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THE CRITIC.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Democratic France has expelled her princes, on the ground that their presence endangered the peace of the Republic. One of these princes, the Duc d'Anmale, has presented to the French Institute of Art his magnificent estate of Chantilly, with its palace, containing works of art, valuable books, etc. Truly, the Orleans Prince has behaved more generously to France than did France to the Orleans Princes.

The surprise which people naturally feel in the fact that sleep-walkers seldom meet with accidents, will be greatly diminished, when it is understood that a somnambulist is never, so to speak, sound asleep. He is sleeping only so far as part of his cerebrum is concerned, which accounts satisfactorily for the immunity from injury enjoyed by those who leave their beds at ghostly hours and aimlessly roam about the house.

The growth of virtues or habits is no less real than is that of matter possessed of actual life. An absolutely truthful or untruthful man does not become so by an instantaneous step, nor does it follow that, because he is the one, he cannot be the other. Truthfulness is a principle recognized by all as a cardinal virtue; but unless it be practiced in every day life, it gradually degenerates until the individual, at one time distinguished for this virtue, finds that habit has unconsciously made him a liar.

The common origin of mankind is much more strongly marked by the universality of his superstitions, than they are by ethnological resemblances. Belief in the power for injury of the evil eye is found in all peoples from China to Peru, while the potency of a red hand stamped on walls to counteract its influence, is believed in by tribes as distant from each other as the Arabs of Palestine, the Red men of America, the Hindoos of India, and the aborigines of the Australian continent.

It appears illiberal to choke off Chinese immigration by a poll tax of \$50 on each Chinaman coming into the country, but facts are stubborn things, and cannot be ignored. Chinese labor displaces white labor; and unless we desire to have the celestials come in and occupy the land, we must check their immigration from the outset. The white population of British Columbia and California has already experienced the evils arising from Chinese cheap competition.

The Michigan mill-owners are selling out their denuded timber limits, and disposing of their mill machinery at a loss, as since the placing of the export duty upon Canadian lumber, their occupation is gone. Every dog has his day, the Canadian miller now has his.

The somewhat harsh provision of English law which gives almost everything to the eldest son is curiously illustrated by the case of the Earl of Durham and his brother. The two are twins, but one was born two minutes earlier than the other. The one is called the eldest son, and inherits a princely income. His twin-brother has an income about one-tenth as large.

The blowing of locomotive whistles within the limits of Montreal has been discontinued, and the railway authorities assert that the practice was quite unnecessary. There are some towns in the Maritime Provinces, along the line of the I. C. Railway, in which night is made hideous by the unearthly tooting from the engines of arriving and departing trains. The resident, as well as the travelling public, would sleep better if the nuisance referred to were abolished.

When Hanlan won the championship of the world, Canadians were naturally proud of their oarsman, but the claim which he now makes to the world's championship is so unreasonable and unmanly, that his countrymen feel rather ashamed than proud of the Canadian sculler. Hanlan delayed visiting England for so long a time that Beach became disgusted and refused to race him under any circumstances, whereupon Hanlan claims the championship.

French travellers and Government officials have a peculiar habit of deprecating in a wholesale way everything that is British. A French editor who recently visited Gibraltar when the *Gascoigne* touched there with Gallic authorities on board, tells us the "old Gib" is nothing but a piece of lace-work, and that its 700 guns are only fit to make a row and go ping-pang. Most of them are disabled by rust. He does not consider the Rock could resist a naval attack for more than a few hours.

The phenomenal growth of great Western cities, such as Chicago and St. Paul, has diverted public attention from the rapid increase which has been made to the population in Atlantic cities. Boston, which now has 400,000 inhabitants, has more than doubled its population in twenty years. Philadelphia, which twenty years since boasted a population of 600,000, now contains a round million; and New York, the giant city of the continent, which in 1865 contained 700,000 inhabitants, now has a population of nearly two millions.

In a dictionary printed in 1737, full of quaint things, is the following curious note about Hull, in Yorkshire. "This Town was famous for its good Government; and thence rose the Saying, called the Beggars' and Vagrant's Litany. From, Hell, Hull and Halifax, good Lord deliver us; Hull, for the severe chastisement they met there; Halifax, for a law of instantly beheading with an engine those who were taken in the act of stealing Cloth, without any further legal proceedings, being probably more terrible to them than Hell itself."

The preparations which are being made upon all sides for the next Dominion Elections are supposed to indicate that they will be brought on before another session of Parliament. We have no means of ascertaining the intentions of the Cabinet, but we do not believe that the elections will take place before next summer or autumn. While it is well for both parties to be prepared for the struggle, it is not worth while neglecting business for the next eight or ten months in order to see the return of certain candidates.

The recent disturbances in the towns along the Yangtze River in China, in which several missionaries lost their lives and the Christian converts suffered persecution, was caused by the injudiciousness of the Bishop of the Province, who used yellow tiles in completing the roof of his Cathedral at Chung-King. In China, yellow is the Emperor's color, and yellow tiles can only be used in Imperial palaces. The first act of the mob was to demolish the Cathedral, after which the Catholic and Protestant missionaries were driven from the place.

There are, no doubt, many capable officers in the British army; but when the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, asserts that, as a rule, officers lack the essential qualifications and information upon military matters which their profession demands, he has opened the flood gate for a torrent of criticism upon the manner in which young officers are now trained. So far as we can judge from personal observation, there is no profession or calling which demands as little time and attention of the person engaged in it, as does the army. If officers utilized the time at their disposal in self-improvement, the commander-in-chief would have little to complain of.

PEACE OR WAR.

The complications in Europe, arising out of the dethronement of Prince Alexander and the continued occupation of Egypt by the British, daily grow more perplexing; and although Germany and Britain have tacitly agreed to uphold the policy of peace, the restlessness of France, and the aggressiveness of Russia, are two strong factors tending in the opposite direction. From late telegrams, it would appear that the war spirit in France still continues to increase, and although the rumor of a Franco-Russian alliance needs confirmation, there can be no doubt that France has determined to make it warm for the British in Egypt, and by intrigue, if not by open hostilities, to assert her right to a voice in the government of that country. As we have frequently pointed out, Russia would gladly see Britain involved in an Egyptian embroglio, such as would draw off her attention from Bulgarian affairs. That Turkey is a party to the Franco-Russian agreement, can not for a moment be believed, for Turkey's very existence depends, not on Russian friendship, but on the goodwill of the German and British Governments.

Austria undoubtedly desires to extend her territory eastward, but so long as the councils of the Austro-Hungarian Empire are directed by the German Chancellor, that Power will range itself on the side of peace. France may clamor for war and the Czar be anxious to employ his well-drilled battalions, but so long as Turkey accepts the advice of the peace Powers, war will be averted. As to England's occupation of Egypt, it ill behooves the French Government, which so shamefully deserted her ally when Arabi was stirring up rebellion, to claim dual control, after Britain single-handed had quelled the uprising and exiled the leader.

THE PALESTINE OF THE NEW WORLD.

The climate and physical features of San Salvador are so like to those of Palestine that travellers have christened it the "Palestine of the New World."

The little Republic, despite internal dissensions, has made great material progress since its independence, and, in many respects, its institutions and inhabitants deserve to be more widely known.

The State, which has an area about three times as great as that of Prince Edward Island, is peopled by a mixed race of Spanish and Indian inhabitants, numbering somewhat over half a million.

The admixture of American and Castilian blood has produced a people possessed of all the virtues and free from all the vices of their ancestors, an industrious, hard-working race of men and women, who even in this tropical clime toil unceasingly from morn till night, the women sharing with the men in the labors of the field and in the marketing of the produce. Not only are the fertile valleys and the alluvial strip along the Pacific coast cultivated in a high degree, but the highlands and mountain sides are likewise tilled with skill and care; so that the whole face of the country, from the lowlands to the mountain tops, resembles an extensive garden. In addition to fruits such as the pineapple, orange and lime; coffee, cocoa, sugar, and indigo, are raised in large quantities, the greater part being exported to the United States. Unfortunately the Salvadorean farmer has to contend with the hostile tariffs of the great republic, scarcely ever realizing more than 25 per cent. of the selling price of his produce.

This is why San Salvador is so anxious to obtain a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Education in San Salvador is free and obligatory, and there are few of the inhabitants who cannot read or write. The people are passionately fond of music, and it is no uncommon thing to hear Beethoven's symphonies and Wagner's overtures performed in the capital, in fact the Government annually appropriates \$45,000 for the maintenance of an orchestral band of 60 performers, most, if not all, of whom are thoroughly trained musicians.

General Menendez, the self-appointed President, has, by his prudence and wise government, become popular with the people, and it is not improbable that when the next election for President takes place, he will find himself occupying by right the chair which he now fills through might.

THE PROGRESS OF A MOVEMENT.

When the agitation for Irish Home Rule was first commenced, few persons in either political party in Great Britain believed that the question would ever take a prominent place in the arena of practical politics. Hundreds of persons, who acknowledged the principles of self-government as sound, believed that the application of this principle in Ireland was impossible, and this belief was strengthened, because neither they nor any of the leading statesmen of the time had formulated a measure by which it could be carried out. To-day there is scarcely a man conversant with the Irish question who does not regard its ultimate settlement as only a matter of time well within measureable distance.

All great movements pass from the initiative to the formulative stage more or less slowly, and the Irish Question has proved no exception to this rule. A second great question is now forcing itself upon the attention of all loyal British subjects throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, upon its solution the future greatness of the Empire largely depends. It is the question of Federation. Heretofore the discussions upon this theme have been left to journalists and speculative politicians, but the time is now come when it, like the Irish Question, is to receive that fair consideration which its merits and magnitude deserve.

It may safely be asserted that the subjects of Queen Victoria throughout the Empire are loyal to its unity, and although hitherto the question of Federation has been regarded as theoretical rather than practical, it has in

fact only been in that state of embryo from which ideas and measures are evolved.

In the Queen's recent speech we note with pleasure the following reference to the Federation idea, which would indicate that the British Ministry were becoming fully alive to the necessity of drawing closer the ties which unite the Colonies to the mother country. In her published speech, the Queen said, "I have observed with much satisfaction the interest which in an increasing degree is evinced by the people of this country in the welfare of their colonial and Indian fellow-subjects; and I am led to the conviction that there is on all sides a growing desire to draw closer in every practical way the bonds which unite the various portions of the Empire. I have authorized communications to be entered into with the principal colonial Governments with a view to the fuller consideration of matters of common interest."

This indication of the British Government's concern in the colonies does not imply that any radical change is to be at once made in the relations which the several portions of the Empire bear to each other.

There is at present no urgent need for haste, such as exists in the Irish Question, in short the Government can well afford to move slowly in the matter, in order that there should be no friction in carrying out the idea. Each number of the family of British States must be on an equality, and the full consent of each member must be obtained before any measure of Federation is adopted.

ENTERPRISING TRURO.

Probably no other Provincial town is making more substantial progress than Truro. The energy of its citizens, the judicious management of its Civic affairs, the character of the surrounding country, and the enterprise of its manufactures, all contribute to this gratifying advancement.

Truro manufacturing establishments are numerous and important, some of them indeed have won an enviable reputation, both in this and the adjoining provinces, such as has laid a solid foundation for more extended operations and more pretentious enterprises than have yet been undertaken. The town is now becoming an industrial as well as a distributing centre, and if its quick-witted and pushing citizens continue the same line of economic policy that has heretofore been followed, and at the same time keep the standard of excellence up to, if not higher than, its present point, Truro will soon rank as one of the most successful cities in the Maritime Provinces. It is our purpose from time to time to give prominence in our columns to such industrial enterprises as we deem worthy of notice, and while speaking of Truro we have much satisfaction in referring to a comparatively new manufacture which is now carried on successfully in that town.

When the "Truro Condensed Milk Co." was started, the croakers shook their heads, and appeared dubious as to its success, but a few years' experience has proved beyond cavil that the condensing of milk is a practical undertaking, and that for this purpose Truro offers exceptional advantages, being surrounded on every side by fertile lands well adapted for grazing.

A Critic representative recently visited the factory and was struck with the cleanliness of every thing about him. Tin and copper vessels, carefully scoured, gleamed like reflectors. The natural milk is received, tested, heated, sweetened, evaporated, cooled and canned with methodical precision.

During the process of condensing this milk nothing is added but extra standard granulated cane sugar, nothing removed but water. Its absolute purity is a comforting thought for consumers.

It is possible that throughout the Maritime Provinces Condensed Coffee and Cocoa have done even more than Condensed Milk to establish a reputation for this company. These admirable preparations are winning their way to favor in hundreds of homes. Their popularity rests not on novelty, but on merit.

Three grades of Condensed Coffee are manufactured, viz., "Mocha and Java," "Pure Java," and "Pure Jamaica." One can hardly imagine a more convenient article. Coffee, cream and sugar properly combined are all here. The directions for using read, "to a cup of water add a teaspoonful of Condensed Coffee." No humbug about it. Condensed Cocoa is similarly used and it makes a most agreeable and wholesome beverage.

These goods are supplied in packages of any size, but are put up chiefly in 1lb. cans.

We are interested in the success of manufacturers and may have occasion as our space permits to refer to others.

