interesting and beneficial to record the fact that she had been an habitual smoker for many years, and that her favorite beverage was rum.

It is probably a necessity of the policy to which the Papacy is unwisely committed, otherwise the refusal of the King and Queen of Italy's presents would scarcely be worthy of the tact and statesmanship usually displayed by His Holiness. The Quirinal, however, seems to have retorted on the Vatican irreconcilability by depriving the Duke of Torlonia of his Mayoralty of Rome. Both actions are somewhat petty.

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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

### A LAST FAREWELL TO THEE.

I longed to feel thy soft arms 'round me twined,  
I longed to feel thy dear lips pressed to mine;  
I longed to know 'tho' many craved thy love,  
That I alone was thine.  
Such happiness I found was not for me,  
Mine was but a fool's sweet paradox;  
I gave to thee my all—my mighty love—  
For just one glance from thee.

I cannot prove my love by mighty deeds,  
But sure I am that I would die for thee  
Dost thou amid the pleasures of thy life,  
Think kindly, love, of me?  
Yours be the pleasure, mine be all the pain—  
Henceforth I shall be far removed from thee  
I wander forth into the world alone,  
Yet grieve not thou for me.

I pray that no sad thought of me may mar  
The happiness that shineth on thy life;  
Perchance another in some future year,  
May win thee for his wife.  
I weary for a sight of thy sweet face,  
And long incessantly for thy dear voice;  
My life will be a dull and empty void,  
Yet not, alas! from choice.

I cast my all upon the die and lost—  
The fates were cruel and I lost my prize;  
Yet whilst you dealt the blow, I thought I saw,  
Some pity in your eyes.  
Mind, life, heart, soul, I still am all thine own,  
Thou holdest me in thralldom as a slave;  
And ere I bid thee one long last adieu,  
One boon of thee I crave.

Think kindly of me when I am far away  
In distant lands, where no kind friend is near—  
For the sake of "Auld Lang Syne," I pray you will  
Think kindly of me, dear!  
And now I bid my last farewell to thee.  
I've poured out all my love at thy dear shrine;  
Thou yet may'st gain the love of many hearts,  
Yet none so pure as mine.

FRANK.

### SUCCESS IN LIFE.

We have received several communications in response to our invitation to a number of representative men to favor us with their views on the means of Success in Life. These will doubtless be perused with interest by the readers of THE CRITIC. Limitation of space precludes our publishing at once all that have come to hand; but they will follow in succession as they are received:—

FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN.

Success in life may signify different things to different people. Broadly, however, it means rising from a lower to a higher level in life. Apart from happy accidents of birth, powerful friends, etc., success is won, in my view

1st. By habits of self control. I put this first, for without them one cannot have, in any marked degree, the other requisites. Self control includes, of course, sobriety and self-denial, and all the Christian virtues which spring therefrom.

2nd. Methodical and persevering industry. Without industry there can be no success, but it should be guided by method, lest it be thrown away on contradictory pursuits. It must be persevering also, for success is maintained, even as it is gained, by hard work.

3rd. To do twelve hours' work for ten hours' pay, or, in other words, to do more than the mere routine of one's office. He who is content to dream away the days in the perfunctory discharge of his duties, may not be dismissed in disgrace; but promotion will come slowly, if at all. Fit yourself for any emergency in your line of life, and advancement will come.

4th. True Christian courtesy of manner. This is a species of invisible oil that causes the social machinery to run more smoothly. It conciliates the minds of men, and renders more easy the recognition of one's fitness for higher things.

In my opinion, a young man who cultivates these habits, is sure, in this favored land of ours, of a useful and successful career.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL LAURIE.

The late Chief Justice, Sir Branton Halliburton, laid down the rule that, in the determination to carry a point, all side issues should be dropped, and all attention should be devoted to the special object.

Lord Wolseley lately stated at Manchester, that the true road to success lay in the determination to succeed, "to excel," in whatever walk of life a man's path may lie. He said—"Had he been a tinsmith, he would have aimed at being the best in the town."

Concentration of thought and energy on the actual career chosen; a study of the methods pursued by others, one's predecessors and competitors; with a careful examination of the mistakes made by each, and close examination how these may be avoided; and more important still, a closer examination of the mistakes made by oneself, and a determination to correct them in the future, would be the advice I should give to every man starting in life.

This appears a simple rule to follow, but let each one examine his own career, and see how difficult, how almost impossible, it is to adhere to such a line.

A skillful strategist always endeavors to draw his opponent's attention away from the real point to be attacked, and our evil genius (a consummate strategist) is always calling off our attention from our principal aim by giving a temporary importance to what is really irrelevant, and so we fail to attain the success we determined on when we started in life.

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FROM F. BLAKE CROFTON, ESQ.

Secure a rich father, if practicable. Failing this, learn to do something better than any one else can. Or find out a public want and supply it. Or get hold of a good article and advertise it. Or work and save. These are the main roads to success; and on them the undersigned has never travelled far.

Some people attain success by by-paths; as by marrying for money—or commercial union; or by stealing ideas; or by humbugging voters; or by organizing mutual admiration societies; or by directing patriotic movements; or by exhibiting themselves as dwarfs, or wild men of the woods, or reformed drunkards.

FROM THOS. S. WHITMAN, ESQ., ANNAPOLIS.

There is an old trite saying—nothing succeeds like success. It is rare, however, that this statement proves true in the long run; on the contrary, my experience is, that disappointments and temporary failures more surely lead to permanent success in life. And this, I think, applies not only to commercial, but to all the avocations of life; and the way to win success is, by diligently, persistently, steadily, and truthfully pursuing the particular congenial employment chosen for life-work; avoid meddling or interfering with other employments or business, and stick to the last.

FROM THE HON. J. W. LONGLEY.

To win success in life. What kind of success? The loftiest form of success possible to a mortal man is to have achieved the highest manhood, illustrated the purest virtue, and made his character nearest God's standard. But it is presumed that worldly success is what is meant in this connection—the acquisition of riches, honor and power. How to win this kind of success? In dealing with essentials, we must state general principles. Of course, there are exceptions.

The first essential is health, or physical vigor. The second is brains, unless wealth only is the object, when intellectuality is not an essential. The third is honesty. No man permanently succeeds—except as an accidental and exceptional case—whose word is not his bond. The fourth is industry. In this age there is no other genius known or possible except labor. There are no royal roads to success.

These are the four essentials. For superlative success a few special qualities must be added, and these are not so easily stated or defined. Stoutness of heart in the midst of emergencies and dangers, indomitable will, clear perceptions, and force of character—these are the supreme qualities which pluck success from mountain crags. To make them invincible, they must be combined with the heroic virtue of patience. Greatness becomes godlike when it is mellowed with patience. God waits for centuries for the development of a star. A man with health, brains, honesty, and industry, is bound to win, if he has only the courage to wait.

FROM C. H. TUPPER, ESQ., M. P.

Dear Sir,—Replying, briefly, to your circular note, I may say my views of the way to be successful in life, are as follows:—

In a free country like ours, a man can achieve great success by pluck and pertinacity. Application is of course required.

The lives of eminent Scots, both from Auld Scotland, as well as from Nova Scotia and other Colonies of the Empire, serve to remind us of what can be done by prudence, persevering assiduity, and integrity.

A fearless mind is ever necessary—courage full of faith.

It is a grand thing in every calling to learn how to wait, to walk before you run, and to run before you leap.

"Wisely and slow; they stumble that run fast," was the advice of Friar Lawrence in an affair of the heart; but it is eminently applicable in preparing for the fierce race of life.

FROM REV. J. AMBROSE, DIGBY.

The way to win success in life.—This life is but the school in which immortal beings are prepared for the enjoyment of a better one, therefore, success, worthy the name, includes both.

This definition may be said to be only the idea of the theologian, and may be scouted by those who look upon the attainment of the rewards of covetousness or ambition as the mark of success in life. But these may be gained to the injury of others; and of many who have thus succeeded, it may be truly said—it were well for that man and the world at large, if he had never been born. The dishonest man, or the man who, for place or power, leaves his country, or the world at large, worse than he found it,—the man who, for any object, barter self-respect, is not among those whom history characterizes as successful men.

The successful man, if we look beyond this life, is the man who, having chosen a suitable vocation, pursues it with honesty towards God, his neighbor and himself. Honesty, with energy and self-denial, will achieve success.

FROM W. C. SILVER.

1. Consider carefully before adopting a business or profession; then stick to it, thoroughly master all its details, avoiding outside speculation.
2. Pay as you go, or be prompt in meeting bills when due, even at great inconvenience.
3. Live within your income.
4. Dress fairly well, and at all times preserve a neat and cleanly appearance.
5. Be polite and obliging to all classes, especially to women and inferiors.
6. Cultivate the friendship of intelligent people of good standing.
7. Be fairly posted in current literature, eschewing novels save the works of a few of the best authors.

8. Go but seldom to balls or social amusements entailing late hours; but cultivate manly and health-giving recreations, such as cricket, quoits, boating, angling.

9. Carefully regard the laws of health, and avoid the use of tobacco and alcohol.

10. Take an interest in the work of your church, and all the societies for the advancement of your locality, or the general good.

11. Persevere in public speaking until you can clearly express what you wish to impart while on your feet.

12. Enter into politics only so far as will enable you to give an intelligent vote.

13. Be cheerful, hopeful and generous.

14. Do not go surety for the speculations or debts of others.

15. Get a prudent, intelligent wife as soon as you can afford to support one.

16. Put your trust in God and in his guiding Providence.

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Few country towns have shown more praiseworthy enterprise, or enjoyed a greater degree of genuine prosperity than Bridgetown, the commercial centre of the fruit-growing portion of Annapolis County. Beautifully situated on the winding river which flows through the pretty valley, and having the advantages connected with both railroad and shipping facilities, this little town bids fair to become one of the wealthiest and most desirable in the land. Among its numerous enterprises, that of the Furniture factory of Messrs. J. B. Reed & Sons, takes the lead. Under the fostering influence of the national policy, this industry has developed with surprising rapidity. Less than thirty-two years ago, Mr. Reed began a little business in this line with a capital scarcely exceeding twenty dollars. A small workshop, a small trade, and small pay, gave little promise of any considerable degree of enlargement in the business. Close attention to the affairs of the establishment, together with the most scrupulous economy, and the most unremitting diligence, enabled the proprietor to improve his machinery, and to increase his trade from year to year. New engines, larger and more convenient buildings, and a great number of workmen, were demanded and secured from time to time. The establishment is now one of the finest in the Maritime Provinces. The workshops and engine rooms occupy a large four-storied building 132 feet in length, by 60 in breadth. The commodious warehouses and upholstering department occupy a building three stories in height, 75 feet long, by 40 broad. About 32 workmen are constantly employed in the various departments of the business, and 22 families derive their support from this employment. It is estimated that about \$40,000 is annually expended for raw material and wages. The manufacture of parlor and bedroom furniture is a specialty of the firm, but a great deal of general cabinet work is also done. A ready market for the products of the factory is found in Annapolis, Digby, and Kings Counties, and not a little is sent to Halifax, and especially to St. John. The sharp competition of other Dominion factories has reduced the profits of the business of late to a degree that has been almost ruinous, but the increasing prosperity of the country will, in some measure, counteract this serious drawback.

