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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.

Mr. Van Tassel, the successful aeronaut, will shortly take a balloon trip across this continent, starting from San Francisco. The car attached to the balloon has accommodation for 15 persons; it is 21 feet in circumference, the sides being three feet in height. The balloon has cost just \$6,000.

An illustration of how excellence in any particular article of manufacture tends to centralize those engaged in the industry, may be observed in Troy, New York. In that city, which has a population of 60,000, one tenth of the inhabitants are employed as shirt and collar makers, and 30 factories are in constant operation.

The election at Chambly has resulted in the return of a Liberal member of the House of Commons. This is very properly regarded as a Liberal triumph, and if it may be taken as an index of the feeling throughout Quebec, the popularity of the present Government is on the wane; but if the Riel issue decided the contest, the reaction will find its offset among the anti-Rielites of Ontario.

The London *Lancet* has called attention to the increased death rate consequent upon the elections just held in England. It states positively that a definite number of persons will be killed by the elections, and that this is the result of the perturbation of mind, and the exhaustion of nerve and muscle power in those participating in the political contest. If the British elections were held simultaneously upon the same day, instead of being prolonged for several weeks, the rate of mortality might be diminished.

At a time when business is unusually dull, and when the prospective taxation of Halifax, on account of the subsidy to the dry dock is likely to bear heavily upon our citizens, our city fathers propose adding an additional and unnecessary burden of \$75,000 to build a city hall. We endorse the action of the City Council in purchasing the college site, because we believe that the city should own the entire Parade block; and further, because we were told that the old college buildings could be remodeled so as to be suitable for civic purposes. Now, we are informed, that in addition to the \$15,000 paid for the property, \$75,000 more will be required for the new city hall. Surely, with the accommodation afforded by the present city building and that of the college, we might jog along for a few years without seriously inconveniencing our civic officials.

Whatever may have been our opinion concerning Louis Riel, we all agree that Gabriel Dumont was a man of universal courage and ability; and while his resort to arms was reprehensible, it was not, considering the circumstances, unpardonable. The Canadian Government has now granted Dumont a pardon; and it is probable that the bold prairie hunter will soon again be seen on the banks of the Saskatchewan.

The Sunday newspaper is regarded in New York, Philadelphia, and other great American cities, as being quite as essential as week-day journals, and yet in Great Britain and Canada none of the leading papers publish a Sunday issue. Evidently, American society is slowly but surely feeling the effect of the foreign element. Sunday is now kept as a holiday, and even the descendants of the Puritans do not seem to be averse to the European innovations.

One hundred and fifty men are now at work on the Nova Scotia Central Railway, and this time there is every indication that the work will be pushed through to a successful completion. Like our friends in Cape Breton, the people of Lunenburg County have waited long and patiently for proper railway facilities, and are pleased at the prospect of the early completion of the road. Queen's County will now have to assert itself, and claim its right to railway communication.

The federation of the British Empire cannot be considered chimerical, when we remember the strength of the administrative link which already exists. A few days ago, the Judicial committee of the Privy Council gave judgment in five cases affecting important private and public rights in India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Dominion of Canada. When the citizens of such widely separated colonies agree to the settlement of their private affairs by the highest central court in the Empire, they virtually acknowledge that a practical bond of union already exists.

Science and religion are old enemies, but science finds in literature a new and dangerous foe. When Huxley taunted the poets with "sensual caterwauling," the poets at once accuse the professor and his ilk with gross materialism. The truth is, literature deals with Nature as it is; science delves into her secrets; literature finds in the old grist mill, with its dripping water wheel a poetical creation in which Nature supplies the motive power; science, which is more practical, points to the application of steam and the use of machinery as being, if less practical, more useful to mankind.

Medical witnesses in courts of law frequently object to "kissing the book," fearing, as they state, that disease may be contracted by so doing. It is noteworthy, that in Scotland, any witness can, by request, dispense with kissing the book, and be sworn with his hand uplifted, provided he declare that he considers the same an oath. We are not familiar with the law upon this point in Nova Scotia, but we think that the objections of the medical witnesses would be strenuous, if they were called upon to kiss one of the time-honored Bibles to be found in the courts of this Province.

The position of affairs in Burmah is causing general uneasiness in military circles. Theebaw's overthrow was brought about so easily and with so little opposition, that British supremacy in Burmah came to be regarded as a fixed fact. The truth seems to be, that Theebaw's subjects, tired of his tyrannical rule, were willing to have him deposed; but this having been accomplished they no longer regard the occupation of Burmah by British troops with favor. Two new regiments have been ordered to proceed at once to Mandalay to reinforce the army, which is at present not strong enough to overawe the Dacoits.

In a late issue of a Russian official gazette, it is announced that Russia will pursue her historical policy, regardless of European interference. "Russia," it says, "is mindful of the many Christians now held in bondage by the Mohammed usurper, and that she will press on until the crescent now to be seen on the dome of St. Sophia has been replaced by the cross." This phase of Russia's historical policy is new to most of us. Her greed for territory has long been understood, but her interest in the Christian population of the Balkans might be regarded as sincere, were her government more solicitous respecting the welfare of the Christians already resident within the Czar's domain.

Lord Salisbury and his Government are impaled on the horns of a dilemma, so far as the Irish question is concerned. If coercive measures are adopted, the Unionist-Liberals will unite with the Parnellites and Gladstonites to defeat the Tories. If a Home Rule measure is introduced, the Unionist-Liberals, the bigoted among the Gladstonites, and the Ultra-Tories, will combine in opposition. The middle course is still open to the new Ministry. To grant Ireland such a measure of Home Rule as will in no wise endanger the unity of the Empire, will, doubtless, be the aim of Lord Salisbury and his colleagues; but the Home Rule question must for a time occupy a secondary place, while affairs in Turkey, Egypt, and Burmah, are being considered.

EDUCATED VILLIANS.

Gambling is increasing to such an alarming extent in American cities that stringent measures will have to be taken, and taken soon, if the evil is to be kept within reasonable bounds. Not only has the legalized gambling of speculators grown beyond due proportions, but the operations of the less pretentious light fingered men who frequent saloons and places of amusement, have increased to such an extent that the Christian church appears to look upon these transactions as quite beyond its control, and congressmen, legislators, aldermen, and policemen, likewise acknowledge their inability to cope with the evil. Every city has its confidence men, affable pleasing fellows who are ready to show a stranger every attention, and who take pains to make themselves so agreeable that it is difficult to refuse the request made so innocently for you to give them change for a twenty dollar bill, especially when you know the applicant wishes this change in order to take you, at his expense, to a theatre or saloon. Many of our Nova Scotian boys could, if they would, tell some curious experiences with the gentlemen traps of the neighboring republic; but most of those who have accommodated their companions with the change required, seldom reveal to their friends that the twenty dollar bill, which had been given them in such good faith, proved in the end to be a counterfeit. The following incident will show how some of these "dandy dollar" men impose upon the public, live on their wits, and evade the law:—

A pleasant-faced, gentlemanly young stranger walked into one of the most swell of Kearny-street's magnificent drinking palaces and called for a punch. When the concoction was completed he raised it to his lips at the same time that he tossed a dollar on the bar in payment. The coin felt like the hunk of lead that it was, and the sound produced by its contact with the bar was as flat as the ker clug of a frog in striking the water. The sound attracted the attention of two or three of the young man's neighbors, and they eyed him with some curiosity, as if wondering what sort of a verdant he was to attempt to pass such a coin. The barkeeper simply glanced at it and smiled, and waited for the stranger to produce a substitute. The dollar piece did look disreputable, and no mistake. It was battered and bruised, had a plug in one corner, and the milling about the edges was in a state of sad decay, while added to all this was a color that betokened it to be lead from Leadville, and no mistake. "What is the matter?" asked the patron of the house and proprietor of the queer piece of bogus.

The crowd laughed and the barkeeper suggested that another coin be substituted for the bad dollar.

"Oh, that's it, is it?" responded the gentlemanly young man, pretending to examine the date on his unsavory proffer. "Well, do you know that I am glad you refused it; that dollar is worth five times its face value to anybody that has got common sense."

Two or three of the party grabbed a look at the date and then laughed again.

"Why, you are foolish, young man," said one of them, pityingly. "As money, a bushel basket full of those things would not be worth a dime. I thought at first it might have an old date, but if it was coined while Noah was afloat in the ark it would not be worth more than it is, which is simply nothing."

With this the barkeeper felt impelled to give the young man some kind advice to the effect that he had better not make any more attempts to pass the dizzy thing, or he would be liable to arrest for shoving the queer.

"That's all right, gentlemen, I'll bet any of you \$10 that that coin is worth five times its face value, just to show you that I know what I am about."

"Oh, we don't want your money," put in the barkeeper, "just pay for that drink and say nothing more about it."

"Very well, sir, I'll pay you for the drink with any sort of money you like, but when you grow wiser you will be sorry that you did not take your payment out of that worthy, but misused coin," and with this the owner of the violation of the law against counterfeits produced a wallet fairly bursting with its hoard of bills and gold, and passed over a half eagle for the punch. The sight of his wealth caught the crowd at once, and two of them immediately offered to accept the bet he had proposed a few seconds before. The young fellow pretended to hesitate, and then insinuated that they should give him odds on the wager.

"Very well, since you are so clever a numismatist, I will give you a chance for your money. I will bet you \$20 to \$10 that that coin is not worth \$5 to any one except yourself. Of course you cannot be the judge of its worth, as you are betting on it."

"Well, that is fair, although I would prefer to appraise the value of my own goods. I will take your wage, and leave it to any common-sense man that you may select."

"Done."

"Bet me, too, on the same terms?" asked another of the party, and another, and still another.

The young man accepted all the offers, and then offered to wager the barkeeper drinks for the party on the result. The drink-mixer accepted and piled \$10 on the top of the liquids. A respectable old gentleman was called from the other end of the bar to hold the stakes and act as referee. The money once deposited, and the terms of the bet explained, the half-tipsy air that the young fellow had carried suddenly disappeared, and with his pen-knife he carefully pried the dollar apart. The two halves split like the case of a watch, and in the centre was a little excavation containing a splendid \$5 gold piece. The referee passed over the stakes without a word. The barkeeper made a bluff at a smile, but it seemed more of a counterfeit than the poor old dollar. The three young men who bet fled in search of fresh air. The young man quietly folded up his dollar, took his drink, remarked

that it was a pleasant day, and went out, leaving a trail of thick black gloom behind him.

Such is the description given by an *Alla* reporter of the doings in the palace of San Francisco, and it is but a type of many others which are being transacted in the cities of Canada and the United States. The keen edge of the law, the denunciation of the public, and the criminality of such proceedings, seem to have no terror for the army of educated villains which is warring on society.

A NEW POSSIBLE MARKET.

A cablegram from St. Pierre, Miquelon, states that information has been received there that the French ministry has decided to issue orders for their army and navy to use salt codfish once or twice a week. This order has been promulgated primarily with a view to stimulate and encourage those engaged in the catching of the succulent cod by the people of her loyal colony of Les Iles des St. Pierre et Miquelon, and it has given those people great pleasure to have their industry thus officially recognized and fostered.

Apart from this consideration, however, the step is a wise one. There is no article of diet that is more healthful and nutritious than salt codfish. We read in an ancient chronicle, that when the Israelites were enjoying their forty years of parading and travelling through the Arabian desert, they became tired of the miraculously supplied, but unvarying diet of manna, and sighed for the flesh-pots and garlic and other delicacies that graced their tables in their old Egyptian homes. So also our Halifax boys, when doing duty in the North-West last year, especially those stationed at Saskatchewan landing, sickened of the choice canned meats and the bacon with which they were liberally supplied by the Government, and shouted for some of their home fish.

If the British Government would follow the excellent example set by that of France it cannot be doubted that the act would be appreciated by its soldiers and sailors throughout the world; and at the same time it would open a splendid market for the codfish of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, etc. The quantities that would be required would amount to more than all that we now produce, while the prices paid would be liberal, and the money sure. This would vastly stimulate our fishermen to greater exertions, and make their business more certainly remunerative than it has ever been heretofore.

It is extremely probable, that if this matter was properly represented in London, the Imperial Government would adopt such an order without hesitation. To make such representations lies directly in the line of the duties of the Canadian High Commissioner at the capital of the Empire. It is to be hoped that he will make an effort to secure this great boon when, if obtained, will have more effect in reconciling the people of the Maritime Provinces to their position in the Union and to the Empire than any other one thing possibly could.

THE TERRORS OF ASSOUAN.

