



# THE CRITIC.

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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 his journal. Our readers are capable of approving or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper, and after exercising due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The burning of passengers and cars in railroad accidents has started an earnest movement against oil lamps and coal stoves in cars. The electric light must come into use on railroads and there must be a stove that won't unlock and spill fire.

Under the title of "The New South," the Southern or Confederate States are being written up in American magazines. For many years after the war the South lay crippled, but its progress during the past decade has astonished even the go-ahead Northern Yankee. Manufactures have sprung into existence and the cotton and sugar plantations with paid negro labor have proved as profitable to the planters as in the days of Pompey and thraldom.

The unification of the German Empire under Prince Bismarck and the policy of preparation advocated by him, have been endorsed and confirmed by the electors of Germany. The septennate, which places in the hands of the government the control of military expenditure for the next seven years, has virtually become law, and through it France has been warned that, in the event of hostilities, Germany will not come into the field with a force of ill-armed, raw recruits.

In future our citizens will have to shave themselves on Sunday or go without, as all the barber's shops are to be closed, and the proprietors and employees in these establishments allowed to enjoy Sunday as a day of rest. The action taken by the Sabbath Observance Society is in the right direction, but they have only commenced the work at their hand. Hundreds of our citizens, either voluntarily or from apparent necessity, do work on Sunday that could well be accomplished in the six labor days of the week. What your razors gentlemen, and cut away Sabbath abuses.

The origin of the red herring is traditionally this: A Yarmouth fisherman had hung up some salted herrings in his hut, where they remained for some days exposed to the smoke from a wood fire. His attention was then, through the appetizing odor, called to the forgotten fish. He saw, he ate, and wondered! His palate was so pleased that, naturally thinking what was good for him must be equally good for the King, he sent some of the smoke cured fish to King John, who was then at or near Norwich. The royal taste was charmed to the degree of granting a charter of incorporation to the town of which the humble fisherman was native. The burgesses thereafter were made to send to the Sheriffs of Norwich one hundred herrings made into twenty four pies, the pies to be delivered to the lord of the manor, who had to convey them to the King.—New York Post.

In more respects than one, the world is like a bee-hive. The possibilities of life constitute its comb, a part of which is well filled with honey, and the rest is "dry as summer's dust." What desperate efforts people make to get hold of the juicy parts! And, when one goes forward eagerly to meet an apparently propitious fate, and finds it adverse, how dangerously mad or profoundly stricken his soul becomes! This is the bitterness of disappointment, which, in many cases, is worse in its effects than the bitterness of death.

The House of Representatives in the United States Congress has, by a narrow majority, endorsed the Senate's bill, authorizing the President to retaliate in the event of American fishing vessels being denied certain rights in Canadian waters. The bombast which characterized the debate on this bill in the Senate was, we are pleased to say, conspicuously absent in the deliberations of the people's direct representatives. The bill will become law upon receiving the President's signature, but should Mr. Cleveland veto it, as is most probable, we shall hear nothing more of this method of settling an international difficulty.

"Imperial Federation," the journal of the Federation-League, makes a suggestion that is worthy the earnest consideration of the Imperial and Colonial Governments. It is, that a census of the British Empire be made in 1891, and that the classification of the data to be collected should be similar in each section of the empire. Should this suggestion be carried out, it will be possible to make comparisons and deductions which, from the varied manner in which the statistics are now collected, is quite impossible. The census would probably prove the empire's population to be not less than 350,000,000, nearly one-fourth of the entire population of the globe.

It has been predicted that within five years the magnesium light will be as familiar a sight in many places as the electric light is to-day. Only the high cost of magnesium has hitherto kept it from extensive use, and its price, which was \$40 a pound a few years ago, is said to have been reduced to \$8 a pound by a new German process, with the prospect of still further cheapening. A wire of moderate size equals the light of seventy-five stearine candles, making the cost at present but little more than that of gas, while no expensive works or street mains are required for its use. The magnesium is simply burned in lamps provided with clock-work movement to feed the ribbon of metal regularly.

A new Portia, who defended, however, not her lover, but her own father, has appeared at Montpellier. A farmer living near that town had been tried and condemned for breach of trust. He made an appeal, which was granted, and on the day appointed for its hearing he walked into court accompanied by his daughter, a tall, good-looking, and intelligent young woman, about twenty-six years old. To the surprise of the judges, the young woman opened her father's case in a masterly manner, argued the defence with the skill of a practised lawyer, and finally gained for her client a verdict of acquittal. The improvised legal practitioner in petticoats then walked triumphantly out of court, hanging on the arm of the venerable agriculturist, her parent.

The proposal of Mrs. Leonowens and others, that the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen be commemorated in Halifax and in Nova Scotia by the establishment of the "Victoria Memorial Art School," is one that has our most hearty endorsement. Give our citizens and citizenesses a chance to receive practical instruction from competent masters and an opportunity to study the works of the greater painters, and we have faith in their ability to profit by such advantages. Culture in this direction will elevate the tone of society, broaden and deepen the capacity for enjoyment, and give to the minds of our youth a new and desirable bent. We trust Mrs. Leonowens and those who favor this proposition, will use the artillery of the press to bombard Halifax, and that its citizens will be laid under tribute for a sufficient sum, to give the proposed new enterprise a healthy start. Fire a volley.

During the recent political contest one hundred Liberals and an equal number of Liberal-Conservatives in Kingston entered into a compact to forfeit \$200 each should bribery or intimidation be used by either side. The result was a fair, square election, in which "boudle" had no part. Let the honest men in our Nova Scotian constituencies follow the example of Kingston in future contests, and so stamp out the unblushing bribery which is now, alas, so generally practised. In one county we hear that federal votes are put down at five dollars each, while votes in provincial contests are sold for two dollars. In another that the average cost of the purchasable votes stood at \$6 50, and in still another, that lists were prepared of government officials, and that these were warned if they did not vote as desired, their tenure of office would be brief. Such a state of affairs is a blot upon our vaunted enlightened civilization, but unless both parties unite to crush the evil, it will be winked at by partizans who are otherwise honest men.

## LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

In view of the unsettled condition in Europe, the demand of Lord Randolph Churchill for retrenchment in the British expenditure for the support of the naval and military services was, to say the least, untimely. True, the rapid increase in this expenditure during late years is a matter deserving of the greatest consideration, but with Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy and France armed to the teeth, and with an empire scattered throughout every clime and every zone, it would have been suicidal upon the part of a British ministry to cut down the estimate by thirty million dollars, as first proposed by Lord Randolph Churchill. In his speech explaining his reasons for having resigned his position in the cabinet, the ex-chancellor of the exchequer stated that the maintenance of the naval and military services of Great Britain now made necessary an expenditure of \$154,000,000 per annum, showing an increase of \$30,000,000 per annum over the expenditure of ten or twelve years ago. Had Lord Randolph adhered to his first demand, that the expenditure be reduced to \$124,000,000 per annum, his friends and foes alike would have given him credit for consistency, but as he has himself admitted, that he would have been satisfied had the government agreed to reduce the estimates by \$3,500,000, it leaves him without any adequate excuse for the grave, we might say rash, step he took in severing his connection with the ministry at such a critical juncture. Lord Randolph Churchill is unquestionably a man of ability, but his precipitate action in this matter has not tended to make this young Radical Tory popular with the great mass of British electors, who believe in stable government and who have no confidence in a politician who, for the sake of cheap notoriety, can jeopardize, without consideration, the existence of a government, at a time when stability is most required.

## THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The proposal to form a permanent Imperial Institute at London, in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, is beginning to take a definite shape. The committee appointed to consider the scheme have sent in their report to the Prince of Wales. The object which this committee has kept in view is, "to combine in a harmonious form, and with a view to some practical and useful purpose, a representation of the Colonies and India on the one hand, and of the United Kingdom on the other." It will thus be seen that the plan suggested by the Prince of Wales has been enlarged so as to admit the United Kingdom as well as the Colonies and India.

Its value to the mother country itself might be termed educational. The purpose of the old country section will be to exhibit the growth and present condition of the natural and manufactured products of Britain, and by the spread of knowledge to further stimulate the industries of the country. A library for industrial, commercial and economic study, is to be a feature of this section; and it is hoped that one effect of the Institute will be the establishment of high-schools of commerce, such as now exist in the leading commercial towns of the continent. Space is also to be provided for occasional exhibitions devoted to special industries, as, for example, iron manufactures, textile fabrics, etc.

The objects of the Indian and Colonial section will be more directly to stimulate commerce and emigration by illustrating the great resources of these portions of the empire, and by spreading a knowledge of their progress and social condition. With this end in view, provision is to be made for:—1st. The display of the products of the Colonies and India in the building of the Institute, and by means of typical collections in the principal towns of the United Kingdom. 2nd. The discussion of Colonial and Indian subjects in a suitable hall. 3rd. Libraries, reading-rooms and intelligence offices. 4th. The incorporation into the proposed Institute of the Royal Colonial Institute and the Royal Asiatic Society. 5th. Occasional exhibitions of Colonial and Indian products.

The colossal proportions of the plan, the importance and variety of the interests involved, the seeming efficacy of the various measures proposed, to stimulate the growth and centralize the efforts and sympathies of this scattered empire, render the undertaking a most desirable one. If Imperial Confederation be ever accomplished, it will be largely owing to such establishments as the Institute; if that patriotic dream be never realized, it will be because the British race will have been so drawn together as to render close legislative union unnecessary to the integrity of the empire.

Owing to the imposition of an octroi duty, levied on all descriptions of food entering Paris, the returns of the quantities consumed by the city are very reliable. The prefect's annual report, giving the amount consumed last year, has recently been published. Meat figures at 149,495,306 kilogrammes (146,825 tons), which is an increase of 445,952 kilogrammes on 1884. There has been a diminution in the consumption of pork to the extent of 147,389 kilogrammes, but there has been a great augmentation in the consumption of horseflesh, which is rising every year. The total quantity of this delicate viand eaten last year was 3,831,206 kilogrammes, and the increase on the year was 337,926 kilogrammes. The figures for the amount which was palmed off for something else are not available. The average price was 60 centimes per kilogramme for the horse and 70 centimes for asses and mules, which is about 3d. and 4d. a pound respectively. The total of poultry and game was 25,044,149 kilogrammes, a diminution of 365,849 kilogrammes. Of fish, 25,631,404 kilogrammes were eaten, which was an increase, especially in oysters. The consumption of butter and eggs has fallen by 160,337 kilogrammes. Butter has been to a great extent replaced by fats and margarines.—Iron.

## AUSTRALASIA.

Taking all things into consideration the Australias are, perhaps, the greatest success in British colonization. Canada is marred by the geographical feature of the Maine boundary, and the neighborhood of the Great Republic militates more or less against her progress. Patriotism too, which might overcome greater obstacles than exist, is wanting, and in its stead we see divided counsels prompted by a sordid policy, or by the mere party lust of power and dollars.

The great Island Continent, Tasmania and New Zealand, stand free from any of the complications incident to the neighborhood of a strong foreign power. Their position might, indeed, have been still more commanding in the Southern Hemisphere, could Great Britain have for once cast aside the dilatoriness and irresolution, which seem to cling to her like the skirt of Nessus whenever a necessity for sharp action arises. Had she backed up Queensland at the right time with decision and energy, we should not even hear of the impudent idea of planting the German flag on the Continent of Australia. Probably, however, Germany will have quite enough to do to manage her European business. The domination of the South by Australia is inevitable, by simple strength of population. Added to that element, however, is the equally important one of patriotic spirit.

The progress of Australia and New Zealand is the most remarkable the world has seen.

In 1851 the population of Victoria was 77,000. That of South Australia, 75,000, (Melbourne, 19,000). The progress of South Australia has been slower, but gold propelled Victoria in 5 years from that date, to 270,000, the City of Melbourne to 90,000. New South Wales in 1851 had, of course, a larger population.

The following are the statistics furnished by Whitaker, (1887). Taking into consideration the dates at which the populations of some of the Colonies were estimated, that of the Continent and Tasmania may now be fairly stated at three millions.

The dates of settlement prefixed to the several Colonies indicate the extraordinary rate of progress.

Settled.	Colonies.	Percent Pop.	Towns.	Pop. in Thousands
1788,	New South Wales,	1,003,867, June, 1886,	Sydney, 300; Newcastle, 15,	
			Paramatta, 8; Bathurst, Goulburn and Maitland, 7 each,	
1803,	Tasmania,	133,791, Dec. 1885,	Hobart, 30; Lunenburg, 18,	
1829,	W. Australia,	35,000, " " "	Fremantle, 5; Albany and Geraldton, 1 each; York, Bunbury and Guildford, 6 to 8 hundred each,	
1836,	S. Australia,	313,423, Dec., 1885,	Adelaide, 50,	
1838,	Victoria,	1,009,753, June, 1886,	Melbourne, 365; Ballarat, 41; Sandhurst, 36; Geelong, 21,	
	Queensland,	309,913,	1884. Brisbane, 50; Rockhampton, 12; Maryboro', 11; Townsville, 10; Ipswich, 8; Toowoomba, 6,	
	Total,	2,805,747		

The towns are given as showing the more equable distribution of populations in Queensland and West Australia, than in New South Wales and Victoria. In Queensland the towns mostly extend up the coast, and the natural features of the coast line are such as to militate against the excessive concentration in large cities which distinguish the two greater Colonies.

