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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY 4, 1887.

{ VOL. 4.
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During 1886, eight peaks of the Alps, hitherto inaccessible, were ascended by adventurous parties, but eleven persons lost their lives in climbing, ten being killed and one frozen to death.

The Historical Society of St John have determined to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee by erecting an iron railing with stone approaches around the old Loyalist burying ground. St. John is the oldest colonial city in the British Empire, and the Historical Society has done well to thus use its best endeavors to beautify the spot where lie many of the honored founders of our sister city.

Attracted by the profits that have been derived from the rearing of ostriches and the sale of their feathers, enterprising individuals have at various times exported these birds from the Cape of Good Hope to such divergent quarters as India, South Australia, the River Plate, and New Zealand; and in all these it is said that the birds are thriving, notably so in the last-named colony, from which a first consignment of feathers was recently brought to England. The Cape will, therefore, no longer be able to boast of monopolising this industry.

The news from Europe is less warlike than that of last week. Well may the European powers pause before entering upon a struggle, the political effects of which are so uncertain. The cost of maintaining their present enormous armies is small when compared with the burden of heavy war debts, and the maintenance of the families of those who have been killed in battle. As a result of the Franco-Russian war, there were in one Province of Russia no less than 12,000 widows and over 22,000 children who had to be supported by charity.

The advance of \$2 or \$3 per ton in the price of coal since the strike of the handlers in New York, is a serious matter to the managers and proprietors of manufacturing establishments; but these wholesale consumers, most of whom have laid in their winter supply, suffer but little as compared with the thousands of poor people who buy their coal by the scuttleful. To them, the advance of from seven to fifteen cents means cheerless, cold apartments, and thus it is that the laboring classes invariably are the greatest sufferers from these ill-advised strikes.

Our North-West Mounted Police are armed with Winchester rifles, which should be all that they require, even were they called upon to use them. It is stated that these Winchesters are to be called in, and the forces armed with the new Manchester rifle, just now so popular in England. Such a change is uncalled for. If there is any extra money to spend, let the boys be properly mounted, not like those of Prince Albert, with sixty horses to two hundred men; but with a horse apiece, and a good one at that. With a good sturdy pony and a Winchester rifle, a mounted policeman is equal to half a ton of red men.

Among Maritime Provincial men, Dr. Grant, Principal of Queen's College, Kingston; George Stewart, editor of the *Quebec Chronicle*; Robert Burdette, of the *Brooklyn Eagle*; Prof. C. G. D. Roberts, of Kings College, and Mr. J. Hunter Duval, the poet of Prince Edward Island, have won distinction in the literary world. With the spread of education and the improvement in the literary tastes of our people, we may hope that the now small army of literateurs who are either natives or residents of the Maritime Provinces, will be greatly augmented. We understand that Mr. J. Hunter Duval is about to publish a new drama, entitled *Roberval*, the Companion of Jacques Cartier.

The Windsor and Annapolis authorities have at length come to the conclusion, that, in complying with the reasonable demands of the public, they can best serve their own interests. The much-needed early train to Halifax, which the citizens of Kentville and Windsor have so long asked for, is in a short time to be put on, and the run from Kentville to Halifax, instead of occupying, as it now does, upwards of five hours, will be made in less than three. The news of this new departure will be received with pleasure all along the line of railway; and it will likewise be good news to hundreds of our citizens, who will be able to leave the city after business hours on Saturday, spend the Sunday in the country, and again return to town on Monday several hours before the boom of the twelve o'clock gun.

The ice palace erected at Montreal this year is one of the grandest structures of the kind ever yet built. Nearly a century and a half ago, Anna, Empress of Russia, caused an ice palace to be constructed at St. Petersburg upon the bank of the Neva, which lasted from January to March, in 1740, and elicited from the gentle English poet, William Cowper, one of the most magnificent apostrophes that ever issued from his touching and sympathetic pen. "No forest fell," he wrote, addressing the "Imperial mistress of the fur clad Russ," "When thou wouldst build, no quarry sent its stores to enrich thy walls; but thou didst hew the floods, and make thy marble of the glassy wave." How insignificant would the palace on the Neva appear in Cowper's eyes, as compared with the magnificent crystal palace now to be seen near to the banks of the mighty St. Lawrence.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The marriage link in the United States is brittle, divorces having increased with alarming rapidity. In Europe there is but one divorce in every 300 marriages, while over the border, one in sixteen of the marriage ties are ruthlessly snapped. By many people of the United States marriage is regarded as a civil contract, but such people have a most uncivil way of observing it.

The reputation of the writer of a magazine article has really more to do with its financial value than has the literary merit of the contribution. \$1250.00 was recently paid to the Hon. W. E. Gladstone by the publishers of the *Nineteenth Century* magazine for his article on "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After," at least \$1000 of which the grand old man pocketed on account of his prominent position as a British Statesman.

Those who feel an interest in securing humane treatment for the poor in Digby County, and are satisfied that Messrs. Adams and Ambrose, who have so vigorously denounced the white slavery which exists in that section of the Province, can give tangible expression to the same by subscribing towards the expenses incurred by Mr. Adams while defending his course in the civil courts. Mr. Adams should not be allowed to shoulder the burden of these costs. He made his stand against the farming-out system in the interests of humanity, and humanity is the common platform of all men possessed of hearts capable of understanding and sympathising with the oppressed poor. Contributions forwarded to the Rev. J. Ambrose, Digby, will be gratefully received and promptly acknowledged.

Theosophy, or Christian scientism, which at the present time is being taught in Halifax, Truro, Kentville, and other cities and towns in the Maritime Provinces, will be better understood when we say that it is transcendentalism. It is the transcendence of mind, soul or spirit over matter. According to the apostles of this faith, sickness and death have no existence excepting in our mortal beliefs; and so soon as men can bring themselves to this high level of spirituality, sickness and death will disappear. From our partial investigation and study of this subject, we are led to the conclusion that Christian scientism itself has never reached its own ideal. The wonderful mind cures which are reported, have, so far as we can ascertain, been made upon persons suffering from nervous disorders, and we have yet to learn that these scientists have succeeded in producing any effect when organic diseases existed.

HERE AND THERE.

As the momentous 22nd of February approaches, the political tension becomes more marked, and the tug of war is participated in by an ever-increasing number of interested combatants. In Halifax, which is already in a measure, and which is destined to become the great winter port of Canada, each of the political parties has placed in the field as candidates two business men; so that, whatever may be the result of the contest, Halifax will have as her representatives in the next Parliament two gentlemen fully alive to the necessity of maintaining and further extending the trade relations of this Port. The fact that Sir Charles Tupper has again re-entered the Dominion Cabinet, and has consented to contest his old constituency of Cumberland, proves that he, at least, has the courage of his convictions, and that no matter what others may assert as to the effect of Confederation, Sir Charles believes it to have been of advantage to the Province of Nova Scotia. As matters stand at present, Nova Scotia is represented in the Cabinet by three members—Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Finance; Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Minister of Justice; and Hon. A. W. McLellan, Post Master General. This of course, can be but a temporary arrangement, for it cannot be expected that three seats in a Cabinet of thirteen should be apportioned to a Province which has a population equal to about one-tenth of the entire population of the Dominion. It is rumored that several new portfolios are to be created, and that under these circumstances Nova Scotia's representation will not be abnormal; for our own part we are of the opinion that one, and only one, portfolio—that of Minister of Trade and Commerce—is likely to be added, and if our opinion prove correct, Nova Scotia's third representative in the Cabinet, if the Government be sustained, is not likely to long groan under the cares and emoluments of office. The handsome manner in which the Government has come down with Minutes in Council promising Railway subsidies to aid in the construction of projected lines or lines already partly built, is phenomenal. These are unquestionably election sugar plums, but they will be none the less palatable on that account. It is regrettable, however, that political parties have to resort to such means for securing the good will of the electors—it savors of bribery, and for that reason is a practice that should be condemned. In this respect, neither the Liberal or Conservative party can afford to deliver the condemnatory sermon, for they each have recourse to such methods when opportunity offers. The Liberal party, or at least its leaders, are strongly advocating Reciprocity with the United States, whilst the Repealers hold it out as one of the reasons why we should sever our connection with the Dominion. So far as Reciprocity is concerned, the voice of our electors on this question would be a unit, for the Conservatives as well as the Liberals, are fully alive to the advantages which would result from it; but intelligent men should seriously ask those who advocate Repeal upon the ground that we should then obtain a Reciprocity Treaty with our American cousins; what guarantee can they give them beyond a politician's promise, that Nova Scotia, outside of the Confederation, could secure Reciprocity? And when this question is honestly answered, and it is shown that such men are trusting entirely to a lucky turn in the wheel of fortune, intelligent electors will be able to discount the Reciprocity cry, fully understanding that it takes two parties to make a bargain; and that in this Reciprocity matter, one party (the Dominion) has already signified her willingness to enter into such a treaty.

THE FOIBLES OF GREAT MEN.

How is it that we are all interested in the weaknesses of great men? Is it because human nature cannot endure the sight of a faultless fellow-being? Certain it is that the *unco quid* have very few friends in the world. Or do men, out of vanity, love to hear of the foibles of great men, conscious that they themselves possess these at least in common with the great? Let the many who ape the eccentricities of genius answer for themselves. Or do not small faults and odd habits throw a stronger light upon the inner character of a great genius than his greater qualities and world-renowned exploits? Carlisle, walking in his garden, his hands behind him, and a clay pipe in his mouth, is certainly more real, knowable and human than Carlisle as the author and moralist. The heart of the reader warms towards the clever, impecunious Goldsmith, sitting in a barrel in "Green Arbor Court," playing his flute, while some ragged neighbor's children dance; or teaching his dog to sit on end, while the lines "By sports like these were all their cares beguiled, the sports of children satisfy the child," were still wet on the author's page. Samuel Johnson suffers nothing in our estimation when we see him lumbering down the street, scrupulously touching every hitching-post with his hands, and going back if he has missed one. Nor does Lord Macaulay lose any of his greatness when we know that he regularly played horse with the children; or that he never passed a certain eating-house in London without going in, calling for a large number of empty glasses, trying to stack them in a peculiar way on the table, and always breaking a goodly number of them in the attempt.

But there are other and less admirable weaknesses which we see exhibited by great men, though we do not think of balancing them against the sum total of their excellencies. It is a privilege of greatness to have faults. Many of the greatest characters in history showed a fondness for wine and women which could not be tolerated in less distinguished men. Other great names have stains of such ignoble hue as avarice or vanity. Bacon was called at once the wisest and the meanest of mankind. Macready wrote of his own acting of Macbeth as a noble piece of art. Lord Byron returned a box of pills to the apothecary because they were directed to "Mr. Byron." Napoleon said, "They call me lucky, because I am able; it is the weak men who accuse the strong of good fortune."

Not a few great men have lived in a false, artificial atmosphere throughout their lives. They seem to be acting a part—keeping up a delusion. Thus the elder Pitt, Mirabeau, and Napoleon I had a great deal of the charlatan mixed up with their characters. Nothing could atone for such characteristics but the possession of the most transcendent abilities. And merely intellectual qualities, when coupled with objectionable traits of character, serve only to excite men's admiration; not to win their devotion.

OUR ARMY IN HALIFAX.

Our articles on Halifax Society have drawn a clever letter from "Backslider," which was published in our last issue, and which goes far to prove the correctness of the position we have assumed. "Backslider" admits in the most candid way, that knowing the military is "useful," and that the simple fact of her being invited to dances at the barracks, resulted in improving her position with Halifaxians. It appears then that so great is the worship of the military that the regulation of the social status is left entirely with them. Their smile can raise the wealthy, generous and hospitable door above the heads of our oldest and most respected families; or their frown, condemn to social ostracism. That this power should be left in the hands of constantly shifting sets of officers, is to us incomprehensible, and the more so, as Halifax justly boasts of more than the usual proportion of cultivated and refined citizens.

We have abundant material from which to form a distinctive society of our own, into which (as we have before intimated) officers would seek admission, but internal jealousies and dissensions have divided us into small factions, each warring for recognition by the military. The result is injurious to us in every way and must make us especially ridiculous to the objects of our adoration. Halifaxians are essentially a commercial people, and as yet are not troubled with surplus wealth which they can afford to squander in extravagant living. There is in this city a great field for enterprise and push, but no drones are wanted in the hive. Everything that tends to expand and elevate the mind; the pursuit of knowledge, the cultivation of music, the study of the arts and sciences, with, or even without, some practical end in view, we can afford. But the formation of luxurious tastes and habits, the waste of time and money involved in endless rounds of balls and dinner parties, the neglect of business for the participation in sports and athletic exercises, very few can afford. Most are engaged in a struggle for existence, or are straining every nerve to educate and provide for their families, and anything that tends to make them ashamed of their business, to look upon trade as "low," ("He is in trade you know"), to apply the term gentlemen to those only who live on their money and do no work, is deeply to be deplored. It is here that the military element does the harm. A few of the officers are men of pronounced literary tastes, but the majority devote their leisure time to sports and to social pleasures, of which eating, drinking and dancing form no unimportant part. All these are good in their place, and in times of peace the military are entitled to enjoy them, as they in no way interfere with their duties, but the pursuit of pleasure is only too contagious and the effect upon our citizens and citizenesses is most deplorable.