Some very plain talking is required to move the military authorities in England to take active measures. For the past few months the troops stationed in and about Assouan have been dying at a rate, which, if it continued for two or three months longer, would leave not a man to tell the story. The reader may ask where Assouan is. Let him take the map of Egypt, and he will observe close to the Tropic of Cancer a little speck out on the burning desert, without shade of any kind. This is where our British boys have been forced to remain in idleness, for what reason no one can tell. Their dusky foes are taking a midsummer holiday. They are natives, and presumably, acclimated; but yet in this season they have no interest in forcing matters, and are content to retire into groves where the friendly shelter of the palm trees afford them grateful shade. Our men are obliged to remain at their posts, when within a distance of less than thirty miles, they too might enjoy protection from the fierce rays of the sun which beats upon them. Every mail that reaches England brings letters to friends, telling of sickness and death among the brave troops. One soldier, writing to his mother, thus gives vent to his feelings.—"For the last week, we have had a spell of the most infernal weather. For the last four days the minimum in the shade has been over 120 degrees. The highest was 122½ degrees. To day, June 17th, it is 120. Ten deaths occurred during the day, and eight last night. It is really dreadful to see men dying in this way, and if it goes on none will be left. The breeze is like a puff from a furnace."

Tommy Atkins never shrinks from facing a foe; he counts it an honor to die on the battlefield fighting for his country, but to be called upon to face death on an African desert for a cause in which he takes no interest, is certainly a trial of his loyalty. Is it any wonder that the desertions from the regiment stationed in Halifax have increased so of late, since the news that the Royal Irish Fusiliers were to be removed to Egypt.

The *London World*, in referring to a dinner party given by the Princess of Wales, relates a rather amusing incident. The Princess of Wales having previously met, and admired the recitation of the latest pretty American export, graciously requested her presence at dinner that evening; upon which the fair reciter expressed her regret at not being able to accept the honor offered her, urging an excuse that she had promised to chaperone some young ladies to Mrs. Mackintosh's debut. Her Royal Highness replied, with a quiet smile of amusement, "Then I am afraid you must get your friends to kindly excuse you, for I shall expect you"; and left the free-born American to discover that the Royal wishes in this country are commands.

TIT-BITS.

A reader of the Savannah News sends to that paper two hitherto unpublished anecdotes of John Randolph, saying at the same time that he is no admirer of the "vain, overbearing, haughty, and petty-minded" Virginian.

Randolph's fastidiousness as to the use of pure English and the proper application of English words is a matter of history. It happened that at a social gathering a young gentleman, who had been attached to some legation abroad, made use of the word "classify" in a sense that excited the disapproval of Mr. Randolph. He was quick to resent it.

"It is extremely unpleasant," said he. "to hear careless or ignorant persons debasing the language by a wrong application of words or phrases. Now, sir, you have used the word classify in a connection that is entirely wrong."

The young attaché, dreadfully mortified, colored deeply and retired from the conversation. There chanced to be present a Mr. Harris, a member of the Richmond bar and a relative of the victim. He took up the cudgels of defence.

"Really, Mr. Randolph," he said, "You are too hard on my young kinsman. I think that his application of the word was perfectly correct and proper."

"You think," retorted Randolph. "I don't believe you know the meaning of the word. Pray, sir, what is the meaning of classify?"

"Well," returned Mr. Harris, good naturedly, "I don't know that I can give a technical definition of the word, but I can illustrate its meaning. For instance, I can classify the books of your library by the size of the volumes; or I can classify the members of the Richmond bar by the initial letter of their names."

"I thought so!" said Randolph. "You know nothing about it. Suppose I should classify, as you term it, the books of my library by the size of the volumes, a pretty mixture I should make. Or, suppose I should classify [here a sneer] the members of the Richmond bar by the initial letters of their names. Let us see! There's Mr. Boggs, he'd stand at the head of the list. God forbid! There's Mr. Wickham; he'd stand at the foot of it; a most improper place for him! There's yourself. Harris, H, H? The Greeks esteemed H no letter. We'd place you nowhere."

The other anecdote is even more unpleasant. One day Randolph was attacked with a sudden faintness, and immediately made up his mind that he was about to die. Accordingly he despatched his faithful attendant, Juba, with orders to bring him a clergyman. Juba, diligent though he was, succeeded only in finding an itinerant preacher, zealous enough, but very illiterate. Randolph received the reverend gentleman with great urbanity and offered him refreshments. After these had been partaken of he invited his guest to read the Bible to him. The preacher consented, and proceeded at once to suit the action to the word. Directly he mispronounced a word.

"I beg your pardon," exclaimed the sage of Roanoke, "you pronounce that word wrong. The proper pronunciation is—"

The parson corrected himself, apologized and proceeded with the lecture. Every one knows how frequently the same word is repeated in the Biblical text. Directly the unlucky word again occurred.

"I told you," said Randolph, with asperity, "that you mispronounced that word, and you have done it again."

The clerical gentleman again made due correction, apologized and proceeded. Randolph watched and again the unhappy word was about to turn up once more.

"Stop!" screamed he in his high treble, "stop? lay aside the book. I'd rather go to h—l and be d—d than to hear you mispronounce that word again!"

—School Teacher: "What! a boy of your age doesn't know the parts of speech?" Boy: "No'm." School Teacher: "Haven't you ever heard of a noun?" Boy: "Oh! yes'm." School Teacher: "Well, what comes next?" Boy: "Don't know." School Teacher: "A pronoun. Now please remember that. Then there's the verb. Now what follows that?" Boy: "A proverb."

Billkins (slightly overtaken, picked out of the gutter, brought home and handed over to the tender care of his own butler by a highly respected elderly gentleman—an entire stranger) to elderly Smaritan—"Thanks, old feller—d'lighted to reciprocate favor—first opportunity I get." Elderly stranger walks off indignant—Billkins wonders why.

Girls of a marriageable age do not like to tell how old they are, but you can find out by following the subjoined instructions, the young lady doing the figuring. Tell her to put down the number of the month in which she was born, then to multiply it by 2, then to add 5, then to multiply it by 50, then to add her age, then to subtract 365, then to add 115, then tell her to tell you the amount she has left. The two figures to the right will denote her age, and the remainder the month of her birth. For example, the amount is 822; she is 22 years old, and was borne in the eighth month (August). Try it.

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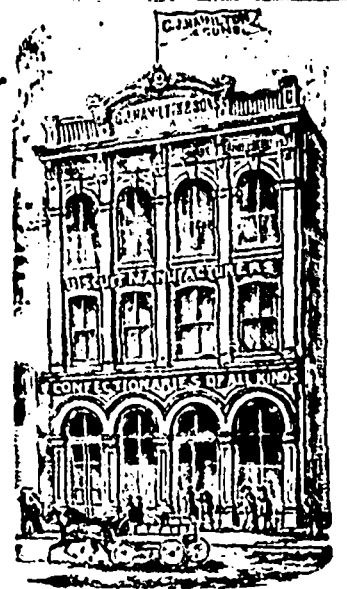
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the Office, or through Agents, will find receipt in next paper.

Next week the hotels and boarding houses of Halifax will be crowded with visitors, attracted hither by the firemen's tournament. Our firemen may be trusted to give a good account of themselves, and the programme of the proceedings is sufficiently varied to please the taste of the thousands who will gather for a holiday.

Lord Salisbury has formed his Cabinet, the principal members of which, in addition to the Premier, are the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; the Earl of Ildesloigh, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Right Hon. W. H. Smith, Secretary for War; Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty; and Lord Randolph Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Churchill will be leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons.

The citizens of Belfast have again been thrown into a state of excitement by the rioters. Conflicts between the Roman Catholic and Protestant portions of the community are now becoming too frequent. The police were obliged to use buckshot in dispersing the late mob.

The death of the Abbé Liszt, the great Hungarian pianist, will be heard with regret by those who have heard or who are familiar with this great musician. As a piano player Abbé Liszt was one of the marvels of the century, while as a composer he may be considered as ranking high.

The trial of the anarchist rioters of Chicago has revealed the fact that three thousand men were connected with the organization, and that it was the intention of the anarchists to use the dynamite bombs freely in overcoming the police.

The rumor that Sir Charles Tupper is to return to Canada for the purpose of re-entering public life is said to be well founded. The friends of the High Commissioner will doubtless be pleased to have him again assume a government portfolio.

Persons wishing to forward parcels from Canada to Great Britain, or *vice versa*, can now do so provided the weight of the parcels does not exceed three pounds. Parcels will be forwarded from the Maritime Provinces to any place in Great Britain at the rate of 30 cents per pound. They must be mailed at a custom post of entry, and be labelled with a certificate of the value of contents, signed by the sender.

The graving dock at Esquimaux has been completed and handed over by the contractors.

A panic prevails at St. Pierre on account of small pox having made its appearance. Fifteen persons are now in hospital, and it is feared the disease will become epidemic, as comparatively few of the inhabitants have been vaccinated.

A large number of persons were poisoned at McNab's Island last week. Some attribute the poisoning to picnic ice-cream, which is now considered a deadly luxury; others believe the poisoning to have resulted from the boiling of the coffee in copper kettles. The poisoned ones recovered shortly after their return to the city. As many persons not attending the picnic have suffered in a like manner during the past ten days, who had not indulged in picnic ice-cream or copper kettle boiled coffee, it is presumable that some other cause may be assigned.

The Madison Square Theatre Company will play "The Private Secretary" at the Academy next week. We clip the following about this company from the St. John Sun: "The popularity of the Private Secretary and the Madison Square Theatre Co., was attested by the excellent attendance last evening, and the applause with which most of the characters were greeted. The play abounds in comical situations and incidents, all of which were fully appreciated. Mr. Kennedy as Mr. Cattermole, Mr. McDowell as Douglas, Mr. Grandin as the Secretary, and Misses Reeves and Tallort were especial favorites and very happy in their parts."

The centennial celebration of the first ascent of Mount Blanc is to be held in Berne on the 8th of August next, and it is expected will attract to the Swiss capital many tourists and lovers of Alpine scenery. When De Paccard and Jacques Balmat succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount Blanc, August 8, 1786, the feat was considered one of the greatest triumphs of the age, but since that time hundreds of adventurous spirits have undertaken the three mile climb now rendered comparatively safe and easy to a man of nerve by means of rope ladders and artificial steps cut in the ice.

"Baddeck" says: "The farmers are busily employed in getting in their hay. The hay crop is very light in some places. Last Monday morning the Marion with the Y. M. C. A. delegates passed through here on an excursion to Whycomagh, returning the same afternoon. In the evening they held a meeting here and started for home on Tuesday. A large number of Americans have been in Baddeck during the past week. They all complain of the night travel, and that the Lake boats are not sufficiently advertised."

Mr. Woods, the Canadian Agent-General for Australia, has been visiting the chief centres of trade in the Dominion, for the purpose of encouraging Canadian merchants and manufacturers to seek new business in the Australian markets. His reception in St. John and the Upper Province cities was most enthusiastic, but in Halifax he was received in a lukewarm manner.

The launching of the immenso timber raft at Two Rivers, near the Jogins, Cumberland Co., was unsuccessful, the cradle holding the raft breaking, leaving two thirds of the raft high and dry on the shore. The failure is regarded as most serious, the raft which contains 2500,000 superficial feet of piling and other timber, having cost \$30,000. The raft is 450 feet long, 33 feet wide, and 35 feet high, and weighs 8,000 tons.

One hundred and nineteen representatives attended the late Convention of the Y. M. C. A. at Sydney, C. B. A paid travelling secretary is to be employed to further the work of the Association.

The rebels at Kartoum have been dislodged and driven out by a new faction which has but recently been organized. The present occupants of the city are friendly to the Egyptians, and it is thought that an army advancing up the Nile would now meet with but slight opposition. The weather, however, will prevent any movement being made before October.

Only 900 land warrants have been applied for by members of the Volunteer Militia who served in the North-West. The remaining members of the corps preferred to take the scrip value of their grant of land.

American tourists who wish to spend a holiday outside of Halifax should not overlook the attractions of our southern and western shore. Chester, Lunenburg, Bridgewater, Liverpool, Lockeport, Shelburne, and Yarmouth, may be reached from Halifax by steamer once a week. The City of St. John, which now plies on this route, is a clean, speedy, and commodious steamship, and her officers are courteous and attentive to passengers. In any of the places named, good hotel accommodation can be obtained at moderate rates. Our cousins should visit the western shore before leaving the Province.

The Firemen's Tournament, which comes off next week, promises to be a grand success. On Tuesday morning there will be a grand procession of Firemen, with apparatus, through the principal streets. On Tuesday afternoon the Y. M. L. A. will play a game of baseball with the Shamrocks of St. John. At 4 p. m. the Corporation will entertain the Firemen at a lunch in the Exhibition building. On Wednesday evening, there will be a grand Promenade Concert in the Public Gardens. On Wednesday and Thursday, the races, etc., will be run at the Polo grounds, and on Thursday evening, there will be a grand torchlight procession. The firemen have gone to great expense and trouble in getting up this tournament, and our citizens should turn out and support them *en masse* at the races.

