

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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM. }
SINGLE COPY 3 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 2, 1887.

{ VOL. 4
No. 35 }

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
The Howe Memorial.....	1
Naval and Military Retirements.....	2
The Scotch Yacht "Thistle".....	2
The Channel Tunnel.....	2
Notes.....	1
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—Human Life— a Sonnet.....	6
Asynology.....	6
Matters in Old Mexico.....	6
Western Ports.....	7
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles.....	3
News of the Week.....	4, 5
Religious.....	6
Musical Echoes.....	7
Commercial.....	8, 9
Market Quotations.....	9
Serial.....	10, 11
Miscellaneous.....	12, 13
Home and Farm.....	14

The rabbit pest in New South Wales is most appalling. The Government offered a reward of a shilling for each rabbit killed, and after having paid for eight million bunnies, it is in despair, seeing that the rabbits are even more numerous than before.

The abolishment of the duties on anthracite has not reduced the price of that necessary fuel, and consequently the report that a valuable mine of hard coal has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Nix, about nine miles east of Campbellford, in Ontario, will be welcome news to householders.

Those who admire the writings of Edwin Arnold, the well known author of "The Light of Asia," will be pleased that this gifted poet has just completed a new work containing a variety of original pieces. One of these, "In an Indian Temple," is a dialogue between an English official, a nautch dancer, and a Brahmin priest, and embodies some Hindoo metaphysics and moral questions in a light lyrical setting, full of Oriental color. Another, "A Casket of Jewels," brings together in a new form recondite legends connected with precious stones. This volume, which will besides the above embrace many minor poems, will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Tinsler & Co.

Now that competition in the cattle trade with Great Britain is so keen, it is not surprising to find that shippers are crowding the animals into the smallest possible spaces; but it is a pity that our societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals have not some jurisdiction on sea as well as on land. During last month, it is stated, many animals perished from sheer suffocation, sixty, seventy-five, and even a hundred head, having to be thrown overboard by some ship masters. This cruelty may have arisen from carelessness, but shippers with hearts bigger than walnuts should have common-sense enough to understand that cattle can no more live in overheated, impure air, than can men, and they should see to it that the ventilation is adequate.

Quackery is said to be on the decrease in Nova Scotia, and certainly it is well that this is so, for there are many who have been victimized by these charlatans. But there is a new sort of quackery from without which is now being practised to a very considerable extent, and against which our people need to be warned. We refer to the courses of treatment which are ordered by letter by physicians residing in Boston and New York, whose only data with respect to their patients has been obtained through correspondence. We know of one poor fellow who has paid out over thirty dollars to a supposed Boston doctor, for certain treatment from which he has derived not the slightest benefit. This is but one case among hundreds, but it is a fair type of the general results. It is a case of paying out money without receiving an equivalent, and people should think twice before placing any faith in men who diagnose by letter.

THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia,
BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 3 cents.

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

Remittances should be made to A. M. FRASER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Two successive floods have taught the Montrealers a lesson, and they are now vigorously pushing the construction of a running dyke, which it is thought will exclude the waters. The villages on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence having been subjected to the same floods, their inhabitants are agitating for a similar protection.

Mr. Mercier, the Premier of Quebec, has the happy faculty of taking time by the forelock, and thus relieving himself from innumerable worries. As a Provincial office becomes vacant, Mr. Mercier loses no time in filling the position, and thus he avoids the interviews with the nine hundred and ninety-nine office-seekers who feel that they have a direct claim to the appointment.

Our girls now find great difficulty in obtaining positions in Boston and vicinity. Apparently, the demand for servants or help has not greatly diminished, but those who look for a higher class of employment, will find it difficult to obtain. Young ladies who wish to do something towards their own support should bear this fact in mind, and try to do at home that which they are so willing to undertake in a strange place.

The British soldier who thinks himself badly paid at a shilling a day, which, with the deductions for rations, &c., will leave him five pence, or even six pence to the good, will think himself well off, as compared with the German soldier, who, after paying for his bread, beef and beer, pockets two pence half penny, and still has to provide his kit. We have no longing desire for the life of a soldier, the pay in either case not being tempting, but if we had to shoulder a rifle, we should prefer to enlist in an army in which our services were worth more than bed and board.

Halifax is a well ordered city, but there are several gangs of roughs within its limits which the police are obliged to keep a strict eye upon. One of these, the chain-gang, has been notorious for months, but it is now likely to be broken up. Last week one of this gang severely wounded one of our policemen by throwing a stone with great force, which struck the officer in the face. Flogging is the only punishment that should be meted out to such a coward, and although the whipping post is supposed to be a relic of barbarism, its deterrent influence is vastly more potent than is that of confinement in the city prison with hard labor. When the garroters were the terror of London, and the police of the metropolis were powerless in stamping them out, recourse was had to the lash, and garroting ceased almost immediately.

THE HOWE MEMORIAL.

The people of Nova Scotia have not yet in any public manner expressed their appreciation of the labors of that eminent statesman, the Hon. Joseph Howe. Every one admits that we should long ago have erected a statue or monument that would memorialize the name of this great statesman; but each one has left the task of making a beginning towards this end, in the hands of his friends or neighbors, knowing full well that sooner or later it would be undertaken and pushed to a successful issue.

In common with others, we have long desired to see a public recognition of Mr. Howe's work, but noting that the months and years were slipping by without anything being done, and being assured of liberal subscriptions by a number of prominent men in Halifax, in both political parties, we have determined to set the ball rolling, and so soon as we have completed our preliminary arrangements, we will proceed to push the matter with all the vigour and energy that we can command.

It is at present proposed to erect a ten thousand dollar bronze statue in the square on the north side of the Provincial Building, the money for which is to be obtained by subscriptions of from one to ten dollars. About six hundred dollars has already been voluntarily subscribed, and we have not the slightest doubt but that the balance will be forthcoming at once.

Any subscriptions towards the "Howe Memorial Fund," forwarded to the editor of THE CRITIC, will be promptly acknowledged by letter, and we shall from time to time further acknowledge the same in these columns.

We are firmly convinced that this Memorial will be the spontaneous offering of the people, irrespective of parties, and we are therefore now making arrangements for a general committee, consisting of an equal number of prominent men in each party, said committee to organize for the purpose of erecting a memorial to the Hon. Joseph Howe, and to take such measures as it may deem necessary for the furtherance of this object.

Several representative men have already consented to act upon this committee, and we hope within a few days to have at least a score of our public spirited men thoroughly interested in what we feel certain cannot fail to prove a success.

NAVAL AND MILITARY RETIREMENTS.

The "Graphic" possesses to perfection the art—or knack—of producing the neatest little leading articles, saying, in the best style, and from the soundest points of view, just what it is desirable to say—neither too much nor too little. One of these pithy little leaders has something to say on a debate in the Lords on the promotion of Naval Lieutenants, in the course of which it transpired that, out of every nine lieutenants, seven "are doomed never to rise above that grade." It was recognized that it was impossible to ensure an equal flow of promotion, "the neck of the bottle being very narrow, while the body is wide." Retirement at an age admitting a recourse to other employments, means large increase to the non-effective list—"a very serious matter." How serious, the following rough enumeration of the Retired Lists will show. Flag officers, 251; captains, 393; commanders, 450; lieutenants, 226; navigating and sub-lieutenants, 156; chaplains and naval instructors, 126; engineers of all ranks, 438; medical officers of all ranks, 254; paymasters and assistants do., 298; general officers of marines, 13; colonels and lt.-cols., 54; majors, 45; captains, 135; lieutenants, quarter-masters, etc., 60.

This list does not nearly cover all the ground, but great as is the naval burden, it is nothing to that of the army. Every one in a garrison town is now familiar with the retirement of majors and other officers in the prime of life. From the list of full colonels alone over a dozen retirements have been gazetted since the Monthly Army List for March was published, and the number is probably not above the average.

"The half-pay naval lieutenant," says the "Graphic," "is no new creation like the compulsorily-retired army captain or major. We have always had him among us, and, on the whole, he generally seems to be a rather jolly dog, although somewhat given to grumbling when his locker happens to be destitute of shot."

The upshot of it all will be that the absurdly early limitations of age will have to be much enlarged, and officers of both services will again have to face the prospect of long service in subordinate ranks, as the officers of other armies and navies have to do.

The sort of prescriptive right to rise to high rank, which has been assumed of late years, is in reality an absurdity, while, on the other hand, the hardships of retirement to many an able officer is great.

Many a captain of former days was glad to serve for many years after 40, the present age of compulsory retirement, if not then a major. Many a naval lieutenant of 20 years service in that rank occupied the responsible and respected position of first-lieutenant of a line-of-battle ship.

The short service of the rank and file has deprived the army of the tough and seasoned veterans of from 40 to 50, who contributed so largely to the endurance and steadiness of the regiment. It may be that corps are not much the better for the absence of an older class of officers.

As for age, *pro se*, the capabilities are extremely varied. One man is as good at sixty as another may be at forty-five. Von Moltke, we know, goes with the century, and a return of the ages of German officers of all ranks would not be without value.