Catherine Cole, a well-known New Orleans literary woman, has just returned from a three months' pedestrian tour through England and Holland.

In a communication to the New York *Tribune*, Immigration Commissioner C. F. Ulrich says: "Castle Garden has received, during the last five years and a half, over two million immigrants - six thousand have been returned. The immigrants that were allowed to land brought more than \$150,000,000 into the country; their productive value runs into the thousand millions. The State Board of Charities, with ample facilities and power, has returned, since 1880, 448 paupers, gleaned from the various institutions of this State. How many of these had passed through Castle Garden is not known to me, although I have endeavored to ascertain. Assuming that every one of the 448 came through Castle Garden, does not the wealth and productive power of the vast mass of the millions completely swallow the pitiful and to-be-pitied 448?"

TIP-BITS.

It was a son of Erin who asked the meeting to use him from serving on a committee because he expected to be unexpectedly called away.

"Do you know the nature of an oath, ma'am?" inquired the Judge. "Well, I reckon I orter," was the reply. "My husband drives a canal-boat."

"How did you begin life?" the young man asked the great man. "I didn't begin it," truthfully replied the great man. "It was here when I got here."

"Oh, to lie in the ripening grass!" exclaims a newspaper poet. He can lie there as well as in the newspaper, or can have a tombstone to do his lying for him.

A man may have his head so stuffed with knowledge that his hair can't grow, and yet have his feet knocked clear out from under him by a question or two from a little midget too small to know an idea from a gooseberry.

In England young gentlemen speak of their fathers as the "governor," "pater," the "overseer," etc. In America they say "dad," "the boss," or "the old man." In heathen countries they say "father," but they are a long way behind the age.

A boy on High-street west placed a big apple on the front steps and walked across the street to see who would take it. A gentleman who had observed the action said:

"You shouldn't do that, my son. Some poor boy may be tempted to steal."

"That's what I'm fishing for, sir. I've hollowed out the inside and filled it with mustard."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The following story is told of a distinguished Edinburgh professor: Desiring to go to church one wet Sunday, he hired a cab. On reaching the church door he tendered a shilling—the legal fare—to cabby, and was somewhat surprised to hear the cabman say "Twa shillin' sir." The professor, fixing his eye on the extortioner, demanded why he charged two shillings, upon which the cabman drily answered, "We wish to discourage travelling on the Sabbath as much as possible, sir."

In the Malden, Mass., High School, not long ago, the Principal asked the class in rhetoric to clear the following sentence of metaphor:

"The sanctity of the lawn should be preserved."
The class set their wits to work, but no one seemed wise. The Principal exclaimed:

"Can no one answer the question?"
A bright lad of fifteen threw up his hand.
"Well, Master S., you seem to be the only one in the class to answer. What is it?"
Amid profound silence Master S. said:
"Keep off the grass."

340 A MINUTE.—"A healthy person's pulse" says the *Lancet*, "beats seventy times a minute, but there are, however, peculiar constitutions in which the pulse may be over seventy in health." My son, the *Lancet* is correct. Your pulse, in perfectly healthful tune, may be placidly thumping away at seventy a minute, but suddenly, if you happen to be loitering on the same side of the garden gate on a perfect night in June re-er-ther late, and the moon takes a modest dive behind a convenient cloud, ten minutes long and fifteen wide, and you find a hand in the dark about half the size of your own that flutters a little while you are gasping for breath and trying to frame a simple little question that any girl can answer, but which the whole Department of State couldn't put into language for you; under these peculiar conditions, my boy, your pulse will jump up to 180 without a strain, go to 210 on the next rally, and close at about 340, with a rising tendency and no sign of a break. You try it, son, and you'll find that when a scientific medical journal, like the *Lancet*, makes a statement about pulses: the genial and accomplished editor knows what his facile pen is talking about.—*Burdette.*

ADVICE TO A YOUNG MAN.—Don't worry, my son, don't worry. Don't worry about something that you think may happen to-morrow, because you may die to-night and to-morrow will find you beyond the reach of worry. Don't worry over a thing that happened yesterday, because yesterday is a hundred years away. If you don't believe in it just try to reach after it and bring it back. Don't worry about anything that is happening to-day, because to-day will only last fifteen or twenty minutes. If you don't believe it tell your creditors you'll be ready to settle in full with them at sunset. Don't worry about things you can't help, because worry only makes them worse. Don't worry at all. If you want to be penitent now and then it won't hurt you a-bit to go into the sackcloth and ashes business a little. It will do you good. If you want to cry once in a while, that isn't a bad thing. If you feel like going out and clubbing yourself occasionally, I think you need it and will lend you a helping hand at it, and put a plaster on you afterward. All these things will do you good. But worry, worry, worry, fret, fret, fret, —why, there's neither sorrow, penitence, strength, penance, reformation, hope nor resolution in it. It's just worry.—*Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

It is now over two years since THE CRITIC was established. Its readers have had a good opportunity to judge of the tone, character, enterprise, and worth of the journal, and if they deem its merits are worthy of their continuance and support, we ask their co-operation in still further increasing its circulation. Any subscriber renewing his subscription will, upon forwarding to this office \$2.50, be entitled to two copies of THE CRITIC for the ensuing year, one to be mailed to his own address, the other to any person he may desire. Ask your neighbor to club with you for THE CRITIC when you next renew your subscription, or, if you have a brother, son, or relative, resident in any other part of Canada or the United States, send in your order for two copies, and we will send the absent one THE CRITIC for the next year, post paid.

The mortuary statistics of Halifax shows that 67 persons died during the month of September.

5000 head of Montana cattle have passed over the Canadian Pacific Railway to Winnipeg so far this season.

The Rev. H. Scomberg Kerr, who twenty years ago was a well-known mid-shipman in Halifax, has been appointed Archbishop of Bombay.

The Canadian Government, provided Parliament agrees, will grant \$100,000 towards the establishment of the Imperial Institute at London.

Lord Lansdowne is to return to Canada towards the end of November. He has just been visiting his tenants in Ireland, and evidently fully appreciated their situation, as he has reduced rents from 20 to 35 per cent.

The mills of the Canada Paper Company at Windsor Mills, P.Q., have been destroyed by fire. The loss, which is upward of \$150,000, is fully covered by insurance.

The Canadian Pacific Exhibition car, containing samples of the cereals, minerals, &c., of the N. W. T., is now being exhibited in the cities and towns of New England.

In the Scott Act counties of Ontario, liquor is now sold in oil cans. The vigilance committees have discovered the trick, and are on the lookout for illicit oil-venders.

Messrs. Hesslein, proprietors of the Halifax Hotel, are about to spend \$20,000 in extending, renovating, and improving the present building. An elevator for the convenience of guests, is one of the improvements promised.

William Boles, a colored man of Amherst, has been sentenced to 28 years in the Dorchester penitentiary. This is almost equivalent to a life sentence, but the prisoner, if his life is spared, may yet enjoy a short term of freedom after leaving the penitentiary.

Mr. Gale, the general agent for the Equitable Insurance Company at Montreal, who protested against the company's appointing a new manager, has agreed to withdraw his injunction, and the Company will pay him \$115,000 in settlement of all his claims.

There is to be a great gathering of curlers at Moncton during the month of January. At least 400 devotees of this popular Scotch game, are expected to be present. An enterprising Monctonian (Mr. George McSweeney), has offered as a first prize a handsome silver cup. The list will probably include many other valuable prizes.

A tunnel is shortly to be constructed under the St. Clair River, between Port Sarnia on the Canadian and Port Huron on the American side. It will be one mile in length, and will cost about \$2,000,000. It is to be a single track brick tunnel. Its construction is undertaken jointly by two companies, one of which is interested in the Grand Trunk Railway. The passenger and freight trains are at present ferried over the St. Clair in large steamers.

The handsome cars of the Street Railway Company have been most liberally patronized since they first commenced to run. Thousands of persons who seldom used anything but "Shank's mare" are now able to obtain a pleasant ride for a five cent bit. By the street railway the beautiful park is made accessible to the dwellers in the north end of the city, who have heretofore been limited to an annual visit to that delightfully rural spot.

Hospital Sunday, on which collections for the benefit of the Halifax City Dispensary are usually taken up, was observed in a few of our churches last Sunday, and will be observed in all of them within the next few weeks. One clergyman in appealing for assistance for the sick and poor of Halifax, reminded his hearers that the hand of the poor is God's treasure house, Those who have not already contributed towards the Dispensary funds should bear this in mind.

The new City Hall, the cuts of which appeared in the columns of our enterprising contemporary the "Chronicle" last week, is to be a fine, substantial structure, and will greatly improve the appearance of the parade. In this connection the City Board of Works should consider the advisability of having a balcony on the parade side of the building, such as could be used by public speakers in addressing large gatherings of citizens. It might also be worth considering whether the building could not be constructed of native marble, such as that found in Cape Breton. The use of this stone would probably not add to the cost of the new City Hall, while in appearance it would be preferable to either granite or freestone.

Montreal is becoming the city of refuge for American defaulters, boodle aldermen and such like. For consummate cheek one of the latter gentlemen deserves the palm. Although obliged to leave New York on account of his misdemeanors, he was drawn on the New York City Treasury for the amount of his allowance as an alderman, and the sum will, it is said, have to be paid. Slang words such as gall and sand are weak when applied to such a character.

The Convocation of Dalhousie College, which took place at the Provincial Building on Tuesday afternoon of this week, attracted, as usual, a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The address was this year delivered by Professor Russell, who managed to make a somewhat dry subject, "Law Reform," extremely interesting. \$12,500 will this year be awarded in bursaries to successful students. A lively interest is being manifested by the Alumni in the site chosen for the new College buildings, many persons regarding it as unsuitable.

As might have been expected, Justin McCarthy's reputation as an author and politician attracted an intelligent audience to the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening. The speaker was introduced with a few appropriate remarks by the Hon. Provincial Secretary. Mr. McCarthy dealt with his subject, "Statesmen and Parties," with the same impartiality that characterizes his popular "History of our own Times;" in fact the lecture throughout bore a strong resemblance to the best chapters of that well-known work. In a succinct manner he defined the position of the political parties in England, and in effective word-pictures he delineated the statesmen of the past quarter of a century. Gladstone came in for an unstinted meed of praise; Disraeli was depicted as the great master of satire; Bright was eulogized and politically shelved; Chamberlain was acknowledged to be a man of ability who had rendered his future career uncertain; Labouchere, the lecturer regarded as a man of great talent, which had never received proper recognition; Hartington had won his spurs by dint of self denying devotion to that which he considered as his duty; Salisbury was by cruel fate forced to take a seat in the House of Lords, which greatly restricted his influence; while Churchill, the present leader in the House of Commons, who had won his position by his bold criticisms of friend and foe, bore promise of yet developing that more solid statesmanship required in a leader. The Lecturer's delivery was calm and impressive throughout, and his audience left the hall well pleased with the evening's discourse.

The Nihilists, who a few months since escaped from Siberia, have arrived in San Francisco.

An extensive forest-fire in Minnesota has devastated 200 sq. miles of country. The damage is estimated at \$5,000,000.

Edward Parker, of Philadelphia, has bequeathed \$900,000 towards a house for aged and infirm colored persons.

The Pennsylvania Railway is about to try the experiment of using natural gas on the engines of the Pittsburgh division.

Southern Negroes are arranging for State fairs in Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Florida, to show the industrial progress they are making.

After four long weary months the Indian War in Arizona has been brought to a close. Gen. Miles, the U. S. commander, stated that the prisoners would be treated honorably, according to the terms of surrender.

At Summerville; near Charleston, a recent earthquake shock has developed several geysers. The water does not spout high, but it is cold as ice and clear as crystal.

A form of disease resembling diphtheria has attacked the hogs in Indiana. Farmers have been heavy losers from the disease, which is epidemic.

Since the adoption of the two cent stamp by the Postal Department of the United States, the Revenue has greatly fallen off. The Postmaster General estimates that the deficiency this year will be \$7,000,000, which is \$2,000,000 less than his estimate at the commencement of the year.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith, President of the Woman's Industrial League in the United States, has requested the Knights of Labor to incorporate in their constitution a by-law making the support of wife and family obligatory upon members of the order; this, she says, will prevent wife desertion, which is becoming very common in America.

The friends and near neighbors of Miss Bailey, of Haverhill, Mass., who had assembled on the announcement of the young lady's demise, were much astonished when in endeavoring to dress her in her grave clothes, Miss Bailey suddenly sat up in bed apparently unconscious that anything unusual had happened. Miss Bailey had been in poor health for several months, and her death was looked for. The trance into which she fell lasted for many hours. The patient is now doing well.

The report of the committee appointed by the French Chamber of Deputies, favors the taxation of all foreigners doing business in France.

Mr. Scully, a landlord of Tipperary, in abating his rents 25 per cent, said he was prepared to share the inevitable losses with his tenants.

German Socialists are known to have incited the recent anarchist riots in Belgium.

An address has been moved in the Queensland Assembly to the Queen asking that a division be made of that colony.

The Republic of Columbia has gone in for wholesale protection. All unenumerated articles are to be subject to a duty of \$1.20 per pilogram, or two and a half pounds. Sugars, cottons, and sundry other necessaries of life, are to be taxed according to this schedule.

