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CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
Direct Taxation.....	1, 2
The Valley of the Rio de la Plata.....	2
Commercial Union.....	2
Notes.....	1
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—"The Days that are Gone.".....	6
A Trip to the Eastern Gold Districts.....	6, 7
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit. Chat and Chuckles.....	4
News of the Week.....	4, 5
Musical Notes.....	7
Industrial Notes.....	7, 8
Commercial.....	8, 9
Market Quotations.....	9
Serial.....	10, 11
Mining.....	12, 13
Home and Farm.....	14
Religious.....	15

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

About forty widows in the city of Halifax feelingly observed Thanksgiving Day, by decorating their husbands' graves in Camp Hill Cemetery with choice flowers. The foregoing item will be of interest to those who appreciate the eternal fitness of things.

We are glad to note the appointments in the 66th P. I. F., Battalion of three Lieutenants who have passed the Infantry School to be Captains. Captain Menger appointed Adjutant in the room of Major Weston, is also a graduate of the School—at least we so understood the letters appended to the appointment, though there is a difference in them which should not exist. Thus the first three are noted in the *Militia Gazette* as S. I. Capt. Menger as R. S. I. The new Captains are Henry King, H. F. W. Fishwick, and W. M. Black.

The crisis in France, brought about by mischievous and unscrupulous corruptorists, threatens to be very troublesome. All sorts of factionists, including Prince Napoleon, are bringing pressure to bear on the President to compel him to resign, and M. M. Clemenceau, Goblet, and DeFreycine have each declined to attempt the formation of a Ministry. The resignation of M. Grévy could scarcely, we think, fail to be detrimental to France, and she sustains an almost equally serious loss in relinquishing the services of M. Flourens, who has proved himself an able and temperate Foreign Minister.

We are glad to see that Militia officers are again to get imported uniforms free of duty. A more unjust and senseless fad than the rescension of that slight privilege, was never conceived or carried into execution. In the first place, the Militia officer's service is always expensive to him, in the second place, his uniform cannot enter into his ordinary wear. We are glad the Government has come to its senses again on this point, and has passed an Order in Council providing for the payment of drawback in the case of importers in the trade, and free importation in the case of officers importing for their own use and that of their battalions. To obtain the certificates required by the Customs Department, applications, accompanied in all cases by the invoice, must be made direct to the Minister of Militia.

Electricity is fast coming to the front as a motive power, and already sewing machines, printing presses, and tram-cars, are being operated by it. It is estimated that at the present time there are at least 10,000 electric motors in operation in the United States.

Mr. Swinburne has published a new tragedy, which is, as usual, more poem than drama. The plot is of the "Fair Rosamond" type. The dramatic personæ are Loecrine, a King of Ancient Britain; Gwendolyn, his Queen; Estrild, a widowed German Queen; Sabina, the natural daughter of Loecrine and Estrild; Madan, son of Loecrine and Gwendolyn; a King of Wales, brother to Loecrine; a chamberlain, &c. This is "Fair Rosamond" a good deal complicated, and the piece is marked by some of the peculiar beauties, and perhaps more of the peculiar defects of the poet, and is not equal in power to his so-called plays, "Chastelar," "The Queen Mother," and "Bothwell."

A career, which even in a time unmarked by any great war, promised to be one of high distinction, but which was miserably marred by want of self-restraint, has just come to a premature close. The death of Baker Pasha (Col. Valentine Baker) sadly recalls to us the time when the deceased officer enjoyed the reputation of being, *facile princeps*, the first Cavalry officer in the British army. Idolized by his own crack regiment, the 10th Hussars, and deferred to by those contemporaries who were both in rank and ability nearest to being his equals, everything seemed to be before him; and, but for the wretched misdemeanor which ruined him, there is no doubt he would have been the officer selected to command the Cavalry in Egypt in 1882. It was impossible that he should fail of distinction in war, and a heavy defeat at the hands of the Arabs could no more damage his prestige, than could his errors and misfortunes alienate his friends. Whatever these were, he was a gallant soldier.

It is contemplated to erect a statue to Leif Ericsson, the discoverer of America in the year 1001. There is but little question of this historical fact, and there is reason to believe that Columbus knew something about it, if only as a legend. The statue is to be from the chisel of the noted American sculptress, Miss Whitney, who is, it is said, 70 years of age. Apropos of statues, some of which have been credited with remarkable powers of putting malevolence into practice—as in the old legend of the statue and the wedding ring—there is one modern one which exacts its full tribute of sacrifices, and at certain times particularly, in a continuous stream or flight. The great statue of Liberty, which guards and illumines New York harbor, attracts, by the brilliant light she holds aloft, birds, in the seasons of transit, by myriads. These unfortunates dash themselves against the lantern, and are found in the morning dead at its feet, by hundreds at a time. At least so says the inventive American newspaper man. We have, ourselves some doubts about such extensive flights of birds after dark.

DIRECT TAXATION.

On many, and those very important points, we differ, *ad. calo*, from the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia; but when Mr. Longley addresses himself to the consideration of great topics, he is always worth reading. In the first place he manifests a certain breadth of view, on subjects such as the "English-Speaking World," which, if a little Utopian, yet invites consideration; and, in the second place, his speculations recommend themselves by a studied moderation of tone.

Mr. Longley has lately, in the columns of the *Week*, discussed the subject of Commercial Union, but it is not directly with that contention that we are just now concerned, beyond the unavoidable temptation to remark that, after stating at length the difficulties in the way of adjusting a common tariff satisfactory to both nations, which, he admits, are "substantial" and "practical," he desires it to "be kept in mind that this objection is one to form, not substance," and "a mere matter of detail."

We are quite unable to resist the conviction that Mr. Longley here directly reverses the fact, and that, by his own showing, the objection is to "substance," of which no "form" can alter the impracticable character.

But where we are in perfect accord with Mr. Longley, is in the opinion expressed by him in the following paragraph.—

This very difficulty suggests the folly of tariffs of all kinds. Who can doubt that the world would be better and the whole human race be brought nearer to the realization of a common brotherhood if there were no such things as custom-houses? Who also will undertake to controvert the fact that tariff revenues are the foundation of national extravagance and official jobbery? It is a vulgar impression that a revenue collected through the

custom-house and excise departments is not a tax at all, and that consequently the more revenue you get the more money you will have to lavish. This is the origin of reckless expenditure and growing and multiplying wants. If all the money required by National Governments were raised by direct taxation we should see a system of economy which would remind one of Spartan virtue, and we should not have to worry over such questions as Commercial Union, for the whole world would form one great Commercial Union."

No propositions can possibly be more direct and simple than that the abolition of tariffs would be a clear saving to the public of the expenses of collection, and of the tariff increment to articles of consumption.

It is equally certain, if not so clearly demonstrable, that, if the revenue requisite for the maintenance of Government came direct, in hard cash, from the pocket of the elector, that public-spirited and incorruptible individual would immediately experience such a sharpening of his critical faculties, and such a stimulation of his zeal for purity and economy, that a Government given to extravagant and dubious appropriations, would very swiftly be brought to see that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

But, as Mr. Longley says, "this is the ideal condition of affairs. We unfortunately have to deal with the real." Now the reality is, that of all things in the world, that which is least to be desired by the electoral Hydra is an abstract proposition. It matters not if it be as simple as the mathematical definition of a straight line. The many eyes of the many headed, dull with the stupidity of a fallacious covetousness, are blind to expenditure which it does not put its hand straight into its pocket to meet.

But there is no reason why the public, because it is shortsighted now, should not begin to be educated to clearer vision. It has been taught ere now some things quite as hard to get through its somewhat thick skull.

There must be a beginning to all things, and we think Mr. Longley does service when he plainly brings the idea of Direct Taxation before the country, even though, like the rest of us, he is as yet obliged to treat it merely as a desirable theory.

THE VALLEY OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

"The other end of the Hemisphere," by William Elleroy Curtis, in *Harper's* for November, should open the eyes of our manufacturers to the fact, that in the Argentine Republic and Uruguay they may, by proper exertion, find an additional market for their wares. The mass of statistics furnished by Mr. Curtis is highly interesting and attractive, proving, as it does, the rapid increase of the population, and the enormous wealth of these countries in agricultural products, cattle and sheep.

During the last twenty-five years, the population of the Argentine Republic has increased 154 per cent., while that of the United States has increased but 79 per cent.; and the City of Buenos Ayres is growing faster than Minneapolis or Denver. Last year it received 124,000 immigrants from Europe, and the natural increase is very large. To tempt immigrants to settle on the agricultural lands, the Government has passed land laws more liberal than those of the United States. Each head of a family is entitled to 250 acres free, and as much more as he desires to purchase, to a limit of 1500 acres, at about seventy-five cents an acre. Free transportation from Buenos Ayres to the place of location is granted to all settlers and their families, exemption from taxation for ten years, and colonization societies are organized, which issue bonds guaranteed by the Government, the proceeds of which are loaned to the settlers in sums not greater than \$1000, for five years, at 6 per cent. interest, upon certain conditions as to the cultivation and improvement of the lands. As a result 900,000 acres of wild land were ploughed and planted in 1886.

The valley of the Rio de la Plata, and by that term is indicated all the temperate zone of South America, except Chili, has an area about one-third the size of the United States, a very small portion of which is incapable of production. An extensive system of internal navigation, the value of which is enhanced by the depth of the rivers, supplemented by a network of railways, together with a delightful and healthy climate, give the states of the La Plata advantages which probably surpass those of any nation in the world. The pampas are similar to the northern prairies, and the supposed "bleaks and uninhabitable wastes" of Patagonia have developed into the richest of pastures. The pampas are of rich deep loam in the lowlands, and rise in mighty terraces to the west, where, upon the uplands, millions of cattle can be fed and sheltered. Within 1200 miles of Buenos Ayres can be grown every plant known to the botanists, and nature has provided with a most generous hand the facilities for getting the results to market.

Formerly, the chief sources of wealth were cattle and sheep. In 1885, there were forty-one millions of sheep in the United States, seventy-two millions in Australia, and a hundred millions in the Argentine Republic. In Uruguay, with a population of five hundred thousand souls, there are eight millions of cattle, twenty millions of sheep, and two million horses. Fifteen million dollars has been invested in wire fences in Uruguay alone, and more than twice as much in the Argentine Republic.

Five years ago these countries imported their breadstuffs from Chili and the United States. In 1884 they began to export cereals, and last year (1886) wheat, corn and rye, to the value of nearly seven millions and a-half of dollars, were shipped to Brazil and Great Britain. It is estimated from the increased acreage under cultivation, that the surplus product for export in the Argentine Republic in 1887 will amount to the value of ten million dollars, and that of Uruguay about one third more. While these countries are becoming such formidable rivals to the United States and Canada, and will doubtless deprive the former country of much of its market for breadstuffs on the east coasts of the Americas and in the West Indies, they are

not likely to enter the field as manufacturers, as there is an absence of fuel and water power, and the people evince no tastes in that direction.

In 1876 the Argentine Republic imported 36 millions worth of manufactured merchandise; in 1885 the imports reached 84 millions.

In 1875 the foreign commerce of Uruguay amounted to twenty-five millions; in 1885, the last figures obtainable, it had jumped to over fifty-two millions. One-third of the imports are furnished by England, and about one-fifth each by France and Germany, while the United States comes in next only, and Canada nowhere.

The Government is wise and liberal, and there is perfect religious toleration.

Buenos Ayres is a southern Chicago. Five railroads radiate from it in different directions; 122 miles of street car tracks furnish conveyance within its limits; there are more telephones and private electric lights in proportion than in New York; and it has nine theatres and twenty-one daily newspapers.

There are banks in Buenos Ayres larger in volume of business than almost any in the world.

Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, is on the left bank of the Rio de la Plata, distant 110 miles from Buenos Ayres. It is a magnificent city of 125,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its fine business blocks and beautiful private residences. Two lines of steamers connect the cities, just a night's journey, and people go back and forth as they do between New York and Boston.

Patagonia, instead of being the "drear and uninhabitable waste" we have been taught to consider it, is now practically occupied by ranchmen, and, since its division between Chili and the Argentine Republic, the aborigines have been so completely subjugated that they never offer any resistance to settlers.

Altogether, the valley of the Rio de la Plata is a wonderful region, and our manufacturers, in their search for foreign markets, should make a careful study of the wants of its people.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, in a letter which is chiefly remarkable as an example of the art of special pleading, has been advocating Commercial Union in the *Times*, where he will probably meet with some foe man worthy of his steel, (which, by the way, does not seem in this instance to have been particularly well ground,) and, apart from the contentions of this able, but extremely uncertain publicist, the battle of Canadian national sentiment versus veiled annexation, resounds through the land. The more discussion the question evokes the better. It is already becoming apparent that the farming interest of Canada generally, and perhaps more particularly that of Ontario, which has been so specially invoked by Mr. Wiman, does not by any means unflinchingly return the sort of response desired. How much Mr. Wiman's naive expression of regret that the boundary line should have stopped short at the St. Lawrence may have to do with the evident signs that the "boom" has topped the scale, may be open to conjecture; but it seems certain that continued debate brings into play an increasing proportion of independent, if not absolutely adverse opinion, which is, moreover, opinion of that sober and weighty sort that dissipates fallacies, and startles hastily-formed and one-sided opinion.