Howsoever the admiralty and the war department may scheme and contrive, one thing is pretty certain, *v. c.*, that Great Britain will not very long submit to the rapid and indefinite inflation of the already tremendous Retired Lists.

THE SCOTCH YACHT THISTLE.

The ease with which the now famous schooner yacht America outsailed all her English competitors, not only astonished British yachtsmen, but had the effect of completely revolutionizing yacht designing and building. American designers still stick to the centre-board, and it is claimed that they sacrifice both safety and comfort to speed, their yachts being designated as "skimming dishes." British designers, on the contrary, turn out yachts that are not only models of beauty and workmanship, but also admirable sea boats, capable of facing with safety the severest ocean gales. The Americans have been forced to adopt a rig that is almost the same as the English cutter rig, and their last yacht, the *Volunteer*, can scarcely be called a "skimming dish," as she draws some ten feet of water. In Great Britain Scotch designers and builders now take the lead, and their steel cutters have carried everything before them in European waters, but, so far, they have been unable to beat the American yachts specially designed to meet them. The height of perfection seems to have been attained in the *Thistle*, which has lately arrived in New York, after a tempestuous passage of twenty-one days, and as a great deal of nonsense has appeared in the United States press in regard to her, our readers will find the following particulars, which we gather from a contemporary, of interest:—

"The idea of building the *Thistle* originated at a meeting of some of the racing men of the Clyde Yacht Club last fall, shortly after the defeat of the *Galatea*. The race was talked over for some time and all were pretty well worked up over the defeat, when somebody jumped up and shouted, 'We'll build a Scotch yacht that'll win that cup.' The money was subscribed, the Bells of Glasgow putting down most of it, and Watson, the designer of *Vanduaara*, *Saemveea*, *Madge*, *Marjorie*, and *Clara*, was commanded 'to build a cutter to win the cup.' The order was given at an auspicious time, as the old yachting rules fining beam unmercifully were relaxed, and Watson had a fair chance to work out his boat unhampered by either lack of money or by racing rules. He designed a cutter that sent the Clyde men into ecstasies, and they at once set a firm of prominent ship-builders to work converting these plans into the strongest steel boat ever put in the water, and sent Watson to New York to study out his sail plan in accordance with the environment of the water she will soon race in. The only ground that the Americans have for boasting that the *Thistle* has been 'Americanized' is this visit of Watson's.

The *Thistle* was built and launched under somewhat peculiar circumstances. Every man who worked on her was sworn to secrecy, she was launched in canvas, and to this day the outside world has no idea of what her lines are. The only measurements that have been made public are those which are taken to enable her to be classed for racing. The comparative sizes of the *Thistle* and *Volunteer* are as follows:

	Thistle.	Volunteer.
Length load water line.....	85 ft.	86 ft.
Breadth.....	20 ft. 3 in.	23 ft. 2 in.
Depth of hold.....	14 ft. 1 in.	10 ft.
Tonnage registered.....	100 tons.	

The great feature of the *Thistle* is her enormous sail power, but no figures as to the size of her spars have yet been given. It is a very unusual thing for a new yacht to clear everything before her during her first season. This is exactly what the *Thistle* has done, however. She was sent south as soon as launched, and won thirteen firsts out of fifteen starts within a month. She did not win all these races, as the *Irex* managed to score once or twice on her time allowance. There can be no question that the *Thistle* is as much finer a boat than the usual type of diving bell cutter as the *Volunteer* is when compared with the American skimming dish, and that is saying a good deal. One thing is certain, and that is that the race between the *Volunteer* and the *Thistle* will be the finest matched yacht race ever sailed."

To this may be added the fact that the captain of the *Thistle*, which has now been fitted with her racing gear, makes no secret about the dimensions of the yacht or her internal fittings, but, on the contrary, has given marine reporters the privilege of inspecting her in all parts, and intends to dock her shortly before the race.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

This vexed question was up again before the House of Commons last month. Sir Edward Watkin waxed more eloquent and more discursive than ever. There seemed, indeed, to remain little in heaven above or in the earth beneath, or in the war under the earth, which escaped being pressed into the service of his advocacy. There may, perhaps, be no saying what effect his oratory might have produced had it not happened that Mr Gladstone pronounced in favor of the scheme. It may well have occurred to many who may have been on the point of conviction at the tongue of Sir Edward, that it was most improbable that a project involving foreign relations, which met with Mr. Gladstone's approval, could, by any possible stroke of good luck, be for the honor and safety of the nation.

As it was, therefore, the House rejected the bill by 153 to 107 votes. Sir Edward Watkin may, perhaps, derive consolation in his defeat from the fact that the minority in favor on the last division in 1885 was 85, but the renewed discussion has developed points in the military objections to the scheme, which will probably decrease the vote of its advocates whenever the subject may come up again.

No doubt the tunnel would, to some extent, increase commercial facilities, but there is yet much to be done to improve the existing means of crossing the channel, and we have always had a suspicion that a good deal of the support of the scheme comes from the sybarites to whom the "mal-de-mer" is the crumpled rose-leaf of their bed.

At any rate, trade, as we ought in this age to keep diligently in remembrance, is not everything; and, if it were, it would be no unmixed benefit to it to carry out a work which would, in itself, expose it to the frequent recurrence of paralyzing scares. Far better for Sir Edward Watkin and his friends to devote their energy and ability to the improvement of the harbors on the southern coast, a matter in which England is so far behind the other nations of northern Europe, that a great proportion of the large steamers which formerly traded with England only, have been diverted to Havre, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, Antwerp and Amsterdam, on whose improvement enormous sums have been wisely expended.

Even were France less hostile in feeling, were she animated by entire good will instead of unquenchable envy and enmity, the tunnel would be a project in considering which the military point of view should preponderate, and the discussion has evoked a point which seems to us to overbalance every other consideration.

There is no higher authority on strategy in the British army than Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Bruce Hamley, the author of "The Operations of War." Sir Edward Hamley points out that the danger is not so much from invasion through the tunnel, as from the position of an invader who had made good his footing otherwise.

He contrasts the position of an invading army which had effected a landing before the formation of a tunnel, with that of one which effected a landing after its completion; the peril in the former case, the difficulty of supply, the risk of our regaining command of the channel, with the power, in the latter, of drawing indefinite supplies through the tunnel. "The possession of both ends," says Sir Edward, "would render the invader independent of the sea.....Night and day a stream of troops and supplies would be pouring through the tunnel, possibly under the keels of our victorious Channel fleet. Now, in this case, and I would impress this point, it would no longer be a contest between two armies, but between the entire military resources of France on the one side, and what we could oppose on the other." Thus a tunnel would make hostile occupation, if not invasion, easier. It may be that, by the erection of stupendous works, the head of the tunnel might be made impregnable, but that would involve enormous expenditure, liable to indefinite increase at each new scare.

With Sir Edward Hamley, Lord Wolseley, and all the best military authorities concur. Best, in our opinion, keep the "silver streak" inviolate.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

If you should bone a shad you would find that there wasn't any shad.

The people of the United States pay more in the aggregate for sugar than for flour.

It is estimated that about one hundred thousand species of flowering plants are now known to botanists.

"Ah! but zis ens a fenny contree. If a man haf a fast horse he call it mere after his muzzare, and if he haf two he calls it pere after heos fathare. —Life.

A clock, whose dial is to be fifty feet in diameter, and which is claimed as the biggest in the world, is in course of construction in New York, and is to be placed at Manhattan Beach.

BUTTERMILK FOR SALLOWNESS.—Buttermilk is no recommended for the sallowness produced in the complexion by advancing age. It has long been popular for the prevention and cure of freckles and other injuries to the skin caused by wind and sun.

The advance of education in India is marked by the post office statistics for the ten years ending March 31, 1886. The number of letters increased from 119,000,000 to 238,000,000 per annum, and the increase in the number of newspapers was no less than 115 per cent.

USE OF THE CHOLERA.—A speculator in Zurich had purchased a large quantity of wine, which he had engaged to pay for at Martinmas, on the day of the Great fair. When, however, the vinters came to draw their money at the appointed time, they found a paper fastened on the door, with the words, "The cholera is in the house!" and they went away unpaid. The next day the paper had disappeared—so had the speculator.

RATHER STRONG.—"Tobacco smoking," said a traveller, "is so common in Holland that it is altogether impossible to distinguish one person from another in a room of smokers." "But supposing you want to speak to some one present, how are you to find him out?" "Ah! in such cases a waiter is sent round with a pair of bellows, with which he blows away the smoke from the face of every person until the right one is found."

Sir Peter Lumsden lately read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society, in which he describes a lake in Asia about six miles long, the bed of which is one solid mass of hard salt, perfectly level, and covered by only an inch or two of water. To ride over it was like riding over ice or cement. The bottom was covered with a slight sediment, but, when that was scraped away, the pure white salt shone out below. How deep this deposit may be it is impossible to say, for no one has yet got to the bottom of it.