The Austrian Minister of Finance is in bad odor with the members of the Reichstag, owing to the largeness of the deficit which he announced.

The French Chamber of Deputies has sanctioned an expenditure of \$28,000,000 for new war ships, and \$12,000,000 for the fitting up of ports of refuge.

Mr. Gladstone while felling a tree disturbed a wasp's nest. The infuriated little animals savagely attacked the ex-Premier, who was stung about the face in many places.

Bulgaria is seeking to float a loan of \$1,000,000, and has offered French and Austrian capitalists a mortgage on its railway as security for the payment of 7 per cent interest.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, manager of the firm's business in Paris, has recently lost large sums of money by speculating. Startling disclosures will, it is rumored, shortly be made.

A German architect has prepared the plans, and obtained the contract for the new Japanese Parliament buildings. These are to be built according to European style.

2000 Annamites in an engagement with French troops were completely routed, and 500 of their number killed. The French destroyed their fortifications and magazines, and captured a lot of small arms.

Human sacrifices to ward off supposed dangers, have recently been offered up in a Brahmin village. The two victims met their fiery death like heroes.

The Great Eastern, which is now used for shows and other performances, will shortly leave Liverpool and proceed to Dublin. Her present owners claim that she is now paying.

Bavaria's late King was an insane drunkard, and the present occupant of the throne, King Otto, while more temperate in his habits, is afflicted with temporary fits of insanity. An effort is now being made to have King Otto dethroned.

Two Americans have been arrested in Oporto, in Portugal, for disposing of counterfeit Bank of England notes. They confess to having obtained them from a syndicate of counterfeiters in London, to whom they paid one-fifth of the face value of the counterfeit money.

Turkey has contracted with a German firm for 12 torpedo boats, they will cost \$1,300,000. An additional sum of \$7,500,000 is to be expended in constructing men of war. Turkey is nearly bankrupt, but she must prepare for eventualities, cost what it will.

The German press is now deploring the misfortune of Prince Henry of Prussia, who, while out shooting, accidentally shot and seriously wounded his head forester. The press appears to have overlooked the misfortune of the man most be pitied.

General MacPherson, late commander of the Burmese expedition, was stricken down with fever from which he died after two days' illness. General Sir Frederick S. Roberts, who has been appointed to succeed the late commander, has proceeded to Mandalay.

The *Journal des Debats*, a Parisian paper, censures the British for their financial policy in Egypt. It says: Great people sometimes cherish great illusions, and Britain will some day find out that the Powers interested will not brook the position she has taken in Egyptian matters.

The London "Standard" is urging Lord Hartington, Liberal-Unionist, to accept the leadership of the Conservative party. Lord Hartington, however, is not likely to accept the advice, he differs with Gladstone, his former leader, on only one question, the question of Irish Home Rule. In all other respects he is a Gladstonite.

The Czar has been very generally berated in the press on both sides of the Atlantic for having shot in cold blood an official of his court. The report turns out to be without foundation, but as the "Autocrat of all the Russias" deserves all the abuse that has been heaped upon him, no journal will think it worth while eating its words.

A telegram from Madrid states that it is understood the Colonial Minister will ask the Cabinet to place all American imports and vessels under duties of the fourth and highest class in the colonial tariff, by way of reprisals for the action of President Cleveland in the matter of trade with the Spanish colonies.

The Royal Commission which has been inquiring into the causes of the recent riots in Belfast has concluded its labors. The *Irish Times* says the report is in circulation that the conciliation programme includes a visit of the Queen to Ireland in 1887. It says the Ministry has already submitted the project to the Queen, who entertains the suggestion favorably.

A recent despatch from London gives the following details of the massacre of native Christians of Uganda, Africa, by order of King Mwanga. The massacre began in June and was directly due to the refusal of a Christian lad, acting as the king's page, to commit an abominable crime. Many Christians were tortured, mutilated and speared, and 32 were burnt alive together. The appeals of the missionary for a cessation of atrocities were unavailing. The fate of these unfortunates did not serve to frighten candidates for baptism, and within a week after the massacre many natives were baptized at their own desire. Leaflets and extracts from Scripture, prayers and hymns in the Uganda language, are freely bought by the people, although their possession involves danger of punishment. The diary of Bishop Hannington, who was put to death by the king, will soon be published in London. It is a thrilling and pathetic narrative of his experiences in Uganda up to the day of his death.



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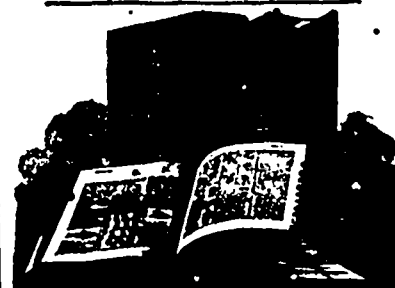
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CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

Tenders for a Wooden Crib Block for a Wharf at Point Tupper, Strait of Canso

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under signed, and marked on the outside, "Tenders for Crib Block," will be received until Wednesday, 3rd November, 1886.

The work to be let is the construction of a section of wharf 40 x 80, extending out to 16 feet of water at low tide, at Point Tupper.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Resident Chief Engineer, Port Hawkesbury, where forms of Tender may be obtained.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit equal to 5 per cent of the amount of the tender. This deposit may consist of cash or of an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and it will be forfeited if the person tendering neglects or refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if after entering into a contract he fails to complete the work satisfactorily according to the plans and specifications. If the tender is not accepted, the deposit will be returned.

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

COLLINGWOOD SCHRIEBER,
Chief Engineer and General Manager
Government Railways.
Department of Railways and Canada,
Ottawa, 20th October, 1886.



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RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST.

At the meeting of the joint committee of the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces, and the Free Baptists of New Brunswick, lately held for the purpose of considering the question of union of those bodies, encouraging progress was made. Another meeting is to be held on Nov. 17th.

The Baptists of Great Britain, in 1821, numbered 40,000 members in Great Britain and Ireland; and in 1885, the number had increased to 215,000. The Sunday school scholars number 472,000.

The Baptists of this city have six Sunday-schools, 75 teachers and 977 scholars. The number of the latter has increased 130 during the past year.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The death is announced of the Rev. Dr. John Ker, of Edinburgh, one of the most eminent scholars and divines of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

Rev. Richmond Logan, late of Newfoundland, and family, left Halifax this week for California. Owing to the ill-health of Mrs. Logan, it was found necessary to seek a warmer climate.

The Rev. J. A. McKenzio, of Pugwash, has received a call from the Presbyterian church at Bridgewater.

According to the Assembly Minutes, New York State has the largest number of Presbyteries, there being 31. It has 1,026 ministers. Pennsylvania comes next, with 25 Presbyteries and 905 ministers. The number of Presbyterian churches in the latter State is reported at 1,032, while in the former there are 793.

Last Sunday evening, the Rev. Dr. Burns delivered a very interesting lecture in Fort Massey Church, on William Tyndale.

METHODIST.

The Methodist church at Victoria West, P. E. I., was opened last Sunday with appropriate services.

The Rev. Thos. Harrison, well known as the boy-preacher, who was for some time seriously ill, is now improving, and the prospects of a return to vigorous health are very hopeful.

According to Bishop McTyeire, in his recent history of Methodism, that body has throughout the world an aggregate membership of 5,212,186.

According to statistics furnished at the Sunday-school Convention of Nova Scotia, lately held at Granville Ferry, there are seven Methodist schools and 1500 scholars in Halifax.

CATHOLIC.

An international congress of Catholic scientists is to be held at Paris in the Easter week of next year. It will be divided into different sections, for the purpose of dealing with the various scientific, philosophical, social, and historical questions.

The Catholic church of the Gesu in Philadelphia, under charge of the Jesuit Fathers, and the second largest church in Pennsylvania, is now being completed. It will cost to build \$300,000, exclusive of the thirteen marble altars, costing \$100,000. Adjoining the church will be erected one of the largest colleges in the country for the higher education of young men. The cost of the college will be \$600,000.

A despatch from Turin announces the death at Turin of Monsignor Talbert de Malahide, canon at the Vatican, and cup-bearer to Pius IX. He was born in England, and entered the Church at an early age. He was intrusted by the late Pope with many missions of importance.

The special work branch of the Catholic Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Baltimore, has been so successful in aiding prisoners at the various institutions in and near the city, that it is contemplated to further develop the same by renting a house, to be used as a home for released prisoners until they are provided with employment.

We are pleased to see the stand many of our Catholic contemporaries are taking in regard to the traffic in sacred things. The Baltimore Council very wisely forbade traffic in sacred things, and yet circulars are continually being sent out by some institutions, offering prayers and Masses for money considerations. Catholic editors are asked to publish these circulars, but how can they do so without becoming *particeps criminis* to the Provincial Council of Baltimore. In the future all such circulars and cards that come to us will be consigned to the waste basket. Canada is the field from which they generally come. Our Canadian friends will save time and money by not sending their circulars to us.—*Catholic Record*.

The Redemptorist Fathers, of St. Anne de Beaupre, Quebec, have requested their parishioners to subscribe \$5 per family, annually, for seven years, in order to enlarge the church and schools of the parish. They are now erecting a building to shelter poor old men. They are also constructing an orphanage and two other schools at Point St. Charles, Montreal.

There is much excitement, and the religious fervor has been greatly increased in the western part of Ireland in consequence of reports of additional miracles performed at the shrine of Knock. The latest case is that of an English woman who had been a cripple for years and who is completely cured, Archdeacon Kavanaugh for the present withholds the lady's name, but vouches for the genuineness of the cure.

Monsignor Coossous, Archbishop of Malines, is about to found at Louvain, under the name of St. Albert of the Congo, a seminary to supply the wants of religion in Congo. In this Institution young men and priests will be received who desire to devote themselves to that mission.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

There is a little lunch table in the Western Union building, New York, which, at one o'clock every day, is said to accommodate \$300,000,000 at once. It is surrounded by Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Russell Sage and Alonzo B. Cornell.

Connecticut in 1880 had but 7,000 acres of cultivated oyster beds. That year the law authorizing the survey and sale of the oyster-growing lands was passed by the Legislature, and now there are nearly 100,000 acres, formerly the property of the State, but now of private individuals, devoted to oyster culture.

The death rate in Italy appears to be declining. The average annual mortality during the period 1862 to 1885 was 30.3 per thousand; during the last five years of that period the rate was considerably below the average, for it only reached 27.0 per thousand. This, though a very high rate, judged by the standard which we have reached in this country, apparently shows a distinct improvement. This improvement is the more encouraging, as it is said to be largely due to a decrease in the number of deaths attributed to typhoid and malarial fevers.—*British Medical Journal*.

For the past two or three years the Continent has been deluged with forged Bank of England notes, executed in a style defying detection, even by the most experienced. From Paris, Copenhagen, Vienna, Berlin, Milan, Rome, and all of the towns of the south of France, frequent complaints have been made by the victims of these frauds. It is evident that the forgers have access to the bank paper, or have found means of copying it exactly, for the strictest comparison between the real and forged notes fails to show any difference in the watermark or quality of the paper; and, in fact, high authorities in the Bank of England say that it is impossible to detect the difference except by signs and numbers known only to themselves.

In New York city there are two hundred thousand women and girls employed in ninety-two trades. They earn from four to eight dollars per week. Hundred of cases are reported where women work from fourteen to seventeen hours per day at from four to seven dollars a week. Loss of time, from ill health and inability to obtain work, reduces their earnings till they barely sustain life. Many of them are wronged, and on various pretexts deprived of their pay. The rules of many factories are abusive and the home life of such laborers is pitiable, being passed in circumstances where decency and womanly respect is impossible. About nineteen thousand tenement houses accommodate about fifty persons each, and some of them three times as many. The condition of a large number of the poor is a reproach to our age.

A rather tall story has emanated from a professor of mesmerism who visited Portsmouth recently. He was "interviewed" by a local reporter, who after questioning him on a variety of matters, asked whether he had ever succeeded in casting a mystic spell over a subject who was at a distance. "Yeh," was the professor's response. "At Glasgow I was successful in mesmerizing by telephone. I had previously experimented on some young men, and I instructed them to place themselves at a telephone in the offices of Messrs. Lipton, who are large butter and egg merchants. I was in Messrs. Currie, Thompson & Co.'s office, and gave them directions by wire what to do. I think expectation had a good deal to do with it, but, at all events, they all went off in a trance, and Drs. White, Granger, and Lowe, eminent physicians in Glasgow, satisfied themselves of the genuineness of the phenomena by running pins and needles into them."—*Electrical Review*.

The case of a would-be suicide refusing to pay the doctor who had saved his life, is matched by an incident which occurred in Berlin, and which is just now going the round of the German medical journals, concerning a man who went into a beer-shop and poisoned himself there. The landlord despatched his daughter for a doctor, who did what he could for the man and sent him to the hospital. When he recovered he refused to pay the doctor on the ground that he had not desired his services. The police, too, declined to settle the account, as also did the landlord, though it amounted only to the modest sum of 4s. The Berlin Medical Defence Society then took the matter up and sued the landlord, who, in turn, was defended by the Publicans' Society, and though the matter has now been in litigation for more than four years, the doctor, instead of getting his 4s., has had to pay the costs, which to us, considering the circumstances, appear little enough, being only £2 7s. 3d., yet nevertheless too much good money to throw after bad.