Admitting that even most of the officers are cultivated gentlemen, there is still a sprinkling of frivolous "snobs" among them, and as Halifaxians in their blind devotion to the military make no discriminations, these men (who are more than likely of no social position at home,) succeed in doing an immense amount of mischief. They enter the homes of our citizens, and by their sneers at trade, make the wives and daughters ashamed of business callings, and almost ashamed of the bread-winners. In time even the latter become affected and, passing their customers over to the tender mercies of their clerks, spend hours of valuable time at the club. Their sons, turning up their noses at trade, insist on studying for the over-crowded professions; or, dressing as nearly like the officers as they can, pass their time in idleness and debauchery. They are quick to pick up all the small vices of the officers but not their virtues, and in their efforts to "keep up the family position" draw heavily on their fathers' purses. Money that is needed in the business is squandered in high living, and neglected customers seek new markets where the merchants will not treat them as inferiors. One day such men awake to the fact that they are ruined. Of course they attribute it to hard times, and the government of the dominant party comes in for its share of abuse, but that does not prevent their daughter's engagements with Lieut.—being suddenly declared off, nor themselves becoming as suddenly invisible to their old friends who pass them without recognition on the street.

The extravagance of living engendered by the military craze is an important phase of the question, and is one of the many causes that have led to the present stagnation in trade. Let us then come to our senses, and while paying the military due attention, manage to retain our own self respect.

The dangers that may arise from premature interment are illustrated by a sensational incident which recently occurred at Trenesin in Hungary. The wife of the Rabbi of the Jewish Congregation (apparently) died suddenly without having been previously ill. The night before the funeral the female watcher, sitting in an adjoining room, heard a noise in the chamber of death, and when, stricken with horror, she ventured to open the door, she found that the seemingly dead woman had risen from her bier, and had thrown off the shroud by which she was covered. By a fortunate accident the interment had been postponed in consequence of the intervening Sabbath; otherwise a horrible fate would have overtaken the Rabbi's wife.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

CHUCKLES.

Men who must draw the line somewhere.—Surveyors.

A paper says of a contemporary that "it has doubled its circulation; another man takes a copy now."

A resident in Epsom says he only backed one horse in his life, and that was into a shop window.

Eufant Terrible (patting his uncle Jack's bald head): "Say, uncle Jack, is that where you got spanked when you're naughty?"

Charles Dudley Warner says that there are a great many men who can't pay for a paper, but he never saw a man who could not edit one.

"Is that a friend of yours?" asked a gentleman, pointing to a party who was sailing rapidly down the street. "Can't tell you till next Saturday," returned the individual addressed. "I've just lent him a sovereign."

"Insurance Agent: "To what amount do you want your building insured?" Dutch Granger: "Vhat vash dot, eh?" "How high am I to insure them?" "Oh! vell, so high dot de lightning' don't donner him down, und broad enough to take in der barn, pig-pen, and de whole betzness."

The son of a butcher had great difficulty in fractions, although his teacher did his very best. "Now, let us suppose," said the teacher, "that a customer came to your father to buy five pounds of meat, and your father had only four to sell—what would he do?" "Keep his hand on the meat while he was weighing it," was the candid answer.

Coach (to college athlete): "Your muscles seem soft, and your whole system needs toning up. Are you drinking anything?" College Athlete: "Not a drop." Coach: "Smoking to excess?" College Athlete: "No." Coach: "Studying?" College Athlete: "Er—yes, a little." Coach (indignantly): "Great heavens, man, do you want to lose the race?"

Conductor: "Just my luck. Jack pulled out ahead of me with four pairs of spectacles aboard, and I haven't got one." Passenger: "What do you want spectacled passengers for? Are they lucky?" Conductor: "Don't know anything about that, but I've got three bad shillings to work off this trip, and it's only near-sighted people that is taking 'em nowadays."

He (trying to get out of it pleasantly): "I'm awfully sorry that I must go to-night, Miss Bessie. What an agreeable two weeks we've had of it. I will go and ask your father—" (he was going to say "to harness the horse.") She: "Oh, William, I knew it would come, and I asked pa yesterday so as to save you the trouble. He's more than willing."—*Tid-Bits.*

We were at a dance, and several of us were in the smoking-room, indulging in a quiet cigarette, when the band struck up a quadrille. We hastily threw down our cigarettes, and were leaving the room, when we found one was staying behind. He was asked why, and in answer replied that he did not know the figures. His questioner said, "Oh! never mind, come and be my *vice versa*, it will be all right." Of course he meant "vis-a-vis."

An English traveller in Ireland, greedy for information and always fingering the note-book in his breast pocket, got into the same railway carriage with a certain Roman Catholic archbishop. Ignorant of his rank, and only perceiving that he was a divine, he questioned him pretty closely about the state of the country, whiskey drinking, etc. At last he said, "You are a parish priest, yourself, of course." His grace drew himself up. "I was once, sir," he answered, with icy gravity. "Dear, dear, was the sympathizing rejoinder, "that accursed drink, I suppose."

PROGRESSIVE COURTSHIP.—She—What is progressive euchre, John?
He—I'm sure I don't know. The thing I'm most interested in just now is progressive courtship.

She—Oh! what is that?
He—Well, for a little while after he begins to pay his addresses to her he simply shakes hands with her when they are parting at night, as I have been doing for the last two months. Then he becomes a little bolder, and some night, as he is leaving her, he puts his arm around her waist, like this, and kisses her, as I do now. There.

She (blushing)—And the next thing, I suppose, he proposes.

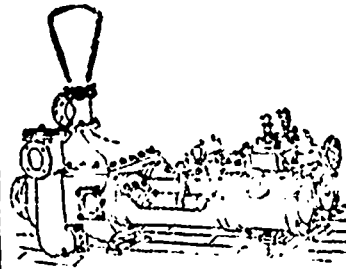
PLEASING PROFANITY.—A clergyman was so unfortunate as to be caught in a severe gale in the voyage out. The water was exceedingly rough, and the ship persistently buried her nose in the sea. The rolling was constant, and at last the good man got thoroughly frightened. He believed they were destined for a watery grave. He asked the captain if he could not have prayers. The captain took him by the arm and led him down to the fore-castle, where the tars were singing and sweating. "There," said he, "whon you hear them swearing you may know there is no danger." He went back feeling better; but the storm increased his alarm. Disconsolate and unassisted he managed to stagger to the fore-castle again. The ancient mariners were swearing as ever. "Mary," he said, to his sympathetic wife, as he crawled into his berth, after tacking across a wet deck—"Mary, thank God they're swearing yet!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

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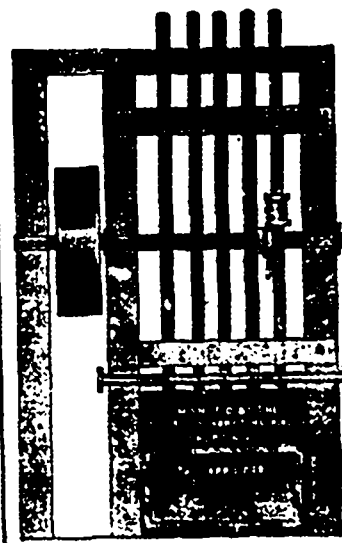
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The watchword of the Committee man is not now "excelsior;" but "Oh, he's all right!" (?)

Messrs. Slater & Sims, of Ottawa, have been awarded the contract for the forty-five mile section of the Cape Breton railway between Grand Narrows and Sydney.

The assessable property in Windsor is valued at nearly \$1,000,000, and appears to be steadily increasing. Seventeen persons are assessed upon real and personal property to the value of \$10,000 and upwards.

James Grant, dealer in hides, leather and shoe findings, 144 Upper Water Street, keeps constantly on hand a large and complete stock of goods. Purchasers desiring to secure the lowest prices and the most gentlemanly treatment should not fail to call on Mr. Grant.

The Liberal-Conservatives of the City and County of Halifax have nominated as their candidates for the House of Commons, Messrs. J. F. Stairs and T. E. Kenny. Mr. Stairs has already served a short term in the Dominion Parliament, and has won throughout this constituency an enviable reputation for the prompt attention given to all communications addressed to him by the electors. Mr. T. E. Kenny is a man of wide business experience and high character, and is well qualified to represent the metropolitan constituency of the Province.

Mr. Mercier, leader of the Liberal and National party in Quebec, succeeded in ousting the government and has formed a new Liberal administration, with a fair working majority at his back. This reverse in Quebec was unexpected by the Conservatives, although it is probable that the ex-Premier, Dr. Ross, realizing the utter hopelessness of his position, preferred to leave to his successor, the Hon. L. O. Taillon, the task of battling with overwhelming odds. The Nationalists have without exception allied themselves with the Liberal party.

It is unfortunate that at this season of the year the miners employed in the Albion Colliery have deemed it advisable to strike against a reduction in wages. We say unfortunate because the being thrown out of work in February, must result in much suffering among the families of the workmen. The men offered to leave the question of reduction to arbitration, while so far as can be ascertained the managers refused to settle the matter in this way, hence work in the mines will be almost entirely suspended until such time as a amicable arrangement can be made.

It is stated that the Canadian Government has handed over to the Imperial Institute authorities the nine excellent paintings of Canadian cities which were exhibited in the entrance hall of the Colonial Exhibition. It will be remembered that the official and commercial capitals of the Dominion and the chief town in each Province were represented:—Ottawa, Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Victoria. The pictures attracted much attention at the Exhibition, and should be given a prominent place in the Institute buildings.

The announcement that British men-of-war were to assist our cruisers in the protection of the fisheries, has created another breeze in Congress. It is noteworthy that these retaliatory resolutions and unfriendly speeches are made exclusively by Republican members, and that the Democrats are discreetly silent on the question. It looks very much as though politicians on the other side of the line knew what string to play upon for party purposes. One thing is certain, the fisheries are ours and if Brother Johnathan is anxious to share them with us he must consent to share his mark, as likewise.

The Y. M. C. A. in Halifax is a handmaiden to the churches. Through the influence of the Association many young men who might otherwise be led astray are kept in the path of rectitude and honor. The Association now has a membership of 445, and is carried on at an annual cost of less than \$3,000. The "Christian Worker," the organ of the Association, starts with a circulation of 1,000 copies. At its last annual meeting the Association again elected as its president, Mr. John S. Maclean, a man whose qualities both of head and heart render him admirably fitted for positions of responsibility.

"Mr. Bothwell," says the Yarmouth "Times," "has made a proposal to the Yarmouth town council for lighting the streets of Yarmouth with electric light. The offer is to furnish and keep lighted not less than 15 lamps, 300 days in the year from dusk to midnight, for the sum of \$100 per lamp, which sum is the same as is paid in Halifax where over 100 lamps are lighted. It is pointed out that as our gas lamps are lighted only 200 days in the year, from dusk till eleven o'clock, the price of the greater light is no more than that of the gas. Mr. Bothwell promises to have his lamps lighted within 3 months if his offer be accepted and expects to have them so within two months. The system of lighting proposed to be introduced here is known as the Thompson-Houston and is the one so successfully in use in Montreal, Toronto and St. John."

The United States Supreme Court has entered judgment against the United States in favor of the Choctaw Nation for nearly \$3,000,000, for lands and unpaid annuities. The Denver lawyer who won the suit received \$250,000, it is said.

Farmers on the Pacific coast are busily engaged in plowing.

Mme. Patti is to be paid \$150,000 for her six months singing.

Venezuela will hereafter coin her own money, having established a mint. The tomato pack of 1886 in the United States reaches a total of 55,547,040 cans.

It is alleged that parties in Oregon are canning dog salmon, which are worthless.

The immigration to the United States during 1886 has been about 400,000 souls.

San Francisco boys stole the roof of the new city hall, which is of lead, taking it away piece by piece.

A dozen private palaces will be built in New York next year by rich cattle kings and other millionaires from the west and southwest.

The total foreign commerce of the United States last year was \$1,426,018,032, or \$20,827,100 more than in the previous year.

Notwithstanding the increased supply, the price of seal skins tends steadily upward, and was lately within five per cent. of the highest point ever reached. This fur is being worn by all nations, more and more.

The United States Treasury Department has decided that pictures painted before the year 1700 are ancient, and may enter an American port, duty free. Since that date, says the decision, all pictures are modern, and must pay duty.

A Providence (R. I.) furniture-dealer offered a bedroom set to the couple that would consent to get married in his show window. There were scores of applications, a selection was made, and the wedding took place on a Wednesday night, with three or four thousand people inside and outside the building.

A despatch from Galveston, Texas, says a satisfactory test has been made here of a new long distance telephone. The instrument is known as the Barriett-Nelms Telephone, being the invention of S. L. Barriett and W. W. Nelms, both young men and residents of Houston. The test consisted in talking over a wire 830 miles long, that being the distance to New Orleans and return. The articulation was far more distinct and perfect than over the ordinary short circuits by the Bell Telephone. About a dozen leading citizens talked over the circuit, and all agreed that they had never held a more satisfactory conversation by telephone. The inventors claim that they can talk from New York to San Francisco with the same distinctness as shown in yesterday's test. A caveat has been issued on the new instrument, and the Patent Office is now considering an application for a patent.

A letter from Panama says great excitement prevails throughout Chili at the appearance of cholera on its boundaries. A strict quarantine was enforced against vessels coming from suspected parts, and the passes on the Argentine frontier were closely guarded, but the disease surmounted all barriers and reached the Pacific slope. A correspondent in Chili says: "Time and space would fail were I to attempt to discourse upon the clouds of decrees relating to the preservation of the public health." From the Argentine Republic the telegraphic news for days has been exceedingly alarming, and in Mendocina at the foot of the Cordilleras on the other side and its neighborhood, no fewer than forty deaths are reported in one day. They speak of bodies unburied, of houses abandoned and children attacked by the disease and left to perish on the roadsides by their relatives, who are fleeing southward for safety.

Tennyson is reported to be in failing health and will soon leave for the south of France.