POWER OF A WINDMILL.—One of the largest wind motors in existence is used for driving flour machinery at Great Yarmouth, Eng. It has four sails, which are 40 feet 9 inches long by 12 feet 6 inches wide, and extend 100 feet from point to point. With a wind of 25 miles an hour, the windmill has 55 horse power, and will easily make 120 barrels of flour in 24 hours. The building containing the flouring apparatus and supporting the motor is of 11 stories, stands 99 feet above the foundation, and is 35 feet in diameter at the base, and 16 at the top.

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

A Gentleman hunting for land in Dakota came across a boarded-up claim-shanty with a half-dozen boards across the door, upon which were the following touching inscriptions:

- "Four miles from a naylor.
- "Sixty miles from a postoffice
- "Twenty-five miles from a railroad.
- "A hundred and atey from timber.
- "250 feet from water.
- "God bless our home.

"We have gone east to spend the Winter with my wife's folks."

In the early part of the present century sporting men were fond of betting on the duration of the lives of celebrities. Napoleon I. was specially the subject of these wagers. It is related that, at a dinner-party in 1809, Sir Mark Sykes offered to pay any one who would give him one hundred guineas down a guinea a day so long as Napoleon lived. The offer was taken by a clergyman present, and for three years Sir Mark paid him three hundred and sixty-five guineas per annum. He then thought that he had thrown away enough money, and disputed further payment. The recipient, who was not at all disposed to lose his comfortable annuity, brought an action, which, after lengthy litigation, was decided in favor of the bronet.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH AND STRENGTH.—Use after each meal Scott's Emulsion; it is as palatable as milk. Delicate people improve rapidly upon its use. For Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis it is unequalled. Dr. Thos. Prim, Ala., says: "I used Scott's Emulsion on a child eight months old; he gained four pounds in a month." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Men's & Boys' Clothing, Wholesale.

BEST VALUE IN THE DOMINION.

CLAYTON & SONS

HALIFAX, N. S.

1887. SPRING 1887.

W. & C. SILVER.

Importations Complete in all Departments. New and Stylish Designs in

WILTON, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS,

With Borders to Match 2 and 3 Ply Scotch Carpets, Stair Carpets, & NEW CURTAINS in Madras Muslin, Lace and Canvas. NEW DRESS GOODS and PRINTS Scotch Tweeds and Worsted Cravats, Homespun &c.

FULL LINE OF MENS' CLOTHING, &c.

A Variety of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the Season.

CORNER GEORGE & HOLLIS STREETS.

MARVELOUS PRICES!

BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

Complete Novels and Other Works, by Famous Authors,

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!

The following books are published in neat pamphlet form, and all are printed from good type upon good paper. They treat of a great variety of subjects, and we think no one can examine the list without finding therein many that he or she would like to possess. In cloth bound form these books would cost \$1.00 each. Each book is complete in itself.

1. The Widow Bedott Papers. This is the book that your grandmothers laughed till they cried, and it is just as funny to-day as it ever was.
2. Water Evening Recreation, a large collection of Acting Charades, Tableau Games, Puzzles, etc., for social gatherings, private theatricals, and evenings at home.
3. Back to the Old Home. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay author of "Hidden Perils."
4. Dialogues, Recitations and Readings, a large and choice collection for school exhibitions and public and private entertainments.
5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence, giving plain directions for the composition of letters of every kind, with innumerable forms and examples.
6. The Frozen Deep. A thrilling Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
7. Red Court Farm. An interesting Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott. "The Lady of the Lake" is a romance in verse, and of all the works of Scott none is more beautiful than this.
9. In Cupid's Net. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. Amos Barton. A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
11. Lady Gwendolue's Dream. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of the funny stories, sketches, anecdotes, poems and jokes.
14. John Bowerbank's Wife. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
15. The Gray Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.
17. Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. Fancy Works for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject containing easy and practical instructions for fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work embroidery, etc., etc. profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young. The finest collection of fairy stories published. The children are delighted with them.
20. Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen, a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving the rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
21. Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all, upon many and various subjects.
22. The Home Cook Book and Family Physician containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes, hints to housekeepers, telling how to cure all common ailments by simple remedies.
23. Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands, very interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiarities, habits, manners and customs of people of foreign countries.
24. 87 Popular Ballads. Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
25. Called Back. A Novel. By Hugh Conway.
26. At the World's Mercy. A Novel. By Florence Warden, author of "The House on the Marsh," etc.
27. Milder Treason. A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
28. Dark Days. A Novel. By the author of "Called Back."
29. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese-and-Kisses," etc.
30. Leoline. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
31. Gabriel's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
32. Reaping the Whirlwind. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. Dudley Carleon. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. A Golden Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
35. Valerie's Fate. A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing Of," etc.
36. Sister Rose. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
37. Anne. A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
38. The Laurel Bush. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. Robinson's Rupee. A thrilling narrative by Daniel De Lue, describing the adventures of a castaway in the South Pacific Ocean.
40. How to Make Poultry Pay. A practical and instructive series of articles by Mr. P. H. Jacobs, Poultry Editor of "The Farm and Garden," Phila., illustrated.
41. Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amusing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents.
42. Gems of the Poets, containing charming selections from Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Bryant, and many others.
43. Building Plans for Practical, Low-cost Houses, a full description and plans of Eight modern houses, ranging in price from \$500 to \$1500. Illustrated.
44. Anecdotes of Public Men—Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, Linn, Lincoln, Scott, Grant, Garfield, Gladstone, Butler, Hancock, Lee, and all the leading men of the century.
45. Esop's Fables. The work of an ancient genius. Children have read them for centuries and grown people read them every day.

OUR UNEQUALLED OFFER.

We have arranged with the publishers of these books to furnish the whole forty-five with one year's subscription (either new subscribers or renewals,) to our paper for \$2.00, or we will send any five for 25 cts., or the whole forty five for \$1.25. Address all orders to

A. M. FRASER,
MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

The Russian seed wheat, which was imported last year into Manitoba, has given first rate satisfaction, the crop having been harvested in July.

The Mormons who have settled near Medicine Hat have intimated their desire to comply with the laws of the land, and not marry more than one wife. We will next hear of Mormon bachelors.

About eleven hundred militia men of all ranks will assemble at Aldershot on Tuesday next, for the regular annual drill. The camping ground is one of the prettiest and most suitable in the Province.

The Wolfville *Acadian* says that on Sunday last an attempt was made to make a breach in the Wickwire dyke, there being a large area of grain ready for the harvest. The perpetrator of such a crime as was attempted, deserves the lash.

Professor Hoinko, of Leipzig, who has recently arrived in Halifax to take charge of the musical department at Girton House, will doubtless be a valuable addition to our musical circles, being the fortunate possessor of both vocal and instrumental talents of a high order.

Montreal has eleven hundred liquor saloons, and yet the business pays so well hundreds of applications for licenses have to be refused. In Sweden, the liquor business is under the control of the government, and the marginal profit is so small that few persons care to open official bars.

Charles N. Bell of the Manitoba Historical Society, has by investigation proved that the mound builders of the Northwest and those of the Ohio and Mississippi Valley were sufficiently alike in their methods of construction, and in the implements they used, to warrant the belief that the latter came originally from the North.

The heaviest railway suit ever fought in Canada has just been concluded between the C. P. R. and Connell and McLellan. The latter have been overpaid upon their contract one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, which the arbitrators awarded to the C. P. R. The lawyers pocketed fifty thousand dollars out of this suit, and the arbitrators nine thousand.

Mr. Mercier is evidently not satisfied with the manner in which the public appropriation for books for the Provincial Library of Quebec has been expended. He says many useless books have been purchased, and that the accounts do not square. Mr. Mercier is evidently wide-awake, and hoodlers will have to keep both eyes open to get ahead of him.

Cannibalism is not by any means an unusual thing among the Esquimaux and Indians of the far North. Hunger is an intoxicating sauce, and when these half-starved savages become crazy from lack of food, they naturally prey upon the weaker of their own race. The recent account of cannibalism in Prince Ruperts Land are probably well founded.

Up in London, Ont., there is an agitation in progress in favor of the non-delivery of milk on the Sabbath. A man is not obliged to shave on Sunday, it not being a work of necessity, but as the cows have to be milked it would appear silly not to deliver it to those who require it. A weekday cow that will give a double supply of milk on Saturday, has not yet been invented.

On Friday of last week the Montreal *Herald* office was completely destroyed by fire, the loss of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars being partly covered by the insurance of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The *Herald* proprietors, with commendable energy, have arranged for the publication of their paper by Lowel & Co., and the readers of that journal again receive it daily.

We notice Messrs. C. C. Richards, & Co., the enterprising proprietors of Minard's Liniment, have pushed their business to the extreme west, and that even in British Columbia, the people all say it is the best. In Nova Scotia the majority of the physicians endorse it and use it in cases of sore throat, diphtheria, quincy, etc. They have put a corkscrew in each bottle package, and the price is still 25 cts.

