

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

BRITONY THE GRAND.

We are indebted to Mr. H. Percy Blanchard, of Windsor, for a copy of the draft of an Act for the federation and government of the British Empire, which we have carefully perused; and, although in several respects we regard it as a praiseworthy production, we think the author has laid himself open to the charge of being conservative in that which affects his native land, and ultra-radical in that which affects more immediately the other portions of the Empire. Mr. Blanchard proposes to divide the Empire into five great Federacies, namely, Anglican or European, Asiatic, African, Australasian and American. Each Federacy is subdivided into provinces and territories, the provinces are to be governed by a Local Legislature elected by the people, these legislatures in turn are to elect representatives to the Federal Assembly or Council, and the Federal Councils are to elect the delegates to the Imperial Parliament. The Imperial House of Delegates is to consist of 203 members, each Federacy sending its quota of representatives according to the proportion its population bears to that of the Empire at large. To this parliament is entrusted Imperial Defense, Army and Navy, the levying of Customs dues, and other matters. The Customs receipts are to be divided among the several Federacies according to population, the Parliament reserving a sufficient sum to meet the estimated expenses for the next fiscal year. The Federal Council is to divide its portion among the several provinces, reserving in like manner a sufficient sum to defray the expenses of the Federal Government, and provide for the services under its immediate charge. The provinces, in addition to the subsidy from the Customs receipts as above specified, may further increase their revenues by direct taxation. There is to be free trade within the Empire, and free trade with the world when the Imperial House of Delegates so decrees. This brief summary will give our readers a pretty fair idea of Mr. Blanchard's proposed Act, which consists of 88 sections, evidently prepared with great care and accuracy as to detail. Mr. Blanchard settles the Irish question once and for all by giving England, Scotland and Ireland, separate Houses of Assembly, with representation in the Anglican or European Federal Council. In like manner he ruthlessly abolishes the House of Lords, not even deigning to mention that august body in his 15 page pamphlet. Evidently the young Windsor barrister is a radical in British politics, but when he comes to deal with his own province he displays decided conservatism, section 22 providing that the Local Parliament is to be constituted as at present. Surely if England is to do without its House of Lords, Nova Scotia might at least dispose of its Legislative Council. The two fundamental objections to Mr. Blanchard's proposed Act are, 1st, The Customs Duties are to be left exclusively under the control of the Imperial Parliament, and 2nd, The Revenues drawn by the Federacies from this source are to be apportioned according to population. These we fear, are insuperable objections, and unless the Act in this respect be amended it is not likely to commend itself to Canadian readers. We like the loyal ring of the introduction of Mr. Blanchard's pamphlet, and, while we have criticized some portions of his production, we unhesitatingly congratulate him upon the effort he has made to attract public attention to a question which must ere long become a live issue in politics throughout the British Empire.

THE TWINS OF LOCANA.

Since the death of the Siamese twins, Barnum has been at a loss to provide for the curious and equally great sensational attraction. Unfortunately for the great showman his chances for exhibiting the twins of Locana are now very uncertain, owing to one of them being very ill. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—John and Jacob Tocci, the twins of Locana, who have been shown in almost every city of Europe as the successors of the famous Siamese Twins, are dying in the Prater. Their mother is a strong, healthy countrywoman. The boys resemble each other exactly, have pretty, delicate features, and are now in their tenth year. John and Jacob are separate as far as the sixth rib, and have one abdomen and one pair of legs between them. Jacob moves the right leg, John the left. The twins cannot walk, and keep their balance by lacing their arms round each other's neck. Jacob eats often and heartily, and is the healthier of the two, and to all appearance it is he who keeps his brother alive. Two days ago the twins quarrelled over a toy, and John grew so excited that his heartblood suddenly ceased to flow, and he changed to a condition of complete lethargy, from which he had not awakened on the following morning. The boy suffered from the same complaint a year ago in Berlin, and Professor Virchow then declared that a recurrence of the lethargy would certainly put an end to the twin's life. A number of Vienna physicians are observing the malady, but they entertain little hope for John's life, and if John dies, Jacob must follow him to the grave. The twins as they lie in their bed offer a strange contrast, Jacob with feverish eyes and a red face seems to harbor all the blood that has retreated from John's lifeless body. The conscious boy cries incessantly, because he has often heard Professor Virchow's remark repeated, and knows that his brother's death is but the harbinger of his own. The poor creatures are meeting with the same fate that some time ago put an end to the life of the Siamese twins, the second of whom died of poisoned blood-vessels, after having spent six terrible hours with the corpse of his brother. The advisability of an operation separating the living from the dead brother was discussed at the time, but before a resolution could be taken death had done its work. The twins of Locana, who for the last eight years have travelled to the world's shows, were to have left to-morrow for New York, where Barnum is said to have engaged them for a year at a salary of 50,000 francs. In the event of their death, the parents have sold their body to a London anatomical museum for the price of £8,000.

A FALSE ISSUE.

The by-elections which have recently been held in Chambly and Haldimand have created almost as much political excitement in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, as that which inevitably precedes and follows a general election. If the issue brought before the electors of these two constituencies had been simply the endorsement or condemnation of the government's policy and record, party-journals would have been found extolling or condemning that policy according to their respective political creeds; but, to judge from the editorials of the Liberal press in Ontario, the Riel issue is the only one upon which the people are called to decide. In Quebec the hanging of Riel is declared to be a judicial murder, and an insult to the French people. Liberals do not hesitate to use the cry for all it is worth, as by so doing they hope to oust the party now in power. On the other hand it is notorious that Ontario Conservatives are making the hanging of Riel the principle subject for discussion in public meetings and by stirring the embers of race jealousies, are endeavoring to counteract the damaging effects that the Riel cry is having in Quebec. Through the Riel issue the Quebec Liberals hope to be able to place Mr. Blake in power, and through it likewise the Ontario Conservatives desire to give the Premier a third term of office. In both Provinces the opposing press condemn the introduction of this false issue, but in both Provinces these same journals ignore the fact that the Riel cry is elsewhere being used by their friends. Of all political warfare this present campaign appears to us to be the most dastardly. The Government has a record, that record is good or bad, and upon that record the people should be called upon to vote. Politicians who endeavor to retain or gain place and power by a false issue, such as that of the hanging of a man who everyone admits was an outlaw and a criminal, assume a grave responsibility, when by their inflammatory speeches they arouse the race hatred of two peoples living under one flag. We trust that the Upper Provinces will be allowed to enjoy the monopoly of such a detestable cry, and that, when the elections come off, the electors in the provinces down by the sea will take the square issue of the government's record.

A CURIOUS LIBEL SUIT.

Most of us are inclined to overlook the trivial pettiness of those whose needy circumstances oblige them to resort to strange and unheard of methods for eking out a livelihood, but the libel suit brought against a London journal called "Tid Bits" by a Mr. Dolby, for having reprinted a paragraph from an American paper respecting his digestive organs, is to say the least laughable. It appears that when Mr. Howard Paul was visiting the United States last winter, he was entertained at dinner by the Clover Club, of Philadelphia, and during the course of some remarks he related how Charles Dickens had told him he brought a Mr. Dolby with him to this country to do his superfluous eating and drinking. "Dolby had a noble digestive apparatus and unlimited powers of suction and was a treasure," said the novelist. "When I was asked to drink, Dolby was on hand, and at many little dinners which I could not attend he ably represented me. I returned to England in good condition, but the profuse hospitality of the Americans was not without its effect on my agent." This was the spirit of Howard Paul's anecdote, which he protested was authentic, and which was published in a Philadelphia paper. *Tid Bits* reproduced the paragraph and excited the ire of Dolby, who, it seems, is a needy man living in London. He has commenced an action for libel against the paper in question, and laid his damages at \$2,500. Libel suits are common in most countries on frivolous grounds, but it is a new departure to lay damages for having one's digestive capacity cracked up in the newspapers.

Parents should not fail to impress upon their children while young the value of deep breathing. Deep breathing and holding the breath is an item of importance. Persons of weak vitality find an uninterrupted succession of deep and rapid respirations so distressing that they are discouraged from persevering in the exercise. Let such persons take into the lungs as much air as they can at a breath, and hold it as long as they can, they will find a grateful sense of relief in the whole abdominal region. Practice will increase the ability to help the breath, and the capacity of the lungs. After a time the art may be learned of packing the lungs. This is done by taking and holding the long breath and then forcing more air down the trachea by swallows of air. The operation may be described by that of a fish's mouth in water. To those who have never learned it, it will be surprising to what an extent the lungs may be packed. Caution at first is needful, but, later, practice will warrant large use of the treatment. The whole thoracic and abdominal cavities will receive immediate benefit, and continuance, with temperance in eating and good air and right exercise, will bring welcome improvement.

Wendell Phillips, the great Bostonian philanthropist, said in one of his lectures: I take the thermometer of the price of English wheat for the last century, and place beside it the thermometer of crime, and I find as the wheat goes up or down the crime increases or diminishes. The great majority of the human race stands just on the edge of necessity. Has the classic genius of Greece and Rome and the common sense of the Saxon race given us nothing better than these apples of Sodom for the golden fruit of paradise. One quarter of the human race lives in ease, and the other three-fourths contribute to it without sharing it. Is this the end of human existence, or will the further advance of civilization give to the hungry masses bread enough to prevent resort to crime.

TIT-BITS.

Weather report—A clap of thunder.
 A special train—A lady's court dress.
 Weighs that are dark—The coal dealers.
 The telephone operator has a perpetual holler day.
 So far as we know, Jonah was made the first secretary of the interior.
 A Dutchman repeated the adage—"Birds mit one foddor goos mit domselves."
 Any one who is quick at repartee must necessarily have a great response ability.
 Prisoner (to warder who is giving him his rations). "Wot! ent that? Not me! I'll leave the jail first."
 "Did the audience strike you favorably?" Orator: "Not very; I had my best suit on, and the rotten eggs don't wash off easily."
 An unconscionable punster says that the wife of the Japanese Minister took the cake when she got married. That is, she took a Kuki.
 More than four thousand devices for coupling have been patented, and yet thousands of bachelors and maidens go it alone in this country.
 "Look here, Judge," said the burglar, "I ain't so bad as you think I am. Only give me time, and I'll reform." And the Judge gave him fifteen years.
 If you wish to have a shoe made of durable materials, you should use the upper leather of the mouth of a hard drinker, for that never lets in water.
 "Pa," said Bobby, sleepily, "can't I ask you one more question, if it ain't foolish?" "Yaas, one more." "How much older is a ripe old age than a green old age?"—*Life*.
 "I feel like mother earth," said a defeated candidate to a friend the morning after the election. "How is that?" asked his friend. "I have been flattened at the polls," was the reply.
 It is a beautiful sight to behold the Executive with his chin in air posing peacefully while the first lady of the land sews on a missing button. This is true Jeffersonian simplicity.—*New York Journal*.
 "See here," he said to his clerk, "I don't mind letting you off a day now and then, to attend your grandmother's funeral; but I think you ought to have the courtesy to send a few of the fish around to my house."
 "First-rate spectacles! cheap spectacles! who'll buy?" cried a Jew in the street. A wag stopped to ask, "What is to be seen with them?" "Anything you like," was the reply. Our jokist tried on a pair, and said, looking straight at the Jew, "All I can see with them is a scamp!" But no sooner had he returned his glasses to the son of Abraham, than the latter, putting them on, and looking at the wag in his turn, exclaimed: "He is right, sure enough!"
 Warden: "Ah, ha! Got nabbed at last, did you? Guess a week in a cell will do you good? What did you do? Steal a coat?" Newly arrived prisoner: "Ceit! coat! I have not had any coat but my own in my possession." Warden: "Robbed a till, perhaps?" Prisoner: "Certainly not, sir. I ran away with \$5,000,000, but did not run far enough, that is all." Warden: "Ah, beg pardon. Would you like your apartments single or en suite? Here, Mike, take the gentleman's hat and put the champagne on ice."
 A couple from the humbler walks of life came before a justice of the peace to be married. When the ceremony being over, the bride began to weep copiously. "What's the matter!" asked the new husband. "I never told you that I don't know how to cook," sobbed the bride. "Don't fret. I'll not have anything for you to cook. I'm a poet."
 They had been engaged to be married fifteen years, and still he had not mustered up courage enough to ask her to name the happy day. One evening he called in a peculiar frame of mind, and asked her to sing something tender and touching, something that would "move him." She sat down at the piano and sang, "Darling, I am growing old."
 "Just to think!" said a Vassar graduate, "here is an account of a train being thrown from the track by a misplaced switch. How utterly careless some women are about leaving their hair around." And she went on reading and eating caramels.
 The reason why the word "honeymoon" is only applied to married people, is because the moon affects the tied.
 ANKICK TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

GIRTON HOUSE,

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
 182 PLEASANT STREET, HALIFAX N. S.
 F. C. SURICHRAST, Principal.

Circulars and Terms on application.

Are Second to NONE
 in the Maritime
 Provinces.
 Our Type
 Our Prices
 Our Facilities
 Show Printing
 A SPECIALTY.
 HALIFAX PRINTING COY.,
 Opposite Western Union
 Telegraph Office, Halifax,
 161 HOLLIS ST.

We print by hand
 Print by steam,
 Print from type,
 Or from blocks—by the ream
 Print in black,
 Print in white,
 Print in colors
 Of sombre or bright.
 We print for merchants,
 And land agents, too:
 We print for any
 Who have printing to do.
 We print for bankers,
 Clerks, Auctioneers
 Print for druggists,
 For dealers in wares.
 We print for drapers,
 For grocers, for all
 Who want printing done,
 And will come or may call.
 We print pamphlets,
 And bigger books, too.
 In fact there are few things
 But what we can do.
 We print labels,
 Of all colors in use, size,
 Especially fit for
 The many producers.
 We print forms of all sorts,
 With type ever set,
 Legal, commercial,
 Or houses to let.
 Printing done quickly,
 Bold, stylish and neat,
 At HALIFAX PRINTING COY.,
 161 Hollis Street.

Happy is the man who is blessed with good sight. To be pitted is he who is sightless. How fortunate the one wearing Laurance's Glasses, which impart a clear and perfect vision. But it may be there are some to whom a Spectacle would be of no benefit, being deficient in an optic. Their personal appearance would seem more natural with the aid of an Artificial Eye, an assortment of which has just been received at this

London Drug Store, 147 Hollis St.
 J. GODFREY SMITH,
 DISPENSING CHEMIST, PROPRIETOR,



And Agent for the English Optician,
 B. LAURANCE.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Arisaig Harbour Works," will be received until Friday, the 24th day of September next, inclusively, for repairs to the Pier, and the construction of a Break-water at Arisaig, Antigonish County, N. S. according to a plan and specification to be seen at the Office of the Collector of Customs, Antigonish, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. Persons desirous of tendering are requested to make personal enquiry relative to the work to be done, and to examine the site themselves. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an ACCEPTED bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to FIVE PER CENT. of the amount of the tender, which will be so held if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order. A GOBEIL,
 Secretary
 Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, 10th Sept. 1886.