It has been broadly put to the farmer that "when Canada had a Reciprocity Treaty with the States the farmers of Canada were prosperous." At a banquet at Orillia, Ont., last month, Mr. D. C. Anderson, speaking to the toast of the "Farmers' Interests," went some length towards pricking what seems to us somewhat of a bubble, though it possess an outside of apparent strength and smoothness. After demurring to the broad, but superficial assumption, involved in "the market of sixty millions of consumers," on the very tangible ground that "about thirty-five millions" of them are producers of agricultural products themselves, and have every year a large surplus to dispose of; Mr. Anderson went on to admit that, while the treaty lasted, and for two or three years afterwards, farmers were prosperous, and continued to save money. "But, sir," said Mr. Anderson, "I do not admit that the treaty was the cause, but there was a cause, and it was one which has always had the same effect. That cause was war." Mr. Anderson then cited the effect of the Napoleonic war on the price of agricultural produce in England, when, in the fall of 1815, after peace had been proclaimed, wheat still sold in Mark Lane at \$4 50 a bushel.

He then pointed out that the Treaty began in 1854, during the war of the Allies against Russia, when Britain depended on two countries for her supply of wheat, and those were America and Russia, the Russian supply being of course cut off. "How," said Mr. A., "did this affect the Canadian Farmer? In this way—that there are men now in this room who sold wheat at that time at \$2 a bushel, oats at 75c., and other produce in proportion."

Again, during the last years of the Treaty, came the civil war in the States, and, in consequence of its enormous devastation, wheat sold as high as \$1 60 and \$1.80 for two or three years after its expiration.

Mr. Anderson drew a more graphic picture of causes than we have space for; but, summing up, he said—"The treaty began in 1854, and ended in 1866. At the beginning of it there was war in Europe, and at its end war in America, to say nothing of the Indian mutiny (and the Franco-Austrian war.) so that three (four) of the greatest wars of the last 70 years happened just at the time that Canada had a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States."

We may possibly revert to other pregnant utterances in this gentleman's lucid and able speech. Meanwhile, the point of "war" seems to us quite worthy of consideration; and it may be borne in mind that Mr. Anderson is not a partizan, but a very unprejudiced enquirer, speaking such considerations as he found to impress him in his study of the subject.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A gentleman went to the assistance of an Irishman who was getting very much the worst of it in a fight. Bad cess to yez, said the battered son of Erin as he struggled to his feet, wot d yez want to interfere for? In a friendly fight loike this, begorra, wot matters it which wips. Come at me wanst more, Donniss.

Jack—"Ethel, I am ashamed of you, I saw that Frenchman in the conservatory kissing you repeatedly. Why didn't you tell him to stop?"

Ethel—"I couldn't Jack!"

Jack—"You couldn't? Why not?"

Ethel—"I can't speak French."

There are more males than females in New Brunswick. This is phenomenal. But what is more remarkable still is the circumstance that very few women in the province are, according to the census returns, more than thirty years of age. It is thought that the New Brunswick ladies have found the waters of eternal youth for which an eccentric Spaniard was searching on this continent two hundred years ago.

A man has spent fourteen years in solving the problem of boring a square hole, and he has succeeded. A company is organized to put his invention on the market. It is simply an oscillating head with chisel edges and projecting lips which cut out the corners in advance of the chisel. The balance of the machine is an almost exact counterpart of the old style boring machine. It will cut a two by four mortice in from four to five minutes—and do it with perfect accuracy—that a carpenter cannot possibly complete in less than half an hour.

If it is true that no one ever heard of a snoring savage, it is also true that many of us have had our slumbers disturbed by the savage snoring of our neighbor in the adjoining room. Savages know better than to snore, they have their scalps to preserve, and they realize that a snore might betray their whereabouts to an enemy; hence they are trained as papooses to keep their mouths shut when sleeping, which ensures quietness. Civilization is condescending in its dealings with barbarians, but it seldom takes to heart the lessons which nature has taught her children to observe.

"Mrs. Moorphy, ye certainly are no lady. The way yez jumped into my b'y Dinney an' all for just hollerin' 'rats' shows to me moind that yez are a dangerous character."

"Bo aisy wid yer tongue, Mrs. Roirdan. Oi'm nathrally as peaceful as a goat, but don't you say another wurrud av an uncomplimentary nature. It's bad enough to have to own yez for a neighbor, so it is without havin' to stand an' be talked to by yez."

"Niver you moind that. It's an honor ye don't deserve. An' Oi'm thinkin' very seriously of puttin' the police onto your thrack."

"Well as for that Mrs. Roirdan, I niver had any dalins wid the police; but av I wanted an introduction to 'em I don't know av any wan that would be better qualified by long acquaintance to give it than your own self, Mrs. Roirdan. Good day till yez."

A scientist, while out in a boat one night on a river in Florida, was caught in a fog so dense that he could not see 20 feet ahead. The boatmen stopped rowing, and said they would have to wait for daylight or until the fog cleared away, as they did not know in what direction to steer. The scientist showed them what science can do for a man in an emergency. He says: "I at once stood up in the boat and halloed. Soon the echo came back. Pointing in the direction from which the echo came, I said, 'There is the nearest land.' Rowing half a mile in the direction of the echo we soon reached the land and 'coasted' home. The boatmen expressed great surprise that they had been on the river all their lives and had never thought of so simple and easy a plan to find the shore when lost in the fog. During a fog the air is so saturated with moisture that it is a much better conductor of sound than when dry. Two results follow—first, sound travels faster, and hence the echo returns more speedily; and, the sound is heard more distinctly. Remembering these two facts, a person with a little practice can soon determine the approximate distance of the nearest land or woods."

Which shall you marry? The young man with the lig. hair? or the one with dark eyes? The bachelor? or the widower? The rich man? or the poor man? Which? Well, my dear, if you really have not decided and actually do not know, I should say, none of them. The woman who marries without love is the maddest creature living, and when one loves there is no indecision; there is no possibility, while the feeling lasts, of marrying any one else. The person you love may not seem better in other eyes than the general run of mankind, but he is quite superior to everybody else in yours. At least, his coming stop makes your heart beat, his absence saddens you: a walk or "chat" with him is a joy; you feel that if he were gone the world would be empty. Surely, two, or three, or four young men cannot make you feel so. No one finds it possible to be actually in love with two at a time. Even the most inconstant man gives each now love a week or two of u-divided affection.

Which shall you marry? It is the gravest question you could ask. Your whole life hangs upon it. Which? Wait until there is no possibility of asking that question before you marry any one. M. K. D.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

The public debt of the Dominion decreased by over \$250,000 in October.

The winter changes of the Intercolonial trains are to come into operation on Monday, the 28th inst.

Mr. John A. McDonald has been returned for Victoria by something more than two thirds majority.

Mr. Mallory, the Liberal Member for East Northumberland, Ont., has been unseated for bribery by his agents.

The Nellie Brown Mitchell Grand Concert Co. will appear at the Academy of Music on Dec. 1st and 2nd.

The freight steamer *Arizona* was set on fire on Lake Superior by combustion arising from a tank of acid. Loss \$40,000.

Sir Fred. Middleton retires with the rank of Lt.-General, the Duke of Cambridge regretting the inflexibility of the regulations.

Mr. Falconbridge, Q.C., of Toronto, has been appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench *vice* Armour, promoted to be Chief Justice.

An attempt which has been made to send lobsters over to the Pacific for breeding has failed, and cannot be renewed until the spring.

A gang of coiners, with all their apparatus, have been seized at Sarnia. That district had been flooded for some time past with counterfeit money.

It is reported that the famous Bell farm in Manitoba is to be divided into small farms, which will be offered to immigrant settlers on favorable terms.

At the Academy of Music on the 15th and 16th of Dec., Mr. Ross' choir will present Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera, "The Sorcerer."

94 carloads of Manitoba grain were at the Union Depot, Ottawa, en route to Montreal, on Monday last, and large amounts continue to arrive every week.

The two half-breeds arrested in Montana for the murder of McLeish, a North-West settler, have been handed over to the Mounted Police by the American authorities.

The school teachers and ladies of the city of Kingston contemplate calling an indignation meeting for the purpose of discussing Bishop Cleary's address at Napanea.

Mrs. Mary Froude Middleton, has given notice of application for a counter-action for divorce from her husband, on the grounds of adultery, cruelty, and desertion.

Considerable excitement still prevails at Buckingham, twenty miles from Ottawa, over a reported gold discovery. Two assays have been made which give most contradictory results.

The French steamer *Iberia*, the first boat of the Bossiere Line, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, from Hamburg and Havre. She had 12,000 bags of sugar for the Nova Scotia refinery.

No less than seventeen Gloucester fishing vessels have been wrecked this year, with a loss of 127 lives, the great majority being Nova Scotians. Many widows and children are left desolate.

The C. P. R. is evidently doing its duty in the colonization line, if the report is true that it has acceded to a scheme of rebate of fare, on their return, to farmers who go east to get married.

The Montreal *Witness* does a good thing in re-producing a cut from one of the English illustrated papers, depicting some of the foul and scurrilous mob which recently desecrated and defiled Westminster Abbey during Divine Service.

A man named Darling, at Brockville, struck in anger at one of his sons with an oaken club. The blow missed the boy aimed at, but killed his younger brother. The father is arrested. A terrible warning to furious temper and blind rage.

The house of Inspector Anderson, of Orangeville, Ont., was damaged a second time by dynamite. A note was found tacked to the fence, warning the Inspector to desist from his efforts in favor of the Scott Act. This is a villainous way of opposing law.

A schooner on Lake Ontario is supposed to have gone down with a crew of six men and the wife of one of them. The disasters on the Lakes have been unusually numerous this year, though the loss of life has not equalled that in the Gloucester fishing vessels.

The Hudson's Bay Company's Fur Report states that the January sales will be larger than the average of some years past, and that the general improvement in trade and abundant harvests throughout the North-West point to a good prospect, and an active movement in land next year.

The mammoth timber raft which has been so much talked about, was successfully launched at Two Rivers, N. S., on the 15th. The raft is to be towed round to New York by a steamer. Its dimensions are—length 585 ft., width 62 ft., depth 37 ft., draft of water 19½ ft., and it weighs 9,000 tons.

Sir A. Caron, Minister of Militia, and Col. Powell, A. G., have gone to British Columbia, to select a site for the barracks for C. Battery.

Very numerous enquiries are being made at the Canadian Government and Steamship offices in London, by agricultural persons anxious to emigrate to Canada. All localities are asked about, but more especially the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. The increased interest manifested is thought to be due to the splendid display made by Canada at the Colonial Exhibition.

Whatever may be thought of protection to manufactures by Dominion opposition politicians, municipalities in Quebec seem, from the following paragraph, to appreciate it on a municipal scale:—"Papineauville, Que., will give 100 acres of land, and exemption from taxation for fifteen years, to manufactures or mills. It is said that McLachlan Bros., of Arnprior, and Gillies & Co., Braeside, will think over the proposition."

The coming season, from a musical standpoint, promises to be very enjoyable, and pleasant evenings are in prospect, with no less than three choral societies practicing weekly. To the youngest of these, for the study of oratorios, we wish every success. The first concert of the Orpheus Club will be on the 28th, when an attractive programme will be given under the magic baton of their indefatigable conductor, Mr. C. H. Porter. Halifax is greatly indebted to this gentleman, Mr. C. J. Ross, and a few others, who have worked so energetically and successfully in advancing the general appreciation of good music among us.

N. Y. State has gone Democratic, and Mr. Cleveland's nomination is said to be assured thereby.

Six Mormon elders have been driven from Shelby county, Ala. Four of them were tarred and feathered.

The Fisheries Commission has, it is said, wisely determined to keep its proceedings secret until the conclusion of the work.

There is another great exodus from Maine to California. In 1870 and 1880, it was to Illinois and Minnesota.

A terrible state of things is reported in Kansas, Illinois and Missouri. Forest fires have ravaged extensive districts, and hundreds of cattle and quantities of hay, besides farm buildings, have been destroyed.

A Michigan girl surprised a thief in the barn and chased him with a pitchfork until he had dropped the harness he had stolen. It is reported that she is receiving an average of fifteen offers of marriage a week.

The State of Ohio is practically bankrupt, having less than \$89 in her general revenue fund, which is the only one in which drafts to meet current expenses can be made. If she cannot obtain advances on taxes, Ohio must be run on tick until they are paid in.

Two burglar-tramps, getting on the top of a car, were killed on the St. John express from Bangor, Me., their heads coming into collision with a bridge. They were knocked off, and the wheels went over them. Full sets of implements, together with dynamite, was found on them.

A Right Reverend crank of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New Orleans, (Bishop Keene), locates Paradise on the Atlantic coast near Charleston. The ark took the gulf stream to 40 degrees N., and sailed over submerged Spain, up the Mediterranean, till it lodged on Mt. Ararat.

Miss Rendan, a Chicago young lady, aged 19, was buried recently, whose death is said to have been caused by the presence in her stomach of a live turtle with a shell as large as a silver half dollar, which caused spasms and vomiting, and was eventually ejected. It is thought the turtle grew from a germ swallowed in water from Lake Michigan. Turtle is not a fish, so this may not be a fishy story.