Within the past year, Mr. Reed has taken his sons into partnership with him. A ware-room has been opened at Kentville, and arrangements are being made to have similar rooms in other parts of the Province.

Much of the machinery, tools, and raw material employed in the establishment have hitherto been imported from the United States; but it is now found that better tools, and equally good raw material can be obtained in the Dominion at much more reasonable prices than are demanded in the United States. Mr. Reed is, therefore, of the opinion that commercial union will be of no advantage to his business, either in the matter of making sales or purchases; and as Uncle Sam appears to be so perfectly contented with his protective policy, let us show him that we can get along quite as contentedly with ours.

FROZEN FISH.—Frozen fish are now imported into France, and a society formed in Marseilles for the purpose of developing the trade, has a steamer and a sailing vessel engaged in it. The steamer *Rokelle* lately came into Marseilles with some 30,000 kilogrammes of frozen fish in its hold, the temperature of which is kept at 17 deg. C. below zero by means of a Pictet machine (evaporating sulphurous acid.) The fish are caught with the net in various parts of the Mediterranean and Atlantic. After arrival they are despatched by night in a cold chamber. Experiment has shown that fish can be kept seven or eight months at low temperature without the least alteration. These fish are wrapped in straw or marine algae, and have been sent on to Paris, and even to Switzerland.—*English Mechanic.*

The people of Manitoba have strangely enough a very direct interest in the fishery question. During the last year they exported to the United States a million and a-half pounds of white fish, jack fish, tullibe, and other fresh water fish with strange names, and their total export of fish was in all under two millions of pounds. The Manitobans are not inclined to be bashful, and they think that their fishing interest is deserving of recognition by the Fishery Commission. In fact they are dubious as to the results of any conference that does not include a representative of Manitoba.

The *Sydney Advocate* says:—"Mr. R. Gillis, architect, of this town, has taken out a patent for an improved school desk and seat, being the second patent on school furniture within two years. We understand that it is his intention to commence manufacturing on a large scale. Mr. Gillis speaks in the highest terms of the satisfactory manner in which business is conducted in the Canadian Patent Office."



**THE NEW GAS, HYDRIDE OF NITROGEN.**—The discovery of a new gas is reported in Germany by Dr Theodor Curtius, who has succeeded in preparing the long-sought hydride of nitrogen, amidogen, di-amido, or hydrazine, as it is variously called. This remarkable body, which has hitherto baffled all attempts at isolation, is now shown to be a gas perfectly stable up to a very high temperature, of a peculiar odor—differing from that of ammonia—exceedingly soluble in water, and of basic properties. In composition it is nearly identical with ammonia, both being compounds of nitrogen and hydrogen.

The new school seat by A. Robb & Sons, Amherst N. S., is being introduced into a number of the new school houses. The price is within the reach of all, while the seats are represented by those who use them as being substantial and most convenient.

### COMMERCIAL.

The course of trade during the week has been without important event, and the markets have been, as a rule, quiet. Several heavy falls of snow which have occurred, have materially impeded travel, and, consequently, business. Yet there has been a fair turn-over of goods in the local trade. Livery stable men are doing a rushing business, and the swiftly-passing sleighs make our streets quite lively.

The *Montreal Trade Bulletin* writes as follows concerning the Railway Commission:—"The public are still greatly interested in the result of the report of the Royal Commission on Railways, which it is thought will be laid before Parliament during the coming session. Some of our large shippers and receivers apprehend that there is no intention of having a permanent Commission, as it is feared the railways exert too powerful an influence over the Government of the country; to admit of any legislation that would interfere with their arbitrary power in dealing with the immense interests of the public. At present the railways have no real check upon their actions, and the people are simply powerless in the hands of these mighty corporations. To look to the Courts for the redress of public and private grievances, as suggested by a railway magnate whilst giving evidence before the Commission, was a piece of sarcasm that ill became him to fling in the public's face; for he knew well enough that people had given up attempting to get satisfaction for a wrong committed by a railway company through the Courts, it being, as a rule, like throwing away good money for bad. It is to be hoped, however, that the Government of Canada will not manifest such abject pusillanimity, as to abandon the cause of the people to the grinding despotism of the worst form of monopoly."

The assignment and disappearance of a Barrington Street victualler has been the occasion of more talk than the magnitude of his operations would seem to warrant, but this is doubtless owing to the number of his victims rather than to their several losses by him. He came to this city from the country a few years ago, with a small capital, and was doing an apparently safe and conservative business. After continuing to do so for some time, he established his credit so that he was enabled to buy on time from a large number of people who supplied the goods in which he dealt. These goods he rapidly turned over, all the time gradually increasing his liabilities. Finally one firm of his creditors became suspicious, and forced him to assign to them, giving them a preference on all his assets. He then removed his family and furniture from town by an early train on Monday, and followed them by the next train. The majority of his creditors are entirely unsecured, and are not likely to realize anything.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this Province during the past week:—W. Noll Forbes, grocer, Dartmouth, assigned to W. B. Wallace; A. J. Cox, jeweller, Truro, assigned to W. W. McLellan; C. B. Archibald, flour, Middle Musquodoboit, removed to Truro; J. P. Archibald, boots and shoes, Truro, admitted C. B. Archibald as partner, as J. P. Archibald & Co.; Geo. S. Grant & Co., victuallers, Halifax, assigned to Harlan Fulton; John J. Lloyd, machinist, Waterville, about removing to Kentville.

**DRY GOODS.**—As a general rule the dry goods market has been quiet, though, as travellers have sent in some fair orders, trade during the week has had a moderately active aspect. The prices of all staple goods have ruled steady and unchanged. The business in this line in Montreal and its dependencies seems to be thoroughly demoralised, owing to the vicious and reprehensible practice of "cutting prices." One firm that has recently failed there, is reported to have been engaged for some time in selling goods for cash, at a reduction of nearly one-half of the original cost. This concern will probably not pay more than twenty per cent. of its liabilities. Here we have a case of a firm, which was hopelessly bankrupt, recklessly sacrificing the interests and property of its creditors, merely for the sake of obtaining the temporary possession of ready cash. Words are powerless to express the immorality of such a course, and we can only hope that such instances of turpitude are comparatively rare. We are happy to learn from a Montreal contemporary that "owing to this cursed practice of selling at cost and below it, certain houses in this city have recalled their travellers, and reduced their staffs, as they were determined not to do business for nothing."

**IRON, HARDWARE, AND METALS.**—A firm feeling has continued to prevail in the trade in this Province, but reports from the west, notably from Ontario, are not satisfactory. Payments there are said to be slowly made, and a very large percentage of renewals are asked for. Warrants in Glasgow declined 1s. 6d. to 40s. 9d., but soon recovered, and our latest quotations are 41s. 4d. Pig iron has remained steady, while prices for finished iron have been advanced, and are held at the higher range. Tinplates and Canada plates are firmer, and quoted higher. Metals are strong in tone. Tin and copper are firm, Chili bars in London, after breaking £12 17s. 6d.

from the highest, have recovered to £76. Late London cables are:—Spot tin, £166 10s.; three months futures, £145, market quiet; G. O. B. Chili bars, £76; soft Spanish lead, £15; do. English do., £15 15s.; best selected copper, £87; star antimony, £50; tinplates, 15s. 3d. "The price of copper," says the *London Statist* of the 1st instant, "has been well maintained throughout the week, and is likely to be so for a considerable time to come. It is understood that the syndicate, besides buying the surplus stock of copper in the market—not nearly so large a quantity, we believe, as is generally supposed—have entered into an agreement with the copper companies by which the latter bind themselves not to sell below a fixed price. The syndicate will take the supply for which there is no purchaser at that price; and, on the other hand, will share profits if the price obtained is higher. Assuming that the copper companies keep this arrangement, it is evident that a good price can be maintained for a long time to come. The syndicate is financially very powerful, and the syndicate, of course, controls the whole supply that will come into the market. It is true that various mines, which have been closed, will now be opened under the influence of higher prices, and that, by-and-by, therefore, the supply may be expected to be considerably increased; but it is a slow and costly operation to open mines that have once been closed, and the increase in the supply will, therefore, not be immediate."

**BREADSTUFFS.**—There has been no change in the flour market, business being dull, owing to the light demand. There has been a fair enquiry for strong bakers' flour. Bearholm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat quiet; corn, nothing offering; do. on passage and for shipment—wheat, quiet; corn, firm. No. 1 California wheat off coast, 3s.; do. promptly to be shipped, 35s.; do. nearly due, 34s. Liverpool spot wheat quiet, but steady; corn firmly held; mixed maize, 4s. 11d.; Canadian peas, 5s. 4½d." The Chicago wheat market has fluctuated within narrow limits, not exceeding 1½c. either way. Late quotations are 76½c. February, 77½c. March, and 83c. May. Corn was more active, but weaker, standing at 48½c. February, 48½c. March, and 53½c. May. Oats were weak and fell off ½c. to 33½c. for May. At the seaboard wheat was steady at 90½c. February, 91½c. March, 93c. April, and 93½c. May. Corn was weaker and fell off to 60½c. February, 61½c. March and May. Canadian barley at New York ranges from 98c. to \$1, and sales of 5,000 bushels of ungraded are reported on private terms. In Toledo, Detroit and Milwaukee, wheat is reported weaker, though quotations are unchanged.