P. & J. O'MULLIN

Foyle Brewery,

HALIFAX, N. S.

THE PEOPLE'S DRINKS!

ALES, BROWN STOUT,

And the Great Temperance Beverage,

KRAEZER BEER

B. A. SMITH,

33 to 37 GEORGE ST.

HALIFAX.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

Spring Stock now Complete.

NEW GOODS OPENING EVERY WEEK.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Sold at Very Close Prices.

LARGE STOCK TO CHOOSE FROM.

Special attention called to a Large Stock of Scotch Tweeds, Worsteds, Meltons.

Lorne House,

Nos. 83, 85, 87 Morris St.

HALIFAX, N. S.

First-Class Board and Apartments can be obtained at this favorite establishment for Families and Single Boarders.

The whole interior has undergone thorough cleaning, and has been re-furnished throughout.

Large Airy Rooms, excellent Table and attendance.

Rates—\$7.00 to \$12.00 per week, according to room.

MRS. W. A. CURRY,

Late of Dunedin Cottage, Horton Landing.

BOOKS and MUSIC.

New Books and Music Received Daily

Bellak's New Method for Piano	75c.
Howe's Piano Without a Master	50c.
Howe's Organ Without a Master	50c.
Joussé's Musical Catechism	15c.
Sep. Winner's Primary School for Banjo, Clarinet, Concertina, Flute, Cornet, German Accordion, Violin, Violoncello, all very popular, each	50c.
Czerny's 101 Preparatory Studies	50c.
Casket of Vocal Gems,	50c.
Folio of Instrumental Music	50c.

Send for complete Catalogues.
 JOHN B. FINDLAY, Halifax,
 Dealer in Books, Music and Stationery.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our Subscribers and Advertising patrons will please note that Mr. A. M. Fraser, formerly of Windsor, has been appointed Business Manager of The Critic. Hereafter, all remittances should be made payable to him.

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

The following Resolution was passed at the Fourth Annual Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the Maritime Provinces, held at Windsor, N. S., on the 1st September, 1886. In view of the evils arising from the circulation of impure literature, and deploring the sentiment which would seem to demand it, *Resolved*—That we, the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the Maritime Provinces, respectfully ask the editors of all daily and weekly newspapers that reports in detail of criminal cases, and confessions of depraved convicts may not be published in their columns. In the opinion of this Union, the effect of such reading is demoralizing in its tendency, and not only as members of a Christian Temperance Union, but as mothers do we plead that such reports may be withheld for the sake of our young sons and daughters. Passed unanimously, and ordered to be sent to the press throughout the Maritime Provinces for publication. MRS. DR. TODD, President, MRS. C. J. STEADMAN, Secretary.

It is interesting to note that almost the first parcel to arrive in England from Canada under the new parcel-post arrangement was a small consignment of boneless codfish, sent by Messrs. Leonard Brothers, of St. John, New Brunswick, to the Exhibition. The fish was sent as an experiment. It arrived in excellent condition, and is now on view in the Canadian Section. The Exhibition has, it seems, been the means of introducing this commodity to the English market. It is largely used in Canada, and there is now reason to anticipate that a permanent demand will arise for it in Great Britain.

An early train to and a late train from the city, is greatly desired by the inhabitants along the railway line between Kentville and Halifax. Mr. Innis, the Manager of the W. and A. Railway, objects to placing such a train upon the road, on the ground that it would not pay to run it. He estimates the cost at \$75 00 per day, an estimate which we are assured is far too high. We have asked Mr. Innis to let us have the items of cost, they would make interesting reading for the citizens of Windsor and Kentville.

The executors of the late Alexander McLeod have been called upon by interested parties to prove that gentleman's last will and testament. It is not improbable that a long and interesting lawsuit is about to commence; and as Dalhousie University would be the chief sufferer if the will is proved invalid, the public will keenly watch the proceedings. As yet nothing but abstract principles of law have occupied the time and attention of the legal gentlemen engaged on either side.

Boys are born imitators. When the Volunteer movement was at its height, almost every town in the Province had its juvenile corps of soldiers, and since the firemen's tournament in Halifax, our city boys have been trying to outdo their elders. Torchlight processions, and gaily decked miniature hose reels were seen on our streets evening after evening last week, some of which were very creditable to the youthful participants.

Among the many enterprising business men of Yarmouth, the Honorable L. E. Baker holds a deservedly prominent position. Through his push the ports along the southern and western coast between Halifax and Yarmouth have been supplied with first-class steamship service, and now Mr. Baker has gone to England to purchase a steamer to ply between Yarmouth and Boston. If the missing railway link were completed, the Yarmouth route to the United States would be most popular.

Denmark has taken a leaf from our book, having sent a cruiser to protect the fisheries along the coast of Greenland. American skippers are indignant, and now strongly endorse the Monroe doctrine which literally interpreted means that North America is to be governed directly from Washington. If Uncle Sam would catch and eat Canadian and Danish fish, he should be willing to pay something for the privilege.

A correspondent of the Halifax *Herald* calls attention to the fact that no specimens of Canadian grown wool are to be seen at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. This omission should be rectified without delay. From private sources we learn that the cloths displayed by the Oxford woollen mill have attracted much attention, and that the Company has received a large English order for its finer cloths.

The new electric steamer *Volta* has made the trip from Calais to Dover in three hours and fifty-one minutes.

Rumors to the effect that the Blood Indians in the N. W. Territory have taken the war path against the Crows, although lacking official confirmation, are generally believed to be well founded. Horse stealing is at the bottom of the affair.

A conflict has taken place between the *gens d'Armes* and the Danish peasantry, the latter, who assailed the military with sticks and stones, were dispersed after several of their number had been shot dead. The disturbance is the outcome of the refusal of the king to grant the people responsible government.

A serious collision has taken place at Silver Creek, N. Y., on the Nickel Plate Railroad, between a Niagara excursion and a freight train. The smoking car was telescoped by the baggage car in front of it, thirteen persons were instantly killed and many others wounded.

As will be seen by advertisement in another column, Mr. A. M. Chisholm has returned from Germany, and has resumed the practice of his profession in this city. Mr. Chisholm's capabilities as a teacher of Music are so well known, that he needs no words of ours to recommend him to the favor of Halifaxians.

Prince Alexander is in a critical state of health. He is now visiting his brother Prince Henry of Battenburg in London. Complications have arisen which made it injudicious for Prince Alexander to remain in Bulgaria at the present time. Whether he will again return to the land for which he has done so much is doubtful, but if the brave Bulgarians are consulted, the Prince will once more assume the reins of office.

During an unfortunate brawl in South Whycocomagh, C. B., a young man named John McLellan was fatally stabbed by a companion named Alex. McDonald. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the young man came to his death by an unknown hand. McDonald has since given himself up to the authorities. It is generally supposed that the quarrel was of long standing, and that the free use of liquor brought matters to a head. The inhabitants in the locality are greatly excited over the unfortunate affair.

The Quebec elections will be held on Oct. 14th, so for the next four weeks the people of the French province will have a surfeit of politics. If the Provincial Government is sustained by a working majority, the prospects for the Liberal-Conservative party in the next Dominion election will be fairly bright; if the government is defeated, the Liberals may take it as a good omen.

The Irish Roman Catholic Bishops have memorialized the British Government, urging that in view of the depressed state of the market for agricultural products, and the increasing poverty of the Irish peasantry, no evictions should be allowed where the tenants have deposited 50 per cent of the rent due. With the same object in view, Parnell has submitted a bill to Parliament, embodying the purport of the Bishops' memorial. This bill will probably come up for its second reading to-day, but so far as can be gathered, there is little prospect of it being adopted by Parliament.

The young Queen of Spain, who is now in her twenty-ninth year, is said to be seriously ill; pulmonary troubles are said to be the cause. The Queen, who is the Archduchess Maria Christina of Austria, was the second wife of King Alfonso, to whom she was married in 1879.

It is asserted that many officers in the army are stockholders in the ordnance manufacturing company, of which Sir William Armstrong is the principle director. If this prove true, it is likely to cause a breeze in the British Parliament.

"Baddeck" says: "Governor Ritchie, at present the guest of Hon. J. LeBlanc, at Arichat, is expected to pay us a visit shortly. The Temperance question is still being agitated in our midst, but as yet no active measures seem to have been taken. The heavy rain of last Monday has not done anything to improve the unsightly gulch which is allowed to adorn our principal street. The latest thing in this part of the Island, is a trip to the Big Baddeck Falls. These Falls are pronounced by some enthusiasts to be more beautiful, if not as grand, as the Falls of Montmorency."

Telegraphic communication via Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg, has now been completed between Halifax and Vancouver, B. C.

A satisfactory settlement of the Russia-Chinese difficulty has been arrived at, Russia having abandoned Port Laycreff.

A sensational report to the effect that Cuba, like Atlantis of old, had disappeared beneath the waters of the ocean, was promptly contradicted by the Havana correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who cabled that no disturbance, earthquake, volcanic or otherwise, had been felt in the island.

The French hold on Madagascar is weak and insecure. Year after year troops are sent to the island to maintain French authority, 50 per cent of whom die or become unfit for service after a few months' exposure to the deadly climate of the coast. The Hovas have again risen in arms against French rule, and reinforcements have been sent from Marseilles to aid in suppressing the new revolt.

Public halls with no adequate means of exit, when packed by large audiences, are a public danger. Yarmouth has just had an experience of this sort. The Salvation Army gathered in force to receive Captain Phillips, the crowd being so great that the floor at one end of the hall gave way, sinking several inches. A panic ensued, and had it not been for the coolness of the Army officers, a long list of casualties would have resulted. The means of ingress and egress were limited to a small door and stairway.

The citizens of Charlottetown are indebted to Mr. A. B. Warburton for the interest he has created in tree culture. Through his efforts vandalism has been suppressed, and the youth, by the establishment of Arbor Day, encouraged to take an interest in the growth of young trees. Mr. A. Newbery has likewise rendered signal service to the town by his gratuitous labors in laying out and beautifying a portion of Queen's Square as a public garden. Messrs. Warburton and Newbery are a credit to the capital of the tight little Island.

RELIGIOUS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Maritime Provinces will meet in Truro on the first Tuesday of next month.

The services in connection with the Centennial celebration of James Church, New Glasgow, will be held to day.

On Tuesday evening last a farewell social for the Rev. Mr. McRae and Mrs. McRae, missionaries to Trinidad, was held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. Addresses by Mr. McRae and others were given to the large audience present.

In five years the Presbyterians of the United States increased their contributions two million dollars. The amount collected last year was \$10,592,331.

For a long time the question of Evolution has been before the Presbyterian Church in the Southern States. The decision arrived at by the General Assembly some months ago was that the teaching of Professor Woodrow of Columbia College was contrary to Scripture and the standards of the Church. The matter was referred to the Presbytery of Augusta to take action. The case came up last month, and the Presbytery after a lengthy discussion, acquitted the Professor of the charges preferred against him. An appeal to the Synod was thereupon demanded.

METHODIST.

The Wesleyans of Victoria, Australia, celebrated their jubilee on May 19th, when subscriptions to the amount of \$105,000 were received for a thanksgiving fund.

At the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, the question of College Federation, after being fully discussed, was carried by a vote of 138 to 113. It is considered that \$450,000 will be necessary in order that the federation movement might be made successful. Delegates from the British West Indian Conference, the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and the Methodist Church of the Southern States were welcomed. The addresses from those representatives were very eloquent and were warmly received.

BAPTIST.

The Free Baptist Conference of Nova Scotia was held at Bear River, Yarmouth Co., Sept. 9 12.

According to statistics lately published, the annual contributions per member among the Baptists of the United States, from 1870 to 1880, was 94 cents.

In Wales the Baptists are making more progress than in any other part of Great Britain. In 1866, when the Union was established, they had 539 churches, with a membership of 62,113. Last year they had 704 churches, and 96,155 members. The number of Sunday-school scholars in 1866 was 57,261; while last year they had 94,087.

CATHOLIC.

Rev. Father Murphy returned from Europe by the *Carthagenian*, which arrived here on Saturday last.

The Rev. E. V. Boursaud, S. J., President of Boston College, is seriously ill.

Rev. Dr. McNeil, of St. Francis Xavier's College, was in the city this week.

Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, has addressed a circular to his clergy, urging them to exhort the people not to attend political meetings held on Sundays and holidays.

Twenty-eight students of the Jesuit College, of Woodstock, Md., were recently ordained to the Priesthood by his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. This is the largest number ever ordained at one ceremony in the United States.

The Paris correspondent of the *Boston Pilot* writes to that journal that M. Ferry is expected soon to inaugurate an anti-Radical policy, including rejection of the proposals for the separation of Church and State, liberty of conscience, respect for the Concordat, and cessation of the anti-religious policy generally.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Rev. H. How, who recently removed from Newport to Shelburne, has been received with great cordiality by his people, and with his accustomed energy will, no doubt, infuse new life into the parish.

Rev. G. I. Dodwell, M. A., has taken temporary charge of Trinity Church in this city. Mr. Dodwell is a clergyman of great experience and ripe scholarship.

Rev. John Langtry, M. A., has been elected Prolocutor of the Provincial Synod. This is a good appointment. The Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Speaker of the House of Commons was also nominated. The vote stood 100 to 40. Much disappointment is felt here at the meagreness of the reports to the daily press.

The tendency towards union between Christian bodies has received a fresh illustration in the able sermon preached at the opening of Provincial Synod, by the Right Rev. The Bishop of Algoma. The same subject was selected by the preacher at the opening of the Diocesan Synod of this Province lately assembled in Halifax. In whatever way it is to be accounted for, the subject of Union is agitating thoughtful and pious minds in all directions. A few years will probably see some tangible steps taken to accomplish so desirable an end.

PIANO-FORTE LESSONS.

MR. A. M. CHISHOLM,

who for the past two years has been studying Music in one of the best Conservatories of Berlin, is now prepared to give Lessons in

Piano-forte Playing and Voice Culture.

For Terms, apply at

No. 39 HOLLIS STREET,

or at THE CRITIC OFFICE, 101 Hollis St.



Army and Navy Depot.

We keep in stock the finest brands of Champagne, Claret, Moselle Hock, Sauterne, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Marsala, Martell's and Hennessy's Brandy, Old Scotch, Irish, Rye and Bourbon Whiskies, Holland, "Old Tom" and Plymouth Gin, Old Jamaica Rum; a large variety of Liqueurs; Brandy, Ales and Dublin Stout; Ginger Ale, Soda Water and Lemonade, Apollinaris Water; Orange, Angostura and John Bull Bitters.