There is now being exhibited at Leipzig an apparatus for putting criminals to death by electricity. So long as it is found necessary to retain capital punishment upon our statute books it may well be that the electric method is the most merciful and least repulsive process that could be devised for carrying the sentence into effect. But if such means are ever adopted in this country the details will certainly not be carried out in the theatrical manner which commends itself to the Leipzig amateur. In this apparatus, behind the chair in which the condemned man is to take his seat—and by means of which, as we need not explain in detail, his body is placed in circuit with a powerful coil—there stands a conventional figure of Justice with bandaged eyes, holding the balance in her hand and the sword in her right. The criminal having taken his seat, the proper functionary is supposed to read over the record of his crimes and the sentence of the law. This ceremony completed, he folds up the document and places it in the scale pan, the arm of the balance descends, closes the circuit, and all is over.—*Electrician*.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
MY COUNTRY.

What means the sound of busy feet
Treading their westward way?
Is it not that the light of a newer life
Is dawning day by day?
Is it not that this listless pulse of ours
Is awakening at last?
Though sluggish in the bygone years
It now beats firm and fast.

Beats with a firm and buoyant thrill
For our country's future good,
Bounds with thrilling impulse grand,
As it loyally, honestly should.
For the strides of progress have long been chained
By this lethargy so deep
That the very thoughts of this listless life
Made men and patriots weep.

But at last, at last the dawn has come,
The dreams of the honored dead
Are slowly settling into shape;
The lethargy has fled.
So day by day and year by year
We see our country grow,
Filled with new life, new thought, new hope,
As the bright years onward flow.

And on and on till future years
Shall find us in the van
Of progress, truth, science, art,
And other worlds shall see,
Our progress with a wondering eye,
And wish that they too might,
Be up and doing like us now,
Contented, glorious, bright.

So standing on the shores of time,
A nation fair I see,
The envied of the wide, wide world,
Oh Canada! 'tis thee.
Land of my birth, I love thee well,
The mightiest of the free,
Thy name shall stand forever on
The page of history.

New Brunswick, Oct. 23rd, 1886.

HECTOR.

EGYPTIAN DIVINE MYTHS.

The peculiarity of Egypt, in religion and myth as in every other institution, is the retention of the very rudest and most barbarous things, side by side with the last refinements of civilization. The existence of this conservatism (by which we profess to explain the Egyptian myths and worship) is illustrated, in another field, by the arts of everyday life, and by the testimony of the sepulchres of Thebes. M. Passalacqua, in some excavations at Quornah, struck on the common cemetery of the ancient city of Thebes. Here he found "the mummy of a hunter, with a wooden bow and twelve arrows, the shaft made of reed, the points of hardened wood tipped with edged flints. Hard by lay jewels belonging to the mummy of a young woman, pins with ornamental heads, necklaces of gold and lapis lazuli, gold earrings, scarabs of gold, bracelets of gold," and so forth. The refined art of the gold-worker was contemporary, and this at a late period, with the use of flint-headed arrows, the weapons commonly found all over the world in places where the metals have never penetrated. Again, a razor-shaped knife of flint has been unearthed; it is inscribed in hieroglyphics with the words, "The great Sam, son of Ptah, chief of artists." The "Sams" were members of the priestly class, who fulfilled certain mystic duties at funerals. It is reported by Herodotus, that the embalmers opened the bodies of the dead with a knife of stone; and the discovery of such a knife, though it had not belonged to an embalmer, proves that in Egypt the stone age did not disappear, but co-existed throughout with the arts of metal-working. It is certain that flint chisels and stone hammers were used by the workers of the mines in Sinai, even under Dynasties XII., XIX. The soil of Egypt, when excavated, constantly shows that the Egyptians, who in the remote age of the pyramid builders were already acquainted with bronze, and even with iron, did not therefore relinquish the use of flint knives and arrow-heads, when such implements became cheaper than tools of metal, or when they were associated with religion. Precisely in the same way did the Egyptians, who, in the remotest known times, had imposing religious ideas, decline to relinquish the totems, and beast-gods, and absurd or blasphemous myths which (like flint axes and arrow-heads) are everywhere characteristic of savages. The ancient Egyptians appear to be connected, by race, with the peoples of Western Asia, and are styled, correctly or not, "Proto-Semitic." When they first invaded Egypt, at some period quite dim and inconceivably distant, they are said to have driven an earlier stock into the interior. The new comers, the ancestors of the Egyptians, were in the tribal state of society, and the various tribes established themselves in local and independent settlements, which (as the original villages of Greece were collected into the city states) were finally gathered together (under Menes, a real or mythical hero) as portions, styled "nomes," of an empire. Each tribal state retained its peculiar religion, a point of great importance in this discussion. In the empire thus formed, different towns, at different times, reached the rank of secular, and, to some extent, of spiritual capitals. Thebes, for example, was so ancient that it was regarded as the native land of Osiris, the great mythical figure of Egypt. More ancient as a capital was This, or Abydos, the Holy City *par excellence*. Memphis, again, was, in religion, the metropolis of the god Ptah, as Thebes was of the god Ammon. Each sacred metropolis, as it came to power, united in a kind of pantheon the gods of the various *nomes* (that is, the old tribal deities), while the god of the metropolis itself was a sort of Bretwalda among them, and even absorbed into himself their powers and peculiarities. Similar examples of aggregates of village or tribal religions in a State religion are familiar in

Pera, and meet us in Greece. Of what nature, then were the gods of the names, the old tribal gods? On this question we have evidence of two sorts: first, we have the evidence of monuments and inscriptions from many of the periods; next we have the evidence, in much more minute detail, of foreign observers, from Herodotus to Plutarch and Pomphory. Let us first see what the monuments have to say about the tribal gods, and the divine groups of the various towns and of each metropolis. Summaries may be borrowed from M. Maspero, head of the Egyptian Museums, and from Mr. Flinders Petrie, the discoverer of Naucratis. According to those authorities, the early shapes of gods among the Egyptians, as among Bushmen and Australians and Algonkkins, are *bestial*. M. Maspero writes, "The essential fact in the religion of Egypt is the existence of a considerable number of divine personages of different shapes and different names. M. Pierrot may call this "an apparent polytheism." I call it a polytheism extremely well marked. . . . The bestial shapes in which the gods were clad had no allegorical character, they denote that straightforward worship of the lower animals which is found in many religions, ancient and modern. . . . It is possible, nay, it is certain, that during the second Theban Empire (1700-1300 B.C.) the learned priests may have thought it well to attribute a symbolical sense to certain bestial deities. But, whatever they may have worshipped in Thoth-Ibis, it was a bird, and not a hieroglyph, that the first worshippers of the ibis adored. The bull Hapi was a god-bull long before he became a bull which was the symbol of a god, and it would not surprise me if the onion-god that the Roman satirists mocked at really existed." M. Maspero goes on to remark that so far as it is possible to speak of one god in ancient Egypt, that god was, in each case, "nothing but the god of each nome or town." M. Meyer is resolute in the same opinion. "Those sentiments (of reverence for beasts) are naturally no expression of a dim feeling of the unity of godhead, of a 'primitive monotheism,' as has so often been asserted, but of the exact opposite." The same view is taken by MM. Chipiez and Perrot. "Later theology has succeeded in giving more or less plausible explanations of the animal gods. Each of them has been assigned as a symbol or attribute to one of the greater deities. As for ourselves, we have no doubt that these objects of popular devotion were no more than ancient fetiches." Meanwhile, it is universally acknowledged, it is asserted by Mr. Le Page Renouf, as well as by M. Maspero, that "the Egyptian religion comprehends a quantity of local worships." The beast-gods of Egypt were the laughing-stock of Greeks, Romans, and Christians like Clemens of Alexandria and Arnobius. Their prevalence proves that a savage element entered into Egyptian religion. But the savage element in its rudest form is only part, though perhaps the most striking part, of the creeds of Egypt. Anthro-pomorphic and monotheistic conceptions are also present, forces and phenomena of nature are adored and looked on as persons, while the dead are gods, in a sense, and receive offerings and sacrifice. It is true that all these factors are so blended in the witch's cauldron of fable that the anthro-pomorphic gods are constantly said to assume animal shape: that the deity, at any moment addressed as one and supreme, is at the next shown to be but an individual in a divine multitude, while the very powers and phenomena of nature are often held to be bestial or human in their shapes. Various historical influences are at work in the growth of all this body of myth and observance. It is certain that many even of the lowest races retain, side by side with the most insane fables, a sense of a moral Being, who watches men, and "makes for righteousness."—*Nineteenth Century*.

VITALITY OF TOADS.

Not the least wonderful part of the history of the toad, is the circumstance of its being frequently found alive in the heart of solid rocks, and internal cavities of trees. In 1776, Herissant undertook some experiments to ascertain the truth of what has been related on this point. He shut up three toads in sealed boxes in plaster, and they were deposited in the Academy of Sciences. At the end of eight months the boxes were opened, and one of these toads was dead, but the other two were still living. It was contended that the air must come to these animals, through some imperceptible hole, which escaped the notice of the observer. Professor Buckland has made some experiments on this subject, with the following results:—Two blocks of stone were taken, one of porous colite limestone, and one of a compact silicious sandstone; twelve cells, 5 inches wide and 6 inches deep, were cut in the sandstone, and twelve others, 5 inches wide and 12 inches deep, in the limestone. In November 1825 one live toad was placed in each of the twenty-four cells, its weight being previously ascertained with care. A glass plate was placed over each cell as a cover, with a circular slate above to protect it, and the two blocks of stone, with the immured toads, were buried in Dr. Buckland's garden under 3 feet of earth. They were uncovered after the elapse of a year, in December 1826. All the toads in the small cells of compact sandstone were dead, and their bodies so much decayed as to prove that they had been dead for some months. The greater number of the toads in the larger cells of porous limestone were alive; but they were all a good deal emaciated except two, which had increased in weight. Dr. Buckland thinks they both had been nourished by insects, which had got into the one cell through a crack found in the glass cover, and into the other probably by some small aperture in the tubing which had escaped observation. Dr. Buckland came to the conclusion that probably all rocks or other substances which enclosed toads must contain some apertures by which air and food could be obtained by the prisoner. Now, on the other hand, a gentleman named Mr. Jessie informed Mr. Gilbert White that he knew a gentleman who put a toad into a small flower-pot, and secured it so that no insect could penetrate it, and then buried it so deep in his garden that it was secured against the influence of frost. At the end of twenty years he took it up, and found the toad increased in bulk and healthy.—*Science-Gossip*.

OUR COSY CORNER.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—Ingredients—One ounce of ground black pepper, half an ounce of powdered mace, half an ounce of ground cloves, half an ounce of cayenne pepper, half an ounce of peeled garlic, eight ounces of shallot, two quarts of vinegar. Put the mixture into a large brown jar and let it stand two weeks closely covered; stir daily; boil twenty minutes; strain through muslin; bottle.

To prepare grasses and autumn leaves for winter decoration is a favorite amusement at this season of the year, and a jar to place them in is the next consideration. A huge stone jar of any artistic shape can by the use of a little ingenuity and taste be made very ornamental. First paint it with Naples yellow and white, coat after coat, then rubbed and smoothed over. Then take large sheets of sand paper and gild them over with liquid gold. After this is completed cut out great sprays of blackberry leaves and flowers, and glue them on. To do this correctly first cut the design in tissue paper, making as large a section as possible; this is to be gummed to the back of the sandpaper, following the outlines with a pair of sharp scissors. The only care needed is to keep it from cracking. If a colored design is wanted, paint the sandpaper; brown is lovely, using some white varnish in mixing, and while moist sprinkling with coarse diamond dust. Conventionalized flowers may be used, forming a border at both top and bottom, if desired, then bringing in the sprays, branches and blossoms as if springing from them. Apple blossoms, hawthorne, dogwood, wild rose and delicate creepers are very effective, but any arrangement will be found wonderfully pretty and effective.

It is a great mistake to clean brass articles with acid, as they very soon become dull after such treatment. Sweet oil and putty powder, followed by soap and water, is one of the best mediums for brightening brass and copper.

Flower bonnets will be fashionable for evening wear; also those made of autumn leaves, in velvet.

Many basques are now simply outlined with a silk cord in a contrasting color to the dress fabric. A marine blue cloth tailor-made suit, outlined with a gold cord, was simple, but ladylike and pretty.—*Godey's Lady's Book*.

Patent leather, though not favorably looked upon by many, is to be worn in many grades of shoes, boots and slippers.

We are glad to notice that the apron is rapidly coming in again. Our grandmothers used to wear pretty ones, and there is no reason why, for girls in their teens, they should not be much more generally used than is the case. A pretty apron sets off a pretty figure, and in its design the most cultivated art taste may find ample scope for originality and beauty.

WEDDING RINGS.

As there is nothing a woman more jealously guards than her wedding ring, a few particulars about these symbols may prove interesting. The Roman maiden received a ring from her prospective husband in token of his fidelity. Gold was the usual material employed, but in the time of Pliny iron rings set with adamant were used to denote the durability of the contract. As now, this ring was worn on the fourth finger of the left hand. During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the diamond was much esteemed as a wedding ring in Italy, as it was believed to possess the power of maintaining happiness between husband and wife.