"Windsor" says: Plaster shipments at Wentworth have been brisk during the past few weeks, and it is expected that the season's business will be well up to the average. The new post office has at length been opened, and Mr. P. S. Burnham, the popular postmaster, is comfortably ensconced in his roomy and comfortable quarters. Mr. O'Brien, the collector of customs, occupies the second floor of the building, which is admirably adapted for customs' purposes. The third floor is occupied by the janitor, Mr. Smith, and family. The building, which is of brick faced with freestone, is a credit both to the architect and builder.

A cable despatch says: The balloon "Torpilleur," which left Cherbourg, France, July 29th, at 11 o'clock, p. m., descended on London at six o'clock next morning. The aerial navigators will return to Cherbourg and attempt a voyage to Norway.

Madagascar has granted an English company a charter to establish a royal bank, with power to coin money and to issue bank notes. The bank will have a capital of £2,000,000.

According to a report just to hand, Lady Dufferin is indebted to the tenacity and courage of Lord William Beresford for an escape from imminent peril at Simla. Her ladyship was, it appears, driving on the mall, when her pony became unmanageable and bolted off at a furious pace. Attempts to stop the animal were made in vain, but at the critical moment Lord William Beresford came along on horseback and instantly dashed at the runaway, but could not restrain it. Quick as thought, his lordship went ahead, leaped from his horse and threw himself upon the pony as it came up, and by a desperate effort stopped it in its headlong career.

In 1783 the amount of £75,000 was deposited in banks in London, G. B., by a Mr. MacDonnell, an East Indian merchant. It was subsequently bequeathed to three brothers whose whereabouts were unknown. Their heirs have been found in Glengarry, Canada. Mr. D. McMaster is likely to go to London one of these days to press their claims.

The report of the Postmaster General is interesting reading, showing as it does the letter carriage for the last fiscal year. According to it there are 7,084 post offices in the Dominion, an increase of 247 last year. The expenditure was about \$3,000,000, and the revenue \$2,400,000. In this connection it should be remembered that among the heaviest business of the department is the carriage of newspapers to their subscribers, and that newspapers sent from the office of publication are carried free of charge, so that the post office derives no revenue from them. The report says that correspondence in Canada appears to have been affected by the condition of general business on this continent during the past year, and as business improves so will the post office revenue. Over 3,000,000 registered letters passed through the post office last year. Two hundred and ninety-nine of these, or one in every 10,000, were destroyed, lost or stolen, while passing through the mails. The total number of letters which passed through the mails last year was about 23,000,000, and of newspapers which paid postage, that is, newspapers sent by private parties, 8,500,000. Of the 25,000,000 letters no less than 700,000 got into the dead letter office.

RELIGIOUS.

METHODIST.

At the recent examinations at Cambridge University the Methodists have achieved a prominence which attracts much attention. The list of young men connected with the denomination who have gained honors occupies nearly a half column of the newspapers.

The Rev. Dr. Suthorland, of Toronto, is attending the Wesleyan Conference of Great Britain as a delegate from the Methodist Church of Canada.

Judge R. M. Widney, of Los Angeles, Cal., has made a gift of \$100,000 to the University of Southern California (Methodist) for a reserve fund. The total endowment of the University is now \$750,000.

A conference of bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the African Episcopal Zion Church was held in Philadelphia July 15th, to consider the proposed organic union of the two churches. Their decision has not yet been made public.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Adrian Foote, the oldest Baptist minister in the United States, died a few weeks ago at Rochester, Ind., in his 100th year.

The Home Mission Fund of the Baptist Church of the Maritime Provinces is \$4,000 in debt on the year's operations. An earnest appeal is made to the members of the denomination to clear off the indebtedness.

The Rev. W. Powell, formerly pastor of the Baptist church at Cambridge, N. S., has been appointed to a foreign field by the American board.

The Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces will be held in Brussels St. church, St. John, on the 21st inst.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle is reported to have a membership of 5,214. According to the Baptist Year Book there are 1500 students preparing for the ministry of the Baptist Church in the United States.

PRESBYTERIAN.

At the late meeting of the Free Church General Assembly in Edinburgh a whole day was given to the question of disestablishment, which carried by a vote of 451 to 99.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has taken a very practical step in the direction of Home Reunion. It has resolved that it should be competent for the congregation of a vacant parish to call and select an ordained minister of any other Presbyterian Church.

Miss Charlotte Montgomery, of Malpeque, P. E. I., having been appointed by the American Presbyterian Mission Board, will shortly leave for Persia. Her sister is engaged in mission work in that country.

The Rev. Dr. Somerville, Moderator of the Free Church Assembly, is at present engaged in evangelistic work in the Highlands. Many of our readers will remember the able addresses delivered by the venerable gentleman when in Halifax about ten years ago.

The centenary of the Presbytery of Truro was celebrated on Monday evening last. The Presbytery was formed on the 2nd of August, 1786. Three ministers and two elders constituted the court. In 30 years its bounds had extended from Shelburne in the west to Parrsboro' in the east, the same territory being now covered by three Presbyteries. It is interesting to know that it was the first Presbytery formed in British America.

The Established Church of Scotland, with 1,479 congregations and 540,061 members, raises annually about £370,455 for benevolent purposes. The Free Church, with 1,067 congregations and 329,541 members; raises £604,495. The United Presbyterians, with 543 congregations and 177,517 members, contributes for same purpose £383,309.

It is proposed to establish in this city in connection with the Presbyterian Church, a ladies' college with all necessary preparatory departments. While connected with the Presbyterian Church this institution will be practically non-sectarian. Arrangements will be made for pupils to enjoy the religious privileges of the denominations to which they belong. The college, with its preparatory departments, will provide a high class education in all its branches for girls of from 6 to 7 years old and upwards. By means of thoroughly educated and cultured teachers, and the influences of a Christian home, it will be the aim of the promoters of this scheme to furnish not only a sound education throughout, but to impart a solid culture and to develop a high Christian character in the pupils of the institution.

CATHOLIC.

The Rev. Father Wernor, of St. Michael's Catholic Church, Baltimore, recently refused to allow the uniformed Knights of St. Michael to enter the church with their regalia on. Late the same afternoon the Knights, decked in their regalia, bore to the church the remains of one of their deceased members, but the priest compelled the members to take off their regalia. This they did, entering the edifice in their shirt sleeves.

The Sovereign Pontiff, touched by the distress to which the population of Venice has been reduced by the cholera, has sent to the Cardinal Patriarch the sum of £400 to be distributed among the families who have been most severely tried by the epidemic.

The Very Rev. Father Vincent, Superior of St. Michael's College, and Vicar General of Toronto, Canada, having resigned the Presidency of St. Michael's, the Rev. Father Cushing, of Assumption College, has been appointed to this high position.

There are 4,135 Catholic schools in the United States educating 626,000 pupils. This is a saving of six million dollars a year to the taxpayers.

L'EMULSION PUTTNER!

Des medecins du Dispensaire d'Halifax, N. E.

Nous, soussignés, medecins attaches au Dispensaire d'Halifax, ayant eu souvent l'occasion de prescrire l'Emulsion d'huile de foie de morue de Puttner, Hypophosphites, etc., sommes heureux de declarer que nos sommes très satisfaits du resultat que nous avons obtenu, ayant constate que c'était non seulement un remede sûr et efficace, mais en outre, qu'on pouvait le prendre sans éprouver les effets désagréables qui accompagnent si souvent l'usage de l'huile de foie de morue.

D. A. CAMPBELL, M. D., traitement des maladies des femmes et des enfants.
J. YENABLES, M. D., clinicien.
H. P. CLAY, M. D., chirurgien.

THOS. TREKMAN, clinicien.
CHAS. D. RUBY, M. D., chirurgien.
ARC.HD. LAWSON, M. D., etc., chirurgien.

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On or About October 20th.

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EXHIBITION NUMBER

OF

THE CRITIC.

FARM AND GARDEN.

PLUM CULTURE.—In the fruit growing sections of Nova Scotia the cultivation of the plum, in the last ten years, has greatly decreased. There are several agents, obstacles in the way, leading up to this result, the plum weevil, the decay of immature fruit, are serious drawbacks, and the black knot a standing menace. There is yet another agent putting in an appearance—the premature shedding of the leaves. Some varieties are more subject to it than others, possibly soil and situation may have something to do with the malady, over cropping has a tendency to enfeeble the roots which would induce early maturity.

These obstacles in the way of successful culture are capable of being surmounted by individual persistence, but with many persons it is considered mis-spent diligence to do anything more than take what they can get.

Lately the attention of fruit-growers has turned more toward the cultivation of the larger and the lesser fruits; apples and berries apparently offering greater inducements to labor. Viewing the situation critically it is not a matter of surprise that the cultivation of the plum should be a subordinate business. Most of the finer sorts of rich and luscious flavor are out of the market, and are only to be found in the possession of the amateur.

The famous Greengage of Windsor, of boyhood memory, universally admitted to hold the first rank among plums, is now rare. There is no doubt of its existence in a corner of some ancient garden; if the conjecture is right, its rejuvenescence would be a genuine acquisition to the list. Some varieties resist the action of the black knot with greater persistence than others. Bolmer Washington, Reine Claude de Bavaz, and several of the Gages, have held out bravely, contesting the encroachment of the fungi, and yielding only from want of care.

Out of thirty-six of the best dessert and culinary sorts, on ground favorable to the plum, and duly cultivated, the following kinds have not exhibited any indication of the fungi, and are now large healthy trees carrying an average crop of fruit, viz.: A large yellow oval plum, a seedling, commonly known as "Magnum Bonum," this plum is said to have originated at Beau Pro., Annapolis Co., on the grounds of Jacob Chipman, on its own roots a strong upright grower, occasionally marked when grafted on other sorts, ripens in October, and hangs a long time, very good; Coes Golden Drop, Blue Imperative, first-class, very late; Princess Yellow Gage, McLaughlin, tree hardy; German Prune, Orleans, Smith's Orleans, Koo's Autumn Gage, large fine tree, not common, and several seedlings without names.

By the 1st of July the black knot will have the "bulge" on all affected trees. If parties growing the fruit could agree that on a certain day early in the month they would wage a war of extermination on the excrescence, cutting off the diseased twigs, and heading back severely limbs that are much covered, following it up for a few seasons, using shellac varnish to exclude the air from the wounds, the disease would disappear.

This protuberance is now known to be a plant of the fungi group, a special parasite of the plum, it is perennial, and the filaments if not destroyed extend along the branch, prepared to produce knots the following season or when opportunity occurs.

The weaver, or fall web worm genus *Hypphantria*, are now conspicuous by their large webs on apple and other fruit trees. When first observed they should receive careful attention, otherwise they will cover the branch with an offensive web. These caterpillars are increasing in number every season, and destroy the foliage with great rapidity. II.

NATIVE OR GRADE COWS PROFITABLE FOR DAIRIES.—Unless the calves can be reared and sold at high prices, no dairies of pure bred, high-priced cows can compete in profit with those of native or grade stock.

The first cost of native or grade cows is so much less than the improved pure bred ones, that the difference of interest on the investment is equal to a fair profit on the business, while the produce in milk of the native or grades is almost equal to that from the pure breeds. If the calves can be raised and sold for breeding purposes at high figures, it would, of course, make a difference in favor of the improved stock, but the raising young stock and the dairying business cannot be well combined, and there would be little chance now of selling calves at high prices, as the great boom in improved stock generally is fast dying out, with the exception of the Holsteins, and these will no doubt run their course also.

High-bred fancy stock requires extra care and feed, and are more tender than common stock, and more liable to sickness, owing to having been bred much in and in, and the loss is deeply felt should any of them die.

The booms causing immense prices to be paid of late years for Jerseys, Short-Horns, Herefords, Polled Angus, Galloways, and Holsteins, have not been all lost. They have caused these breeds to be scattered over the country far and near, and the crossing between them and the native stock must have resulted in great benefit to the country.

A good selection of native or grade cows, which can be procured cheaply, is under these circumstances by far the most profitable for a dairy, as when they get unprofitable as milch cows they can be sold without loss to butchers to be fattened up and replaced cheaply with others in proper condition.

Cross-bred cows of the improved breed make excellent dairy stock, but still cost too high for profit, though better than those that have been kept pure.

We formerly tried this on a pretty large scale in our own dairy. We commenced with an imported bull and several cows from Ayrshire, selected by a good judge, to which we added a number of selected native cows, and afterwards both short-horns and Devons; the best milch cow of them all was a pure Ayrshire, the next was a cross between the Ayrshire and Devon, but some of the grades between the Ayrshire and native breeds were nearly as good and did not cost a third of the price.

One great benefit of the grades is that they fatten so much better and quicker than the natives, and are therefore more profitable. The exceptions to this are the Jerseys and perhaps the Holsteins. The former, to increase its size, would have to be crossed with the short-horn or some other good breed to overcome the natural small size and scrawkiness of the Jerseys, which cannot in their pure state be made profitable for the butcher.