—AND—

A very large and well-assorted Stock of Staple & Fancy Groceries from the best markets, and specially selected for family use.

JAMES SCOTT & CO.

LOVELL'S

Gazetteer and History

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

IN NINE VOLUMES, ROYAL 8vo.,

To be commenced whenever a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to cover cost of publication. Subscription to the nine volumes \$75.00, to the Province of Ontario or to Quebec, \$12.50, to New Brunswick or to Nova Scotia \$11.50, to Manitoba or to British Columbia \$9.50, to Prince Edward Island or to Northwest Territories \$9.50. Each province to have a Map. Please send for Prospectus.

JOHN LOVELL,
Manager and Publisher.

MONTREAL, 4th August, 1886.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Hot-water-Heating Apparatus, North Sydney, N. S.," will be received at this office until MONDAY, 20th inst., for the erection and completion of a

HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS

AT THE POST OFFICE, &c., BUILDING, NORTH SYDNEY, N. S.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the new Post Office, &c., Building, North Sydney, N. S., on and after Friday, 3rd inst.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, EQUAL TO FIVE PER CENT. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 1st September, 1886.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Hayfield Harbor Works," will be received until Friday, the 24th day of September next, inclusively, for the extension of the break-water at Hayfield, Antigonish County, N. S., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the Office of the Collector of Customs, Antigonish where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons desirous of tendering are requested to make personal enquiry relative to the work to be done, and to examine the locality themselves, and are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an ACCEPTED bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, EQUAL TO FIVE PER CENT. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 10th Sept., 1886.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, to be experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. F. HOWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 110 Spruce St. Printing House Sq., New York.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

C. H. PORTER, JR.

GRADUATE OF

The Royal Conservatory of Music

(LEIPZIG.)

TEACHER OF

PIANO-FORTE and MUSICAL THEORY,

Comprising Harmony, Counterpoint, Canon, Fugue and Composition

Advanced Pupils, if desired, prepared for the Leipzig Conservatory.

For Terms, etc., apply

87 HOLLIS STREET.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Hot-water Heating Apparatus, Baddeck, N.S.," will be received at this Office until MONDAY, 29th inst., for the erection and completion of a

HOT WATER HEATING APPARATUS,

AT THE BADDECK, N S, NEW POST OFFICE

Plans and specification can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the new Post Office, Baddeck, N.S., on and after THURSDAY, 2nd instant.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an ACCEPTED bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, EQUAL TO FIVE PER CENT. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 1st Sept., 1886.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
THE BOARDING HOUSE KITTEN.

(FROM AN OLD STORY.)

Mistress Prudence Careful was a woman of renown,
She kept the smartest boarding-house in all the upper town;
Her table was perfection, with luxury o'erlaid,
But oh! what made her famous, was the dainty bread she made.

Mistress Prudence Careful had of boarders full a score,
And every comfort heart could wish, was found within her door.
But what their twenty souls loved more than pipe or downy bed,
Was the large hot loaf for breakfast of Mistress Prue's own bread.

Now this is the story told me, of how it all fell out,
That one fine day these twenty men were put to utter rout,
And fled pell-mell adown the steps, capering passers-by,
Nor gave their long time cozy lounge, one faint regretful sigh.
But in their haste they wildly dashed along the stirring street,
Blinded with horror at the THING that caused this mad retreat.
The THING, at morning breakfast which petrified their gaze,
And sent them forth with hatless heads, and minds in hopeless daze.

The night before as usual Mistress Prudence made her bread,
And set her large light loaf to rise before she went to bed,
She set it in the kitchen warmth, in its accustomed place,
And then retired with calm content depicted on her face.

But as she slept serenely, unconscious of all harm,
Her small pet kitten prowled about, seeking a bed place warm,
Leaping upon the fresh-made dough, she found her heart's desire,
Soft and warm and yielding, and near the smouldering fire—
She felt the bed a paradise, and overtired with play,
Heaving a sigh of utter bliss, she passed in sleep away.
Slowly the dough engulfed her, closing her form from sight;
By morn to all appearance the bread was very light!

Or so thought Mistress Prudence as she put it in to bake,
And so thought sprightly Bridget as she lifted out the cake,
And so thought all the boarders as the knife plunged bravely thro';
But their thoughts were froze with horror at the sight that met their view.
With one wild yell from twenty throats they rose en masse and fled,
Barely leaving Mistress Prue to face that loaf of bread,
And disinter kit's baked remains from out their flow'ry bed!

FLUX DUFF.

OFFICIAL REPORT AS TO THE CROPS, LIVE STOCK, ETC., IN
ALL PARTS OF THE PROVINCE.

PREPARED BY PROF. G. LAWSON, SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE.

The season of 1886, like its predecessor, has been a very favorable one for the spring operations of ploughing, sowing and planting. Ploughing commenced early in April,—in dry soils in favorable situations as early as the first of the month. Wheat was sown in some places before the middle of April, and potato planting for early crop commenced about the 20th. The season is spoken of by all correspondents as exceptionally favorable for sowing and planting, the weather being dry in April and May, earlier in some districts than others, and again in the first part of June. Seeding and planting were finished about the middle of June, except in case of turnip and other crops that require a summer seed bed. One result of the favorable season is noticed in an Antigonish return that a larger area has been sown to wheat and oats than usual. On the Cumberland shore, as well as in the interior of that County, the June rains prolonged planting longer than usual. In fact, many correspondents speak of the early spring as being particularly dry and warm, whilst later on wet and cool weather retarded operations wherever the soil was heavy or naturally wet. The early part of May is specially noted, the rains then resulting in a heavy freshet, which, in some cases, washed seed out of the fields, and was followed by cold, chilly weather. However, the old farmers in Musquodoboit say they never saw a finer seed time. In one part of Pictou County, the "deluge of the first week in May" stopped all operations, and the sowing and planting previously begun under favorable conditions were considerably retarded.

Ploughing commenced in the month of April in every County,—Queen's County leading off on the 1st of April, Digby following on the tenth, Richmond, C. B., on the 15th, the other Counties from the middle to the end of the month. Returns from particular districts in several of the Counties give the date of first ploughing as late as 1st May, one in Annapolis 6th May, and an exceptionally late one in Pictou County indicates that not much was done on account of interruption from rains till the 19th. Seeding operations and potato planting were being carried on with vigor all over the Province during the month of April and early in May. These facts, furnished by many of the most experienced and intelligent cultivators of the soil, give a decided and most satisfactory answer to the question so often put,—“What kind of season is there for spring work and seeding in Nova Scotia?” It is to be kept in view that the seeding season was unusually fine this year, but not more so than that of the preceding year 1885, when it was reported from Annapolis that “the spring was all that could be desired for getting in crops, and then followed seasonable rains and warm sunshine;” and from Guysboro' that there had “not been so productive a crop of potatoes for twenty years.” Every country has its occasional bad seasons; we seem to be enjoying a run of good ones.

Whilst the weather was thus favorable for early work, it was also well suited, in most parts of the country, for advancing the several crops. The drought experienced over a large area of the Province during the latter part of June and early July had the effect of stunting the growth of roots and grains, but the rains late in July and through August began in time, and were sufficient to revive and strengthen these crops. The hay fields suffered from the same cause, and, whilst Yarmouth County enjoyed continuous growing weather all summer, and had a very full crop of hay, yet most of the other Counties suffered more or less from the drought. The abundant rains of August are swelling the root-crops, and have started vegetables into a most vigorous growth.

ROOT CROPS.

Under this head are included Turnips, Mangel Wurzel, Parsnips, Carrots, and other Roots of less importance,—the returns for Potatoes being kept separate. The seeds of root crops being small, require a carefully prepared seed bed, and favorable conditions for the early stage of growth. The drought of June and first half of July in many places prevented a full germination where the land was hard or poor, and resulted in a stunted as well as irregular crop. In some cases second sowings had to be made, or thinnings planted to fill up blanks; but in the Counties of Yarmouth, Shelburne, Victoria and Inverness, the weather seems to have been exceptionally favorable for Root Crops.

POTATOES.

The Potato Crop when once fairly started can withstand dry weather, in fact a hot dry season favors this crop, whereas either wet or cold is inimical to it. The summer so far has been very favorable. The peculiarity of the season in regard to the Potato is that much of the seed planted did not grow at all. In a few isolated localities some damage was done by night frosts, and in others the Coloradoes made attacks upon the crop, but apparently not of a formidable character, except in Cumberland and Guysboro'. It is evident that care in picking or poisoning will prevent any serious loss.

The remarkable manner in which Potatoes failed to come up this spring should arrest the attention of our agriculturists. The cause of a failure, being once understood, may be avoided in future years. In some cases the crop came away all right; in others a quarter or a half failed; and in some the failure was so complete that fields had to be re-seeded entirely. Some indicate that it was the early plantings that failed; some, the late plantings in the time of drought; others that both failed alike, and that there was no difference observable in the extent of failure on light as compared with heavy soils. There is one probable cause, not referred to in any of the reports, that may have operated in yielding these apparently inexplicable results. We know that a certain degree of warmth, together with moisture, is necessary to start and promote the growth of the shoot from the eye of the potato. Now, if potatoes unstarted are taken out of a cold cellar and planted, or rather buried, in the cold bed of a newly ploughed field in spring-time, they will not find themselves in circumstances favorable for the early stage of growth; a result that may be expected is that the seed potato will die and decay, only the stronger ones, and those so near the surface as to catch the sun's warmth, germinating. This is what will occur in a moist soil. In very dry, sunny weather the seed may get sunburnt before it starts into growth. Both results may be effectually guarded against by keeping the seed potatoes in a warm place for a week or so before planting, so as to give them a chance to start. After they have once sprouted, they can resist a good deal of either cold or drought. Gardeners understand all this very well; they never think of planting their very early crops of potatoes without sprouting, just as they start their Dahlias and Gladiolus bulbs in heat before putting out,—not merely to forward their growth, but to prevent their perishing.

GRAIN.

Grain is not the most important crop in Nova Scotia. Owing to the abundant production of Wheat in the West, and the consequent low price which it brings in market, attention is given to more profitable crops. Many farmers, however, continue to raise Spring Wheat, although not so generally, nor to as large extent, as in former times. Barley, also, appears to be less grown than formerly. In some parts of the country Buckwheat is raised in considerable quantities. The most important grain crop is the Oat, which is more generally grown, and in larger quantity than all others. Oats are raised either on fall-ploughed sod, or on land that has had roots the previous season. In Yarmouth County there is promise of an abundant yield of grain; but the drought of June and the early part of July, which prevailed over a large portion of the rest of the Province, had the effect of stunting the early growth of oats, spring wheat, barley and buckwheat: the July rains were not too late, however, to revive them, and a really good, or over average, grain yield is expected, with rather short straw, in Colchester, Antigonish, Hants, Guysborough, Pictou, Shelburne, Lunenburg, Queen's, Victoria, Cape Breton, Richmond, and, especially, Inverness. Cumberland and King's Counties will yield a little over average, the latest return from the latter (18th August) showing improvement. Halifax shows rather under average. The great deficiency is to be in Annapolis, where the early summer drought appears to have been most severely felt, and where, out of nine returns, four give percentages of from 20 to 35 per cent. below average, and none above. Digby is also under average in grain.

THE HAY CROP.

The returns leave no doubt of there being a substantial deficiency in the quantity of hay made in the Province this year. Lunenburg reports an average. The only County that reports a decided increase is Yarmouth, where the early drought did not prevail, and where 20 per cent over average of hay of an extra quality has been secured. Cape Breton reports an over average, and Shelburne also has a very good crop. Queen's and Richmond, apparently, rather below average. Halifax rather under average, although the Musquodoboit section and Hammond's Plains report a full average. The great hay-producing Counties all give low reports, viz: King's, from 20 to 25 per cent under average; Pictou, 25; Hants, 20; Cumberland, 36; Colchester 23; Guysborough, 11; Digby, 20; Annapolis, 14; Inverness 10 to 25; Victoria, probably 5; Antigonish, probably 8. The average for the whole Province, calculated from all the returns, allowing of percentage valuation, is close upon 20 per cent deficiency. Taking 100 to represent an average crop, the crop of this season may be represented at 80. Calculating on the basis of last census, which showed the hay crop to amount to nearly 600,000 tons, we find that there is this year a loss of hay to the extent of

about 120,000 tons, worth at least a million of dollars. A barn that in ordinary years contains 50 tons of hay will have its complement this year in 40 tons. It is not to be expected, however, that this deficiency will cause serious anxiety to many farmers, as it is probable that it will be amply made up from other sources. At the commencement of the summer there was a stock of unused hay in many barns sufficient to balance the deficiency of the present crop. Not less satisfactory is it to learn that in the Western Counties, and wherever the grass was cut early, the hay has been cured and got into the barns in excellent order, the only exception being in Victoria County, where, in one district, about five per cent. was saved in inferior condition. Some correspondents also refer to the grass as unusually solid and nutritious. The state of the crop, however, in the principal hay-producing Counties of the Province is sufficient to foreshadow the probability of higher prices for hay than have obtained for some time; owners of live stock will do well to make such provision for winter keep as circumstances suggest, in order to eke out the scant supply of hay. A Truro correspondent mentions the significant fact that hay off the field brings \$10.00 per ton this year, whereas in former years when the crop has been abundant, it has sold as low as \$6.00; it was never known to sell so high before so early in the season. In some districts fewer calves are being raised, so that less stock may be wintered. The deficiency in hay will also be made up, to some extent, by the increasing attention to ensilage, fodder and root crops, and the excellent fall-feed that is promised by the vigorous growth of pastures and aftermath at the present time.

PASTURAGE—GRAZING.

There is probably no country in America that affords greater facilities for summer grazing than Nova Scotia. Pastures are readily formed from wild forest land, by chopping, burning, and seeding with suitable grasses,—the best being Timothy, Dutch White, Largo Rod, and Alsike Clovers, Cocksfoot and the Fescues. Several wild grasses, such as Juno grass, the native Fescues, and Couch, come in naturally to supplement the grasses sown. Whilst the country is so well adapted for grazing, there is no department of agriculture so much neglected as the improvement of pastures. Grazing begins in Yarmouth at beginning of April; in other districts mostly in May, and continues till October or November; the pastures proper are supplemented by the aftermath or second growth on the hay fields.

LIVE STOCK.—CATTLE.

The returns from the several districts show that the different kinds of Live Stock of the Province are, in general, in good condition, healthy and thriving. Nova Scotia has been long noted for the exceptionally healthy and vigorous character of its Live Stock, and it is hoped that its character, in this respect, will be maintained. The Provincial Veterinary Surgeon makes periodical visits, at advertised times and places, where he can be consulted by stock-owners, and his advice obtained. His principal work this summer has been to attend to casual cases of slight ailments common to cattle, and to the performing of surgical operations. The strictest vigilance is maintained in regard to the symptomatic appearance of any disease apt to spread.