Exchanges say:—"An aerolite, weighing three tons, dropped with a loud report in front of the Merchants' National Bank in Amsterdam, N. Y., Saturday morning, making a deep indentation in the ground. Great excitement was created by the occurrence, and large crowds viewed the celestial visitor. Local experts find traces of iron, nickel, aluminum and other metals in the aerolite." All the aerolites seem to fall in the United States, and generally at a season when news is dull or scarce.

The main building of Barnum's circus winter quarters has been burned. One narrative says that three elephants and nearly all the other animals, except a lion, a polar bear, and a rhinoceros, perished. The rhinoceros will, it is said, die, and the lion is not, probably, much the better for having been shot at in several places. The reports are, of course, sensational, and do not altogether agree. One account says a whole troop of elephants got loose. The crowd is said to have been bent on killing as many animals as they could.

The Ex-Empress Eugenie is critically ill at Amsterdam.

The health of Mr. Parnell is reported to be slowly improving.

The Shah is now said to have postponed his intended visit to Europe till 1889.

It is said that Prince Alexander of Battenburg is likely to marry Princess Louise of Wales.

It is reported that Mr. Ribot will form a new cabinet for France, of which M. Goblet will be a member.

The League has been proclaimed in Kerry and Clare, and several branches in Cork, Kerry and Wexford.

Mr. Gladstone has apologized to Col. Dopping for inaccurate statements, and Col. Dopping has withdrawn his action.

Wm. O'Brien continues to make the most strenuous efforts to pose as a martyr. He is now said to have written a letter in his own blood.

The fortune of the late Lord Wolverton was £7,000,000 stg. He is reported to have left a large sum of money to Mr. Gladstone.

Sir W. McArthur, ex Lord Mayor, was suffocated in one of the underground railways in London. A dense fog prevailed at the time.

It has been decided to establish a training school for naval cadets at Sydney, N. S. W., on the same system as that of the "Britannia."

The Imperial family seems to have fallen upon evil days; the Empress being said to have contracted a paralytic affection of the lower jaw.

Notices have been posted in Co. Clare, ordering a boycott of the Shannon Steamship Company, for conveying prisoners to Limerick jail.

M. Grevy is reported in despatches from Paris of 23rd inst., to have intimated his intention of resigning the Presidency of the French Republic.

Another editorial duel has been fought in France, in which Henri Rochefort, editor of *L'Intransigeant*, wounded M. Marmere, editor of the *Cri du Peuple*.

The native population of Hawaii is dying out. A careful estimate made by Capt. Cook at the time of his visit, placed it 400,000. It has now dwindled to about 36,000.

The London Police Offices have been thronged with applicants to be appointed Special Constable. Sir Frederic Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, was sworn in.

The Czar's reception in Berlin was very cordial, and an interview with Prince Bismarck took place, about which the press pretends to know a great deal, and probably really knows very little.

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Norfolk Special Envoy to thank the Pope for sending Mgr. Schilla to London on the occasion of her Jubilee. The Duke will start for Rome in December.

A succession of gales swept over the coasts of the United Kingdom in the last week of Oct. and the first week in Nov. They seem to have been remarkable for exceptional intensity and short duration.

Sunday passed off quietly in London. Large crowds assembled in the vicinity of Trafalgar Square, and a great meeting was held in Hyde Park, but the police were well posted, and there was no disorder.

Col. Dopping, the agent of an Irish Estate, is about to bring an action for libel against Mr. Gladstone, who, he claims, has published untrue statements concerning his (Col. D.'s) action in an eviction affray.

The Argentine Republic not being able to accomplish steamship communication with the United States, has made a concession to an English company, which is to put on a fortnightly line from New York.

Don Juan, the father of Don Carlos, is dead, and the latter now claims to be legitimate King of France, as well as of Spain, by virtue of his Bourbon descent. He is about as likely to mount one throne as the other.

2000 Crofters in Lewis are said to be supplied with rifles, tents, &c., and to have begun a campaign against the deer, alleging that 6000 Crofters are starving, who ought to be living on the land given up to those animals.

The Dutch steamer *W. A. Schouten* was run down on Saturday morning, ten miles off Dover, by the steamer *Rose Mary*, of Hartlepool. Another steamer rescued 90 of the crew and passengers, but about 132 are missing.

The reports of the condition of the Crown Prince's throat fail to inspire confidence. The disorder is evidently, to say the least, tenacious, and the Prince himself is stated to trust more to his good constitution than to medicine and surgery.

It is reported in Rome that the Pope has entirely disapproved of the lawlessness and political fanaticism of the people in Ireland, and has sent instructions to the clergy with reference to their future attitude regarding the relations between landlord and tenant.

Hugh O'Donnell, ex-vice president of the Home Rule confederation, has brought a suit against the *Times* for libel, in charging him with connection with the Phoenix Park murders, and has caused Mr. Parnell and Mr. T. P. O'Connor to be subpoenaed as witnesses.

Eight Nordenfeldt guns, a quantity of electrical apparatus, and 10,000 rounds of Martini Henry ammunition, have arrived at Melbourne; and a third 18 ton gun has been placed in position in the battery at George's Head, Sydney, completing the defence-works of the harbor.

Lord Lyons, who is succeeded at Paris by Lord Lytton, is to receive an earldom on his retirement. Lord Lyons has filled the post of Ambassador to France for 20 years, with singular acceptability to that nation. Lord Lytton has served under him, and is likely to command French good-will.

The Irish-American dynamiters in London seem to be a trifle scared. One or two, who disappeared after the death of "Cohen," have since been arrested, and, in one case, a quantity of dynamite was found in his lodging. The *Graphic* published a likeness of "Cohen," and a most villainous countenance it depicts.

"WITH BUBBLING GROAN!"

A Fatal Sense of Security Awfully Realized at Sea.

"A wet sheet and a flowing sea, a breeze that follows fast."

From his look-out the faithful old captain of yonder merchantman casts an uneasy glance at the distant horizon. See! yonder a small speck of cloud "no larger than a man's hand." He watches it with his piercing eye for a few moments, then reaches for his long eyeglass. To his experienced view, this harmless little cloud betokens danger.

Across his bronzed face there comes a look of determination, and, with quick orders to the seamen, the craft is put about and all sail made for the nearest harbor, where in apparent safety the anchor is dropped, and the hardy mariner watch the approaching storm with defiance!

The storm bursts!

The decks have been cleared, the sails close furled, and all ordinary preparations made for an emergency.

The storm increases but all seems safe.

But see! the vessel gives a sudden lurch, turns quickly about, and away she goes!

The anchor chain has broken.

This mighty ship might have ridden safely, but for one weak link in that anchor chain!

The strength of the chain is no greater than the strength of its weakest link.

On the sea of life, how many men are wrecked because of the unsuspected weakness of a link in the chain of health,—one weak vital organ in the body.

The mystery of death is even greater than the mystery of life. We think the links of our chain are strong, but we too seldom critically examine them for ourselves, and never really know that they will bear the strain that we put upon them.

"I have a friend," said Dr. Dio Lewis, "who can lift 900 pounds, and yet is an habitual sufferer from kidney and liver trouble and low spirits." The doctor who was one of the wisest and safest public teachers of the laws of health, wrote:

"The very marked testimonials from college professors, respectable physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character, to the value of Warner's safe cure, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and, reading their testimony, I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's safe cure and analyze it. Besides I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied that the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation."

One year ago the *Servia*, while in a great storm, parted her two inch rudder chain,—no wonder,—it was rusted through! The key to human health is the condition of the kidneys, and they may long be diseased and we be ignorant of the fact, because they give forth little or no pain. They in reality cause the majority of all deaths, by polluting the blood and sending disease all through the system.

PROSPECTUS.

CANADA ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO., (Limited.)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1887. Liability of members strictly limited to the amount of stock subscribed. Capital, \$300,000, shares \$100 each.

DIRECTORS.

- B. W. Chipman, Esq., Merchant, Halifax, N. S.
- W. M. Cameron, Esq., Physician, Halifax, N. S.
- Geo. E. Forsyth, Esq., Merchant, Halifax, N. S.
- W. B. Christian, Esq., Merchant, Prospect, Halifax County

BANKERS—BANK OF MONTREAL.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of establishing a fast line of passenger and freight steamers between Boston, Halifax, Hawkesbury, Pictou, and P. E. Island, with other connections as feeders, connecting Halifax and Boston with important ports in the Maritime Provinces.

This line will enjoy coasting privileges between all the Canadian ports, which American ships are prohibited from enjoying. These steamers will make the quickest passenger and freight route between the Provinces and the New England States.

The steamers for this line, now building on the Clyde, will be 260 feet in length, 35 feet beam, and 23 feet deep. They are being constructed of steel, and will be equipped with all modern improvements—Triple expansion engines, with a guaranteed speed of fifteen knots per hour, spacious saloons on main deck, and elegantly furnished staterooms. Each ship will be capable of carrying in all four hundred passengers, besides having large cargo space.

They will also be lighted throughout with the incandescent electric light.

With steamers of this class the passage from Halifax to Boston will be made in about twenty-four hours, this being many hours quicker than by any other rail or steamboat line, and a saving of at least twenty-five per cent. in fares.

With these increased facilities, and saving in time and expense, which will meet a long-felt want, the enterprise is confidently expected to result in a very largely increased traffic.

From careful calculations, based on authentic returns of the existing traffic (not taking into account the anticipated increased travel of American tourists, on account of the superior class of these steamers, and the coastwise passengers and freighting business that will be done), it is estimated that, after providing for insurance, and setting aside a rest of 6 per cent., the net earnings will pay a large dividend on the capital invested.

Further particulars will be given, and applications for a limited amount of stock received, by

J. F. CHIPMAN,
of Chipman Bros., Halifax.
or A. C. ROSS,
Agent, Queen Hotel,
Halifax.



MAIL CONTRACT.

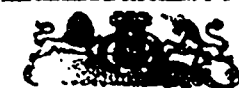
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on THURSDAY, 6th Jan., for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, six times per week each way, between

CANSO AND GUYSBORO.

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

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

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



HALIFAX, N. S., 22nd November, 1887.

NOTICE.

The next mail for the UNITED KINGDOM, per Canadian packet, at this port, will close at this office on

SATURDAY, 26th INSTANT,
at 10.30 o'clock, a.m.
H. W. BLACKADAR,
Postmaster.

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM.



Registered Packer Horse and French Coach Horses. Garage & Farm, Importers and Breeders of Packer and French Coach Horses, Island Home Stock Farm, Orange Lake, Wayne County, Mich. We offer very large and otherwise select from, we guarantee our stock, make prices reasonable and sell on easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Large catalogues free. Address Garage & Farm, Orange Lake, Mich.

FELIX GOURDEAU,

QUEBEC,
TANNER & CURRIER,
Hides, Leather & Findings.

Always open to Buy any quantity of Hides and Slaughter Sole Leather. Correspondence solicited.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

"THE DAYS THAT ARE GONE."

In vain we long for the days that are gone,
And weep for the dreams that are no more -
As in vain we long for Summer's flowers,
When the ground is white with Winter's hour.

When youth is slipping quickly from us,
And sad old age creeps on apace,
Oft some chance-struck chord of memory
Recalls some long forgotten face.

Oft in some crowded thoroughfare
A voice falls on my startled ears,
That brings to mind a long-loved voice,
And to my eyes a rush of tears.

Sometimes, amid a merry throng,
A song is gaily pleaded for;
A voice begins, and sweetly sings
A song I heard long years before.

The strains of music fill the room,
The same dear song I used to know;
But 'tis not the voice of my dear loved friend,
Who sang it to me, long years ago.

Dear friend, forgotten, perchance, by all
The hearts that once you deemed so true;
But the heart that ever loved you the best,
Will ever and always be faithful to you.

Oft am I weary, sad and alone,
And mournfully think of the days of yore;
But 'tis vain to long for the days that are gone,
And to grieve for the dreams that are no more.

COLLEEN BAWN.

A TRIP TO THE EASTERN GOLD DISTRICTS.

(Continued.)

(From our Staff Correspondent.)

THE EMPRESS MINE.

The width of the veins in the Empress Mine and the equal distribution of the gold through the ore has made it possible and highly profitable to conduct the mining operations on the most scientific principles. Mr. A. A. Hayward, the manager, is a mechanical as well as a mining engineer, and as a result of his large practical experience, combined with his theoretical knowledge of both professions, the Empress Mine is to-day splendidly

equipped as to surface plant and machinery, while the mining operations are conducted on a system that is beautiful in its simplicity and practicality.

Overhand stoping is the rule, and the Empress is the only gold mine visited by me, and I understand the only one in the Province, where it has been introduced. The main shaft on the Foundation Vein is now down 300 ft., and a reference to the accompanying plan of the workings will show, better than I can explain, the system on which the mining operations are conducted. The ore is attacked from below, and as it is detached, falls down to the lower levels, and through openings into these is loaded on tram cars, carried to the main shaft, dumped into the skip and hoisted to the surface, where it is automatically emptied upon the ore floor, to be sorted by the ore dressers. In the east and west stopes of the 300 foot level of the Foundation Vein there was at the time of my visit over 6000 tons of ore open and ready for the miners. Cross cuts connect the levels with several adjoining veins north and south, and the hoisting of the ore from all the veins is thus accomplished by one main shaft.

PREOPER VEIN.