One who wishes to commence the dairy business, but without sufficient capital to procure a large herd and put up the necessary buildings, cannot do better than procure some good grades and raise his own stock. By a judicious selection of good milch-cows, and breeding them to a pure bred bull, he would soon have a most excellent stock, and by weeding out all that prove unprofitable as milkers—as it will not pay to keep an inferior cow—the herd would get better year by year if the calves only from the best milkers be raised.

EGG PRESERVING FOR WINTER USE.—If eggs are to be preserved for winter use, it is now time to begin. Rub the eggs over with lard or oil, so as to close up the pores of the shell to prevent the loss of the internal moisture by evaporation, and pack in bran in air-tight jars. Another method is to dissolve quicklime in water, and add a little cream of tartar. Put in as laid, and see that the water covers the eggs. The French method is to varnish the eggs with varnish of linseed oil and beeswax. All have the same object in view—to close up the pores to prevent evaporation. Here is another which H. P. W. in the *Agricultural Gazette* says is an excellent recipe:—Take a large pan and put into it half a peck of fresh quicklime; pour over the lime two gallons of boiling water, let it stand until cold; then stir it up with a wooden spoon and put an egg into the limo, if it bears the egg too strong, put more water (out of the boiler will do); the limo must be only strong enough to bear an egg very slightly. When quite cold put in the eggs; they will keep good twelve months.

At the Massachusetts Experiment Station some trials have been made to determine the value of potash fertilizers for fruits. The results are reported as follows by Prof. Winthrop E. Stone. Potash fertilizers have decidedly improved the desirable qualities of fruits. Wherever the percentage of this element has been raised, the change is accompanied by an increase of sugar and a decrease of acid. This, it is hardly necessary to say, is an important and desirable change—a matter of dollars and cents. Other things being equal, the fruit with the largest per cent. of sugar will bring the highest price. Moreover, less desirable varieties may be brought up to a higher standard, thus giving value to some good quality, as hardness or prolific bearing. The fact that the quality and character of garden and orchard products can be modified by the effect of special fertilizers is of immense importance in its practical as well as scientific bearing.

OATMEAL FOR COWS.—Oatmeal is by far the best milk-producing food within reach of people in most of the States, says the Germantown *Tribune*. It contains liberal quantities of both albuminoids and fats, making a well balanced food for milch cows, especially where the milk is used as a whole food for children. Corn meal is good but needs bran to offset its excess of fat. Let the breed or the former record of a cow be what it may, she is a poor one indeed which, if liberally and wisely fed, will not show a marked improvement in her milking qualities. There can be little doubt but that the quality of the milk of almost any cow can be improved for use in the family as food by feeding freely of those foods containing a large proportion of muscle-making rather than fat-producing elements. Muscular rather than fat children are healthy and happy.

Butter, says Henry Stewart, is known to be exceedingly absorbent of all kinds of odors. The careless farmers who suffer the butter to become odoriferous of rancid tubs and tobacco smoke, not to mention other sources of foul smells, lose by this neglect. And why should not careful dairymen gain by exposing their butter to the delicate odors of flowers and other sweet scents of Nature. This is done by some of the French dairymen who supply Paris with their choice and expensive products, and who pack bunches of sweet violets, jasmine, and roses in the baskets among the rolls of butter, and thus not only make their wares agreeable to the sight but also pleasant and fragrant to the taste, for the palate is able to distinguish the delicate flavors which these odors possess.

BE KIND TO THE COW.—A kind soft voice and gentle manner is essential to obtaining the best results from cows. Never excite the nerves by a blow or a harsh expression, and the cow will learn to give her milk freely and delight in being handled. A market gardener had a very fine cow that was milked week after week by hired men. He observed that the amount of butter he carried to market weighed about a pound more on each alternate week. He watched the men and tried the cow after they had finished milking, but always found that there was no milk left in the teats. He finally asked the Scotch girl who took care of the milk if she could account for the difference. "Why, yes," she says, "when Jim milks he says to the cow, 'So! my pretty muley, so!' But when Sam milks he hits her on the hip with the edge of the pail and says, 'Histo, you old brute!'"

Ponds are not good for young ducks. Wet grass, dampness, and cold sleeping places will kill young ducks as quickly as such influences will destroy young chicks. Feed the ducks on bulky food. Cooked turnips and potatoes, thickened with oatmeal, make a cheap and good food for them. Give them plenty of water to drink, but not to bathe in, until the down is off and the feathers cover the body. Then you may let them enjoy themselves in the water as much as they desire.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

FROUDE, VOLTAIRE AND FREDERIC.

(Continued)

This is a sample of what was occurring in France at that period, and surely there was enough to rouse indignation to fever-heat.

We are not at all in the dark as to Voltaire. Two biographies, besides Mr. Morley's, have been published in late years, that of M. Gustavo Desnoiresterres in 1867, and one by Mr. Parton, an American gentleman, the other day, which has been much read and praised in England. But we knew almost as much before these works were published, that is to say those who had studied Voltaire at all. Some have read only his more objectionable works. To such he represents mere indecency and infidelity—a term, however, in the mouth of the orthodox, which goes the length of abnegation of reason. But there was more in him than being a "horrid infidel." We are not much concerned to-day with his methods. Modern criticism has gone far beyond them. To the neophyte in thinking for himself, they are startling, and perhaps (if he have little reverence in his composition) attractive from their keen-edged wit and sarcasm. But I am not defending that aspect of him, or criticising his drama, poetry, or history. I only contend that he was not by any means a sham, but "a leader of thought; a destroyer of idols, many of which deserved destruction; a sharp keen man of the world; a courtier"—though he could not, after all, brook the sycophantic atmosphere of courts—somewhat of a "grand seigneur;" a kind landlord and master; a polished old French gentleman; courteous to guests and women; kind to young authors; charitable and helpful to all; and all this in his ordinary life, "apart from his sublime struggles for the victims of religious bigotry." Such a man was no sham. His name and memory may continue to be the by-word of theology and orthodoxy; but will, as men become better informed, and as their judgment grows clearer, be held in no inconsiderable degree of respect by humanity.

FREDERIC.

It is a little odd to find Frederic bracketed with Voltaire, as in their age one of "the bitterest and ablest opponents Christianity had." Bitter perhaps, because for want both of balance of mind, and of leisure, and perhaps inclination, for serious study, he was a very crude sceptic. But able! You might as well call Voltaire one of the ablest commanders of that age. Theological criticism requires true, not meretricious, literary acumen. Frederic, who ranks as a soldier with only some two dozen in the whole world's history, was in literature, but a poetaster. Had his penetrating mind taken a turn for serious study as a relaxation instead of poor rhymes, it is possible he might have been an adversary whom it would not be exaggeration to call able. But it was the age of Hume and Gibbon, and Frederic could not compare even with Bolingbroke. That both he and Voltaire were consummate scoundrels is a somewhat hasty generalization. Voltaire in no way deserves the term; Frederic, in virtue of his utter unscrupulousness, perhaps does. Yet it is a curious word to apply to a man of his calibre. It better suits King John or George the 4th.

FRANC-TIREUR.

(To be Continued)

TAMING A TIGER.

AN OLD TRAINER TELLS HOW AND WHY IT CAN BE DONE.

(Interview with James Atherton of London.)

"Do you mean to say, Mr. Atherton, that if I were to bring you tomorrow a man-eating tiger just fresh from an Indian jungle, that you would undertake to train it to leap through hoops and over whips, and to kiss you, and all the rest of it, in two months?"

"In two months from the time that the animal was delivered to me I would be able to put it through the performance which you say. There is nothing which you cannot do with animals if they have got intellect and you have got patience."

"But is it not frightfully dangerous?"

"Dangerous! Yes, if you have not got nerve, and do not know how to handle an animal; but if you have nerve and keep your eye on his, and go the right way about it, you need never fear anything. I would not hesitate to enter the room in which the wildest animal ever brought to this country was at large. I have again and again entered a cage in which a lion or tiger has been unchained, which had never been broken in before. A wild animal that has not yet been broken for the show business never flies at you. When you enter the cage it will show its teeth and growl, and perhaps strike at you with its claws, but if you keep your eye upon it and take care that it does not attack you from behind, you are safe. No doubt it will claw you, as these cheetahs clawed me many times, but here is a wrinkle if ever you happen to be a tete-a-tete with a cheetah, or any animal of the cat tribe. When you are clawed and feel the animal's hooked talons enter your flesh, don't jump back, but go forward. If you jump back the claws tear away the flesh, whereas if you go forward the animal's claws only make a prick."

"How do you explain the fact that these ferocious carnivora do not spring at you in a room as they would spring at you in a jungle?"

"Well, in the first place, most wild animals are bred in captivity, and are as much accustomed to the sight of man as a dog or cat. But take the case of a wild tiger trapped in a jungle. Well, the tiger is ferocious chiefly when the tiger is hungry. If a man has got a full grown tiger and sends it home from India, he is not such a fool as to allow the tiger to go fasting all

the way. The tiger is a marketable commodity, and will fetch £150 in the market. If you have got £150 in an animal you take care it does not want its dinner. On the contrary, you give it as much as it will eat, in order to improve its condition so that it will fetch a better price. The consequence is that by the time the tiger has arrived in London from Calcutta he has got fat and lazy. He gets his meals regular, and has no disposition to make a meal off you, hence you can approach him, and if you are patient and study him and humor him and be firm with him, and never take your eyes off his, or let your back be turned, you can do what you like with him. Animals are all alike; there is no animal so ferocious but can be overcome by kindness and patience."—*Alta*.

OUR COSY CORNER.

Mexican crepe is the latest material for bonnets. The trimmings are of lace in pink opal, pearl, and turquoise colours. Buds to correspond are also used.

Gaily striped skirts and jersey bodices are seen on the Tennis grounds. Sailor hats and jockey caps are now trimmed with colors to match. No crinoline should be worn with Tennis dresses. Some ladies wear blouse waists, laced up the front with silk cords; these are becoming to slight figures.

Heliotrope, mauve, orange and butter colors, are the prevailing tints of the season.

Cotton fabrics are cheaper than ever, and come in very dainty designs and colors.

Sateens are so artistically designed that they can hardly be distinguished from foulard silks.

Seersuckers come in all colors, the pale pinks and blues being especially charming.

Jet dog-collars are once more in vogue.

Crazy quilts have given place to Noah's Ark quilts, made of serge-cloth, satin sheeting, or cream sheeting. The Ark is embroidered in the centre near the top, and the animals in couples march all round the border. The animals went in two by two. The monkey and the kangaroo. The animals are sometimes made very realistic by using fur, feathers, etc., as occasion requires; at other times they are outlined in red cotton, or worked in cross stitch.

A novelty in music holders is two embroidered rings connected by a ribbon on one ring, the owner's initials, are embroidered, and some small spray ornaments on the other; the rings are made of velvet plush or satin, lined with stiff paper and silk. Brass curtain rings look very effective for this purpose; they are also connected with ribbon, and have large bows on each ring.

The musk plant appears to be growing in favor. A large pot of it set in the grate gives a pleasant perfume to the room. The grate should be filled with moss, and the pot hidden.

The Spanish fashion of wearing black gloves with full evening dress is returning to favor.

A very pretty umbrella handle has a ring, in natural wood, at its extremity, and within the ring is a carved figure of a squirrel, sitting bolt upright, and gnawing a nut held between its forepaws. Probably Adam Forepaugh, jr., trained it to do so.

A good and tried recipe for ginger beer is the following:—2 ounces whole ginger, bruised and pounded, 2½ pounds loaf sugar, 5 ounces cream of tartar, 2 large lemons sliced very thin; over these ingredients pour twelve quarts of boiling water; when cool, add 2 ounces good yeast, let it stand until morning, then strain and bottle.

Raspberry Vinegar.—6 quarts raspberries, 3 pints good cider vinegar, let it stand several days, stirring every day. To each pint of juice allow 1 lb. of sugar; boil until quite thick.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

BADDECK IN THE HOLIDAYS.

Now that the hot days of summer are here, one of the first questions asked when friends meet is, "where are you going to spend your holidays?" Often the answer is, "I do not know; I have thought of several places, but am undecided as yet." If any of the readers of THE CRITIC are in such a frame of mind, allow me to address a few words to them, and for their own benefit turn the scale in favor of Baddeck.

This little town is not difficult of access, being only a day's journey from Halifax. It is generally acknowledged to be the most beautiful spot on the Island of Cape Breton. Situated on the margin of the Bras d'Or Lake, it affords grand salt water bathing, and has unlimited facilities for boating. With Baddeck as a starting point, some of the most delightful excursions

imaginable may be enjoyed. If our friend wish to drive, he can go to Big Baddeck or Middle River, and enjoy a day's fishing. If he prefers a longer drive, the far-famed Margaree allures him on. These drives take him through many charming nooks, across mountains and valleys, over streams and brooks, round lakes, through forests and plains, the whole presenting a most varied and beautiful landscape.