The Anglo-Saxons used gemmed rings, a fashion they borrowed from the French. Wedding rings have been worn on the thumb and on the right hand, but utility and the desire to preserve the precious tokens caused them to be relegated to the finger they now adorn; although the fancy that a vein or nerve runs directly from the fourth finger of the left hand to the heart is very ancient, and may have had something to do with the destination of the ring.

In modern Greece two rings are used—a gold one for the bridegroom and a silver one for the bride, the inferior metal marking the inferiority of the wife. The ring fell under the displeasure of the Puritans, as did all the signs and symbols used by Rome, and during the Commonwealth they tried—but unsuccessfully—to abolish it.

THE PROPOSED MESSINA STRAITS TUNNEL.

There appears to be a great probability that the tunnel under the Straits of Messina, proposed as long ago as 1879, will be constructed, the Italian Minister of Public Works having instructed the engineer Carlo Navone to carry on investigations on the basis of the plans prepared by the engineer Gabelli. The latter brought the subject before the Italian Parliament in 1879, and in 1882 he delivered a lecture at Rome, in which he pointed out how important it was to join the railways of Sicily and Southern Italy, both for commercial and military reasons, and demonstrated the practicability of the undertaking from an engineering point of view. According to Professor Seguenza, of Messina, a geologist, the formation of the strata under the straits is favourable to the construction of a tunnel. The cost of the latter is estimated by Gabelli at £2,840,000, and the time of construction at from four and a half to six and a half years. The tunnel would have to be made about 500 feet below the level of the sea, this depth being reached by spiral approaches from the land ends. Its total length would be about eight and

a half miles. There is an alternative proposal for joining the island of Sicily with the Italian mainland by means of a bridge thrown across the Straits of Messina, which is about eight miles wide at its narrowest part. Whichever scheme is adopted, there seems to be no doubt that the closer connection of the island with Italy is much wanted. Sicily has made great economical progress since its union with the Italian kingdom, its railways having now reached a length of over 500 miles, whilst the number of its population, according to the last census, is about three millions.—*Iron*.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A. Robb & Sons, of Amherst, employ a force of 60 hands in their foundry. Business is lively, and fresh orders come in daily.

Work at the Windsor Foundry is brisk, and the fall trade is one of the best that has been known for many years.

The "Truro Condensed Milk Co." are now doing a profitable business in canning prepared coffee and cocoa, which can be used without delay.

The Amherst boot and shoe factory ship goods to the value of \$1,000 daily, and yet find it difficult to keep pace with the demand.

The pay sheet of Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. shows a weekly outlay for wages of \$900; 100 men receive steady employment.

The Yarmouth woolen mill is now working on full time, a large order for cloths having been received from England.

The brick building, 125 Hollis street, known as the *Reporter* Building, has recently been refitted throughout, and is now occupied by the enterprising firm of James Bowes & Sons, book and job printers. The building is heated by radiators, the steam being supplied from the boiler in the basement, which also supplies the power necessary for running the printing presses. In the basement press room is one of Campbell's (New York) two revolution printing presses, capable of delivering the finest class of book work. A second "Pony Press" or jobber, by the same maker, has been set up on the second floor; it is suitable for the rapid production of mercantile work of any and every kind. This press is said to be the speediest in the Maritime Provinces. On the same flat is a "Peerless Press," for small job work, and a self-clamping lever paper cutter, besides card cutter, perforator, etc. The first floor of the building is occupied as offices, the well-lighted composition room being on the third flat. A complete new outfit of type has just been purchased, including Roman, plain and fancy letters of all descriptions. Messrs. Bowes & Sons are evidently determined to keep their printing establishment well abreast of the times in every particular, and we have no doubt that their enterprise will be well rewarded, as it deserves.

COMMERCIAL.

The dominant feeling in the business community has been a good and healthy one. In most departments there has been an active movement in distributing goods. The volume of trade has not been unusually large, but the movement is full and satisfactory, keeping merchants busy. It is much better than has been experienced for many years. Though competition is keen, and profits are, in consequence, slim, still the increased turnover of goods leads naturally to the belief, that when the books are balanced at the end of the season, a satisfactory showing will result. Nothing has occurred to shake the confidence that has been established. Obligations are well met and payments generally promptly made. All accounts from the interior concur in indicating a prosperous state of trade. Travellers, who are out for most branches, report prospects good, and are sending in a considerable number of orders. Prices for most leading staples have shown an upward tendency.

The city street railway cars have been running for a week, and are evidently doing a large business, for they are all crowded the entire day. The citizens evidently take kindly to them, and seem disposed to bestow upon them a far more liberal patronage than they did on the former O'Brien line.

The death of Donald George Keith, the head of the Nova Scotia Brewery, causes some speculation as to the future management of the concern. It is a large and valuable establishment, and is entirely owned by the Keith family, being free from encumbrance. It has an estimated trade of fully 6,000 hds. of ale and porter per year, including a number of remunerative army and navy contracts. It is generally believed that a competent manager will be appointed, and that the brewery will continue to be run in the interests of the present owners. To force it into the market would be to sacrifice it, and the family has no occasion to resort to that step, as in the hands of a capable manager it cannot but continue to be a very profitable investment of capital.

The navigation season on the St. Lawrence is drawing to a close, and none of the steamers that have left Montreal and other ports on that river during the past two weeks will make other visits to them between now and next spring. The winter season for this port will, therefore, soon open, and the number of steamers arriving and leaving Halifax will correspondingly increase.

DYE GOODS.—Cottons, woollens and silks—both raw and manufactured—continue to be very buoyant, and every advance secured is firmly held. The advance in woollens may be safely placed as, at least, 15 to 20 per cent. In this market a considerable volume of business has been done in these lines, and country orders have come in with satisfactory freedom.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Business in this department has continued good,

and a healthy and active trade has been done in it. Cable advices are of a satisfactory nature, compelling dealers on this side to decline to make the concessions that they would have been willing to make a few weeks ago. The whole trade is in a flourishing condition, and the most favorable anticipations that had been formed are fully sustained.

BREADSTUFFS.—The tone of the markets has considerably improved. Though prices here have not advanced, they are firm at quotations. In the grain centres of this continent, strong cables and increased buying have helped the market considerably in both wheat and corn. The coarser grains—rye, oats, etc.—are unchanged, but their turn will come if wheat continues firm or advances. Flour is nominally unchanged, and no very large amount of business has transpired. Probably most that has been done, has been at inside figures.

PROVISIONS.—In Chicago, Montreal, etc., provisions have been quiet, but firmer. In the local market considerable jobbing was transacted at steady prices.

LIVE STOCK.—Considerable numbers of small Antigonish neat cattle, and of Cape Breton sheep, have been brought here in the past week, and slaughtered, and the meat has been sold at auction. Owing to travelling by rail the animals looked, on arrival, rather dirty and jaded, but when dressed they turned out to be fat and in excellent condition. At auction this beef brought about 4 cents, and mutton 3 to 3½ cents per pound by the carcase. The regular market supplies have continued to be ample and of good quality. Hogs are beginning to come forward rather freely, and are generally fine, healthy animals. In our markets a decided preference is shown by both curers and consumers for young animals weighing from 150lbs. downwards, and they bring the best prices.

EGGS.—The market has been quite active, and a good demand exists for export purposes.

BUTTER.—Without being active a fair amount of butter is moving. Exporters find fine goods above their views, and they are not, therefore, free buyers, but a good local trade is done, and the tone of the market has ruled steady.

CHEESE. has been tame and uninteresting. The actual business has been limited, and values may be regarded as more or less nominal. There is perhaps more enquiry for grades below the finest. It begins to look as if it is doubtful whether cheese will be a good property to hold in quantities much longer.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The tone of the market here and elsewhere for refined sugars has been firmer, and the demand active and steady, while refiners show themselves free sellers. Yellows have obtained a full share of the demand. In New York, granulated has ruled firm and a shade higher. Molasses remains firm, but movements are moderate. For raws the market is dull and inactive. It is uncertain as yet how far the active enterprises of German, Belgian and French producers of beet sugars may lead them in competing with the cane sugars in our markets, but their attitude is threatening, and they may at any moment step in so forcibly as to dominate the market prices.

TEA.—Large quantities are in receipt via Port Moody and the I. C. R.—particularly from Yokohama, Japan—and are being distributed through Canada and the United States. The demand here is fair, and a considerable country demand keeps the trade far from the stagnating or even languishing point. Prices are firm and unchanged.

FRUIT.—Large shipments of winter apples and pears continue to be made from the various ports of this Province to England, where prices are firm at previous quotations, and the demand is brisk. A number of Upper Province speculators have recently entered the field in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as buyers, and have secured thousands of barrels of apples at prices that are satisfactory to the raisers, and yet leave a handsome margin of profit to shippers. The Eastern States are also absorbing a good many apples. The local market has felt these influences, and prices are advancing. Those who bought three or four weeks ago have a decided advantage over parties who waited till the present moment to supply themselves. Dried fruits are quiet in this market, though elsewhere there is a marked upward tendency for figs and raisins. Currants are cabled from Patras as easier.

LUMBER.—The lumber trade wears an active aspect, and business has been good, both in the wholesale and the retail branches. Prices are unchanged, but much confidence in the future is evinced by dealers.

REAL ESTATE, as is usual at this season, is very quiet, and practically no transactions transpire. Holders are confident, and evince no anxiety to sell below upset figures.

FISH.—There has been quite a large arrival of dry fish, mackerel, and herring, in the market since our last issue, and all have been placed at satisfactory prices. We have been informed of mackerel being still on the coast, and not fishermen east are said to be doing very well. From all we can learn there are not so many mackerel taken out of Halifax harbor as reported. All of the mackerel now being caught east and west of Halifax are reported to be of good size, and very fat. The weather still continuing fine, we may expect that mackerel will be taken. We think that prices of really fat large mackerel will be sustained, unless there is a very large catch; but we think, at this late season of the year, there will not be such a quantity taken as will reduce the present price very much. Advices from Boston to 25th inst., are about as follows:—But few fresh mackerel have been brought in. Three small trips arrived from Barnstable Bay, and sold at \$3.00 per 100; and one trip of 60 bbls: small, and 35 bbls. tinkers sold at \$1.50 per 100. Trade for mackerel has been fair, but not as active as last week. Receipts have been quite liberal. The best qualities sell readily, while poor qualities hang. Prices vary widely as to quality and condition. Block Island bloaters \$38 to \$39; 1's \$24 to \$26; 2's \$15 to \$15.50; tinkers \$8.50; P. E. Island extra 1's \$25; 1's \$18 to \$18.50; 2's \$13.50 to \$14.50; some fancy lots have sold for more.

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.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf.....	8 to 8½
Granulated.....	8½ to 9
Circle A.....	6 to 6½
Extra C.....	5½ to 6
Yellow C.....	5½ to 6
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
Fair.....	20 to 23
Good.....	25 to 29
Choice.....	31 to 33
Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
Oolong—Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	30 to 32
Demerara.....	20 to 25
Diamond N.....	42
Porto Rico.....	31
Tobacco—Black.....	37 to 46
Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family.....	5½ to 6
Soda.....	5½ to 6
do. in 1lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
Fancy.....	8 to 15

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.

FLOUR.	
Graham.....	4.40 to 4.50
Patent high grades.....	4.40 to 4.60
" mediums.....	4.30
Superior Extra.....	3.85 to 3.90
Lower grades.....	3.10 to 3.50
Oatmeal, Standard.....	4.15 to 4.30
" Granulated.....	4.30 to 4.40
Corn Meal—Halfax ground.....	2.75 to 2.90
" Imported.....	2.75 to 2.80
Bran per ton—Wheat.....	15.50 to 16.50
" " Corn.....	14.50 to 15.50
Shorts.....	17.50 to 18.50
Middlings.....	19.00 to 21.00
Cracked Corn.....	25.00 to 29.00
" Oats.....	28.00 to 30.00
" Barley.....	nominal
Feed Flour.....	3.10 to 3.25
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.....	34 to 36
Barley " of 48 ".....	nominal
Pears " of 60 ".....	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.40 to 1.50
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.35 to 4.50
Corn " of 56 lbs.....	75 to 80
Hay per ton.....	13.00 to 14.00
Straw.....	10.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	10.50 to 11.00
" Am. Plate.....	11.00 to 11.50
" Ex. Plate.....	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, Mess, American.....	12.00 to 13.50
" " old.....	11.50 to 12.00
" American, clear.....	18.00 to 19.50
" P. E. I. Mess.....	none
" " old.....	12.50 to 12.75
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	10.50 to 11.00
" Prime Mess.....	9.50 to 10.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails.....	10 to 11
" Cases.....	12 to 13½
Hams, P. E. I.....	13 to 15c
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 20
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1.....	7½
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	7
" under 60 lbs., No 1.....	6½
" over 60 lbs., No 2.....	6
Cow Hides, No 1.....	6½
No 3 Hides.....	5
Calf Skins.....	8 to 11
" Deacons, each.....	25 to 35
Wool Skins.....	25 to 1.00
Lambskins.....	25 to 50

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, (No. 1 Gravensteins) per bbl.....	2.25 to 2.50
" Other No. 1 Varieties.....	1.50 to 2.00
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new).....	6.50 to 7.00
Lemons, per box, best quality.....	4.50 to 5.00
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	5.00 to 5.50
Onions, American, per lb.....	2½ to 3½
Foxberries, per bbl, new.....	3.50
Grapes, Almeria, kegs.....	5.50
Raisins, New Val.....	8

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound.....	none
Geese, each.....	none
Ducks, per pair.....	60 to 90
Chickens.....	40 to 50

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.—at Richmond Depot.