This tendency is a very fortunate one, as it distributes population toward the North. South Australia, having her telegraph lines extending straight across the continent, also affords an additional obstacle to the settlement of any foreign power. In this respect, however, any attempt of a foreign country to plant its flag in the Continent of Australia, ought to be a "casus belli." In another twenty-five years Australia will probably be able to defend herself.

West Australia has now taken a decided start; and Tasmania, which boasts one of the most beautiful climates in the world, will rapidly increase in strength and importance.

New Zealand, settled in 1839, had last year by census, 578,482 inhabitants, exclusive of 41,432 Maories.

Centres of population are well distributed. Her towns stand thus:—Auckland, 57; Dunedin, 45; Christchurch, 44; Wellington, 28; Nelson, 7; Invercargill, 7; Oamaru, 6; Napier, 7 Thousand. Total in towns, 200,000.

The total number of stars of which some knowledge may be obtained to the optical appliances now available, according to Prof. Lockyer, is from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000. Of these only about 6,000 are visible to the naked eye, equally divided between the two hemispheres.

The *Cracow Oas* describes how the Czar of Russia travels. It announces the Emperor's recent call at Wysoko-Litewak, and adds: "The preceding evening an individual, probably a Nihilist, was in all quietness hanged in the Warsaw citadel. Along the entire length of railway passed by the Czar, soldiers were placed at regular intervals, just as with every journey of the Czar. As the train passes, the soldiers turn from it, with guns ready for firing, and they are strictly enjoined to shoot anyone who approaches the railway embankment after having been challenged three times. The imperial train really consists of three trains—one being for the Czar, one for his baggage, and the third for laborers, who would repair any damage done by an eventual accident. No one knows in which train the Czar travels. It is said, indeed, that he dismounts and changes one train for another during a journey. It is strictly ordered that the windows of all stations passed by the imperial train must be closed and the blinds be drawn down."

CHUCKLES.

Pencils are sometimes lead, but the pen has to be driven.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mark Twain says it is a blessed thing to live in a land of plenty when you have plenty of land.

A Spaniard in the first pages of his English grammar, desiring one evening at table to be helped to some boiled tongue, said, "I will thank you, miss, to pass me the language."

"Why is a small boy like a woman?" said a New Hartford man to his troublesome wife. No response. "Because he will make a man frown," said the conundrumist.

A notorious miser having heard a very eloquent sermon, exclaimed: "This sermon strongly proves the necessity of alms. I have almost a mind to turn beggar."

"The absurdities of English pronunciation," says a German critic, "are well exhibited in the case of the word 'Box,' which is pronounced 'Dickens'."

"Chestnut!" yelled several persons in the gallery at the minstrel show. "That's right, gentlemen," responded Bones. "If you don't get what you want, ask for it."—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Grocer—"I've called with that little bill, Mrs. Short."  
Mrs. Short—"Oh, I'm so sorry; my husband has gone to Coney Island, and won't return for a week." (Hoarse whisper from beneath the table)—  
"Make it a month, Sarah, make it a month."—*Tid Bits.*

"Yes, Nellie, dear, I am going to the Montreal Carnival. I don't care a bit for snowshoes, toboggans, and all that sort of thing, don't yer know; but that horrid old company is going to look over Charlie's books, and the dear boy says we must go. Companies are so mean!"—*Harper's Bazaar.*

A TRULY GREAT MAN.—Mrs. Kemble told J. C. Young of an excellent remark made to her by Washington Irving. The merits of a certain diplomatist being on the tapis, he said, in allusion to his pomposity, "Ah, he is a great man; and, in his own estimation, a very great man—a man of great weight. When he goes to the West, the East tips up."

SOLD.—When Rev. Sam Jones, in Omaha, Nebraska, asked any man present who had never spoken a cross word to his wife to stand up, a round-faced, good-natured-looking individual, with a beard, stood up. "Thank heaven, there's one man who never said a cross word to his wife," said Rev. Sam. "I'm a bachelor!" shouted the round-faced man.

Mrs. Vulgargrand: "Who is this James Russell Lowell the papers are making such a fuss over?" Mrs. Bongtong: "Oh! he's a New England literary man. He wrote the 'Bigelow Papers' and——" "What! Them! Why I made Gwendolen stop reading them only this morning because they was so vulgar. He don't even know how to spell."

"What was that crash of pottery I heard just now, Sally? What did you break?" "A vase, mum." "Which one?" "That square one on the library table, mum." "Oh, Sally! That was the very oldest and rarest vase in the entire house." "Is that so, mum? An' it's plazed I am to hear ye say that same, intirely. I was afraid at first it moight be new."—*Detroit Mercury.*

A Highlander, who sold brooms, went into a barber's shop in Glasgow to get shaved. The barber bought one of his brooms, and, after having shaved him, asked the price of it. "Tippence," said the Highlander. "No, no," says the shaver, "I'll give you a penny, and if that does not satisfy you take the broom again." The Highlander took it, and asked what he had to pay. "A penny," says Strap. "I'll gie ye a baubee," says Duncan, "and if that dinna satisfy ye pit on my beard again."

A ROUNDABOUT ROUTE.—Some ministers from Chicago called upon Lincoln, in September 1862 to discuss the slavery question, and before leaving one of them made the following personal appeal:—"What you have said to us, Mr. President, compels me to say to you in reply that it is a message to you from our Divine Master, through me, commanding you, sir, to open the doors of bondage that the slave may go free!" Mr. Lincoln replied instantly:—"That may be, sir, for I have studied this question by night and by day, for weeks and for months; but if it is, as you say, a message from your Divine Master, is it not odd that the only channel He could send it by was that roundabout route by that awfully wicked city of Chicago?"

"Grover, dear."  
"Yes, Frankie."  
"Please, give Cousin Ben a nice little position?"  
"Can't think of it, my dear. Think what the bad and wicked newspapers would say."  
"Grover, give Cousin Ben an office."  
"I would do almost anything to please you, dear, but that would be nepotism, and it would never do."  
"Grover, I want an office for Cousin Ben."  
"Please don't insist, Frankie; anything but that."

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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 inclosed in their next paper. All remittances should be made payable to A. M. Fraser.

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page sixteen. For \$2.00 in cash we undertake to send THE CRITIC to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with forty-five of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

Judge Coursol, of Quebec, Dame Rumor says, is to be the next speaker of the House of Commons.

Hon. J. J. C. Abbott has been elected Mayor of Montreal, having a majority of nearly 2,000 over his opponent, Alderman Rainville.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia barristers' society takes place in Halifax, on Saturday, the 5th inst. This society, by the way, is yearly growing in numbers. Is this a sign of progress?

The authorities of Acadia College, Wolfville, contemplate erecting an \$8,000 building upon the college grounds, for the accommodation of the ever-increasing number of students that are seeking admission to that institution.

A San Francisco despatch says the Canadian Pacific railway has completed arrangements with the Cunard steamship company for transfer of three of their fastest steamers to the Pacific ocean, in order to obtain a share of Shanghai shipments.

The 21st of June, which is the Natal Day of Halifax, has been decided upon as the day upon which to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee. Special services will be held at Westminster Abbey, London, and the Queen will attend in state.

The City of Halifax and Province of Nova Scotia are now endeavoring to settle by arbitration their claims and counter claims as joint owners of the P. and C. Hospital and Poor House. Atty.-Gen. Longley and Recorder Sedgewick are respectively representing the province and city.

Sir John Hayes and several other Englishmen have formed a company with a capital of \$6,000,000, for the purpose of farming and ranching in the Canadian North-West. Ten model farms are to be laid off, and fully stocked. This should be good news for the C. P. R. authorities.

The Provincial Legislature of Nova Scotia has been called to meet upon the tenth of March. The Provincial Secretary has a magnificent majority at his back, and if, during the next four years, he conducts the Province as becomes an avowed economist and a Liberal statesman, Mr. Fielding will assuredly be reckoned a Mowatt in Nova Scotia.

The Truro Guardian, which is now issued semi-weekly, has recently been enlarged, and has become the property of the Truro Printing and Publishing Company, under the able management of the editor, Mr. A. C. Mills. The paper has steadily improved, and now ranks as one of the best country newspapers published in Nova Scotia. Brother Mills has our fraternal blessing.

Signor De Zea, the Spanish consul in Halifax, who has represented the Spanish Government for the past fifteen years, is shortly to be transferred to the consularship of Ecuador, the duties of which require an able diplomat. Signor De Zea has frequently given valuable assistance in charitable and other concerts held in Halifax, and his singing never failed to secure an encore.

The Imperial Government has just sent to Canada an officer and a veterinary surgeon to purchase horses for the English army. The officer is Col. Goldie, whose orders are to purchase 300 horses this year. His commission lasts five years. Canadian horse-breeders have in their own hands whether or not the export trade in horses becomes a success. If the quality is all right success is assured.

The Canadian Parliament will, it is supposed, be called for business on April 7th; but from private advices, we are led to believe that Parliament will not be convened before the close of April or 1st of May. Meantime, the eleven elections yet remaining to be contested will have been run, and the Government will be able to estimate its majority accurately. The first session of Parliament, it is thought, will be a short one.

About ten dollars a day is the cost of maintaining that most humane institution, the Infants' Home. Since the establishment of this refuge, 596 little helpless babes have shared in its benefits, and through it, 143 waifs have been placed in permanent homes. An average of 43 infants have been maintained in the Home during the past year, the death rate being 14 per cent as against 23 per cent last year.

The Montreal police, with the assistance of the Government detectives, have at length got upon the track of a gang of rascals who have been issuing the counterfeit bank notes before referred to. From information already secured, it appears that the traffic has chiefly been carried in Dominion \$2 notes, Bank of British North America \$5 notes, and Bank of Commerce \$10 notes. The said gang is said to have had its agents in all parts of the Dominion, and to have, so far, disposed of about \$30,000 in bogus notes.

The Liberal-Conservatives of Halifax held a grand demonstration in the Drill Shed on Friday evening last. Sir Chas. Tupper, Hons. A. W. McLellan and J. S. D. Thompson and the candidates elect were met at the railway depot by a large concourse of people. A procession with bands, transparencies, and torches was formed, and followed the ministers through the city to the Drill Shed, where speeches were made by the ministers of Finance and Justice, the Postmaster-General and others. The Conservatives kept up the jubilee into the wee small hours,

The members of the Ontario Legislature have again re-assembled, after a two weeks holiday devoted to political sports.

The new steel steamer *Yarmouth*, shortly to be placed upon the route between Yarmouth and Boston, was launched on the 28th ult., at Dumbarton, Scotland.

Prof. Alexander's lecture on "Robert Browning," delivered at Argyle Hall on Monday evening last, attracted a large audience of cultured Halifaxians. The lecturer's easy grasp of his subject, and the charming manner in which he read the selections from Browning's works, won for him high and well-deserved encomiums. Some of the lecture associations in our enterprising Provincial towns should invite Prof. Alexander to lecture for them.

Our Newfoundland brethren are in earnest over their fishery question. The Legislature has re-enacted the bill prohibiting the sale of bait to foreigners, and delegates have been sent to England to obtain, if possible, the sanction of the British Government to its becoming law. Owing to the bounty paid by the French Government upon each quintal of fish caught in French bottoms, the Newfoundland fish merchants are practically losing their hold on the European markets; but if the French cannot purchase bait, they will be handicapped, and the Newfoundland fish trade will again revive.

The vacancy in the House of Assembly, caused by the resignation of Mr. A. MacGillivray to contest that constituency with the Minister of Justice, has been filled, Mr. MacGillivray being re-elected by acclamation. Mr. William Cameron, of Pictou, has likewise been elected by acclamation to fill the position vacated by Hon. A. C. Bell. In Queen's County, Mr. A. M. Hemeon, Liberal, and Mr. James Collie, Independent, have been nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Jason Mack. Polling will take place on Tuesday next. Political feeling in Queen's County always runs high, and the contest will be fought out as bitterly as if the nation's fate hung upon the result.

The Liberal press attributes the success of the Conservative party in this province to the manipulation of the voters' lists by partisan revisors, and to the use of immense bribery funds. If the result is really attributable to these causes there is one and only one way of settling the matter. The courts are open alike to both parties. If *malfesance* or bribery can be proved, the Liberals would be recreant to their duty as honest citizens if they do not bring the matter to an issue before the proper tribunal. Bold assertions and unsupported statements in party newspapers will not convict, nor will they convince the public that corruption is rampant in the land.

Over 500,000,000 cans of various kinds of food are annually consumed in the United States.

La Porte, Ind., has a toboggan slide 1,600 feet long, said to be the longest one in the west.

There are 300 people in the neighborhood of Bennington, Vt., engaged in gathering spruce gum for three dealers in that place.

The American yacht "Mayflower" is to cross the Atlantic about the first of June for the purpose of competing with the "Arrow" in the race for the Queen's cup.

Charles W. Talbot, the Memphis hotel clerk, who ran off with Fanny Davenport's diamonds, and some of the hotel funds, was arrested in Kansas City, Mo., by a Pinkerton detective. The diamonds and most of the money were recovered.

The Misses Caldwell, two wealthy heiresses, are attracting much attention in Washington this winter. They are bright, dashing brunettes, and have handsome bank accounts to their credit. Miss Caldwell donated \$300,000 towards the establishment of a Roman Catholic University at Washington.

The Secretary of the Interior has transmitted to Congress a recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian affairs that Congress appropriate \$50,000 for the subsistence of the remnant of Sitting Bull's band of Sioux Indians, now in Canada, for the ensuing fiscal year, when they shall return to their reservation in Dakota.