London spends \$600,000 per year for compulsory vaccination. Large as the bill is, it is cheaper than a smallpox epidemic.

Serious floods have occurred in southern Queensland. Fifty-eight persons have been drowned and much damage has been done to property.

It has been resolved that the remains of the late M. Gambetta shall be transferred to the Pantheon. The French Government will lay a bill on the subject before the Chamber.

Germany has made arrangements to at once erect barracks at various points along the French frontier, "thus answering France," as the despatch from Berlin giving the intelligence says, "with barracks for barracks."

The Danube is covered with floating ice from Pesth to Vienna, and it is entirely frozen over near Presburg, as is also the great Hungarian Lake Aldenburg. In Vienna the water supply has been reduced by one-half on account of the cold weather.

The Emperor of China's new throne at Shanghai is to have its foundation and pedestal made of gold bricks, and the sub-prefect of Soochow has sent to Pekin 3,000 pieces of solid gold bricks of the ordinary shape of claw bricks for this purpose.

The Government of Berlin has introduced in Parliament a bill to suppress drunkenness. It provides that drunkards in public places, and publicans serving drunkard's children shall be fined and imprisoned, and that debts incurred in purchasing intoxicants shall not be recoverable.

Matters in Ireland are very far from reassuring. Where the landlords have reduced the rents, the tenants have paid up; but evictions are constantly being made by the landlords of other estates. These are resisted by the people, and in several instances the police, after forcing an eviction, have been obliged to level the house to the ground, in order to prevent the return of the former occupants. In Belfast a very serious riot took place on Saturday evening last, and though no one was reported killed, many persons were seriously injured, gun-shots having been freely exchanged.

The Prince of Wales, Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons, has granted a warrant for the formation of an Anglo-American lodge in England for the purpose of affording American residents here the facilities of the order.

News has been received of a revolution among the inhabitants of the Maldiv Islands, in the Indian Ocean. The Maldives became incensed at their Sultan because of his failure to remove certain grievances. They invaded the palace, deposed the Sultan and installed his nephew in his place.

In many parts of Southern Europe a flour is made from chestnuts, which is said not only to be cheaper, but fully equal to wheat flour in bread. In some places wheat flour and corn meal are entirely superseded by this product, which is very nourishing, and can be preserved two years longer without injury.

It is stated that China will soon have a national postal service of her own, and will then become a member of the Universal Postal Union. At present all postal communication between the rest of the world and China is through postal agencies which have been established at Shanghai by the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan, and at other treaty ports.

"Leprosy is curable" was the bold declaration made some months ago by Dr. Urbina de Freitas, professor of the medical school in Oporto, and now the *Coimbra Medica* (published at Coimbra, the seat of the only university in Portugal), explains in detail the reasons for his assertion, and declares that several cases of leprosy have been cured by electricity principally.

The British ship *Kapunda*, which left London on December 11 for Fremantle, Australia, with emigrants, came into collision near the coast of Brazil with an unknown vessel and was sunk. Three hundred of those on board were drowned. The remainder were saved and have arrived at Bahia. The *Kapunda* was an iron ship of 1,084 tons. She was commanded by Captain Mason.

The British Government has granted a subsidy to the White Star steamship company for the use of steamers of that line as armed transports in event of war. The agreement includes stipulations that the White Star company shall build several fast vessels in accordance with designs furnished by the admiralty. Negotiations are on foot for similar arrangements with Cunard and Inman companies.

London "Life" reports that the insanity of the "poor Carlotta," ex-Empress of Mexico, has lately been manifesting itself in an acute form. She appears to be always searching for something on the ground, and shows great satisfaction if she can furtively pick up some trifle unseen. Her attendants are careful to scatter small objects about her path. She will not allow any one to accompany her in her walks through the park or her castle of Bourchot, and if through the gates or railings she sees a passing peasant she flies and hides herself, with all the symptoms of abject fear. 'The King of the Belgians has decided' to rebuild for her occupation the castle of Perveren, which was destroyed by fire. It is situated in the middle of splendid forests, and will insure the afflicted Empress every privacy.

The Queen's speech delivered at the opening of the British Parliament contained nothing of great import. It dealt vaguely with the Eastern and Egyptian questions, and gingerly as respects the policy of the Government with regard to Ireland. It promises reform in the English and Scotch Local Government bills, and foreshadows a change in the method of collecting English and Welsh tithes. Lord Randolph Churchill, in his speech in the House of Commons for this session, explained that he could not, in a time of peace, remain in a Government that proposed to make such lavish expenditures for the navy and army. He regretted having felt obliged to resign his seat in the Cabinet, but the step had been taken by him after due deliberation. Mr. Gladstone in the Commons, and Lord Granville in the House of Lords, criticised Lord Salisbury's action in assuming the portfolio of Foreign Secretary at a time when he held the Premiership, and being in their opinion more advantageous to this country to have these two important positions filled by different members of the Cabinet. Goschen's defeat in Liverpool by seven in a total vote of 6,427 was a serious blow to Lord Salisbury's administration, but it is not probable that Mr. Goschen will long remain out of the House, thirty seats having been offered him.

In a recent despatch from Rome some details are given as to the disaster which overtook the Italian troops at Kassala. Premier Depretis in conveying the news to the Cabinet of Deputies said that there had recently been severe fighting in that part of the Soudan, whose occupation was being attempted by Italy in understanding with England. He said this fighting had resulted in almost complete disaster to the Italian forces engaged in conjunction with Abyssinian troops in the work of attempting to relieve Kassala, which has been besieged by hostile Arabs ever since the beginning of the Soudan war by the late El Mahdi. On January 20 Abyssinians and Italians attacked Kassala in force and were repulsed. The Abyssinians again made an attack next day and a desperate battle was waged. The Abyssinians were defeated and the Italian troops were simply annihilated. But fifty wounded reached Massowah after the battle. This statement made a profound sensation in the chamber. Premier Depretis then added that the Italian commander had recalled troops from the advance and concentrated them at Massowah. The radicals laughed ironically at this. The government now proposed a bill for the appropriation of \$1,000,000, with which to send Italian reinforcements to Massowah. The chamber at once approved the bill by an almost unanimous vote. Some radicals having cheered sarcastically in allusion to the valor of Abyssinian troops, the whole house rose and cheered the government. The radicals cried out "We must retire." The majority rejoined with cries of "never," "cowards," etc. The city is to-night in a high state of excitement, bordering on frenzy over the news from the Soudan.

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Mining Regulations
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MINERAL LANDS OTHER THAN
COAL LANDS.
These Regulations apply to all Dominion
Land containing deposit of minerals of
economic value, except coal.

QUARTZ MINING.
Area of location is limited to forty acres,
except in the case of iron, when one hundred
and sixty acres are allowed.
Claimants must stake out the location, and
within ninety days afterwards make an entry
for it with the local Land Agent, paying a
fee of five dollars, and shall then have one
year, or with the sanction of the Minister of
the Interior, two years within which to
purchase location at five dollars per acre, cash.
He must also expend within each year at
least five hundred dollars in development.
No person shall hold more than one loca-
tion on the same vein or lode.
Applicant must also when he pays for his
location deposit fifty dollars with the Land
Agent to pay for the survey, and the returns
of such survey must be accepted by the Sur-
veyor-General before the issue of patent.
Should an iron location prove to contain a
deposit of valuable mineral other than iron
the area shall be restricted to forty acres.
Provision is made for the manner in which
land may be acquired for reduction and other
works required for developing the mine.

PLACER MINING.
The Regulations for Quartz Mining apply to
Placer Mining wherever possible.
The nature and size of Placer Mining
claims are provided for in the Regulations
and the rights and duties of miners fully set
forth.
The Regulations govern the mode of ac-
quiring, constructing and operating Red-rock
Flumes, Drainage of Mines, and Ditching.
The General Provisions of the Regulations
define how disputes shall be heard and deter-
mined leave of absence granted, &c., &c.
Copies of the Regulations may be obtained
upon application to the Department of the
Interior.
A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
Ottawa, 28th December, 1886.

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RELIGIOUS.

CATHOLIC.

The Very Rev. Neil McLeod, Vicar-General of the diocese of Antigonish, was recently made a domestic prelate to the pope. This honor was conferred on Monsignor McLeod on the occasion of his golden jubilee to the priesthood, which he recently celebrated. May he be long spared to further the good work he has been zealously engaged in during his long and good life.

Mgr. Palma, Archbishop of Bucharest, is building a magnificent ecclesiastical seminary, towards which the pope has contributed \$40,000.

Tuesday, 25th ult., was the first anniversary of the first pontifical mass celebrated in Copenhagen since the Reformation.

Cardinal Liguori, the famous theologian, whose works almost every Catholic ecclesiastic must be familiar with, has been appointed prefect of the Congregation of Indulgences and Holy Relics, in succession to the late Cardinal Franzelin.

The Parisian Commune now demands that the grand cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris be razed to the ground.

The order of Jesuits is now over 350 years old. It has furnished 340 saints, 1,500 martyrs, 20 popes, 60 cardinals, 4,000 archbishops, 6,000 authors, and 2,500 missionaries.

The ladies composing the Children of Mary, St. Joseph's parish, in this city, intend giving a dramatic performance in the Lyceum about the middle of this month, the proceeds of which will be devoted to alleviating poverty and distress.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Church of England Institute of this city will hold its anniversary service in St. George's Church on Feb. 15th, not Feb. 8th as previously announced.

Rev. F. F. Goo, bishop designate of Melbourne, will be consecrated in Westminster Abbey on St. Matthias' Day, Feb. 24.

The sum needed for the endowment of the bishopric of Wakefield has been completed.

Another church middle-class boys' school, in connection with the corporation of St. Nicolas' College, founded by Rev. Canon Woodard, has been built and opened at Ellesmere, in Shropshire. £60,000 sterling has been spent on Denstone College, the chapel of which cost £11,000, and is to be consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in July. The Ellesmere school above mentioned is yet another outcome of the zeal and liberality of churchmen of the midland diocese. The school is constructed for 500 boys and is already full. The fees for board and education are eighteen guineas a year. In the same neighborhood have been established two boarding schools for girls on freehold sites at a further outlay of £11,000.

The Woman's Jubilee movement, which has for its object a personal offering to the Queen from women of all classes and opinions, is assuming important proportions, and bids fair to become one of the most remarkable developments of the Jubilee year. The central committee is composed of ladies of the highest social standing.

PRESBYTERIAN.

On the 23rd ult., a new Presbyterian Church was dedicated at Baddeck. It is a very neat and commodious building, and is quite an addition to the town.

Knox Church, St. Thomas, Ontario, has during the past year grown to such an extent under the pastoral care of the Rev. F. W. Archibald, formerly of Amherst, that it is proposed to establish another congregation in that town.

The Rev. Mr. Gerrior was inducted into the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Summerside, P. E. Island, on Tuesday last.

BAPTIST.

Last month a new Baptist Church was dedicated at Argyle, Yarmouth County.

The Rev. J. W. H. Stewart, of Hamilton, Ontario, who has been for four years secretary of the Foreign Mission Board in connection with the Baptist Church in the Upper Provinces, has received a call from Rochester, N. Y. This will be a severe loss, as he is one of the ablest preachers in the denomination.

On a recent Sunday, at Fairville, Ky., a new Baptist Church was dedicated. It was erected on the site of the building where the Confederate President, Jefferson Davis, was born. The ground was purchased and given to Mr. Davis, who in turn gave it for the location of a Baptist Church.

METHODIST.

The report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada for 1886, shows an increase in the receipts over the previous year. The total amount raised was \$189,811.37, or an average of within a fraction of one dollar per member. Gratton St. Church of this city, contributed last year for missions, \$2,751.

On account of illness the Rev. R. Breckon will be unable to occupy the pulpit of Gratton St. Church for a week or two.

Last Friday evening the Rev. J. L. Batty delivered a very interesting lecture on "A week among the sights of London," in the Robie Street Church.

CHIT-CHAT.

The Bible published in Latin in 1435 is the earliest complete printed book known.

The Lennox property on Central Park, which in 1864 was valued at \$9,000,000, and now far exceeds that sum, was brought by Robert Lennox in 1818 for \$6,920. In his will he advised his son to keep it, as "it may at no distant day be the site of a village."

The population of Austria proper is 22,701,683, and of Hungary, 16,117,288, giving the total population of the Austro-Hungarian empire at 38,818,971. In addition, Bosnia and Herzegovina, at present occupied and administered by Austria, have a population of over a million and a half.

MITZOU SHOWERS.—Prof. Richard A. Proctor maintains that most of the meteor streams with which the earth comes in contact are derived from the earth itself; that is, thrown off by volcanic action at a time when the internal forces of our planet were sufficiently active to give the initial velocity, some twelve miles a second, requisite to carry them beyond the earth's attraction.

AN ELECTRIC SOLDERING IRON.—A "new" soldering iron has been introduced. It is described as "a kind of Jobcock's candle, which is welded so that the blindingly hot flame at its tip is made to melt the surfaces, or the edges of the surfaces which are to be soldered together." The effect is said to be very satisfactory, and the action as good under water as in the air; the heat is so intense and localised within such a small space. This is an idea which has been before worked out and patented by the late Richard Werdormann.—*Electrical Review*.

A traveller in Australia discovered two toadstools which at night gave out an extremely curious light. When the plant was laid upon a newspaper it emitted by night a phosphorescent light which enabled persons to read the words around it, and it continued to do so for several nights with gradually increasing intensity as the fungus dried up. The other species was detected some years afterward. This specimen measured sixteen inches in diameter, and weighed about five pounds. This plant was hung up to dry in the sitting-room, and on passing through the apartment in the dark it was observed to give out the same remarkable light.