Steers, best quality, per 100 lbs. alive.....	4.00
Oxen.....	3.50
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights.....	3.00
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs.....	2.75 to 3.25
Lambs.....	2.25 to 3.50

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints.....	20 to 26
" in Small Tubs.....	20 to 24
" Good, in large tubs.....	19 to 20
" Store Packed & oversalted.....	10 to 12
Canadian, Creamery.....	24
" Towaship, finest.....	20 to 22
" " Finest Fancy pags.....	22
" " fine.....	17 to 18
" Morrisburg and Brockville.....	16 to 17
" Western.....	13 to 16
Cheese, N. S.....	12
" Canada.....	13

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
No. 1.....	12.50 to 13.50
" 2 large.....	7.50 to 8.50
" 3.....	6.50 to 7.50
" 2 large.....	5.75
" 3.....	5.50 to 5.75
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	1886
" No. 1, August.....	4.75
" September.....	4.00 to 4.25
" Round Shore Herring.....	3.50 to 3.75
" Allaways.....	3.50 to 3.60
" Catch, 1886, per bbl.....	none
CODDISH.	
Hard Shore, 1886, per qt.....	2.65 to 2.75
" Bay.....	1.95 to 2.10
" 1886.....	none
" SALMON, No. 1.....	15.00
" HADDOCK, 1886, per qt.....	1.95 to 2.90
" HACK.....	1.00
" CUSH.....	none
" FOLLOK.....	none
" HACK SOUNDS.....	45 to 50c per lb.
" Cod Oil A.....	20 to 30

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

LOBSTERS.

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

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" " No 2 do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.05
" 1.00.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do.....	1.05 to 1.25
" No 3, do do.....	1.10 to 1.30
" Laths, per m.....	2.00
" Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
" Soft wood.....	2.25 to 2.50

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

A BARREN TITLE.

(Continued.)

"I know that you, with your strong mind, would say that it is not too late even now to 'put my foot down' and vow that I won't be married till I'm ready to be. But then, dear, I neither possess your strength of mind nor have you ever been in love, so that, all things considered, I'm afraid my resistance would be a very futile one. Methinks I hear you say, 'How humiliating of Cecilia to make such a confession! Even so, sweet one. *N'importe*. I would not exchange my fetters for your freedom."

"What a useless, good-for-nothing creature you must take me to be, Mrs. Fildew, I said, glad to get away from the marriage question."

"Indeed, my dear, but there is no such thing in my head. You have been brought up as if you were a young lady of fortune—that is all. And, now I come to think of it, I doubt very much whether Clement would allow his wife to trouble herself about kitchen arrangements or the proper cooking of a dinner. Men nowadays seem to think their wives are only made to be ornamental, and I suppose my boy will be no exception to the rule. When I was young things were different."

"I'll buy a cookery-book to-morrow," I cried in desperation. "It is never too late to learn."

Mrs. Fildew smiled at me, a little compassionately, as I thought.

"It is never too late to make a good resolution," she said. "But if a young woman has not been trained up to housekeeping ways at home, it is not to be expected that she can take kindly to them when she grows up. I wouldn't bother about it if I were you, my dear. I dare say Clement will like you all the better for having been brought up as a fine lady."

But I kept my word, and next day I made myself the happy possessor of a cookery-book. My aunt never suspected that it was anything but a novel when I brought it in after luncheon. I read page after page of it, dipping here and there, till I had got a jumble of recipes mixed higgeldy-piggeldy in my brain, and was in a pitiable state of imbecility.

Next morning I sought a private interview with Hannah, the cook, the result of which was that, in return for a certain consideration, she was to give me a lesson in the art of cookery of one hour's duration, each morning. I have had five lessons already; they are immense fun, and I can safely say that I never enjoyed my music-lessons half so much. You shall have a practical proof of the progress I have made as soon as you get back to Cadogan Place. We will have a little dinner 'all by our two selves,' as we used to say at school, every dish at which shall be cooked by your Cecilia. I have written out the *ménu* already.

Of course your comment on all this will be, 'Just like Cecilia—just like her, to waste time and money over some scheme that can never possibly be of any practical use either to herself or anybody else.' But don't you know, dear, that knowledge is power? Besides, one never can tell what may happen. Some day my husband may be a poor man, and then I shall be able to astonish him. By the bye, do you know what a roly-poly dumpling is? If you don't there's a treat in store for you. I made a monster one yesterday for the servants. I will make a little one for you and me when I get you back again.

I don't think I have told you yet how Mrs. Fildew occupies her time. She mends old lace for a large emporium at the West End. The way in which she does it, so as to all but defy detection, is marvellous. It seems to me a charming occupation for a poor gentlewoman, combining in itself the practical and the resthetical. I could sit and watch her for hours as she deftly takes up stitch after stitch and loop after loop till ragged leaf and frayed flower look as good as new.

Clement had never talked to me much about his father, but from Mrs. Fildew I learned several particulars concerning him. That he was a gentleman born and a gentleman bred, Mrs. Fildew was very particular in striving to impress on my mind. It appears that they were married in America, and there my Clement was born. Mr. Fildew, senior, it would seem, was so entirely a gentleman that it was never expected of him that he should do anything for a living. "You know, dear, I am not a lady by birth," said Mrs. Fildew, frankly; "therefore, of course, it is only right and proper that I should work—in fact, I could not live without it. And then there is Clement; so that, altogether, we are very comfortable in our humble way."

Not knowing what to say, I said nothing.

"My husband is from home just now," continued Mrs. Fildew. "If you had been here some days ago you would have seen him. Some old friend of his has come into a large property, and has asked John to go down to his place and put it into something like order for him. Of course, this is not like any ordinary kind of work, or I should not have been willing for him to go. It is merely a little service rendered by one friend to another. My husband has been a gentleman all his life, and it would never do for him to lower himself to any commonplace drudgery now."

"I should very much like to see Mr. Fildew," I said—and so I should. I think I can understand now why Clement hardly ever mentions his name.

"I don't expect him in town for two or three weeks, but when he does come Clement must bring you and introduce you to him. There is an aristocratic style, an air of distinction, about Mr. Fildew, which you will not fail to recognize at once. Clement has the same style, only in a lesser degree, but he will never be as handsome a man as his father."

Presently Clement came in, and then we had some music. I find that 'my boy,' as his mother fondly calls him, plays the violin. With that and the piano, and your Cecilia's thin soprano, the evening was gone far too quickly. It was a happy time. Ten o'clock brought a cab, and half an hour later I was at home. Good-night and God bless you. More another day.

Your affectionate friend,

C. C."

CHAPTER XIII.

"YOUNG PILLBOX."

One day, at a dinner at Sir Harry Yoxford's, among other people to whom Lord Loughton was introduced, was a certain Mr. Wellclose, a lawyer, who had the charge of Sir Harry's legal business, together with that of various other great people of the neighborhood. Mr. Wellclose, a fussy, talkative, middle-aged man, who dearly loved a lord, contrived to seat himself next the earl in the smoking-room. He seemed to know everything about everybody; and before the evening was over Lord Loughton had contrived to extract from him a considerable amount of information, which might or might not be useful to him at some future time. "By the bye, Mr. Wellclose," said the earl; "are you at all acquainted with my next-door neighbor at Bourbon House?"

"I have had the occasion to meet Mr. Orlando Larkins several times on business," said the attorney, "and a very pleasant young gentleman I have found him to be."

"I think that I have heard somewhere that he doesn't get on very well with the county folks hereabouts? Probably his antecedents are against him."

"That's just it, my lord. His father was a celebrated pill-maker; and his name being rather an uncommon one, people can't forget the fact."

"What a pity it is that the world is not more good-natured! What on earth have a man's progenitors to do with the man himself?"

"My own sentiments exactly, if I may make so bold as to say so," said Mr. Wellclose, who always made a point of agreeing with his superiors. "I'm sure I've not the remotest idea who or what my great-grandfather was, and I shouldn't be a bit better man if I had. But as regards young Larkins, I was talking with him the other day, and he seems quite down-hearted. Of course, there are plenty of people about here—such as they are—who would only be too happy to visit him, or to see his feet under their mahogany, simply because he is rich; but the tip-top people, among whom it is the ambition of his life to mix, give him the cold shoulder, and no mistake. His name seems to cling to him wherever he goes. The poor fellow was telling me about his tour on the Continent a little while ago. Wherever he went peopled looked at him—or he fancied they did—and whispered to each other; and on one or two occasions some low cads at the *table d'hôte* ranged half a dozen pill-boxes in front of their plates, and made believe to swallow a bolus or two between every course, and so drove the poor fellow away."

"He must be rather foolishly sensitive about such matters."

"Well, he is. I don't think he can be said to possess a very strong mind at the best of times; but for all that he is a very generous-hearted, good-natured fellow, and I'm sorry for him."

"I've been told that his father left him tolerably well off."

"So he did, my lord—and all out of pills; or, rather, pills laid the foundation of his fortune, and lucky speculations did the rest. The son's income is as near twelve thousand a year as makes no matter. Then there are the two young ladies, his sisters, who will have twenty thousand apiece on their wedding-day."

"Why don't you and I go into the pill-trade, eh, Wellclose?"

"Just the question I often put to Mrs. W, my lord."

"The only way for Larkins to get out of his difficulty is for him to marry and change his name to that of his wife."

"A capital idea, my lord, which I won't fail to suggest to him the next time I see him. Talking about matrimony reminds me that Mr. Larkins has an unmarried aunt—a younger sister of his mother—who also has twenty thousand pounds settled on her. Thirty-six years of age and twenty thousand pounds!" As he said these words with much unction the keen-eyed lawyer glanced up sharply in the earl's face.

"I'm afraid the lady must be too fastidious or she would surely have been snapped up long ago," said the earl, as he knocked the ash off his cigar.

"Perhaps so—perhaps an early disappointment or something of that kind. But, by Jove! what a prize, eh, my lord? What a galleon to capture and tow safely into the harbor of Matrimony!" Again he glanced up keenly into the earl's face.

"I tell you what, Wellclose," said his lordship, presently, "I think I must get you to introduce me to young Larkins one of these days."

"I shall be only too happy, my lord."

It fell out, however, that Lord Loughton was enabled to make the acquaintance of Mr. Larkins without the assistance of Mr. Wellclose. Twice a week the earl took a return-ticket between Brimley and Shallowford. The two places were thirty miles apart. At the latter town the earl was quite unknown, and it was to the post-office there that he had requested Clem to write to him, if necessary, under his old name, Mr. Fildew. Twice a week he went over to see if any letters were waiting for him. As he was coming back one day, about a week after the dinner at Sir Harry's, he found a gentleman in the carriage into which he got at Shallowford. At the next station some one came up to the window and addressed the stranger as Mr. Larkins.

As soon as the train was under way again the earl spoke. "Have I the pleasure of addressing Mr. Larkins of Bourbon House?" he said.

Mr. Larkins blushed, and stammered out a reply to the effect that he was the individual in question.

"I am the Earl of Loughton, and am very glad to be able to make the acquaintance of my next-door neighbor. One can afford to be isolated in town, but that rule hardly holds good in the country." Then he held out his hand and wrung the young man's fingers very cordially. "Why do you not call upon me, Mr. Larkins, or at the very least send in your card?"

"I—I was afraid of being considered an intruder. The difference in our social status and all that, my lord."

"Pooh, pooh, my dear sir, I trust the age we live in is too enlightened to retain many antiquated prejudices of that kind. A gentleman is a gentleman all the world over, whether he be duke or plowman."

"I assure you, my lord, that I have been snubbed and slighted in many quarters, simply because my father was—well, simply because he made his money in business."

"Can it be possible! Thank Heaven, there is no nonsense of that kind about me. If I like a man, I like him, and I never stop to ask him who was his grandfather."

"Ah, my lord, if all the aristocracy were only like you!"

"Oh, I don't want to set myself up as a pattern, but those are my sentiments. I think that you and I, being such near neighbors, ought to be good friends. What do you say to dropping in to-morrow morning about eleven, and having a bit of breakfast with me? I don't give dinner-parties, because I'm too poor. But I like to have somebody to breakfast with me."

Mr. Larkins was overwhelmed by the earl's condescension. At last the golden portals were about to open to his touch. Would the Viponds and the Cossingtons dare to snub him in future when they found him hand-and-glove with an earl? Mr. Larkin's trap was waiting at the station. It was one of the happiest half hours of that young man's life when he was seen by the good people of Brimley driving Lord Loughton home to Laurel Cottage.