Cross cuts Nos. 2 and 3 on the 110 foot level run north to the Preoper Vein (four feet wide), which is distant 45 feet. The ore of this vein is low grade and will not be worked until the new mill is put up.

HAY, PAPER COLLAR AND HARD LEADS.

Cross cut No. 4 runs south, starting at the station on the 300 foot level of the Foundation Vein, and will connect the Hay, Paper Collar and Hard leads with the main shaft. When completed it will open 35,000 tons of ore. The Hay Vein has a pay streak 15 inches wide, which yields from 15 to 18 dwts. per ton.

The company's crusher is directly opposite Mr. Hayward's residence and is about half a mile from the mine, the ore being hauled to it over a tramway.

VISIT TO THE MINE.

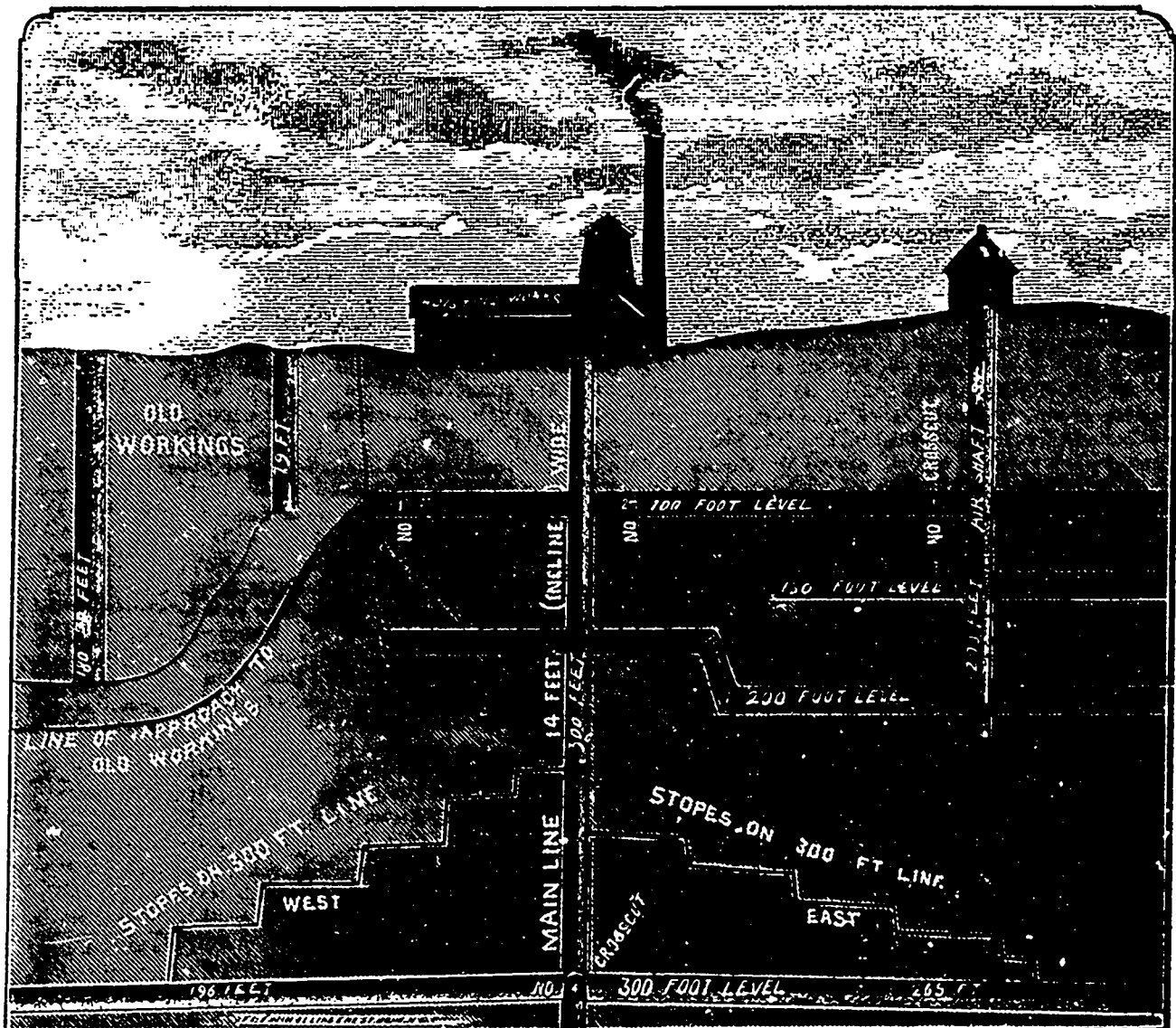
The rain continued to fall in the afternoon, but shortly after dinner Mr. Hayward and I jumped on the tram car and took a ride to the mine.

HOISTING AND PUMPING MACHINERY.

Here we examined the hoisting and pumping machinery, which is the best procurable, and is the same with which Mr. Hayward at one time operated a mine in Maine. The direct acting duplex hoisting engine, manufactured by Kendall & Roberts, of Boston, worked smoothly and almost noiselessly. As I was examining the large drums over which the wire cable

FOUNDATION VEIN, EMPRESS MINE, RENFREW GOLD DISTRICT.

Vein 3 feet wide, Pay Streak 12 inches.



ERRATA.—For "Main Line 14 feet (incline) wide," read "main incline 14 feet wide."

was being wound as the skip ascended, I was startled by what at first seemed an explosion just behind me. It turned out to be only the striking of a home-made gong, the signal from the miners to the engineer. Any engineer who could misinterpret that signal must be dense beyond parallel. I have often heard mysterious noises in Halifax, but they are mysterious no longer—they are simply produced by the gong at Renfrow. Passing through a doorway, we entered the large boiler and engine room, where on one side was an upright pumping engine, which is to shortly operate a new 7-inch plunger pump. The boiler is a tubular one of seventy horse power, also made by Kendall & Roberts. The fireman was particularly proud of its quick steaming qualities and stated that it only consumed a cord of wood a day. The finest machine in the building is a powerful air compressor, designed by Mr. Hayward, and built by the Blake Manufg. Co. of Boston. It has several improvements, the invention of Mr. Hayward, and reflects great credit on his skill as a designer. A powerful Knowles pump, a fire pump and hose, a complete outfit of steam-fitter's and engineer's tools, and conveniences for making repairs, proved that all emergencies had been well provided for. In the rear of the engine room was the blacksmith shop, stocked with all requisites, where the sturdy smith was deftly hammering out the framework of a new ore car.

A VISIT TO THE UNDERGROUND WORKINGS.

Having taken a look at all the machinery, watched the skip as it came to the surface and dumped out its load of ore, seen the ore sorters sweating over their task of separating the refuse rock from the ore, and the tram car started with its load to the mill, in fact having seen all that was to be seen on the surface, my turn arrived to go below. From my past experience in descending and ascending slippery ladders in the mines I had visited, I must confess that I had no violent desire to investigate the depths of the Foundation Vein. As I pulled on the oil skin overalls, put on the oil skin coat and lost my head in a tarpaulin hat innumerable sizes too large, which Mr. Hayward kindly loaned me, I felt very much as a man must feel when he is preparing to be hung.

The foreman was down below, and Mr. Hayward was too busy to go with me, so he put me in charge of one of his men, who was to turn me over to the foreman with instructions to show me through all the workings. This was kindly meant I know, but it caused a cold chill to run down my back. But I was borrowing unnecessary trouble. There were no ladders to descend, as reversing the usual order of things, we did not "skip out," but in. Arrived at the shaft we lighted our small tin lamps and attached them to our hats. When the skip came to the surface we crawled in, and, lying as comfortable as in a bed, were gently lowered to the 300 foot level of the mine. The lead dips to the south, and the shaft follows the angle of the dip. The skip, which is a large wrought iron tub or ore car, is provided with wheels, and runs on a steeply inclined tramway to the bottom of the mine. At the landing of the 300 foot level we met the foreman, Abe Manning, and Mr. Christie, the mining engineer, who had been doing some surveying for Mr. Hayward. He returned to the surface, while Mr. Manning turned back and showed me through the mine. A sump or well has been sunk 25 feet below this level, and this drains the mine so completely that not a drop of water was to be seen in the workings. We first followed the level, which is high enough to be passed through without stooping for 265 feet to the east end of the workings; here we passed through an opening and saw the miners at work on the east slopes. We then returned and visited the west end of the workings, which are 120 feet from the main shaft. There are several openings into this level, through which the ore is loaded on the car, but the tramway is always kept clear of obstruction.

The work of mining the ore is all done by contract, M. C. Thompson having the contract on the west slope, and Reese on the east.

Having seen all that was worth seeing in the west end, and having been deeply impressed with the perfection with which the mining operations are conducted, we returned to the main shaft and had a peep into crosscut No. 4, which is being cut through to the Hay lead. Work had progressed er quite a distance, and was through solid whin rock. The air in the mine was delightfully pure and fresh, and after an hour's stay below, we were gently hoisted to the surface in the skip, but not automatically, dumped out.

MEN EMPLOYED.

There are thirty five men all told about the mine, most of whom are employed by contract.

Outside of the contract men it takes 2 engineers, 2 dock men, 1 blacksmith, 1 teamster, 1 millman and one foreman, to handle and mill the 350 tons quartz, and 1400 tons rock that are monthly raised from the mine. When working full time, 350 tons are milled monthly.

The gold taken in driving levels and sinking shafts alone since January first last, mill only running quarter time, was 502 ounces.

CRUSHER.

From the mine we walked back to the crusher, which is driven by water-power, and had a look through it. It is similar to most of the mills already described, and consists of 4 batteries of 4 stamps each. The only novelty I noticed was Captain Allen's mercury trap, through which all the tailings are passed and which Mr. Hayward pronounces a most valuable invention.

EXTENT OF THE EMPRESS MINE.

The Empress Mining Company own some 230 mining areas, their property including both the old Ophir mine, out of which Mr. McClure took so much profit, and the no less productive Colonial mine. Work is now continued to the leads previously mentioned, but when Mr. Hayward

has erected the new 15 stamp mill which has been ordered, it is his intention to open up some of the celebrated leads on the Ophir areas. The value of this property is well set out in Professor Henry Youle Hind's report on the "Mount Uniacke, Oldham and Renfrow Gold Mining District," an invaluable work, which, with the "Mineral and Mineral Lands of Nova Scotia," by our able Inspector of Mines, should be in the hands of all intending investors in Nova Scotia mines. ADIOS AMICO.

(To be continued.)

MUSICAL ECHOES.

HOMAGE TO MOZART IN PARIS.—Paris, October 26th.—The centennial of Mozart's "Don Juan" was celebrated to-night at the Grand Opera with a pomp and ceremony worthy of the first lyric stage in the world. Between the first and second acts the curtain rose and disclosed a beautiful marble statue of Mozart in the centre of the stage resting upon a triumphal pyramid. The electric lights directed upon the white marble brought the finely cut features of the great composer into dazzling prominence.—*Special Cable to the New York Herald.*

There seems to us to be something more than mere coincidence in the fact that five lady violinists will be heard in this city during the coming season. The violin certainly is not so much overworked and abused as is the piano, and a woman with a violin under her chin looks considerably more graceful and natural than does a man in the same attitude. New Yorkers will have a chance to judge for themselves of the truth of this remark, for they are to hear this season Miss Nettie Carpenter, Sarasate's favorite pupil, the young Italian lady, Miss Toricelli, who comes here with the Campanini Concert Company, Teresa Taa, the pseudo fairy of the fiddle; Miss Maud Powell and Mrs. Camilla Urso, who will play for the first time in New York that most difficult violin concerto by Anton Rubinstein.—*Musical Courier.*

VERDI.—It must certainly be a source of unalloyed pride to the venerable Italian composer, that his last opera, "Otello," is received with unequivocal admiration. The imaginative powers needed for musical compositions, such as operas, are not always on the increase, but rather on the decrease, in old age, and it seems that Verdi is an exception to this rule, and that he is in the full enjoyment of his youthful imaginative strength. The last Italian city where Verdi's "Otello" has been given, on the 27th of last month, is Brescia, and every representation has since that date filled the Opera House to overflowing, and the directors and managers of many other opera houses, as far as Rome and even Madrid, have been present to watch the performance in the interest of their own houses.—*Musical Courier.*

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The cotton manufacturing industry of Canada begins to show signs of over production in some lines of goods. It is said that two of the New Brunswick mills hold heavy stocks in colored lines.

It is reported that the Nova Scotia Cotton Manufacturing Co. purchased heavily of raw cotton previous to the late advance. Cotton has advanced no less than 1½ cents within the last few weeks. The new preparation and sizing room erected by this company is now being filled with machinery, which, it is expected, will enable the management to produce goods of very superior quality.

The Mages Printing Co. are putting in 400 looms, with the necessary spinning machinery. They intend manufacturing for their print works certain lines of goods hitherto imported from England and the States.

The crop of cotton now being picked is not estimated at more than 6½ million bales, being nearly 200,000 bales less than last year, whilst the world's consumption is estimated as being at least 200,000 bales more than last year.

E. M. Estey, Pharmacist of Moncton, New Brunswick, has at present seven men employed putting up Philodermis, Cod Liver Oil Cream, and Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic. The sales for these preparations have extended all over Canada, and enquiries are being made for them from the United States. Two shipments have also been made to Australia and England. The business outlook is so bright that the present staff will probably be troubled in the next six months, and the sales will be very large before the end of 1888.