If the traveller wishes something more grand and rugged, he has but to turn his horses' heads towards St. Ann's, there the wild, rugged cliffs, with the broad Atlantic dashing high upon them, will, if he possesses any soul at all, stir his nature to its very depths, exciting his wonder and his awe.

If sailing is preferred, Sydney, Little Bras d'Or, or Whycocomagh, may be visited. Where all these trips are so beautiful, it seems hardly fair to particularize. Yet having in mind a very pleasant sail to Little Bras d'Or, I must try and give you a faint idea of what may be enjoyed, if such an excursion is taken. Messrs. Maclean, Troop, and West, kindly invited a number of their friends on board the *May Queen*, to participate in the pleasures of a trip. At noon, the *May Queen*, gaily decorated with bunting, left her moorings to pass through some of the most beautiful portions of our lake. The sail across the lake was delightful, new beauties being discovered on every hand. To strangers, it was something they never could have imagined, while to those among us, who have seen it many times, it was as the face of a tried friend, all beautiful. As we passed down the lake, the steamer sailed inside of Long Island. Here, the land on the right hand rises gradually from the shore, and is cut up into farms. On the left the Island rises abruptly out of the water. In some cases the frowning rocks threaten to hurl themselves upon us, in others they are clothed with high trees. After all, the beauties of this portion of our sail must be seen to be appreciated. After passing Long Island, the party descended to the cabin, and did justice to the luncheon the ladies had provided; shortly afterwards, Little Bras d'Or was reached. Here we bade adieu to our friend, J. S. Maclean. Our party then separated, a few of the gentlemen going to visit the draw-bridge, while others visited a unique old church, and wandered round the place. Having spent an hour in this way, we started on our homeward journey.

If possible, the scenes were more beautiful than in the morning. The rays of the setting sun lending to the picture lights and shades which would delight the heart of an artist. Even animate nature was not wanting to complete the whole, as here and there a boat crossed our path, while children stood upon the banks gazing at the steamboat. As we passed Long Island, every eye was directed towards the cliffs in search of the eagle's nest, which has been there since the time of the earliest settlers. If we did not see the nest, we saw the eagle swoop aloft, and perch upon a lofty pine. In a short time Baddeck was reached, and all went home delighted with their trip, and hoping that they would repeat it at some future time.

Yours, etc.,

A. M.

[FOR THE CRITIC].
OF INTEREST TO ALL.

(Continued.)

In reducing a fracture of the forearm it is necessary to bear in mind the fact which has already been stated, that there are two bones which extend from the elbow to the wrist-joint. Unless this important fact be remembered serious consequences are sure to ensue. In reducing a fracture of the forearm grasp the upper arm with one hand and the hand with the other, then while pressing back with the former draw towards you with the latter, keeping the injured arm in such a position that the little finger will be next to the body, and the thumb pointing outwards. Having succeeded in reducing the fracture apply a splint, slightly broader than the arm, along the whole length of the front of the fore-arm, from the finger tips to the elbow, and another of the same length and width to the back of the arm. The splints should be always comfortably padded on the side which presses against the flesh, and it is well in this fracture to place another long, narrow pad of cotton, extending from the elbow to the wrist, between the front splint and the arm, to keep the ulna and radius separated, and thus prevent the fractured ends of the two bones from uniting in a mass. The arm should then be placed in a sling in such a position that the palm of the hand will face upwards and slightly towards the breast.

Fracture of the radius, the outer bone of the fore-arm, occurring from three-fourths of an inch to an inch above the wrist-joint, is of very frequent occurrence. It is called "*Colles' fracture*," Colles being the name of the surgeon who first particularly described it. It is also sometimes called the "*silver-fork*" fracture, from the peculiar form that is given to the wrist by the displacement. In "*Barton's*" fracture the injury extends into the wrist-joint and produces a very singular deformity. To reduce "*Colles'*" or "*Barton's*" fracture take firm hold of the arm below the elbow with one hand, while with the other you grasp the patient's hand, then with the former press the arm back from you, while with the latter you draw the hand towards you. Having thus reduced the fracture apply well padded splints along the front and back of the fore-arm, extending from the elbow to the finger-tips. The arm, during the treatment of the case and for some time afterwards, should be supported in a sling.

When the ulna only is fractured the same treatment should be applied as in fracture of both bones.

When the leg is fractured the limb should be placed so that it will rest upon its outer surface while you are waiting for the surgeon to arrive. Do not remove the clothing unless you believe such a proceeding to be absolutely necessary. Apply a splint along the outside of the limb, outside of the clothing, and bandage it there, taking care, however, not to apply the bandage over the fractured part. When you are going to move the patient place the injured limb on a pillow or in a sling, and give it over to the care

of one particular person. In handling the broken limb be very careful that you do not cause the fractured ends to protrude through the skin, thereby converting a simple fracture into a compound one. If possible do not move the patient before the arrival of a surgeon.

Remember that the chief signs by which a fracture may be detected are four:—Motion at the injured part as well as at the joint; grating of the fractured ends upon each other; extreme tenderness at a particular spot, namely, at the seat of the fracture; complete loss of power.

When a collar bone is broken take a handkerchief and tie two ends together and pass the loop round one arm at the shoulder; then take another handkerchief, pass it round the other shoulder, draw one end through the first one and tie the two ends of it also firmly together, having, first of all, drawn the shoulders well back so as to place the fractured ends in their proper position; then tie the arm in a sling, put a good firm pad well up under the arm-pit of the injured side, and then pass a broad bandage round the chest, including the lower part of the upper arm and the bandage in its folds.

(To be Continued.)

C. D. R.

COMMERCIAL.

The stormy weather of a part of the past week, and numerous pic-nics, rifle meetings, and other "attractions," have combined to reduce the volume of business transacted. Still, a fair amount has been done. One or two failures and assignments are reported, but they are not important, except to the parties immediately concerned, and have been anticipated, so that their effects were discounted in advance.

A remarkable storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by hail, on Friday last, swept over the eastern United States from Georgia to Maine, and extending as far west as Illinois. It is reported to have burned many barns and dwellings, caused a number of deaths, and destroyed crops more or less over a vast extent of country. It is too soon as yet to discover the precise effect of this disaster, but that advantage will be taken of it to give firmness to the grain, provision, and produce markets, goes without saying. In the Dominion, barley and spring wheat have turned out well, fall wheat better than expected, and potatoes, oats, and fruit, are very promising.

BREADSTUFFS.—The wheat market continues steady, and there is no reason, from the present outlook, to anticipate any marked change in the near future. Oats are quiet and firm at quotations. Flour is unchanged, but the indications are in favor of some advance in prices before long. Cornmeal has advanced slightly, and stocks in hand are strongly held.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, bacon, hams, and lard, are in good supply, and are inactive, though prices are firm and quotations are unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—The receipts of lambs were very large during the past week, and the quality was considerably improved. The demand has been good, and arrivals were well worked off. A considerable number of excellent steers and oxen have come forward, and have met an appreciative market. The supply of poultry continues meagre, and prices are higher relatively than they should be at this season of the year.

EGGS are meeting fair enquiry, both for domestic use and for export, but prices are unaltered, at about 12c. to 13c. per dozen in quantities.

HOPS are very firm, and large quantities are taken up by brewers and speculators, but no excitement is noted.

FRUITS.—Trade in dried fruits is very dull, but fresh are rapidly coming in, and are readily sold, the demand keeping well up with the supply. English and French dealers in raisins, figs, and currants, appear to expect higher prices to rule this year than last, as they are bidding liberally for the as yet immature crops. The old stock is practically exhausted, and the promise is of only a low average supply this year.

SUGARS exhibit an upward tendency, and prices are a shade better for sellers for the best grades, but a general advance cannot be expected at present. A fair trade is doing at quotations.

TEAS.—Japan teas of this season are in receipt, but meet a cold market. It is reported that the first receipts do not show as strong in the cup as could be desired, but later arrivals will probably bring this up to the nominal quality. Very little is doing in this line, and dealers are apparently waiting developments in the great tea market centres before committing themselves. It is probable that less will be imported this year than last, as considerable stock are now in hand, which it is desirable to work off before bringing in more.

DRY GOODS.—Merchants are receiving a few orders for staples, and woollens exhibit much firmness. Though no higher prices are actually quoted, they are fully expected. There is a good demand for dress goods, and foreign fabrics are firmer.

COAL.—The demand for coal is active, and a number of large orders from Montreal and Quebec have been booked. City dealers are also contracting liberally for their fall and winter supplies.

REAL ESTATE.—Eligible building lots are in good demand, and a number have been sold at fair figures since our last writing. We hear of several sales of houses also, but are inclined to regard these purchases as speculative and in anticipation of an advance in this line, which is affected by many. Architects and builders report excellent present and prospective business, and are in buoyant spirits. House painters and decorators are having more calls than they can meet, and all willing workmen in these lines are fully employed.

FISH.—Since our last issue very little change has taken place in our fish market. There are different descriptions of fish coming to this market almost every day, but in much smaller quantities than is usual at this season of the year. Fishermen and traders seem determined to hold on to all the fish they can get hold of, rather than dispose of them at current rates, anticipating higher prices later on. We hope their expectations will be gained.

In Codfish, the late sales have been \$2.25 per qtl. for hard, dry, summer cured. And from all we can learn from the coast, east and west, Codfish are still very plenty. We have not learned of any late sales of Bank Codfish, but think the market is not in any better position for this description of fish than some days ago. Codfish are, at latest accounts, very plenty on the Banks, and vessels are returning with fine fares from their second trips.

Haddock, we quote \$1.50 to \$1.75 per qtl., according to quality. Mackerel are about \$2.90 to \$3.00 per bbl. for No. 3 large, and \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bbl. for No. 3. There are not many coming to market.

Some are looking for quite an advance in this quality of fish. Their expectations may be realized, but any material advance altogether depends on the catch the next four or five weeks, as after that time Mackerel will be getting fatter, and will likely cure 2's and large 2's, according to size. We learn that already some very fat Mackerel have been taken in the North Bay and around P. E. Island. From all we can learn, there are now very few Mackerel being taken on the coast, though there has been some considerable sea schooling, but too far off to be reached by the shore fishermen with their seines.

Fat July Herring are almost a total failure on our coast. What direction they have taken this season, no one appears to know. Late sales from the vessels are, as they come in, about \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl., but very few are coming to market.

Salmon do not come to market in any quantity from the coast. Price, about \$12.50 to 12.75 per bbl. for No. 1. Some arrivals are now looked for from Newfoundland.

Advices from the West India markets are not at all encouraging, fish are going forward in such large quantities, and shipments are so quick that it is impossible that markets can advance.

Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to 20th July are about as follows:—The Alpha and Bell Brandon had arrived previous to 20th ult. Their cargoes consisting of old and new catch, the latter was selling at 15s., and no doubt the former will be sold at much less prices. Those prices are, no doubt the result of a very large stock on hand, a good deal of which is inferior, being from previous receipts.

The weather still continues very unsettled, roads being still blocked, and the railroad will not be opened to traffic before the early part of August. A revival of trade is then looked for; but until all inferior stocks are cleared this depression must continue.

It is to be hoped that shippers will look at this, and not send forward shipments so soon in succession of each other, so that the market will have an opportunity to rally. Unless shipments are scattered, it is next to an impossibility that markets can advance. It is exactly the same with the Cuba, Porto Rico, and other markets. They are all about in the same position.

Advices from Boston to 30th ult. are about as follows:—The condition of the fish trade is improving very slowly. Prices remain about the same, but it is thought (all things considered) that only a slight increased demand is necessary to cause an advance in Mackerel; they have been selling in small lots during the week, at from \$4.50 for medium 1885 2's to \$5.00 and \$6.00 per bbl. for extra choice lots of late caught. A few 1885 3's have come to market lately, and have been sold at \$4.37 per bbl. Bay Mackerel have been selling out of vessel at \$4.02 to \$4.75 per bbl., including barrel. Codfish continue in fair demand at \$2.75 to \$3.00 for large, dry Bank; and \$2.50 for medium; \$2.50 for pickled Bank; \$3.00 to \$3.12 for pickled Shore; and \$3.00 for George's. No Hake or Haddock arriving.

Seiners at Booth Bay, on Tuesday last, reported some large Mackerel in small schools; a few vessels had taken from 2 to 40 bbls. each. Four seiners were hauled up, awaiting favorable reports.

Below will be found the New England catch of Mackerel for the past four years, week ending July 30:—

Table with 4 columns: Year (1886, 1885, 1884, 1883) and Catch (18,109 bbls., 112,854, 111,318, 48,244)

GLoucester.—The Mackerel fleet have landed since our last 2025 bbls. Mackerel, which were all taken in the North Bay. Sales were being made at \$4.62 per bbl., with bbl.

Portland.—The schr. G. W. Pierce arrived yesterday with 900 qtls. Codfish from the Western Banks. This is the third trip of this vessel from the Banks this season.