HORSES.

The number of thoroughbred Horses imported into the Province during the last few years is by no means inconsiderable, the heavier horses having been encouraged by liberal premiums from the Provincial funds,—and these importations, chiefly of Clydesdales and Percherons, cannot fail to tell powerfully in raising the standard and style of our horses. But it is in the future that the improvement will be perceived.

SHEEP.

The raising of Sheep is an industry for which the Province is peculiarly well adapted, there being excellent summer pasturage all over the country, and winter pasturage, as well, along the shores and Islands of the Atlantic Coast, in the south western part of the Peninsula. Yet our flocks do not increase as might be expected. There is an increase in the following Counties: Annapolis, Antigonish, Cape Breton, Hants, Inverness.

The following Counties show an apparent decrease. Colchester, Digby, Guysborough, Halifax, Queen's, Richmond. In Victoria the decrease in number is made up for by the better quality.

Southdowns have been found to thrive remarkably well, and to be easily maintained in high condition, but they lack size, and the larger Downs, especially the Shropshire and Hampshire Downs, are preferred. Leicester were introduced at an early period and served to improve the flocks, especially in Hants County; subsequently Cotswold Rams were imported.

The dry season has been a favorable one for Sheep as they thrive well on the short, rich grass, and the Lambs are in good condition.

IN THE WILDS OF AFRICA.

AN INTERESTING ADVENTURE RELATED BY EXPLORER TISDEL.

Mr. W. P. Tisdell, the well-known African explorer, has had adventures enough in the Dark Continent to fill half a dozen books like "The Arabian Nights," says the *New York Mail and Express*. The fact that he has lived through so much danger, survived fevers, that carried poor Livingstone and hundreds of other men off, and wandered for days through jungles so high the sun never penetrated them, are proofs that he is a man of great courage and wonderful vitality. He speaks five languages, besides a number of dialects. With the elephant rifle, pistol and sword, he is an expert, and also an adept with that powerful weapon, the pon. He left on the steamer *Trave*, Wednesday, for Dresden, where his family is located. He related, just before he departed, an incident in his varied career.

"Some time ago," he said "I was making a voyage on a French steamer on the western coast of Africa. It expected to go to a certain point, make up a caravan and penetrate into the interior of Africa. All of my accoutrements, such as beads, money and brass trinkets for the trading and making presents, were on board. The steamer was bowling along one hot day off the coast of Senegal. No one dreamed of danger. Suddenly the vessel gave a great lurch, and considerable excitement followed. It was soon ascertained that the shaft was broken, and that we were at the mercy of the winds and waves. We drifted towards Goree Island, which is four miles from the mainland. In a few hours the vessel stranded and left us no alternative but to take the two boats. By careful managing we landed safely, and I saved my outfit. Goree Island is south of Cape de-Verde, in north latitude 14.39, west longitude 17.26, and three miles in circumference. The town of that name occupies two thirds of the island, and has a population of 5,000. It is an entrepot for Senegal gum, ivory, gold dust, and other productions of the coast. On the northeast side, where we landed, there was a sandy bay, the only one to the little island. The native Negroes are black, but not so fierce and treacherous as those on the mainland. The town is a tough place, and I made immediate arrangements to depart. I mustered a small caravan, and resolved to go into the interior. I engaged a lot of canoes to carry us across the four mile channel to Dakar, a town on the coast. I did not know before I started what was the status of Dakar—whether the inhabitants, who number some 3,500 souls, were peaceable or warlike. When we set foot upon land a body of warriors, nearly naked, came rushing towards us. They uttered loud cries, and the rings through the noses of some and the elephants' tusks rattling around their necks made a hideous and revolting spectacle. They were armed with spears and assegais. I ordered my men not to fire until I advanced and endeavored to hold a parley. I suppose I had taken half dozen steps when a big negro ran forward and cried out:

'Boss, does you speak English?'

I was surprised and quickly exclaimed:

'Where in — did you come from?'

'I came from Baltimore, boss.'

I demanded an explanation, and he informed me he had been sent out from Baltimore to Liberia by the American Colonization Society. He found on arrival in Liberia that it was not a land flowing with milk and honey, and that he had to work. It was not what he had bargained for. He went to the interior and joined a tribe inhabiting the Kong Mountains. He was as much of a native as though born and reared among them; had no aspirations above the lowest, and could speak their dialect fluently. I gave him presents, and he became my guide. He pacified the fierce-looking tribe and satisfied them we were friends. That night we spent in Dakar. The inhabitants turned out en masse, naked, to gaze upon us. If Emile Zola desires to depict revolting realism, I advise him to visit Dakar and study the native citizen in his primitive state. It was a moonlight night, and the natives held one of their infernal fetich dances. It was a weird and unearthly scene—the incarnation of the idea of pandemonium let loose. The belle of the occasion was a tall Kong negress, who was attired in a costume that peculiarly displayed her muscular physical charms. An empty metallic cartridge shell hung suspended from the centro cartilage of her nose, and highly polished charms made from the ivory of the hippopotamus were strung around her gladiatorial neck. Around her massive loins a double row of glass beads jingled as she sprang about like a wild dervish, and huge brass rings flapped from the lobes of her ears. When I left the scene the Kong belle was executing a fantastic pirouette and howling a rasping dirge, not nearly as melodious as a whistling buoy.

KILLING AN ELEPHANT.

Bright and early, with the Baltimore negro as one of my guides, I started for the interior. He called me 'boss,' and convinced me that I could trust him as far as personal safety was concerned. I loaned him a rifle and put him in front of the van. He started off whistling 'Yankee Doodle,' the only evidence he gave of kindly remembrance of the land he was reared in. For two or three days we made good progress, and then our journey became somewhat dangerous from meeting roving bands of nomads, who wished us to pay tribute for the privilege of passing. Sometimes a few trinkets would satisfy them, and if that failed, a few drops of gin, which they prize more than all money. After weeks of constant travelling and encountering all kinds of difficulties we discovered elephant tracks. It raised a commotion among the guides and the native carriers in the van. They wanted to see an elephant killed. I hoped that the elephants would keep out of sight, as I did not want to shoot, and perhaps only wound one. At the close of a long day's journey the guides in front set up a cry, and came running back. I heard a heavy crackling as if some ponderous animal was rushing through the forest, breaking the bushes and twigs. They shouted 'elephant!' My idea was that the elephant was trying to escape, and I concluded not to interfere. The trail suddenly turned, and coming down upon us was a huge male elephant. The animal was trying to get away, but got mixed up as to the proper direction to take. His speed was so great I know he could scarcely turn before he reached us. The natives yelled and fled. The Baltimore negro threw down his rifle, but when he saw me bringing my gun into position he came back. I fired quickly, and the elephant roared with pain and turned. I took deliberate aim then, and sent a ball into his side. This must have penetrated a vital part, for the animal came near falling. Four more shots in rapid succession were fatal in their result. The elephant ran a hundred yards and fell upon a knoll, where he soon died. The natives in the caravan came up and danced around the fallen king of the forest in great joy. A village not far off heard that an elephant had been slain, and turned out to eat him up. They looked like vultures descending upon a carcass. The sight was revolting. The women had ravenous appetites as well as the men, and gorged to their hearts' con-

tent. This was evidently a stray elephant, for they are not numerous on the western slope of equatorial Africa.

The chief of the village, in recognition of my services in filling the stomachs of his people, and in consideration of a bottle of gin, treated me royally. He invited me to his palace and extended his rude hospitalities. He admired my rifle, and especially my empty cartridge-shells. I gave him the shells, but not the rifle. He vacated his palace, a hut some ten feet square, three feet high at the sides, and nine feet high in the centre from ground to ridge-pole, for me to sleep in. It was built of reeds and grass, lightly woven and tied to a framework. The rafters were bamboo sticks. The door was four feet square, and consisted of a heavy grass mat, woven to a bamboo frame, and made to slide either to the right or left. Goat skins were spread upon a raised bamboo frame, which served as a bed. I retired very much fatigued, but my rest was broken in an hour, so I had to get out and sleep on the ground with the caravan. The Chief's palace was reeking with vermin, and I could not stand it. How he managed to remain all night would be a mystery, if he were not to the manor born. His twenty-five black wives looked healthy and free from hysterics. They wore heavy brass bands around their waists and ankles, and brass rings through their noses. A brass foundry might thrive in that section. The Chief the next morning accepted gratefully a half dozen cartridge shells and a small measure of strong gin. He never asked me how I rosted in his palace. After weeks of travel we got back to the coast. I took a south-bound steamer. The parting between the Baltimore negro and myself was comical but not affectionate. He had been a faithful guide, and I rewarded him. He came on board the steamer to bid me farewell. I gave him a pea-jacket, a pair of trousers, and a very long cigar. He put on the jacket, rolled up the trousers, and held them under his arm, lit his cigar, and walked down the gang-plank apparently supremely happy."

OUR COSY CORNER.

Mrs. Benedict's Fashion Journal, published in Philadelphia, contains many useful hints for the toilette. The series of articles on the Art of Draping are exceedingly good.

"Duchess of Connaught" green is a new and peculiar shade that is likely to become popular. It has a grayish-green tint that is said to be more becoming to the complexion than other shades in that color.

Stripes still continue in favor both for silk and wool dresses. Among the most fashionable are the brown and wood colors, and grays. Dresses of this description need no other trimming than the stripes arranged for vest panels and paraments, with some of the handsome buttons now in vogue.

Lovers of the antique are carrying very odd-looking hand bags, which prove on inspection to be made of melon seeds and steel beads.

Blue is to be the prevailing color for the winter.

Plush napkin rings are very pretty and easily made. Take a piece of buckram two inches wide and six long, cover with plush, line with satin, and join together as though they buttoned over, with large beads for buttons and two rings of small beads for loops.

Pillow shams made of white hem-stitched handkerchiefs, are pretty. They are quite new. Get four handkerchiefs, the finer the prettier, sew them together to form a square, with either Torchon, Valenciennes lace or embroidered insertion. Edge the whole with a lace frill to match the insertion.

ENCOURAGING TO APPLE-GROWERS.

We spoke recently of the projected visit to the provinces of Mr. C. R. H. Starr, who has charge of the Canadian fruit exhibit at the exhibition. Since that time, Mr. Starr has visited several of the leading commercial centres in the north and west of England, interviewing those interested in the fruit trade wherever there seemed any prospect for opening up markets for the direct shipment of Canadian apples. It was found that in Newcastle-on-Tyne alone there is a market for from 1,000 to 2,000 barrels per week. This demand has, it seems, been hitherto almost entirely supplied by speculators, who buy Canadian and United States apples in Liverpool, where, they admit, they frequently arrange to secure lots at their own price. The same will apply to Leeds, though there is hardly so extensive a market there. At Manchester it was found that a few of the largest Canadian shippers had already opened direct communication with satisfactory results, though in York, Chester, and other northern towns of lesser importance, there does not seem at present to be sufficient inducement to recommend direct shipments. Similar inquiries are now being made in Scotland, Ireland, and in the central and southern districts of England, as well as in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany, and Austria, and there is every reason to anticipate a considerable extension of this important Canadian industry, at prices fairly remunerative to the producers.

In this connection it is interesting to note that arrangements have been made by the Government of Nova Scotia to forward to the Exhibition fresh samples of fruit as the several varieties ripen. These new varieties are intended to replace those specimens which have lost color, and so ceased to be so attractive as they were at the opening of the Exhibition. The first package of this supplementary exhibit has arrived by the steamship *Utunda*, of the Furness Line.

In other parts of Canada Professor Saunders has succeeded in obtaining a large selection of fruits, among them the finest samples of fruits and vegetables from the Exhibition at Toronto, and from the Montreal Horticultural Society. These, in addition to some local collections, were to have left Montreal on Thursday last under the charge of Mr. Allan, of Goderich, Vice President of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. A second shipment is to be made from Canada this week, consisting of selections from the Provincial Exhibition at Guelph and the Dominion Exhibition at Sherbrooke, supplemented by samples from local exhibitions, and a good supply of ripe Canadian grapes. It is also hoped that some specimens of Manitoba fruits and vegetables may be secured, so that with the aid of the apples already to hand from Nova Scotia, a thoroughly representative Canadian display may be made in the Canadian Section of the Exhibition as well as at the meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society next month.—*Canadian Gazette*.

COMMERCIAL.

The past week has witnessed a greater amount of activity in most lines than has been the case for some time; and there can be no doubt but that a healthy business is getting under full way; and all the indications are that this satisfactory state of affairs will continue.

Bankers and wholesale merchants are satisfied with the prompt manner in which due payments are made. There is no rush or excitability about the state of trade, but it is safe to say that the legitimate purchasing power of the community is probably as great as it ever was, and that the remainder of the season will be characterized by a steady demand to meet the requirements of the country.

The work of constructing the dry dock is progressing very satisfactorily under the able management of the experienced firm of builders who have the contract. Though, to the eye of a casual observer, progress may appear slow, it must be remembered that the undertaking is a large one, and a vast amount of what may be termed preliminary work, must be performed before it is noticeable. Large quantities of timber and lumber to be used in the dock are daily arriving by rail from various up country points, taxing the carrying capacity of the railways considerably.

DRY GOODS.—A fair amount of business has been done, and the tone of the market has been quite healthy. A number of country purchasers from various sections have been in town, and satisfactory sales have been made. Manufacturers' prices are nominally kept up, but the sharp competition and the presence of several bankrupt stocks that were bought low, *en bloc*, prevent merchants from reaping the benefit that they should from held stock. The millinery displays are exceptionally good this year, and serve as an additional attraction to buyers.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Trade in these lines has been quite active here, though in Great Britain great dullness and depression are subjects of much complaint. This, it is claimed, is the result of over-production, and manufacturers are trying or suggesting various expedients for relieving the unpleasant state of affairs existing, but the trade gets no better. Meanwhile, purchasers get their iron and steel cheaper than before.

BREADSTUFFS.—The English markets are easier, while those on this side have fluctuated constantly during the entire week with a marked downward tendency. The Indian and American crops are very large indeed, and nothing but the comparative failure of wheat in France, and portions of Germany and Britain, prevent it from rapidly falling and staying down.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a fair demand for bacon, hams, pork, and lard, and prices have been strong, but no actual advance has been accomplished. Butter has been steady, with considerable demand, especially for the best qualities. The enquiries for export were probably less than during the previous week. The cheese boom has apparently reached its limit, and all the efforts of interested speculators, though supported by many farmers who insist on holding their product for higher prices, have failed to coax or force figures up, and a decline is a probability of the near future.