**PROVISIONS.**—There has been little enquiry for round lots of pork in the local market, but the offerings were fair, and a good jobbing trade has been done at firm prices. Green hams were well enquired for at steady prices, but flanks are a shade lower with a satisfactory demand. A fair amount of business has transpired in shoulders, and the demand for lard has been moderate at steady figures. The Liverpool, G. B., provision market has been steady, except lard, which was weaker, and declined 3d. to 38s. 3d. Pork was at 67s. 6d., bacon at 39s. 6d. to 41s., and tallow at 24s. 9d. The Chicago provision market was more active and stronger, and pork moved up 10c. to 15c. to \$14 10 February, \$14 20 March, and \$14 50 May. Lard advanced 5c. to \$7 35 February, \$7 42½ March, and \$7 57½ May. Green hams were easier at 9½c.

**BUTTER.**—There has been no change in the condition of the butter market. Trade has been quiet and generally dull, as the only movement was on local account. Prices, as a whole, were steady, especially for fine grades, for which there is always a ready demand at satisfactory figures, but there is a too plentiful supply of grades below fine which meet a very slow and unsatisfactory market. Advices recently received from England state there is no outlet there for Canadian butter, except at such ridiculously low prices, that it would be folly to send forward consignments. Besides, it is now considered too late in the season to expect any help from that quarter in working of stocks.

**CHEESE.**—The cheese market has continued as before—quiet and firm. There is no specially important business doing, but the tone of the market is generally considered healthy, and a fairly satisfactory windup of the season is now believed to be among the probabilities, though there will be no profit in some of the cheese for which the highest prices were paid last fall. We understand there has been further buying in the West for English account, and at the moment the outlook betokens a steady wind up. Here business has been done during the week at a range of 11c. to 12c., as to quality. The *Commercial Bulletin* reports the New York market as follows:—"Notwithstanding the stormy weather, quite a delegation of representatives of the foreign trade were found on the market to-day, though their attendance in many cases was apparently of a perfunctory character only, and no great amount of business took place. Indeed, the most direct demand simply called for something that could be reached at 10c. or under, and, failing to find much offering, trading was in accord. Some interest continues to be manifested in fancy white, and buyers act as though they would pay former rates; but holders who control the best lots look for more money, and, so far as can be learned, trading does not amount to anything. Among to-day's receipts were 2,270 boxes on through shipment. For home orders a fair quantity of stock is still required, and generally at pretty full rates, with the small selections commanding the usual advance above quotations, and sales reported at 12½c. to 12¾c. to 13c., according to quantity and quality, small sizes of fancy stock is particularly doing well, owing to the scarcity. Pennsylvania skins selling along fairly at about former rates, but 1½c. rarely exceeded on foreign accounts."

**APPLES.**—The market here remains quiet. Our Chicago advices state that very little is doing at present, as cold weather retards the movement. It is reported that while there are some small lots of fine fruit on that market, for which good prices are obtained, at the same time the general run of stock is not of a high grade. A Liverpool report of the apple market for week ending January 7th says:—"Since our last issue on the 24th ult.,

we have passed through the Christmas and New Year's holidays, and business has been more or less at a standstill. During Christmas week the attendance of buyers was very small, and operations were on a limited scale. The arrivals fortunately were small, but sales were very disappointing and prices very low. Added to this, cargoes landed in very bad condition, especially the "Catalouin," which was four days overdue, and her fruit suffered terribly, and sold at ruinous prices. Maine fruit was slightly better, but the quality generally was not by any means as good as what we have been accustomed to in former years. We have had apples from New Hampshire this season quite as good as any we have seen from Maine. The keeping qualities of the fruit, however, are not so apparent, and they suffered considerably in transit. Canadian apples are not so plentiful as usual this season, but what have come forward have done very well indeed, and sold at prices quoted. We anticipate very good prices for the remainder of the season, but we would strongly advise shippers to send forward nothing but selected parcels, for our buyers will not touch anything but fruit which will stand up for some little time.

SUGAR has been firm and unchanged, with an active demand. A Moscow correspondent of the Manchester Examiner states that a meeting will shortly be held in Kiow, when it will be decided what quantity the Associated Sugar Manufacturers are to export during the present year. Up to the 13th ult., 3,665,000 pounds were exported by the syndicate during the past year. Many of the sugar manufacturers have reduced their production. The total production of the associated manufacturers has been 187,000,000 pounds, being 6,000,000 pounds less than in 1886. It is stated that contracts were recently made in Prague for 30,000 bags of sugar, to be delivered between October and December, 1888, at 16 florins 50 kreutzers, less 2 per cent. discount.

MOLASSES.—The movement in molasses here has been merely nominal, but from Montreal the sale of about 200 puncheons of Barbadoes is reported at 39c., which, it is said, places all the available supply there in the hands of one firm.

FISH OILS.—The Montreal market for oils is generally very quiet, and when business is effected we find that quoted rates have been shaded. A few lots of Newfoundland cod have been placed, but they were small. We quote prices as follows:—32c. to 34c. for Newfoundland, and 28c. to 30c. for Halifax. Steamed refined seal oil, 47c. to 48c. Cod liver oil, 70c. to 75c. for new, and at 55c. to 60c. for old.

FISH.—The local market continues very quiet, in fact, dull. A couple of cargoes of salt herring have arrived from Newfoundland, and are seeking a market. No one here seems disposed to take them, and efforts are reported to be making to place them in Montreal. The steamer which left here for New York on Monday last, took considerable quantities of dry fish, which is to be sent thence to Cuba and Jamaica, where there is a good demand just now at fair figures. There is a very strong demand for poor mackerel, but, as there are none in stock, no business can be done. A good enquiry exists for green codfish on Montreal account, and this market is now nearly bare of them. Frozen herring are also looked for, but none has yet been received at this port. One cargo at least is known to be on its way from the Bay of Islands, N. F., and when it arrives can be at once placed. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, January 23:—

There has been considerable movement in green codfish during the past ten days, and prices have advanced in consequence fully 50c. per bbl., sales having been effected at \$4.60 to \$4.75 for No. 1, and \$5.00 to \$5.25 for large. One buyer secured about 1,200 bbls just before the advance took place, and there is now a good enquiry at the rise. Advices from Halifax report that values there are as high or even higher than they are here, and as stocks are generally scarce, it is believed that a further rise in prices is probable, as dealers have by no means laid in their Lenten supplies. An attempt was made by a Montreal house to buy up all the stocks in the Lower Ports, but they were so light that holders refused to sell, stating that they had only sufficient for their own trade. Some dealers look for a great scarcity of green cod before the close of the season. In dry cod there is not much doing, and prices are quoted at \$4.25 per quintal. Labrador herring remain steady at \$1.25 to \$1.50. Salmon is quiet, but steady, at \$13 to \$14 per bbl. for No. 1, and sales of Newfoundland are reported in figures at \$19 for No. 1. Sales of fresh cod have been made at 2 1/2c to 3c., but fresh haddock is scarce, with business at 3 1/2c to 4c. per lb. Tommy cods have advanced from \$1.25 to \$1.60 per bbl. Gloucester, Mass. Jan. 23.—"Frozen herring, \$1.75 per hundred. LaHave codfish are selling from the vessel at \$3, and \$1.75 per cwt. for large and small. Mackerel in light stock. We quote blotters at \$25, 1's. at \$18.50, 2's. at \$15.50, and 3's. at \$13.25 to \$13.50. Last sales of halibut, 12 and 8 cts. per lb. for white and gray, cargo lot. Prime Georges codfish are selling at \$5 per qtl. for large, and \$3.75 for small; Trawl Bank, \$4 for large, and 3.62 1/2 for small, and line Western Bank, \$4.62 1/2 and \$3.75; Shores, \$4.50; Large Dry Bank, \$3.75; medium, \$3.75. Large Nova Scotia, pickle-cured, \$4.75. Cusk, \$3.25; haddock, \$2; slack-salted do., \$3; haddock, \$2.50, and hake, \$2.25. Boneless 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, 14 cts. per box; tucks, 12 cts.; lengthwise, 13 cts.; No 1's., 13 cts. Blotters, 70 cts.; smoked mackerel, 11 cts. per lb. Canned do., fresh, \$1.50 per doz.; canned do., \$1.50; fresh halibut, \$1.25; salmon, \$1.75; lobsters, \$1.75; clams, \$1.75. Labrador herring, \$5 to 5.25 per bbl.; medium split, \$4.50; Newfoundland do., \$5; Nova Scotia do., \$5 to 6; Eastport, \$3.50; pickled codfish, \$5; haddock, \$4; halibut heads, \$3.25; tongues, \$6; sounds, \$12; tongues and heads, \$8.50; alowies, \$3.25; trout, \$14.50; California salmon, \$14.50; Halifax do., \$19; Newfoundland do., \$18. Clambait, \$7 to 7.50; slivers, Havana, Jan. 19, (cable from Messrs. R. Truffin & Co.):—"Fish has advanced to \$7.50 for codfish, \$7 for haddock, and \$6.50 for hake."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf.....	8 1/4 to 8 1/2
Granulated.....	7 1/2 to 8
Circle A.....	7 1/2
White Extra C.....	7
Extra Yellow C.....	6 1/2
Yellow C.....	6 1/2
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
Oolong—Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	32 to 33
Demerara.....	30 to 31
Diamond N.....	40
Porto Rico.....	31 to 32
Cienfuegos.....	28
Trinidad.....	30
Antigua.....	30
Tobacco—Black.....	35 to 44
" Bright.....	42 to 68
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 lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7 1/2
Fancy.....	8 to 15

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	10.50 to 11.00
" Am. Plate.....	11.50 to 12.00
" Ex. Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
Pork, Mess. American.....	17.50 to 18.00
" American, clear.....	18.00 to 18.50
" P. E. I. Mess.....	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
" Prime Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails.....	11 to 12
" Cases.....	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I., green.....	8 to 8 1/2
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.....	11.00 to 11.50
No. 1.....	10.00 to 10.50
" 2 large.....	9.50
" 2.....	9.00
" 3 large.....	8.00
" 3.....	8.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	4.25 to 4.50
No. 1, August.....	3.25 to 3.50
" September.....	3.25 to 3.50
Round Shore.....	3.50
Labrador, in cargo lots, per bbl	3.75 to 4.00
Bay of Islands, from store.....	none
ALGUVIVS, per bbl.....	4.75 to 5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	1.00 to 1.15
New Ban's.....	3.50
Bay.....	3.50
SALMON, No. 1.....	11.00
HADDOCK, per qtl.....	2.00 to 2.25
HAKE.....	2.25
Cusk.....	1.75
POLLOCK.....	1.75
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.....	30 to 35
COD OIL A.....	22 to 25

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing). 4 70 to 5 25	
Tall Cans.....	4.60 to 5.00
Flat.....	6.00 to 6.25
Newfoundland Flat Cans.....	6.25 to 6.50
Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans,	

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	4.00 to 7.00
" No 2 do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spuce, dimension good, per m.....	8.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.05
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do.....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.30
" do.....	2.00
Laths, per m.....	4.00 to 4.25
Hard wood, per cord.....	2.25 to 2.50
Soft wood.....	