Everyone who has read "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," will be glad to hear that the author, Prof. Drummond, is to address the students of Mount Allison College, at the opening of the coming term. Some of our Halifax literateurs and scientists should unite in an effort to induce Mr. Drummond to lecture in this city. Our opportunities for hearing men of his stamp are so few that we should not neglect them.

If Captain Kidd's spirit has any knowledge of what is transpiring on this earth, its piratical old shape must shake with laughter when it sees the efforts now being made at Oak Island and elsewhere in this Province, to recover treasure which it is supposed is hidden there. Just now an American Company is burrowing in the soil of Oak Island. When it finds Captain Kidd's treasure we will inform our readers of the fact.

Political picnics are becoming quite the order of the day. Not long since a Liberal picnic was held at Cape Traverse, and was attended by a large number of people. On Monday last the Liberal Conservatives of Hants Co. held a picnic at Mount Uniacke. There were about eight hundred people present, and after a bountiful luncheon had been disposed of, addresses were made by Messrs. Stairs and Tupper, of Halifax, Major-General Laurie, Professor Roberts and T. B. Smith, of Windsor, and others. The whole affair was pronounced quite a success.

The Board of Works had their annual jollification on Wednesday, and the taxpayers know who has to "pay the piper."

Chandler & Co. have put in a tender for the electric lighting of the city, which is much lower than that of the Gas Light Company.

Miss Jennie McGarry, the elocutionist, will remain in Halifax for a few days. She is the guest of Mrs. W. Powell, 104 Inglis street.

A site has been secured for the new St. Lawrence sugar refinery in Montreal. Meantime the Nova Scotia refinery is reaping a bonanza.

It is reported that Colonel "Bob Ingersoll," the celebrated freethinker and lecturer, and Sam Jones, the equally celebrated evangelist, are about visiting the Maritime Provinces. Where the poison is, there should be the antidote.

Report has just been received from St. Joseph, Beauce, on the line of the Quebec Central railway, that a large fire is in progress there. The convent of the Sacred Heart and a number of houses have already been destroyed.

There will be given in Orpheus hall on the 13th and 14th instants, a two act cantata, called "The Flower Queen," or "The Coronation of the Roses." Those participating will personate among others the rose, sunflower, dahlia, dandelion, touch-me-not, heliotropo, lily, hollyhock, japonica, violet, mignonette, tulip, heathorballs, together with the rieluse, a nightingale and a chorus of 30 voices. Those who attend may expect a treat.

It is now affirmed that the fires which so mysteriously broke out in a house at Woodstock, N. B., were caused by the sulphurized state of the cotton coverings and hangings, and the peculiar electrical condition of the atmosphere. Owing to sickness in the house, the rooms had frequently been fumigated by burning sulphur, and as they were poorly ventilated, the cotton coverings had become thoroughly saturated. The explanation appears as reasonable as the first reports were unreasonable.

Our Business Manager has been travelling along the Western Shore, and he notes that Lovett's Hotel at Chester is conducted in good style, and that Chester retains its popularity as a summer resort. That McDonald's is the place to stop at in Mahone Bay. That Lunenburg is going ahead, and that building operations are lively there. That the people of Bridgewater know how to enjoy themselves, and that it is the place to visit if you want a good time. That Mrs. Mack, of the Riverside House at Mill Village, is an excellent cook. That the Grove Hotel at Liverpool is one of the best on the shore. That the Liverpool people overcome all obstacles to enjoy a dance, as is evidenced by the fact that a party of them drove to Shelburne, a distance of 40 miles, in Balcom's "Green Maria," to attend the grand ball given by the good people of Shelburne on Friday last. That the Shelburne House is a splendid place for a dance, and would be a first-class hotel if the table was improved. And lastly, that Shelburne is a fine old town, and the people very hospitable.

The Montreal *Star* says that another Masonic quarrel is on the tapis, which promises to become as much a cause *celebre* as the recent quarrel between the Grand Lodge of England and Quebec in this Province. The present trouble is between the Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, Wm. Hutton, and the Master of St. George's Lodge, S. H. Thompson. The former has requested Mr. Thompson to deliver an order to burn the books of the Lodge, which he has refused to do, and has consequently been suspended by the Deputy Grand Master from all masonic privileges. The suspension having been read in several lodges of the English register, it is understood that Mr. Thompson refuses to recognize Mr. Hutton, claiming that his appointment as deputy to Judge Badgoley is illegal, inasmuch as the constitution requires that the District Master should personally notify the lodges in the district, in writing, of the appointment of his deputy, that although the deputy himself did attend the lodges and verbally notify them, still this is not sufficient.

Brooklyn has now almost 1,000 electric lights on her streets.

Stepniak, who created such a sensation through his Nihilistic publications, is shortly to visit the United States.

Jacob Sharp, the aged hoodler of New York, may yet escape a term of years in the State penitentiary, Judge Potter having decided that Sharp has not been fairly convicted.

The widow of Dr. F. D. Standford, who died suddenly at Louisville, Ky., last week, is to receive his entire estate, estimated at \$3,000,000. She is only 23 years old and had been married but a few weeks.

An Act that no railroad which pays a dividend of 10 per cent. on the par value of its stock shall charge more than two cents fare per mile per passenger, has been passed unanimously by the New Hampshire House of Representatives.

An immense photograph, said to be one of the largest in the world, has been taken of the United States Treasury building at Washington. It measures seven feet by four, and is to be presented to ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel E. Manning.

Drosbach and Rosenfelt, two wheat speculators in San Francisco, have failed. They were backed by the Nevada Bank, which had taken care to secure itself, and when the bottom dropped out of the corner in wheat, it was found that the speculators had endeavored to control 105,000 tons.

A passenger on one of the Fall River steamers lost two hundred thousand dollars worth of securities under his pillow, and when he arrived at Boston and discovered his loss, he sent a telegram to the officers of the steamer, and was fortunate enough to recover his property. Some securities are somewhat insecure.

The editor of the *Law Times*, Chicago, who was formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, gives it as his opinion that citizenship and the right to vote are co-extensive, and that any woman who is called upon to pay taxes has a just claim to the franchise. If this be sound law, lady political demagogues will be soon at work in the United States.

The Fall of Babylon is one of the most popular plays of the present day. A New York audience, while listening to the performance of this play, were considerably startled to hear the elephant, which was about to come on the stage, give a terrible roar, and fall writhing to the ground. The animal noticing the electric light wire above its head, had laid its trunk upon it, and the shock which it received was the cause of the trouble.

The Vanderbilts, of New York, are said to be starting fifty houses on Staten Island, which are to be sold at cost to purchasers on yearly instalments. Each deed is accompanied by a life insurance policy for balance of mortgage, which, should the purchaser's death occur before the completion of his payments, cancels the debt and gives his heirs the property clear. It is said this plan will be carried out elsewhere as well as in Staten Island.

The Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution, one of the oldest and strongest banks in Maine, has suffered through an absconding clerk. Frank C. McNeely, nineteen years old, who has been employed in the bank about one year, has mysteriously disappeared, taking with him \$3,500 in cash, United States registered four per cent bonds, payable in 1907, amounting to \$185,000, and railroad, municipal, and other bonds, amounting, as near as can now be determined, to about \$91,000. Though he left town on Monday afternoon, yet the bank officers and his family kept so quiet about it that the news did not leak out till Wednesday morning. Great excitement prevails here to-day, as McNeely was considered one of the most trustworthy young men in the city. The president, trustees, and cashier placed the greatest confidence in him. He was acquainted with the combination of every lock in the bank vaults. Cashier Melville H. Kelly on Monday afternoon went to Kennebunk, leaving McNeely to finish the day's accounts. When Kelly opened the bank on Tuesday morning, he found that the books were not complete and McNeely was absent. President Goodale was notified, and the entire afternoon was spent in examining the contents of the safe. Considerable time had been consumed before it was discovered that the cash and bonds were missing. A large amount of gold and currency, which McNeely could easily have stolen, was unmolested. President Goodale says the loss is so much less than the surplus that the bank will be perfectly safe, even if the amount taken by the absconding clerk is never recovered, but the \$185,000 in United States registered bonds cannot possibly be used by the thief.

The king of Spain is now 17 months old. His salary is \$1,000,000 a year.

The Prince of Siam says he will introduce type-writers into that country if they can be made to write Siamese, which has eighty-four letters in the alphabet.

The British yacht *Monarch*, while putting about in the Bristol Channel to recover a lost boathook, was capsized by a squall and fifteen persons lost their lives.

Mrs. J. R. Roberts, the widow of the first President of Liberia, is collecting money for a general hospital, to be located at Monrovia, the capital of the republic.

The Czar and Czarina of Russia are now visiting the royal family of Denmark at Copenhagen. We imagine the Czar must find it a relief to take a holiday away from home and Nihilism.

In the ancient city of Damascus, which was a place of importance 1,900 years B. C., plans are being made for laying railroad lines through the streets. The city has 120,000 inhabitants.

The Liberian Colonization Society has found homes in Africa for 20,000 Negroes since its organization. There has recently been a marked increase of colored immigrants towards the land of their fathers.