Provincetown.—The schr. Chas. Hodgson is the first vessel to arrive at this port from the Grand Banks this season, she having arrived on Thursday, bringing 2300 qtls. Codfish. She reports schrs. Edith McIntyre, Julia 21, and B. F. Sparks, with half fares or more, and fishing on the northern part of the Banks. Reports from Quero are that Provincetown vessels have left there for Grand Banks with about half fares.

Advices from the Boston fish market to Aug. 2, are about as follows:—The arrival of Mackerel at New England ports from the fleet since our last, has been 2902 bbls. of which 2375 bbls. were taken to Gloucester, 500 bbls. to Portland, and 276 to Wellfleet, all but 77 bbls. of the catch being from North Bay. Last sales being from vessel at \$4.62 per bbl., with bbl. Fresh Mackerel continue to arrive quite freely from Nova Scotia and P. E. Island. 150 bbls. arrived this a.m. from Yarmouth, N. S., and it is thought that they have again struck in there. The fresh Mackerel being brought in by the fleet are mostly tinkers, but a few of large size are among them. Advices from Gloucester this a.m. report that six trips of Bay Mackerel were then there unsold, and that about 6,000 bbls were then being packed. Not any sales then of new packed, and the demand is very slow, both for old and new Mackerel.

New York, Aug. 2.—The trade for new mackerel is very limited. A few large 2's have sold at \$7.00 to \$7.50, and 1's at \$15.00 to \$20.00, as to quality. The receipts were very large on Saturday last, and demand light; and it was thought that prices would drop off by the first of the week.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table of Groceries including items like Cut Loaf, Granulated, Circle A, Extra C, Yellow C, TMA, Congou, Molasses, Biscuits, Pilot Bread, etc.

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Our quotations below are our today's wholesale selling prices for cash within ten days after shipment.

Table of Breadstuffs and Provisions including Flour, Oatmeal, Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cracked Corn, Feed Flour, Oats, Barley, etc.

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

A. GUNN & Co., 253 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

BUTTER.

Table of Butter including Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Good, in large tubs, Store Packed & oversalted, Canadian, Creamery, etc.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer in butter.

PROVISIONS.

Table of Provisions including Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, etc.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table of Fish from Vessels including Mackerel, Herring, Codfish, Salmon, Haddock, Hake, Pollack, etc.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table of Wool, Wool Skins & Hides including Wool—clean washed, Salted Hides, Ox Hides, Cow Hides, etc.

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

LUMBER.

Table of Lumber including Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc.

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

POULTRY.

Table of Poultry including Fowls, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, etc.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table of Live Stock including Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, etc.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

LOBSTERS.

Table of Lobsters including Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing), Tall Cans, Flat, etc.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table of Home and Foreign Fruits including Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Coconuts, Onions, Figs, Foxberries, Dates, Bananas, Tomatoes, etc.

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

THE PROFESSOR'S NOVA SCOTIAN EXPERIENCES.

(Written for THE CRITIC by C. R. F.)

(Continued).

"Uncle, I want to ask if you know anything of the antecedents or employment of that fellow who called here this afternoon. Auntie has been eulogizing him to me, and if I mistake not Helen has more than a friendly feeling for him; they told me that he was Professor of Mathematics in a college in the United States, that was a very nice little fiction to tell them, but I suppose you know more of him than that; I do."

Dr. Carruthers turned a little pale.

"I know nothing of him excepting that when he came here in August he told me that he was a professor, and from my acquaintance with him I know that he is a gentleman."

"Well, Uncle, I am awfully sorry to have to tell you the stern truth, but we newspaper men deal with realities, and that man is one of the meanest scoundrels out, if he really had anything to do in a college he would have been gone before this."

The society he is connected with has O'Donovan Rossa for one of its leaders, in other words he is a "dynamite fiend," he was sent down to Halifax to do a little job, but the police made it too hot for him, and he left in a hurry; it was supposed that he went back to the States, but it seems he has chosen this little out-of-the-way place to hide in. I could not mistake him, for I was round one day with the detective who was shadowing him, he seemed rather embarrassed when he saw me here this afternoon.

And so he rattled on; the doctor sat as if in a stupor, until he heard put in words the question that his own heart had been asking over and over, "What about Helen?"

He has been amusing himself in his exile with her, confound him! I suppose he didn't go to the length of proposing to her, I would be willing to bet something that he is married.

There was a fiery spot on the doctor's cheeks, and his flashing eye and compressed lip boded no good to the Professor.

Helen was his darling and pride, and to think that he had been so careless as to allow any one to play fast and loose with her feelings was to him a very bitter thought, he felt if any sorrow fell on her through their unfortunate acquaintance he would be greatly to blame, and while grieved to hear Charlie's story, he was glad to have found the villain out in time.

And his was the hard task of making known to Helen the utterly bad character of the man who was, although not declared, her first and only lover. She flatly refused to believe it, and was determined to ask Westcott himself. So for the first time in his life Dr. Carruthers was forced to act the part of a stern parent, and forbade her seeing or holding any communications with Westcott.

Mayno had predicted that his presence would frighten him from the place, and that they had seen the last of the bogus professor. But not so. Early on the next afternoon he made his appearance, and received the announcement that Dr. Carruthers and Mr. Mayno were out, and the ladies were engaged and could not see him. With a blank countenance he sent Mary back a second time only to find that there was no mistake. And that evening there was brought to the inn a parcel and note for him from Dr. Carruthers.

MR. WESTCOTT,

Sir,—In the accompanying parcel are the books and magazines you have given my daughter, I return them and request you to discontinue your visits at my house.

HUGH CARRUTHERS.

At first he was fairly stunned, then he forgot the repose, "that marks the caste of Vere de Vere," and raged and stormed like a madman.

When he got calm enough to think, the construction he put upon the contents of the note was, that Helen was being coerced by her father and Mayno into an engagement with the latter. The idea made him almost wild; he must and would see her, he had only two days now in Nova Scotia, and he was determined to see her before he went away.

He went to all their favorite meeting places and walks, but she did not come, he felt that she was not allowed.

The next day found him on the same round again, and determined if he did not see her, in spite of opposition, to call at the house.

Half way through the maple woods he stood leaning moodily against the fence. He looked at his watch, half past four, it was surely of no use to wait here any longer.

But stop!

Victim number two is coming slowly down the path between the crimson maple, a very dejected figure, with a pale downcast face, and tearful eyes. The Professor is not shy now, he springs out and catches her in his arms, and—but I think we will draw a veil over this experience.

It was a new one for them both, and if his love-making was a little awkward it had the merit of being genuine.

He accompanied her home, and with the letters he showed from the President of the College, and the explanation of his visit in Halifax, affairs were very satisfactorily settled, and one of the happiest men in Nova Scotia whistled gaily all the way back to the inn through those blessed maple woods.

It is Christmas week, the country is Nova Scotia. And in the pullman car of a crowded train sits a tall man in a fur coat; the spirit of the time

as when of old the angels sang "peace on earth and good will toward men," seems to have thoroughly imbued him, he had been busy both day and night amusing small boys and girls and helping tired mothers with refractory children. When not engaged in this way he would pull from his pocket a "Book of Common Prayer," and glancing furtively around would open it at the "Solomonization of Matrimony."

He is not a clergyman, although his self-forgetfulness and possession of the Prayer Book had led many to suppose that to be his calling. His life has been spent in the pursuit of the science of mathematics. And he is "down East" in the time of frost and snow to solve a problem that is in direct opposition to his life's teachings.

For is't not stated in the first
Of all arithmetics that
"One plus one is two."
But in this particular case
One plus one is one,
And they tain shall be one.

C. R. F.

Solms, Feb. 22nd, 1886.

THE MYSTERY OF CLIVEDEN HALL.

(Written for THE CRITIC by Miss A. K. Lambert)

INTRODUCTORY.

I am sitting alone this last night of the old year, an elderly grey-haired woman, and as the flickering fire-light lights up my small sitting room, memories of the past come back to me; memories of the days long past and gone, of later griefs, which have left scars unhealed by time, mixed however with deep thankfulness for the many blessings still left, and recollections of days of peaceful happiness, before care and sorrow had left their mark upon my life.

Looking back through the mist of years, a strange story in my early life rises before me in all its painful reality undimmed by time. The events that then took place, and which I am now about to write down, left an impression on my mind which, in spite of the many changes through which I have passed, has never been destroyed.

CHAPTER I.

Some few years before the incidents I now speak of, my father died, leaving me his only child, and my mother, so badly of, that I was obliged to give lessons in French and music to make some addition to our small income. Feeling myself superior both in birth and manners to many of those about us I at first felt my position somewhat hard to bear, but as I received much kindness from the different families I visited and was indeed looked upon by many of my young pupils more in the light of a friend than a governess, I soon became almost reconciled to my new employment. The country about us was most lovely, and though few things of an exciting nature occurred to trouble the quiet of our small neighborhood, my time was always so fully occupied that I never felt the want of those amusements which young people of the present day find it so difficult to do without. One of my engagements, a little way from the village where we lived, took me through the beautiful park belonging to Lord St. Maur, and this path was open to the public it saved me a long round by the road. The house, or rather mansion, Cliveden Hall, a fine old Elizabethan building, was almost concealed from view by the dense foliage of trees that surrounded it on all sides, but from time to time glimpses of it could be caught from the different windings of the foot path, always impressing me with a feeling of awe and melancholy which a deserted house, for it had never been uninhabited for upwards of twenty years, and one with so dark a history attaching to it, could not fail to inspire. Often on a summer afternoon have I sauntered along book in hand under the shade of the lovely beech trees, the deer startled by my presence bounding along at my approach, seldom however reading, but with my head full of strange imaginings about the house and its owner, and wondering whether he would ever again return to the home of his youth; he, thinking that he would ever be my lot to cross the threshold of that gloomy mansion and be the witness of events, which even after so long an interval, still haunted when I think of them with the deepest sadness. Lord St. Maur, when he had not been in England for many years, had given strict orders that everything should be kept in thorough repair, and the grounds, etc., in good order, but though he had many applications for tenants at a very high rent he turned a deaf ear to all such proposals, saying he intended returning to the place himself, though he never gave any idea when that would come. But "hope deferred, maketh the heart sick," and for some time past both the bailiff and the old couple left in charge of the house (old servants of his father's), had quite given up all thoughts of ever seeing their young master, as they still continued to call him, amongst themselves. The following is the story which was told me by my father.

"The present lord's mother died when he was quite a child, and left left entirely to the care of his father, the old lord, who formed great hopes of his heir and only child from the natural quickness and cleverness of his disposition. But these hopes were destined to be short-lived. The young lord, spoiled and indulged from his boyhood, soon entered upon a career of dissipation and extravagance, which ended in his falling in love with and marrying a pretty laborer's daughter, to whose attractions he soon fell as a victim. High words passed between young Edward and his father,