Messrs. Moir, Son & Co., Millers, Bakers and Confectioners, of Halifax, have now over one hundred and fifty names on their pay sheet. The house has been in business for more than fifty years, and, as far as extent of buildings is concerned, is the largest concern in its line in Canada. The retail branch of the business is devoted to bread, cakes and candies, the wholesale to biscuits and confectionery. Their endeavor, in both the wholesale and retail departments of the business, is to sell the best goods at reasonable prices. A new feature is the manufacture of paper boxes for packing candies, which will shortly be commenced, and for which the firm are now about ready to fill orders.

The firm are at present very busy in filling orders for the Christmas trade in confectionery and sugar toys, of which they have a very large variety.

Customers of Messrs. W. & C. Silver, the well known wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods, carpets, ready-made clothing, &c., &c., little know what a hive of industry there is on the comfortable upper flats of the extensive premises. One well lighted apartment is devoted to the cutters, and here, surrounded by large rolls of cloth, two cutters, from morning until night, are kept busy cutting out suits and overcoats. In an equally well-lighted room above, some 40 hands are employed in sewing and finishing the work turned out by the cutters, while some 40 others are employed outside. Besides ready made clothing, the firm manufactures white and colored shirts, and their business is so extensive that their manufacturing quarters are almost too limited. Last year the firm were pushed to fill orders, and prospects this year are equally bright.

Three travellers are now on the road, and are meeting with their usual success. The firm do a large retail as well as wholesale business, confining their wholesale trade almost entirely to the three Maritime Provinces. They have a very large and well assorted stock, and Christmas orders are pouring in. Their display of carpets is very fine, as is also their stock of blankets, woollen goods, carriage rugs, &c., &c.

The City Foundry & Machine Works, corner of Hurd's Lane and Barrington Sts., Halifax, give steady employment to some 14 hands. They are now manufacturing and have in stock the new "Domestic Hydrants," which are frost-proof and a great improvement on the old, as the hydrant is enclosed in a cast iron case, and all parts may be got at without trouble. They have supplied Gordon & Keith's new factory with all the shafting and pulleys required, and are also putting in a power hoist. The Marine safety valve, manufactured by them, is giving entire satisfaction, and a number have been ordered. The firm make a specialty of steamboat repair work, and manufacture mill and mining machinery, and marine and stationary boilers.

COMMERCIAL.

During the week a good, steady trade has been done. The markets have, as a whole, been fairly active, and changes in values have been neither numerous nor conspicuous. Of course, as is usual at this season, there has been some falling off in the volume of business transacted, as country merchants have largely anticipated their probable needs by securing their stocks in time.

The Central Bank of Canada suspended payment last week. The reason assigned is the stringency of the money market and their inability to realize assets promptly enough to meet demands. The Central was started in March, 1884, has a paid up capital of half a million and did a very large business, principally in small accounts. It had, however, two or three large accounts, notably one with the Niagara Central Railway, involving \$1,000,000. Other losses or rather lock-ups have been made. David Blair is president. He holds \$20,000 stock. He is also a depositor and creditor of the concern. Central has half a dozen branches throughout Canada. The suspension created a little excitement, but no wide-spread alarm. The bill holders will be perfectly safe, and so will the depositors, but the shareholders may suffer to some extent. Cashier Allan refuses to say anything further than that they asked other banks for \$200,000, but were refused. The shareholders are all in Ontario with very few exceptions. So far as can be learned at the present writing, the chief cause of this bank's misfortune, is that it has locked up the larger portion of its available funds in the Niagara Central Railway, so that when its depositors called upon it for the money that they needed to use in their business, it was unable to meet their demands. It is stated that just before closing its doors, the Central tried every available means to realize money, and succeeded in unloading a large quantity of a new issue of \$50 bills on other banks in Montreal and Toronto, by purchasing drafts on New York. Some of these banks feel very sore at the way in which they were treated in this matter. The liabilities of the Central are reported to be \$2,582,621, while its nominal assets are \$3,173,076. A full statement has not been made as yet, and the above is probably only an approximation. There are rumors of further financial troubles being anticipated in the West, and one other Toronto bank at least is reported to be in a shaky condition.

In view of the banking disasters that have occurred during the past year, and others that are threatened, we again call the attention of the government to the losses to which holders of Canadian bank bills are constantly exposed through our unsecured note circulation. We mentioned some time ago that the bills of the Maritime Bank of St. John were selling at 55 cents to the dollar, and they are worth no more now, nor has their redemption commenced, although nine months have elapsed since that bank closed its doors. The great majority of holders have, therefore, been compelled to part with these bills at the heavy sacrifice of 15 cents on the dollar. The notes of the Central Bank of Canada, the suspension of which we have noted above, are now at a discount of 10 to 20 per cent. Why does not the government take immediate steps to protect the public against these perpetually recurring calamities, so that, in the events of banks failing, their notes may be immediately redeemable at par, as they are in the United States? This would be a legitimate and proper matter for the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade through Canada to take up, and press upon the notice of the proper authorities at Ottawa. If the government insisted upon our banks putting up security dollar for dollar on all their note issues, it would not only afford a sufficient protection to note holders, but it would put a healthy check upon the excessive circulation of weak banks. The public has an unquestionably legitimate claim on the government to be thus protected.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this Province during the past week—Andrew A. Malden, general store, Arichat, assigned to B. A. Smith, Henry Logan, butcher, Dartmouth, left the country,

F. O. L. Patch, grocer, Liverpool, closing business, B. B. Marshall, barbor, New Glasgow, sold out to Alex. McDonald, A. E. Fisher, general store, Somerset, Hants, sold out to F. L. Strong & Co; McMillon & Smith, carriage makers, Sydney, dissolved, W. C. Smith retires.

Dry Goods.—This is "between seasons" in dry goods, and the market has ruled quiet in tone, fresh business being confined to setting-up orders. Comparatively little is, therefore, doing.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—The general market has shown no specific change. Trade has been good, and prices steady all through the list. In London the tin market has continued to advance, having jumped £9 since previous advices, and standing at £139. Copper there has stiffened to £47 12s. 6d for Chili bars, and £51 10s. for best selected. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled at 30s. 2d. The western Pennsylvania iron and steel market is quiet, and prices are weak. Forge iron is quoted at Pittsburg at 15c. to 50c. off. Large buyers are inclined to wait for thirty days before ordering. Sales of neutral mill have been made there at \$17.50, Bossimer at \$20.25, lake ore foundry at \$20.25, spingolison at \$28, muck bars at \$31, plate iron at 2.40, bars at 1.90., nails at \$3. Wrought iron pipes are active. All kinds of merchant steel are strong, and enquiries are already arriving. Steel rails are entirely neglected for the present, and no large orders are expected until the policy of the syndicate can be known. Very few orders are going abroad for blooms and billets, and a declining tendency is anticipated in foreign markets. Copper has advanced, and is sold at 13c. Pig tin has advanced to \$23.50. Philadelphia reports:—"The tendency of steel rails is still downward, and quotations are \$32.50 to \$33.50. Merchant bar is very strong. All kinds of merchant steel are in good demand."

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for flour has been slow, but about steady, with very little business being accomplished. Late mail advices from London state that English millers are turning out a superior flour to the fancy brands of American and Canadian patents, and at lower values. A letter, dated London, Oct. 29th, says:—"I never remember receiving as much home-made flour in any corresponding period as during the past two weeks, and other factors have had the same experience. The supply of English flour is very heavy and increasing, owing to the fact that our millers are turning their attention more to the milling of similar qualities to those of American patents. I hear that a great effort will be made to revive the milling interests of this country, now that we can lay down wheat so remarkably cheap. A mixture of Indian and American wheat makes a really splendid flour. We need something to improve the milling trade, and I hope the late efforts of English millers, to compete successfully with their cousins across the Western seas, will increase. It is now simply a matter of price." Boorbohm's cable says:—"Cargoes off coast—wheat, a turn dearer; corn, nothing offering, on passage and for shipment—wheat active and higher; corn firmer and held higher. Liverpool wheat and corn, spot, strong. Chilean wheat off coast 33s. 3d.—present and following month the same. Wheat and flour in Paris steady." The strong feeling in the Chicago wheat market has continued, and active trading has been done, prices making a further advance. Quotations are 76½c. December, 76½c. January, and 82½c. May. Corn, on the other hand, has been active, but weak, and has declined, latest figures being 44½c. December, 44½c. January, and 48½c. May. Oats improved to 26½c. December, 27c. January, and 31½c. May. The New York wheat market was strong and advancing. Oats there are 35½c. December, 35½c. January, and 37½c. May.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market has been quiet and steady, with unchanged prices. Receipts of poultry and game have been large, but there is little enquiry in this line. The Liverpool provision market has been stronger. Pork firm at 67s. 6d. Lard advanced 6d. to 35s. 3d. Bacon is steady at 39s. to 40s. Tallow 6d. higher at 2½s. In Chicago provisions have fluctuated considerably. Late quotations are.—Pork \$13.37½ for January, and \$13.87½ for May, lard \$6.72½ December, \$6.77½ January, \$7.07½ May. Nothing doing in meats. There was a stronger feeling in the hog market, and prices advanced 10c. to 20c.

BUTTER.—There has been no improvement in the butter market, which has ruled quiet, and the impression that prices will be lower before they are higher has gained ground. Producers, however, although carrying large stocks, have not offered freely so far, but it is evident that considerable concessions from top prices would be granted. The *Trade Bulletin*, commenting on the 18th inst., on the state of the butter market in Montreal, says:—"Holders of creamery butter, finding that the only way to induce business was to abandon their late extravagant ideas on prices, have at last manifested a willingness to conform to the views of buyers. Sales have consequently been made of 500 tubs of August creamery at 29c., and of several round lots of September and October make at 22c. to 22½c. In dairy butter the only business reported is in a jobbing way at 1c. to 2c. per lb. over our wholesale figures. The export demand shows no signs of coming to the relief of holders at the moment, but as the stocks here are by no means excessive, some dealers think that the home trade will require everything between now and next spring. Holders of butter west of Toronto ask more at points of shipment than can be realized here."

CHEESE.—The market for cheese has been virtually unchanged. No improvement is noticeable in any quarter, and buyers show no anxiety to take hold. Since our last report, the Liverpool public cable has advanced to 59s., and with it there appears to be a better feeling developing. A year ago cable prices were 61s. in 1885, 47s. 6d., and in 1884, 56s. 6d.

APPLES.—The local apple market continues good and active, but prices are not changed. Good to choice winter apples are in demand. Receipts have been fair. Never, in the history of the Canadian apple trade, has there been a more active demand, both for home and export requirements, than during the present season, and seldom have better profits been realized, but whether they will continue remains to be proved. Large quantities are

now leaving Nova Scotia for the London market, and from late advices the prospects favor a good winter's trade in England for all good, sound, colored fruit. Reports from the West state that, notwithstanding the large quantities that have been shipped to the United States and to the English market via Montreal, there are quite a number of large holders in Ontario who expect better prices later on. They may make a mistake, however, in not accepting present remunerative values.

DRIED FRUIT.—Valencia raisins have displayed a weaker feeling, but it appears that the chief cause of this weakness lies in the low grades and unbranded stock. The market must, however, be considered weaker, though holders of prime brands have maintained a firm front. In currants the movement has been fair at firm prices. The *New York Commercial Bulletin* says:—"Valencia raisins are rather easy in price, in consequence of free offerings of stock. The arrivals of late have given the market a liberal assortment. The demand is fair, but holders are inclined to increase the distribution, and to do this, are shading the prices current a few days ago."

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The recent advance in sugar has been fully sustained, and an active business has been accomplished. Yellows, especially, have been strong, with an upward tendency. Granulated is very firm. The raw sugar market is very strong, several sharp advances having taken place recently at points of production, a rise of 6d. per cwt. having been cabled a few days since from Pernambuco. Brazil sugars are now 3s. 9d. to 4s. per cwt. higher than at this time last year. Notwithstanding the late appreciation in the value of cane sugar, higher prices are expected, owing to the decreased output at producing centres. Compared with the present price of raw sugar, the refined product is cheap, and we find it very firm in sympathy with the attitude of raw. Hardly anything is doing in molasses.

TEA.—There has been no real change in the tea market, but on the whole, the distribution has been fairly good, although some houses report the movement less active. Some grades are scarce, and there is some enquiry for them, while better qualities are comparatively in good supply. Shanghai cables the market for green teas weak. Advices from Yokohama state that, owing to the heavy losses of Chinese tea merchants, the native banks at Hankow are in a weak and unfortunate condition.

COFFEE.—The coffee market has ruled weaker on Rio, but other grades show little change. In Montreal Java has declined 2c. to 3c. per lb. within the past week. Advices from New York are as follows:—"Reports from all points abroad were of a depressing nature, and in the local market the bears had things all their own way. Hamburg is down 1 to 1/2 fr., and Havre shows a decline of fully 2 fr., all months selling at 93 fr., as against 95 fr., the closing rates of Saturday last. Rio is also tame. Receipts 10,000 bags for two days. Stocks 352,000 bags. Receipts at Santos 6,000 bags for two days. Stocks at Havre 524,000 bags, against 542,000 last week. The speculation here did not amount to much, being mainly of a scalping character. Prices broke 20 to 30 points at the outset, afterwards the pressure to sell became greater, and there was a further decline of 15 to 25 points, with considerable unloading. The final rates, however, showed a recovery of 15 to 20 points, with the feeling steady."