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots net cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and steady. Breadstuffs are sold fine. Cornmeal scarce, 10c. to 15c. dearer.

FLOUR.	
Graham.....	4.60 to 5.00
Patent high grades.....	5.00 to 5.10
" mediums.....	4.50 to 4.60
Superior Extra.....	4.30 to 4.35
Lower grades.....	3.25 to 3.35
Oatmeal, Standard.....	5.00
" Granulated.....	5.35
Corn Meal—Halifax ground.....	3.40 to 3.55
" Imported.....	3.40 to 3.55
Bran per ton—Wheat.....	24.00
" —Corn.....	22.00
Shorts.....	21.00 to 23.00
Middlings.....	28.00 to 27.00
Cracked Corn.....	
" Oats, per ton.....	28.00 to 30.00
" Barley.....	nominal
Feed Flour.....	3.25 to 3.40
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs., retail.....	42 to 15
Barley " of 48 ".....	nominal 60
Peas " of 60 ".....	1.60 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	2.30
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.90 to 5.00
Corn " of 60 lbs.....	75 to 85
Hay per ton.....	13.00 to 14.00
Straw ".....	9.00 to 12.00

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	22 to 25
" in Small Tubs.....	23 to 24
" Good, in large tubs.....	18 to 20
" Store Packed & oversalted new.....	12 to 15
Canadian Creamery, new.....	23 to 25
" Township.....	22 to 24
" 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 20
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1.....	6
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	7
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	6
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	6
" under 60 lbs., No 2.....	5
Cow Hides, No 1.....	6
No 3 Hides, each.....	3
Calf Skins.....	25
" Deacons, each.....	25
Lambskins.....	25 to 75

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES.	
Gravensteins, per bbl.....	none
No. 1 Varieties, new per bbl.....	3.50 to 4.00
Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new).....	6.00
Lemons, per box.....	5.00
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	5.50
Onions American, per lb.....	3 1/2
Dates, boxes, new.....	0 1/2
Raisins, Val.....	6 1/2 to 7 1/2
Figs, Plome, 5 lb boxes per lb.....	13
" small boxes.....	11 to 14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	7
Grapes, Almeria, kegs.....	4.50 to 5.50

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers best quality, per 100 lbs. alive.....	4.25
Oxen.....	3.50
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights.....	2.50 to 3.00
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs.....	4.00 to 4.50
Lambs.....	2.50 to 3.50

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

## SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued.)

Now out of her military lore Mrs. Kynaston did know that Charlie would have most likely some difficulty in obtaining leave just at present, but she was anxious for her own purposes to make Miss Devereux believe that Gilbert Slade was not in earnest in his attentions. He had no doubt shown much devotion to Lettice during the latter part of his stay in town. Mrs. Kynaston had not been present at the Lincoln autumn races; but she had gathered that Gilbert had hardly left Lettice's side the whole day, and had heartily accepted old Tom Devereux's cordial invitation to "come and bite a bit with us, Mr. Slade, and have a look at the hunt in our country."

But many such invitations are given every year, and, though both sides are thoroughly in earnest in the contract, circumstances forbid their ever coming to pass. Mrs. Kynaston was too wise to say more, but she had attained her object in some measure. Lettice's pride had taken fire at the thought that she was beginning to think seriously about a man who was simply indulging himself in an idle flirtation with her.

"Have you seen anything of your other admirer?" asked Mrs. Kynaston after a prolonged pause.

"My other admirer?" replied Lettice; "I'm sure I don't know who you mean—I certainly can count perhaps half-a-score men who are very civil to me, and like to dance with me, but I really couldn't single out one with any apparent desire for anything more."

"How innocent we are," replied Mrs. Kynaston laughing. "My dear Lettice, you don't require to be told that Mr. Furzedon adores the very ground you walk on."

"Nonsense," replied Mr. Devereux, "he has always been civil, as an intimate friend of Charlie's naturally would be, but I'm sure he has never said a word of the kind you suggest to me—and what's more I don't think I much like Mr. Furzedon."

"I wouldn't be in too great a hurry to make up my mind about that," said Mrs. Kynaston; "he is a good-looking young man, and Dick tells me he has lots of money. I assure you many girls would think twice before they would say Ralph Furzedon nay."

"Well, it doesn't matter," rejoined Lettice. "You are quite mistaken; it is not likely I shall be called upon to decide that question; and now I must scamper home, if you will allow me to ring for my horse." A few minutes more and Miss Devereux had said "good-bye."

Mrs. Kynaston stood watching her as she mounted. "I like you better than any girl I ever met; and I'd have been loyal to you, too, Lettice, if Gilbert Slade had not come between us; but I cannot give him up to you. You shall never marry him, if it is within my power to prevent it."

## CHAPTER XXII.

## MR. BLACK'S TIP.

The winter presses hard upon the poorer classes generally; work becomes scarce, and days become short, just as we seem to require more light, more fire, more clothes, more of everything. Our wants expand as the means to supply them shorten; or, sad to say, in some cases disappear altogether. The sole trade that seems to thrive in this dark time is that of the burglar, who finds the season propitious, and, if he has the good fortune to evade the emissaries of the law, easily acquires the wherewithal to indulge in the riotous living in which his soul delighteth. Upon no class, perhaps, does a hard winter press more heavily than the hangers-on of the Turf: men who, while racing is going on, pick up a mysterious living as small bookmakers, as horse watchers, as Turf-advisers to young (can't be too young) gentlemen. I am speaking of those who are "indifferently honest." As for the scum, who are a disgrace to our racecourses, it is more than probable that they take to burglary during the winter months; having spent the summer in robbery, there would be nothing repugnant to their feelings in housebreaking during the close term.

But, to see these small betting-men, who in the summer are so blatant, boisterous, and self-assured, habited in white hat, and the rather remarkable coats that they affect, and then to see the limp, luckless individuals, with dilapidated hear-covering, scanty raiment, and broken boots, who in hoarse tones, more graphically designated a "gin-and-fog voice," murmur into your ears a hope that you can spare half-a-crown, or peradventure half-a-sovereign, to assist a broken-down sportsman. To see them, I repeat, in the wintry weather, it is hard to believe they are the same individuals. The brazen self-assurance is all out of them now; and they really are as hard put to it for a living as any class in modern Babylon. They are to be met with, for the most part, anywhere between Charing Cross and St. Paul's Cathedral; they gravitate, principally, towards Ludgate Circus. Among these men, Sam Prance was a good typical specimen of his class; he had begun life as assistant to a pawnbroker, and that pawnbroker had been Ralph Furzedon's uncle; hence had arisen the connection between them. What had produced the undying enmity which Prance bore to the man who now stood in his dead master's shoes is about to be explained.

From his boyish days Ralph Furzedon was precocious, vicious, and cunning, and even at fifteen began to gamble on the Turf. He was liberally supplied with money by his guardians, and the Jewish instinct in his veins led him even then to turn over such little capital as he possessed by speculating in the redeemed pledges in his uncle's shop. He would often, with the assistance of Prance, invest money, say in the purchase of

a ring. This would be left still exposed for sale in the shop window. In the course of two or three weeks a pound or two profit would usually be realised by the sale of it. Such profits young Furzedon, again through Prance, invested on the Turf; he was shrewd, he was fortunate, and the result of his betting was decidedly profitable.

The first thing fatal to Prance in this connection was, that he too got bitten with a taste for Turf speculation. Like all beginners, he was lucky at first, and this led to too great intimacy between young Ralph and himself. Furzedon became an habitual visitor at Prance's house. Mrs. Prance was a pretty and extremely vain young woman; the compliments and attentions of her visitor turned her head. Don't mistake me, and think there was anything as yet further than the most open flirtation between them; but Furzedon's flatteries sank deep into Mrs. Prance's mind. That she was a very pretty woman, and that if she was only properly dressed she would have the world at her feet, became part of Mrs. Prance's creed. Sam was making money; it was ridiculous, he must allow her more for dress. They must live in better style; and so Prance was gradually worried into giving up the modest and comfortable tenement in which he had dwelt for the last three years, in favor of a showy, comfortless, suburban villa. He vowed he couldn't afford it, but, for all that, he took it.

Mrs. Prance was not an atom in love with her boyish admirer, but for all that she was very proud of her captive; he belonged to a class superior to her own, at all events in her eyes, and the lady had a halcyon dream of being surrounded by a knot of admirers—*gentlemen*—and not mere tradesmen, like most of her husband's friends. Well, the sequel was not long in coming. Luck turned, and Prance, who had been very far from confining his speculations to such as were deemed advisable by his young patron, got into difficulties; the usual result was the consequence. Sam Prance, if he did not actually, metaphorically "put his hand in the till," was detected in dishonest practices by his master, and though old Nicholas Furzedon declined to prosecute, yet Mr. Prance was promptly turned out of his situation, and told that he need look for no recommendation from his employer to assist him in procuring another—that he might consider himself fortunate to have escaped the inside of a prison.

And now came slow and grinding misery for Sam Prance; his goods were sold, and he had to move into shabby lodgings, carrying with him a peevish, discontented wife. With the final catastrophe Furzedon directly had nothing to do; whether his relations latterly had been as innocent with Mrs. Prance as the lady protested, her husband had jealous misgivings, but certain it was, that when, after months of wrangling, she finally left her home, Furzedon was not the partner of her flight. From that date, Prance regarded Furzedon as the originator of all his troubles; despairing of employment, he sank into a mere jackal of the racecourse, and when times went hard with him appealed to Furzedon for assistance. This, in the first instance, had been somewhat grudgingly extended; but no sooner did that gentleman detect an obvious disposition on Prance's part to live upon him than he repelled him with the utmost scorn—he even taunted the wretched man with his bad luck, and declared that his wife was right to leave so pitiful a creature. The idea that at first had possessed Prance's morbid mind seethed and festered. He traced every ill that had befallen him to Furzedon's door. It was true enough that, in some fashion, it had been Ralph Furzedon's precocious devilry that had wrought his undoing, but, for all that, his own weakness and cupidity had not a little to say to it. Further applications for assistance were met with still more bitter rejoinders: flushed by drink, Prance had quarrelled between them finally culminated when Haymarket, and been stricken to the ground. A righteous blow was that cruel left hander—a blow such as a man is well justified in striking in defence of his property, but it filled to the brim the cup of Sam Prance's animosity, and his own prayer was that the day might come when the opportunity would be given him to settle accounts with Ralph Furzedon. He was quite aware that he held many secrets of that gentleman, and information as to his mode of life, which, though in no way inimical to him in a legal sense, might, deftly promulgated at the proper moment, be his social ruin; and no Indian on the war-trail bided his opportunity with more vengeful vigilance than did Sam Prance.