FRUIT.—Nova Scotia apples continue to be received freely and in good condition, naturally causing their own price as well as that of such imported fruits as oranges, etc., to decline. The apple crop of the Annapolis Valley alone is computed to be this year some 300,000 barrels, of which about 40,000 are gravensteins. Native grapes are also in great abundance, and are saved in excellent order.

EGGS.—The market is well supplied with both native eggs and those imported from Prince Edward Island. A large quantity has lately been shipped to the United States from this Province.

SUGAR continues steady, but inactive. There appears no good reason to expect an advance, as the production of raws is unprecedentedly large, more than keeping pace with the growing consumption.

MOLASSES rules firm with rather an upward tendency.

TEAS.—Cable advices from Yokohama show that the recent advance there has been firmly held, and holders show no anxiety to sell. In this market an improved demand from the country is noted, and the tone is steady on prices. The market for coffee has been fairly firm, and a good amount of business has been done in this article.

LIVE STOCK.—Both neat cattle and sheep are coming in as freely as the market demands, and have been, on the whole, fully up to average as regards quality. Prices are nominally unchanged, but we hear of several lots that have changed hands at figures that were satisfactory to the buyers. Many farmers would rather sell now at reasonable figures than to keep their beasts to fatten for winter butchering, or hold and feed till next spring.

LUMBER continues to be in good demand, and probably more than now comes to hand could be satisfactorily placed in this market.

COAL.—The market has been quite active, as most people are now purchasing their winter supplies, but prices are unchanged.

FISH.—Our fish market has been in a very depressive state for some time, but the past ten days has shown some activity in certain kinds of fish; but the quantity of any kind coming to market is very small indeed.

Mackerel.—There seems to be some appearance of mackerel on the Western Shore, but, so far, they are of a small size. As far as we can learn there does not seem to be any mackerel on the shore east of Halifax. Mackerel are coming to market in very small quantities, and from enquiry we have been making, there are very few held on the coast. Some localities have a few hundred barrels, but the quantity is insignificant, and these are held for higher prices. There has been quite an advance in Mackerel, but fishermen do not seem to be yet satisfied with the advance that has taken place. We hope they will not be disappointed in holding too long, though the catch in the United States coast, up to the present time, is very short of last season. There is yet time for the United States fishermen to take a large quantity, should the fish strike on their coast; but up to within a few days ago, Mackerel were reported very scarce on the United States coast, except some small fish. Mackerel are not over plenty in the Bay, yet all the vessels there are doing quite well. Fish are reported to be quite fat and large. Several Nova Scotia vessels have landed one trip at the Strait of Canso and returned to the Bay, and some of them are about ready to leave the Bay with their second trip. There have been considerable of 1885 inspected Mackerel in this market for sale, but we think about all have been sold. If there is any left for sale the quantity is small. We learn of a parcel of 1885 yet on the coast of about 400 barrels, consisting of No. 3 large and 3's and a few 2's.

We advise our fishermen to watch the markets and catch very closely, so that if there is an appearance of a large catch on the United States coast, they can dispose of what they hold. We think, as last year, that the demand will be for cheap fish. As old Mackerel, of the catches of 1884 and 1885, have been more enquired for, and selling more freely in the United States markets the past two months than new fish, the catches of 1884 and 1885 are now getting well cleared up.

Codfish are reported still quite plenty on the coast. But few Hard Shore Codfish are coming to market, still quite enough for the demand. Several cargoes of Bank Codfish have arrived from St. Pierre the past day or two, which are still in the market. There are large quantities of this description of fish on our coast, a portion of which must come to market very soon.

Herring.—As reported, fat Herring are almost a total failure on our coast. What few come in are meeting with ready sale in this market at full rates, but there is little or no enquiry abroad for this description of fish.

We are sorry that we cannot give more flattering accounts of the West India markets than we previously did. All of the West India markets, as far as we can learn, remain in about the same position as last reported. Late advices from the Jamaica market are about as follows:—Since the departure of the last mail, the steamer *Aleno* had arrived from New York at Kingston, bringing 10 tierces, 85 boxes, 200 half do., Codfish; 10 bbls. Herring, 65 bbls. Mackerel; and on the 19th ult., the Island was visited by a severe hurricane, accompanied by heavy rains, the latter continuing for 12 days, which have again interrupted traffic, and thoroughly demoralized trade. The entire north and east side of the Island suffered mostly from the blow and weather still unsettled. No prospect of trade improving can be expected until a change for the better appears. Trade has been at a stand-still, and the market heavily overstocked. Buyers are not willing to purchase beyond requirements of the day. The damage by the storm is chiefly in the agricultural districts, which has its effect on the market. Codfish have sold as low as 10s. 6d. per hundred pounds. One Lockport vessel just arrived, and four others are expected, which will tend to further demoralize the market.

Advices from Gloucester, up to September 9th, are as follows:—Arrived from North Bay, schr. *Frank Foster*, with 16 bbls. Mackerel—has been absent six weeks. Not any sales of packed Mackerel. Price of Codfish remains about the same. Total quantity of Mackerel landed to date, sea-packed barrels, viz.:

From North Bay	26661
“ Cape Shore	1905
“ Shore	1603

29629 Bbls.

Arrived 10th inst., schr. *James and Ella*, with 100 bbls. Mackerel off Mainicus. No arrivals of Codfish.

Advices from Boston to Sept. 10th are about as follows:—“There has been only a moderate fish trade during the past week, and dealers report they are receiving very light orders from the west and south. Mackerel remain about the same, perhaps a trifle easier. Late receipts from P. E. Island and Nova Scotia are not meeting with such ready sales as previous arrivals. Quotations are about as follows:—No. 1 Shore, \$20 to \$22; 2's, \$12 to \$12.50; Bay 1's, \$16; 2's, \$11 to \$12; 3's, \$9 to \$10; Nova Scotia No. 1's, \$16; 2's, \$10 to \$12; 3's, \$9 to \$10; P. E. Island 2's, \$11 to \$12; 3's, \$9 to \$10; and unculled \$10 to \$12, as to quality. No Shore 3's on the market, and but very few of any kind. Extra 1's will bring \$25 per bbl. Last cargo sale of Shore Mackerel at Portland \$20.50 and \$12.50 for packed No. 1's and 2's. Large lots of old Labrador Herring have sold during the week at \$3.75 per bbl. George's large Codfish, \$3; Medium, \$2.25; large, dry Bank, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Medium, \$2; large pickled Bank, \$2.25 to \$2.37; Medium, \$2; large Shore \$2.75 to \$2.87; Medium, \$2 to \$2.25. Some Mackerel are being taken off Minot and Scituate; they are large enough, if salted, to make No. 3, and about all selling, fresh, at \$1.75 to \$3. per hundred fish.”

Below will be found a comparative statement of New England catch of Mackerel for past four years week ending Sept. 10th:—

1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
45,041 bbls.	243,610 bbls.	263,769 bbls.	102,203 bbls.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Loaf	8 to 8 1/2
Granulated	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Circle A	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Extra C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Yellow C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
“ Fair	20 to 23
“ Good	25 to 29
“ Choice	31 to 33
“ Extra Choice	35 to 38
Oolong—Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	30 to 32
Demerara	30 to 35
Diamond N.	41
Porto Rico	31
Tobacco—Black	37 to 48
“ Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	5 1/2 to 6
Soda	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2
Fancy	8 to 15

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	20 to 25
“ In Small Tubs	20 to 24
“ Good, in large tubs	18 to 19
“ Store Packed & overalted	10 to 12
Canadian, Creamery	22 to 24
On Creamery the tone is firm.	
“ Township, finest	18 to 20
“ “ Finest Fancy pkgf.	19 to 22
“ “ fine	17 to 18
“ Morrisburg and Brockville	16 to 17
“ Western	13 to 16
Cheese	9 1/2 to 10

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
No. 3 large	Catch 1886
“ 3	1886
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	1886
(reported almost a total failure on our shores.)	
ALSAWIMS	Catch, 1886, per bbl
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore, 1886, per ql	2.50
Bank	1.60 to 1.90
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	14.00
HADDOCK, 1886, per ql	1.90
HAKE	1.90
CUSK	none
POLLOCK	none
HAKE SOUNDS	45 to 50c per lb.
COD OIL A	29 to 30

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).	
Tall Cans	4.75 to 5.25
Flat	6.00 to 6.50
	Per case 4 doz. 1lb cans,

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
“ Merchantable, do do.	14.00 to 17.00
“ “ No 2 do.	10.00 to 12.00
“ Small, do do.	8.00 to 10.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.	9.50 to 10.00
“ Merchantable, do do.	8.00 to 9.00
“ Small, do do.	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed pine	3.00 to 3.50
“ No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
“ spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m.	2.60
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Our quotations below are our today's wholesale selling prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailors' prices about 5 to 10 per cent advance on carload lots.

Flour.	
Graham	4.40 to 4.50
Patent high grades	4.40 to 4.60
“ mediums	4.25 to 4.40
Superior Extra	4.00 to 4.15
Lower grades	3.80 to 3.85
Oatmeal, Standard	4.40 to 4.50
“ Granulated	4.75
Corn Meal—Halfax ground	2.90 to 2.95
“ —Imported	2.95 to 3.00
Wheat per ton—Wheat	15.50 to 16.00
“ —Corn	14.50 to 15.00
Shorts	17.50 to 18.00
Middlings	20.00 to 21.00
Cracked Corn	29.00 to 30.00
“ Oats	25.00 to 30.00
“ Barley	nominal
Feed Flour	3.25 to 3.50
“ From Frozen Wheat, nominal	2.75
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	40 to 42
Barley “ of 48 “	75 to 80
Peas “ of 60 “	1.10
White Beans, per bushel	1.50 to 1.60
Pot Barley, per barrel	4.85 to 4.90
Corn “ of 56 lbs.	80 to 85
Hay per ton	13.00 to 14.00
Straw	10.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	11.50 to 12.00
“ Am. Plate, “	12.00 to 12.50
“ Ex. Plate, “	13.00 to 13.50
Pork, Mess, American “	12.50 to 13.00
“ “	11.50 to 12.00
“ American, clear	15.00 to 15.50
“ P. E. I. Mess	12.50 to 13.00
“ “	11.50 to 12.00
“ P. E. I. Thin Mess	10.50 to 11.00
“ Prime Mess	9.50 to 10.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails	10 to 11
“ Cases	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P. E. I.	13 to 13c
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesaler's house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 20
“ unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	7 1/2
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	7 1/2
“ under 60 lbs., No 1	7
“ over 60 lbs., No 2	3 1/2
“ under 60 lbs., No 2	6
Cow Hides, No 1	6 1/2
No 3 Hides	5
Calf Skins	8 to 10
“ Deacons, each	25 to 35
Woolskins	25 to 1.00
Lambskins	25 to 35

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, Nova Scotia, per bbl	1.50 to 2.00
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	3.00 to 3.50
Lemons, per case, best quality	11.00 to 12.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.00 to 5.50
Onions, American, per lb.	2 1/2 to 2 3/4
“ Mediterranean, per lb.	2 1/2
Foxberries, per bbl	3.00 to 3.50
Bananas	2.00 to 3.00
Tomatoes, per crate	1.50 to 2.00
Grapes, Almeria, keg	7.00

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers, best quality, per 100lbs. alive ..	4.50
Oxen	4.00
Fat Steers, Hefers light weights	3.50
Wethers, best quality, per 100lbs.	3.00 to 4.00
Lambs	3.00 to 4.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

A BARREN TITLE.

(Continued.)

"I remember on one occasion when I was at Ringwood," he said, "and I could not have been more than eight or nine years old at the time, what a scrape Cousin Charley and I got in through bird-nesting in the woods when we ought to have been learning our lessons. We were stealing in through the back entrance, as black as two sweeps, when your ladyship caught us. What a setting down you gave us, to be sure! Charley being Earl of Loughton—he came into the title, you know, when he was seven years old—was simply scolded and forgiven, while I, being merely cousin to the Earl of Loughton, and nobody in particular, was not only scolded but sent with your ladyship's compliments to Mr. Pembroke, the tutor, and would he please come me enough for two. The sight of you again, madam, brought this little reminiscence quite freshly to my mind."

Snarling till she showed the whole of her false teeth, and shaking a withered finger at Mr. Fildew, the countess said, "I repeat, sir, that you are nothing but a churl. Don't for one moment imagine that you can bamboozle me with any made-up tales about Ringwood, and what happened there thirty or forty years ago. Any fool could work up evidence of that kind."

"There used to be a good deal of company at the old place in those days," resumed Mr. Fildew, without heeding her ladyship's outburst in the least. "Where are the old faces by this time, I wonder? Scattered to the four quarters of the globe, I suppose, such of them as are still alive. Does your ladyship remember Captain Bristow? I wonder whether he is still among the living."

It was strange to see the hot color mount to her ladyship's forehead. She blushed like any girl of eighteen. Then she took up her fan. "Mr. Flicker," she said, "will you oblige me by opening that window a couple of inches? I feel a little faint. Thank you. And now, sir," turning to Mr. Fildew, "Pray what do you know about Captain Bristow?"

"I have some very pleasant reminiscences in connection with the handsome Captain. For one thing, he always tipped me liberally when he came to Ringwood. One day I happened to be the unseen witness of a little comedietta in which your ladyship and the captain enacted the chief—indeed I may say, the only characters. I had been to the library to fetch a book for Mr. Pembroke, when, happening to hear voices in the blue boudoir, which, as you may remember, madam, is the room next the library, and perceiving that the door was ajar, I peeped in and saw—now, what does your ladyship think that I saw?"

The countess coughed, and Mr. Flicker, in obedience to an almost imperceptible sign, rose softly from his chair and walked away to the furthest window, humming under his breath.

"I saw," resumed Mr. Fildew, with hardly a break, "the captain on his knees before your ladyship—the earl had been dead at that time about two years—I saw him kiss your hand, and I saw that you, madam, did not repulse him. I was not near enough to hear the words which passed between you, but presently I saw the captain take a ring out of his waistcoat pocket and slip it on your ladyship's finger. Then there came a knock at the other door, and the captain had barely time to rise before in came a servant with a letter for him. It was a message to say that his father was dying. He left Ringwood that night, and never, so far as I know, entered its doors again. But I notice that your ladyship still wears the ring which Captain Bristow slipped on your finger that sunny afternoon. That is the one on the third finger of your right hand."

Lady Loughton sunk back in her easy-chair, and turned as white as she had been red before. "Water," she said, faintly, pointing to a carafe that stood upon a side-table. Mr. Flicker was by her side in a moment. When she had drunk a little water, he said, "Shall I ring the bell for your maid?"

"No. I shall be better presently. I hate having a fuss made about trifles." Then, after a moment or two of silent thought, she said, suddenly "Flicker, that man"—pointing to Mr. Fildew with her fan—"is either John Marmaduke Lorrimore or Beelzebub!"