FISH OILS.—The *Mon. real Trade Bulletin* reports:—"The market is quiet but steady, Halifax cod oil being quoted at 29c. to 30c., and Newfoundland at 34c., last sales in round lots having occurred at that figure. Steam refined seal oil, 40c. to 45c. Cod liver oil, 55c. to 60c. for old, and at 70c. to 75c. for new."

FISH.—The fish market has been quiet during the week, and prices have remained without material change. Codfish have stiffened up a little. Mackerel, on the other hand, are drooping, though no actual decline in figures is quotable. Shore herring continue scarce, and all that arrive are readily taken. Quotations are unaltered, but city holders are inclined to be bears. The reports from along the shore show that the season's catch, which is now about over, has been considerably below the average for all kinds of fish. West Indian reports indicate a slight advance in one or two ports, but there is no stability about those or the American markets, and no better promise for the immediate future at least. Absolutely no orders are received here from either the United States or the West Indies to buy fish. Our outside advices are as follows.—Montreal, November 21st.—"Supplies of fish in first hands have been fully absorbed. Green cod has stiffened in price under a good demand and small stocks. No. 1 is at \$4.50 to \$4.75, and no large fish are offering. Dry cod, \$3.80 to \$4 in round lots, and \$4.25 in smaller quantities. Herrings have ruled steady, and are in fair demand. Labrador are worth \$4 to \$4.25 in round lots, and small jobbing lots bring higher prices. Cape Breton are in small supply, and are quoted at \$4.75. The salmon market is dull." Gloucester, Mass., November 21st.—"Last sales of halibut, 8 and 5 cts. per lb. for white and gray, cargo lots. Georges codfish selling from vessel at \$3 per cwt., cargo lots; Bank do. \$2.50 and \$1.40 for large and small. We quote best Georges codfish at \$4.62 1/2 to \$4.75 per cwt. for large, and \$3.37 1/2 to \$3.50 small; Bank, \$3.50 for large, and \$3.25 for small; Hand line do. \$4.25 and \$3.50; Flemish Cap, \$4; Shores, \$4.25 and \$3.50 for large and small. Dry Bank, \$1.12 1/2 to \$4.25; medium, \$3.25. Cusk, \$3; pollock, \$2, slack-salted do. \$3; haddock, \$2.50 to \$2.75, and hake, \$2. Boneless and prepared fish, 3 1/2 to 5 cts. per lb. for hake, haddock and cusk, and 5 to 6 1/2 cts. for codfish, as to style and quality. Smoked halibut, 6 to 9 cts. per lb. smoked salmon, 10c. per lb.; haddock, 6 cts. per lb. Medium herring, 16 cts. per box; tucks, 15 cts., lengthwise, 13 cts.; No. 1s, 12 cts. Smoked mackerel, 11 cts. per lb. Good fat herring, \$5 to \$6.25 per bbl.; medium split, \$3 1/2 to \$3.75; medium gibbed, \$5.37 1/2 to \$3.75; round Shore, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Eastport, \$3; pickled codfish, \$5; haddock, \$4, halibut heads, \$3.25; tongues, \$6; sounds, \$11.50; tongues and sounds, \$8; allowives, \$3.25. Fresh codfish, \$1.50 and 90 cts per cwt. for large and medium; do. pollock, 70 cts., hake, 80 cts. Fresh codfish sold at Boston on Monday for 1 1/2 cts. per lb., large codfish at 1 1/2 cts., market codfish, \$1 to \$11.25."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf	8 1/2 to 11 1/2
Granulated	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Circle A	7
White Extra C	7
Extra Yellow C	6 to 6 1/2
Yellow C	5 1/2 to 6
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
Fair	20 to 23
Good	25 to 29
Choice	31 to 33
Extra Choice	35 to 38
Oolong—Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbados	30
Diamond	30 to 34
Diamond N	38 to 40
Porto Rico	30 to 31
Confuegos	28 to 29
Trinidad	29
Antigua	24 to 25
Tobacco—Black	37 to 47
Bright	42 to 55
Biscuits.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.00
Boston and Thin Family	5 1/2 to 6
Soda	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to day's wholesale prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailors' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and steady. Breadstuffs are sold no. Cornmeal scarce, 10c. to 15c. dearer.

FLOUR.	
Graham	4.50 to 4.60
Patent high grades	4.90 to 5.00
mediums	4.40 to 4.50
Superior Extra	4.20 to 4.25
Lower grades	3.15 to 3.85
Standard	4.70
Granulated	5.00 to 5.10
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3.00 to 3.10
—Imported	3.10
Bran per ton—Wheat	19.50
—Corn	17.00
Shorts	22.00 to 23.00
Middlings	21.00 to 25.00
Cracked Corn	20.00 to 22.00
Oats	25.00 to 26.00
Barley	nominal
Feed Flour	3.15 to 3.25
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	35 to 37
Barley " of 48 " nominal	60
Peas " of 60 " 1.00 to 1.10	
White Beans, per bushel	2.10
Hot Barley, per barrel	4.85 to 4.90
Corn " of 56 lbs.	70 to 75
Hay per ton	14.00 to 15.50
Straw	10.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	10.50 to 11.00
Am. Plate	11.00 to 11.50
Ex. Plate	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, Mess, American	17.50 to 18.00
American, clear	18.00 to 18.50
P. E. I. Mess	16.50 to 17.00
P. E. I. Thin Mess	15.00 to 15.50
Prime Mess	14.00 to 14.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
Cases	12.50 to 13.00
Hamp, P. E.	none
Duty c. Am. Pork and Beef \$2 per bbl	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra	15.00
No. 1	12.00
No. 2	10.00
Large	9.00
Small	8.00
3 Large	8.00
3 Small	8.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	1.25 to 1.50
No. 1, August	3.25 to 3.50
September	7.25 to 3.30
Round Shore	3.50
Labrador, in large lots, per cwt	3.75 to 4.00
Bay of Islands, from store	none
ALASKA, per bbl.	4.75 to 5.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore	4.00
New Bank	3.50
Bay	3.40
SALMON, No. 1	14.00
HADDOCK, per cwt	1.00 to 1.25
HAKE	2.25
CUSK	1.75
POLLOCK	1.75
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.	30 to 35c
COD OIL A	22 to 25

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	4.70 to 5.25
Tall Cans	4.60 to 5.00
Flat	6.25 to 6.50
Per case 4 dor 1 lb cans,	

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

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

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

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

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 22
unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	7
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	7
under 60 lbs., No 1	6
over 60 lbs., No 2	6
under 60 lbs., No 2	5
Cow Hides, No 1	6
No 3 Hides, each	5
Calf Skins	25
Deacons, each	25
Lambskins	25 to 55

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES.	
Gravenstems, per bbl.	3.00 to 3.50
No. 1 Varieties, new, per bbl.	2.00 to 3.50
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	7.00 to 8.50
Lemons, per box	5.00
Bananas, per bunch	3.50 to 4.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.00
Onions, Canadian, per lb.	3
Dates, boxes, new	7
Raisins, Val.	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Figs, Elme, 5 lb boxes per lb.	13
small boxes	11 to 14
Prunes, Stewing, boxes	7 1/2
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	4.50 to 5.50

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	12 to 17
Geese, each	40 to 60
Ducks, per pair	60 to 75
Chickens	30 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers, best quality, per 100 lbs. alive	4.50
Oxen	3.50
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights	2.50 to 3.00
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs.	5.00 to 6.00
Lambs	2.00 to 2.75

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

SADDLE AND SABRE.

(Continued.)

When his uncle entered the smoking-room he at once confided his grievances to him; but that veteran simply cursed "his impudence," and called him a discontented young dog. "By Jove, sir," he said, "it would do you a lot of good to get a good rattling Irish out-station. I had one once myself. My troop was detached from Dundalk; there wasn't a soul to speak to, and as for dining, I didn't do such a thing for four months;" and the Major quite shuddered at the hardships he had undergone upon that occasion.

"It's a wonder you ever pulled through," said Gilbert laughing.

"I don't know that I should have done so," replied his uncle, twinkling his eyes; "if I hadn't made friends with the priest. He had some marvelous whisky, and was the only man I ever met who could really brew whisky punch. By Jove, sir, I lived upon it. He taught me to play spoiled five, and I'd just get through the evening that way till the cards began to get hazy, and I felt it was time to go home. It's a beautiful game, spoiled five; but his Reverence used to take the sixpences out of me amazingly; I dare say he played a better game, but I know he had a better head for punch."

"You think he rather rooked you, then," said Gilbert.

"Pooh, nonsense! we played for merely nominal stakes; but Father O'Shea was a keen card-player, and, like Mrs. Battle, loved the rigor of the game. I was generally foggy towards the end of the proceedings."

"I say, uncle," said Gilbert quietly, "you've lots of interest, you know, at the Horse Guards; do you think you could get a nomination for a commission for a young fellow in whom I am interested?"

"Young fellow in whom you are interested; friend of yours, I presume?"

"Well, I can't exactly say that," rejoined Slade; "for the fact is I barely know him."

"Then what do you mean?" rejoined the Major; "you can't expect me to go bothering at the Horse Guards to ask favors for your slight acquaintances."

"Well," rejoined the Hussar, coolly, "his sister is a very nice girl, and I've promised to do what I can to help her in this matter."

Major Braddock's sole reply was a low chuckle, and an expressive wink. The suspicion of a sentimental affair was apt to arouse the mirth of that *bon vivant*, who believed in nothing but sensual gratification.

"I say, Bertie, my boy, spoons at your time of life is only natural. You will find out the vanity of it before you're much older. Only, as far as my authority goes, and remember you'll have most of my dollars when I go, I bar matrimony before you've got your troop. If you don't think you're better as a bachelor then, please yourself. I've nothing more to say against it."

"Your warning is quite uncalled for," rejoined Gilbert Slade. "One may like and admire a girl without the slightest thought of marrying her. Besides, I am quite of your opinion. It ought to be made illegal for subalterns to marry. But will you help me in this matter?"

"I can't say. You admit you know nothing about this young fellow. I've no doubt his sister is a nice, ladylike girl. You are not likely to make a mistake about that. But the prettiest and nicest of them are sometimes cursed with the most objectionable brothers."

"I can assure you young Devereux will pass muster."

"Not a bit of use, Master Bertie. I'll not go begging till I have seen him. I've too great a regard for Her Majesty's service to inflict upon any regiment a youngster whom his brother officers might feel ought never to have been amongst them. Let me see him, and then, if I conscientiously can, I'll do my best for him."

"I am afraid there will be some little difficulty about that," said Bertie, meditatively.

"I can't help it," replied the Major, testily. "I have told you I won't back a dark horse. You surely can't be afraid to show him, because that's enough to condemn him at once."

"Nonsense, Uncle Robert; it's not that. The slight difficulty is this: That he is at the present moment at Cambridge, and I don't know whether he can get away; while at the same time my leave is running out, and I must return to York. Of course, I can say nothing until I have seen Miss Devereux; but I don't quite see my way into bringing you together before the end of the season. And when I'm in town in the winter, you are as likely as not to be staying at some country house or another."

"Can't be helped, Bertie," returned the Major, doggedly, "as I said before, I'll see him before I back him. How it is to be managed, is your business; but if you ask us to meet at dinner, for goodness sake, my dear boy, let me run my eye over the *menu*. Boys of your age never understand eating."

* Man may live without love—what is passion but pining?
But where is the man that can live without dining?

There was no more poetry in the Major than in an oyster, and I question much whether he knew anything about "Owen Meredith's" poem as a whole, but that one passage he certainly had by heart, he thoroughly endorsed every line of it, and was rather given to quoting it.

Gilbert felt there was no more to be said. His uncle had delivered his ultimatum, and the bringing of Charlie and Major Braddock together he felt could only be compassed after consultation with Miss Devereux. He nodded to his uncle as the latter left the room, and continued to smoke on in silent meditation. He had, at all events, successfully accomplished the first step. He had no fear but what Charlie Devereux would pass muster with the Major, and the veteran had given his word to interest himself in his behalf should that be the case.

It must be remembered that the days of which I am writing were before the time of competition, when a nomination for a regiment held good, providing you passed a certain specified examination, a more practical test to my mind than the present system, which is calculated to furnish the army with excellent linguists and arithmeticians, but not quite the best stuff from which soldiers are made. I am afraid this higher knowledge is of little account in the field, however telling it may be in the class-room. There was a hero who won the V.C. scarce a decade ago, whom rumor declared had been twice "plucked" in one of the ceaseless examinations that now dog the steps of the unfortunate British officer, but he had great determination, quickness, and grit, which served him in better stead that day than science or the gift of tongues.

The one thing quite clear to Gilbert Slade was that he must see Miss Devereux without loss of time, and accordingly, as soon as it became near the canonical hour for calling, he wended his way towards Onslow Gardens. He arrived there somewhat early, but he did this with intention, as he honestly wanted to get in. To his inquiry as to whether Mrs. Connop was at home, he received an answer in the affirmative, and was duly ushered up stairs. To his dismay he found that estimable lady alone, and after the warning he had received the other day from Miss Devereux, he knew that it would be imprudent to ask her for her nephew's address. However, there could be no harm in asking after Lettie, and his mind was considerably lightened when he ascertained that that young lady was not only in, but would probably be down in a few minutes.