Fortune, it so happened, was throwing the chance he longed for into his way. Major Kynaston was one of Mr. Prance's most liberal patrons. The broken man had conceived a strong liking for the Major; he knew him to be no fool, though he was free handed. He would toss his jackal a sovereign sometimes, saying good-humouredly:

"Your information is not worth a cent. I've later myself concerning the horse; and know that, however well you saw it gallop last Friday morning, it will not be seen at the post; the stable can't get their money out of Never mind; you're hard up, as usual, I daresay; take that, and perhaps next time you will be able to tell me something better worth knowing."

So far, Mr. Prance was in ignorance of the connection between the Major and Furzedon. That they were acquainted he was aware. He had seen them speak on a racecourse, but he had no idea that their acquaintance was other than of the most ordinary description. Still, it is more than likely that a clue to their association will be before long in Sam Prance's hands, though what use he will be able to make of such knowledge when he comes to it is not quite so clear.

Sam Prance had lived through the winter months he really hardly knew how, but never had he been harder put to it to keep the wolf from the door than he had this time. It was the period of the year at which there was little chance of his running across his racing patrons, men to whom he could appeal in extremity. He had the address, it is true, of some of those who employed him as a tout, and rewarded him for such information as they might send them; but a man like Prance, who had not the means requisite for leaving Loudon, had small opportunity of picking up intelligence, and

In to all other appeals his patrons had mostly turned a deaf ear. Dick Kynaston was a bright exception. Like most buccaneers, the Major, as before said, was free-handed. He had been fortunate during the autumn months, whether by cards or racing matters little; and had contrived in his own vernacular, "to land a nice little pot." He replied to Prance's piteous cry for assistance by sending him a five-pound note, and the man felt more than ever grateful for such help in his present extremity. With the season Mr. Prance resumed his regular avocations; he was by turns a tight, betting-man, and tipster. As a tout he had no information to impart, to resume the calling of a betting-man he must first acquire some small amount of capital, but to be a tipster requires nothing beyond pen, ink, and paper, and a modest amount of postage stamps. But Mr. Prance was dead out of luck, and even his guesses at the winners of the Lincolnshire Handicap, &c., proved unfortunate.

Men are not given to reward the giver of information which leads to the loss of their money. And, therefore, this latter industry, let him cultivate it never so sedulously, brought little grist to Mrs. Prance's mill. But April brought a change in his fortunes; he was walking gloomily up the Strand, when he suddenly ran across a bookmaker with whom he had done business in more prosperous days. The thought struck him; he stopped him, and exclaimed,

"Mr. Black, give a poor devil, who is clean broke, a chance."  
"Well, you do look 'dead stoney' and that's a fact," rejoined the bookmaker. "What is it you want?"

"Give me a tip, and a trifle to back it. I can't pick a winner myself now."

"Well," replied Mr. Black "there's half a sovereign for you As for the tip, remember, I don't know much about it, but I advise you to put it on Belisarius for the Two Thousand. You'll get something like twelve or fourteen to one; at least, they were laying hundreds to sevens an hour ago in there," and Mr. Black jerked his thumb in the direction of the Victoria Club.

How Belisarius won the Two Thousand we already know, and it is almost needless to say that Sam Prance profited a little thereby. From that day he haunted the neighborhood of Wellington Street in the hopes of once more coming across that good natured bookmaker. It was some days before he succeeded in doing that; though, thanks to the few sovereigns he had won over the Two Thousand, he was now more respectably attired, yet he had not the audacity to call at the club and ask for Mr. Black. When you have been half-starved and half-frozen through a long winter you do not recover your assurance all at once. Prance had been so utterly brow-beaten in his misery that he had not as yet thoroughly recovered his nerve, and shrank from meeting a rebuff. However, his patient vigilance was at last rewarded, and he once more encountered Mr. Black. He, of course, stopped him to thank him for the turn he had done him, and wound up by asking him whether he fancied Belisarius for the Derby.

"No," rejoined the bookmaker, "I don't. I know no more than I did last time. I am guided entirely by the money-market. On his Newmarket performance he ought to be a much hotter favourite than he is. What they are going on I don't know, but there are certain men, who seldom make a mistake, who seem to have the amount of the National Debt to lay against Belisarius. That's all I know about it, Prance, and I should not be at all surprised to see Belisarius go back in the betting at the last. If he don't, it will be a very warm Monday indeed for two or three of them."

Sam Prance, as he walked away, cogitated deeply upon how he might best turn Mr. Black's hint to his profit. He had neither capital nor credit to make much of laying against Belisarius, and certainly, after what he had heard, had no wish to back him. It occurred to him that the best thing he could do was to carry his news to Major Kynaston.

The Major would understand how to make the most of such intelligence as well as any man, and he knew from past experience that when his patron won a good stake he was liberal to any of his dependants who conducted to the result. He had recommended Kynaston to back Belisarius for The Guineas, and found it quite as profitable as backing it himself.

"The hint has proved well worth paying for, Sam," the Major had said to him upon that occasion. "I told you last summer to keep a sharp look-out as to whether they had got a good two-year-old in the North. You got hold of him a little late—we ought to have been on at double the odds."

But when Mr. Prance made his appearance in Mayfair, and communicated his new intelligence, Dick Kynaston exclaimed:—

"If you're sure of what you say there is more money in this than there is in the other; but look here, Sam, there must be no mistake about it. The reason I have stood to you rather is that whatever your information might be, you have always told me exactly where you got it, and I could depend upon its accuracy; now, no nonsense, tell me the precise grounds you have for saying Belisarius won't win the Derby."

Prance, in reply, detailed his conversation with the bookmaker, winding up with, "And; as you know, sir, the tip about Belisarius for The Guineas came from the same man."

"Yes," observed the Major meditatively, "I know Black; he's as shrewd and close an observer as there is in the Ring. I'll just watch this horse for a few days myself, and when I have noted who are the colt's most resistant opponents, shall quite know what to think about it. That'll do for the present, Sam. You're not given to running riot, and I need scarce say that this is nothing to give tongue about."

"Never fear, Major, I'm not given to talk unless I am paid for it."  
"Oh! one thing more," exclaimed Kynaston, "if you happen to hear what it is the opponents of the favourite are going on, let me know."

(To be continued.)

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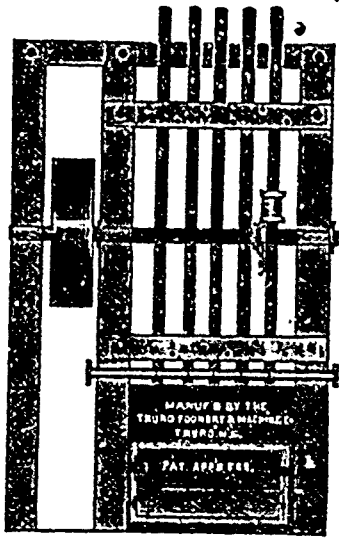
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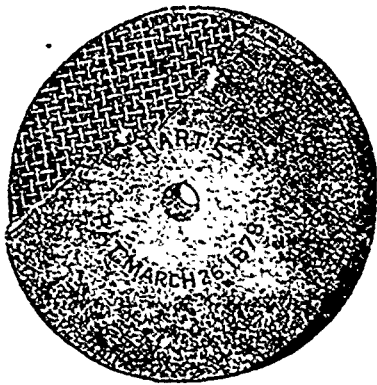
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## MINING.

**NOVA SCOTIA GOLD-MINERS' ASSOCIATION.**—Gold-miners eligible to membership in the above Association should make a special effort to be present at the first annual meeting, which is to be held at the Halifax Hotel at 2 30 p. m. on Friday the 3rd of February next.

Properly officered, the Association can be made of the greatest benefit to the gold-mining industry, and, as the officers are to be elected at the coming meeting, there should be a large attendance, so that thoroughly representative men may be selected. Both socially and from a business standpoint, there is good work for the Association to accomplish. Gold-mining in the province has assumed proportions that should place it in the foremost rank amongst the industries, and by a union of the engineers, managers, and superintendents of gold mines, who are mainly to be credited with the present profitable condition of the industry, the position will be greatly strengthened.

**COCHITANE HILL MINE.**—A trial test of 9 tons of quartz taken from a 5 inch lead on this property, yielded 18 ozs. of gold. This is a very fine showing, and Messrs. Forsyth, Hayward, et al, have evidently secured a very valuable mine. There is a large lead yielding over 5 dwts., and a number of smaller gold-bearing leads that give promise of being equally rich with the 5 inch lead tested as above.

**KEMPTVILLE.**—The Cowan mine is still progressing favorably; the lead in the west shaft and east drift is increasing in size, and shows gold in paying quantities. The property is being developed more rapidly at present than at any time since the opening of the mine. Mr. Joseph Pushie, of Antigonish, is the manager, and Mr. W. S. Williams, of Londonderry, is underground foreman. The fifteen stamp mill is kept running day and night, and about 45 men are employed.

A seam of coal of superior quality, and three feet nine inches in thickness at the outcrop, was discovered at North Sydney last week, it being so near the surface that it was found to have no regular roof.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Eugene Coste, M. E. to the Geological Survey, for a copy of his very valuable "Statistical Report on the production, value, and imports of Minerals in Canada during the year 1886, and previous years." It is the first of a series of annual reports that are to be hereafter published by authority of Parliament, and, although somewhat late in the day, Mr. Coste explains in his dedication that the delay was caused by unavoidable circumstances that will not interfere with the publication of the report for 1887 at a much earlier date. The report is interesting to Nova Scotians, not for the information it contains in regard to this Province, as the statistics are taken from the very reliable reports of our Inspector of Mines, but from the fact that the statistics of Nova Scotia are placed in direct comparison with those of other Provinces of the Dominion, thus clearly showing the prominent position this Province holds as a mineral producer. Two points are clearly shown to the credit of Nova Scotia. The first, that our statistics are much more accurate than those of the other provinces; the second, that in variety of mineral product, and in many instances in the value of the total yield, little Nova Scotia takes the lead. The report is admirably arranged for reference, the numerous tables, taken from official sources, showing the products of mineral, at value, at a glance. The total value of the mineral production for Canada in 1886 is placed at \$10,529,361. Of this, \$3,830,821 was exported to British Columbia coming first with \$1,720,939—nearly \$1,000,000 of which was gold, and Nova Scotia second, with \$1,010,240. The report furnishes tables of the imports, as well as exports, of all minerals, and on referring to coal we find that in 1886 Nova Scotia imported 1243 tons of bituminous coal, valued at \$5,963, while in 1885 twice that amount was imported. This seems very much like "carrying coals to Newcastle," but we suppose the importation must have been for the manufacture of gas.