Mr. Larkins did not fail to put in an appearance next morning at the earl's breakfast table. On the following day his lordship dined *en famille* at Bourbon House, on which occasion Orlando's sisters were introduced to him. They were two really pretty and well-mannered girls of seventeen and nineteen. There was a vein of simplicity and effusive good-nature running through the young man's character that the earl was not slow to note, and appraise at its proper value. From that time forward the pill-maker's son and Lord Loughton were very frequently to be seen in each other's company. They drove out together, they rode together (in Orlando's carriages and on Orlando's horses), they played billiards together, they dined together, and they smoked together. Hardly a week passed without a hamper of wine or a box of cigars finding its way to Laurel Cottage. Fruit was sent nearly every day. A saddle-horse and a brougham were specially retained for the earl's own use. The quidnuncs of Brimley found much food for gossip among these proceedings; but as the earl was notoriously poor and Mr. Larkins as notoriously rich, they rather admired the arrangement than otherwise. It was, of course, patent to everybody why the earl so persistently patronized the pill-maker's son, but none the less on that account were several doors thrown open to Orlando which had heretofore been inexorably shut in his face. People began to discover virtues and good qualities in the young man, the existence of which they had never suspected before. The Honorable Mrs. Templemore and Lady Wildman, neither of whom were rich and both of them had several unmarried daughters, began to angle for him openly. When, a little later on, and at the earl's suggestion, he ventured to send out invitations for a garden-party, to be followed by a carpet-dance, nearly everybody who was asked came, and it was universally admitted to have been one of the most successful things of the season. From that time forward Larkins was accepted without question as "one of us."

All this suited well with the earl's grim and mordant humor. He laughed at Larkins, and he laughed at those who, having first tabooed him, were now willing to welcome him with open arms. He generally spent a solitary hour in his little smoking-room before going to bed, musing over the events of the day and planning the morrow's campaign. At such times, his servants being all in bed, he indulged himself in a long clay pipe and a couple of glasses of hot brandy-and-water. The brandy and the pipe, together with a supply of the strong tobacco which he used to smoke during his evenings at the Brown Bear, were all kept under lock and key, in company with the worn and shabby pouch which had done him such good service in days gone by. It amused him at such times to think how people must talk about him, and he acknowledged to himself that he liked being talked about. His coming had caused quite a commotion among the stagnant circles of Brimley and its neighborhood. His sayings and doings, his habits and mode of life, supplied an unending topic of conversation at a hundred dinner-tables and twice as many tea-tables. He was already acquiring a reputation for eccentricity. It was a reputation that suited him, and he determined to cultivate it.

It was not till the lapse of two months after his arrival at Brimley that he went up to London to see his wife and son. He dressed himself for the occasion in a suit of sober tweed, and left behind him the gold watch and chain which a Brimley tradesman had only been too happy to press upon him, and the diamond ring that Larkins had made him a present of. From the moment he got out of the train at King's Cross till the moment he got into it on his return he was to be plain John Fildew again. He quite enjoyed the masquerade and chuckled to himself several times in the cab before he was set down at the corner of Oxford Street. Clem had apprised him of the change in Mrs. Fildew's lodgings. When he walked into his wife's sitting-room without knocking, that lady stared at him for a moment in utter surprise, and then said, "Have you not mistaken the room, sir!"

"Why, Kitty, dear, don't you know me," he asked, and then he crossed the room and kissed his astonished wife.

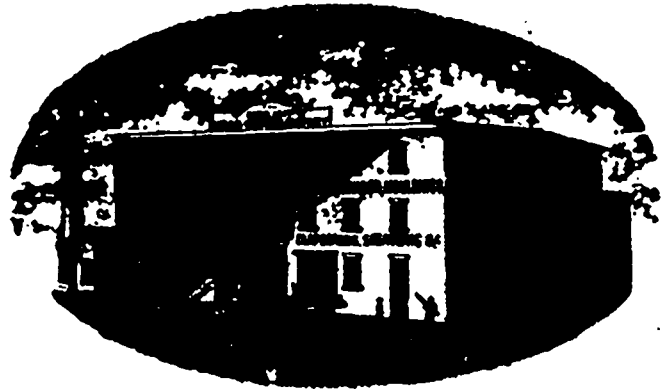
"How was it likely I should know you, John? You are not a bit like your dear old self," and with that she began to cry.

(To be continued.)

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MINING.

A WISE APPOINTMENT.—Mr. E. Gilpin, the efficient Inspector of Mines, has had his office amalgamated with that of the Deputy Commissioner of Works and Mines, and will therefore succeed Mr. Kelly as deputy head of the department. The local government have made the best possible appointment, and the amalgamation of the two offices is a move in the right direction. The deputy commissioner should be a man above suspicion, and we pay no empty compliment to Mr. Gilpin when we say that he has all the qualifications necessary to make a most successful official.

Other changes in the organization of the department are promised, and we are glad to see a disposition on the part of the government to place the department in that thorough state of efficiency that the large increase in the mining business demands.

MONTAGUE DISTRICT.—Capt. Hale is pushing operations on the Kaye-Symonds property, and from all accounts is meeting with entire success. His foreman, Mr. Wm. Skerry, is one of the best miners in the Province, and as the property is known to be rich, there can be no doubt of the eventual success of the venture.

The Kempt Gold Mining Company (Limited) are at work taking out quartz from the rich lead that they have named "Pompei." They are also sinking on the "Boreo" lead, 18 ft. to the south of Pompei, with the intention of tunnelling across into the latter at 100 ft. below the surface. They have not done any crushing for some time, owing to the amalgamator being away. The last test crushing of the quartz now being mined, gave 3 oz. for 3900 lbs. rock. Mr. Cowan has just struck the Pompei vein on his property, and the formation appears to be just the same as on the Kempt property. This shows that the Kempt Co. have 1800 feet of it on the strike of the lead, and unless it is very different from other mines as to depth, there must be "millions in it"

The Carleton Gold Mine, Yarmouth County, is sixteen miles from the Town of Yarmouth, and five miles from Brazeal Lake Station on the Western Counties Railway, it has a population of about two hundred. The principal industries heretofore have been lumbering, milling and farming. The village, which is one of the prettiest in Nova Scotia, is situated on the margin of one of those beautiful chain of lakes formed by a branch of the Tuskot River, which gives unsurpassed water-power, at present being partly utilized by several lumber mills, which saw between two and three millions of lumber per year, and considering the almost inexhaustible quantity of spruce, pine and hardwood in the vicinity, this village should be connected by a branch railway with the western counties railway system.

The new gold find which is attracting a great deal of attention here at present, is situated within half a mile of the village and water-power. The vein is pronounced by judges to be a true fissure, having perfect walls four and one-half feet apart, running almost due east and west, lying at an angle of about 40 degrees. The quartz which is of a blue mottled kind, is from 7 to 8 inches in thickness on the foot wall, with the gold well distributed through it. Directly over the lead is about six inches of slate, making about 15 inches of crushing material, above the slate is 18 inches of whin rock and between this and the hanging wall comes in a soft slate, making it an exceptionally easy belt to mine.

The present owners of the property, Capt. Hale and Mr. A. C. Ross, who found this lead, have opened it in three places in a distance of two hundred and fifty feet, finding it equally rich in each shaft, proving that the pay shute extends at least that distance, the centre shaft has been driven to a depth of (35) thirty-five feet and the lead found to be improving in size and richness.

They have had several tests made and find that it will average 2½ oz. per ton. The best results were had by a test in the Wiswell Mill at Yarmouth after roasting the ore.

The enterprising owners have ordered one of the Wiswell Crushers, which will be run by water-power, the ore will be brought from the mine to the mill, a distance of less than ½ a mile, by tram way over a very easy grade. A contract has been given Messrs. Miller and Crosby, of this place, for the erection of a building and wheel for the crusher. A contract has also been made with Messrs. Burrell, Johnson & Co., of Yarmouth, for steam hoisting and pumping machinery, all of which is to be ready for work in five weeks.

It is proposed to roast all the quartz before milling it, which can be done at a very low cost, as all the fuel in the shape of slabs, etc., can be got on the spot for nothing.

The roasting of quartz will be somewhat of a new departure in Nova Scotia and should result in the saving of considerable gold if adopted at other mines.

There are now about 15 miners at work at this mine, which number will be considerably increased the first of next month, the 3 shafts are being driven down as rapidly as possible, the intention being to go down fifty feet before any stoppage is made. The proprietors expect to have 100 tons on deck by the time the mill is ready, and from all the indications and the push manifested by Capt. Hale and Mr. A. C. Ross, this mine promises to be one of the best and most profitable in Nova Scotia. Mr. Ross will have the management, and left last Saturday for the purpose of bringing his family here.

MINER.

The valuable deposits of tin in Dakota cover an area of seven thousand square miles. The mining of it has just commenced. Tin to the amount of several millions of dollars is annually imported into the United States.

A number of teams will leave Caledonia for Annapolis for a crusher for the Brookfield mines.—Mr. Minor T. Foster will put up a crusher on the property of John Annis and others at Whitburn within sixty days. This property is considered by expert miners to be the richest in the Northern District.—*Liverpool Advance.*

AUSTRALIA.—A twenty-ounce nugget has been unearthed in the Mada mine, Sandhurst.—The Kimberly gold fields in Western Australia are pronounced a failure. A great rush had been made to the locality, and there was great suffering among miners and adventurers.—Gold has been found in South Australia, near the town of Katherine. The country prospects well, but the gold is very fine.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE—NATURAL GAS CONFINED IN THE EARTH.—Chambers Miller, of Zwickley, Pa., believes that natural gas is confined in the earth in a fluid state, and has just filed a caveat for a patent which is designed to conduct the fluid to the surface, and into receptacles for its preservation. If this theory should prove correct it will be the greatest discovery of the age, as fluid brought to the surface and confined at a pressure of say 600 pounds to the square inch can be utilized to an inconceivable extent as fuel. A locomotive, for instance, with a few gallons of fluid, would have a supply of fuel sufficient to run it from Pittsburg to Chicago, and an ocean steamer would require only a few barrels to make a trip to Europe. A test of the theory will, in all probability, be made at an early day.

CANADA'S MINERAL EXHIBIT.—Iron and Copper.—The exhibit of iron at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition comprise specimens from all parts of the Dominion—from Nova Scotia principally, then New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The most important contribution is from the Londonderry iron mines. As to quality, the Canadian irons are to be considered as far superior to the average English iron. They are very pure and rich, nearly equalling those of Sweden. The extent of the iron trade in the Dominion is considerable. In 1884 the importation of iron and steel amount to about eighteen million dollars' worth. Now the local production could easily supply this demand.

The sulphates of copper come chiefly from Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia. Ontario exhibits copper from the Lake Superior region, one of the most important on the globe, on account of the exceptional purity of the ore. English capital ought surely to be diverted towards this quarter.

Antimony, in very fine specimens, is shown from Rawdon, N. S. and also from Prince William, N. B.

The Precious Metals—The obelisks form the principal feature of this exhibit. That of British Columbia contains 250,000 cubic inches, and represents the amount of gold taken from the province in the last twenty-five years. The value is about sixty-two million dollars.

The Nova Scotian obelisk represents 395,000 cubic inches, the amount obtained up to this year. Value nine millions and a half. Alluvial gold is shown from different parts of the Dominion, but chiefly from St. George's parish, Beauce County, Quebec. One lingot was obtained from the bed of an old river, 200 feet below the surface of the soil. The specimens from Granite Creek, River Simulkaheen, British Columbia, are the most important. This district promises well. A magnificent specimen of auriferous quartz comes from the Albion mine, N. S. There is also some from the Huron mine, near Port Arthur.

Of silver, the most important specimens are those of M. P. A. Keefer, to whose activity is due the considerable collection from Port Arthur. It is contained in twelve presses made from the woods of the region. The silver consists of blendes mixed with copper pyrites. A large number of argentiferous veins have been discovered at different points in this region, but little has yet been done to develop them. The Castor mine is that which is worked to the best advantage.

Various Minerals.—Mica and soap-stone are well represented at the exhibition. There are also fine specimens of plumbago from Buckingham, Ontario, Quebec. Few persons are disposed to ask in an English stationer for lead pencils of Canadian plumbago; but they are to be had, just as cheap, and just as good as any.

Precious Stones—Amethysts are on exhibition from Thunder Bay, Lake Superior. They are very large and very pure. In one of the cases are also to be seen fresh-water pearls, collected by M. Steifert, Quebec. They are to be found in almost all the streams of the Province of Quebec, and their weight is from three to seventy grains.—*Translated from the Journal de l'Instruction Publique.*

From the days of Cortez, in 1521, down to the beginning of the century, and even to the present time, except when interrupted by revolution, the Mexican silver mines are known to have poured forth an unceasing stream of silver. It is estimated that the value of the silver coin and bullion of that country since the conquest is over \$3,000,000,000, and it is well known that some of the mines have been profitably worked almost without interruption from that time to this, and that one of them at least is still running out silver, at the rate of over \$5,000,000 per year.

The *Industrial World* (Chicago) says that the importance of the coal fields of New Zealand becomes more evident as they are opened, for they appear to be very extensive. The San Francisco mail steamers use the coal. It contains 93.20 per cent. combustible matter, 4.20 per cent. water and 2.20 per cent. ash.

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"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. CREEK, M. D., Newport.]