Mr. Flicker rubbed his chilly hands together and bowed low—very low. Whether the bow was intended for the Earl of Loughton or the Prince of Darkness was best known to himself.

"I am sorry, my lord," he said, "that with a recent melancholy tragedy still fresh in my memory, I cannot congratulate your lordship as I should like to have done on your accession to so distinguished a title."

"You are not a bit like a Lorrimore," broke in her ladyship, in the abrupt way which was habitual with her.

"And yet you used to say that I had more of a Lorrimore look than even your own son had."

"It seems impossible that you can ever have been that long-haired, fair-skinned boy whom I used to nurse and spoil."

"And box and scold—don't forget that, madam. I have fought with wild beasts at Ephesus since those days, and there's little left of me but a wreck."

"What are your means of living?"

"I have a private income of one pound per week."

"And you exist on that?"

"On that I exist."

This statement, if not strictly in accordance with fact, was still sufficiently near the truth. The countess and Mr. Flicker exchanged looks.

"And now, sir, if you are prepared to state categorically to Mr. Flicker and myself what it is that you think we ought to do for you, we will listen

to what you have to say." The dowager was careful not to address him by his title, although she had virtually acknowledged his right to it.

"What I think you ought to do is this," said the earl, with quiet deliberation. "In the first place, to pay my debts, amounting with interest, to a trifle over six thousand pounds; and, in the second place, to allow me twelve hundred a year for life, to be paid quarterly in advance."

"Tut-tut tut!" said the countess. "The man must be mad—crazy. Six thousand pounds down and twelve hundred a year for life! Where do you imagine, sir, that any such outrageous sums are to be obtained from?"

"When Charles came of age I remember that his income was set down as being a clear eighteen thousand a year, and I don't suppose the estate has depreciated in value since that time."

"My life interest in the estate, let me tell you, sir, is only to the extent of three thousand per annum."

"Of that, madam, I am quite aware. But there are other people interested in this question besides yourself. Your niece, Miss Collumpton, for instance, and Mr. Slingsby Boscombe, who hopes to be Earl of Loughton whenever Providence may be pleased to snuff me out of existence."

"And pray what are the special advantages that might be supposed to accrue to the family in general, supposing, for the sake of argument, merely, that they were disposed to entertain your ridiculous proposition?"

"The advantages are self-evident. The family surely do not wish to see an honorable and ancient title dragged through the mire at the heels of a pauper, and what am I but a pauper? Then, again, I am not a marrying man, I don't want to marry! Miss Collumpton and Mr. Boscombe may be a man and wife with the blissful certainty that the title will be theirs in ten or a dozen years at the most—it may be in ten or a dozen months."

"Suppose, on the other hand, that we decline *in toto* to have anything to say to your proposition?"

"In that case, madam, my course lies clear before me. I can not, as an earl, be expected to exist on a pound a week; that would be too absurd. I have the honor to rent an apartment over a milk-shop in one of the most populous suburbs. My landlady has one daughter—a buxom, apple-cheeked red-armed young woman of five-and-twenty, who serves in the shop. I should make this estimable young person Countess of Loughton. For I am growing old, madam, and feel the need of the comforts of a home, and what is twenty shillings a week for a nobleman to live on? I have reason to believe that the milk business is a lucrative one, and, with an earl at the head of it, it would become ten times more lucrative than it is now. Of course, I should have my name in full over the door: 'John Marmaduke Lorrimore, Earl of Loughton.' And the same on our business cards, with the family escutcheon underneath, and the family motto *Je puis*. Then would follow the usual announcements: 'New milk twice a day. Pure Aylesbury butter. Our eggs, eight a shilling, are guaranteed by the countess. References kindly permitted to the dowager Lady Loughton, No. 287 Harley Street, and to Mr. Flicker, of the eminent firm of Flicker & Tapp. The earl will be on view in the shop any day from ten to eleven A. M., engaged in the perusal of the "Morning Post." I should send out circulars and cards to every name enshrined in Debrett. Twelve hundred a year, madam, would not cover the profits of such a concern. And, by and by, I should hope to have a son and heir to inherit his father's title and his mother's business."

His lordship, for so we must henceforth call him, stared gravely across the table at Lady Loughton. For a little time no sound was heard save the obtrusive ticking of Mr. Flicker's watch.

"Do you think, sir, you are altogether in your right senses?" asked the countess at length, turning on him in her quick way.

"Well, really, Aunt Barbara"—she winced at the appellation—"I have sometimes asked myself the same question. I have a theory that we are all more or less mad on some point or other, and probably I am neither better nor worse than the majority of my fellows."

"You can go now, sir," said the countess, presently. "I have seen enough of you for one day—more than enough. Should I care to see you again I will send for you."

"Flicker knows where a letter will always find me," said the earl, with easy condescension, as he pushed back his chair and possessed himself of his dilapidated hat. "You will think over what I have said, Aunt Barbara, will you not? As I remarked before, I am not a marrying man, and really to go into the milk trade would be rather below the dignity of an earl, wouldn't it not?" He was rubbing his hat tenderly with the sleeve of his breakfast-coat as he spoke.

"Go! go!" was all the countess could say, as she pointed with a stony finger to the door.

"I have the honor, madam, to wish you a very good-morning," said the earl, bowing low over his hat. "Flicker, I shall, doubtless, see you again before long."

Lord Loughton walked slowly down the broad stair-case, under the eyes of the two tall footmen in the hall. But scarcely had he reached the lower stair before Mr. Flicker called over the balusters in the most dulcet tones. "My lord—my lord—you have left your pocket-handkerchief behind you. Had some one fired off a gun close by the heads of the two footmen it could not have been more startled."

"Did you not hear, sir?" said the earl, sharply, to one of them. "Fetch me my pocket-handkerchief, and be quick about it."

The man had never climbed those stairs so quickly before. A moment had hardly elapsed before he came down again, carrying a silver bag on which lay his lordship's well-worn green-and-red bandana. The earl took his handkerchief off the salver with the gravest air in the world, and replaced it in his pocket. Then the massive door was flung wide open, and he marched slowly forth into the street. Stopping at the first tavern that came to, and pushing open the swing-doors, he went in and called for a pennyworth of brandy-and-water and a mild cheroof.

CHAPTER V.

TERMS ACCEPTED.

A FORTNIGHT passed after Lord Loughton's interview with the dowager countess before he received any further communication from her. During that time life went on with him in its ordinary humdrum fashion. No one either saw or suspected any difference in him. If the misfortunes and mishaps of his earlier life had taught him nothing else, they had at least taught him the virtue of patience. He was emphatically a man who could bide his time.

But at the end of a fortnight there came a note addressed to Mr. Fildow, at the Brown Bear, in which he was informed that the countess would see him at the Charing Cross Hotel at eleven o'clock next morning. He smiled grimly to himself as he read "We are ashamed of our shabby relation, it seems," he muttered. "We don't want him to call again in Harley Street till he is a little more presentable."

But he was not one whit more presentable when he was ushered into her ladyship's room next morning. "A more deplorable object than ever," were her ladyship's words afterward to Mr. Flicker. The ends of two fingers had burst completely through his gloves and refused to be hidden any longer, while the shiny patch on one side of his hat was certainly growing in circumference from day to day. It is quite possible that he had some ulterior object to serve in thus appearing at his shabbiest before the countess.

He walked across the room rather more briskly than usual, and when he reached the countess he put out his hand. But her ladyship made believe not to see it, and motioned him to a chair. He took it, not in the slightest degree abashed by her refusal to shake hands with him. The inevitable Mr. Flicker was seated close by, as monumentally cold and as mutely observant as ever.

Her ladyship's first remark was a somewhat singular one. "Mr. Flicker," she said, "will you oblige me by looking behind the left ear of—of the person opposite to me, just at the back of the lobe, and tell me whether you find a large mole there?"

Mr. Flicker rose from his seat, coughed deferentially, adjusted his double eye-glass on his nose, and walked gingerly across the floor to where Lord Loughton was sitting. "Pardon me," he said in his blandest tones; "it is at her ladyship's special request that I do this."

The earl smiled, or it may be he only sneered—one could not always feel sure which was intended—but said nothing. Bending his head slightly forward, he lifted up the tangled masses of his iron-gray hair with one hand and pulled at the lobe of his ear with the other, so as to assist Mr. Flicker in his search for the birth-mark.

That gentleman, with his hands behind his coat-tails, bent his head and peered through his glasses as though he was trying to decipher some half-illisible inscription. "Nothing to be seen, I suppose, is there?" asked the dowager at last, drumming impatiently on the table with her fingers meanwhile.

"Pardon me, madam, but there is certainly a very large mole here, just behind the lobe of the left ear," replied Flicker, in his slow, precise way.

"There is, eh? A mole. You are quite sure?"

"Quite sure, Lady Loughton. There can be no mistake in the matter, I give you my word of honor. A very fine mole, indeed."

Her ladyship sighed. "Ah, well then," she said, after a moment's silence, "I suppose we must really put him down as being the Earl of Loughton."

"I thought that point was finally settled when I saw your ladyship last?" said the earl.

"Then it shows, sir, how little you know about it. Nothing is finally settled in this world, except that there are a vast number of rogues and rascals in it."

"It would not be half such a diverting place without them," said the earl, with a chuckle. Mr. Flicker shook his head in his slow, melancholy way, but did not speak. Such doctrines were dreadful to listen to, especially when enunciated by a peer of the realm.

Her ladyship was staring intently at the fire. After a while she said, without turning round, "The strange proposition which you choose to lay before me when I saw you last has been received with more consideration than it deserved. It has been decided by my advisers, conjointly with the advisers of Miss Collumpton and Mr. Slingsby Boscombe, in the first place, to pay off the debts contracted by you some thirty years ago, after receiving from you a full and correct schedule of the same; and, in the second place, to allow you an income of six hundred pounds per annum so long as you continue to remain unmarried; and I must say that I consider the offer a most munificent one."

"Oh, yes, most munificent!" sneered the earl. "Six hundred a year out of eighteen thousand; yes, certainly, most munificent."

"Do you, or do you not, agree to the terms?"

"Beggars cannot be choosers, madam; and, as I have said more than once already, I am not a marrying man."

"Mr. Flicker will settle all details with you." Mr. Flicker rubbed his hands and bowed. "You will, of course, sign an undertaking not to marry so long as the income is continued to you."

"Pardon me, madam, but I must decline to sign any such document. My word of honor must be taken as a sufficient guarantee of my intentions."

"Your word of honor! Pray, how much would that article fetch if it were put up to auction?"

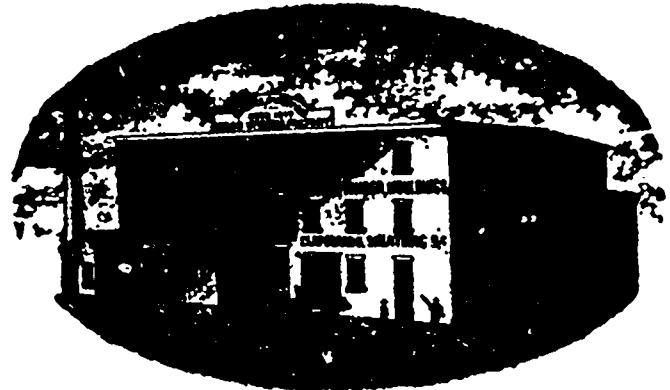
Mr. Flicker crossed the floor and whispered a few words in the countess's ear. "If you really think so, let it be so," she said to him. Then she said to the earl. "As I said before, I will leave you and Flicker to settle details."

(To be continued.)

RHODES, CURRY & CO.

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,

Manufacturers and Builders,



PROPRIETORS AMHERST WOOD-WORKING FACTORY,

Where we keep in stock and made to order, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window and Door Frames, Stair Rails, Posts and Balusters; Brackets and Mouldings of all descriptions; Kiln-dried Walnut, Ash, Birch, Pine and Spruce Lumber. Also, Flooring and Sheathing, Shingles, Laths and Pickets.

BRICKS, LIME, PLASTER AND HAIR ALWAYS ON HAND.

Planing, Sawing and Turning done at short notice.

Wood Mantels and School Furniture a specialty.

All orders promptly attended to and shipped free of charge.

N. A. RHODES,
Builder.

NAT. CURRY,
Factory and Business Manager.

MARK CURRY,
Lumber Yard.

OPPOSITE DEPOT, AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.

MACDONALD & CO.

BRASS FOUNDERS,

STEAM & HOT WATER ENGINEERS

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

MINING MACHINERY PROMPTLY PROVIDED.

WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW,

HALIFAX, N. S.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

MOUNT VERNON COTTON DUCKS,
YARMOUTH COTTON DUCKS.

JOSEPH GUNDRY & CO.'S

Best Salmon Twine,
Patent Top'd Salmon Twine,
Salmon Trawl Twine
Trawl Twines,
Mullet Twines,
Net Norses,
Cotton Nets,

Seal Twine, twisted,
Seal Srawl, do
Mackerel Twine,
Caplin Twines,
Herring Twines,
Net Marline,
Hemp Nets.

MULLET SEINE NETTING; ENGLISH SEINE NETTING.

BUCHANAN'S Hand Line and Trawl Hooks
THE DARTMOUTH ROPE WORK CO'S Pure Manilla Rope, Sisal Rope, MM
Manilla Rope, Hemp Rope, Lobster Marlines, etc., etc

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

THE AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

FACTS SHOWN BY FIGURES.

- OVER \$300,000 expended by D. Appleton & Co. in the preparation of this GREAT WORK before a page was printed.
- OVER \$50,000 annually expended by them to secure to their subscribers a continuance of those advantages.
- OVER 7000 ILLUSTRATIONS and MAPS, giving the latest and most correct representations of the subjects.
- OVER 22,000 pages of the concentrated wisdom of the world.
- OVER 600 Editors and Contributors, among the ablest writers and specialists of Europe and America.
- OVER 2,600,000 volumes now in daily use.
- OVER \$15,000,000 has been already invested in this great work by the English speaking people.

For terms and information, address

SOUTHWORTH BROS., Carlton House, Halifax.

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.]

We believe that there could be no better exponent, advocate or champion of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry than a simple statement of its aims and objects, presented in the Preamble to the Constitution and the Declaration of Purposes of the order, of which we earnestly solicit a careful examination.

PREAMBLE.

Human happiness is the acme of earthly ambition. Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity and the adoption of right principles. The prosperity of a nation is in proportion to the value of its productions.

The soil is the source from whence we derive all that constitutes wealth; without it we would have no agriculture, no manufactures, no commerce. Of all the material gifts of the Creator, the various productions of the vegetable world are of the first importance. The art of agriculture is the parent and precursor of all arts, and its products the foundation of all wealth.