The importation of Anthracite coal into this Province seems to be decreasing. In 1885 the imports were 22,855 tons, valued at \$74,161; in 1886, 18,803 tons, worth \$59,550. The minerals are taken up in alphabetic order, commencing with "Abrasive Materials," under which heading we find that Nova Scotia produced 1,765 tons of grind stones, valued at \$24,057, while New Brunswick's 2,255 tons were only worth \$22,495—proving Nova Scotia grind stones to be of superior quality.

### ANTIMONY.

The total exports of Antimony ore in 1886 were 665 tons, valued at \$31,490, of which Nova Scotia is credited with 645 tons, valued at \$30,645, all from the mines at Rawdon.

### ARSENIC.

All the arsenic produced in the Dominion in 1886 is credited to the Deloro mine in the County of Hastings, Ontario, which yielded "120 tons of refined, practically pure, arsenious oxyde, valued at \$5,460." There must be quantities of arsenic in this Province, which some day will be mined at profit.

### ASBESTOS.

The total quantity of ore shipped in 1886 was 3,458½ tons, valued at \$206,251 at the mines. This is an increase over 1885 of 1,018 tons, and \$63,810. These returns were obtained directly from the mines, which are situated in the Eastern Townships, Province of Quebec, principally Thetford and Coleraine.

### COAL.

The total quantity of bituminous coal raised in Canada during the year

1886 was 2,091,976 tons of 2,000 lbs., valued at \$4,017,225, of this Nova Scotia produced 1,682,924 tons, leaving only 409,052 for British Columbia and the North West Territories, the other coal districts of the Province, although some coal is mined in New Brunswick. In the matter of the production of coal Nova Scotia is now, and in all probability will continue, away in the lead of all the other Provinces. Coal mining here is still in its infancy.

COPPER.

The low price of copper in the past, and the enormous production of the great mines in the States, has heretofore had a demoralizing effect on copper mining in Canada, consequently we find from the report that in 1886 no copper works were in operation, so that all the ore from the different mines was exported for treatment abroad. The exports were almost entirely from Quebec and Ontario, and are estimated at about 3,505,000 tons, valued at some \$354,000. Nova Scotia is destined some day to become a large producer of copper. The Eastern Development Company have what is reported to be a great mine, and there are other fine copper properties in the Province, which, if the present price of that metal is maintained, will doubtless be opened up.

GOLD.

The total production of gold in Canada in 1886 was 76,879 ozs., valued at \$1,330,442, an increase over the production of 1885 of 2,541 ozs., and in value an increase of \$214,419. British Columbia and Nova Scotia are the two gold producing Provinces of the Dominion. "In British Columbia the gold has hitherto been derived from the alluvions, but in Nova Scotia, on the contrary, the quartz veins were worked from the first." Gold has also been found in the Province of Quebec, in the Counties of Compton and Shorbrooke. Also in the alluvions of the tributaries of the Chaudiere River in Beauce County, principally from Gilbert River. It is also found in parts of Ontario, and in the alluvions of the Saskatchewan River, near Edmonton.

In comparing the returns from British Columbia and Nova Scotia, it will be noticed that while the latter are taken from the sworn returns of the Mines' Office, the former are largely estimated and evidently not very reliable. The production of gold in British Columbia in 1886 is estimated as follows:—Amount actually known to have been exported by banks, \$753,043. Add one-third more, estimate of gold carried away in private hands, \$150,608—total 903,651. Number of miners employed 3,147. Average yearly earnings per man, \$287. The Gold Commissioner of B. C. in his report estimates the total product at \$798,400—a difference of \$105,251. The Nova Scotia returns for 1886 are 23,362 ozs. 5 dwts. 15 grs., valued at \$455,564, showing an average yield of \$15.80 per ton of 2,000 lbs. If we should adopt the B. C. idea, and estimate the probable amount mined, but for which there are no returns, every one will admit that the returns might safely be increased by a third. But taking the figures as they are, they show that even now we are producing over half as much gold as is produced in famed British Columbia, and that in proportion, the profits of our mines are greater than are those of that Province.

The more that statistics are examined into, the more apparent becomes the fact that in the crucial test of profits, the gold-mines of Nova Scotia rank with the best in the world. Mr. Coste's statistics are so interesting that we shall give further extracts from them in our next issue.

Enormous yields of gold from quartz are reported from West Australia, large indeed that they are not quotable without confirmation, but whether correct or exaggerated, the reports are likely to cause a rush to the young colony—the younger, that is to say, in development than in date of settlement.

The Plymouth Consolidated Mining Company of California, will pay February 6th, dividend No. 57, of forty cents a share, aggregating \$40,000, making \$80,000 paid this year, and \$2,280,000 paid to date.

The Daly Mining Company of Utah, will pay January 31st, dividend No. 11, of fifty cents a share, aggregating \$75,000, making \$450,000 paid to date.

The North Belle Isle Mining Company have resumed the payment of dividends by the announcement of one of fifty cents a share, aggregating \$50,000, payable February 2d.

The Eureka Consolidated Mining Company of Nevada, will pay February 3d, dividend No. 31, of twenty-five cents a share, aggregating \$12,500, making \$25,000 paid this year.

The Central Copper Mining Company of Michigan, will pay, February 1st, dividend No. 6 of two dollars a share, aggregating \$40,000, making \$360,000 paid to date.

The Atlantic Copper Mining Company, of Michigan, will pay, February 1st, dividend No. 9, of one dollar and fifty cents a share, aggregating \$90,000, making \$440,000 paid to date.

The Homestake Mining Company, of Dakota, will pay, January 25th, dividend No. 144, of twenty cents a share, aggregating \$25,000, making \$1,023,750 paid to date.

The Ontario Silver Mining Company, of Utah, will pay, January 31st, dividend No. 140, of fifty cents a share, aggregating \$75,000, making \$9,30,000 paid to date.—*The Financial and Mining Record.*

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On and after MONDAY 28th Nov., 1887, Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:—  
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LEAVE DIGBY, daily at 3.30 p.m., Arrive at Yarmouth 7.00 p.m.

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. Connections at Digby daily with steamer "Evangeline" to and from Annapolis, Halifax, and Stations on the W. & A. Railway, with Steamer "Secret" to and from St. John every Monday Wednesday and Saturday.  
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## HOME AND FARM.

We continue our quotations from the pamphlet of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, from which we have made extracts in two previous numbers of *The Critic* :—

**VOLUNTARY AND INVOLUNTARY MOTION.**—There are two kinds of motion. The one is voluntary, and dependent upon the brain. So long as this organ remains unimpaired, so long will consciousness, sensation and the power of voluntary motion continue. The other is involuntary, and dependent upon the action of the spinal cord as a nervous centre, and is known as reflex action. This kind of motion is exhibited in the movements of animals after decapitation, where all connection with the brain, and consequently with consciousness, has been cut off.

So intimately connected in our minds are pain and action, that in witnessing the slaughter of two animals we are naturally inclined to attribute the greatest amount of suffering to the one that at the time of death exhibits the most violent convulsions. In such a conjecture, however, we may be very much mistaken, for it is possible, nay, even probable, that there may be acute suffering with scarcely a struggle on the part of the animal, while, on the other hand, there may be much struggling, and even distortions, without pain or sensations of any kind, as is often made evident in cases of decapitation, where, as we have just remarked, all connection with the brain has been removed.

Thus we see that the movements of an animal in the act of being killed are not at all to be relied upon as evidences of pain.

The programme of the *American Agriculturist* for the current year is before us. We have more than once put on record our opinion of the very high merit of this excellent periodical, the style and tone of which are unexceptionable, while the practical information on all agricultural matters which it furnishes is of the greatest value. The engravings are so good, and the whole got up of the publication so superior, that, when bound, it makes a really attractive volume. It is published in monthly numbers by the O. Judd Co., 751 Broadway, N. Y. Price, \$1.50 per annum. Single copies, 15c. The *A. A.* is certainly a marvel of cheapness.

F. A. K.—We are very glad to adopt your suggestion to remark on the practice of putting a cold bit, in zero weather, into a horse's mouth. You no doubt save your horses much pain by warming the bit. We have always seen to this precaution as well as circumstances would allow us. To dip the bit in cold water is sometimes recommended; we rather prefer putting it at once into water decidedly warm, which takes the frost out of the iron more quickly; but in whatever way it is sought to obviate the pain to the animal, it ought to be done. "If," as you truly say, "you want to know what would happen if you did not do this, put your tongue against the bit after it has been hanging all night in a zero temperature." You will not like it away as easily as you put it there, and when you do get loose you will leave a piece of skin behind." Some humane people cover their bits with some material less desperately cold than iron, but we fear there are very few poor animals that do not have to "stand the racket."

A cablegram to the *Mail* says a consignment of turkeys sent from Ontario are attracting much attention in the English market. It is believed a large trade will be created in the future.

This ought to be a hint to our farmers in Nova Scotia, who are much nearer the English market than their Ontario brethren.

Prof. L. z-nby, Ohio, insists that killing birds and robbing their nests should be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, and, with some little reservation, we agree with him. We believe incalculable mischief, (besides the cruelty, and the wanton destruction of God's beautiful creatures), is done to farmers by careless and indiscriminate extermination, for it amounts to little less. The small birds, feeding on and keeping down noxious grubs and insects, are in many instances among the farmer's best friends, and have already too many natural enemies in birds of prey, cats, snakes, etc. Still nature, though she may thin down, rarely exterminates. It is only when man, the most ruthless of destroyers, adds his craft and subtlety to natural means of balancing species, that any race of animals is in danger of becoming extinct. And man in this connection must be interpreted as "male and female," for the detestable fashionable craze, though now opposed by societies of thoughtful and compassionate women, of wearing birds' wings, has been a powerful and sinister addition to other means of reduction.