"She is just putting on her bonnet, Mr. Slade, as we are going over to Lady Ramsbury's for a cup of tea, and intend to have a turn in the Park afterwards."

A few minutes' lively conversation, for Mrs. Connop was by no means one of those women whom talking to becomes painful and wearisome labor, and then Lettie entered the room, looking, as Slade thought, handsomer than he had ever seen her yet. She greeted Gilbert with much cordiality, and then, to Slade's great relief, Mrs. Connop got up, and said, laughingly:

"I must leave you to take care of Mr. Slade, Lettie. I am sure you will excuse me for a few minutes," she added, turning to Gilbert, "but I also must array myself for our drive."

"I wanted much to see you alone for a few minutes, Miss Devereux," said Gilbert, as the door closed. "I have lost no time in seeing if I could be of any assistance to your brother in obtaining a commission. Now, my uncle, popularly known as 'Jolly Bob Braddock,' can, as I told you, help him if he chooses, and he has promised he will if he likes him."

"Likes him?" repeated Lettie. "But that is rather a doubtful thing."

"You don't know the Major, and therefore you can't quite understand. He is straight as a die, but he won't exert his influence to procure a commission for any young fellow whom he does not consider pleasant and a gentleman—in short, he insists upon seeing him."

"Oh dear!" exclaimed Lettie, with a comic expression of despair, "this is terrible. It's worse than going in for his 'smalls.'"

"Nothing of the kind," replied Gilbert. "There will be no trouble about it if I can only get hold of your brother at once, and induce him to meet my uncle at the Thermopolium. As long as his dinner is all right—and as we have agreed that he is to have the ordering of it, it will be hard lines if it isn't—Charlie will pass muster triumphantly, and, I hope, spend a pleasant evening. But, you see, my time in London is limited, and the question is, Can he get away from Cambridge?"

"He is away, Mr. Slade; I believe him to be in London at this minute, though I don't know his address; but I think it very possible I may in the course of the day. I have written to a great friend of his, who is pretty certain to know where he is staying, and I will let you know the moment I hear. He is very keen upon this army idea, and, I am sure, would make a great effort in answer to your kindness, and it really is very, very kind of you, Mr. Slade, to have taken so much trouble for people of whom you know so little as you do of us."

"That is a fault to be amended, Miss Devereux," rejoined Gilbert. "You cast your bread upon the waters that bitter afternoon at Lincoln, and won nothing but gratitude from a half-famished man."

"It is very good of you to make so little of the service you are rendering us." And as Lettie spoke, the door opened, and Mrs. Connop sailed into the room.

Gilbert felt that his mission was accomplished, and though he would willingly have prolonged his *tête à tête*, there was nothing left him now but to put the ladies into their carriage and take his departure.

XIII.

SEEKING A COMMISSION.

Mr. Furzedon was a little puzzled on the receipt of Miss Devereux's note. There was no difficulty about giving Charlie's address, but it was just possible that young gentleman, for the day or two he was in town, might not care about seeing his relations. What had brought him up Furzedon did not know; he had had no opportunity of private conversation with him at Dick Kynaston's dinner, but he did know that unless the University had intimated that they could dispense with Mr. Devereux's presence for some time, or even altogether, that his stay in London must be very short. However, after a few minutes' consideration, it was obvious to him that the best thing to do would be to consult Charlie himself on that point. That young gentleman, as soon as he had read the note, observed, "All right, I didn't mean going to Onslow Gardens, but Lettie is a clear-headed girl, and wouldn't particularly want to see me unless she had good reason for it. I had no idea my respected aunt knew I was in town, or else I should have gone up there yesterday. Mrs. Connop has a great idea as to what is due to her from her nephews and nieces, and, as she is a regular trump, I wouldn't offend her for the world."

"You'd be a precious fool if you did," rejoined Furzedon. "She's good, no doubt, for many years to come, but she has money to leave behind her whenever she makes an end of it."

"I wasn't thinking of that," rejoined Charlie curtly. "I only remembered she was always a jolly kind aunt to me from my school-boy days, when she used to take me to the pantomime, till last winter, when she gave me a cheque for 50l. to buy another hunter."

"I see," replied Furzedon, "one of those beneficent godmamas that only exist in fairy tales. This is the first I ever heard of in real life."

"Perhaps not. I fancy Aunt Connop is a sort you don't often come across."

"Well, good morning," rejoined Furzedon. "I shall write a line to Miss Devereux to say that you'll be in Onslow Gardens this afternoon. An independent aunt who is lavish of cheques for fifty is a relative to cling to, take my word for it."

Charlie's appearance in Onslow Gardens that afternoon speedily made his peace with Mrs. Connop. With that lady, indeed, he was an especial favorite. She liked him considerably better than his steady-going brother, and, though very fond of Lettie, perhaps cared more about the scapegrace of the family than her niece. Charlie had never done anything very terrible, but he had a knack—some men have—of being incessantly in scrapes. He had never come actually to grief, but from his earliest days he had occasioned considerable anxiety to his family by perpetually hovering on the brink of it. Lettie was his most trusted counsellor, and in small financial muddles, at her instigation, Mrs. Connop had more than once come to the rescue. Clear-headed Lettie saw that with a nature like her brother's the sooner he was set to some serious work the better. She knew he was doing no good at the University, and she was now very hot upon his getting into the army as soon as possible. You can't keep a man in leading strings, but to let him saunter through life with no occupation is bad for any, destruction to some.

The preliminary greetings over, Lettie plunged at once in *medias res*, and had the satisfaction of finding both her auditors thoroughly with her. Mrs. Connop was as keen that Charlie should enter the army as he was to get into it, and said that, to see her nephew a Dragoon, she would not at all grudge contributing handsomely towards his outfit. And then Lettie went on to tell Charlie how she had persuaded Mr. Slade to ask his uncle, Major Braddock, to interest himself in his—Charlie's—favor, and how that distinguished officer had promised to do so, providing that he approved of this candidate for military honors.

"But Charlie, Major Braddock will see you—use Mr. Slade's words, he won't recommend a recruit he hasn't himself inspected; but Mr. Slade says—and it's awfully kind of him—that if you could manage to dine with him at the Thermopolium one day next week, he will get his uncle to meet you."

"It is very good of him," replied Charlie; "and I will manage it if he will only let me know what day; but, remember, I must go back to Cambridge to-night. I have only leave for three days," (he didn't think it necessary to mention that he had obtained leave of absence for three days, under pretext of consulting a London physician); "but I can always manage to run up and get back by the first train in the morning." And Charlie felt, though he did not venture to express it, that he would willingly risk being sent down, sooner than miss this chance of getting a nomination for a profession he had now set his heart on.

"Very well, then," said Lettie; "I shall write and tell him you will gratefully accept his invitation, if he will forward it to your Cambridge address."

"That's all right," rejoined Charlie gleefully. "And now, Aunt, I must say good-bye. You are a trump, Lettie;" and having given his sister a hearty kiss, and shaken hands with his aunt, Charlie shot down the stairs and made his way back to Duke Street.

Charlie's meditations were a little mixed as he walked westward. He was in high spirits at the idea of the opening which presented itself to him; but the usual bitterness was mingled in the cup, to wit, that he would have to make some arrangements about those confounded bills. Still, his Aunt Connop had just distinctly said that she would come down with something handsome to see him a Dragoon. Perhaps she would see him out of this scrape. She had done so once or twice before in a small way, but Charlie felt rather afraid of confessing the extent of his misdoings this time to his sister, and she was the medium through which he generally approached his aunt. However, he thought, "Only let me once get into the army, and some of them, I think, are bound to see me through it."

As he passed through Piccadilly Charlie took out his watch, and wondered whether he had time to turn into Chester Street, and call upon Mrs. Kynaston. He was beginning now to entertain a lively appreciation of that lady's charms. In the hunting-field she had a serious rival in the goddess Diana, for the prettiest woman in England would have had to ride hard and straight to keep Charlie in her company while hounds were running, but in London it was very different. There Mrs. Kynaston had no rival in Charlie's estimation, and, miss his train or not, he determined to call. "Yes, Mrs. Kynaston was at home," so the servant informed him, and he was duly ushered into that lady's pretty little drawing room in Chester Street.

She received him with much *empressement*, for he really was a favorite of hers, and was quite aware of his admiration for herself. She thought sometimes with a saucy air of triumph of their first meeting, and how utterly oblivious he had been to the fact that he was doing escort to a very pretty woman, and Kate Kynaston would softly murmur to herself, "Things would be very different now, I think."

(To be continued.)

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MINING.

LAKE CATCHA DISTRICT.—OXFORD MINE.—Mr. J. M. Reid, the energetic manager of the Oxford mine, is arranging to work the now celebrated "Battery Lead" from the deep shaft on the "Mill Lead." With that end in view, the pumping machinery is now being rigged up. The last returns from this mine for the month of October were 206½ ounces from 73 tons crushed.

COAL.—A new seam of coal has been opened up on the property of the Cumberland Coal and Railway Company at Spring Hill. Reports state that this mine is now pushed to its utmost to fill the large contracts the wise management has secured.

The coal mining industry of this Province now seems to be in a most flourishing condition, and we trust that all the collieries, which in the past have proved anything but paying investments, are now about to realize good dividends.

We have it on reliable authority that Nova Scotia coal is now in demand at Toronto, and that large orders are coming in. The Halifax supply is limited, and we sincerely hope that we are not going to have another coal famine.

CARRIBOU GOLD DISTRICT.—Steam machinery has now been placed on the Wright, et al, property in this district, and prospects are most encouraging.

SHERBROOKE GOLD DISTRICT.—A. A. Hayward, manager of the Empress Mine, George Forsyth, of Halifax, and Silas Archibald, are the owners of the Cochrane Hill mine. There is a 15 stamp water mill on the property, and the mine is operated by steam hoisting machinery. One of the leads is 20 feet wide, and mills 5 dwts. to the ton, and there are also several leads that are likely to yield one ounce to the ton.

Boston parties are now negotiating with a view of purchasing the mine.

MILLIPSIGATE LAKE.—Work is now being done on the Owen property, and a tunnel has been cut under the swamp, developing what promises to prove several gold-bearing leads.

The Duluth Gold Mining Co. seems to have come to grief. It is a great pity, as the shareholders were mainly wealthy Germans of Duluth, who would have invested largely in our gold mines had their first venture proved successful. The promoters were honest, straightforward men, and we much fear that they were unfairly dealt with. If the gold mining industry of this Province is not to receive its death blow, it behooves honest miners to unite and fearlessly expose all swindling transactions.

PLEASANT RIVER GOLD DISTRICT.—The company recently formed to purchase and work the area in this district, are now vigorously prospecting, and have already met with fair encouragement.

MALIGA LAKE DISTRICT.—The prospects in this district are very bright, and a sale of one property at a good high figure is reported as almost consummated.

RAWDON DISTRICT.—Captain Nicholls and his English friends have completed the purchase of the two Rawdon mines, and they are now being operated under his direction.

MOUNT UNIACKE.—The new mill at Mount Uniacke has been running for some weeks, with what result we have not been informed.

ANTIMONY.—The antimony mine at Rawdon is now in splendid condition, and is evidently a very valuable property.

MANGANESE.—Good reports continue to be received from the manganese mine near Onslow, Colchester County, the Montreal Company now working the property having met with perfect success.

NEWFOUNDLAND MINING NOTES.—*Valuable Silver Mine in Newfoundland.*—Placentia Bay, on the southern portion of the peninsula of Avalon, gives promise of having on its shores rich deposits of silver. Two residents of Little Placentia discovered "Cliff silver" mine eight or ten years ago. It is now four years since Mr. D. J. Henderson negotiated with these parties on behalf of Mr. Francis Ellershausen, and secured the property.

Mr. Ellershausen then sent Mr. Stephen Ricard, mining engineer and assayer, from London, who had a shaft sunk to the depth of ninety feet. Fifty tons of ore were shipped to London, and yielded four hundred ounces of silver to the ton. Matters were in abeyance until last year, when a Mr. Silver Fowler, who had claims near "Cliff Silver," visited Scotland, and formed a syndicate of Edinburgh and Glasgow capitalists. With capital furnished by the syndicate, Mr. Fowler returned to Newfoundland and began to develop the properties by surface cutting and adets on a lode already traced three miles. Twenty cuttings were made on the lode, each cutting being twenty feet deep. Three adets were driven, cutting cliff silver lode at a depth of seventy feet.

The lode showed over twelve inches solid in some places, and in other good crushing ore.

Cliff silver is near high-water mark, and adjacent to deep water. Little Placentia Harbor is sixty-five miles from the city of St. Johns.

A railway is now being built from St. Johns to Great Placentia. The line passes through the silver region and within half a mile of Cliff Silver.

HOME AND FARM.

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

Editor Critic.—Straw is going to be very dear this winter, what can be substituted for bedding besides sawdust, which I know is used, but which I cannot very conveniently obtain?
E. D. C.