The Red Sea littoral appears to be common property. A few years ago Great Britain planted her flag upon it. Italy followed farther south, and now it is said that Spain has acquired a strip near Assab Bay.

Archibald Forbes, who has proved himself one of the most successful war correspondents during recent campaigns, is utterly broken down in health, and, it is feared, that his life cannot be preserved for many months.

The new Thames tunnel railway is to be worked by cables on the American plan, and American carriages will be used. The general plan resembles that in use on the Brooklyn Bridge, as an independent switching motor will be used at each end of the cable line.

The Amir of Afghanistan has succeeded in quelling the insurrection among his rebellious subjects, but the Afghan ruler has a more serious immediate personal danger with which to contend. He is afflicted with gangrene, and has recently had his foot amputated, but his medical advisers are far from satisfied with his state of health.

Timber, of Aug. 20, contains the following:—At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. R. A. & J. Stewart held yesterday afternoon, the following scheme was proposed:—The bankrupts to undertake to pay the sum of £70,000, the payment to extend over a period of five years, conditional on their (the bankrupts) obtaining their immediate discharge. No security was offered. This would mean about 5s. in the £ unsecured. Some of the creditors agreed to accept the scheme, but considerable opposition prevailed, and many refused to sign. After a certain amount of excitement and discussion the meeting terminated.

John Ruskin, who is now sixty-eight years of age, is not, as has been currently rumored, suffering from insanity. His daughter says that her father is still very ill, but that his mind is as clear as ever. Ruskin is recognized as the greatest art critic of the century, and his interest in his fellow beings among the poorer classes has won for him a place among philanthropists.

Evicting tenants on the O'Grady estate at Herbertstown on Wednesday concluded without further noting. A bed-ridden woman refused to be installed as care taker, and was removed with bed outdoors. O'Brien denounced O'Grady as a worthless, stupid sot, and highway robber. He said the Government, instead of muzzling the ruffian, lent him soldiers and police to protect his cowardly carcass in throwing old women dying on the dunghills.

At present there are only 331 miles of railway open to traffic in Japan, but 357 miles are in course of construction, and 145 miles, projected, have entered a practical stage. There are different styles of roads, some being on the American and German principles, but the majority are on the English system. The engines, with the exception of a few American, are all English, in addition to the wheels and axles of carriages. A great deal of the woodwork is being constructed in Japan.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has been appointed as Fisheries Commissioner and the *Times* comments as follows:—"Both the Canadian and United States Governments may be congratulated upon this decision, while our own ministry may be commended for their choice of Mr. Chamberlain. Canadian interests will be perfectly safe in his hands, and the Americans will recognize in him a freedom from prejudice which will ensure due consideration for their case, even to arguments which will tell against ourselves."

Pope Leo XIII has decided to accept the offer of the New South Wales Government of three hundred thousand acres of land to any missionary society that would undertake to civilize and christianize the natives. We should not like to undertake such a contract for even such a large farm as four hundred and seventy square miles would comprise, for of all human beings the Australian native is the lowest type. His intellectual powers being little better than those of a Nova Scotian child at six years of age.

"The Representative Music House." PIANOS & ORGANS.

The Largest and Finest Stock in the Maritime Provinces!
Sole Agency for the Two Oldest and greatest Piano Makers of America, viz.,

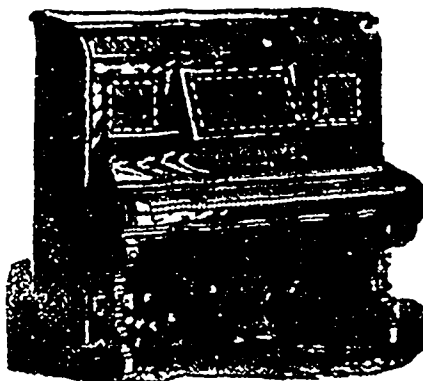
CHICKERING & SONS,
(64 Years Standing.)

KNABE & CO.,
(50 Years Standing.)

And other Leading American and Canadian Makers of **PIANOS.**
Sole Agency for the Province for Canada's Great **REED ORGAN** Makers, viz.,

W BELL & CO.,

—AND—
The Dominion Organ and Piano Co



DON'T FAIL to write or call for Prices, and you will save from \$25 to \$50 at least, and will be sure of a first-class article.

W. H. JOHNSON,
121 and 123 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

1870. THE HALIFAX PIANO AND ORGAN CO. 1887.

WAREROOMS, 157 & 159 HOLLIS STREET.

The Largest & Finest Stock & Warerooms in the Maritime Provinces.

STEINWAY, WEBER AND FISCHER AGENCY.

An Immense Stock of New and Second Hand **PIANOS** and **ORGANS** to select from.
Call or Write for particulars.

MACDONALD & CO.
BRASS FOUNDERS,

STEAM & HOT WATER ENGINEERS,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
PUMPING AND HOISTING MACHINERY, &c., &c.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

HUMAN LIFE.—A SONNET.

Vigorous yet fragile full of mystery
The earthly nature most, small the divine,
Which only can the sordid soul refine
Slothful in action, bent on doubtful ease,
More anxious (foolish man, than God to please)
To gratitude less prone than to repine,
Unwilling, even with duty to combine,
Perplexed with trifles, grasping vanities,
Forgetting the probation's solemn day
Which none can be to slack its even pace,
And could it even for a week delay,
Who would improve the wondrous grace?
Ah! thoughtful man! life ends not with the tomb,
Fix thy own destiny, ages to come.

August, 1887.

A. H. H.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

ASSYRIOLOGY.

No subject of archaeological research has a deeper interest than those primitive Chaldean records which are the subject of this year's Hibbert Lectures. Professor Sayer, the first of living Assyriologists, speaks with an authority, so far as we know, unquestioned. Specific or approximate dates, given by him with scientific caution, may therefore, be accepted without much hesitation. Concurrently with the fixture of dates much light is thrown on the connection between Chaldean and Hebrew tradition by the study of Babylonian and religious terminology.

The later Babylonian mythology was largely borrowed by the Semites from the non-Semitic Akkadians (or Proto-Chaldeans) whom they supplanted, but whose local cults they did not either desire or attempt to supersede. For a long course of ages the two races lived side by side, their theologies gradually and insensibly blending together. The first Semitic Empire, it is now agreed, was that of Sargon, of Akkad, who established a great library, patronized literature, and extended his conquests to Cyprus. It is now known that he reigned as early as B.C. 3750. Akkadian monuments found by the French at Tel-loh are even older, reaching back to about B.C. 4000.

There have been two periods of Babylonian influence on the Jews—that of prehistoric days of the untold Akkadian antiquity indicated above, which operated through Abraham and his following, who of course carried with them Chaldean traditions from "Ur of the Chaldees," and that of the captivity. The Phœnicians, like the Hebrews, traced their origin from Babylonia and the names of the Babylonian divinities Nebo, Adad (in Beth-Anath), and the moon deity Sin (in Sinai, must have been brought westward at an early period.

It is a curious parallelism to the account of Moses, that Sargon, of Akkad, was said to have been exposed as an infant on the river in a basket of reeds daubed with pitch and it is worthy of notice that the name of Moses, which has long been a *crux*, may possibly be traceable to the Assyrian *masar*, "a hero," an epithet specially applied to the Sun god, and to the Babylonian Merodach.

The Babylonians had, it appears, High Priests, and others of a lower order: "seas," like Solomon's brazen laver, temples like that at Jerusalem, with a Holy of Holies concealed by a veil from profane eyes, where the god on certain occasions manifested his presence. There were two altars and a table of shew bread and inside the shrine, a coffer containing two written tablets.

The coffer was the ark or "ship" of the god, and was originally in the shape of a ship, a fact which points back to a hoary antiquity, when the Persian Gulf extended its waters further inland than now, and when the Euphrates and Tigris, deeper and clearer at their mouths than in later ages, contributed to make lower Chælia an essentially maritime country. In process of time the *ark*, or "ship" of the pre-Semitic Sumerians—Soronir was a preponderating city and province of the region, which also contained Ur, Akkad, and Sippara—became the *payakhu*, or "ark," of the Semites, and, instead of sailing on the sacred canals of waterside temples, was carried on the shoulders of men.

Eridu, a Chaldean seaport city on the shores of the Persian Gulf, which flourished 6000 years ago, was esteemed a particularly holy spot, since it was the centre from which the earliest Chaldean civilization made its way to the north and west. The name means "good city." Its chief and special deity was Ea, who was both god of wisdom and of the deep. As this deity of culture came from the sea, it is probable that the culture, of which Eridu was the seat, was of foreign importation, which again, as the Akkadians were not Semites, might indicate a connection with the primitive Aryan stock of central Asia, probably through its Indian offshoot.

The naturalness of the varying complexions assumed by the same myth from different national, or even tribal, associations, is remarkably exemplified in the Chaldean tradition of the Deluge, which is characterized by minute details altogether peculiar to a maritime people. Nisuthros, the Chaldean Noah, took with him a number of friends, and a vast number of porters were employed for a considerable time in victualling the ship, the construction of which is described with due regard to nautical requirements, and the details are very curious. When the floods had subsided, and Nisuthros had, like Noah performed his sacrifice, he was taken up to live with the gods.