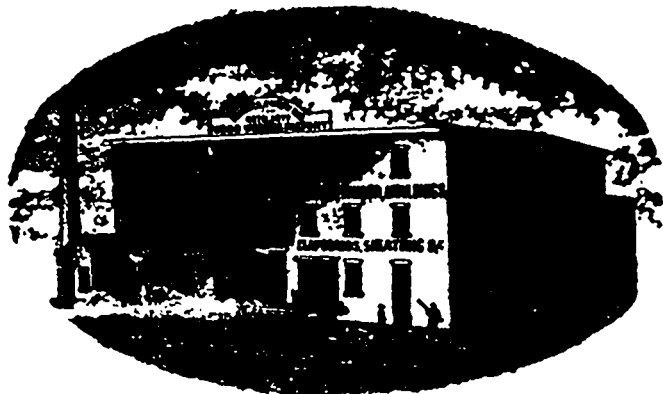
when he had told him all, and then the young man left the home of his youth never to return during his father's life-time. His allowance was stopped, and had it not been for the kindness of an intimate friend the young couple must have starved. Five years afterwards his father died, and the son came into his title and estates, but the old lord, bitter to the last, left all his money to a distant relation of the family. One evening, a few days after the funeral, Lord St. Maur arrived with his wife at Cliveden Hall. His coming was unexpected, and though he had given orders to have the house in readiness, he had never fixed the day of his arrival. He had discharged all his father's indoor servants, except the butler and his wife, who acted as cook; one other servant, and his wife's maid, completed the entire household, and all the rooms except those in immediate use he ordered to be shut up. Before long strange stories began to be circulated regarding the mode of life of the new lord. His wife was never seen beyond the park gates, and Lord St. Maur seldom stirred out until late in the evening, and then generally on horseback. He would take long rides round the country, sometimes not returning till quite late at night. Those that met him coming back from one of these long and lonely excursions said his horse always had the appearance of having been ridden hard and the rider's face looked set and stern as though struggling against some inward conflict. Soon it was whispered that his wife drank, and was subject to fits of delirium tremens, which appeared to be only too true, the neighboring doctor being constantly called in to attend her when these fits came upon her. She had ruined his life, and bitter indeed must have been his remorse for an act that had blighted his happiness, and that prevented him as long as she lived from taking that place in society to which his rank entitled him. No visitors were ever seen to enter the doors, neither Lord St. Maur nor his wife having made any calls on their neighbors round about them. One morning the news rang like wildfire through the village that the Countess was dead, found dead one morning in her bed. Many were the different conjectures on so strange an event. Had she taken poison? Or died in one of those fits to which she was so subject? Some did not hesitate to say that Lord St. Maur, tired of the miserable life he led, had got rid of her by foul means. But at the inquest no marks of violence were found on the body, and the verdict brought in, was to the effect that the cause of death was no doubt due to her intemperate habits, though the doctor could not confidently affirm that any of the organs was sufficiently diseased to have caused immediate death, though on the other hand there was no proof that she had met her death by violent means. The greatest evidence against Lord St. Maur was that of his wife's maid, who slept in the adjoining room. She said in her evidence at the inquest that the evening of the night of Lady St. Maur's death, her master and mistress had a violent quarrel, not, she added, at all an unusual occurrence. Her mistress retired early, evidently in very low spirits, but her master did not follow her until some hours later. The partition between the two rooms was so thin that she could easily hear any noise in Lady St. Maur's apartment. She said she felt very restless that night, and could not sleep. She thought her master must have been in bed about two hours, when she heard from the next room a stifled scream, followed by a deep groan, and then all was still. Too frightened to move, and far too much excited to sleep, she lay quietly till the clock struck six, when she heard a slight tap at her door. She rose quickly, but before she could open it the tap came again, this time louder than before. Frightened, nervous, and dreading she knew not what, she opened the door, and saw Lord St. Maur standing before her, candle in hand, pale as death. "Come," he said in a hollow voice, "come to your mistress, she must have fainted, I cannot wake her." She said she hurried into the room, and there sure enough lay her mistress still and cold, never more to wake in this life. A strange shudder came over her as she looked at the dead face, the expression was calm and peaceful, as though Lady St. Maur had died quietly in her sleep. She said she fixed her eyes on Lord St. Maur, and saw that he also was looking at his wife's face with a very strange expression. Suddenly he turned abruptly to her and said, angrily, "Well, woman, what do you look at me for? You cannot wake her, she is dead—died in her sleep." She said he said these last words in a low voice, but without any emotion, and then turned and left the room. Lord St. Maur gave his evidence in a quiet, self-possessed manner. He acknowledged he and his wife had had some words that evening in consequence of his trying to persuade her to give up her intemperate habits. She retired early, and on his going to bed some time after he found her in a deep sleep. On his waking about 6 o'clock, thinking she seemed unusually quiet, he lighted a candle, and found her lying so pale and motionless that he thought something must be wrong. He at once summoned her maid from the next room, and they then found she was dead, and must have been dead for some hours. He said he felt much shocked, which would account for any strangeness of manner he might have shown. The maid, however, believed and did not hesitate to say openly, that she felt sure her master had murdered her mistress by smothering her in her sleep, which was the only way she could account for the strange sounds she had heard proceeding from her mistress's apartment. The woman was known to be much attached to her mistress, and my mother told me she was reported to have said that if ever Lord St. Maur married again she should consider it only her duty to acquaint his wife with all the strange circumstances attending his first wife's death. Lord St. Maur found his position in the place so painful after what had occurred, that a short time afterwards he went abroad, intending many thought, never more to return to a place associated with so frightful an event in the history of his life. The story, however, went about that the spirit of Lord St. Maur's wife walked the rooms and corridors of Cliveden Hall every time the anniversary of her strange mysterious death came round."

(To be Continued.)

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THE MARITIME PATRON,

AND ORGAN OF THE

Maritime Provincial Grange—Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

The Maritime Patron of last week contains very brief notices of the mid-summer sessions of four of our Division Granges. Several of the subjects discussed at these sessions furnish texts for essays or editorials which, if not appropriate and profitable, the fault would certainly lie in the essayist or editor, not in the subjects. The three questions which have been under discussion in Morning Star Division should be discussed by every Subordinate Grange in the Maritime jurisdiction. Will not the worthy lecturer of the Provincial Grange distinguish himself above his predecessors in office, and do something in fulfillment of its obligations, and the requirements of the Constitution, by requesting Division and Subordinate Granges in his jurisdiction to discuss these questions and report results?

"What has the Grange done to improve Agriculture?" This is a searching question, and its consideration involves that of the inquiries.—1st. Are Patrons better farmers "because they joined the Grange." If so, then Agriculture is improved to that extent, and to the extent of the influence of their good example. 2nd. Has the Grange organization effected a reflex influence upon Agriculture beneficially through legislation.

The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry during the decade of its existence in these Provinces should most assuredly have done something in the ways indicated to improve Agriculture. If not, then the teachings and injunctions of the Grange Ritual have been fruitless; Granges as schools of Agriculture are a failure; and the efforts of a fairly active and zealous Provincial Grange have been ineffectual.

If the Grange has done nothing to improve Agriculture, what hope is there for the future?

The need of improvement is admitted on all sides. What instrumentalities are essential to effect improvement in the Agriculture of these Provinces?

Agriculture can be improved only by means which operate upon Agriculturists. This may read as though it were a truism, which indeed it is; but is it realized in devising schemes for the improvement of Agriculture? It should also be realized, that whatever operates upon farmers to improve their farming—and improved farming involves steps in the direction of the practical solution of the problem of economy of Agricultural production—is entitled, is alone entitled, to be regarded as practical Agricultural education.

When every Patron is true to obligations taken, and exemplifies Grange teachings and principles, the fields, the markets, and the commerce of the country will answer the question—"What has the Grange done to improve Agriculture?"

"What can be done to encourage better attendance in Subordinate Granges?" This also is a very important matter for consideration—if the Grange is adapted for the work undertaken by it—and the answer is obvious—make your Granges attractive and profitable. As, however, it is not numbers, but the right kind of men and women that are wanted for the prosecution of the purposes of our Order, it should be remembered that attractions are selective, and that therefore such attractions should be offered as are calculated to win the material best adapted to our work.

The question—"Which would be best, to have one efficient Agricultural College for the Maritime Provinces, or to have the principles of farming more thoroughly taught (they are not now taught at all) in our public schools?" is not less important or worthy of careful, earnest consideration than either of the others mentioned. Fortunately, instruction in the principles of Agriculture in the common schools of the country could cost nothing but effort, and should not interfere with the establishment of our Agricultural College. The only connection between the two—the only dependence of one upon the other is in this, that instruction in the first principles of Agriculture in our district schools should create a thirst for more perfect knowledge, which the Agricultural college should supply, while the college might supply instructions for the district schools. The object of discussing this question is of course to obtain a just appreciation of the relative value and importance of these two facilities for Agricultural education.

The features of the session of Hants' Division Grange, referred to in the Maritime Patron of last week, most worthy of further notice, are the competitions for the prizes offered by the Division for the best bread and the best butter. As it is required that the winners of the prizes give an account of the process of manufacture, these competitions furnish both incentive to and instruction in the best methods of making these prime essentials. It is stipulated that the bread contain nothing but flour, home made hop yeast, salt, and water.

The discussion of a resolution to the effect, "that in the opinion of Hants' Division Grange, the establishment of a Poors' Farm for East Hants is desirable." This resolution was introduced by a Patron from East Hants, in order to obtain information concerning the Poors' Farm of West Hants, and the advice and opinions of Patrons of the West Riding. The system of providing for the poor, whom we have always with us, exemplified at the West Hants' Poors' Farm, and that institution and its management found a well informed, earnest, and even eloquent exponent and advocate in Bro. Richard Dimock, of Dufferin Grange. That institution is one of which the people of the Riding have good reason to be and are proud. The house is a scrupulously

clean and comfortable home for the poor, whom they are well fed and kindly treated. Those who can work in the house or on the farm, are apparently glad to have an opportunity of earning at least a portion of their living. The farm is as well kept as the house, and the establishment is said to be almost self-sustaining.

Hants' Division Grange, by unanimous resolution, expressed its sense of the importance of the proposed railroad through the centre of the county, not only to open up the rich resources of the county, but as the missing link in a great highway for traffic and travel between S. Lucy, C. B., and Annapolis, or Yarmouth. A committee was also appointed "to co operate with any and all efforts to obtain an early commencement of the work."

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of an excellent Report on "Social Entertainment," sent by the Secretary of Albert Division Grange, which we forward for publication, and may notice hereafter.

REPORT ON SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT READ BEFORE ALBERT DIVISION GRANGE, P. OF H.—Your committee on Social Entertainment beg leave to submit the following report.—We think this subject is too much neglected by our Granges. However, the fact that at the last meeting of Division Grange we had more entertainment than at any previous session which we had the pleasure of attending, leads us to hope for still greater improvement in the future. We have noticed that Granges are usually made up of two classes—the workers and the drones. To hear those silent members talk, (for they can talk *outside* the Grange), you would suppose that they conferred an honor upon the Grange by joining and attending the meeting, simply to be entertained. If some of the meetings chance to be dull they remark that "Grange is not so interesting as they supposed it would be, and they think it scarcely worth while to attend." Of these members we would ask, "What is the Grange?" To our minds each member is a part of the whole society, and in voting the meetings dull they are condemning themselves. Until each brother and sister feels personally responsible for the interest of the meetings, our Granges will not be what they might be capable of becoming. As to the modes of entertaining, music is a great aid in making any meeting interesting, and is one of the few good things of which we can scarcely have too much. The Grange which has a large number of musical members should never want for entertainment. Besides music, or when that is not available, we might with a little care and trouble prepare readings, recitations, dialogues, etc., all of which will assist in making the meetings interesting and instructive. The lecturer is expected to suggest subjects from time to time, in the discussion of which all may take part. It is important, therefore, that this office be filled by a brother who has the success of the Grange very much to heart. Our Grange has lately started a paper, which we hope will prove successful in drawing out some of the reserved talent of our silent members, who are too retiring to advance their views orally. The sisters, especially, shrink from making speeches, or giving their opinions in open Grange. But almost any one will be willing to write a short piece, to be known only by the editor, on any subject of general interest. If each Grange should publish a paper and exchange notes and clippings, it would add greatly to the interest of the papers. Now for fear you should think that we had better take our places among the silent members henceforth, we will close.

Submitted in the bonds of our Order,

Mrs. CALIEH COLPITS,
Mrs. J. H. COLPITS,
MARY A. COLPITS.

The Nick Roberts-Gardner UNITED 2-RING CIRCUS

WILL POSITIVELY EXHIBIT

August	9,	Sherbrook, N. S.
"	10,	Canso, N. S.
"	11,	Guyborough, N. S.
"	12,	Trichat, C. B.
"	13,	St. Peter's, C. B.
"	14,	Baddeck, C. B.
"	16,	North Sydney, C. B.
"	17,	"
"	18,	South Sydney, C. B.
"	19,	"
"	20,	Port Hawkesbury, C. B.
"	21,	Georgetown, P. E. I.
"	23,	Souris, P. E. I.
"	24,	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
"	25,	"
"	26,	Summerside, P. E. I.
"	27,	Shediac, N. B.
"	28,	St. John, N. B.

Collegiate School, Windsor.

HEAD MASTER,

REV. C. E. WILLETS, M.A., D.C.L.
Graduate and formerly Scholar of Corp. Chr. Coll.,
Cambridge.

THE NEXT TERM WILL BEGIN
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MINING.

WESTWARD HO!

THE GOLD MINES OF QUEEN'S COUNTY AND THE TOWNS OF LIVERPOOL AND YARMOUTH.

(Special from the Staff Correspondent of THE CRITIC).