PRINTING BY ELECTRICITY.—The *American Inventor*, of Cincinnati, a large monthly journal, says:—"We print this month's issue, for the first time by means of electricity. The Sprague motor is used, and is an immense advance on any other kind of power. We are running four presses with a single motor, and it is quite a novelty in action. The motor is built in a very substantial manner, and there are no parts that wear rapidly even with ordinary care. The expense for repairs cannot amount to 10 per cent. of that required for either steam, gas, or hot-air engines, and we now see no reason why it will not give, for many years to come, as good results as at present."

THE DYNAMITE GUN CRUISER.—The recent announcement that Messrs. William Cramp & Sons, shipbuilders, of Philadelphia, have contracted to construct a dynamite cruiser for the American Government, marks an important event of marine warfare. The cruiser, to be built of steel, is to be 230 feet long, 26 feet wide, with 7½ feet draught, and of 3,200 horsepower, and to have the high rate of speed of twenty knots an hour. Her chief armament will be three dynamite guns. The peculiarity of this ordnance, which is an American invention, is that, instead of hurling a projectile by means of an explosion in the breech of the cannon, the explosion is transferred to the point of impact on the enemy's vessel.

ANIMAL SAGACITY.—While several Kingston men were conversing the other night regarding the intelligence of animals, one man said that he owned a mule once that, when ploughing, recognized the sound of the dinner-horn. It could distinguish a particular horn from all the other horns in the neighborhood. Whenever it heard that horn it would immediately raise its voice and commence to bray. Another man said that once upon a time he owned a horse upon a farm, and the horse, too, became well acquainted with the sound of the dinner-horn, and in ploughing corn or doing any other work of that kind the driver would be forced to stop, unhitch and take the horse to dinner, for the animal would refuse to plough any longer. No matter how well the horse worked, making a bee-line across the fields in running the plough, its course would be for the gate the moment it heard the horn. "Now didn't that horse think, and didn't he reason with himself, 'That means dinner?'"

THE HOLY LAND.—The *London Spectator* tells of remarkable progress in Palestine. The population of that once-favored land is, it seems, increasing steadily. Commerce is making rapid strides, and manufactures are being instituted. Seaports and inland towns are growing almost out of recognition to those who had seen them twenty years ago, and land has risen very greatly in value. As an instance of this rise it is stated that a piece of property in Jaffa (Joppa) which would scarcely have sold for £5 twenty years ago is now worth more than £50. Bethlehem has been almost entirely rebuilt and greatly improved. Jerusalem is being modernized, and a new city is growing up outside the walls, which bids fair to be more populous than the old city before many years. Agriculture is also attracting greater attention. Large orchards are being planted, and considerable sums have been invested in cattle raising. If the people could only have the protection of a free, strong and righteous government, Palestine might yet again rise to take her place as a power among the nations of the earth.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

"ONLY A SUIT OF ARMOUR."

Only a suit of armour,
So rusted and so old,
The one that used to wear it,
Has long since turned to mould.

Only a dented helmet,
Left from the long ago;
The head that used to wear it,
Has long since been laid low.

Only a broken sword-hilt,
Lying on the floor;
Where is the hand to wield it?
As in the days of yore.

And many a weary mile
Those milled feet have trod,
Ere that stalwart frame
Was laid beneath the sod.

And ever and forever,
It thus has been the way,
All things since the world began,
Have fallen to decay.

COLLEEN BAWN.

MARVELS OF MEMORY.

If "all great people have great memories," as Sir Arthur Holps declares in his delightful book entitled "Social Pressure," it by no means follows that all those who are possessed of great memories are "great people." Many an instance might be cited to show that men of very moderate intellectual capacity may be endowed with a power of memory which is truly prodigious. In addition to this there are plenty of well authenticated examples of the extraordinary power of memory displayed even by idiots. In the memoirs of Mrs. Somerville there is a curious account of a most extraordinary verbal memory. "There was an idiot in Edinburgh," she tells us, "of a respectable family, who had a remarkable memory. He never failed to go to the kirk Sunday, and on returning home would repeat the sermon, saying: 'Here the minister coughed; here he stopped to blow his nose.' During the tour we made in the Highlands," she adds, "we met with another idiot who knew the Bible so well that if you asked him where such a verse was to be found he could tell without hesitation and repeat the chapter." These examples are sufficiently remarkable; but what shall be said of the case cited by Archdeacon Fearon in his valuable pamphlet on "Mental Vigor?" "There was in my father's parish," says the Archdeacon, "a man who could remember the day when every person had been buried in the parish for thirty-five years, and could repeat with unvarying accuracy the name and age of the deceased, with the mourners at the funeral. But he was a complete fool. Out of the line of burials he had but one idea, and could not give an intelligible reply to a single question, nor be trusted to feed himself."

These phenomenal instances may be matched by the Sussex farm laborer, George Watson, as we find recorded in Hone's "Table Book." Watson could not read nor write, yet he was wont to perform wondrous feats of mental calculations, and his memory for events seemed to be almost faultless. "But the most extraordinary circumstance," says Hone, "is the power he possessed of recollecting the events of every day from an early period of his life. Upon being asked what day of the week a given day of the month occurred, he immediately names it, and also mentions where he was and what was the state of the weather. A gentleman who had kept a diary, put many questions to him, and his answers were invariably correct."

Of a similar kind is the memory for which Daniel McCartney has become famous in the United States. The strange story of this man's achievements is told by Mr. Henkie in the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*. McCartney, in 1869, declared that he could remember the day of the week for any date from January, 1827—that is, from the time he was nine years and four months old—forty-two and a-half years. He has often been tested, and so far as Mr. Henkie's account goes, had not failed to tell his questioner what day it was, and it give some information about the weather, and about his own whereabouts and doings on any of the 15,000 or more dates that might be named. When Mr. Henkie first met this man of marvellous memory he was employed in the office of the Hon. T. K. Rudenbrod, editor of the *Salem Republican*, where nothing better could be found for McCartney to do than "turn the wheel of the printing press two days of each week." On the first formal examination this man underwent, his answers were tested by reference to the file of a newspaper, which gave the day of the week along with the date. In one case his answer was disputed, for the day he named was not the same as that given by the paper; but on further inquiry it was found that the newspaper was wrong, for the printer had made a mistake. Shorthand notes of the conversation were taken at subsequent interviews. The report of these is very curious reading. Take the following as a sample: Question—October 8, 1828? Answer (in two seconds)—Wednesday. It was cloudy, and drizzled rain; I carried dinner to my father, where he was getting out coal. Question—February 21, 1829? Answer (in two seconds)—Saturday. It was cloudy in the morning and clear in the afternoon; there was a little snow on the ground. An uncle who lived near sold a horse beast that day for \$35. And so the conversation ran on for hours, ranging over forty years of McCartney's personal history. Mr. Henkie tells us that if he went over some of the dates again, after a few days' interval, the answers, although given in different terms, were essentially the same, "showing distinctly that he remembered the facts and not words previously used." McCartney's memory is not confined to dates and events; he is a rare calculator, can give the cube root of such numbers as 59, 319; or 571,787, etc.; can repeat some 250 hymns, and start about

200 tunes; has a singularly extensive and accurate knowledge of geography, and never forgets the name of a person he has once seen or read of. With all this singular power of memory, however, he is not a man whose general grasp of mind is at all noteworthy.—*Chambers' Journal*.

HOW PERFORMING ANIMALS ARE TRAINED.

People who go to the circus and see horses, elephants, monkeys, and the like perform wonderful tricks must often ask themselves how the animals are taught to do them. A writer in the *Matin*, having interviewed several circus celebrities, undertakes to satisfy their curiosity. M. Loyal, who has been ring-master of the leading Paris circus for thirty-two years, supplies interesting information concerning horses. "The horse," he says, contrary to general belief, "is the most stupid animal on earth. He has only one faculty—memory. You must teach him his exercises with the cavesson and the long whip. Having forced them into his head, you must use the short whip when he resists and give him a carrot when he obeys. Whips and carrots form the secret of the trainer. The horse must be from five to seven years old; before that age he is too spirited, after it his muscles are not elastic enough. The first thing to do is to accustom your horse to the ring, to make him run round regularly, and then to stop at a given signal. To accomplish this, the animal is brought into the ring. The trainer holds in his left hand a tether, which is passed into the cavesson, a kind of iron crescent armed with sharp points fixed on the nose of the horse; in his right hand he holds the long whip. Behind the animal an assistant, with a stout short whip, is posted. The trainer calls on the horse to start, and, pulling his tether and smacking his long whip, forces him to gallop round. If he refuses, the assistant uses his whip also; if he is obedient, he is rewarded with a carrot. To make him stop short, the trainer cracks his long whip again, while the assistant with his short whip throws himself suddenly in front of the animal, and the result is obtained." M. Loyal tells us that "the horse has a great objection to kneeling or lying down at any moment. This feat is taught by means of iron bracelets placed on his ankles and attached to a tether held by the trainer, who, by sudden jerks or pulls as he is moving makes him fall or kneel. The animal remembers the lessons, and, by dint of whip and carrot, ultimately performs them at the mere command of the trainer. The horse is taught to dance to music in the same way with the foot bracelets." As regards the learned horse, who opens boxes and takes articles out of them, here is how the animal is trained to do it. "I first got a carrot," says M. Loyal. "I place it in a box. I then lead the horse to the box. He smells the carrot, lifts up the lid of the box with his nose and takes out the vegetable, which he is allowed to eat. The next day, before letting the horse free, I show him a handkerchief full of bran. He takes it and tries to eat it. I then let him loose. He runs to the box, but—bitter deception—it is empty. The day after I resume the exercise, but this time the horse finds the handkerchief with the bran in the box. He takes it out, and I reward him with a carrot. I decrease the amount of bran in the handkerchief every day, until in the end I put merely the handkerchief in the box. The horse brings it to me, and gets his carrot. I then reduce the size of the carrot every day, until at last I give him nothing. The horse continues to perform with the handkerchief, in the hope of getting the carrot." With respect to dogs, M. Chagnoux, who is now exhibiting a troupe of them at the Nouveau Arque, says their education is a work of time and patience. Sometimes it takes two years. "I use neither sugar nor whip," he informs us. "I take my dog in my hands, talk to him, and try to make him understand what he is to do. I perform the tricks myself, and the dogs follow and imitate me." At present he is showing a carriage dog which performs on the single wire. "I will tell you how I taught him to become an equilibrist. I made him first of all walk on a plank which was balanced to and fro. The plank was gradually reduced in width every day, and the movement accelerated. At length the plank dwindled down to a narrow slip; this was replaced by a long round stick, and ultimately the dog found himself on the single wire." Strange to say, this dog is blind. M. Chagnoux says scent is the great quality which enables dogs to perform some tricks. For example, the poodles who play our dominoes are taught by their scent. The trainer touches the dominoes which the dog has to play, and the animal, smelling them, picks them out from the rest and plays them. The pig is said to be the most difficult animal to train. Tony Grace, the clown, does not believe in learned pigs. They are to be taught only by their weak point—their gluttony. "When I have got my young pig," he says, "I begin on the principle that I shall obtain nothing from him without satisfying his appetite. I feed him myself, and during a few days I vary his food in order to find out what he likes best. As soon as I have discovered his favored dish, I deprive him of it completely. This dish is my great talisman. The chief pig I am now performing with prefers beef fat. I put a piece in my pocket. I jump over hurdles, and the pig follows me, doing likewise. In this way he learns his exercises, and gets his fat. I decrease the piece of fat every day, and at last I give him nothing. Should he refuse to work I thrash him till he does, and having completed his performances, I recompense him with his favorite meal." The elephant, on the contrary, is very intelligent, and his education would be easy but for his cumbersome weight, which forces the trainer to have recourse to cruel means. For instance, to make him raise and hold out his foot, an iron ring with sharp points is placed on it, and being drawn by a rope the points enter the flesh. The elephant, feeling the pain, lifts up his foot and keeps it in the air till the pain ceases. After a few repetitions, he remembers the pain, and at the sight of the iron he raises his foot. His instruction, thanks to his intelligence, is soon completed. Some elephants are taught in less than a fortnight to play on a drum, work a tricycle, and beg on their hind legs.—*Pull Mall Gazette*.

KEEPING THE SECRET IN THE "TIMES" OFFICE.

The London correspondent of the Sheffield "Independent" describes the circumstances under which the announcement of the resignation of Lord R. Churchill was communicated to the "Times." He states that Lord R. Churchill "drove into Printing House Square shortly after eleven on Wednesday night and asked to see the editor. He was lodged with him for nearly an hour, at the end of which time, lo! as Mr. Black says in his novels, a strange thing happened. As soon as Lord Randolph had been seen off the premises an order was issued to lock every door, back and front, and take the keys to the editor's room. Despatches, as they arrived through the night, were taken in at a window in the courtyard. Not a soul, from the editor's room to the companionship of the printers' devil was permitted to leave the premises on any pretext whatever. For some hours mystery and consternation brooded over the establishment. The secret was till two o'clock in the morning locked in the breasts of the editor and two leader writers. The paragraph announcing the resignation, and the articles commenting thereon, were written and held back to the last moment. But even then, the hour being one at which other papers had gone to press, the doors were still locked, and it was not till the paper had gone to press that the doors were unlocked. This is 'how they brought the news to Ghent,' and how it was jealously kept there."

SAFETY STOVES FOR RAILWAY CARS.

DEAR CRITIC.—In reference to paragraph on safety stoves for railway cars, allow me to suggest the Dutch Stove largely used in Holland and Germany.