This vraisemblance was lost in the Hebrew account, the very grandeur of whose poets consists in a certain simplicity, which is sublime, but which generally precludes detail. Coujoined with this peculiarity, the Hebrews, separated from their parent stock, developed a matter of factness which modified the tendency of eastern peoples to hyperbole and exaggeration

with a curious sort of sobriety. Thus the Babylonians posited ten antediluvian kings, whose reigns extended, if I remember rightly, over some 344,000 years. The Hindus had a similar tradition, and, in all their remarkably clumsy myths, ran into extravagant number, size, and space. But the more sober, or less imaginative, Hebrew, whose antediluvian patriarchs are also ten in number, brings their individual lives within the comparatively moderate span of less than a thousand years.

It may be noted that Ea was also the Demiurge or Creator; the world having, according to the belief of Eridu, been formed out of the watery deep. The conception of a creating deity was, indeed, a distinguishing feature of the Babylonian religion; the Akkadian word *dinir*, for good, meaning literally "creator."

Ur was the chief seat of the worship of the moon god named Nannar, or Sin. Each Babylonian town had its local moon god, but they were all superseded and absorbed by Sin, of Ur.

It is doubtless a reminiscence of this cult which is indicated in the apparently singular and mysterious words "and for the precious things put forth by the moon," which occur in the blessing wherewith Moses blessed Joseph among the other tribes, in the 33rd chap. of Deuteronomy, v. 14.

The Lectures are suggestive of many other highly interesting expositions of the interweaving and infusion of one cult into another, which have their more or less direct bearing on the highest critical questions.

FRANC-TIRREUR.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

MATTERS IN OLD MEXICO.

SPANISH COMPLIMENTS WHICH SOUND WELL, BUT SIGNIFY LITTLE—EXCESSIVE POLITENESS AND TEDIOUS ETIQUETTE—WHAT IS SAID DURING A FASHIONABLE CALL—DIALOGUE WITH A DOCTOR.

Special Correspondence.

CITY OF MEXICO, April, 1887.

The extreme politeness of these gentle people is sometimes but a short remove from the ridiculous; and though their manners are kindness personified, it frequently strikes us that Spanish compliments are as tiresome as absurd. For example, in making a social visit:—

When ladies appear at the door of the *sala de recibos*, (reception room), having been admitted thus far by the porter who sits at the gate of the *casa*—the hostess runs to receive them as fast as her high heels will allow. Though Mexican ladies have an air of great dignity when they sit, and are seen to advantage in their carriages or theatre-boxes, on foot they simply wobble and of course, when in haste, their ungracefulness of gait is intensified. This is no doubt partly due to the fact that they wear absurdly high heels, placed directly under the instep, and that they always insist on crowding the foot into a shoe at least an inch too short. We hear a great deal about the small feet of Mexican women, but in reality this alleged diminutiveness is the effect of the French heel.

The hostess embraces each of her visitors in turn, after a curious fashion that took us long to learn—not by a French woman's spasmodic hug, or an American woman's kiss, but each of the *embraces* (if one may be allowed to coin a word) puts her right hand on the other's shoulders, her left hand near the other's lower rib, and leaning forward on her toes, just lays her cheek for an instant alongside the other's neck. It looks cordial, to say the least, but beginners are apt to make bad work of it at first, bobbing their heads to the wrong side, and bumping one another's noses.

After this ceremony has been strictly attended to all around—for neglecting to embrace one of the callers would be equivalent to giving her the worst kind of a "cut direct"—the mistress of the manse leads the way across the *sala* to the square of carpet at the further end, which is always bounded on three sides by a sofa against the wall, and two rows of chairs placed *vis à vis*. But before sitting down, another ceremony must be gone through with, *de regueur*.

Says the hostess, "Pray be seated, ladies."

"Seat yourself, Señora," they respond in concert.

"No, no, *passee U*," she replies; and so they keep it up indefinitely, each refusing to be seated first, until it begins to look as if they never would sit down. The dead-lock is finally broken by the oldest member of the party, who remarks with an air of dignified humility, "*Vaya!* well, to oblige you; without farther ceremony. I dislike compliments."

The lady who is considered of most consequence by reason of age or social position, is invariably seated on the right hand corner of the sofa, a point of great importance in etiquette, and the lady of the house on the outer chair. Then the following dialogue takes place, with never the slightest variation. Beginning with the lady of consequence and addressing each in turn, the hostess says, "How is your health, Señora? Are you well?"

"At your service," she replies—"And yourself?"

"Sin novedad (without novelty), at your service."

"I am delighted, and how are you, Señora?"

"At your disposal. And yourself?"

"Mil gracias (a thousand thanks), at your service," etc., etc.

After the entire round has been made, they begin all over again, the hostess asking with great solicitude—"And the Señor, your husband, how is he?"

"Mil gracias, without novelty, at your disposal," is the response. And so they go through the gamut of each one's entire family, from the grandmothers down to the baby. This occupies considerable time; and if in the morning, there is the additional question, which must be put to everybody whom you meet before mid-day—"Como *passee U la noche?*" How did you

pass the night? to be invariably answered, whether well or ill, by the oft-repeated "A thousand thanks, at your service, and yourself!"

All these compliments are merely tokens of good-will, with no serious meaning in them,—for in fact there is little real etiquette here, but the most perfect *laissez aller* in the world. As everywhere else, even in Mexico, where the temperature scarcely varies 10 degrees in a year, the weather affords a legitimate topic of conversation. The slightest change in the degree of heat or cold opens the battery, and the occasional surprise of dull skies or signs of rain is a perfect bonanza in that direction.

The visit over, the ladies re-embrace all around, the lady of the house accompanies her guests to the outer door, and again a thousand compliments are given and returned. Each refuses to "passé U," ahead of the others; and after several minutes of friendly strife, the oldest lady, as before, says, "Vaya! To oblige you, I dislike compliments!"

Once outside, they turn again, and each remarks to the hostess. "Señora, you know that my poor house, and all in it, are at your disposal."

"Mil gracias, Señora," she replies, "and mine is at yours, and though useless, know me for your servant, and command me in anything you may desire."

"Adios, Señora, I hope you may pass a good night," and so on, *ad infinitum*. And then they all trail off to another house, to repeat precisely the same performance. At first we found all this vastly amusing, but I must confess, that in course of months, repeated on an average of a dozen times *per diem*, it has become rather monotonous.

As in the Orient, gentlemen also embrace when they meet, and often actually kiss each other. A not unpleasant sight it is to see two lusty fellows giving one another a hearty hug, though you know that within an hour they may be carving each other with their stilettoes over the gambling table.

In Mexico ladies always address one another, and are usually addressed by gentlemen, by their given names. At first it is somewhat startling to a stranger to be so familiarly spoken to by those whom one has seen but once or twice; but no undue familiarity being intended, none should be imagined. To take offence would be to imitate that foolish Italian mentioned by Lady Blessington, who thought he had made a conquest of a fair English woman, though shocked by her forwardness, because in an indifferent note to him she signed herself "yours truly."

Foreigners are apt to complain of what they call "Mexican insincerity;" but the fault is chiefly on the part of the foreigners themselves for attaching too much importance to the common phrase—"está a su disposicion de U."—it is at your disposal. The words are as commonly used here as "I am happy to see you" at home, when, likely as not, quite the reverse is true. Here everything is placed "at your disposal"—house, horses, carriages, servants, even the master and mistress themselves and all their family—figuratively speaking only. If you express admiration for your hostess' gown, "It is perfectly at your service," she instantly replies; *ditto* a gentleman's diamond, a child's toys or anything else.

Mr. Fred Ober relates how, when he came here first, a bashful young bachelor, these profuse offers greatly embarrassed him. Riding beside his guide, soon after landing, he admired the fine horse the latter rode, and inquired if it was his own. "Si, Señor," replied the man, "and yours also."

Mr. Ober ventured but one more question that day, hours later in the house of the dark-eyed *muchacha* who prepared their supper, when he thoughtlessly asked the guide if she was his sweetheart. "Si, amigo mio (yes, my friend)," he replied; "and yours also." That silenced him for a long time, until one day observing a beautiful child, who could not have been more than fourteen years old, affectionately tending a baby, he asked in surprise if it was hers. "Si, Señor," came the ready answer, "and yours also!"

Upon receiving a letter from a Mexican friend you are perhaps puzzled to see it headed *de la casa de U*—"from your house," until you remember the universal custom. If all the mansions which have been presented us in this wanner during our long residence here were not merely *chateaux en Espagne*, how rich we should be! Some foreigners, from ignorance of the fashion, and others from knavery, take advantage of these meaningless phrases, much to the surprise and confusion of the polite offerer, who had no more thought of being taken at his word than have you, dear reader, when you subscribe yourself the "humble servant" of some great bore! But taking these civilities for just what they are worth—mere expressions of good will—we find the people here about as sincere as their neighbors.