Straw has considerable nutritive value if rightly used, though to try to winter any stock on it alone is such an abuse of it as to make the possession of a straw stack an absolute injury to any one who attempts it.

We are somewhat surprised to find the sensible *New England Farmer* giving currency to a paragraph like the following :—

Drinking sweet cider is like playing with the rattles on a live snake, harmless there for the bite is at the other end; but the proximity to the deadly poison is fraught with great danger. The devil lurks in the sweet cider barrel.—*Galen Wilson, Tompkins Co., N. Y.*

Cider, when good, is a very good drink, and the lurking devil and the deadly poison are simply cant.

We are in receipt of the *Farmer's Advocate* for December. We have more than once alluded to the excellence of this London, (Ont.), agricultural magazine. It quite bears comparison with the *American Agriculturist* of New York, which is in itself high praise. It is well edited, and includes

every subject of importance to the farmer or stockman, the truthful and independent tone of the paper enhancing the value of its information. It is handsomely printed on fine paper, and got up in library form. It is indeed a very comprehensive journal. We recommend it to our agricultural readers. The publisher's address is, *Farmer's Advocate*, 360 Richmond St. London, Ont. \$1 per annum in advance, \$1 25 if in arrears.

**PROFITS OF KEEPING SHEEP.**—If a farmer has plenty of patience, and is willing to give close attention to details in the care of stock, he can make more money for food consumed from sheep than from any other stock. But not one farmer in ten will care to give them the attention they require at certain seasons of the year; so the few who do take good care of a flock will find a good market for mutton, and a demand for wool at some price, usually enough to pay for wintering the flock. A farm which is rolling on its surface seems perfectly adapted to sheep raising. Such land needs grass on the hill-tops to keep it from washing, and sheep need hill-tops and sweet short grass. They like to lie down on a hill side in the spring, where the sun makes the ground dry and warm, and where they are protected from the cold sweep of the wind. If there is a boulder two feet high and a few feet wide, the little lambs will be perfectly happy while racing down to the rock and jumping on and then off again. If sheep are salted on a certain day of the week usually, and that day passes without the usual supply, a chorus of bleating will be raised whenever the flock-master is in sight, until the coveted supply of salt is given. They know when the day for salt arrives as well as the owner does. The greatest profit from sheep is not in mutton or wool, but in the enhanced fertility of the farm on which they are kept. No other stock can compare with sheep in this direction. The increased value comes from two causes—the large quantity of solid and liquid manure deposited on all the land, and particularly on the highest and poorest points in the pasture. The manure, being fine and well scattered, is pressed about the roots of the grass, where it gives the greatest possible benefit. Another source whereby the grasses are encouraged is the destruction of bushes and many kinds of weeds which grow where cattle and horses only are pastured. Hazel-brush fares very badly in the sheep pasture, and roses, rag-weed, burdocks, and other weeds, are selected first and then the sheep look for grass. In this way a sheep pasture becomes like a beautiful lawn, and every year grows better; but if the farmers see "millions in sheep," and over-stock his fields, then the grass goes with the bushes and weeds. Then the sheep get poor, tumble down one after another, their ambition lessens as their flesh goes, and the unfortunate owner, or imprudent manager, votes sheep a perfect nuisance.

## OUR COSY CORNER.

The following is from the *New England Farmer* :—Mrs. Cleveland was asked to contribute to a church fair cook book last spring, and the following is an account of how the recipe was procured, as given by the lady making the request: "I wanted very much to get a recipe from Mrs. Cleveland, but I feared that, as she was such a young housekeeper, she might not have any to suggest, and I took with me the recipe of an eminent cook in New York for a certain cake. I intended to tell her that I knew it was good, and that she need have no hesitation in recommending it. When I proposed this, however, she replied that she preferred to give a recipe of her own, and that she would write me out one for brown bread which she was accustomed to use, and which she had found to be invariably successful. She then handed me the recipe for

**BROWN BREAD.**—One bowl of Indian meal, one bowl rye flour, one bowl sour milk, one large cup of molasses, one teaspoonful soda, one table spoonful salt. Steam two and one-half hours, and bake from twenty minutes to one-half hour, depending upon heat of oven."

**PREPARING CEREALS.**—It is convenient to know just how much water to add to the grains for cooking, and few housekeepers have any rule for the purpose. They add water as it cooks away, and make a great deal of trouble in preparing a very simple dish. An authority in cooking has prepared a set of rules, which we reprint.

Pearled wheat.—Five measures of liquid to each measure of wheat. Cook from four to six hours.

Pearled barley.—Five measures of liquid to each measure of barley. Cook from four to six hours.

Coarse hominy.—Five measures of liquid to each measure of hominy. Cook from four to six hours.

Fine hominy.—Four measures of liquid to each measure of hominy. Cook from four to six hours.

Coarse oatmeal.—Four measures of liquid to each measure of oatmeal. Cook from four to six hours.

Rolled wheat.—Three measures of liquid to each measure of wheat. Cook two hours.

Rolled barley.—Three measures of liquid to each measure of barley. Cook two hours.

Rolled oats (Avona).—Three measures of liquid to each measure of oats. Cook an hour.

Rice.—Three measures of liquid to each measure of rice. Cook an hour.

Farina.—Six measures of liquid to each measure of farina. Cook half an hour to an hour.

Cerealine flakes.—One measure of liquid to each measure of cerealine. Cook half an hour.

All mushes thicken in cooling, and in preparing cereals to be eaten cold, the proportion of liquid should be increased at least one-third.

Printed cashmeres are worn for morning gowns in preference to plain colors, although sometimes both are used in combinations.

RELIGIOUS.

METHODIST.

Rev. W. G. Lano lectured last evening in Kaye St. church on "A trip to Sweden," illustrating his subject with oil paintings especially prepared by him. The large audience present were delighted with the lecture, and expressed their pleasure by hearty applause throughout its delivery.

Rev. Dr. Pierce has retired from the editorial management of Zion's Herald, after occupying the position for fifteen years. He succeeded in making the paper one of the best of Methodist periodicals.

The Methodists of Amherst have decided to enlarge the church occupied by them, in order to provide additional seating capacity.

Quite a large number of Methodist churches in the Province are holding special services, and report considerable success.

Rev. David Savage and his mission band are at present in St. John. They will be engaged for the next month holding special services in that city.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. James Fleck, of Montreal, is spoken of as the successor of the Rev. D. M. Gordon to the pastorate of Knox church, Winnipeg.

It is stated that the Rev. C. B. Pablado, of St. Andrew's church, Winnipeg, will accept the call received by him from a Presbyterian church in San Francisco.

From the reports given of the annual meetings now being held throughout the Province, it appears that the Presbyterian churches are generally in a sound and prosperous condition.

It is expected that Rev. Dr. Burns will be confined to his house for the next month in consequence of the injuries sustained through a fall.

The congregation of Sharon church, Stellarton, intend building this year a new church.

Rev. R. C. Murray, belonging to Pictou, went to India about two years ago as a missionary from the Presbyterian Church in Canada. About three months ago the death of Mrs. Murray took place in India. Since her death Mr. Murray has been in ill health, and he intended returning to Nova Scotia on furlough very shortly; and now word has been received of his death, which took place last week.

BAPTIST.

A new Baptist church was dedicated at East Jeddoro on the 6th instant, the Rev. A. F. Brown conducting the services.

Rev. Walter Bates, late of Victoria, B. C., has recovered his health sufficiently to enable him to take charge of a Baptist church at Hoosac, N. Y.

The following statistics are given by a Baptist authority. Throughout the continent of Europe there are but 3,499 Baptist churches, 2,505 pastors or missionaries, and 370,923 members; in Asia, 922 churches, 366 ministers, and 65,166 members; in Africa, 75 churches, 68 ministers, and 2,362 members. In America there are 32,823 churches, 19,008 ministers, and a membership of 2,872,564. In Canada there are 894 churches, 553 pastors, and 88,000 members. Inclusive of India the number of Baptist churches throughout the world is 37,478; pastors, 22,150, and members, 3,329,542.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Thomas, of Brooklyn, has been chosen to the chair of Church History by the authorities of Newton Theological Seminary.

There are eleven colleges in Missouri under Baptist control. They have 21 teachers and 1,190 students.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The most important news of the week is the refusal of the English Bishops to nominate a Bishop for this Diocese. There is hardly a churchman who will not feel relieved by this, or who did not feel that the reference to England at all was a mistake. It now remains to be seen whether the Synod has learnt wisdom by experience, and will endeavor to unite upon some good and moderate man from the Dominion. If the Church of England has not been able in a hundred years to develop one man capable of filling the See of Nova Scotia, she deserves to go backward, and she certainly will.

A good deal of real regret has been aroused in England by the death of Rev. A. H. Machonochie. Around his name one of the fiercest of the theological battles raged for many years. The result has shown the utter utility of persecution, as powerless in later days as in earlier centuries to stay the march of thought; and also to compel men to treat each other with greater tolerance. If we cannot all think alike, it will ever be impossible to make all act alike.

It is reported that Dr. Stainer is about to retire from the post of organist of St. Paul's Cathedral. He is one of the greatest performers of the day, most learned musician, and a good, sound composer. His influence, both personal and official, will be much missed at the centre of English Church Cathedral life.

A sharp controversy has been going on in the English papers and magazines as to the value of Prof. Wellhausen's work as an Archaeologist and Biblical critic. His chief opponents have been Captain Conder R. E., of the Palestine Survey, and Dr. R. S. Poole, of the British Museum, both of whom appear to convict the Professor of ignorance of some vital parts of his subject. If we must have destructive criticism, we are at least entitled to have it accurate.

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2. Winter Evening Recreations, a large collection of Acting Charades, Tab'aux, Games, Puzzles etc., for social gatherings, private theatricals, and evenings at home.
3. Back to the Old Home. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay author of "Hidden Perils."
4. Dialogues Recitations and Readings, a large and choice collection for school exhibitions and public and private entertainments.
5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence.
6. The Frozen Deep A thrilling Novel by Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White."
7. Red Court Farm. An interesting Novel. By Mrs Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott.
9. In Cupid's Net. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. Anos Barton. A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss."
11. Lady Gwendoline's Dream A Novel by the author of "Dora Thorne."
12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of the funny stories, sketches, anecdotes, poems and jokes.
14. John Bowerbank's Wife. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
15. The Gray Woman. A Novel. By Mrs Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
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20. Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving the rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
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22. The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes, hints to housekeepers, telling how to cure all common ailments by simple remedies.
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27. Mildred Trevanion. A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
28. Dark Days. A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."
29. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By H. I. Fairjean, author of "Bread-and-Cheese-and-Kisses."
30. Leoline. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
31. Gabriel's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
32. Rapping the Whirlwind A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
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36. Sister Rose. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
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38. The Laurel Bush. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
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76. Part II of above.
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78. Part IV.
79. The Knightsbridge Mystery. By Charles Reade. One of those ingeniously devised and thrillingly told stories which immortalized Reade. The plot is a work of art.