It is of baked clay built in cells like a tubular boiler, only for hot air instead of hot water.

The stove is usually in houses fired only once for a day or night with a very small quantity of fuel, if I am not mistaken, of just kindling wood. A few minutes suffice to heat the stove, which is then entirely closed, the fire not being needed any more.

The heat given out by these stoves is very great, the hot air utilizes the heat of the fuel and the material of the stoves retains its power of radiating a long time.

Of course in cars branches of the stove might extend round the cars like a flue, and the stove be re-heated oftener, but at all events such a stove would not ignite the cars in case of an overturn, as when once heated it is hermetically closed by the dampers. Still further precaution might be taken by securing the firepot by an exterior cover of fireclay and wrought iron.

READER.

OUR COSY CORNER.

Dinner-cloths or tray-cloths are now fashionable when made of the new Irish linen with colored borders in so-called peasant-work.

Wine table damask has the worked monogram in the centre of the napkins and table-cloths.

To polish brass kettles that are very much tarnished, first rub with a solution of oxalic acid, then dry and polish with rotten stone of the finest emery.

The best thing for cleaning tinware is common soda. Dampen a cloth and dip in soda, rub the tin briskly, after which wipe dry, and black and dirty tinware can be made to look like new.

GOOD LUNCH CAKES.—Try these lunch cakes: One cup of green corn pulp, one teaspoonful of sugar, and enough fine oatmeal to make the mixture sufficiently stiff to drop it in spoonfuls on the pan. Bake them fifteen minutes, and serve cold.

The prevailing wood for dining-room furniture the coming year will be oak, the finest carved antique style and highly polished. The room should have an oak mantel to correspond. Oak hall sofas and carved chairs are all the rage. Dining room chairs are usually cushioned in leather.

Plaistons are more fashionable than ever; the fronts of the bodices are either plain or plaited; they remain open shawl fashion to show the plaiston, and are crossed over at the waist line. The plaiston is either of silk or of some fancy material which is also used in the trimming of the dress.

Do not buy an ugly piece of furniture simply because it is cheap. In purchasing, consider comfort first, then beauty. Try to combine the two in all you purchase. Do not be in haste to get everything at once, but gradually build up your home until it is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever" to all its inmates.

TO REMOVE BRUISES FROM FURNITURE.—Wet the bruised spot with warm water. Soak a piece of brown paper of several thicknesses in warm water, and lay it over the place. Then apply a warm flat-iron until the moisture is gone. Repeat the process if needful, and the bruises will disappear.

LITTLE DUMPLINGS.—This receipt for little dumplings for stew requires sour cream and sour milk or buttermilk, and is commended: Half a pint of buttermilk or sour milk, half a pint of sour cream, one teaspoonful of soda in the milk, two well-beaten eggs, a little salt and flour enough, with which is sifted one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, to make a stiff batter. Drop the batter by the spoonful into boiling water, boil for twenty minutes, or until the outside is done, and put it in the dish with the stew.

WASHING FLANNELS.—The following method of washing flannels, if closely followed, will prove thoroughly satisfactory. Make a soda by boiling a piece of ordinary yellow soap in soft water. Wash out the flannel in this, scrubbing as hard as is needed to remove the dirt, but taking care to rub no soap on the goods. If it is not clean enough from this washing repeat the process. Rinse out in clear warm water, and if the flannel is white, blue it, using a much larger amount of blueing than would be required for cotton goods, as the flannel does not take the color as readily. Hang the garment to dry in a shady spot, and while it is still damp iron it. White flannels treated in this way will not become as yellow as if washed in the ordinary manner, nor will they thicken to the disagreeable fabric they so frequently become. This method is especially good for use in doing babies' flannels, which are thus kept soft and preserve the blue-white tint that is so desirable.

THE ADVANTAGES OF BORAX.—The washerwomen of Holland and Belgium, who get up their linen so beautifully white, use refined borax as washing powder instead of soda, in the proportion of one large handful of borax powder to about ten gallons of boiling water. They thus save in soap nearly half. All the washing establishments adopt the same mode. For laces, cambrics, etc., an extra quantity of the powder is used, and for crinolines (requiring to be made stiff) a strong solution is necessary. Borax being a neutral salt, does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the linen; its effect is to soften the hardest water, and, therefore, it should be kept on every toilet table. To the taste it is rather sweet; it is used for cleansing the hair, is an excellent dentifrice, and in 'hot countries is employed in combination with tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda as a cooling beverage. Good tea cannot be made with hard water; but all water may be made soft by adding a teaspoonful of borax powder to an ordinary sized kettle of water, in which it should boil. The saving in the quantity of tea used will be at least one-fifth.

COMMERCIAL.

The volume of trade in most lines continues to be light, but the situation has developed no new phase. As the year progresses, the evidences of a healthy condition of general business receive renewed confirmation, and a healthy and confident feeling pervades all departments. In many instances prices show a tendency to improve, and the indications appear to point to further profitable gains during the year.

Still, January and February are always quiet months with us, and dealers have had much to contend against this season. The weather has been so fluctuating that the roads have had no chance to become settled, making it unusually difficult for travellers to get about to their clients. The pending general elections distract popular attention from business to a considerable extent. Till these are over, little real work will be accomplished. Payments are fairly satisfactory.

We regret to note in our exchanges that shippers of fresh fish from Halifax and other Lower Ports are engaged in "cutting their own throats," having adopted the plan of consigning fresh cod, etc., to retail houses in Montreal and other cities west. This mode of doing business is calculated to injure their interests very materially. Their new customers formerly bought from wholesale commission merchants. Under the new style, shippers are competing against themselves, causing a complete disruption of the market and considerable slaughter in prices. Consequently, retailers can and do make their own markets in purchasing both from shippers and from the wholesale men.

About two weeks ago, a wholesale boot and shoe firm in Montreal failed, hurriedly called its creditors together, offered them 40 cents on the dollar, and had this offer accepted by part of the creditors within an hour of the commencement of the meeting, and without any examination of the firm's papers. Some of those interested, who had claims amounting to some \$15,000, refused to accept 40c, believing the estate is worth more. Writs of attachment have in consequence been issued against the estate. And now comes the fact that is important to all business concerns. It is affirmed, on apparently good authority, that the firm had habitually "cut prices" for months, and perhaps years past, underselling the market by about 20 per cent, and disposing of their goods below cost price. This is a most unprincipled thing to do, but we know that it has been done by some Halifax houses in the past, and suspect two or three others now in trade of the same practice. The only way to treat such concerns, who do business more for the sake of financiering than for making living profits, is to refuse to sell them goods except for spot cash. It is the business of the wholesale man or manufacturer to know in a general way what his debtor does with the goods that he buys from him on credit. If he uses them merely to demoralize the market and to "finance," the fact should be readily known, and it should be an easy task by refusing credit to put a peremptory stop to his mad career.

The City Railway on Monday last laid its track on Spring Garden Road from Pleasant street to the intersection of Birmingham street. The sleepers and ties were placed in position last fall, except at the curve where the new branch joins the main line on Pleasant street. This event is mainly noteworthy from the fact that the work was done on the 31st of January, when the outside world generally supposes Halifax to be bound up in fetters of snow and ice. There was no frost in the ground on that day.

DAY GOODS.—The market is fairly active for the season, and is in good shape. Some deliveries of spring goods are making, and new orders are reported to be coming in satisfactorily. All woolen goods have a very firm tone, and higher prices are predicted. In fact it is generally believed that woolens will become dear this year. Private advices are that French woolen goods, especially, promise to make a further advance and counsel prompt

purchases. Domestic woollens are firm, and manufacturers are already urging the advisability of placing orders for fall goods, as they expect to secure higher prices later.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The situation continues to show a firm and healthy front, and all the indications are in favor of the expectation that a large and good trade lies in the prospective. Prices are firm, and some enquiries for future deliveries have been received, which promise to lead to business. A curious feature in the trade is that an enquiry was recently cabled from Glasgow to Montreal, asking what quantity of Scotch pig iron could be secured in the latter city, and at what prices.

BREADSTUFFS.—A better enquiry has existed during the past week, and business has developed into a somewhat larger volume. Speculative buyers are reported to be again in the field, looking for desirable lots for storage till the spring. The Newfoundland demand is not yet satisfied, as shipments continue to be made thither from this port, and enquiries are making in Montreal and further west for flour to be shipped via Halifax to St. John's.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a little more enquiry for bacon, and prices are steady, but transactions are barely more than nominal. There is a quiet trade at unchanged prices in hams. Western prices for pork are firmer and a moderate demand keeps prices here steady.

BUTTER.—There is a quiet trade and prices rule firm. A steady demand exists for choice tub lots, but it is difficult to find desirable lots for shipment, as the home consumptive demands absorb all that offered.

CHEESE.—Taking into consideration the small offerings and the season of the year, a fair business has transpired. Cable quotations from Liverpool are 63s. 6d. and private advices are very firm reporting a good demand.

SUGARS.—The markets for refined are very quiet and sales of round lots are hard to effect at quotations. Late Brazilian advices report a large fleet of sugar vessels loading for Halifax, mostly on Montreal account, and the bulk of them are expected to arrive within the next month or six weeks.

MOLASSES.—Little or nothing is doing in molasses, and the market will remain quiet and dull for a few weeks longer. Still prices may be regarded as firm with rather an upward tendency.

TEA AND COFFEE.—There has been no new feature in tea. A moderate jobbing business has been transacted, but nothing in a large way has been accomplished. The demand for coffee has been more active and prices rule steady.

FRUIT.—Regarding apples, late mail advices from England have been rather of an unfavorable nature, and shippers say that lately they have been unable to make any money, but they admit having realized fair profits during the earlier part of the season.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants, and can therefore be depended upon as accurate up to the time of going to press. We intend devoting special attention to our Commercial and Financial Articles, and to our Market Quotations, and to this end have secured the co-operation of several persons thoroughly conversant with questions of finance and commerce.

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items such as Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Biscuits, and their respective prices.

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Our quotations below are our today's wholesale selling prices for car lots net cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 per cent advance on carload lots.

Table listing breadstuffs and provisions such as Flour, Oatmeal, Corn Meal, Bran, and various types of Beans, with their prices.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing butter and cheese products like Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Canadian Creamery, and various types of Cheese.

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing fish from vessels such as Mackernell, Herring, Alewives, and various types of Codfish.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table listing lobster products like Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing), Tall Cans, and Flat.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Table listing various types of lumber such as Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and Shingles.

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

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various types of meat and provisions like Beef, Pork, and American Mess.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing wool and hide products like Wool—clean washed, Ox Hides, and Cow Hides.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various types of fruits like Apples, Oranges, Lemons, and Dates.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing various types of poultry like Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Chickens.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table listing various types of live stock like Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, and Lambs.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

HILDRED.

(Continued.)

"Of course, later on—not just now perhaps; he is not a bold wooer, your handsome earl, Hildred. You are sure to think him reserved and cold; in time all that will wear away. I may tell him to-morrow that you accept his offer?"

"Yes," she replied.

And then, to her surprise, her father, who was one of the most undemonstrative of men, bent down and kissed her.

"You have made me very happy," he said.

"Why, papa, one would think you wanted this marriage!" she cried.

"You seem very anxious about it."

"It is my hope realized, Hildred," he said gravely. "I am very happy."

Then he rose and left her seated by the river-side.

"Lady Caraven—Hildred, Lady Caraven!" She repeated the words to herself; they had a pleasant sound, and it was pleasant to think that she would be a countess—pleasant to remember that the handsome young Earl had sought her in marriage. How little she had dreamed of this when she sat down by the river-side an hour before!

He would come to see her on the morrow, there was no doubt. What would it be like—this brilliant life in which gaiety, fashion, love, and happiness were all to have their part? The light had died in the western skies, the birds had sung their last song, the flowers were all asleep, but it seemed to Hildred Ransome that she would never sleep again; the restless beating heart was stirred for the first time from its passionate rest. It was fancy, of course—all fancy—but the long low wash of the waves certainly sung "Love's Young Dream." It must be fancy, but the wind did whisper it—

"There's nothing half so sweet in life."

"I will go in," thought Hildred, "and sing something that will take the sound of those words from me."

It so happened that the first sheet of music she took up was Mrs. Jameson's pathetic ballad, set to sweet, sad music—

"I have had joy and sorrow, I have proved
What life could give—have loved and been beloved;
I am sick and heartsore
And weary—let me sleep;
But deep—deep—
Never to waken more!"

The words struck her with new meaning. "Have loved and been beloved"—it was like Theckla's song—

"I have tasted the highest bliss;
I have loved and have been beloved."

This was not in accordance with her father's assurance that love was all nonsense.

But then she had forgotten that these were poets writing according to their lights—only poets, and not to be believed. It was perhaps a pity after all, she thought, that they—these sweet singers—should teach people to estimate things so falsely—should try to place love above everything else—above wealth, fame, rank, title, gold—when her father, a shrewd, clever man, assured her that it was but nonsense—that people were better and happier without it.

She felt very wise, very superior to these poets. Life had higher things than love, she said to herself. It was very well in its way.

She, for one, was quite content not to know it. Life held duties—noble duties, noble work. What was love but recreation? It was very well for schoolgirls to talk of in whispers, or for poets to write sweet, sad rhymes about; but for men and women—Her father perhaps was right—it was better to be without it.

When this lover of hers came on the morrow, would he mention love to her, or what would he talk about? She sighed as she rose from the piano, flattering herself that she had sung all sentiment away—sighed with a sweet, half-sad longing.