The first railroad was built in England on Sept. 27, 1825; second, in Austria, Sept. 30, 1828; third, in France, Oct. 1, 1828; fourth, in the United States, Dec. 28, 1829; fifth, in Belgium, May 3, 1835; sixth, in Germany, Dec. 7, 1835; and seventh, in Cuba, in 1837; and eleven years after, Oct. 24, 1848, was built the first railroad in Spain.

The "Canadian American" says that there is not a public building in Chicago that is worth what it costs. Contractors will erect a building for a private citizen at one half the price charged for a public edifice, and while the work in the former is satisfactory in every particular, that in the latter is ship-shod and almost worthless.

A deplorable accident happened a few days since on the Lehigh Valley, Penn., railway. Six little boys between the ages of ten and twelve, were returning from their homes after a day's sport in the fields. Taking a short cut by the railway track, they stepped on one side to allow a coal train to go by, and were almost instantly run over and killed by an express train. The blinding snow storm which prevailed at the time, prevented them seeing the approaching train, which was running on the parallel track.

The "New Somerset Hospital" at the Cape of Good Hope has been lighted with the incandescent electric light. The nurses and medical attendants are delighted with the result. The day may not be far distant before the City and Provincial Hospital in Halifax is lighted in the same way.

Mr. Gladstone has made a permanent reduction in the rents of the large farms at Hawarden.

Five European governments have applied to English firms for tenders for supplying seven million cartridges.

Brittania is becoming alarmed, and has shut down upon the issue of licenses to Norwegian and other foreign pilots in British waters.

Negotiations have been satisfactorily concluded for a renewal of the alliance between Italy, Germany, and Austria, which expires next May.

At the close of 1886, the Bank of France declared a semi-annual dividend of 70 francs per share, against 100 francs in June last.

The report of the Irish Land Commission recommends the revision of judicial rents every five years and the extension of the Ashbourne Act by advancing the whole amount to tenants desirous of acquiring their holdings. These advantages, however, are applicable to only certain classes of leaseholders.

The small-pox which has now been prevalent in Jamaica for the past twelve months shows no sign of abatement. Of the 2,758 cases reported, 342 have proved fatal. Fully one half of the cases have been reported in the city of Kingston, where the death rate has been much larger than in other portions of the Island.

A curious point of French law has been raised in connection with a performance of the "Favorita" at Cette. A number of persons who hissed the singers were brought before the Juge de Paix, who acquitted them, on the ground that no legal distinction could be made between unfavorable and favorable manifestations, and that if the hissing was to be punished, clapping must be punished too.

A balloon of colossal dimensions, and said to be capable of being guided at will, has been for some time in course of construction in Berlin. The balloon is 500 feet in length and fifty feet in diameter. The total weight is about 43,000 pounds, the envelope and netting alone weighing 10,000 pounds. The propelling machinery consists of two steam engines of fifty-horse power each, and the entire cost is estimated at £5000.

M. Lockroy, French Minister of Commerce, announces that wheat of excellent quality and superior weight has been exported for the first time by Russia from the Caucasus. Large cargoes of this wheat have been sent to Odessa across the Black Sea from the ports of Poti and Batoum, destined for the Adriatic and English Channel. It had been thought that Russia's capacity for wheat-growing was well nigh exhausted; but this appears to be comparatively new and undeveloped territory.

A safe, portable and convenient electric railway reading lamp was shown at a recent meeting of the British Association. A cubical box of about four inches, and containing four cells, weight six pounds and will burn twelve hours; another form of battery one-third this width and half the weight is not more cumbersome than a book; the little lamp is fastened by a hook to the waist-coat. The one exhibited had startled many a fellow-passenger of the exhibitor and had done good service for a fortnight.

The bankers and brokers of London have recently turned a pretty penny out of the stock of the "Guinness Porter Company." About \$20,000,000 of this stock was supposed to be placed upon the market, but as a matter of fact, the bankers and brokers were allotted the lion's share, the public being able to purchase stock at par to the value of \$20,000, the remainder being apportioned among the inner ring. The stock is now selling at an advance of seventy per cent, and unloading is the order of the day.

The terrible earthquake at Nice was felt over a large extent of country in the South of France and in the northern part of Italy. The shocks were very violent, hundreds of buildings being either demolished or rendered unscruceable. Several villages on the mountains' sides were thrown precipitately into the valley beneath. Fully two thousand persons are known to have perished beneath the falling buildings, and a still larger number is thought to have received serious injuries. Great fears are entertained that the earthquake shocks will loosen the snow near the tops of the mountains, and that terrible avalanches will be the result.

During the past year wild beasts and snakes have been unusually destructive to human life in the central provinces of India, there having been an increase of 262 in the number of persons killed, as compared with the preceding year. Of wild beasts, tigers, of course, were the most destructive, their victims numbering 110, against 98 in 1884, while the number of tigers killed was only 221, against 260. The deaths from snake-bite last year amounted to 1,066, against 797 in 1884, while only 1,977 snakes were killed, as compared with 2,378. In an official note on the subject it is observed that there has been a "satisfactory increase" in the number of wild animals destroyed; but this increase is due to the large number of bears, wolves, and hyenas killed.

The relations of the English and French foreign officers are becoming strained. The English complain of increasing coldness and hostility on the part of the French Ministry, who seek every means of indulging in vexatious conduct. Their official language displays an ill-temper which approaches insolence. Rumors are afloat that General Boulanger's preparations on the eastern frontier are merely a blind, the object being to conceal the design of the French to attack Egypt with the immense military force now being concentrated for a pretended invasion of Alaaee. The *St James' Gazette*, commenting on these rumors, says that they have been current in well-informed circles in France for some time, "Although," it affirms, "the English public has not been apprised of the fact, yet it is true that the French Government have been troubling our Government a good deal lately, not with absolute menaces, but with persistent annoyance."



Canada and West Indies.

TENDERS FOR STEAMSHIP LINES.

TENDERS will be received at the Finance Department, Ottawa, up to and including the 1st day of May next, from persons or companies, for the performance of the following steamship services, viz:—

1st. a line of mail steamers sailing from Halifax to Havana thence to Kingston, thence to Santiago de Cuba, thence to Canada; and (2nd) a line of mail steamers between Canada and Porto Rico and a group of Islands. Trips to be made by each line fortnightly. Steamers to be of a size sufficient to carry 2,000 tons of cargo, and to be able to steam twelve knots an hour. The contract in either case to be for a period of five years. Tenders will be received for the above services either separately or together. Tenders to be marked on the outside "Tenders for Steamship Service to West Indies." The Government of Canada do not bind themselves to accept any tender.

By command,  
J. M. COURTNEY,  
Deputy Minister of Finance.  
Finance Dept.,  
Ottawa, 7th Feb. 1887.

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## RELIGIOUS.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

An interesting paper was read before the Historical Society on the early history of St. George's Parish by its present rector, Dr. Patridge, on Thursday evening. Many particulars were given from authentic sources of the first missionaries of Nova Scotia after the English colonization, and especially of the first incumbent of the old German Church, Rev. B. M. Houseal, than whom there has probably been no more accomplished clergyman on the whole list of the Anglican Church in Nova Scotia.

An energetic canvass is about to be made throughout the city for the Cathedral fund. The Committee are anxious to have the first stone laid on August 12th of this year, but this will depend on the way in which the scheme is taken up by Nova Scotia Churchmen. Such an opportunity of enlisting the sympathies of the Church at large, in the Mother Country, the Colonies and the United States, as that afforded by the hundredth anniversary of the Consecration of Bishop Charles Inglis, will not occur again.

The annual meeting of the Church of England Institute in this city finds the finances in a good state, the rooms used daily by about 70 persons, the work done by its various departments of much benefit to the progress and advancement of the Church. The retiring President, W. C. Silver, Esq., was unanimously re-elected. His management of the affairs of the Institute has been successful, and when the new building on Burrington St. is erected, the Institute may look forward to a long career of usefulness. The event more than justifies the policy of a separate denominational Institute for the Church of England in this city.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

The death of Neil McIntosh, of Framboise, C. B., at the ripe age of 104 years, took place last month. For the last fifteen years the deceased was an active elder in the Presbyterian Church of that place.

Rev. Isaac Baird, who is laboring as an ordained missionary at Charlo, N. B., has declined the call received by him from the Presbyterian Church at Little River.

A call from the Presbyterian Church at Little Narrows, C. B., has been extended to the Rev. D. T. McKay, of Timor, Scotland.

On Friday evening last the Rev. John Robbins, of Truro, delivered in the lecture-room of St. Andrew's Church, a lecture on "Scotland and France, the home of Knox, and the land of Voltaire." Those who attended were delighted with the lecture, which was a brilliant effort. It is hoped that the reverend gentleman may be prevailed upon to repeat it.

The number of communicants connected with the Presbyterian Churches in Toronto is said to be 6,000, and in Montreal, 4,000.

## METHODIST.

Rev. Ralph Brecken, who was compelled to take much needed rest, has resumed his duties as pastor of Grafton St. Church.

Rev. D. G. Sutherland, of London, has been called to Elm St. Methodist Church, Toronto, to replace the Rev. Dr. Potts, now Educational Secretary. Since the appointment of the latter gentleman, subscriptions to the amount of \$110,350 have been received in aid of the building and endowment fund of Victoria University.

## BAPTIST.

We learn that the Rev. J. F. Avery, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of this city, has received a call to evangelistic work in New York. Since Mr. Avery has been in Halifax he has always been foremost in benevolent and Christian work, and we join with others in expressing the hope that he may see his way clear to remain in this city.

Mr. Spurgeon has returned to London from Mentone in good health and spirits, and was expected to resume regular preaching.

## CATHOLIC.

The anniversary of the decapitation and death of Louis XVI. was observed with special solemnity by the Royalists of Paris on 28th ult. Pontifical mass was celebrated in the cathedral of St. Francis Xavier.

The oldest Cardinal now living is Newman, aged 85. The youngest, Mgr. di Rende, now Nuncio in Paris. He is 40 years of age and was an Archbishop at the age of 32.

A Polyglot Literary Academia will be held in Rome on the occasion of the Pope's Jubilee. No other city than Rome could in all probability bring together speakers of so many languages, all harmonized by love and devotion, to sing the praises of the Sovereign Pontiff.

Leo XIII. has been styled, and appropriately so, "Leo the Pacific" by Henry Labouchere. The policy of the Holy Father has been productive of much good, and as a result of such, if he is spared many years, he may be once more in possession of his temporal power.

The *Presbyterian Witness* of a late issue contains an article attempting to criticize the Archbishop's Lenten Pastoral. We are sure his Grace will be thankful for the recognition, the result of much time and labor. The *Witness*, however, would appear more level-headed in regard to Catholic articles of faith, if it would only invest five cents in a Butler's Catechism and study it, as it would then know whereof it was speaking. The course generally pursued by that worthy paper in connection with matters relating to Catholicity, puts us in mind of a remark made by a witty Irishman on first beholding a steam engine in operation, when he said, "it snorts, but it can't bite."

## NEVER SAY FAIL.

Keep pushing—'tis wiser  
Than sitting idle,  
And dreaming and sighing  
And waiting the tide,  
In life's earnest battle  
They only prevail  
Who daily march onward  
And never say fail!

With an eye ever open—  
A tongue that is not dumb,  
And a heart that will never  
To sorrow succumb—  
You'll battle and conquer  
Though thousands assail;  
How strong and how mighty,  
Who never say fail!

The spirit of angels  
Is active I know,  
As higher and higher  
In glory they go;  
Methinks on bright pinions  
From heaven they sail,  
To cheer and encourage  
Who never say fail!

Ahead then keep pushing,  
And elbow your way,  
Unheeding the envious,  
And axes that bray;  
All obstacles vanish,  
All enemies quail,  
In the insight of their wisdom  
Who never say fail!

In life's rosy morning,  
In manhood's firm pride,  
Let this be the motto  
Your footsteps to guide;  
In storm and in sunshine,  
Whatever assail,  
We'll onward and conquer,  
And never say fail!

Anonymous.

## OUR BOSTON LETTER,

(From our Staff Correspondent.)

No one visits Boston without taking in the "Cyclorama of the Battle of Gettysburg," and it certainly is a wonderful work. It was painted by Paul Philippoteaux, of Paris, who spent several months taking sketches of the battle field and in obtaining the details of the fight, and then returned to Paris, where he was two years at work in completing the picture. The canvas is four hundred feet long and fifty high, consequently measuring 20,000 square feet. It is exhibited in a fire-proof building specially constructed for it, which at night is lighted up by electricity. It represents the last day of the fight, when Gen. Pickett's confederate troops made their gallant charge, penetrating for a time the centre of the Union Army, and is the most realistic battle scene ever put on exhibition. The horrors of war are depicted in all their ghastliness, officers shot from their horses, wounded men crushed under the wheels of flying artillery, surgeons at work amputating limbs, and opposing forces met in fierce bayonet charges. One can gaze for hours at the grand scenery, the contending troops, the clouds of drifting smoke that mark the batteries dealing out death and destruction, and still be unable to grasp all the details of this great battle scene.

Nothing particularly new in the amusement line is now being presented here, the two greatest attractions of the past week being Boucicault at the Hollis Street Theatre, and the Boston Ideal Opera Company at the Boston Theatre. I have just returned from a performance by the latter company, and the gay, catching airs of Victor, The Bluestocking, Bernicat's comic operata, are still ringing in my ears.