The productions of the earth are subject to the influence of natural laws, invariable and indisputable. The amount produced will consequently be in proportion to the intelligence of the producer, and success will depend upon his knowledge of the action of these laws, and the proper application of their principles.

Hence, knowledge is the foundation of happiness.

The ultimate object of this organization is for mutual instruction and protection; to lighten labor by diffusing a knowledge of its aims and purposes; to expand the mind by tracing the beautiful laws the Great Creator has established in the Universe, and to enlarge our views of creature wisdom and power.

To those who read aright, history proves that in all ages society is fragmentary, and that successful results of general welfare can be secured only by general effort. Unity of action cannot be secured without discipline, and discipline cannot be enforced without significant organization. Hence we have a ceremony of initiation which binds us in mutual fraternity as with a band of iron, but, although its influence is so powerful, its application is as gentle as that of the silken threads that bind a wreath of flowers.

DECLARATION OF PURPOSES.

The Platform of the Grange.

GENERAL OBJECTS—1. United by the strong and faithful ties of Agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country and mankind.

2 We heartily endorse the motto: "In essentials, unity, in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

SPECIFIC OBJECTS—3. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and co-operation. To maintain inviolate our laws, and to exhort each other in labor to hasten the good time coming. To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel, and more on hoof and in fleece. To systematize our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities.

To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood, among ourselves; and to make our Order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

BUSINESS RELATIONS—4. For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence, we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interest whatever. On the contrary all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence, we hold, that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous; keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action that "Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity."

We shall, therefore, advocate the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers

and consumers, all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our first purpose to "open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the life blood of commerce may flow freely."

We are not enemies of railroads; navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes.

In our noble Order there is no communism, no agrarianism

We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just property. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and exorbitant per cent. profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of production. We desire only self protection and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade and legitimate profits.

EDUCATION—We shall advocate the cause of education among ourselves and for our children, by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges, that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in their courses of study.

THE GRANGE NOT PARTISAN—5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, discusses political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings.

Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship; and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country, for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

We must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Patron of Husbandry, gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately, to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption or trickery, to see that none but competent, faithful, honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, be nominated for all positions of trust, and to have carried out the principles which should always characterize every Patron that **THE OFFICE SHOULD BE THE MAN, AND NOT THE MAN THE OFFICE.**

We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is not crime, and hold that "progress toward truth is made by differences of opinion," while "the fault lies in bitterness of controversy."

We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong, in short, justly distributed burdens, and justly distributed power.

It is reserved to every Patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

OUTSIDE CO-OPERATION—6. Ours being peculiarly a farmers' institution we cannot admit all to our ranks.

Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not sufficient direct interest in tilling the soil, or may have some interest which conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption.

We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise and earnest co-operation, as an omen of our future success.

CONCLUSION—It shall be an abiding principle with us, to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.

Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated in admitting her to membership and position in our Order.

UNTHRESHED OATS FOR HORSES.

Unthreshed oats are a better feed for horses than the grain alone, or grain and straw both fed, but separately. The albuminoid ratio of the grain of oats is 1.61; of the straw of oats, 1.299. The food for horses at ordinary work should have an albuminoid ratio of 1.70. Hence, the grain of oats should be mixed with food having a lower albuminoid ratio. A horse might get a ration—having the proper ratio—by using corn with the straw. But it is well known that for grain to be well digested, it must be eaten with some sort of stover to form the necessary bulk in the stomach. For this we might use timothy, which has an albuminoid ratio of 1.81, and give the necessary hulk. But it is much better to have the grain and stover eaten together. We may cut the hay, mix it and the grain together, and moisten the mixture; but we accomplish the same thing more economically by feeding unthreshed oats, for then the grain, all the chaff, and part of the straw are masticated together. By thus feeding oats, we can improve the albuminoid ratio of the ration and provide the necessary mastication with the grain, but we save the expense of threshing. Oats fed in this way should be cut before they are quite ripe, cured thoroughly, and then moved away. They are just the feed for winter, when the horse requires carbo-hydrates; and because of their manner of feeding are so digested, and are so well suited to the wants of the horse that he will get a great deal better upon them than he would upon almost any other feed.

MINING.

MINING MATTERS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

[GOLD, SILVER, COPPER AND MANGANESE.]

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The Mineral Vale mining property at New Ireland, Albert County, N. B., is making a good showing. For some time the property was at a standstill, but latterly some St. John and American capital has been put into it and an ore-crusher and smelter have been placed on the works. A new and more powerful engine is now being got in readiness to resume operations, which for a short time have been suspended. The ore is showing finely, and consists of a combination of silver, copper and gold. It is the intention to run it into matte and ship to either U. S. or Swansea, Wales, for refining and extraction of ore. Other valuable leads of this ore are in the immediate vicinity of this property.

Manganese mining is one of the principal features in New Brunswick. The mines at Markhamville have in the past sent away a good quantity of ore, and are now shipping steadily the year round it might be said. Near Sussex, N. B., on the Jordan Mountain, so called, about 6 miles from the station, is one of the largest deposits of manganese in the Lower Provinces. It was leased and worked by a Mr. F. W. Stockton. A Mr. Gould, a mining expert, claims an interest in same, which Mr. Stockton repudiates. Result,—mine locked up by injunction and an equity suit pending. When this is finished your correspondent expects to be able to tell you of immense shipments of this valuable ore from this mine.

Other American capitalists are opening up a mine on the New Leva road, so called, between Sussex and Markhamville, and with very good showing. An American capitalist and manufacturer of iron, etc., in Rhode Island, has agreed to take all the ore they can ship him at so much per ton. They anticipate good returns from the enterprise.

THE COAL INDUSTRY.

Mr Longley has given his view of the coal industry, and if his theories are correct, the future outlook is anything but encouraging. That he honestly expresses his views, we have no doubt, but we think that before attacking the present system, under which the coal business has largely increased, he should have been prepared to substitute another and better scheme. It is no easy matter to attack and pull down, but a very difficult one to reconstruct and build up.

The atheist finds abundant material in the Christian religion for biting attack. He appeals to our reasoning powers with arguments that are almost invulnerable. But, in exchange for the perfect guide furnished by the New Testament, a guide which, if strictly followed, would produce the millennium, in exchange for the glorious hope of the immortality of the soul, in exchange for a faith by which we admit that there are mysteries too deep for the human mind to fathom: what does he offer us? Nothing but a brief life, and then, death eternal. The result is that the Christian religion is steadily advancing in spite of the persistent attacks of those who have no faith.

Mr Longley has no faith in the Dominion of Canada and no faith in the political party that now controls its destiny. In spite of his efforts to write fairly and impartially he cannot divest himself of political rancor, and his judgment is dwarfed by his position as a partisan. His feelings have led him into serious errors, and his theories are diametrically opposed to the facts in the case. He states as though it was a fact beyond dispute that nature and geography (we do not see what geography has to do with it, but we suppose it sounds well and will let it pass), are against any and all attempts to foster trade between Nova Scotia and the Upper Provinces. If this is the case, how does Mr. Longley dispose of that great natural highway, the Gulf and River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. We had always supposed that the coal mines in Pictou, Cape Breton and Cumberland Counties were situated on that great water way, and that coal shipped from any of these points for five months out of the year would have the advantage of this natural route, (the whole of it within the limits or skirting the boundary of the Dominion), to reach the ports of the Upper Provinces. If we are not wrong, we fail to see where "nature or geography" places any barrier to our coal trade with the Upper Provinces. It may still be necessary to build a line of steam colliers specially adapted to navigate the canals in the St. Lawrence, so that coal may be shipped direct from the mines to Toronto and Hamilton (without breaking the bulk), before we can secure the soft coal trade of Ontario, but that is a matter of simple detail and does not affect the correctness of the principle. So much for Mr Longley's statement that it is impossible to foster trade between Nova Scotia and the Upper Provinces. We have already secured a large share of the trade of Quebec, that of Ontario will follow. Coal for domestic purposes, Ontario will still continue to buy from Pennsylvania, as that State of course has a monopoly in anthracite coal, but there is no reason why we should not sell bituminous coal to the manufacturers of Ontario. Mr. Longley also speaks about "trying to force a market in defiance of natural laws," and then quotes the fact that Ontario still continues to buy from Pennsylvania in spite of the duty, as an argument to prove the uselessness of all such attempts. As a refutation of this argument it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that what Mr Longley calls our natural markets with the New England States have been lost to us, by the simple imposition of a duty. Through this duty the coal trade of Pennsylvania has been fostered with the New England States to such an extent that if the duty were removed to-day, Nova Scotia could never recover her old trade. And what did that trade amount to at the best of times? In 1865, when coal was free, we exported to the United States 465,194 tons, the greatest amount reached in any one year, and the next year while coal was still free, it fell off to 404,252 tons.

Compare this with the 493,917 tons shipped to the Province of Quebec last year, and we can form a pretty correct idea of the value of free trade with the United States to the coal industry of Nova Scotia. Facts are stubborn things, and they do not bear Mr. Longley out in his assertion that the vitality of our coal trade depends upon securing the markets of the New England States. We favor reciprocity and free trade, but our great protective neighbor has forced us, in sheer defence, to protect our coal industry. The fault is not ours but hers, and, until she comes to her senses and is willing to meet us half way in a measure of reciprocity that would prove mutually beneficial, we have still to advocate a protective tariff. We take a cheerful view of the future of the coal mining industry. Mr. Bartlett has shown that when we open up our immense deposits of iron, millions of tons of coal will find a home market at our smelting works. The project is well advanced, and a year or two may see his most sanguine hopes realized.

If the duties are not sufficiently high to protect our coal industry and give us a market in Ontario, then increase them to 75 cents a dollar. Don't stop half way in the good work. If necessary, assist the owners of coal mines by a rebate of the duties on all machinery and supplies imported into the country by them. In fact, too much cannot be done to encourage and help along an industry which Mr. Longley rightly calls "one of the most vitally important" in the Province.

If, as he states, "scarcely a mine is making even fair profits," it seems a most inopportune time to increase the present most vexatious royalty, and in no better way can Mr. Longley prove his interest in the coal trade, than by urging the Government, of which he is a member, to expunge the obnoxious measure passed at the last session of the legislature, which places new burdens on the proprietors of coal mines. In fact he might see his way clear to abolish the royalties altogether.

What we regret most in Mr. Longley's letter, is that it may be used in Ontario with telling effect against our coal industry, and we trust that he may yet see his way clear to recall statements that the facts do not warrant.

J. D. F. sends us a most interesting and amusing account of his exploits in exploring for gold between Kemptville in Yarmouth and Ohio in Shelburne. Pressure on our columns prevents us from publishing it in full this week. His experience, we are sorry to say, was not encouraging. From Kemptville for a distance of ten miles east, the eye meets with nothing but huge mountains covered with float granite with no sign of bed rock. Then comes a pleasing change for the prospector as he finds himself in the region of whin rock and beautiful slate. But his hopes are soon doomed to disappointment as he again enters a region of granite extending to Bald Mountain. Taking a northwesterly course from the Sand River in Shelburne County, he started for home by way of Whetstone Lake and Mountain, then westward for the White Mountains. Here he found that the mountain was apparently composed of nothing but hard white quartz, but with no sign of gold. His Indian guide held out great prospects of rich finds, but as is too often the case, they existed only in the Indian's vivid imagination. He kindly furnishes us with the following information in regard to the Yarmouth Gold properties.

CARLETON LEADS.—The mine bids fair to be one of the best in the country with a good sized lead well filled with gold and well defined wall.

KEMPT GOLD MINING COMPANY.—No authentic reports have been received from this property.

COWAN GOLD MINING Co.—Work is still progressing on the main shaft, which has already yielded \$20,000.

The Hall-Owen mine was on Monday last banded for thirty days, to parties in New York, for twenty-five thousand dollars, with five hundred dollars forfeit money down.

Quite a number of men have been engaged for several days past prospecting for gold in the woods near Bristol, and we are informed that they have been successful in discovering a 26 inch lead showing gold.—*Liverpool Advance*.

The discovery of gold has been of great interest to many of the people. A good many have taken up claims, viz: Smith, Hardy, Waterman, etc. The places that have been worked are said to be rich with gold. The discovery of gold will be the means of giving employment to a large number of people, and enriching those who have been so fortunate as to take up claims. I am no prophet, neither am I the son of a prophet, but I venture to say that in some future day we will hear the whistle of the locomotive. The people of this country deserve a railroad, and that we may get it is the earnest wish of many. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space, I remain, TRUTH.—*Liverpool Advance*.

ECONOMY IN COAL.—Chestnut, pea, and buckwheat coals, formerly allowed to go to waste in the huge piles of "culm" which accumulate near every mine, have, within the last fifteen years, been successfully separated from the worthless material by processes that have been invented to meet the need. The *ne plus ultra* seems to have been reached in an air blast, which not only transports the waste from the breaker to the refuse heap at one sixth the cost of the old method by mule-carts, but, before depositing it in its final resting place, by means of a graded series of screens, takes from it and sorts out into the different sizes all the good fuel. The "buckwheat" is found to be just the stuff for making steam on the Hudson River boats. The cost of carrying the culm from the breaker to the dumps, has heretofore been, at a low estimate, \$20,000 per day in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania.

The prospect for a find at Town Lake, Queen's Co., is said to be very encouraging.—*Liverpool Times*.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

PHOSPHORIZING WIRE.—A method of phosphorizing bronze or brass wire followed by some manufacturers is the following:—The wire is put in a solution of from one-eighth to five per cent. of phosphorus in ether, bisulphide of carbon or olive oil, 5 to 10 per cent. of sulphuric acid, and 85 to 95 per cent. of water. In this bath the wire remains till the metal begins to take up the phosphorus. The wire is then drawn to one number finer and placed in a closed retort with a thin layer of phosphorus, so that the phosphorus vapor may spread over the surface of the wire. After this the wire is packed in charcoal, which is kindled, and after proper annealing the wire is again drawn to a finer number. This process is repeated till the required fineness is obtained. Wire so phosphorized is very tough, takes a high polish, and does not easily corrode.

ENAMEL FOR METALS.—The following is said to form a good enamel for cast iron, wrought iron, or steel, and we are informed that it will not crack on being subjected to moderate changes of temperature. When an opaque enamel is required, let us suppose as a basis for vitrified photographs, about 8 parts of oxide of tin should be added. Take about 125 parts (by weight) of ordinary flint glass fragments, 20 parts of carbonate of soda, and 12 parts of boracic acid, and melt. Pour the fused mass out on some cold surface, as of stone or metal, and pulverize when cooled off. Make a mixture of this powder with silicate of soda of 50 B. With this coat the metal to be glazed, and heat in a muffle or other furnace until it is fused.