How little there is in a name is well illustrated by the towns in this locality. Caledonia, where one would expect to find the canny Scot, is an Irish settlement, while New Dublin is peopled with plodding Germans. At New Germany, in Lunenburg County, Samuel Moore has discovered an eight inch lead showing gold, and in conjunction with Mr. H. Wentzel and Simon Krust, of Bridgewater, has taken up a number of acres which will be developed after haying is over. Liverpool is thirty miles by coach from Caledonia, and on Thursday morning at the unpleasantly early hour of 6 a. m., your correspondent found himself the only occupant of the coach bound for the former place to catch the steamer *City of St. John* on her regular trip to Yarmouth. It was a beautifully clear morning at starting, but before proceeding far on the road the sun disappeared behind a bank of dark clouds and a drizzling rain began to fall. A lady passenger had been picked up on the way, and after a large Saratoga trunk had been stowed in the front part of the light single wagon that was used as a coach, the quarters for passengers were very limited, and the driver had to content himself with a seat on the trunk. Half way on the journey we passed the fifteen mile gold district, where considerable prospecting has been done, and where several rich leads are reported to have been struck, but as no work was being done no authentic information of the value of the district could be obtained. The road, like all the roads in Queen's County, was very good, but for the most part passed through a barren, sparsely settled country, which was in no way improved by the steadily falling rain. Like Mark Tapley, your correspondent determined to be "jolly under all circumstances," but when a gentle stream commenced to run down the back of his neck, colored a ruby red from the dye in the parasol with which his fair neighbor was protecting her head gear, a slight feeling of despondency did begin to creep over him. She, blissfully unconscious, comfortably enveloped in her water-proof, and punctuating her sentences with stinging prods from the iron ribs of her sun shade, smiled benignly upon him and hoped that he was not getting wet. But there is an end to all earthly misery, and shortly before twelve we drove into Liverpool and put up at Cobb's Hotel. Then the rain ceased, the sun shone out brightly, and Liverpool seemed a very paradise in comparison with the country we had just passed through. In describing one Nova Scotian seaport town, you describe nearly all of them, and Liverpool is no exception to the rule. They are all prettily situated, with churches and handsome residences perched on commanding positions. There is the one long main street of the town, with shops and warehouses in the centre, and fringed at either end with private residences surrounded by terraced lawns and handsomely laid out grounds. Numerous wharves jut into the harbor, which now that the fishermen are away, are almost deserted of shipping, and an air of peaceful, quiet content prevails everywhere. Liverpool was in a state of unusual commotion caused by several custom's seizures that had just been made, and as the victims had been snared through the gold excitement that now pervades the whole country, the story is worthy of a place in the mining columns of THE CRITIC. A week previous a Mr. Phillips arrived in town and put up at Cobb's Hotel. He introduced himself as an old miner who wished to invest time and money in prospecting the gold fields of our Province, and talked learnedly on mining matters. As he spent his money freely he was soon surrounded by friends, and was "hail fellow well met" with most of the young men about town. He was fond of adventure, spent considerable time about the wharves and made friends with the crews of the vessels sailing out of Liverpool. He became so intimate with the mate of the "Doxtor," the Boston packet, that he was invited to assist in smuggling some goods ashore, and on a Wednesday evening was duly initiated into the way of defrauding the Dominion of its revenues. The cook and the mate were the smugglers, and their surprise and dismay may be imagined when their would be confederate seized the goods in the Queen's name and also attached the vessel. The morning of our arrival the seizures were still going on, and all but the victims were laughing over the shrewd device of the detective. Real prospectors, if they value their lives, will not venture into Liverpool for some time to come. It seems dirty work for the government to engage in, but in the interests of the large majority of merchants who pay their duties, and who would be ruined if smuggling was not made dangerous, it has to be done. The hotel was filled with male and female teachers up for their grade examinations, and Mr. Patillo, the efficient Inspector, who is highly spoken of, was up to his eyes in business. At six o'clock the *City of St. John* steamed up the harbor, and your correspondent felt almost at home as he stopped on board and grasped the hand of Mr. Fielding, the courteous purser. In the morning the steamer was ploughing its way through a thick fog, and attempting to make Barrington. Captain Forbes, who knows every inch of the coast, manages to guide his steamer in and out of harbors in thick fogs in a manner that seems marvellous. Barrington is however a dangerous place to enter in a fog, not being sufficiently provided with bell buoys, etc., to do away with all risk, and so the steamer was headed for Yarmouth which was reached at 3 p. m. on Friday.

In Halifax gold mining seems to be regarded by our leading merchants (with a few notable exceptions) with great distrust, and those engaged in it are too often regarded as either "knaves or fools." If money is ventured it is generally in secret through the agency of some middleman, and the business is thus degraded from the high position it should hold. In Yar-

mouth the opposite is the case. Most of the leading men invest some of their surplus cash in developing the resources of their county, and thus give employment to hundreds, and as will be shown later on with every prospect of reaping a rich harvest for themselves. They can see no reason why, if pushing business men from the States make fortunes out of Nova Scotia gold mines, they cannot do the same. Consequently two companies are now in active operation. The Kempt Gold Mining Company (limited), of which J. Bignay is President, and A. W. Eakins Secretary, and the Cowan Gold Mining Company, with Hon. L. E. Baker President, and Thos. B. Crosby Secretary. These companies number amongst their shareholders O. B. Rodgers, J. R. Wyman, and other prominent men too numerous to mention. Besides the regular companies there are scores of private ventures promoted by Mr. Ryerson of the Lorne Hotel, Captain Allen, Joseph Reeves, R. Hallow Brown, and others. Yarmouth is one of the most thriving towns in the Province, and its business men do nothing by halves. They manage their mining ventures with the same care that marks their other business ventures, and in the end they are bound to succeed. Your correspondent had not been in the town twenty minutes before he was introduced by the proprietor of the American House to J. R. Wyman, a deservedly popular member of the town council, and a heavy dealer in furniture. Mr. Wyman is interested in the Yarmouth Gold Mining Co., of which he is a director. As he would be unable to go out to the mines in the morning he took me in charge and together we proceeded to the warehouse of Parker, Eakins & Co., where Mr. Eakins was met and arrangements made for a trip to Kemptville in the morning. We then took a look at the Wiswell crusher, now being manufactured by the British American Co. at Yarmouth. This crusher has established its reputation as a quick worker and gold saver in the States, but the first one to be run on a mine in this Province is now being put up on the Fink property at Melipic. A crusher is in operation at the works in Yarmouth, and sample lots of ore from different districts have been tested by it. The ore is first put through a rock breaker, and then fed to the mill, where it is crushed under four heavy convex wheels or rolls running in a circular iron trough. It is constructed on the same principle as the old Mexican Arastos, which were noted for their gold saving qualities. A powerful dynamo is connected with the apparatus, and a constant stream of electricity accelerates the deposition of the gold. There are many other improvements, and the main points claimed for the mill are: 1st. Ease of putting up, requiring no heavy foundations or frame work; 2nd. Small amount of power to operate; 3rd. Ease with which the mill can be cleaned up and the amalgam drawn off; 4th. Great crushing capacity; and 5th. Amount of gold saved. A party stated that he had selected a quantity of quartz and after thoroughly mixing had divided it into two equal parts. One part he sent to the stamp mill and the other to the Wiswell crusher, without the owners of either mill knowing what had been done. The ore sent to the stamp mill yielded \$24.00, that to the Wiswell crusher \$42.00. If the mill will only do what its inventors claim for it, it will prove of incalculable benefit to our mine owners. Mr. Gammon, the manager, Mr. Roberts, the treasurer, and Mr. Wiswell, Jr., are all mining men of great experience. They say that the ores in Yarmouth County and other parts of the Province are often very refractory, but could be made to pay handsomely if properly treated. Ore from the Cream Pot or Cranberry Head mine yielded nothing when put through the mill, but on being roasted in a temporary kiln it gave good results in gold. The business men of Yarmouth have a happy knack of making one feel at home, and your correspondent had not been in town an hour before he felt like an old resident.

ADIOS AMIGO.

ERRATA.—Several errors crept into my last letter which it is important should be corrected. Instead of 40 tons of ore in the description of the McGuire-Eaton property read 20. In the Birthday lead read deepest instead of deposit. In the Annand Cole property change top and topped to tap and tapped, also change bed into leads in the several places where it occurs.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FOR JUNE AND JULY.

	June.		July.	
	Tons Crushed.	oz. Gold.	Tons C.	oz. Gold.
East Rawdon—Rawdon Mills	130	220	130	267
East Rawdon—Barss & McNaughtons	130	334	131	201
Waverley—McClure's Mill.....	57	26	76	38
Salmon River—Duffin Mill.....	983	562	1061	342
Whiteburn—McGuire Mill.....	20	129		
Stormont—Gallagher Mill.....	25½	18		
Montague—Kaye's Mill	8	15		
Pleasant River—McGuire Mill.....	100	28		

OLDHAM.—Mr. A. C. Vanmeter, of Truro, has purchased forty-four acres formerly owned by the Prince Albert Gold Mining Company of Oldham. These were sold at sheriff's sale on the suit of W. B. Reynolds Esq., Mr. Vanmeter bidding them in at \$890.

It is estimated that the total amount of gold money in circulation in the world is \$3,250,000,000, and of silver money \$2,800,000,000.

The world's total coinage of gold and silver in 1885, as reported by the deputy master of the English mint, was \$71,896,000 gold, and \$77,790,000 silver.

The newly-discovered Patagonia gold field extends from Cape Virgin, on the northern shore of the Strait of Magellan, along the Atlantic shore some 50 miles. The gold country is easily accessible, and the deposits are known to be rich.—*Mining Review.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A SPIDER'S TELEPHONE.—While a gentleman was watching some spiders it occurred to him to try what effect a tuning-fork would have on the insects. He suspected that they would regard the sound just as they were in the habit of regarding the sound made by a fly. And sure enough they did. He selected a large, ugly spider that had been feasting on flies for two months. The spider was at one edge of its web. Sounding the fork, he touched a thread at the other side of the web, and watched the result. Mr. Spider had the buzzing sound conveyed to him over his telephone wires, but how was he to know on which particular wire the sound was travelling? He ran to the centre of the web very quickly, and felt all around until he touched the thread against the other end of which the fork was sounding; then taking another thread along, just as a man would take an extra piece of rope, he ran out to the fork and sprang upon it. Then he retreated a little way and looked at the fork. He was puzzled. He had expected to find a buzzing fly. He got on the fork again, and danced with delight. He had caught the sound of the fly, and it was music to him. It is said that spiders are so fond of music that they will stop their spinning to listen; and a man once said, that when he retired to his room for quiet before dinner and played the flute, large spiders would come on to the table and remain quite still, "running away as fast as their legs would carry them" directly he had finished.

The Young Emperor of China has just been engaged in the occupation of selecting three ladies as brides from among thirty-two assembled at his palace. These are collected from all over Manchuria from certain noble Manchu families, and have travelled, some of them for hundreds and even a thousand miles to Peking to undergo review. The future Empress is first selected, and then two assistants called the Eastern and Western Empresses. This is the ancient custom of the empire since the Manchus became its rulers. The Emperor will take over the reins of power next year.

At the instance of the Austrian Government two Vienna physicians have proceeded to the liberal provinces for the purpose of investigating the true nature of *pellagra*, the frightful malady caused by an exclusive maize diet, which has long been the scourge of Italy, and whose ravages are extending to Southern France, Spain, and Australia. The famous pathologist, Professor Bamberger, has been charged with the investigation.

More than 1,000 of the people of Madrid, Spain, gathered on June 15 to await the catastrophe of the end of the world, predicted for that day, and as it did not occur, adjourned till June 24.

Vermont proposes to establish a state institution for the criminally insane.

It costs \$800,000,000 a year to maintain the standing armies of Europe.

Hon. Frank Jones, of New Hampshire, has his life insured for \$205,000.

Rubinstein, the pianist, netted \$100,000 from 106 recitals given since last October.

Jules Verne, the story teller, who was shot by a mad nephew last March, is on the fair way to recovery.

Mme. Tienane Ledochowski, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has invented a rubber egg in which she proposes to sail through the Niagara rapids.

Only two centuries ago, the white races were estimated to be one-tenth of the world's population. Now it is claimed they are fully one third.

A car-load of corn was lately shipped from Nebraska to Chicago, which was sold at the latter city for \$3 less than the freight, and the owner had to pay the balance.

In England the population doubles in fifty years; in the United States, Canada and Australia in twenty-five years; in Germany, 105 years, and in France and in countries using the French language 140 years.

CEMENT FOR GLASS, PORCELAIN, ETC.—Take soft cheese, grind, and wash it in hot water; then, when it is free from all soft matter and nothing remains but pure caseine, press it in a fine cloth so as to squeeze out all the liquid. There remains a white matter which is to be dried, reduced to powder, and preserved in a wide mouthed bottle or well fitting box. To make use of it, it must be ground up with a small quantity of water which makes a very adhesive and desirable paste. It must be used immediately and in the cold. This caseine may also be obtained from buttermilk by precipitating with acetic acid, using as little as possible. The precipitate is repeatedly stirred up in hot water, and thus washed by decantation till all the fatty matter is removed. It may then be dried and pressed as before. Ammonia, borax in solution, or lime water may be used in place of the simple water in which the powder is ground up, with improved results.

A "cloud-burst" caused a land-slide on the Central Pacific Railroad, near Golconda, Nevada, on Sunday afternoon, and eight cars of a fruit-train were detached. No person was injured.

A severe drought prevails throughout Kansas and the Indian Territory. In the latter section a murrain has broken out among the cattle.

Fourteen cases of small-pox and one death are reported at Bolan, Iowa. The disease is supposed to have been imported by a German immigrant.

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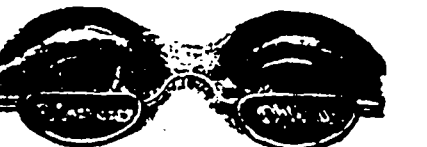
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