It was a far-well performance, giving the second act of Fra Diavolo, the fourth act of Martha, and the third act of Victor, The Bluestocking. Old as are the two first operas, one never tires of them. Mlle. Zelia De Luxon as Zerlina in Fra Diavolo, was simply superb. Her voice is sweet and sympathetic, if not particularly powerful, and her acting is simply unimitable. As Fanchette the street singer in Victor, The Bluestocking, she took the house by storm, and was obliged to respond to several encores. Such perfect abandon to the spirit of fun in the music I never before witnessed. She must be seen to be appreciated, and manager Clarke should try and secure the Ideal Company for Halifax. Miss Marie Stone (an old Halifax favorite) as Lady Harriett in Martha, sang with her usual power and perfection, in fact all the performers, among whom may be mentioned, Mr. Tom Karl, Mr. W. H. Clarke, Mr. H. C. Burnbee, and Mlle. Louise Lablache, sang and acted superbly. The choirs were large and well-trained, and all the performances were given with that evenness which marks the productions of this well known troupe.

James A. Henderson, artist, is now in Boston, and is painting some excellent pictures. He is a Halifax boy, a former pupil of Forshaw Day's, and was also for 2½ years scenic artist of the Boston Museum. He took a course at the Halifax Medical College, making a special study of anatomy, the benefits of which are evinced in his figure painting. He is doing good service to his native province by transferring portions of its beautiful natural scenery to canvas. A marine of his, a scene just off Chebucto Light, is excellent, and a view in the Musquodoboit Valley is a life-like reproduction of the pastoral loveliness of that region.

John Johnson is also a Halifax boy, who is now night telegraph operator at the associated press office in Boston.

Gloucester is so near Boston that the irritation caused by the seizure of Gloucester vessels, is intensified here. Most of the merchants in the fish trade are in favor of the present buncombe legislation, in regard to total non-

intercourse with Canada, that passed the Senate. They forget that they have only themselves to blame. That they petitioned Congress to exclude Canadian fish, and not to continue the old treaty. That they insisted that they did not want the privilege of fishing in Canadian waters; they forget all this, and now like a parcel of children, set up a howl because the Dominion is carrying out the provisions of the treaty of 1818. There never was a more foolish contention than they have attempted to raise, and yet they must wax wroth over it, and damn everything Canadian. Our party press is greatly to be blamed for the hostile feeling now openly expressed here, as it has led Americans to think that our fishermen are opposed to the seizure of American vessels, and are enraged at having no market for their bait. It is a pity that party feeling should run so high that the country should be actually damaged by it, but it is truly the case. The generous action of the Dominion Government in allowing the American fishermen the privileges of the Canadian fishermen for six months after the treaty had elapsed is quite forgotten, and it is now blamed for cruelty and inhumanity—what a farce. The West and South take little stock in the question, but here, in New England, it is the all exciting topic of conversation.

Senators Frye and Hoar are trying to embarrass the administration and catch the Irish vote by proposing all kinds of retaliatory legislation on the subject, but that anything serious will be the outcome, very few people believe.

The Hotel Creighton, where your correspondent is staying, is a very comfortable house, and is conveniently situated near the business centre of the city, and close to the railway stations. The rooms are large and comfortably furnished and the attendants are attentive and obliging. The table is excellent, and is fully equal to the more celebrated Tremont, where your correspondent had the pleasure of stopping on a former visit. The gentlemanly proprietors are most obliging and are always on hand to post the visitors on the best way of seeing the city. In their efforts to please they are ably seconded by their clerk, who has none of the airs of the typical hotel clerk. Maritime Province people would do well to patronize the Creighton, if they wish to enjoy every comfort at a reasonable expense.

There are a number of actors and actresses stopping here, and among them are several well known in Halifax. From them I learn that the indefatigable Lytell is now arranging for a Maritime Province tour next summer, and for that purpose has purchased the right to produce some of the great successes of the present season.

ADIOS AMICO.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

ODDS AND ENDS.

The following is excised from the *Graphic* of 5th Feb.:—"The Original of Sir Walter Scott's 'Brenda,' in 'The Pirate,' is still living at Hamilton, Ontario, according to the *New York Herald*. When Sir Walter was yachting among the Orkney Islands in 1814, he met the two young sisters whom he afterwards depicted as Minna and Brenda, and laid the scene of his novel near their home, 'Clairain Hall,' in the island called the Mainland of Zetland. 'Brenda' was then a girl of fourteen, and is now the widow of Dr. Zachary Hamilton. Her sister Jessie, the original of 'Minna,' became Mrs. Munro, and died some time since. Their brother is Dr. Rae, the Arctic explorer, while Sir John Franklin was a great friend of the family, and stayed with them just before starting on his last fatal expedition. 'Brenda' remembers Sir Walter Scott standing in the porch of their house on his first visit, and exclaiming, 'What Fairyland,' as he looked around. She also recollects the original of 'Norna,' a wild being who invaded the Rae's kitchen one night, and performed a weird dance round the fire, uttering mysterious incantations."

The *N. Y. Herald* is not the most reliable authority in the world for any story or anecdote which it thinks will tell, still it may be correct in this instance. But I have always understood that the true Minna was Miss Morrit, daughter of Mr. Morrit, of Kekeby, to whom the poem of "Kekeby" is dedicated. Does anyone know for certain?

M. Pasteur's method may be summarized as follows:—"An attenuated virus is obtained by inoculating a rabbit, by trepanning, with 'rabid spinal cord' of a dog dying of ordinary rabies, and then a second rabbit with the spinal cord of the first and so on in series. After a very long series it is found that a 'virus' is obtained which kills rabbits in seven days. When this point is reached, pieces of the spinal cord of one of the victims are removed with precautions of purity as great as it is possible to secure, and suspended in small flasks in which the air is kept dry by a piece of caustic potash. With each day that it is kept such a piece of spinal cord becomes less virulent.

The treatment consists in taking a small piece of one of these cords and 'dissolving' it in sterilized veal broth, and injecting a Pravaz syringeful under the skin of the dog. The age of the cord used must be such that it does not endanger the life of the subject of the experiment. How to ascertain the proper age Pasteur says he knows from experience; but unfortunately he forgets to say how anyone else may decide the matter.

The operation of trepanning the rabbits in M. Pasteur's laboratory and injecting them with virus is a painful thing to witness. The rabbits before trepanning have to be put under chloroform. The first animal operated upon had its head clipped bare to the bone, and was then placed upon the trepanning board, its forepaws and legs being strapped to the table. A small bag-shaped piece of white blotting-paper, soaked in chloroform, was placed over the animal's head, the skull was then incised and bored through, and the virus injected on the brain. The animal struggled slightly and heaved, but the chloroform soon dazed it. In the meantime its companion

came near the sufferer and licked its sides pitifully, as if filled with sympathy. The operation finished, the poor creature presented a hideous spectacle, with an ugly red gash in its skull, and its eyes heavy and glazed. The other rabbit was soon subjected to the same process.

In the Rue Vauquelin, dogs that have thus been operated upon may be seen, some in a dazed and somnolent state, others foaming at the mouth, and dashing themselves in desperation against the bars of their cages."

W. C. Gannett, in *Unity*, writes:—"A London dealer in birds received, when the fashion was at its height, a single consignment of thirty-two thousand dead humming birds; and another received, at another time, thirty thousand aquatic birds, and three hundred thousand pairs of wings."

Think what a price to pay,  
Faces so bright and gay,  
Just for a hat!  
Flowers unvisited, mornings unsung,  
See ranges bare of the wings that overwung—  
Bared just for that!

Think of the others, too,  
Others and mothers, too,  
Bright eyes in hat!  
Hear you no mother groan floating in air,  
Hear you no little moan,—bickering's despair,—  
Somewhere, for that?

Caught mid some mother work,  
Torn by a hunter Turk,  
Just for your hat!  
Plenty of mother hearts yet in the world:  
All the more wings to tear, carefully twirled,—  
Women want that!

Oh, but the shame of it,  
Oh, but the blame of it,  
Price of a hat!  
Just for a jauntiness brightening the street;  
This is your halo, oh faces so sweet,—  
Death: and for that!

St. Paul, in his time, said, "until now." Alas! Eighteen hundred years are past and gone since then, and all creation yet groaneth and travaileth for man's brutality and greed as heavily as of yore. Science and fashion are worse than the arenas of old, or the bull-ring of to-day.

FRANC-TIREUR.

## NO SURRENDER.

*Dear Critic*,—A paragraph is going round to the effect that the *London Times* recommends that Canada be prepared to yield somewhat of her fishery rights, as well as her more powerful neighbor some of her's, and that, too, at an early date, before the spring sets in, to bring disputes and seizures, and further complicate matters.

This is cool, to say the least of it, and very suggestive of *Grip's* clever cartoon of Miss Canada and Dame Britannia on the shore of the sounding sea with Uncle Sam or Cousin Sam whipping out the fish in the background.

Would it not be well for some one to enlighten the Thunderer as to the real bearings of the case?

Canada's powerful neighbor has nothing in the matter of fishery to yield. She is merely "prigging wot isn't his'n or her'n." She is merely claiming to fish in Canadian waters, on an interpretation of the three mile limit, which she does not admit to apply to United States fishing grounds, for whatever such are, she draws the limit from headland to headland, and maintains that line against all comers.

This sort of nuchalant award, this—"Thou and Ziba divide the land," wou'd do here, and certainly is not to the interests of England in the long run.

If the United States want to fish in Canadian waters, let them pay for the privilege, if Canada is willing to sell; but the seller has to name the price. In any case, it takes two to make the bargain, and the law says—*caveat emptor*.

By all means live on good terms with a powerful neighbor; but the best means of doing so is to have a clear understanding of our respective rights.

To wink at encroachment is to encourage aggression. The more powerful the neighbor, the more necessary is it to have the dividing line between *meum* and *teum* accurately drawn.

The United States fishermen having exhausted the supply of fish and bait on their own coast; they naturally but wrongly wish to appropriate those of the Canadian waters. If this is permitted, our fishermen will find, like Othello, their occupation gone, and be disposed to say, as was said of a powerful neighbor of old—*Solitudinem fecere pacem vocant*, when, however good the terms they stand on with the United States, the fishing grounds are desolate of fish.

The appeal from Phillip drunk to Phillip sober has been lately made, and the fumes of Repeal being dissipated, it is to be hoped attention to the fishing interests of Nova Scotia will be an early topic of canvass.

SALMO FEROX.

## SAFETY HEATING FOR RAILWAY CARS.

*To the Editor of the Critic:*

Since my last letter on this subject, some leading journals of the Dominion have begun to treat the question with the earnestness its importance deserves, the *Montreal Star* and *Witness* in particular. Says the *Star* of the 23rd ult.:

"Since the Woodstock catastrophe enquiries have been made in the United States as to the possibility of substituting steam heat for stove heat in railway cars. The result is that it has been found not only practicable to



heat railway cars by steam, but that the latter is the cheaper as well as the safer mode. Steam heating has been for some time in use on three or four of the American roads, and within the last few days twenty-five cars on the Long Island road have been equipped with steam heating apparatus. The superintendent has reported the experiment to have been successful. Steam heat from the locomotive is now used, either as an accepted method of heating or in an experimental way, upon the Boston and Albany, the Providence, Warren and Bristol, the Maine Central, the Long Island, the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg, the Connecticut river, the Providence and Worcester, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, the Staten Island lines and the elevated roads in New York. The Pullman Palace Car Company is also experimenting with apparatus for heating its cars by steam and lighting them by electricity.

It has been found that a train can be heated from the engine with no perceptible loss of power. The following is the testimony of practical men on the subject:—

An engineer, whose locomotive supplies steam for heat on the Dunkirk road, says: 'The amount of steam taken by this system is scarcely perceptible, and the required pressure of steam is maintained without any additional effort or apparent increase of the quantity of fuel used.' Similar testimony is given by inventors whose devices are in use. The Master Mechanic of the Cleveland, Columbia, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road reports that the amount of steam used for heating is 'scarcely perceptible.' At the recent hearing in Albany, J. W. Cloud, formerly Mechanical Engineer of the Pennsylvania Road and now Superintendent of Machinery on the New York, Lake Erie and Western, although advocating the use of properly constructed stove heaters, testified that the use of steam heat from the locomotive would not, in his opinion, increase the duty of the locomotive by 1 per cent.'

The only difficulty seems to be the heating of a long train by steam. A short train of seven cars can easily be so heated, but the difficulty of doing the work increases with the length of the train. But this difficulty is far from being considered insuperable. The ingenuity of railroad men in Europe and America will, no doubt, soon find a means of overcoming it. The increased space which the removal of the stoves will give is calculated to be equal to as much as one car in eight. This is of itself a great saving, and will, when it is once fully understood, greatly lessen the objection of railroad companies to the use of steam as a means of heating passenger cars. A correspondent suggests that it should be the duty of the Federal and Provincial Parliaments at their next session to pass a measure which will make heating by steam compulsory on all Canadian passenger cars, and thus deprive railroad disasters of their worst terror. The suggestion is well worthy the serious consideration of Canadian legislators."

In view of the importance of this subject, I wish, with your permission, to lay the remarks of the *Witness* also before your readers in your next issue.

Your suggestion in regard to snow blockades had been met by me, in reply to a friend, before my letter appeared in print. It was simply to have a small fireplace under the boiler in the car, with the strictest regulations against its being lighted at any other time than one of blockade. But it looks as though the system of *steam heating* would prove amply sufficient for this most grave occasion; and, if so, I am content to withdraw my plan, which I still believe would be effective. I am, yours,

CANADIAN.

### THE VICTORIA ART SCHOOL.

*Dear Critic*,—The letters which have recently appeared in the newspapers as to the propriety of establishing some sort of an institution for the promotion of the study of Art seem to indicate that the project is in good hands, and will be carried out.