REMEDY FOR FROST BITES.—A remedy for frost bites is to rub the afflicted parts with pure oil of peppermint. It will also prevent the after effect of chilblains. Care should be taken to use only the pure oil, and not the essence of peppermint, as the essence will not have the desired effect.

HOW PRAIRIE DOGS GET WATER.—It has always been a subject of curiosity and inquiry as to how and where prairie dogs, living on the prairie, far away from any river or stream, obtain their water. Mr. F. Leech, a frontiersman of experience, asserts that the dogs dig their own wells, each village having one with a concealed opening. He knows of one such well 200 feet deep, and having a circular staircase leading down to the water. Every time a dog wants to drink he descends the staircase, which considering the distance is no mean task. In digging for water the animals display as much pluck as they do in resisting the efforts of settlers to expel them from the land of their progenitors.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

Among the trophies brought home by the French army from their Eastern expeditions is a specimen of a bird rarely if at all seen in Europe. This is the celebrated Chinese, or rather Manchurian, lark. He is a larger bird than his European congener, his notes are more brilliant, and his natural repertoire, if the expression may be used, is more extensive. But the most noticeable feature is his wonderful promptness and skill of mimicry.

A highly intelligent Scotch elector put a cross on his voting paper for the Ministerial candidate, but he wrote "I'd hao ye ken ye landloupers I'm not for Home Rule," thereby losing his vote, of course. Another wrote across his paper, "I've no yet decided wha' shall hao me vote. Nothing should be done in haste but gripping of fleas."

In the show-window of a store at No 226 Bowery is on exhibition a genuine Irish pike, or haberd, a relic of the Irish rebellion of 1798 and an old-fashioned sword which is said to have been "captured from an English officer by an Irish rebel soldier at the battle of Vinegar Hill, County Wexford, Ireland, in 1798."

In an Indian mound near Oakland, Ind., was unearthed recently a stone wall ten feet square. Within were five or six skeletons, three copper vessels filled with fifty pounds of rich silver ore, a copper axe weighing 18 pounds attached to a stone handle, and a number of stone hatchets.

One of the relics treasured in the library at Norland's, in Rhode Island, is a homely pine-board cradle, in which were rocked the seven Washburne brothers. Four Congressmen, two ministers plenipotentiary, two Governors and a Secretary of State were successively lulled to sleep between the unpainted pine boards.

The San Diego Water Company, in making an excavation at the mouth of a canon near the old town, came about eight feet below the surface upon two crumbling barrels. When these were removed water gushed out so freely that a pump with a capacity of 2,000 gallons a minute was unable to exhaust the supply.

A petrified head and hat were found recently at Chimney Point, on Lake Champlain, New York. The curiosity is as solid as marble and weighs thirty-five pounds. It was found on the bank of the lake, where it had been washed from a grave in what in the olden time was a French burial ground.

A young lady in New England is making money reciting "Mary Had a Little Lamb," in fourteen different languages.

When you have spilled anything on the stove, or milk has boiled over and a suffocating smoke arises, sprinkle the spot with salt and it will disappear immediately.



MAC URQUHART'S Worcestershire Sauce,

MANUFACTURED AND BOTTLED IN ENGLAND.

This Worcestershire Sauce is as far superior, not only for its peculiarly piquant and appetizing flavor, but all its other properties, to that put up by Lea & Perrin, as the latter's is to all its other competitors. Exports have unanimously arrived at this decision.

It possesses more body and it is at least twenty-five per cent. cheaper.

Do not be deceived by other brands, you can always tell "Mac Urquhart's," of which above is a facsimile. This Sauce can be obtained from any reliable dealer

LEITH HOUSE,

(Established 1818.)

KELLEY & GLASSEY.

SUCCESSORS TO ALEX. McLEOD & CO.,

196, 200, and 204 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

Importers of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the Finest Grades of

ALES, WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

1830. Established over a Half a Century. 1886.

JAMES BOWES & SONS, Steam Book and Job Printers,

Desire to call the attention of their Patrons and the Public at large, both in the City and throughout the Province, to the fact that they are more centrally located in their new premises, formerly known as the

"Reporter Building," No. 125 Hollis Street,

next to Harrington's Corner, Halifax, where they are prepared to execute all descriptions of PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING in the superior style for which their House has so long been noted.

We are prepared to fill orders for MERCANTILE WORK, embracing all the usual forms required in MERCHANTS', INSURANCE and BANKERS' Offices with neatness and despatch, having since our removal to our present quarters added especially for Commercial work a speedy American Cylinder Job Printing Press, from the celebrated manufacturing of the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., of New York. We have also placed in our press-room for BOOK WORK one of Campbell's Cylinder presses, of the largest size, with which we can produce the finest class of Typographic Catalogues, Pamphlets and Magazines. Concert and other Programmes, also Society and Corporation work executed in the best manner.

We would inform the Legal Fraternity that we now have a full line of our JUDICIAL FORMS in stock, of which we will furnish a list upon application. CASES FOR ARGUMENT printed at short notice.

We beg to tender our thanks to those who have favored us in the past, and we would solicit a continuance of their patronage, assuring them of our personal attention to their esteemed orders.

P. O. Box No. 29.

125 Hollis St. (next to Harrington's Corner), Halifax.
Office on ground floor.

L'EMULSION PUTTNER!

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

Nous, soussignés, medecins attachés 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 déclarer que nos sommes très satisfaits du résultat que nous avons obtenu ayant constaté que c'était non seulement un remède 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. VENABLES, M. D., clinicien.
H. F. CLAY, M. D., chirurgien.

THOS. TREMAYN, clinicien.
CHAS. D. RIDDY, M. D., chirurgien.
ARCHD. LAWSON, M. D., etc., chirurgien.

COMPAGNIE D'EMULSION PUTTNER, HALIFAX.

MILLICAN & CO. J. S. MACLEAN & CO.

CUSTOM
SHIRT MAKERS,
156 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX.

Jerusalem Warehouse,
251 and 253 HOLLIS STREET.

WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Importers and Dealers in

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco,
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES of all kinds.

Shirts of every description made to order from measurement, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

Blanks for Self-measurement, and Samples, sent to any address on application.

W. F. FOSTER,
DEALER IN
Wool & Wool Skins, Ox & Cow
Hides, Calf Skins, &c.
CONNORS' WHARF,
HALIFAX, N. S.
Office Box 172.

MOIR, SON & CO.
MAMMOTH WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bread,
Biscuit,
Confectionery,
Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.
Room—129, 130 and 132 Argyle Street
HALIFAX, N. S.

H. F. WORRALL,
Shipping & Commission Merchant
Canada Roller Patent Flour, various
brands
"Pillsbury's best" Flour
do do do
American K. D. C. Meal
Shoulder Hams
Rolled and Breakfast Bacon
Liverpool Salt
Mackerel Barrels
Lobster Box Shook
General Fishing Supplies.
POWER'S WHARF.

W. H. HART
AS REMOVED HIS OFFICE
TO
Corner of Sackville St. and Bedford Row.

**IMPORTANT TO CARRIAGE DEALERS
AND USERS.**
The Adjustable Sand Box.
can be applied to any vehicle in 20 minutes
by any ordinary mechanic. They are ORNA-
mental as well as useful, and no carriage is com-
plete without them. It is economy for everyone to
have them applied to their carriages, for the
following reasons—
1. You can save the wear of your axles 50
per cent.; they are practical and are fast coming
into general use. 2nd. You can run your carriage
safely with one oiling. 3rd. Water, sand, mud
&c. cannot get in upon the bearing of the axle,
thereby the necessity of frequent oiling and the con-
stant wearing is avoided. 4th. Grease and dirt
do not continually ooze from the axle bearing.
They are cheap and durable. One set will
last a life time; but if necessary can be easily
changed with little expense. 5th. The first and
best Sand Box ever invented to go on over a solid
surface. 6th. Stable keepers generally are adopting
this as a matter of economy. Every mail brings
testimonials from parties using these
valuable improvements. Write for inducements,
specimens and cuts of the Adjustable Sand Box
Improved Concord Axle: if your dealer does
not have these goods in stock send your order
to me and I will forward promptly. DON'T
BUY A VEHICLE WITHOUT THE ABOVE
IMPROVEMENTS. Address
A. F. MILES, STANSTEAD, QUE

PRICES REDUCED
AT THE
Nova Scotia Steam Laundry,
No. 9 Blowers Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.
W. A. POND --- Proprietor.
Shirts, 10 Cents.
Kilts, with Collars, 12 Cents.
Caps, 4 Cents.
Collars, 2 Cents.

Non-Sectarian ! Non-Partizan !

THE CRITIC

Has now achieved a position in the Maritime Provinces
as a First-Class

Family & Commercial Journal.

ITS HIGH

LITERARY CHARACTER

Is acknowledged on all sides. Special attention is paid to
making known the value of the

MINERAL RESOURCES

Of Nova Scotia. Special columns are devoted to the
chronicling of

RELIGIOUS NEWS,

And the discussion of questions affecting

AGRICULTURISTS.

THE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Which appear in THE CRITIC are corrected each week by
leading Merchants resident in Halifax, and a brief Sum-
mary of Commercial Matters is given in each issue.

THE SERIAL

Now running is first-class in every respect.

SUBSCRIBE NOW !

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.50 PER ANNUM.

When possible, send a Money Order, which only costs 2
Cents. Where Money Orders are not obtainable, Sub-
scribers should remit a \$1.00 Bill with the balance in
Stamps, Address CRITIC PUBLISHING Co., A. M. FRASER,
Business Manager, Halifax, N. S.

City Foundry & Machine Works:

W. & A. MOIR,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS,
Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.

Manufacturers of Mill and Mining Machinery,
Marine and Stationery Engines, Shafting, Pulleys
and Hangers. Repair work promptly attended to.
**ON HAND—Several New and Second-hand
Engines.**

QUEEN HOTEL,

HALIFAX, N. S.
A. B. SHERATON, Manager.

THE QUEEN HOTEL (formerly the Inter-
national), will be open to the Public on

Thursday, July 15th,

And we herewith desire to inform our friends, the
Travelling Public, Commercial Men and Tourists,
that the hotel has had a most thorough overhauling
in every part, has been renovated and furnished
throughout, with New and Handsome Furniture.
It has been fitted with a new "Bramhall Dean
French Range," New W. C.'s and Copper Baths.

SAMPLE ROOMS will be a Specialty,
PRIVATE and PUBLIC PARLORS,
GENTS' WRITING and READING ROOMS.
A Special Feature will be the most COMPLETE
CUISINE in the Maritime Provinces

- 50 half chests Tea.
- 50 brls. P. E. I. Pork.
- 50 qtls. Table Codfish.
- 75 brls. Cornmeal.
- 50 brls. Flour.
- 15 pun. Molasses.
- 25 tierces Molasses.
- 100 Canadian Cheese.
- 100 tubs Butter.
- 25 brls. Sugar.
- 25 brls. Beans.

The quality of the above goods is high
recommended

For sale by
W. EATON & SON
259 & 261 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX.

TEAS !

2,000 PACKAGES
CONGOU

—AND—
INDIAN TEAS.

Best Value in Market.

J. E. MORSE & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
77 Upper Water St., Halifax, N.S.

GOLD!

Chief Depot in Nova Scotia

—FOR—

GOLD MINING SUPPLIES.

H. H. FULLER & CO.

GENERAL HARDWARE,

45 to 49 Upper Water Street.

HALIFAX, N. S.

MINING.

Surveys and Plans of Mining Properties.
Underground Surveys and Plans.
Levelling Surveys for Mill Power, Drainage,
Tramways, Flumes, &c.
Mining Properties Examined and Prospectus
Reports written.

Address by letter or telegram—
F. W. CHRISTIE,
Bedford Station, Halifax Co., N. S.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the
Postmaster General will be received until
noon, on FRIDAY, 22nd October, for the
conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, once per
week each way, between

HALIFAX AND LOWER PROSPECT,

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

Printed notices containing further infor-
mation as to conditions of proposed Contract
may be seen and blank forms of Tender may
be obtained at the Post Offices of Halifax
and Lower Prospect, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 3rd Sept., 1886.

Refined Sugars!

THE

Halifax Sugar Refining Co.

(Limited.)

This REFINERY situated at Woodside
Dartmouth, Halifax Co., is prepared to sup-
ply the Wholesale Trade throughout the
Country with the best Refined Sugars at
lowest market prices. For terms and prices
apply to

S. CUNARD & CO.,

Upper Water Street, Halifax.

N. Washington, M.D., L.C.P., L.O.

EMINENT

THROAT AND LUNG SURGEON,

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

With the above EXPLANATION, Dr. Wash-
ington asks all who may desire to consult him, to
correspond, when a full list of QUESTIONS,
ESSENTIAL to the case, will be forwarded to fill
out, and treatment expressed, as the case requires

DISEASES TREATED.

Catarrh, Nose, Head and Throat, Chronic
Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, Sore Throat,
Asthma, Consumption, etc., etc.

215 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapor the principle
of Treatment.

AN EPITOME OF NOVA SCOTIA'S
RESOURCES.

BUY THE

EXHIBITION NUMBER

OF

THE CRITIC,

For sale by City Booksellers
and at this Office.

PRICE FIVE CTS.

Country subscribers may send stamps.

Boston, Halifax & P. E
Island S. S. Co.

Halifax to Boston.

The First-class Steamships

CARROLL,

1400 Tons.

WORCESTER

1400 Tons.

Steamers leave Esson's Wharf, Halifax, every
Saturday, at 4 p. m., for Boston.

RATES.

HALIFAX TO BOSTON.....\$6.00
EXCURSION.....11.00
STATEROOM BERTH FROM HALIFAX.....1.00

Address

JAS. F. PHELAN & SON,
Agents.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

A Boon in Life Insurance!

THE CANADA

Mutual Aid Association.

Incorporated in 1860, and Registered under
Dominion Act of 1883.

INSURANCE FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES,
The People who most need it - now
within their reach.

Insurance according to age, from \$1000 to \$3000.
Paid in 1885—\$30,000 to widows and orphans of
members.
Cost to each member of the Assoc'n \$14 in 1886.

Head Office, 87 King Street West, Toronto.

Local Agent, EDW'D FOSTER.

Agent for City and County of Halifax,
EPHRAIM ERB.

KING'S HOTEL,

Pelham Street, Lunenburg,

J. W. KING, Proprietor.

The above Hotel is thoroughly fitted up for the
accommodation of permanent and transient board-
ers. Good Sample Rooms. Good Stable.



Rheumatic
Diphtheria,
Neuralgi,
Erysipelas,
Hoarseness,
Removes
Dandruff,
and restores
Hair on Bald
Heads, and
Cures all
Aches and
Pain.

Printed by Halifax Printing Co'y,
161 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.