And then, after all her trouble—after singing to drive the words away—after moralizing and trying to make herself a stoical philosopher at eighteen—she found herself, as she went to her room, singing—

"Oh, there's nothing half so sweet in life
As Love's young dream!"

CHAPTER IV.

Hildred Ransome was engaged to be married; she was to be Lady Caraven, and on this day her lover was to visit her.

Arley Ransome went off to business early. The first thing he did was to send a note to the earl, saying that all difficulty was removed; his daughter had consented. The only thing remaining was for him to ask her to settle the wedding-day.

Lord Caraven read it through, then crushed it in his hands, and finally tore it into shreds and threw it under his feet. He had not brought himself to a proper state of submission yet. He would have given the world to escape from Arley Ransome; but the choice was plain enough—ruin, shame, and despair, or marriage with the dark-eyed girl who was "not his style," and whom he was quite sure he should never like.

Then his thoughts veered round a little. It would be pleasant to restore Ravensmere Castle to its old prestige—it would be pleasant to pay his debts, to feel the load of care and anxiety removed from him—it would be pleasant to take his place in the world again. As for the price, he must

pay it. If Arley Ransome would not save him upon any other condition, he must marry his daughter. If the father was content to give his child to one who honestly owned he did not like her, surely he need not pity her. Surely again, if she were willing to marry a man whom she had seen only once, she herself deserved no pity.

The marriage should take place in due course. The Ransomes had as it were drawn him—nay, forced him into it; the consequences must recoil on themselves. In his own mind he considered the daughter quite as bad as the father—indeed he made little distinction between them. The union was to be; there was no further need for scruple. They wanted his title, he wanted their money. He would be civil to them; they could not expect more.

On that evening Hildred Ransome received a letter and a ring. The envelope bore a crest, and she knew at once that it was from Lord Caraven. The contents were short, but to the purpose; it was not a love-letter, for there was no semblance of love in it.

"My dear Miss Ransome,—I have to thank you for your consent to my"—then came a word that had been carefully obliterated and "wishes" written over it. "With your permission I will call to-morrow. I have sent you an engagement-ring—will you wear it? I am yours"—here there was an illegible word—"ULRIC CARAVEN."

She laid the letter down with a sigh and a smile. She had fancied that a love letter would be very different. She opened the little parcel that accompanied the note; it contained a magnificent diamond ring—her engagement-ring. She placed it on her finger, and the sun falling on it made it shine like fire. Still, as she looked at it, her eyes filled with tears. She would have liked some one to put the ring on her finger; although she was engaged to be married, and was to be a countess, she felt very lonely and desolate.

Arley Ransome smiled when he saw the ring. At least it was an earnest of good things to come.

"Very nice, very appropriate," said the lawyer—"really a ring suitable for the coming Lady Caraven."

The day after brought Lord Caraven himself.

That interview was something to be remembered. Mr. Ransome, hoping to make matters sure and pleasant, had invited his future son-in-law to dine with him, and that he might not feel dull had asked the humorous and brilliant talker Mr. Carvey to join them.

It was well that he had done so, for the actual presence of her lover seemed to strike Hildred dumb. She looked at him whenever she found that he was looking elsewhere. She thought him very handsome. His indolent, careless grace contrasted so favorably with her father's sharp, brisk manner. She wondered why the earl looked worn and haggard. He was only twenty-seven, her father said. She wondered, too, why he was not more *empressé* in his manner. He took her down to dinner, and the only words they exchanged were about the warmth of the day. During dinner they never spoke, save for the most ordinary civilities. When dinner was over, the earl evidently preferred the society of Mr. Carvey to hers.

"Why had he asked to marry her if he did not care to talk to her?" she said to herself. "How strange it was!" Then her father invited Mr. Carvey to have a game at chess, and the earl walked slowly across the room to where she was sitting. He stood by her side, tall, stately, despite his indolent grace of manner. Her heart beat. What was he going to say? He bent his head somewhat stiffly.

"I have to thank you, Miss Ransome," he said, "for honoring me by wearing my ring."

She looked up at him, and there was something in the calm gaze of the pure eyes before which he shrunk as her father had done.

"You wished me to wear it, did you not?" she asked. "My father thought so."

"Certainly. I am delighted."

Try as he would, he could not conceal a *soupeçon* of irony. She detected it and looked at him again. He bowed and continued—

"I am fortunate indeed. I have to ask you, Miss Ransome, now that you have consented to—to become Lady Caraven—to tell me—that is to say—what day will suit you?"

"Day for what?" she asked innocently.

"A day to be married on," he replied.

A look of rebuke stole over the girl's face.

"You spoke of it so lightly," she said, "that I fancied you meant a day for going out somewhere. You spoke as if you were asking me to arrange a day for boating on the river."

"What shall I say then?" he asked, smiling despite his annoyance.

"It is not for me to tell you," she replied, in all simplicity.

He laughed aloud.

"Shall I say 'Loveliest, fairest'?"

With an air of grave displeasure she rose from her seat.

"Lord Caraven, I will hear no more," she said; "your manner does not please me."

He longed to retort, "Nor do you please me;" but he was merely a fly in the spider's web—he could not escape. He followed her. After all, he was a gentleman, and she was to bear his name.

"I am unfortunate, Miss Ransome," he said, "in having displeased you—pardon me. I had every intention of asking you the question with all due decorum—pray permit me to repeat it."

She was still so much of a child that she was puzzled what to answer. Her manner rather puzzled him too—it was so calm, so self-possessed. There was not the faintest flush on her face, no light in the grave, beautiful eyes, no latent smile—there were no little airs and graces such as surely belong to a young countess-elect.

"Do I understand you rightly?" said the grave sweet girlish voice. "Are you asking me to decide as to my wedding-day?"

"I am indeed so brave," he replied.

"Then I must decline to do so—my father will know best what time will suit him."

"I understood from Mr. Ransome that six weeks from now would be convenient," said the earl.

Her face did not change—no flush or pallor told that the words had affected her.

"Six weeks," she said musingly; "I shall be eighteen in four weeks from to day."

"I wish," he remarked, "that I could be eighteen over again."

"Would you be the better for it?" she asked curiously.

"I should at least be wiser," he answered, and she made no comment.

"You will speak then to Mr. Ransome?" he continued, after moodily reflecting upon all he had lost.

"I speak to my father?" exclaimed Hildred. "No. I am ignorant enough of the world, but surely that should be done by you."

She went away then under the pretext of seeking something, leaving Lord Caraven alone.

"She has a little more spirit than I thought she had," he said to himself. Then, when he had the opportunity, he told Arley Ransome that he had been unfortunate in his interview with his daughter. Mr. Ransome quickly made everything smooth—the wedding-day was to be on the third of August.

"Something may happen before then," thought the earl; "if not, I have always one resource, always one haven. Much may happen before the third of August."

While Hildred Ransome said to herself that, if she liked her future husband no better in six weeks' time than she did now, it would be but a sorry wedding-day.

CHAPTER V.

Hildred Ransome did not feel particularly pleased when she came to think about her interview with Lord Caraven. True, she had not expected anything, and therefore she had no right to resent the total want of interest and affection. The thought of refusing him or rebelling in any way against her fate had not yet occurred to her. She had been so completely drilled into obedience and accustomed to obey those in command over her, so used to accepting directions without inquiring as to their merits, that she never dreamed of refusing her consent to the marriage. Asked it had been, she knew, but it was a matter of form—there was no real honesty in the asking, she knew her father's will to be of iron, and she could not resist it. Her lot in life was settled. She was to marry the Earl of Caraven.

She told herself over and over again that she need feel no surprise at his strange wooing. His ways were not as her ways. Her father had told her that she must not expect such wooing as Darby and Joan indulged in, and that love was to come afterward—after marriage, instead of before it.

"Rank has its privileges—it also has its penalties," said Arley Ransome often enough for his daughter to remember the words. One of these penalties was undemonstrativeness as regarded love.

She was to be married on the third of August. There was not much time to spend in preparations. Her father had said no expense was to be spared. He took her himself to the court milliner and left the *trousseau* entirely in that lady's hands. Hildred was frightened as order after order was given without the least thought of expense.

"Papa," she said as they drove home, "do you know that what you have ordered will cost hundreds of pounds?"

Arley Ransome laughed and rubbed his hands.

"I should not care if it cost thousands, Hildred," he replied.

"I did not know you had so much money," she said, slowly; and again the lawyer laughed—laughed as he remembered how wealthy he was, and how little his daughter guessed that it was for that very wealth she was to be married.

She was young enough—only eighteen—to enjoy the magnificent *trousseau* as box after box came home, to linger with admiring eyes before the beautiful dresses—the rich silks, the costly laces, the fine velvets—before the thousand-and-one elegancies provided for her. It seemed wonderful to her that she should possess all these. She had never thought of her father as a rich man. He was a lawyer, she knew—she knew also that he had something to do with finance; but that he was wealthy enough to spend all that he had spent on her she had never guessed. She was young enough and woman enough to feel a keen delight in the magnificent *trousseau*, to feel a keen pleasure in the idea that she was to be a countess, the wife of the handsome young earl.

One day Arley Ransome showed her a paragraph in the "Fashionable Chronicle." It stated that a marriage was on the tapis between the Right Honorable the Earl of Caraven and Miss Ransome, only daughter and heiress of Arley Ransome, Esq. The girl laughed as she read it—a sweet happy laugh.

"Heiress! I wonder what that means, papa? Why do they call me heiress?"

"I should imagine that they think I have made a little money, and that it will all come to you," he replied.

Since he had made closer study of his daughter's character, he had thought it well to keep her in ignorance of the fact that she was a wealthy heiress; otherwise it might occur to her why she was about to be married.

(To be continued.)

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Notice to Subscribers.

A large number of subscribers have, during the past week, received their New Year's communication from our business manager. Regularity in publication and punctuality in mailing have been carefully observed in this office, so that our subscribers have received THE CRITIC by the first available mail leaving Halifax; care being taken to deliver the mail in the city post office so as to reach subscribers in the most distant part of the Province during Saturday of each week. Our subscribers will confer a favor by being equally prompt and punctual in remitting their subscriptions, with which they will please forward the bill rendered, in order that it may be receipted and returned again.

NOTE—Any subscriber who does not receive his copy of THE CRITIC on or before Saturday evening of each week, will confer a favor by notifying the business manager to that effect, giving particulars as to the mail days in his locality.

A. M. FRASER,
Business Manager THE CRITIC,
Halifax, N. S.

MINING.

ANALYTICAL DEPARTMENT—To meet long felt want THE CRITIC has made arrangements with a competent Analyst, who will determine the quality of all specimens sent to be tested. The fee charged will be from 1 to eight dollars, according to the difficulty and expense incurred by the analyst in making the analysis. The strictest secrecy will be observed, and the result of the analysis will only be known to the operator and the sender of the sample. Send samples by parcel-post or otherwise, with a fee of two dollars to "Analyst," care A. M. Fraser, Business Manager of THE CRITIC. Should a larger fee be required, the sender will be notified.

THE KEMPT GOLD MINING Co. LIMITED.—We gather from the report of the directors of the above company, which was submitted to the shareholders on the 24th January, 1887, the following facts:

That a gold bearing belt containing some eight leads had been discovered near the surface, and that rich spots had been opened on these that yielded some \$5,700 in gold to the proprietors. The belt containing these leads was some one hundred feet in width, but for a great depth from the surface no solid formation was reached, and the different leads were so irregular that it was difficult to follow them up. About the 15th of October last it was decided to sink a main shaft near the richest lead to a depth of one hundred feet, and the shaft on the "Boreo" lead, which had been sunk to a depth of thirty-three feet, was selected. This lead at the surface gave \$15 to the ton, but at thirty-three feet in depth the gold gave out and it had, for a time, being abandoned. Work was resumed, and for the first twenty feet sunk no gold was discovered, but when 50 feet from the surface had been reached occasional sights of gold were found, and at seventy-five feet the lead had become eleven inches thick and showed gold freely. At 80 feet a rich strike was made, the lead had increased in thickness to fifteen inches, and good pay ore was found. The shaft is now down eighty-seven feet, and the directors think that the prospects are encouraging, and that the mine will soon be on a paying basis. We have little doubt of the great value of the property, and would strongly advise the company to place the works in charge of a thoroughly competent mining engineer.

The *Hants Journal* suddenly awakens from what must have been a Rip Van Winkle sleep, and in its issue of Jan. 26th last, gushes as follows:

GOLD MINING IN HANTS COUNTY.

FEVERISH EXCITEMENT.

The question which has often been asked,—"Is gold to be found in Hants County?" is now in a fair way to be satisfactorily answered. Rich as is this County in its plaster, (the business in which has of late doubled and is assuming still greater proportions), its manganese, and its antimony mines yet to be opened up and operated, we are not surprised to find that gold of a rich quality is now to be added to the valuable products of Hants. "Where is it—has it been discovered?" we think we hear the reader exclaiming. Mr. Wm Murray, of Bath, Maine, who it is known has been prospecting in this Province for a year and over, and for several months in Hants, is the lucky discoverer.

Can it be possible that a journal published in Hants knows so little of the county as to print such arrant nonsense as the above? Has the astute editor never heard of the Mount Uniacke Gold District, which has been worked for years, nor of the Rawdon gold mines that are giving such large returns? We are almost dumb with astonishment. If the editor had only followed our previous advice and purchased one of Mackinlay's maps of Nova Scotia, he might have been spared such an unpardonable display of ignorance. The article, which is almost a column in length, refers to the discovery of gold at Ardoise Hill, which was reported in the last issue of THE CRITIC. We gather that three leads have been proved, all showing gold and that Mr. Murray and his associates have taken up some eighty-four acres.