I am one of those ignorant people whom this Art memorial is to teach, and can therefore say a few words expressing the needs of this same untaught public, earnestly hoping that there will be a *practical outcome* to these clever letters.

Would it be a very humbling way to approach august Art, if we had a subscription list, such as that for instance of the Orpheus Club, rented some rooms, furnished them plainly, warmed and lighted them, and then bought some of those delightful photographs and casts Professor Alexander speaks of?

Might we not have a well-selected library of books on painting, sculpture and music? Not many books, but *standards*, such as Lübke's History of Art and Ruskin's *Illustrated* books on Painting and Architecture?

Six or eight good portfolios of photographs, after old masters and of famous buildings, would do so much for us. To go abroad, as we do from Halifax, and stand aghast in the National Gallery or the Louvre, or the Alte Pinakothek, "wells of living waters before our thirsty eyes," and we with no buckets wherewith to dip, oh! the pity of it!!

Every little town of Germany has its Art society. The people of humble social range know the "Dresden Madonna, the famous "Holbein Madonna," the "Apollo Belvidere," the "Venus di Milo," the "Raphael Cartoons," Rubens' masterpieces. Ludwig Richter's exquisite drawings, which Ruskin wishes every English family possessed, lie on every table. Very plain people will talk for hours about the Flemish, the Dutch, and the Italian schools of painting. I know they have in all the larger cities splendid Art collections, open to everybody, such as we in new countries cannot have, but I am speaking now of out of the way places.

If we had a little accurate knowledge of the patience and work which go into true Art, it would moderate foolish ambitions, and spare the bitter disappointment which must come to any one of real talent, who in ignorance of the drudgery of genuine Art work, expects to bound into artistic facility and perfection in a few months.

It was almost ludicrous to see the astonishment on the faces of some young people who went in Nuremberg to see Albrecht Dürer's house. His *best* pictures are none of them in his house, but in one room are the *studies* for some of them, each separate limb of each separate figure in each separate group of his completed composition.

It was a wholesome lesson of what toil goes to perfection the "infinite capacity for taking pains," as some one has defined genius. This lesson of the dignity and laboriousness of Art we need in Halifax.

It is the common idea that Art means a pretty accomplishment, to be acquired in a finishing school, or in at most a year or two of lessons. That it means opening blind eyes to seeing "the wonders of his works," that all "noble Art is praise," that we humbly bow to the inevitable lot of drudgery for its splendid reward, though it be often not a present success. This is what our Art memorial institution is going to teach us.

Could the Queen's Jubilee year have a more fitting memorial? So far as my little knowledge of Art in England goes, it seems to me the general love for it has been much strengthened and educated through the Prince Consort's unaffected reverence for every worthy expression of artistic life, and his practical efforts to *educate the masses* to an appreciation of such strivings, and that it will be a glory and renown of the Victorian era that the *people* had this realm of the higher life opened to them as in no previous era.

"'Tis a life-long toil till our lamp be leaven—  
The better! what's come to perfection perish,  
'Things learned on earth, we shall practice in Heaven,  
Works done least rapidly, art most cherished."

CLARA U. SLAYTER.

### COMMERCIAL.

While no improvement has developed in the state of general trade, it is evidently on the verge of doing so. Throughout every branch of business a belief exists that trade during the year will be more than satisfactory, both in character and in volume. Little movement has occurred during the past week, but an increased volume of trade is evidently near at hand.

One effect of the late election excitement has been a falling off in remittances, which has caused, in some instances, an inconvenience to suppliers, but this result will soon pass off, as has its cause.

A terrible storm of snow, hail, and heavy rain, on Sunday, rendered the roads throughout the country well-nigh impassable for several days. This seriously impeded operations, as it rendered it very difficult to transport goods to points where they were wanted.

The lower house of the United States Congress has passed, with hardly a dissentient voice, a "non-intercourse" measure, which differs somewhat from that previously passed by the Senate, in that it goes further, and is more of a retaliatory nature. The two houses have sent out conference committees, which failed to agree; and as the present Congress expired on Thursday by limitation, the question will hold over for a time. As this Congress has left many of the appropriation bills and other important pressing business unfinished, it is expected that the President will at once summon the new Congress to meet in extra session to finish the work that was left incompleting by their predecessors. One of the bills in question, or a similar one, will doubtless be speedily passed, and go to the President for his sanction, which it will doubtless receive. It is very difficult to predict exactly what the effect of this proposed law on our trade will be. It gives the President extraordinary and practically unlimited power in the matter of any trade being carried on between Canada and the United States. It gives him discretion to stop by proclamation any portion, or the whole of the trade intercourse between the two countries, limited only by the provision, that whenever Canada shall yield any privileges to American vessels or traders, the President may relax towards Canadians the new law, so far as regards making such privileges reciprocal within certain limits. The Americans claim, with a show of justice, as must be conceded, that by this action they simply return to the principles of the Treaty of 1818, on which Canada has so strenuously insisted. While both the interested parties may be technically right, it strikes us that the course of either is not distinguished by any extraordinary amount of dignity. A joint commission could, we strongly believe, have come to a mutually satisfactory agreement as to respective trading rights, even if the question of the inshore fisheries was not mooted. The latter, the Americans say that they do not want. This being assumed to be true, the only questions that remain to be settled, are the rights of either to obtain supplies of provisions, bait, ice, etc., by deep-sea fishing vessels in the ports of the respective countries, of selling the catches made upon duly entering them at the customs houses, and paying the required duty, or of landing them in bond for trans-shipment by rail or otherwise to other points, where they may be disposed of to the best advantage to their owners. These are purely commercial rights, and should be regarded and treated only as such. If the matter is approached in a proper spirit of mutual concession and amity, it should not be difficult of settlement, and such settlement would be far more creditable to both countries than the dog-in-the-manger-policy that they are now pursuing. Meanwhile, the present unhappy attitude of both has a very bad effect upon their trade relations. All who are, or who desire to be, engaged in an American-Canadian business, are placed in a very doubtful position as to the future. No one is able to make arrangements for the future that he has the slightest security that he will be enabled to carry out; and, as a very large proportion of our trade is in connection with the United States, this uncertainty tends to unsettle our business in every respect.

DRY GOODS.—Under the circumstances, there has been a fair movement, and the season's trade, so far, has given much satisfaction. Prices of all goods are undeniably firm, and every indication favors a prosperous trade.

The cotton companies, evidently anxious to push their advantage, have announced a further change in their terms of sale.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat continues depressed, and the bears rule with a strong hand. In Chicago, after dropping 9c. from the highest figures, a slight recovery was experienced, but a relapse speedily followed.

Some enquiry has been made in Montreal for heavy shipments of wheat, peas, oats and flour from that port, but as freight rates are very uncertain, little future business has been done.

PROVISIONS.—Pork continued very firm and prices advanced till Monday last when they stood at \$19.10 for May delivery. Then some large speculators, being satisfied with the profits that quotations showed to their credit, tried to unload at top figures.

BUTTER.—The butter market has shown no important change, but a firm and healthy tone undoubtedly exists. The stock, especially of desirable qualities, now held is very small.

SUGAR.—Late mail advices from England report a further depression in the raw sugar market, owing to heavy supplies of the beet product.

MOLASSES.—A little new crop has been received, but not enough to give the true note to the market. The demand is sluggish, and hardly anything is doing in this article as yet.

FRUIT.—The apple season in England is about over, and late advices are that sales are rather difficult to accomplish, while prices are weak.

LIVE STOCK.—Owing to the bad weather unfavorably affecting the condition of the roads, the receipts of neat cattle, sheep, live hogs, poultry, etc., have been very small.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing grocery items such as SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, BISCUITS, and various flour types with their respective prices.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing butter and cheese items such as Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Canadian, and various types of cheese with prices.

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing fish items such as MACKEREL, HERRING, SALMON, HADDOCK, and various oils with prices.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table listing lobster items such as Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing), Tall Cans, and Flat with prices.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Table listing lumber items such as Pine, clear, No. 1, per m., Spruce, dimension good, per m., Hemlock, merchantable, Shingles, No 1, sawed pine, Laths, per m., Hard wood, per cord, and Soft wood with prices.

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Our quotations below are our day's wholesale selling prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets are quiet and easier, though not quotably lower.

Table listing breadstuffs and produce items such as Flour, Graham, Patent high grades, Superior Extra, Lower grades, Oatmeal, Standard, Corn Meal—Halifax ground, Bran per ton—Wheat, Shorts, Middlings, Cracked Corn, Oats, and Barley with prices.

Table listing feed items such as Feed Flour, Oats per bushel of 34 lbs, Barley of 48, Beans of 60, White Beans, per bushel, Pot Barley, per barrel, Corn of 56 lbs, Hay per ton, and Straw with prices.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provision items such as Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid, Am. Plate, Pork, Mess, American, American, clear, P. E. I. Mess, P. E. I. Thin Mess, Prime Mess, Lard, Tubs and Pails, Cases, Hams, P. E., and various other items with prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing wool and hide items such as Wool—clean washed, per pound, unwashed, Salted Hides, No 1, Ox hides, over 60 lbs, No 1, under 60 lbs, No 1, over 60 lbs, No 2, under 60 lbs, No 2, Cow Hides, No 1, No 2 Hides, Calf Skins, Deacons, each, and Lambskin with prices.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing fruit items such as Apples, No. 1 Varieties, Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new), Valencia, Lemons, per box, Cocoanuts, per 100, Onions American, per lb, Foxberries, per bbl, Grapes, Almeria kegs, Raisins, New Val, Figs, Elemo, small boxes, Prunes, Stewing per lb, Dates, boxes, new, with prices.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing poultry items such as Turkeys, per pound, Geese, each, Ducks, per pair, and Chickens with prices.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table listing live stock items such as Steers, best quality, per 100lbs. alive, Oxen, Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights, Wethers, best quality, per 100lbs, Lambs, with prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

## HILDRED.

(Continued.)

"That will be one of the handsomest women in Europe," said a courtly ambassador, who spent quite as much time in making love as he did in arranging matters political. "I should like to see her again in two years' time—she will look like one of Titian's subjects just come out of its frame."

On this night, as on other occasions, the earl stood patiently by his young wife until he was released. Then their hostess came to speak to her, bringing with her the prettiest woman in the room, Madame de Comballe, a lovely young blonde, who was charmed with the English countess. She sat down by Hildred's side, and began talking in her gay lively fashion.

"I have not seen your husband yet," said madame. "They tell me he is young and handsome. Is it so?"

Hildred's face flushed crimson; madame laughed good-naturedly.

"You blush," she said. "How droll! I should not blush if you praised my husband. It is all so different with you English—you marry for love, and blush all your lives."

"There is my husband," said Hildred, quietly—"you can judge for yourself."

Madame looked in the direction indicated. She was silent for a few minutes, and then she said, slowly:

"Rumor was right this time—he is very handsome and distinguished-looking. I admire him very much. My husband is sixty years old, and has white hair—see, he stands there, with a star on his breast."

On looking Hildred saw an elderly man, very plain, very stout.

"How strange!" she said, impulsively. "He looks much older than you do."

"I hope so," returned madame, with a little laugh; "but it was an excellent marriage, an excellent arrangement—every one said so."

"An arrangement," repeated Hildred—"what a strange word!"

"Why strange?" asked madame, frankly. "I had—so every one was pleased to say—a charming face and a perfect temper. Monsieur had a large fortune and an ancient name. Could anything have been more equal?"

"But love," said the puzzled girl—"you say nothing of love, madame."

The lady laughed. Was there the least touch of bitterness, the slightest suspicion of pain, in that laugh—or was Hildred mistaken?

"Love! That is—pardon me—an English mistake. You marry for love in England, and it comes to the same thing; we marry in France because it is suitable. The end is the same so far as I can see. Your husband is certainly the handsomest man in the room to-night; you ought to be proud of him."

Madame went away to join the dancers, and Hildred looked long at her husband's face. It was undeniably handsome, but she fancied the expression was not one of happiness. She was proud of him. He was cold and indifferent, yet he was her husband; he has chosen her from the whole world to be his wife. There were lovely women in the room—women of the type he admired, fair, with golden hair—women whom he had met and known before; he might have married one of these, but he had chosen her.

It was then that the first faint thrill of wifely love passed over her like the breath of a summer wind, leaving her faint and trembling—that love that was to be strong as death—that was to leave all, dare all, conquer all—that was to crown her glorious womanhood—that was to tune her whole being to perfect harmony.

She had admired the earl, she had liked him, she had been puzzled by him, she had wondered at him; but this was the first time that she had cared for him. There came to her a sweet, sudden sharp pain; a sudden gleam of happiness, a sensation that made her heart and her head whirl. Those words of Elaine's that had haunted her did not seem so strange now—

"I have gone mad—I love you—let me die?"

She had thought them exaggerated before; she had wondered at them. She did not do so now. She felt that the same impulse was within her. She could have stretched out her arms and have gone to him, crying, "I have gone mad—I love you!" She could understand something of it now, that sharp, sweet pain. There came to her mind the words of an old song—

"Love is bitter-sweet, they say."

Could it be that this same pain, grown all sweet, this strange glamour, was what the poet meant when he said there was "nothing half so sweet in life as Love's young dream"? Did he, her husband, who never even looked toward that part of the room where she was—did he care for her after this fashion? No; if he did he would talk to her. At that moment, if she had been asked what was her highest ideal of worldly bliss, she would have answered—"Talking to my husband."