Sawdust, if obtainable, makes, as you seem to be aware, very good bedding; perhaps the best as a substitute; but some attention seems to have been given to this subject latterly, and some other substitutes have been suggested. Dry sand for one, but that is not easy to get in many places, and, besides, would be deficient in warmth for winter use. But this objection would not apply to leaves, which could be collected and stored in a dry place before the snow covered the ground. They are excellent also in the poultry house, being good for the hens to scratch amongst, and, when scratched fine, making a good absorbing material. Gathering leaves into headless barrels, buckets, old sacks, or any other receptacles, would be capital work for children. Your question has, we fear, come rather late for this year, but the idea may be "doubled down," and would be found of considerable value.

We have also known shavings to be used, but, if used, they should be as fine as possible.

H. M.—It is always advantageous to cover rhubarb or other perennial garden vegetable roots with a dressing of manure. It not only fertilizes, but protects, and, although many such plants are hardy enough, they are all the better for protection. If applied early, the best constituents of the manure will be largely worked in by the fall rains before the ground freezes. Like our correspondent replied to above, your question comes too late, and it should be remembered that queries, unless they come to hand on an opportune day, cannot be answered in a weekly, as they might in a daily, journal.

The essentials for the preservation of onions are dryness, thorough ventilation, coolness and freedom from frost, or, if frozen, they must not be permitted to thaw and freeze again.—*New England Farmer.*

J. Y.—There is much difference of opinion as to the proportion of cocks to hens. Some persons think there should be one rooster to even four or five hens; some consider one to ten or twelve enough. What is advisable, however, depends on breed, and on the requirements of the poultry keeper. These points are noted in the paragraphs we subjoin from the *New England-Farmer*:—

"The freshest eggs are the best for hatching; and those from the second laying are better than those from the first. To insure fertility of eggs, the fowls must have exercise, green food, and the cocks and hens be together for at least a week previous. One vigorous cock to every fifteen or twenty hens is enough for the Plymouth Rocks, Dominiques, Wyandottes, and the non-sitting breeds, when they have free range.

If you desire eggs only, numbers, not size, select Hamburgs or Leghorns. If you want non-sitters that will lay good sized eggs, choose Houdans, Black Spanish or La Fliche. If you want winter layers or fowls to sell dressed for the fall or winter market, take Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, or Plymouth Rocks. If you want chicks for early spring market select Plymouth Rocks, Dominiques or Wyandottes."

These remarks cover the ground briefly, but very comprehensively; and, while we are on the subject of poultry, we will once more, as the winter is about to set in, repeat one or two cautions we have given many times before.

We are inclined to think that poultry often suffer a good deal in winter from lack of attention in supplying them with water. Want of pure water may often sufficiently account for scarcity of eggs. Twice a day, morning and evening, we consider fowls should be supplied with fresh water, and unless in soft weather, it should be well warmed. It is no good putting down much at a time, or filling large vessels, as it only freezes, but if regularity is observed, fowls soon learn to drink all that is necessary for them morning and evening, that is to say, latish in the afternoon, as they go to roost early, and remain on the roost till late in the dark winter mornings.

Keep fowl houses as clean, dry and warm, as possible, and use kerosene if vermin become prevalent. On this important point we give another extract from the *New England Farmer*:—

"If the *Rural New Yorker's* poultry investigations have determined one thing more valuable than others, it is the use of kerosene and spraying bellows for exterminating lice in the easiest and cheapest way. A poultry house ten feet square can be thoroughly kerosened in a minute, the fine spray penetrating every crack and crevice. There is no need whatever of whitewash or the use of any other material for this purpose. The kerosene vapor is effectual."

With attention to these simple points, and a little care in feeding, fowls ought to do thoroughly well. As regards food, there ought always to be a warm breakfast, say boiled vegetables, or what comes from the table, crumbs, &c., mixed with cornmeal (not too much), oatmeal, bran, shorts, (wheat screenings if you want to promote laying) The mixture should not be sloppy, but stiff, and seasoned with salt (not too much) and pepper, as you would season your own food, or a little more. A little chopped up meat mixed in is always good.

For dinner give a few handfuls of sunflower seed, buckwheat, or what not, scattered among the litter where the fowls exercise. For supper, such grain as you have, and if you feed whole corn, supper is the time to feed it, as it has plenty of time to do all the good it can by thorough digestion during the night.

We trust our poultry-raising readers will note these practical hints, as we have given a good deal of our limited space to the treatment of poultry, and desire to have it more free for some time to come for appropriation to other matters on which we have been asked for information or comment.

CLEANLINESS IN MILK.—"Don't dip your fingers in the pail of milk to lubricate the cow's teats while milking," says a practical writer. "Good dairymen absolutely prohibit the practice, because it taints the milk, and consequently injures the quality of the product from the milk. Bathing the teats and bag in cool water in the summer takes off the dirt, and it soothes the cow. This cannot be done in winter or the teats will chafe and crack. Rub the teats and udder with the hand, and much of the dirt and scarf-skin will come off. The scarf-skin is very hard to keep out of the milk, and imparts to it that 'cow-barn' taste that is so offensive. Pulling down on the teats to get the milk from them is very painful for the cow, and not the best way to get the milk from the teats. Grasp the teat with the full hand, and squeeze without pinching, or the cow will kick. See that the finger nails are closely trimmed. A cow ought to kick when pinched by a long, horny finger nail. Hold the pail, in which the milking is done, away from the cows, and then there will not be so much danger from a kick, and the constantly falling hairs, dirt and dandruff will not get in the milk. John Gould, the experienced dairyman of Ohio, says truly that good butter is half made when the milk is taken from the cow in a cleanly manner.

Some farmers may get a hint as to preserving posts, etc., from the following method employed in Norway on telegraph poles, as given in the *Scientific American*. In each pole a hole is bored with a small auger, beginning at a point two feet above the ground and boring obliquely downward at as small an angle as possible until the point of the auger reaches the center of the pole. The hole thus made is filled with sulphur of copper, which is renewed from time to time. The hole is kept plugged. It is found that the crystals of copper sulphate disappear slowly, while the wood gradually assumes a greenish tint.

OUR COSY CORNER.

When ivory-handled knives turn yellow, rub them with nice sand-paper or emery; it will take off all the spots, and restore their whiteness.

The *Delineator* is a monthly magazine, wholly devoted to fashion and the household, and furnishes a full and readable account of all novelties coming within its sphere.

A silver crumb-knife and a silver tray were once considered necessary for use between dinner and dessert. Then followed brass trays and crumb-brushes with brass backs; but nowadays a neatly folded colored napkin and a fancy china plate are fashionable, and form the daintiest of crumb-removers.

For evening gowns, especially those of net or tulle, are shown magnificent crush roses, great Japanese or white lilies and enormous chrysanthemums. These are arranged near the edge of the skirt and slightly at one side, their crushed air making them particularly popular for this arrangement, inasmuch as they do not suffer by wear.

It is again fashionable to serve luncheon and supper upon polished, uncovered tables; but not only is the first cost of such an article considerable, but much labor is required to keep them highly polished. When groups of glasses, delicate cups, plates, etc., are arranged upon them, each upon an embroidered or *damassé* doley, the effect is beautiful.

A tailor-made dress of white cloth, extremely simple in design, but of exquisitely fine material, is a new idea for the wedding costume; and as such a dress is a valuable addition to any lady's wardrobe, the innovation is likely to be well accepted. The dress need not be all of wool. A skirt of moire antique in a pearl-white shade, made with perfectly plain broadths, serves to relieve the long hanging draperies of white ladies'-cloth or serge. Silver braiding may be employed on the jacket.

Velvet ribbon is applied in straight lines on full skirts, as it was some years ago. With these skirts are worn round bodices, with cuffs, collar and belt of velvet. Round waists have a tendency to get above the belt and make its use seem a farce, and experience has proven that the only way to prevent this is to have a large eye at the back of the bodice and a hook correspondingly placed on the skirt. These little things can scarcely be counted as trimmings, but, after all, anything that tends to preserve the air of completeness about a toilette is a decoration of the best sort, for it keeps the gown what a sailor would call "taut."

Bridesmaids' gowns are frequently made of moire antique with floral stripes *jardinière* patterns. This material is to be had in white and all delicate evening colors with brocaded stripes, and the costumes are made up à la Dresden china shapereads, with bouffant draperies, and a pointed basque cut with Pompadour square neck and elbow sleeves. A lace hat and a hand-basket of roses complete the toilet. Lace skirts with basques and sashes of moire also constitute pretty dresses for bridesmaids. The maid of honor may wear a costume similar to those worn by the others, or one of white surah or India silk, with full waist and shirred skirt, a sash, a corsage bouquet of yellow or pink roses, and tan-colored Suède slippers and gloves.

RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST.

Rev. J. W. Manning of the North Baptist church, has returned from England much benefitted in health.

Quite a large number of Baptist ministers have withdrawn from the Baptist Union in England since Mr. Spurgeon severed his connection with it.

Rev. J. F. Kompton, late of Chester, has become pastor of the Baptist church at Hopewell, N. B.

The Union Baptist Seminary building at St. Martins, N. B., now almost built, is said to be one of the most imposing structures in the Province.

The congregation of Fifth Baptist church, Philadelphia, at a service held last month cleared off the debt of \$15,000 which was on the property.

METHODIST.

The missionary meetings held lately in the Methodist churches of this city were very successful. Grafton St. church contributed for missions \$1,266, Charles St., \$1,200, Brunswick St., \$1,100, and Robie St. church, \$150.

Last year there were in connection with the mission work of the Methodist church of Canada 482 mission stations, (home and foreign), which were in charge of 574 missionaries and teachers. The membership in the mission fields is reported at 48,542.

Rev. W. G. Lane proposes lecturing in different parts of the Province for the purpose of raising funds to clear off the debt on the Methodist parsonage at Hantsport.

In the death of John B. Cornell the Methodist Episcopal church in New York has lost its best known lay member. His annual contributions amounted to nearly \$50,000. It is estimated that in all he gave for charitable objects \$1,000,000.

A general summary of the English Wesleyan Methodist Conference gives the total membership of the community as 537,000, with nearly 47,000 on trial. The ministers, supernumeraries, and probationers number 2,867.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. D. McLean will be inducted into the charge of the Presbyterian congregation at Earlton on the 30th instant.

Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, who occupies the chair of theology in Princeton College, succeeds Dr. McCosh as president of that institution.

On Wednesday the Rev. A. A. Watson was ordained in Park St. church by the Presbytery of Halifax.

The home mission and augmentation funds of the western section of the Presbyterian church are in debt about \$27,000. It is recommended that a special effort be made to wipe out the deficiency.

Last week meetings in the interest of foreign missions were held in 219 of the Presbyterian churches in New Jersey.

It is a long time since there were so few vacant pulpits in the London Presbytery. Stratford and Highgate are the only two vacancies in London.

Rev. Wm. Scott has severed his connection with the Presbyterian church at Bedeque, P.E.I., much to the regret of his people.

The new Chalmers' Hall on Duke Street, erected by the congregation at a cost of some \$7000 on the Whitehall property, is about completed, and will be dedicated with appropriate services next Sunday. The building presents a handsome appearance, and the large hall in the interior will seat 300 persons. In addition there are a number of rooms for class purposes, an office for Rev. P. M. Morrison, &c., &c.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Rev. J. A. Lobley, D.C.L., lately principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and now holding a parish in England, has been nominated by the Bishop of Quebec to the Rectorship of the Cathedral, Quebec city. It is not thought likely that Dr. Lobley will accept. In that case, Rev. Dr. Roe, Professor of Divinity at Bishop's College, may possibly be named.

The parish of St. Mark, St. John, N.B., has been offered to Rev. Hartley Carmichael, of Hamilton. A large number of the parishioners, should he decline, are in favor of the election of Rev. Dr. Partridge, of this city.

Rev. R. A. Heath has removed to his new parish of Ship Harbor. He is the first to occupy the new parsonage at Jeddore.

Two distinguished men have been removed by death within a short time, the Rev. Edward Thring, Headmaster of Uppingham Grammar School, and one of the typical educationists of England, and Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, M.P. for Cambridge University. It is remarkable that this University, generally regarded as ultra-progressive, should have been represented in Parliament since 1832 by Conservatives. As a Parliamentary debater, whose wise words carried great weight on his own subjects, as an archaeologist of high repute, as a contributor of no mean order to the comparative settlement of the Ritual question, and as a most liberal giver to all worthy church objects, Mr. Hope will long live in the memory of churchmen, but he will be best remembered by his purchase of the desecrated site and buildings of St. Augustine's monastery in Canterbury, and in its foundation as a college for the training of candidates for the ministry in Colonial and Missionary dioceses. Many clergy in Canada have been trained in St. Augustines, amongst them Revs. Dr. Partridge, H. G. Lancaster, N. Lemoine, of this city, and Rev. H. J. Winterbourn, who has but now removed to Montreal.



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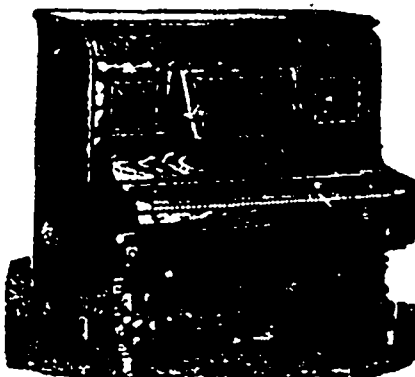
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