Mr. James Grove has a large bed of fine red granite on his farm at Beaver Bank. A specimen polished was exhibited, and took a prize at the exhibition in Halifax in 1880. This rock is situated on Lake Thomas, (Long Lake), about 3 or 4 miles east of Windsor Junction, on the Intercolonial Railway.

LAKE CATCHA DISTRICT.—J. M. Reid brought in two bars gold weighing 355½ oz from 49½ tons quartz crushed, or over 7 oz. to the ton. The Oxford is proving a wonderful property and everything tends to show that the district is one of the best in the province. The gold is almost pure, averaging 996 fine.

It is reported that a two-inch lode has been opened on the Anderson property and that indications warrant the belief that it is good for 3 or 4 oz. to the ton.

During the month of December thirty tons of quartz were crushed at the McGuire mine at Whiteburn which yielded 85½ ounces of gold.—*Liverpool Advance*.

MALAGA LAKE GOLD MINE.—A number of men and a large quantity of provisions were sent to Malaga Barrens last week to work the claim owned by Messrs. Bartling, Wharton and others.—*I. B.*

CARLTON MINE.—Mr. Ross, manager of the Carlton Mine came from the crushing mill at Kemptville yesterday with a brick of gold weighing 100 ounces, taken from 50 tons of quartz sent up there from the Carlton mine to be crushed. This is the first cleaning up for this mine and they are now taking out some very rich quartz.—*Yarmouth Times*.

GOLD DISCOVERY.—Mr. John McLeod, of Mariposa, has discovered a rich gold lead at Stewart's Creek, in that region, and, we understand, is corresponding with certain Halifax and American capitalists for money to work the mine.—*N. S. Herald*.

NEW QUARRY.—Councillor George Battye, of Wallace, has associated with him, in the stone business, a gentleman of Boston and another of New York, and they intend to prosecute the business vigorously. They have purchased a quarry on the old Fulton property at Wallace Harbor and have a lot of men now cleaning and preparing for work next summer.—*Amherst Sentinel*.

COPPER.—England controls the price of copper in the markets of the world, although her own mines in Cornwall do not produce much over 100 tons of this metal a month. The statistics prove that she does an immense trade in copper. For the first nine months of last year England imported 84,592 tons of copper (metal) and exported 44,488 tons. The British production is only 900 tons. The English home consumption was 33,294 tons; imports into France, 9,339 tons; export of English copper to France, 5,442 tons; French consumption of copper imported direct 9,677 tons; French consumption of English copper and of copper imported direct, 15,119 tons; English consumption and French consumption of copper imported direct and from England, 48,413 tons; English consumption, English exports and French consumption of copper imported direct, 87,459 tons.

Board of Trade returns and statistics kept by James Lewis & Son, Liverpool, segregated some of these figures. The imports of ore amounted (in tons of fine copper), in the first nine months of 1886, to 10,718, of which 5,782 came from Chili and only 420 came from America. This shows we are working our ores at home more in this country than formerly. Last year in the same time we sent nearly four times as much ore. Of regulus, where Chili sent to England 10,718 tons, we sent from this country 10,246. Of bars and ingots, where Chili sent 18,583 tons we sent 4,434.

The apparent English consumption of foreign copper was 33,294 tons. The apparent French consumption was 15,119 tons, or not quite half that of England. The total consumption of the two great nations mentioned aggregated for the first nine months of last year 87,459 tons as against 100,000 tons in the same time last year.

On the first of this month the total visible supply of copper was 63,127 tons, of which 54,495 tons were in Liverpool, Swansea and London, and some little in France.

Chili has shipped to Liverpool and Swansea in the first ten months of last year 23,914 tons, and America has sent 12,533. The American arrivals in England and France for the past ten months are 16,094 tons, fine, against 29,264 tons during the same period of last year, a decrease of 13,170 tons, or nearly half.—*Mining and Scientific Press*.

SUPPLY OF NATURAL GAS.—A writer alluding to the probable exhaustion of natural gas, says:—"A long period will elapse before the supply will fail. The contact of water with carboniferous formations of any class continually generates gaseous hydrocarbon which is to take the place of all other fuels. In the permeable state of the sedimentary rocks there is everywhere room for more or less of the development of this hydrocarbon. When these are pierced by excavation or drilling the escaping gas merely makes room for the generation of more. The force is very great, yet it is uniform and continuous, such as a constant force alone can create. In view of the vast bulk of the carbonaceous deposits, which occupies not less than 30,000 square miles of the surface of the western slope of the Alleghenias and have a depth or thickness of 1,000 to 2,500 feet, it does not appear probable that this alternate form of carbon, as it may be designated, is likely to fail in its normal course of supply for a long period of years to come."

We do not know how it is in the country, but in Halifax the elections have developed a supply of natural gas that is apparently inexhaustible.

A mica mine has been opened on a farm near Kaukauna, Wis. There has been a strong demand for silver from France of late. Fifty twenty-ton ore cars are running from Butte to Anaconda daily. From 1800 to 1862 Columbia produced in gold and silver \$216,000,000. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £340,000 during the past week.

Enormous deposits of manganese ore have been discovered in the north of Chili.

Twelve thousand acres of mineral land in Jackson County, Ala., are to be developed.

In November, the famous Drum Lummon mine, Montana, produced \$190,000 in gold.

Deposits of large quantities of plumbago, or black lead, are reported in the Verdigo hills, Nevada.

The silver bullion shipments from Butte, M. T., aggregated nearly half a million dollars per month.

The product of the Lexington mine, M. T., for October was—silver, \$60,750; gold \$6,025; total, \$67,775.

The product of the Moulton mine, M. T., for October was—gold, \$2,578; silver, \$53,023; total \$55,601.

The 120 stamps at the Drum Lummon hammered \$189,100 out of those phenomenal ores, high and low grade, last month.

Placer mines in Arizona are yielding from \$2 to \$5 per day. The separating of the gold from the gravel is being done in rockers.

There were produced in the territory of Montana for the year 1886 \$4,409,400 in gold, and \$11,513,059 in silver, a total of \$15,922,459.

The product of the Ontario mine for the month of November was 133 bars of bullion, 81,917 68 fine ounces; ore sales, nine lots, \$73,917.11, a total for the month of \$155,913.79.

THE MARITIME PATRON, AND ORGAN OF THE

Maritime Provincial Grange—Patrons of Husbandry.

"In Essentials Unity—In Non-essentials Liberty—In All Things Charity."

[All communications intended for this column should be sent to the editor of the Maritime Patron, EDWIN S. CREED, M. D., Newport.]

We had hoped to have been able to present in our last issue a condensed report of the session of the Executive Committee of the Maritime Provincial Grange, also of the session of the latter body held on Wednesday, but other duties engrossed all our time. The very brief notice of these sessions which we were able to forward for publication, appeared in even briefer form than in the manuscript copy. We are made to say, "The committee devoted their whole time and attention to the careful consideration of the Order under the jurisdiction of the Maritime Provincial Grange." The subjects to which the attention of the committee was devoted were—the financial and general condition of the Order in the jurisdiction of the Maritime Provincial Grange, and the examination and discussion of a code of laws for the government of the Order in the jurisdiction, submitted by the secretary. This code was reported by the committee to the Provincial Grange without material amendment, and was by the latter body taken up clause by clause, amended in a few points, and passed.

It will be almost impossible to give in the space at our disposal anything like an adequate idea of the main points of difference between the new constitution and the old, but for the information of Patrons we shall briefly mention the most important amendments and alterations.

Eligibility for membership amended and enlarged by adopting the following clause and omitting all other defining or restricting clauses—"Any person of the age of 14 years engaged or directly interested in agricultural pursuits, having no interest conflicting with the purposes of the Order, is eligible for membership." The Order in the Maritime jurisdiction has however closed its gates against the atheist and the infidel by the adoption of the following proviso: "No person can be held to be ineligible for membership in the Order on account of religious belief or political opinions, but no one who is an atheist or who does not 'place faith in God,' can be 'a good Patron,' nor can any such person or any one who denies that the Bible (which is the sole ground of 'Faith' and 'Hope'), is the Word of God, engage in the ceremonies or use the signs and salutations of the Order. Such persons therefore shall be ineligible for membership in any Grange within the jurisdiction of the Maritime Provincial Grange."

Members of dormant or suspended Granges may, under certain conditions, retain membership in superior grades during such dormancy or suspension. Provision is also made for honorary membership or retention of membership in subordinate Granges, of Patrons so situated as not to enjoy any of the privileges of membership, upon payment of nominal monthly dues.

The minimum initiation fee is lowered to \$1.50, and each subordinate Grange may fix the amount of monthly dues payable by its members. Initiation fee for "junior members" is fixed at 25 cents for females and 50 cents for males, full membership to be acquired by paying the difference between the fee for junior membership and that for full membership.

The law concerning trials, penalties, and appeals is entirely changed. According to the new law the accuser and the accused shall be required to mutually agree upon a committee of five Patrons, any three or all of whom shall be a court to try the case, and to abide by the decision of the committee. From the decision of this court there is to be no appeal. Failing to agree upon such committee the accuser and accused shall each choose one Patron, and these three others, and three of whom shall try the case and give decision, without appeal.

Patrons resorting to legal redress without first submitting their differences to the arbitration provided for by the constitution, shall be liable to suspension or expulsion.

Not more than one degree shall be conferred on any one day. Any Grange may transact business in any degree appropriate to such Grange. A candidate shall not be proposed and balloted for on the same day.

The sash and apron or pouch shall continue to be the recognized regalia for all Granges in the jurisdiction for public or dress occasions; but a badge has been adopted for use while at work.

The Provincial Grange shall be composed of:—

- 1st. Its own officers, including the Executive Committee.
 - 2nd. Its own Past Masters and their wives if Matrons and 5th degree members.
 - 3rd. One delegate and his wife, if a Matron, for every 5 subordinate Granges in the jurisdiction of any Division Grange, to be elected at the annual session of each division.
 - 4th. The delegate commissioned by the Dominion Grange to represent it in the Maritime Provincial Grange, and his wife, if a Matron, who shall be the guest or guests of the Provincial Grange at its sessions.
 - 5th. All past members in good standing who are 6th degree members, shall be honorary members, without vote.
- Division Granges shall be composed of:—
- 1st. Their own officers.
 - 2nd. Their own Past Masters and their wives, if Matrons and 5th degree members.
 - 3rd. Two delegates from each subordinate Grange in their several jurisdictions and their wives, if Matrons.
 - 4th. All past members in good standing who are 5th degree members with vote on all matters except election of delegates to Provincial Grange.

Officers of Provincial and Division Granges shall be elected biennially.

All existing Deputies commissions shall be cancelled upon issue of new commissions. The Executive Committees of Division Granges are requested to meet as soon as possible, and recommend a deputy for each county or municipality in their several jurisdictions who will be commissioned by the Master of the Provincial Grange. Provincial deputies shall also be appointed as required.

Division Deputies shall be required to visit each Subordinate Grange at least once each year, shall inspect opening, closing, degree and general work of each Grange, see that books and accounts are properly kept, and report all irregularities to the Executive Committee of the Provincial Grange.

Provincial Deputies shall perform the like duties in Division Granges. Deputies shall be remunerated for these services.

Subordinate and Division Granges not reporting and paying tax to Divisions and Provincial Grange respectively, one week prior to the holding of their sessions, shall not be entitled to vote.

The new Constitution shall be submitted to the Executive Committee as soon as prepared for publication, and as soon as published shall be in force. The old Constitution shall be and remain in force until the publication of the new, except that clauses officially made known shall be obeyed.

Take it all together the Sessions of the Maritime Provincial Grange, held at Truro on the 26th and 27th of last month, was one of the best, if not the best, pleasantest, and most harmonious, that it has ever held. Even the close proximity of a Dominion general election, and the heat and rancor of party strife, from which not a few of the delegates had emerged, could not disturb the perfect harmony and good feeling that characterized the sessions. Nor were politics tabooed. A running fire of jokes was kept up between "Grits" and "Tories," but the shots only elicited hearty laughter.

At the closing session on Thursday evening, held at the class-room of the Y. M. C. A., the question arose, how shall the prize essay, written by our Worthy Sister, Miss Augusta Pipes, a splendid production reflecting great credit upon the writer and the Order of which she is a member, be published. Grits laughingly claimed that it should adorn one of their party journals and Liberal Conservatives made a like demand for favorite journals of their party. Others again advised that the essay be not published until after election, but this suggestion was scouted when a brother arose and said, "No! let it be published now, it will be like a beautiful oasis in the political desert." It must have been evident to everyone present at these meetings that the Grange has been and is doing a good and much needed work, in neutralizing the acrimony of partizan feeling and instilling the conviction that a man is not necessarily either fool, liar, or dishonest, or even any the less respectable or unworthy, because of difference in political opinions.

The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry must also be credited with having educated and trained farmers to think and to express their thoughts, to conduct public meetings and deliberative assemblies, and to get the largest amount of legislative and general work done in the briefest possible space of time compatible with efficiency. No one who has attended Division or Provincial Grange sessions, or even the sessions of those primary Schools of Agriculture, Elocution, and conduct of public business, our Subordinate Granges would deny to our Order the credit and honor we claim for it.