She watched him. Where had she read these lines?—

"His sunny hair  
Clustered about his temples like a god's."

They described him well. She watched him. How courteous, how graceful he was! He was talking now to a duchess—how courtly and chivalrous was his manner!

"If he would but smile so when he speaks to me!" she said to herself.

"His eyes are always cold; no warmth or brightness ever comes into them for me."

She could not help feeling proud of him. Do as she would, a sense of proprietorship came over her. He might talk gayly and brightly to these

ladies, but he was her husband. From all the world he had chosen to marry her. He cared for no one else—that was certain.

In some way that she could hardly understand that night formed an epoch in her life. She found out then how much she admired her husband, and she had felt the first faint thrill of that love which was to be as her life. Life was never quite the same to her again.

Time passed on, and brought with it no change. The earl lengthened his stay in Paris because some intimate friends of his came thither, and he in consequence was well amused, while Hildred shrank more and more from the great heartless world. She grew in beauty every day; the change of scene, the clear brilliant atmosphere, the magnificence that surrounded her, all seemed to aid in developing her. She was an unformed schoolgirl when Ulric Caraven first took her thither; she was a graceful, self-possessed woman of the world when she left. The regular features developed into wonderful beauty. The expression of her face was perhaps its greatest charm—it was one of expectation. The dark, lustrous eyes seemed to be always asking a question. The sweet sad lips were parted, as though she were about to speak. Lord Caraven was the only one near who did not see and marvel at the change. It was a face now to arrest the attention of a poet or an artist; passion and tenderness, subdued hope, were all there.

There were times when Lord Caraven was startled at hearing people compliment him on the great beauty of his wife. He accepted all such compliments in a spirit of good-humored toleration. It was very kind of course—he knew that she was merely an unformed schoolgirl; still, if they liked to believe in her beauty, he had really no objection. He never looked at the girl's sweet face to see if it was true.

September had almost passed when the earl once more mentioned home. He asked his wife if she could tear herself from the dissipations of Paris. He wondered that she looked so bright at going away. He did not know what she was thinking. Here, in this brilliant sunny Paris, he had not shown any love for her; he had in fact hardly seen her—he treated her as a perfect stranger. But it might be different in his own home—it might be different at Ravensmere, where he would be alone with her; he might learn to care for her then.

"You look pleased at the idea of going," he said, briefly.

"I am pleased," she replied. "Are you not?"

"No. I like Ravensmere; but it is very dull. It is suitable for what people call lovers of nature—the scenery around it is among the finest of England; but I am always dull there."

"We must hope it will be different now," she said, timidly.

He thought she meant because of the increase in his prosperity. She meant because she would be there, and would try to amuse him.

"I do not know," he said. "I fancy it will be pretty much the same."

She turned away, wounded by his coldness. Long after every one else was asleep she remembered words that seemed to illustrate her fate—

"I alone awake—  
My eyes are full of tears, my heart of love,  
My heart is breaking, and my eyes are dim,  
And I am all aware of my life."

## CHAPTER X.

It was a chilly evening at the end of October when the Earl and Countess of Caraven reached Ravensmere. No preparations had been made to receive and welcome them. There was no gathering of tenantry. The earl's tenants simply detested the sound of his name. They had been so heavily burdened, so taxed and tormented by the earl's confidential agent, Mr. Blantyre, that they had no welcome left for his master. They considered him an unjust landlord, and they did not scruple to say so. There were no glad shouts of welcome for him; even the curly-headed children had heard so often of the earl's folly and neglect that they had no cheer for him when his carriage drove through the streets of Court Raven. Nor was there any warm welcome from the servants. They were most of them new ones; as the old retainers had died off or gone away, the earl had never replaced them. The house had become dilapidated; the servants were few, the stables empty.

It was all different now—John Blantyre had had *carte blanche*. The interior of the castle had been beautified, decorated, and refurnished; well-trained servants had been brought from London; the stables had been filled. There was a general air of prosperity about the place, so that the earl hardly knew it again.

Did Lord Caraven miss the welcome? Did he see that he was disliked by his tenants—that his servants seemed to have no interest in him? Did it strike him that a life of self-indulgence always brings its own reward? Lady Caraven gazed with wonder at the magnificent home which was to be hers. The first words she said to her husband were—

"I had no idea that Ravensmere was so large."

He looked half incredulously at her.

"Did you not really feel interested enough in the place to ask about it?" he inquired.

"I was very much interested in it," she replied, quietly, "but I never thought of asking any questions."

"I should have fancied that you would know all about it," he said—"the number of rooms and their contents. I am surprised that you do not."

She did not in the least understand the drift of his words. That he should ever fancy that she was mercenary, that she wanted the full value for all the money she had brought him, never occurred to her.

It was but a sorry welcome home. The earl felt humiliated, disgraced. He remembered to have heard his father speak of the rejoicing when he had brought his young wife home—how that fair bride, his mother, had listened with tears in her eyes to the cheers and cries of welcome—how she had

clasped her husband's hand, saying, "We will deal with them as we wish Heaven to deal with us." Now he had brought his wife home, and not a cheer was raised for him; there was not a cry of welcome, not a smile. Strange voices greeted him, strange faces surrounded him. His wife looked sad and wistful. A brilliant fire was burning in every room, while a chill gray fog hung like a pall without; but the bright fires and the bright light could not give warmth to their reception.

They dined together almost in silence. Lord Caraven did not tell his wife what a comfort he felt it to see the family plate once more in use. Hildred was slightly overwhelmed by the magnificence of everything around. How little she dreamed that her fortune had preserved the grand old place from utter ruin—that but for her the massive plate, the beautiful pictures, even the old walls themselves, would have passed from the Caravens, and the family name would have been written in the dust!

Perhaps some such thought occurred to him as he looked at the sweet face before him; perhaps that thought made him feel a little more kindly toward Hildred.

After all, she had saved him from ruin. He might think what he would of her—she was a money-lender's daughter—she had been given to him with her money in exchange for his title and position—her father was cunning, shrewd, mercenary, unscrupulous and ambitious—yet she had certainly saved him from the blackest ruin that could fall on mortal man. It made him feel a little more kindly toward her, but he did not love her—nothing was further from his thoughts; still he remembered that but for her he would never have seen Ravensmere again.

That gave him the idea that she too was entitled to some consideration. He had told her father frankly enough that he should never like her, and he knew that he never should. But the money she had brought him had saved him from ruin. He ought to study her comfort and be grateful to her. After dinner was over, instead of lingering over his claret, he joined her in the drawing-room.

"I have been thinking," he began, "that you would like to see the house; some of the rooms are very handsome, some of the pictures very fine."

"I should be very pleased," she said gently.

"I have been thinking, too, that you ought to have your choice of rooms. My mother used a very beautiful suite in the western wing. You shall see them all and judge for yourself."

"I should not like them to be very far away from the rest of the household," she said.

"Do you believe in the Ravensmere ghosts?" he asked, laughingly.

"I have never heard of them. But in a large house like this I should not care to feel that I was quite alone."

"You shall choose for yourself," he said, briefly.

Perhaps the hour that followed was the happiest Hildred had known since her marriage. At the Hôtel Meurice, although he had been careful to show her every kindness, he had not thought of her or studied her. At Ravensmere it was quite different. The servants, he knew, would watch him closely, and would make their own comments on his behavior; and, if they saw that he slighted his wife, they would imitate his example quickly enough. That he would not allow. She was only a money-lender's daughter—a woman whom he could never like—but she had saved him from ruin; she should at least be respected.

So he talked to her, and showed her the various art-treasures, the costly pictures, the statues, the ancient armor. She was pleased and bright and interested in all he said. He showed her the library, where the accumulated treasures of so many scholars lay. When she had seen and admired all, he said to her—

"If all this were on the verge of destruction, and one woman came forward to save it, what would you call her?"

"I should call her the good angel of the house," she replied, not having the least idea that he was referring to her.

He bowed to her.

"That shall be my name for you," he said. "You shall be the good angel of the house."

She had chosen her rooms in the western wing—rooms that opened on to a broad beautiful terrace—from the windows of which one saw pleasant glimpses of garden and distant landscape. The housekeeper, Mrs. Hampton, showed her over the whole suite. Lady Caraven preferred these.

"You will be lonely, my lady," she said; "most of the Ladies Caraven have preferred the eastern wing."

Hildred thought to herself that there had never been another Lady Caraven like her. She had been married—so it seemed from the words her husband had just spoken—for her money; she was not there because she was beloved by the master of the house, but simply as an appendage of her money. It mattered but little what rooms she chose; she did not at present even feel so much at home as did the servants in the house.

"Your ladyship has decided then on this suite?" said the housekeeper.

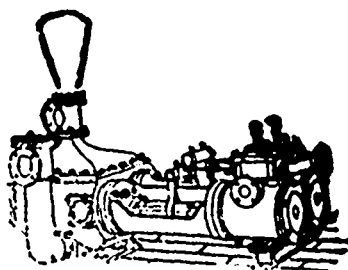
Lady Caraven did not even hear her; she was looking sadly round the room. How many long weary hours of suspense and pain would she pass here? Would she soon tire of the gilded splendor? She would be always alone—her rooms always silent and desolate; no loving face would brighten them, no glad voices cheer them. Alone all her life! No wonder that she turned with a sigh from the flower-wreathed window.

The housekeeper looked curiously at the young face with the sad sweet eyes.

"You have decided, my lady, upon these rooms?" she repeated.

"Yes," said the young countess, "I prefer them to any others. And I will remain here now while my boxes are unpacked. I will not go down again."

(To be continued.)



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## MINING.

**ANALYTICAL DEPARTMENT.**—To meet long felt want THE CRITIC has made arrangements with a competent Analyst, who will determine the quality of all specimens sent to be tested. The fee charged will be from 4 to eight dollars, according to the difficulty and expense incurred by the analyst in making the analysis. The strictest secrecy will be observed, and the result of the analysis will only be known to the operator and the sender of the sample. Send samples by parcel-post or otherwise, with a fee of two dollars to "Analyst," care A. M. Fraser, Business Manager of THE CRITIC. Should a larger fee be required, the sender will be notified.

**OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT VISITS THE MINING MEN OF BOSTON. FORTUNATE INVESTORS IN NOVA SCOTIA MINES GOLD WILL TELL.**—If one wishes to have visible demonstration of the wealth that has been accumulated in the Nova Scotian gold fields, no better place could be selected than the City of Boston.

Perhaps the best known man, who is now living at his ease on the cash obtained from our gold fields, is Mr. McClure, who now resides in Boston. Although not actively engaged in mining, he still has his eyes open for a good thing, and it is highly probable that some of his cash still finds its way into Nova Scotia. If it does, it is also highly probable that it is returned, increased an hundred fold, to its astute owner. THE CRITIC's representative regrets that press of other business prevented him from hunting up Mr. McClure and interviewing him on mining matters. Mr. McClure is high authority with Bostonians on Nova Scotian mines, and is largely consulted by capitalists who think of investing money in this Province. Promoters of companies are all eager for his indorsement of their schemes, as it would be difficult to secure capital for a mining venture that Mr. McClure pronounced at all shaky.

Mr. Snow is another man who has made his "pile" and retired, but he was also invisible.

Frank Andrews, who is well known in the Province in connection with gold mining, lives in one of the beautiful suburbs that are easily reached by rail from Boston. He is also known in connection with the fish and lobster business, and some rumor has it that his ventures in Nova Scotia have made him a rich man. The writer met him for a few minutes, and found that he was well posted as to mining prospects in Nova Scotia, and evidently ready to swoop down on the first good thing that presented itself.

In his quiet way, Mr. W. L. Lowell has done a great deal towards aiding the development of our gold fields. Many a successful mining venture has been carried over the preliminary stages by financial assistance from him, and as the risks were considerable it may be easily surmised that his share of the profits would be in proportion. It is fortunate for Nova Scotia that a man of his acknowledged business abilities and sterling integrity, has faith in her gold fields; as, now that he is residing in Boston, he will undoubtedly be able to divert a large amount of capital in this direction. To the Halifaxian, strolling lonesomely down State Street, looking for a familiar face, it is a pleasant relief to meet Mr. Lowell, walking briskly along towards Bonga Brothers and to see his face lighten up with a bright smile of recognition. As he grasps one's hand one remembers only the kindly friend, and forgets what woe unutterable those lips can convey when they close upon the words, "we are doing no discounting at present."

As one lands at the Boston wharf of the Halifax steamer, the first familiar object that strikes his eye as he reaches Atlantic Avenue and Commercial Streets is, "Headquarters of Minard's Liniment" painted in large letters on a brick building. On entering, Mr. W. J. Nelson, fresh from the gold fields of Lunenburg and Queens, can be found giving Minard's Liniment a Nelsonian "boom." His efforts in opening up the gold fields of Western Nova Scotia have evidently been well rewarded, and he is still deeply interested in mining. He seems to believe in the old adage, "when you are in Rome do as the Romans do," but in carrying it out, he has "out-Heroded Herod," and people frequently ask him what state he belongs to. Gold mining has, if appearances are to be trusted, placed him in a very happy state just at present.