We have received reports of the Autumn Sessions of Pictou Division, No. 51, and Colchester Division, No. 39, also a report and prize list of a very successful exhibition held by "Anchor of Hope" Grange, No. 39, in the public hall at Welsford, Kent Co., N. B., on Thursday, 14th inst., also an account from our worthy brother, Jos. T. Jackson, Secretary of King's Division Grange, of official visits to four of the Divisions of his jurisdiction. Taking these contributions in inverse order, we shall, with the kind permission of the contributors, skim the cream from each in turn.

The course adopted by Bro. Jackson is worthy of highest commendation, and we earnestly recommend Division Grange officials, especially Masters, Lecturers and Secretaries, to emulate the good example set by our worthy brother.

"Prescott" Grange, No. 718, is reported to be slimly attended and low in finances, but composed of Patrons "full of the Grange Spirit and animated with undying determination to contend for our principles and purposes." In order to awaken an interest in the Grange, arrangements have been made for a lecture by Prof. McGill, on the 11th inst. This Grange is expecting to receive additions to its numbers shortly.

"Pioneer" Grange, No. 678, was visited on the 5th inst. About 50 members were in attendance. The members are said to be active and zealous, as may be gathered from the fact that eight young members have been admitted lately—that arrangements are being made for holding a Fair on or about the first of next month for the exhibition and sale of farm stock, produce, etc., and for a course of lectures during the winter. Professor Smith lectured under the auspices of this Grange "several months ago," and Prof. McGill is expected to lecture under its auspices at an early date.

"Evangeline" Grange, No. 687, was visited on the 6th inst. The attendance was small. We are surprised that the farmers of Horton do not practically show their appreciation of the very great advantages to be derived from association in a good Grange, and from our Grange organization. There is no district in the Maritime jurisdiction, or anywhere, that could gather into a Grange room a more intelligent assembly of farmers than could the district in which Evangeline Grange is situated.

"Harmony" Grange, No. 688, was visited on the following evening. This Grange is reported to be in very good working order, and the meetings are well attended. During the evening a telegram was received announcing the safe arrival in England of the vessel containing a consignment of apples from this Grange. The market price was reported to be very satisfactory.

"Alton" Grange, No. 757, was not visited, but we are informed that it was intended to hold an exhibition on the 20th inst. The remainder of our brother's long communication is devoted to discussing the condition of the Order in Ontario, and of the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., and the relations of the Order in this jurisdiction to the Dominion Grange.

The exhibition held by "Anchor of Hope" Grange, we judge to have to have been exceedingly well arranged and conducted. The exhibits comprised barley, oats, buckwheat, timothy seed, corn, peas, beans, potatoes, pumpkins, squash, cucumbers, carrots, parsnips, onions, turnips, apples, bread, butter, quilts, blankets, homespun, wats, hosiery, mitts, and fancy and artistic work. We feel sure that if a prize had been offered for artistic penmanship, the worthy sister who wrote the report under review would have taken it. It is a positive pleasure to read such artistic chirography. We are unable to publish the prize list in full, but would be much pleased to receive from Bro. Smith, descriptions of some of the favorite varieties of fruit, grain and vegetables exhibited, several varieties of which are unknown to us by name. We would, for the information of our sisters, also like to have a description of "cardboard work."

Colchester Division met in regular quarterly session on Tuesday, 12th inst., at "Valley" Grange Hall, Middle Stewiacke. As the day was beautiful, and the roads at their best, the session was largely attended, and was "the most interesting session yet held" by this Division. In addition to the regular business, a large number of subjects were discussed, among which, most worthy of particular mention, were the recommendations of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Grange, and especially the appointment by the Division of a competent member to visit the Subordinate Granges in its jurisdiction; to explain and exemplify the unwritten work, to see that each worked in accordance with the Constitutions, Rules and Usages of the Order; and to instill, if possible, appreciation and zeal for its principles, purposes and objects, and report for the information of the Division and the Provincial Grange. Bro. I. C. Black was unanimously appointed to perform this duty.

A very pleasing feature of this session was "the sumptuous entertainment provided by the ladies of Valley Grange," which was recognized by a hearty vote of thanks. We are confident that the worthy Secretary of this Division is right in his opinion that "the Granges in the County of Colchester had come to stay."

Pictou Division Grange met at Welsford, River John, on the 5th inst., Worthy Master Jas. McIntosh in the Master's office. Discussions concerning Deeds for Grange property; the formation of a Mutual Fire Insurance Company under the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature; Assessment Reform; the Grange Wholesale Supply Co.; the proceedings of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Grange, as published in THE CARRIO, and other matters of lesser importance.

Pictou Division has, from the inception of the Grange agitation for Assessment Reform, been distinguished from its unflinching zeal and determination for the accomplishment of the object in view. Bro. Dr. C. H. Munro was deputed by the Division to carry out the wishes of the Division with respect to this measure. A member present having represented that goods could be purchased from local dealers cheaper than from the Wholesale Supply Co., it was resolved, that "whereas merchants are in the habit of trying to undersell the Grange Co. for the sake of getting the custom of unwary Patrons, and of eventually closing our store, when the old exorbitant prices would be changed, therefore that in the opinion of the Division it would be advisable to support the Grange Store."

Bro. D. A. F. Holmes was appointed to perform the duty recommended by the Executive Committee of the Provincial Grange, and the sum of \$40 was voted out of the funds of the Division "for disseminating a knowledge of Grange principles, etc., throughout Pictou Co." A dinner was provided by Welsford Grange, the proceeds of which went to aid in paying for the new Hall, and the Division adjourned in time for sports, under the auspices of the same Grange.

We shall hope to receive reports of all other Division Grange Sessions, also of Grange Exhibitions, which are a new and very valuable feature in connection with our Order.

PROFIT FROM GOOD CARE AND FEED.—Farmers should not expect to get out of their stock more than they put in. This applies to all kinds of stock and animal products. The animal should be regarded and treated as a machine for the manufacture of the especial product wanted from it, and should be fed, treated, selected or bred, with reference to this particular product. For example, the cow that yields milk containing a large proportion of rich cream must have milk glands peculiarly adapted for abstracting (secreting) from the blood—indirectly the food—the elements from which those glands form cream. But be the cow ever so well adapted to the production of rich milk, its yield must always—within certain limits—be in proportion to the quantity and quality of food consumed and assimilated.

Farmers hear of wonderful performances of wonderful cows, and are apt to imagine that *it's all in the cow*. If statements of food consumed by these wonderful cows were always published with the wonderful butter yields, farmers would know that it is not *all in the cow*. Turning over the pages of *The Cultivator and Country Gentleman* we find illustrations in proof of this statement. The following is a ration recommended for butter production:

3 lbs. linseed meal, 4 lbs. middlings, 2 lbs. cornmeal, 2 lbs. oatmeal or ground oats, mixed with moistened cut hay. This is not more than one quarter of the food eaten by Princess No. 2 during the week of her first public test.

A ration commended for producing fine condition and large yield of milk is:—20 lbs. rye straw, 25 lbs. brewers grain, 4 lbs. malt sprouts, 4 lbs. ground rye, 4 lbs. middlings, 5 lbs. of hay and 10 lbs. of straw, or 10 lbs. best meadow hay might, with advantage, take the place of the rye straw. The estimated cost of this ration is 23 cents.

A writer in the same journal reports a yield of 14 lbs. 7 oz. of well worked butter, salted one ounce to the pound, on ordinary pasture with 5 quarts of mill feed per day 5 months after calving. The "ordinary pasture" might have been and probably was what our farmers would call good after-feed.

Farmers should bear in mind that whatever the especial product sought, whether milk or beef, there must be harmonious development and action of the entire animal system, and that when special development or action is pushed beyond this condition, the attempt defeats the end in view.

PRIZE FOR BUTTER.—The Hants Division Grange butter prize—a handsome silver butter cooler—competed for semi-annually by members of the Division, was won at the October competition by Mrs. James Henigar, of Upper Kennetcook. The prize butter was made from whole milk strained into the churn, an old-fashioned "up and down" dash churn, and churned after the third milking had been put in.

The first milking had soured when the last was put in. The butter was of good color, good flavor, and good grain. The cows are scrubby or nondescript. Another tub of butter was exhibited made from cooler cream and from the milk of the same cows. This butter was much inferior in color and grain to the prize butter. The latter defect was due of course to over-working, and color may be washed or soaked out of butter. A wet cloth or ice laid on butter will greatly injure the color. Evidently good butter may be made in any kind of a churn, from cream or whole milk, drawn from cows of any or no breed, but the milk must be pure, that is free from foreign odors or impurity; the butter milk must be thoroughly worked out of the butter, without injuring the grain; and the butter must be kept sweet and cool. Experience is largely in favor of churning when the cream is slightly sour.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.—There is no sentiment or mental condition more binding to progress—to the attainment of more or better skill or knowledge, than the assurance that we are just as wise or proficient as the rest of the world, and even wiser or more skillful than most people. The converse of this proposition should be true, viz., that the example of those who are recognized as having attained to greater proficiency or more knowledge, should be a great incentive to progress. How far from the truth shall we be, in asserting that our farmers cherish such an opinion of themselves, as compared with farmers and farming of other lands, and that this assumption hinders our progress to more perfect attainments in agricultural knowledge and skill?

If this be the state of the agricultural mind of our land, a glance at the

condition of agriculture in other lands should be of service to us. Glancing across the big pond to France, we find that if the French farmers are in any respect behind us professionally, they cannot charge the government of the country with apathy or neglect in not providing facilities, incentives and rewards for acquiring professional knowledge and skill. The Government of France provides three steps in agricultural education, viz., Farm Schools, Provincial Agricultural Colleges, and the National Agricultural College. Farm schools existed in France in the early part of this century; but in 1848 the care or patronage of them was undertaken by the government as part of a scheme involving the establishment of a farm school in and for each of the 86 departments. The Act providing for their foundation declares the object of these schools to be—To furnish good examples of tillage, and—to educate agriculturists to be capable of intelligent cultivation, either upon their own property or on that of others. The equipment of these farms, and the scheme of instruction are admirably adapted to fulfil these practical objects, so difficult of attainment in agricultural education. The farm buildings and the farming are such as the students should and might, within the means probably at their disposal, have or follow on their own farms, and both are adapted to the peculiar circumstances and wants of the several departments. The schools are placed under the supervision of Local Boards, composed of practical farmers, and each has a Director, who must be one of the best farmers of the department, a farmer, an overseer of accounts, a nursery gardener, a veterinary surgeon, and an instructor in the specialty of the department, an expert in the management of the vineyard, in the cultivation of silk, the care of sheep, etc., as the case may be. The directors are required to conduct the farms so as to afford the best means of instruction for the pupils, and at the same time so that the aggregate results of each year's operations shall be equal to that of other farms of the department. Failure in this respect for two consecutive years incurs expulsion, and the Board selects another director. The directors are obliged to submit their books, accounts, etc., to the government for inspection of farm schools; to present an annual report to the Minister of Public Instruction, and to publish a full account of each year's farm operations. The Government boards the pupils, who are all expected to work on the farms, and makes each an annual allowance of \$14 for clothing. Three hours per day on an average are devoted to instruction, the first in studying a manual, or listening to lectures on practical agriculture; the second hour is occupied with lessons on book-keeping, land-measuring, or general arithmetic; and the third to arranging notes taken during the practical instructions of the day, received from the various farm managers or instructors.

There are three Provincial Agricultural Colleges in France, one of these, that of Grignon, the most successful of the three, was established in 1827, and is still in successful operation under six Professors of Agriculture; one of Zootechny (economy of animals); one of Sylviculture and Botany; one of Chemistry, Geology and Physics; one of Rural Engineering, Mechanics and Surveying; and one of Political Economy, Rural Economy, Rural Legislation, Book-Keeping, Literature, etc.

The National Agricultural College was established in Paris, in 1870, and in the following year had 17 Professors and 96 students. The course of study comprises the following subjects:—General and Practical Agriculture, Agricultural Technology, Comparative Agriculture, Rural Economy, Zootechny, Sylviculture, Horticulture, Arboriculture, Viniculture, Chemistry in all its applications to Agriculture, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Physics, Meteorology, Mechanics, Rural Construction, Administrative Law and Rural Legislation.

France has also agricultural schools for girls, the chief of which, situated near Rouen, comprises 400 acres of land, has 300 students between the ages of eight and eighteen years, who do all the farm work, and has a staff of twenty-five Sisters. The graduates of this school are in great demand, on account of their skill as stewards, gardeners, farm managers, dairy-women, laundresses, etc. Each girl receives on leaving the school an outfit and a small sum of money, earned in spare hours; and should any one of them at any time want a home, Darnetel, their alma mater, is always open to them.

A dairy school for girls is to be established at the farm school of Trois-Croix, under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture. The fee for boarders at this school for a six month's course will be \$50. Eight scholarships in this school have been offered by the State. Lately, the French Government has ordered an agricultural course in every primary school in the country. To cap all, an Order of Knighthood, especially for farmers, has been established by the French Government, and is to be conferred on farmers who especially distinguish themselves in their profession. The badge of these knights of agriculture ("Ordre du Merite Agricole") is a fine pointed star of green enamel, surmounted by a wreath of olive leaves, and supported by a green ribbon with a pink edge.

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