Mme. Calderon says:—"Never shall I forget the crest-fallen countenance of a Mexican gentleman who had just purchased a very handsome set of London harness, when, hearing it admired by a voluble Frenchman, he carelessly used the customary words, 'It is quite at your disposal,' and was answered by a profusion of bows and ready acceptance of the gift. The only difficulty with the Frenchman was, whether or not he could carry it home under his cloak, which he finally did."

I happened to be present one day when a Mexican physician made his usual morning call upon a lady who had been ill some time of a low fever. The doctor, a little leather-colored man, dressed in a Parisian suit of pale lavender, seemed to be a harmless creature, for though he looked at her tongue and felt her pulse, and stared at the head of his cane like a solemn owl, after the manner of *medicos* the world over—his chief mission in life appeared to be giving lessons in the art of polite conversation. The Señora was surprised, and not a little indignant, because I laughed at his words and manner, and gravely assured me that he never failed to say exactly the same things every time he came, adding, "He is such a gentleman!" I give you *cerbatim* the dialogue which ensued when he arose to leave.

"Madame: (this by the bedside), I am at your service."

"Mil gracias, Señor doctor."

"Madame: (this at the foot of the bed), know me for your most humble servant."

"Good morning, Señor doctor."

"Madame:" (here he paused beside a table), "I kiss your foot."

"Señor doctor, I kiss your hand."

"Madame: (this near the door), my poor house and all in it, myself, though useless, and all I have, is yours."

"Mil gracias, Señor doctor, amigo mio."

He turns and opens the door, again turning around as he does so, saying, "Adios, madame: your most humble servant."

"Adios, doctor, amigo mio."

He goes out, closes the door, but immediately opens it, and puts in his head to fire a final shot. "*Adios madame: a su disposicion de U.*"

Such long-drawn-out civility, as if parting between physician and patient were "sweet sorrow," indeed, seems rather misplaced.

In Mexico, it is considered more polite to say Señorita (Miss) instead of Señora (Mrs.), even to married ladies. The mistress of the house, though bent with the weight of three score years and ten, is always spoken of by her servants as "*la Niña*"—the little girl, a term of endearment, however, with no reference to age or sex.

The pet names in common use among the Mexicans are as exaggerated as most of their expressions. Lovers address each other as *mi Vida* (my Life) or *mi Alma*—my soul, mothers call their children by the same names, and children talk with equal fondness to their dogs and dolls as "*vidas*" and "*almas*."

The diminutives, *ita* and *cito*, meaning "little" and "dear little," are added to nouns in token of affection. For example, if your name be Josefa, your friends will call you *Josanita*, dear Josefa—and your intimates *Niñita*, dear little girl. precisely as the Padre is universally addressed as *Padrecito* ("dear little Priest,") as a mark of extraordinary respect and affection, though he may be bald as a billiard-cue, and so fat that his *beneficte* is but an asthmatic gurgle.

FANNIE B. WARD.

WESTERN PORTS.

LUNENBURG, N. S., Aug. 27th, 1887.

To the Editor of the Critic:

SIR,—I was surprised to see in an editorial of THE CRITIC of the 26th inst., the following sentence (on page two).—

"All the ports along the Atlantic coast in these counties are closed by ice in winter, and such flourishing seaport towns as Lunenburg, Bridgewater, Liverpool, Shelburne, Barrington, and Yarmouth, are, for at least three months out of the year, cut off from communication with the outside world."

I have lived in Lunenburg for eight years, and I have not yet known its harbors to be "closed by ice" a single day during that time. I have just asked a retired captain if it was ever "closed by ice" for more than a day or two at a time, and he tells me that it was in the year 1818. Since that time ice has only formed over the whole harbor, to Battery Point, on a few occasions, at long intervals, and then only for very short periods. I have walked and skated across Halifax harbor in at least two distinct years, between 1870 and 1878, and I presume Lunenburg harbor was covered with a thin sheet of ice on the same occasions.

As for this truly "flourishing seaport town" being "cut off from communication with the outside world," I will, if desired, furnish abstract of entries inwards and outwards for the first three months of as many successive years as may be named, showing, I believe, that there has never been a week in any winter for many years past during which sailing craft have not entered and left our harbor. I believe the smallest number of arrivals and clearances during any week last February or March was seven.

Yours truly,

S. A. CHESLEY.

MUSICAL ECHOES.

Husband—"Now, Mrs. B.'s dress, I suppose, is what you would call a symphony?"

Wife—"Yes, a Wagnerian symphony."

"Why Wagnerian?"

"Because it's so loud."

Of the great musicians of this day, perhaps the following names are most in point. In Russia, Rubinstein, the greatest pianist, a great composer of operas, oratorios, songs, piano pieces, and chamber music of all sorts. Yet there are few who would venture to predict that his name will be counted among the immortals. In France, there is Camille Saint-Saens, one of the most gifted men of the world. Organist, pianist, composer, he has touched nothing that he has not adorned. Even England thinks well of his opera of "Henry the Eighth." The young man Nicodo, of Dresden, is a fine genius, but it is yet too soon to class him among the immortals.

Upon the whole, most critics would agree with the statement that it is not time to look for geniuses of the first order, until, as Theodor Thomas expressed it to the writer, "the sound of Schumann, Liszt, Berlioz, and Wagner, has gotten a little more out of the ears of the youngsters."—*Etuck*.

A CROWNED VIRTUOSO.—A king of Spain, imagining himself very fond of music, used to like to play his part in Boccherini quartets; but he could never follow the movement of a piece. One day, when he had stayed further behind the other players than usual, they were on the point of stopping, frightened at the disorder made by the royal bow, which was three or four measures behind time. "Go on," cried the enthusiastic monarch, "I will catch up with you!"

COMMERCIAL.

During the past week fair activity with steadiness have characterised the general markets. Trade in most departments has been fair, and the prospect of a good fall movement continues.

The demand for a sound currency for the Dominion of Canada is becoming imperative. The failure of the Bank of London, Ont., following so closely upon that of the Maritime Bank of N. B., emphasises the imperative necessity of the Government adopting prompt and energetic measures for the security of note-holders. No one will gainsay the statement that the holders of notes of Canadian banks should enjoy the same immunity from loss in the event of bank failures, as do the holders of notes of banks in the United States. In the latter country, the bank issues are secured by funds deposited with the Government. The banks receive the interest on the bonds that they deposit, while the innocent receivers of bank notes are guaranteed against sustaining loss by the failure of any bank whose notes they happen at the time to hold. The system is so simple that it commends itself as the best means of securing the public against loss, and, at the same time, establishing a complete national currency. Some measure should be promptly adopted, whereby our note circulation may be made safe against the depreciation and loss which "experience has shown that note-holders of nearly all the banks that have failed within the last twenty years" have sustained. While it is true, that most of these failed banks eventually paid note-holders in full, we cannot lose sight of the heavy losses which fell upon the poorer classes immediately after these "suspensions", owing to their notes being at a discount, and the necessity of these holders realising thereon promptly. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the interest of that class of note-holders, which can least afford to sustain loss, be protected against the depreciation of bills which has invariably followed the first announcements of the respective bank failures of the last twenty years. It is evident that some plan must be speedily devised by which the people will be relieved from the constant losses to which they are liable through the assumption of risks in which they are allowed no option or discretion. We know of no question that will better test the sincerity of the Government in studying the interests of the great electorate, than that of revising the present "Banking Act," so as to guarantee the face value of bank bills, and thus place our currency beyond the depreciation to which it is now subject. The inconveniences, and, in many instances suffering, that the public has to endure through losses entailed by the depreciation of currency, owing to bank failures, might be obviated at once if the Government would immediately adopt the necessary legislative measures. To illustrate how important it is that some safeguard should be hedged around our currency in order that its intrinsic value may be untouched by criminal mismanagement on the part of bank managers and others, it is only necessary to refer to the widespread misery and ruin which the failure of the Maritime Bank of New Brunswick entailed upon the large number of poor workmen and their families who held the bills of that institution when it closed its doors. These people could not afford to await the result of the long and tedious course of liquidation, because their very existence depended upon immediate realisation; the consequence was that large numbers of these had to accept 30 to 50 per cent. discount on their bills. The great need of a sound bank currency has long been felt in this country by all classes, and it is to be hoped that the Government will soon see its way to supply as early as possible this want, as we can imagine no other public measure the consummation of which would justly earn for it greater popularity.

The Electric Light Company and the Halifax Gas Company have been mutually trying to "buy each other out" for several weeks. The real matter has all along been—"Here's the lamb (the public), who's to shear it?" This question has been settled this week by the latter company "buying out" the former for the alleged sum of \$90,000. The purchasers are, therefore, in the enjoyment of the full monopoly of illuminating Halifax at any price that they choose to fix. The Halifax Gas Company will, if it does not belie all its old record, pile on its prices, and we shall have to pay its demands, or go in darkness.