There are other men in Boston who have made money in our gold mines, and who are on the look-out for good investments, and amongst others might be mentioned Mr. Sawyer, of Sawyer's Liquid Blue, and Doctor Jenkins. Mr. Sawyer has not been contented in squeezing a fortune out of blueing, but in conjunction with Mr. VanMeter, now of Truro, and some other capitalists, is engaged in squeezing the gold out of the Cariboo mines. May success attend them and encourage them to invest still more largely in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Hitchcock has spent the past season in Nova Scotia in the neighborhood of Isaac's Harbor, and is greatly impressed with the value of our gold mines. Although comparatively a young man, he has had great experience in the mines of the Western States. He has his eye on some Nova Scotia mines, and will purchase them if he can get them on reasonable terms. He is delighted with Nova Scotia and Nova Scotians, and is one of the most obliging and pleasant companions that one could wish to meet. Speaking of Isaac's Harbor reminds the writer that the contest over the mine there, between Mr. Shattuck et al, and the Company, has resulted in favor of the Company, and good returns should once more be received from the mine.

The offices of the Eastern Development Co. are at 95 Milk Street, and the writer called there and met the gentlemanly manager, Mr. Cragg. He is well named, as in his determination to make a success of the Coxheath Company, his enterprise juts out bold as a crag. May it not come down with a crash. He has a section of Cape Breton in the office, and when Cape Bretonians grow homesick, they drop in and bark their shins against the samples and go out happy. The ore now being mined is rich in copper, and the prospects are most encouraging. A very neat prospectus written by no "prentice hand" has just been issued, and Mr. Cragg hopes to enlist Halifax capital in the mine. If he succeeds we shall come to the conclusion

that the days of miracles have not yet passed away. The great Quebroda Copper Mining Company, of Venezuela, is in negotiation with Mr. Cragg, and will send its ore to Sydney to be smelted if works are erected there. The writer was in the employ of that company (the Quebroda) years ago, and his heart was delighted with a present of a piece of Venezuelan ore. Mr. Cragg has mastered the details of his undertaking, and if he succeeds, will be doing a work for Sydney and the Cape Breton coal mines that should merit the lasting gratitude of the inhabitants of that region.

Mr. Fisk, partner of Doctor Roe, was found in his office at 7 Exchange Place, surrounded by a number of capitalists, to whom he was explaining the great field that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick presented to the mining investor. He is just about placing a New Brunswick manganese property on the Boston market, the sale being nearly perfected, and seemed to be working in connection with the enterprising New Brunswick mining correspondent of THE CRITIC. The prospects of placing his Renfrew property were also good, and he will most likely visit Nova Scotia, for that reason, in a short time. He gave your representative much kind information and assisted him in every possible way.

Everything indicates that Boston capital will be largely invested the coming season in the mines of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Congress may pass all the resolutions for non-intercourse that it pleases, but gold will tell in spite of them all. ADIOS AMIGO.

**CARLETON GOLD MINES.**—Good reports continue to be received from the Carleton mine, and we learn from an exchange that Mr. A. C. Ross, manager, lately brought to Yarmouth a gold brick weighing 60 ounces, and valued at about \$1200, the result of the crushing of 32 tons of quartz.

**MINING ROYALTIES.**—As the question of mining royalties, whether paid to individuals or to the government, is an important one to all miners, I will give a short sketch of Mr. Conybeare's Mining Royalties Bill, to be discussed in a few days in the British House of Commons.

The Act provides that "In every county where mining operations are or shall be hereafter carried on, a court shall be established, having the jurisdiction of all questions relating to leasing and working of mines under this Act."

"Such court shall consist of (1) in England, the County Court Judge, and not less than six, or more than twelve, assessors, the number to be decided by the Judge, according to the size of the county; (2) in Scotland, the sheriff of the county or his substitute, and a like number of assessors, determined as aforesaid; and (3) in Ireland, the Land Commissioners.

These assessors in England and Scotland are to be elected, one-third by the owners of lands whose rental is £50 sterling and upward, one-third by the lessees of mines and minerals of a rental of £50 and upwards, one-third by the miners employed in the mines.

If land owners refuse to give or renew leases of mines, the would-be lessees may apply to the court, which can grant them a lease on reasonable terms and compel the landowners to agree to it.

The application must contain the name of the applicant, the locality and extent of the land, name of the owner or lessor, a plan of previous workings, and the nature of the interest sought to be required.

Lessees may apply to the court for a revision of their lease, which the court may grant, provided they prove (1) that they have previously sought relief from the owner and been refused; and (2) that under the altered conditions of trade it is impossible to continue under the old agreement.

The court shall fix the dues or royalties on a percentage of the output, having regard to selling price of mineral and working expenses, the money value of such payments to be ascertained by striking an average of the selling price of the mineral when brought to the surface during the preceding 12 months.

The court to have the power to grant wayleaves through or under the adjoining lands, and fix the amount for damages.

All improvements, buildings, etc., erected by the lessee, shall be his property, and he can sell or remove them at the expiration of the lease.

Failure to work the mine for a period of twelve months shall be considered to be and shall operate as a surrender of the lease.

If it is necessary for any reason to extend the workings into adjoining land, the court shall hear all parties and take such action as it shall deem just.

Any matter capable of being determined by the court under this Act, may, if the parties so agree, be decided by arbitration.

It shall be lawful for the court, subject to the approval of the Lord Chancellor, to make or alter such rules or forms as may be requisite for the regulation of the proceedings under this Act, and to fix or alter any such scale of costs as the court may deem just, and the same shall come into force on their being approved by the Lord Chancellor under his hand."

F. A. B.

In Southern Australia it has been reported that an unlimited supply of rich ores has been discovered, about fifty miles west of Augusta, situated in a range of hills twenty miles long, half-a-mile broad, and 200 feet high. These hills are said to be composed largely of red hematite.

A deposit of iron ore in Howard County, Ark., is said to be so pure that it can be forged by a blacksmith into horseshoe nails without any smelting, and that this was often done during the war. The outcrop measures two miles from east to west, is from fifteen to thirty feet wide, and of unknown depth.

A small amount of pig iron is produced in Italy from Elba ore and by charcoal fuel, but the amount is barely 6,000 tons per annum.

## HOME AND FARM.

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

## DO NOT LEAVE THE FARM.

Mr. Editor.—I am pleased to see that you are devoting space in your paper for agricultural matters, and I feel certain that as soon as this fact becomes generally known by my brother farmers many more of them will subscribe for THE CRITIC. My object in writing is to say a few words to our young men, more especially to the sons of farmers. Most young men labor under the impression that a fortune awaits them in the far West, and that they can do far better away from home than they can at home. This, Mr. Editor, is a mistake. I am a comparatively young man myself, and was induced to leave my father's farm when twenty years of age. I went to Montana, and after working like a slave for several years, succeeded in gathering a few hundred dollars together. Before settling down in the West, I resolved to consult a number of Nova Scotians who owned and worked farms in the West, and with scarcely an exception they recommended me not to invest my money in western land, but to go back to old Nova Scotia and lay out what I had saved in improving my father's property. I took their advice, and having made a satisfactory settlement with my parents, undertook the management of the old homestead farm, and I am glad to say, I have no reason to regret having done so. If our young men would only consider the chances of success in the West, very few of them would willingly leave their homes and forsake their parents at a time when their labor becomes valuable on the farm. On the other hand, if parents would be a little more considerate, and instead of treating the grown-up sons like boys, allow them a share in the business or allot to them a piece of ground to be worked for their own benefit, our young Nova Scotians would think twice before facing the blizzards and the cyclones in the West. More anon.

J. W. T.

DE-HORNING CATTLE.—Much interest is now being evinced in agricultural circles throughout the United States, in the question of the de-horning of cattle, and we are convinced that within the next few years its discussion will be the principal theme talked over at farmers' gatherings. Upwards of a thousand farmers in the northwestern part of the United States have, for several years, practised the de-horning of their herds, and they claim as a result greater docility among the animals with decidedly less danger to their attendants. At the first blush the practice of de-horning would appear inhumane, but competent authorities assert that the operation, if performed on a calf when a few weeks old, causes but slight suffering, which sinks into insignificance when compared with the pain which horned animals inflict on each other by goring.

Mr. Haaff, of Atkinson, Ills., was recently prosecuted for the practice of de-horning, by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In his evidence before the jury, Mr. Haaff proved conclusively that de-horning invariably cured an animal of its viciousness, and he further stated that were the practice kept up for a few generations, cattle would be bred without these useless excrescences. The jury refused to find Mr. Haaff guilty of inhumanity, and the question therefore now rests solely upon the utility of the practice. It may be claimed that cattle without horns are not as handsome as those with them. This is merely a matter of taste, certainly a polled animal among a herd of horned cattle would not be thought particularly attractive; but were the entire herd without horns, the loss may not be considered as detracting from their looks. In our opinion, if cattle can be de-horned without causing them severe pain, and if by the practice of de-horning we can increase the docility of the individual animals, and prevent the terrible accidents which are constantly occurring among horned herds, then the practice is one that deserves the support of every thinking farmer.

WHY DOESN'T THE BUTTER COME?—This is a question often asked at this season of the year. It is one I used to ask in years gone by, but which I have no longer any need of asking, for we are no longer troubled with long churnings. We find it as easy to have the butter come in fifteen or twenty minutes in winter as in summer. In reply to the above question, some will say, because you don't salt your cows, or don't salt them sufficiently. But this is not the trouble. You may salt your cows every day of the winter, if you choose. This will only increase their thirst, make them drink more, and possibly give more milk. It will not affect the length of churnings one iota. And I say this, because I have tested it to my satisfaction. Others will say, it is due to lack of feed. But you may feed more or more richly, and you may obtain more and richer milk and cream. It will affect the quality and the quantity of the butter, but not the length of the churning. And so of other reasons that are sometimes given for long churnings. As intimated above, it is only in cold weather that any trouble is experienced in not having the butter come readily. And this fact points directly to the source of the difficulty—namely, the want of comfortable housing for the cows. Keep your cows in warm stables, where the temperature is always at least from ten to fifteen degrees above the freezing point, and you will find no trouble in churning, provided, of course, you keep your milk from being chilled after it is taken from the cows, and the cream is sufficiently ripened before it is put into the churn. In other words, keep Jack Frost away from your cows, and you will have no *wiches* in your churn. But, if you allow your cows to shiver in the

cold, when the mercury sinks down towards zero, or ten or possibly twenty degrees below that, whatever else you may do, you will be troubled with long churnings. Not only this, but the increased quantity and improved quality of the butter, and the saving in feed, will in most cases more than repay in a single season the cost of lumber and nails necessary to render the cow comfortable. And, to persons of any sensibility, the mere fact of being able to sleep at night without being harrowed by the consciousness that their cows are suffering from the cold, is no small gain. It is sufficient compensation for all the expense incurred in attending to the wants of the poor, uncomplaining creatures.—S. W. WHITNEY in "Country Gentleman."

GOOD RULES FOR BUTTER-MAKING BY MR. W. E. BUSH, SPARTA, WIS.—To make good butter, all having care of cows and milk should work interestedly, conscientiously, and harmoniously, each determining to "do his best—his very best—and do it every day."

Then, having good butter cows, they may adopt the following plan with success:

1. Keep cows in clean, warm, ventilated stables in winter.
2. Treat gently; feed, water and milk regularly.
3. Food in winter: Corn, oats ground, mix with bran, scald and salt occasionally; also carrots, pumpkins, good timothy, clover and cornstalks. Avoid turnips, cabbage and decaying vegetables.
4. Food in summer: Good pasture.
5. Pure water at all seasons.
6. Scrupulous cleaning of all utensils.
7. Milk rapidly and quickly in a pail that strains while milking, or cover the pail with folds of mosquito netting; re-strain through both wire and cloth into deep cans.
8. Reduce and hold temperature at 50 degrees.
9. Skim sweet.
10. Keep cream at a moderate temperature until thickened, which indicates sufficient acidity.
11. Air by frequent stirring.
12. Churn in summer in early morning every other day, Sunday excepted. In winter not less than semi-weekly. Temperature 50 degrees.
13. Stop churning when in the granular state, draw buttermilk and add weak brine. Place pure white rather thin cloth in a large seamless pan, half filled with brine, then remove butter to the pan. Gather the cloth with the hand, drain, repeat until no trace of buttermilk.
14. Butter still in granules, salt (pure dairy, 1 oz. per pound,) by sifting evenly, stirring with ladle and turning on cloth.
15. Pack immediately in tubs, previously filled with hot brine, then thoroughly cooled.
16. Cover neatly with muslin and set in cool dry place to await shipment.

The institution of travelling teachers of agriculture has proved satisfactory in Europe. Belgium has now adopted it; Germany has it a long time since, and also Austria. In the United States the system is unknown. Very near to it comes the system of farmers' institutes. The only difference is that in Europe a special travelling teacher is appointed for a district, who has to hold lectures in the various villages of this district, and besides this, to aid the farmers in making designs for draining, for watering, for cow-houses, and to be a counsellor of the farmers.

The *Farm Stack and Home* suggests that an excellent education may come from the boys' keeping a daily register of everything interesting which comes under their observation and relates to their business—the results of late or early planting; the effects of any peculiar mode of cultivation; of thick or thin sowing; the kind of seed; time and manner of harvesting; results of deep or shallow plowing; the time of the appearance of birds and insects, the flowering and fruiting of trees, when any operation on the farm was deferred until too late, or performed too early, and loss occasioned thereby. Well-kept registers to refer to would remind one what to do and at what time.

Plant shrubs and trees around the house at the proper distance. If planted too close, they cannot be thinned without marring the beauty and spoiling the proportions of the whole.

Most people kill their turkeys with kindness. It is an aboriginal fowl; it has in its blood to this day more wildness than the dunghill chicken. For this reason, among others, the cock submits himself to the restraints of artificial life better than the turkey does—better, probably, than the turkey ever will. All breeds or varieties of the common cock or chicken improve in size, flavor and beauty under domestication, but the turkey deteriorates. It seems to be like the Indian of its native woods—it craves freedom and languishes in confinement.