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**CHESS.**

The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Chess—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required. All communications for this department should be addressed—**CHESS EDITOR,** Windsor, N. S.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

W. S. F., (Lewisham.)—Many thanks for *Morning Post*.  
 "EDDIE."—No 2 is incorrect. Suppose Black 1 B to K3.  
 F. A. P.—No. 2 is faulty, as Black may play 1 B to Q6.  
 Montreal *Weekly Gazette* received.  
 W. F. PERRY.—Many thanks. Will write you shortly.

**Solution to Problem No 1.**

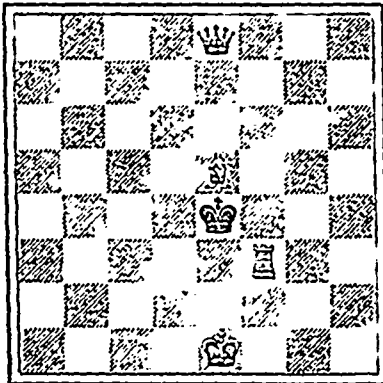
**WHITE** BLACK.  
 1 R to Q8 Any move.  
 2 Q mates accordingly  
 (Correct solutions received from C. E. W., "Edgie," L. M. Wilkins, and F. A. P.)

**Solution to Problem No. 2.**

1 Q to Q K4, etc.  
 (Correct solution received from C. E. W. and L. M. Wilkins.)

**PROBLEM NO. 4.**

(Selected.)  
**BLACK.**



**WHITE.**

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

**CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.**—The annual meeting of the above took place on Monday, Jan. 16th, at Quebec, Mr. T. LeDroit, president, in the chair.

After the transaction of ordinary business, the lists were opened for the tournament, and the following competitors entered: J. E. Narraway, Ottawa; George Barry, Montreal; C. P. Champion, R. McLimont, N. McLeod, E. Sanderson, and E. Pope, Quebec.

Play commenced at 2 p.m. Tuesday. The Trophy cup, value \$120, was on view during the meeting, and was very much admired.

**"CHESS OPENINGS."**—We are glad to hear of the appearance of a new English work on chess openings. The work has been undertaken by Mr. E. Freebourne, 60 Alexandra Road, Hull; and Rev. C. E. Rankou, St. Roman's, Malvern, and treats of the many *debutts*, ancient and modern, revised and corrected up to the present time from the best authorities, with numerous original variations and suggestions by Mr. George B. Fraser, Dundee; Rev. W. Whyte, London; and other eminent analysts. Price, neatly bound in cloth, 6s. Post free anywhere in the Postal union to subscribers. Interleaved copies may be had for 1s. 6d. additional. To be had from the compilers.

**BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.**

Messrs. Burn and Gunsberg played a match of five games, in order to decide the first and second prizes which they tied for in the late tournament. Each player won a game, and three were drawn, so that the termination is very appropriate. The first prize is £30, and the second £20. Burn and Gunsberg therefore take £25 each. Blackburne won third prize, £10.

**DRAUGHTS-CHECKERS**

**THE LATE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.**

All preliminaries having been satisfactorily arranged, Messrs. Martins and Barker met on Monday, December 26th last, at Webster's Hall, Glasgow, at 12 30 p. m. Mr. James Moir, the well known Glasgow expert, was selected and consented to serve as referee. Mr. William Campbell acted as umpire for Martins, and Mr. William Busby for Barker. A very large number of interested spectators were in attendance throughout the match.

Martins won the toss for the choice of men in the first game, and elected to play the black.

The first day's games resulted in Martins 1, Barker 0, drawn—3. In the first four days twelve games were played, of which eleven were draws.

Although the general result is known, and is as announced in our last, details beyond the four first days have not as yet come to hand. We will relate the progress of this match when our full advices are received.

**Solution to Problem 1.**—The following is the position in this problem:

**BLACK**—Men on 4 and 27, and kings on 16 and 23.

**WHITE**—Men on 20 and 32, and kings on 7 and 11.

Black to move and win.

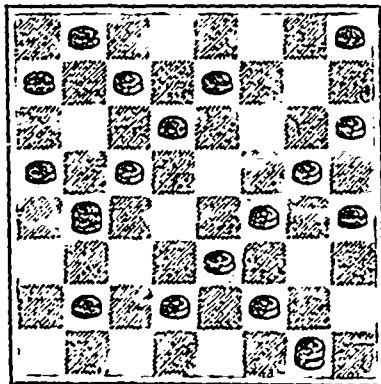
4—8	23—26	12—19	15—11
11	4	32	23
16—11	26—12	19—15	wins.
7	16	20	16
		8	3

Correct solutions have been received from Miss Ella Croughton, our Chess Editor, Mrs. H. Moseley, and L. Sheraton.

It gives us satisfaction to find a lady's name among those who have successfully wrestled with our first problem, and we hope that her example will be followed by many others of our fair readers. Though checkers is called by the Germans and the French "the ladies' game," it is seldom that in this country we find women and girls to take an interest in it.

**PROBLEM 3.**  
(Selected.)

**BLACK.**



**WHITE.**

White to play and win.

**GAME 2.**

11—15	5—9	14—18	15—18
24	20	17	13
7—11	11—13	18—25	18—27
27	24	20	11
3—7	7—23	4—8	11—15
23	19	26	19
9—14	8—11	9—14	12—19
22	17	25	22
		27	23
			16

This forms position No 797 in Lyman's celebrated "Book of Problems." Black is to play and win.

The position is now as follows:—

**BLACK**—Men on 1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 14 and 15.

**WHITE**—Men on 13, 16, 17, 21, 24, 26 and 28.

The proprietors of THE CRITIC offer two prizes—to consist of books on Checkers—to those subscribers who shall send in the greatest number of correct solutions during the current year. No entrance fee required. All matter intended for our checker column should be addressed to the Checker Editor, Critic Office, Halifax, N. S.

Blank forms, (suitable for both Chess and Checkers), for copying down problems, positions, endings, etc. Fifty for 25c., post free. Small sheets, numbered, and with appropriate headings, for recording games. Twenty five for 16c.  
 For sale at Critic Office, Halifax.

**STRUCK BLIND.**

*The Deadly Poison that Blighted the Optic Nerve.*

(Rochester Union and Advertiser.)

Our reporter was very much struck with a conversation between two well-known citizens, a short time ago.

"I notice you wear very strong eye glasses."

"Yes, yes, I am a perfect slave to my goggles. It is hard for me to understand why one's eyesight fails when all other faculties appear to be in good condition. Even the young appear to lose their eyesight."

"I question very much the theory and the old notion that poor light, fine print, etc. is responsible for it."

"It is well you may. If you consult an oculist for eye treatment, you will find he is almost sure to analyze the fluids passed before he will commence treatment, one once told me that over half of the failing eyesight was attributable to disease of the kidneys, because of their inability to expel the uric acid from the system."

"How is that?"

"I do not know. He claimed that failing eyesight was one of the most prominent symptoms of advanced kidney and Bright's disease."

Becoming more interested, our reporter thought he would carry investigations still further, and called upon an institution where several prominent physicians are employed, and asked the question:

"Why is it that uric acid or kidney poison affects the eyes?"

One of them answered, "It does not affect the eyes any more than any other organ. It is one of the symptoms of kidney disease. The system becomes saturated with uric acid, and, as a result, the weakest organ is the first to suffer. It may be the lungs, heart, brain or any other organ; it generally affects many of the other organs, and the person so affected may call it general debility, or premature old age, in reality it is but the effect of uric acid, continually poisoning the system, gradually consuming the patient. It is for this

reason our remedy cures so many persons of what are ordinarily called diseases, which in fact are only symptoms. We cure the cause and the cause cures the effect."

"Then you cure blindness, do you?"

"I will say yes, if you wish to put it as broad as that, and yet we are not entitled to the credit. When we restore the kidneys to health, they in turn restore the failing eyesight. Our remedy restores the kidneys to healthy action, and they cause the cure, and so it is with many of the diseases that we cure, which in reality are but symptoms. For instance, N. S. Sparks of Rochester, says "I had lost the use of one eye, and the other was rapidly failing, caused by impure blood. I took Warner's safe cure to purify my blood. Hardly expected it to restore my eyesight, but it has done so."

W. A. Barge, of this city, says "My little daughter seven years of age complained some two years since of inability to see, and we noticed that she stumbled over things while walking about the house. I looked at her eyes and found them almost white. This so alarmed me that I consulted a physician, who said it would be necessary to have an operation performed upon them. To this I could not consent, but allowed him to give her several treatments. She grew worse and wasted to a mere skeleton until a doctor more honest than the rest, advised Warner's safe cure, and we began its use. I noticed improvement at once, and gradually she regained her health."

Mrs Emma A. Densmore, Washington, D. C. had her eyesight suddenly fail her, so she was unable, as she says, to read even the largest print or recognize friends on the street. After a few bottles of Warner's safe cure, her eyesight began to return, and continuing its use, she was completely restored.

Uric acid has a special liking for the optic nerve, and it is no uncommon thing for the eyesight to begin to fail as the kidney disorder advances, while the other organs remain in apparent good health for a longer period, until there is a general giving way of the system. Then physicians blandly pronounce the malady general debility or call a symptom a disease, that was the most prominent before death claimed its victim. They may call it apoplexy, paralysis, consumption, pneumonia, blood poisoning, impoverished blood, malaria, rheumatism, pleurisy—nevertheless it is kidney disease, all the same, under another name.

"Why all this deception?"

"Because the so-called medical fraternity have no preparations that can cure kidney disease, especially when it has become advanced, and they are ashamed to acknowledge it and many of them are too hide-bound to their code to use a prescription and a specific for the kidneys, because it is advertised, and the proprietors refuse to expose their formula. This is exactly as it is, in a few words I can give it."

"Thanks. You have no objection to my publishing this interview?"

"None, whatever. We have no secrets here, except our formula."