The Provincial Grange, in acceptance of an invitation from Professor Smith, visited the Agricultural School. Professor Smith also addressed the Grange and invited guests on Thursday evening at the class-room of the Y. M. C. A. Notice of these most instructive and pleasant occasions will be given in this column. All honor to the government that has given to Nova Scotia its Agricultural School, all honor to Professor Smith, whose zeal and efficiency has made the institution what it is, SECOND TO NONE FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES OF AN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

- WAR AGAINST INSECTS.—Whoever undertakes to grow house plants enlists for a war against a dry atmosphere, dust and insects, and the greatest of these is insects. The most injurious insects are not those large enough to be removed by hand, but the minute plant-lice or *Aphides*, called by the gardener Green-fly. No sooner does a new and tender shoot, two or three inches long, push forth, than it is beset all over, round and round, with these innocent looking insects, as close together as they can stand, each with its little snout (proboscis, if you like it better), stuck into the tender shoot, and all sucking away its dear life. The insects grow, but the shoot does not. Tobacco in some form—dust, tea or smoke—is sure death to these little creatures. Smoke is best, as it is most penetrating, or "sarchin," as the old-fashioned folks say. In the greenhouse this is the most readily applied form of tobacco, while in the window garden the most difficult. Still, if one is really fond of plants, and smoking is a condition of success, ways and means will be found to apply it. If one can have the use of a closet, or the exclusive use of the bath-room for over night, smoking becomes easy. In smoking, we wish to burn tobacco, and do not wish to burn the house. It will be well to make a shallow box or tray, say four feet square, with sides four or five inches high; fill this with coal ashes, and it will make a hearth upon which a fire may be built with safety. A handful of pine kindlings is placed in the middle of this hearth; when fairly ablaze, a lot of damp tobacco stems are laid upon this fire, and the operator should retire and close the door behind him. Of course, it is supposed that the plants have been removed from the window to the bath-room before this smoking is given.—*American Agriculturist for January.*

A writer in the *Indiana Farmer* thinks that he keeps his hen-house free of lice by having two sets of perches, which he changes, exposing to the weather the set not in use. How much easier to kerosene the perches occasionally!

PUTTING UP ICE.—Ice is almost indispensable to the dairyman for bringing his milk and cream to, and keeping them at the proper temperature. Aside from its use in the dairy ice is a luxury which well repays all the cost of putting it up, and the wonder is that so few farmers lay in a liberal stock. The essential conditions are that it shall be closely packed in a mass, that there shall be no air spaces at the bottom, that it shall be surrounded, (packed in,) by a good non-conducting material in sufficient quantity, that it shall have a tight roof to exclude rain, and that ventilation is provided. A cheap board building with the cracks battened answers about as well as a costly structure with double walls filled in. The keeping of the ice does not depend so much upon the walls of the building as upon the kind and amount of material with which it is packed. Sawdust or dry tan bark furnish the best packing materials. But these in many localities are difficult to obtain. Next to these dry cut straw or chaff is probably the best, and almost any farm can furnish the straw. Cut straw is better than whole, because it packs closer and makes a better non-conductor, though whole straw is often successfully used. In the latter case the space for filling between the pile of ice and the walls of the building needs to be wider than if cut straw were used. In case cut straw is used we would leave a space of 16 inches for filling, but with whole straw of two feet. The sills of the building should rest on the ground, or on a wall built for them, allowing no air to enter underneath. We would lay tile a foot below the surface inside, with its outlet some distance away, to keep the bottom dry, but tile should not open into the building to admit air. A foundation of at least a foot deep of the packing material, sawdust, tan or straw, should be laid over the bottom, on which to build the pile of ice, and the blocks should be cut as nearly as possible of uniform size so as to pack closely, and it is well to go over each layer as it is put in and fill all cracks with pounded ice so as to make the pile as near solid as possible. When the pile is finished, or as it progresses, the filling between it and the sides of the building should be made and tramped down as solidly as possible, and a covering of at least two feet in depth be made over all. Ventilation should be provided for by openings in the gables or a ventilating shaft going up through the roof to permit the escape of the moist air which gathers above the ice. The door should be for convenience made in two sections, an upper and lower, with boards laid across on the inside of the frame holding the packing material in place.

The proper size depends upon the amount of ice that will be required. Ice will measure about forty cubic feet to the ton, and ten tons would be a liberal supply for family use. This would be equivalent to a pile 8 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 6½ feet high. If we allow two feet on all sides for packing space, the building to hold this amount in the form above given would need to be 12x12 feet with nine foot posts. A door in the gable would be needed for putting in the top layers and taking out ice early in the season. As cheap and good a way for a cheap building would be to set posts in the ground three on a side (except the end where the doors are) with 2x4, for plate and middle and bottom girdles, and board up and down and batten, banking up at the bottom to exclude air. The roof should project considerably on all sides so as to shade the sides, and if it could be built under the shade of trees it would be all the better. When expense is no object and a permanent structure is desired, a brick or stone foundation should be put in on which to lay the sills, which should be bedded in mortar, and double walls can be made by using 2x8 or 2x12 for studding and filling the space between the outside and inside boarding. Ice should be cut and put up only in freezing weather. If cut and handled when the temperature is above freezing, the blocks splinter and crack, and its keeping qualities are considerably injured.

Chemists have discovered that large quantities of citric acid can be extracted from the cranberry, varying from one to one and a fourth per cent. If the extraction of this amount proves profitable it will open a new market for the fruit, and tend to raise its price.

The *Scottish Agricultural Gazette* made a conspectus of the live stock of the world. From this it is found that there are, in round numbers, 92,000,000 head of cattle, 36,000,000 horses, 200,000,000 sheep, and about 46,000,000 swine in Europe. Of countries outside of Europe, the United States has 45,510,000 cattle, 48,322,000 sheep, 12,077,000 horses, 46,092,000 swine; the La Plata States of South America, 19,500,000 head of cattle, 70,000,000 sheep, and 500,000 swine. To these must be added 30,000,000 cattle found on the pampas grass plains. The Australasian colonies have 8,500,000 head of cattle, 75,000,000 head of sheep, and 800,000 head of swine. Total in the world, 195,500,000 cattle, 48,000,000 horses, 393,322,000 sheep, and 93,300,000 swine.

Is your life worth 25 cents? If it is do not neglect a cough or cold. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once, and be cured by that never failing remedy.

Any one suffering from rheumatism or neuralgia would do well to use Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers: there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind.

A CARD

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

"BELL" ORGANS AT THE COLONIAL. PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY.

In musical instruments, certainly Messrs. W. Bell & Co., of Guelph, Ont., have reason to be proud of their success and it is universally conceded that their display was about the most prominent in their line.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, personally congratulated them on having the most handsome exhibit: the stand itself, a work of art in design and fitting, having been erected at a cost, it is said, of £600. The wood-work is in enamelled white, and real gold, handsomely carved, and the drapery is in silk plush and Indian muslin.

The Marquis of Lorne, and H. R. H. the Princess Louise, after thoroughly testing the instruments made and exhibited by the different manufacturers, decided to buy one of the illuminated pipe top "Bell" organs. This sale was followed by others to the R't. Hon. Sir Robert Bourke, Governor of Madras, India, and Sir Robert Affleck, each of whom purchased one of their large and handsome organs.

The popularity of this instrument is growing more extensively every year in the British Isles, and on the continent, confirming the critical judgment of experts, who have pronounced them superior to all others for purity of tone and pleasing design.

In the Citadel of Quebec, a "Bell" organ graces its drawing-rooms for the use of the Marquis and Marchioness of Landdowne, and in far distant Victoria, B. C., Lady Douglass selected a "Bell" organ for her use.

Perfection in these instruments has only been attained after years of experience and study, by using the best material and employing none but skilled and practical workmen, Messrs Bell & Co. have produced an organ without an equal.

Prominent English organists, who have tried them at the Exhibition, have been delighted with them. The *Invention*, a journal published in London, says:—"The excellence of workmanship, and quality of the 'Bell' organs, leave only one verdict possible to any expert who cares to personally inspect them, as we have done for ourselves, and we have pleasure in expressing ourselves as greatly pleased with the genuine organ tone brought out in their instruments."

The *Music Trade Journal* says:—"That Messrs. Bell & Co. are now doing a very flourishing business, which ought certainly to be much extended as a result of their handsome exhibit at the Colindale, and it is gratifying to note that the judges at the Exhibition have endorsed our opinion as to the excellence of their instruments."

We understand that Messrs. Bell & Co. have received the Gold Medal at the Liverpool Exhibition, which has just closed.

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Having Removed from the PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, TEMPORARILY, owing to the fact of litigation pending, regarding his right to practice in the Province, The M. B. after a while, will learn to treat a Medical CONFERENCE as Medical ETHICS fully demand in a civilized country.

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Inhalation of Cold Medicines Vapor the principle
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A PARDONABLE SUBTERFUGE.

Juanita was a very pretty girl, and being an only child, and having lost her mother when quite a baby, she was the almost idolized pet of her father. Nothing that money could buy had been denied her, and her slightest wishes were commands to him. At fifteen she was tall for her age, but well matured and without any of that shy, awkward manner which often renders this period in the life of the fair sex so uninviting. She was a brunette, with fine, large, expressive eyes; an abundance of glossy, black hair, and regular features. She always paid particular attention to her teeth, which were small, regular and pearly white, and thoroughly preserved by the use of Fiske's Lavodent. Her hands and feet were small and beautifully shaped, the latter being generally encased in tiny slippers that rivalled those of the famed Ciuderolla. She was all life and gaiety, and as she went about the house the exuberance of her spirits found vent in snatches of song and merry laughter, or vivacious conversation. As long as she had her own way which was generally the case, she was sweetness; but it must be confessed that the young lady had a temper of her own, and was to the person who aroused it. Although apparently gentle and yielding, when she once shut her mouth with a decided no—no power on earth would have forced her to yield. Shortly after her fifteenth birthday she caught a severe cold, which threatened to settle upon her lungs, and as her mother had died with consumption, her father was greatly alarmed. The best physicians were consulted, and they decided that there was no immediate danger, but advised that her system be strengthened by regular doses of cod liver oil. The best pure refined oil was obtained, and Juanita took one dose. It was the last. Her father implored her to continue the use of the medicine, but she declared that it was impossible, that she would rather die than swallow the horrible stuff. The doctor tried to prevail on her, but it was no use; so, being a wise man, he determined on strategy. "Well," said he, "it is no matter, I don't blame you for disliking the stuff, so I will change the prescription, and send you up something that is still better and as pleasant to take as custard." Going to the druggist's he ordered him to put six bottles of Puttner's Emulsion into unlabelled bottles, and sent them out to Juanita. She liked the new medicine, "so different from that horrid cod liver oil," and by persisting in its use grew strong and healthy, and was soon out of all danger. She now knows that she owes her good health to Puttner's Emulsion, and that it contains cod liver oil, but she declares that she never will forgive the doctor for having so decidedly circumvented her.

WHAT THE DRUGGISTS SAY.

We, the undersigned druggists, take pleasure in certifying that we have sold Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, etc., for a number of years, and know it to be one of the oldest as well as (especially of late) one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, coughs, and all lung diseases. The sale of it (Puttner's Emulsion) is steadily increasing, and is larger than for all other preparations of the kind in the market combined. We know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and we do not hesitate to recommend it.

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The Maine citizen who has ordered a coffin exactly like Gen. Grant's, anticipates as much pleasure in its use as did a Fulton County man in an aristocratic disease. His physician, after a careful diagnosis, said: "You have Bright's disease. Some of earth's greatest men die of that terrible malady." "Who were they, doctor," whispered the dying man. "Why, there was McClellan and Vice-President Hendricks and Colfax, and, some think, President Arthur." "Well, that ain't so bad," chirruped the proud sufferer. "Say, doc., just tell the mourners that, will you?" and he shut his eyes resignedly, and turned his face to the wall.—*Albany Journal.*

If he had used Simson's Chemical Food, which is a health giving combination of Iron, Lime and Phosphorus, his system might have been so invigorated that Bright's disease, almost, if not quite, incurable when once thoroughly established, would have no entrance.

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A singular instance of the contagiousness of consumption is thus related by a French medical journal. A young man who had contracted brouchitis married a healthy woman. Within a year he died of consumption; not long afterwards his widow's lungs were found to be fatally diseased, and their child speedily followed them. One of their neighbors, a robust young woman, was suddenly attacked with the same disease. While she had called repeatedly at the house of the consumptive family, she had never remained in the sick room over night, but she had eaten chickens which had been killed on their farm. As it was reported that several of these fowls had died prematurely, the medical authorities decided to have other chickens killed and examined. It was then discovered that the fowls had contracted consumption, their livers containing the bacilli now recognized as characteristic of the disease. These fowls had swallowed the sputa of the infected family and contracted the disease; and the unlucky neighbor's daughter, who had eaten one of the fowl's livers, became a victim in her turn. This is one of the most remarkable stories ever vouchsafed for by a medical journal.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

While consumption is certainly hereditary, we had no idea that it was contagious. We know enough of its damages, however, to warn every one to stop a cold in its first stages. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and Simson's Tolu and Aniseed is an unrivalled remedy to check a cold. For over twenty years, Brown Brothers & Co. have been selling this favorite remedy, and Mr. Simson, Ph. G., is the only party preparing it by the original receipt. Do not be deceived by spurious articles, but ask for that made by W. H. Simson.

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Probably the most useful of all the senses is that of sight; and diseases of the eye are more distressing than diseases in other parts of the body. It is therefore most that the greatest possible care should be taken of the eye to ward off disease. It was to this end that Simson's Golden Eye Water was invented.

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To KEEP STEEL KNIVES FROM RUST.—Have them rubbed bright and perfectly dry; have a soft rag and rub each blade dry with wood ashes. Wrap them in thick brown paper, and lay them in a dry closet. If taken care of in this way, they may be kept for years free from rust.

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