"GARDENING FOR PROFIT."—A new edition of Mr. Peter Henderson's standard treatise on the culture of vegetables for market, originally issued under the above title in 1867—entirely rewritten, brought down to date, and greatly enlarged—is published by the Orange Judd Co. of New York. The book has now 376 duodecimo pages, with 138 engravings, and the price is \$2.

The good housewife now would like to have some fresh eggs. Early pullets, properly treated, will lay all winter, but no hen will lay many eggs during cold weather without animal food. Give them meat once or twice every week.

## CHIT-CHAT.

A piece of tallow wrapped in tissue paper and laid among furs or woollens will prevent the ravages of moths.

By a new process of steaming white wood and submitting it to pressure it can be made so tough as to require a cold chisel to split it.

The lap dog is retiring before the lap cat. Ladies now carry cats, dressed in blankets, to suit the color of their own costumes.

There is a strip of land on Broadway, New York, eight inches wide by 100 feet deep, which the owner will sell for \$6,000 an inch front.

A peculiar black paper, made from the bark of certain trees, serves the purposes of slates in Siam and Burmah, the writing being erased by means of betel leaves instead of with a sponge.

Dr. W. H. Hale, an Edinburgh physician, who is travelling in the United States, has a cane which he says cost \$3,500. The head contains over three pounds of eighteen-carat gold, and is mounted with sixty five diamonds.

The streets in Holland are paved with bricks, laid in two courses. The result is a smooth pavement, durable, easy on horses, and because the bricks are porous, dry. The City of Bloomington, Ill., has copied the plan from Holland, and has about ten miles of bricked streets, and the plan proves a success.

A curious geological phenomenon exists in the vicinity of Behring's Strait. At Elephant Point, Kotzebue Sound, a ridge two miles wide and 260 feet high seems to be a vast mass of ice, thinly covered with clay and vegetable mould. In this soil birches, alders and berry-bearing plants grow luxuriantly, with the stratum of perpetual ice as the underlying rock within less than a foot from their roots.

A prolonged and severe exertion, whether of brain or muscle, requires a correspondingly lengthy or deep repose. The great point is to secure what Bichat characterized as general sleep. The Irishman who explained that a short sleep did for him because when he slept he "paid attention to 't," uttered a truth in his witticism. If sleep be thorough, then a short spell will do more good than a much longer period that is incomplete and imperfect. On general principles we may sleep all we can, unless we are lazy, then sleep less. The active, wide-awake, energetic, go-a-head people rarely sleep too long.—*Herald of Health.*

Over 160 stars are known to vary in brightness, a very few strikingly, in periods ranging from a few hours to several centuries. In one class the changes seem to follow a regular law, and in another they are irregular and spasmodic. To the latter class probably belong the so called "new" stars from time to time recorded, which, instead of being new creations, are doubtless faint stars suddenly flashing into prominence. A most remarkable new star was seen, in 1572, by Tycho Brahe, who reported that it became suddenly so brilliant as to be seen at noon, then gradually faded away and was lost to view in about sixteen months after it was first observed.

**MELTING SNOW.**—An ingenious method has been proposed by Mr. Emery, the chief engineer to the New York Steam Company, of removing fallen snow from the streets of our large cities. He suggests that a broad, light framework of wood be mounted on sledge runners, and drawn over the snow that needs to be melted. When in position, a steam tight tarpaulin is stretched over the framework, covering a space of some 25 feet square; and steam from a portable boiler at hand is turned on through a hose underneath the cover. Whether the plan can be worked practically with success remains largely to be seen. The cost as compared with carting would depend on the amount of steam necessary.—*Industries.*

The system of communication by sun flashes from mirrors has been lately used with marked success by Lieut. A. M. Fuller, the United States signal officer on special service in Arizona. Signals were flashed by mirrors for distances of about from five to forty miles. A trial message of twenty five words was sent over a line 200 miles in length, and an answer of the same length received at the starting point in twenty minutes. Another test which resulted very satisfactorily was signalling 300 words twenty-five miles in a short space of time. A message of twenty-five words was recently signalled from Gen. Miles, at Tubac, A. T., to Lake Valley, 400 miles distant, and an answer of twenty-seven words returned in four hours and ten minutes.

**PRESERVATION OF THE DEAD.**—In speaking of the preservation of dead bodies, *Gaillard's Medical Monthly* says that Edward I., who died in 1307, was found not decayed 463 years subsequently. The flesh on the face was a little wasted, but not putrid. The body of Canute, who died in 1017, was found fresh in 1766. Those of William the Conqueror and his wife were perfect in 1522. In 1569 three Roman soldiers, in the dress of their country, fully equipped with arms, were dug out of a peat mass near Aberdeen. They were quite fresh and plump after a lapse of about 1,500 years. In 1717 the bodies of Lady Killyth and her infant were embared in 1796 they were found as perfect as in the hour they were embalmed. Every feature and limb was full. The infant's features were as composed as if he had only been asleep for eighty years. His color was as fresh and his flesh as plump and full as in the perfect glow of health. The smile of infancy and innocency was on his lips. At a little distance it was difficult to distinguish whether Lady Killyth was alive or dead. The question is, what preservative was used, and how applied?

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IT WILL CURE the worst form of Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to Cancerous Humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It permeates every portion of the system, it dissolves calculi, corrects the chemistry of the urine, restores the normal functions of the kidneys and prevents the organic degeneration which leads to Bright's Disease.

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30 cases Curacao, Maraschino, Noyau, Cherry Cordial, Benedictine, Chartreuse.  
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## SUPERSTITIONS OF SNEEZING.

Most people sneeze in the course of their lifetime, and even in this country there are many communities among whom bystanders upon such occasions will exclaim, "God bless you!" This is designed to avert the evil omen. The superstition was brought here from England and from most of the northern nations of Europe.

Many of our readers will recall what Longfellow wrote of the custom in Sweden: "You sneeze and the peasants cry, 'God bless you!'"

A writer at the beginning of this century, remarking upon the customs of Italy, says that when you sneeze "even in the theaters, men rise and wish you 'felicità!'" The purport of this is the same as the hearty Swedish and English, "God bless you."

The origin of the custom in the different countries of Europe was the same, just as its meaning is the same. It has been traced to those visitations of fearful pestilence known as the Black Death. One will read of it in England in the time of Edward III. In 1350 this plague swept over Sweden and Denmark. Its ravages in those countries were so great that the disease gained the name of the tiger death.

The earliest symptoms of an attack by so dread a pest was a sneeze. Thereupon the pitying bystanders, with sorrowing glances, would turn to the newly marked victim and exclaim: "May God be with you!"

If this account of the custom be correct, it will be seen in what good reason the custom originated, and with what want of all reason it is continued in times when a sneeze, at the worst, indicates but a trifling cold; nevertheless, it is a pleasant little custom which does harm to nobody, and we have not so many acts of formal courtesy that it is necessary to dispense with any of them.

A sneeze indicates a trifling cold, which, however, if neglected, may become serious. "A stitch in time saves nine," and the first indications of a cold should be checked by a dose of Simon's Tolu and Aniseed, a sure cure for coughs, colds, &c. It will be found literally a remedy not to be sneezed at.

THE REMARKABLE HEALING PROPERTIES OF SIMSON'S TOLU AND ANISEED have been thoroughly tested since first introduced many years ago. The demand for it has steadily increased and purely upon its own merits it has found favor with those who, from Pulmonary, Bronchial or Asthmatic Complaints, require it.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH is the greatest ornament of man. By proper care and the regular use of FISKE'S LAVODENT, the teeth are kept clean and white, the breath pure, and the gums in a healthy condition.

BROWN OR WHITE BREAD BREWIS.—Break up hard crusts and pieces of bread, put them in a saucepan with one table-spoon salt, a piece of butter the size of an egg, and some milk. Simmer slowly until it is tender.

HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 22nd, 1879.

The Puttner Emulsion Co. have shown me the composition of the preparation, sold under the name of "PUTTNER'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES." I believe the combination to be good, and well suited for persons suffering from some of the diseases of the lungs and digestive organs.

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DORCHESTER, N.B., Jan. 10th, 1885.

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Dear Sirs,—I prescribe your Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, largely in my practice with most gratifying results.

You may use my opinion in any way you desire. I cannot speak too highly of your preparation.

Yours truly,

J. F. T. JENKINS, M.D., C.M., etc.

Messrs. THE PUTTNER EMULSION CO., Halifax, N. S.

ST PETERS, March 15, 1882.

To Messrs. PUTTNER EMULSION CO., Halifax, N.S.

Dear Sirs,—In the course of my practice I have had occasion to prescribe your Emulsion, and judging by results, cordially recommend it to possess all the virtues ascribed to it as a medicine.

Yours truly,

H. J. FITZGERALD, M.D.

The best and surest Remedy in the world for Worms is Abbott's Worm Tablets, perfectly safe in all cases.

DANDY PUDDING.—Mix two spoonfuls corn-starch with the yolk of four eggs and half cup sugar, two pints milk boiled in water, mix with the corn-starch, sugar and eggs; stir very quickly and take off at once. Beat the white of the eggs well with half cup of sugar, spread over the pudding when cool. Put in the oven and brown it. Flavor by Brown Brothers & Co's Essence of Lemon. To be eaten cold.

MASHED MARROW.—Take a ripe vegetable marrow, peel it and cut into quarters; or, if a very large one, into half quarters, cut away the seed and throw the pieces into boiling water, let them boil until quite soft, about an hour. Strain off the water, and mash them with a little pepper and salt. It may be served up with or without toasted bread under.

BARLEY WATER, WITH HONEY.—Add the juice and rind of one lemon to one table-spoonful of honey, and two teacupful of barley, put it into a jug, and pour a quart of boiling water upon it.

The Tooth Wash called "*Fiske's Lavodent*" has been in use for many years and has always been highly esteemed. It gives to the teeth a pearly whiteness, destroys parasites, prevents tartar and refreshes and perfumes the mouth. It is composed exclusively of vegetable products, and is not only harmless to the teeth, but actually preserves them from decay. Price 50c. a bottle.

COCOANUT PIE.—One grated coconut, five eggs, one quart milk. Beat the eggs, and sugar to sweeten, together, and stir into the milk when hot, then add the coconut, and spice to taste. Bake with a bottom crust twenty minutes.

SIMSON'S LINIMENT is elegant in appearance—being of a creamy color and consistence—and has been a great success for the relief and cure of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Bruises, Cuts, Neuralgia, Scald Head, Swellings, Tumors, Contraction of the Muscles, Frost Bites, Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Stiff Joints, Lamé Back, Spinal Complaint, Inflammation, Chilblains, Pain in the Back, Side, Chest, or other part of the Body. Asthma, Colic, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Sore Throat, and other innumerable Pains and Aches to which mankind is subject.

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 30 quarter casks and 30 octaves and 200 cases  
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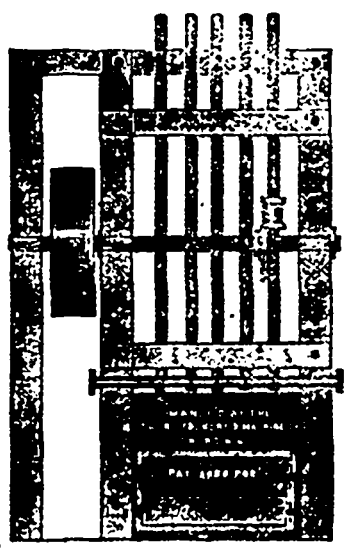
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 GENTLEMEN—I wish to speak with approval of Simson's Liniment. Having my knee fractured  
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 These Regulations apply to all Dominion  
 Lands containing deposit of minerals of  
 economic value, except coal.  
**QUARTZ MINING.**  
 Area of location is limited to forty acres,  
 except in the case of iron, when one hundred  
 and sixty acres are allowed.  
 Claimants must stake out the location, and  
 within ninety days afterwards make an entry  
 for it with the local Agent, paying a  
 fee of five dollars, and shall then have one  
 year or, with the sanction of the Minister of  
 the Interior, two years within which to pur-  
 chase location at five dollars per acre, cash.  
 He must also expend within each year at  
 least five hundred dollars in development.  
 No person shall hold more than one loca-  
 tion on the same vein or lode.  
 Applicant must also when he pays for his  
 location deposit fifty dollars with the Land  
 Agent to pay for the survey, and the returns  
 of such survey must be accepted by the Sur-  
 veyor-General before the issue of patent.  
 Should an iron location prove to contain a  
 deposit of valuable mineral other than iron  
 the area shall be restricted to forty acres.  
 Provision is made for the manner in which  
 land may be acquired for reduction and other  
 works required for developing the mine.  
**PLACER MINING.**  
 The Regulations for Quartz Mining apply  
 to Placer Mining wherever possible.  
 The nature and size of Placer Mining  
 claims are provided for in the Regulations  
 and the rights and duties of miners fully set  
 forth.  
 The Regulations govern the mode of ac-  
 quiring, constructing and operating Bed-rock  
 Flumes, Drains, of Mines, and Ditches.  
 The General Provisions of the Regulations  
 define how disputes shall be heard and deter-  
 mined leave of absence granted, &c., &c.  
 Copies of the Regulations may be obtained  
 upon application to the Department of the  
 Interior.  
**A. M. BURGESS,**  
 Deputy Minister of the Interior  
 Ottawa, 28th December, 1886.

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