The following are the Assignments and Business changes in the Province during the past week.—Mrs. Lavinia Willett, Genl. Store, Nictaux, registered Aug. 18, under Married Woman's Property Act, to do business under her own name. James T. Burchell, Genl. Store, Bridgeport, re-assignment to him by J. S. McLean, Assignee, the stock in trade, &c., of late firm of Burchell Bros. Howard C. Evans, Com. Mer., Halifax, assigned in trust. Estate of G. F. Blanchard & Co., dry goods, Kentville, stock, &c., advertised for sale by tender. Clay Bros., Genl. Store, Pugwash, dissolved by mutual consent, Fred. M. Clay assuming liabilities. Eugene Boreham, Boots and Shoes, Halifax, reported to have left the city. Halifax Electric Light Co., sold out to Halifax Gas Light Co. R. F. Smith, Gro. and Dry Goods, Springfield, sold out to A. B. Thompson.

DRY GOODS.—Trade in this line for fall and winter goods shows increased activity. A considerable number of country merchants have visited town, making their own selections, and commercial travellers have sent in satisfactory orders. Payments are reported to be, in many cases, rather slow, but it must be borne in mind that farmers have not as yet had time to realise on their crops, and cash is, therefore, not so abundant in the country just now as it will be later on. Some complaint is made as to the bearing of the new tariff on certain lines of goods. For instance in cotton hosiery. The former duty levied was 30 per cent. At present it is 30 per cent. and 10 cents per pound. Cheap hosiery, which is largely used by the poorer classes, weighs from 2 to 3 lbs. per dozen, and the increase practically doubles the duty, while the finer class of goods shows an increased duty of only about ten per cent. Of course the bulk of the trade consists in the cheaper lines, transactions in the finer class being comparatively small.

The effect of this change in the tariff has been to impose an extra burden upon the masses on goods that are not and will not be made in this country, and it, consequently, means their prohibition and replacement by higher-priced articles.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—Trade in this department has continued to be in good shape, with prices in all lines steady to firm. In fact, merchants appear to be well satisfied regarding prices, especially as they are likely to remain steady for some time, in view of the character of advices from abroad, and the certainty that freights will advance about the 1st of October. Consumers have been advised to place their orders as early as convenient, for it is reasonably certain that no better terms will be made unless some altogether unanticipated and radical change takes place. Buyers generally appear to recognise the position, and as they act accordingly, the result is a good general business and improved enquiry. In Glasgow warrants have advanced—last cables being at 43s. Pig iron has been fairly active, and consumers show more disposition to anticipate requirements. Bar iron has developed a stronger tone on a good movement. Scotch pig is firm. Tin plates are steady, and Canada plates have advanced to \$2.70. Ingot tin, copper and lead are firm. London cables are:—Tin, spot, £103. Market quiet. Soft Spanish lead £12. Best selected copper £45 6s. Soft English lead £12 5s. Star antimony £36 10s. Pittsburg, Pa., reports:—"Iron prices are fluctuating. Markets in the iron field contributory to this place are anxious to secure large fall and winter orders. Bessemer is selling at \$21; neutral mill at \$18; native ore foundry at \$21; large ore foundry at \$21 50. There is a fair, steady movement in bars, plates and sheets. Nails are at \$2, but the output is above the demand. Wrought iron pipe orders are below capacity. Orders for merchant steel from the West and South are very heavy, and mills are commanding good prices. Steel rails are at \$30 to \$40. Rail fastenings are active. Plate and structural mills are crowded."

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been more enquiry for all grades of flour, and the market has been fairly active, with prices firm. Owing to light stocks and lack of supply from Ontario, fresh-ground flour from old wheat is in better demand, and some of the largest Ontario millers are not disposed to sell. The Ontario Bureau of Industries has issued a digest of reports made on the 12th inst., by nearly 600 correspondents on the year's crops and harvest, and the yield of the principal crops computed from their estimates. Fall wheat has suffered from a succession of reverses extending all through the growing season. Where threshing has been reported the yield runs generally from ten to eighteen bushels per acre, the average being about sixteen bushels, or five bushels less than the average of the past five years. Generally the yield will probably not exceed two-thirds of an average crop, the estimate being 14,435,505 bushels against 20,635,843 for the average. Spring wheat is almost a total failure in Western Ontario, and only a few districts in the east report even a fair crop. The estimated yield is 4,500,000 less than the average of the five years, 1882-6. Owing to the prolonged heat and drought barley was ready for cutting almost as soon as fall wheat. This early maturing had its effect on the berry, which is reported as rather small, and likely to prove two or three pounds light in the bushel. The estimated total yield is 17,436,322 bushels, being 2,136,000 bushels less than the average of the five years, 1882-86. Although the breadth in crop is 50,000 acres more, the estimated yield of oats is only 30 bushels per acre, whereas the average yield of the past five years was 37 bushels. The total estimate is 8,000,000 less than the yield of last year, and 5,000,000 less than the average. The estimated yield of the rye crop does not reach one half the average of the past five years. The estimated yield of the pea crop is nearly the same as the average of the five years, 1882-86, and 3,000,000 bushels less than last year. Indian corn will be a short crop, and fodder corn is also very light. As a rule, the yield of potatoes will be small. Early rains may yet make an average crop of turnips, mangold wurtzels and carrots, but otherwise these roots must be a decided failure. It appears probable that owing to the increased acreage the hay crop will be little below the average. The clover seed crop will prove as nearly as possible a total failure, and much of this year's seedling will amount to nothing. English cables show the grain markets there to be dull and weaker. Wheat and flour in Paris are easier. French country markets are quiet. The grain markets of Chicago are working firmer, especially corn, which has advanced slightly.

PROVISIONS.—A fair, average jobbing trade has been done since our last report, both in pork and lard. Tallow is quiet, and selling at rather lower figures. In Liverpool prices are unchanged, pork being cabled at 72s. 6d., lard 33s. 9d., bacon 41s. to 41s. 6d., and tallow 22s. The Chicago provision markets are weaker and somewhat lower, but trading has continued quiet. January pork weakened to \$12.20, while lard gave way to \$6.40 for September, \$6.47½ for October, and \$6.45 for November. Meats were unchanged. The hog market was weak and declining.

BUTTER.—No change can be noted in the butter market, the tone continuing to be very firm, though without any apparent activity. August creamery is reported to be selling at the factories in the Upper Provinces at 24c. to 25c. Accounts from many sections of the country agree that the make of butter is comparatively light, the high price of cheese having induced farmers to invest their milk in that article, which must necessarily reduce the make of butter. If, however, creamery can demand 25 cts. factorymen will probably receive all the milk they can conveniently handle. It is reported in Montreal that 1,200 old butter tubs recently shipped thence to Glasgow, as well as previous shipments of the same, are ultimately destined for Hamburg, or some other continental ports, where they will be filled with something, and re-shipped to England or Scotland, there to be sold as genuine Canadian creamery or finest Townships. It is to be hoped that the shippers of these tubs in this country may at least make a commission.

CHEESE.—There is a lull in the cheese trade, dullness and easier prices replacing the activity and strength which characterized it hitherto. Still, as we approach the handling of August make, the market should rule relatively firmer. There is nothing, however, to give the situation a firm tone, even though high-priced contract goods will soon be coming in at central markets.

APPLES.—Messrs. Pitt Bros. & Co., apple salesmen and general produce merchants of London, England, write as follows:—"From enquiries made in the principal apple-growing districts in England, we gather that the crop this year will be undoubtedly very short, and in some places a total failure. Fair prices may, therefore, be expected, provided shippers take great care that the fruit is properly selected and well packed. Only the choicest kinds of even size and free from spots should be sent, and they should be tightly pressed into the barrels, so as to prevent shaking and to secure their sound condition on arrival. This is very important. By attending carefully to these details shippers will realize the benefit of top prices of the market. The kinds we specially recommend for shipping are Baldwins, Greenings, Ben Davis, Pearmain, Ribston, 20 oz., Pippin, Roxbury, Russett, Golden Russett, etc., and should you have any early fruit, such as Gravensteins, we also recommend a shipment of these as likely to do well."

DRIED FRUIT.—The New York Commercial Bulletin says:—"New crop Malaga raisins are now offered for prompt shipment, cables quoting sterling prices equivalent to \$2 for two-crown muscatel, and \$2.25 for London. Valencia raisins, new crop, appear to be easing off in the Donia market, as offers to sell have been cabled at 23 to 28s., 2. and 1., for off-stalk and layer respectively, or say equivalent to 7½ to 8½c. laid down."

TEA.—A noticeable improvement has taken place in the market, which has exhibited more life under a better demand. The country distribution also has been more active, and, in fact, the market has a more cheerful tone. Owners are disposed to view the outlook as satisfactory for a fair fall business, as stocks in retail hands are believed to be light. An Amoy cable reports Formosa Oolong of the better quality in good demand at \$37, duty paid strict superior, and \$44 for fine.

COFFEE has been quiet but firm, and stocks are reported to be very light. The present consumptive demand is small, and, until fuller advices are received from producing centres, no special movement is anticipated.

SUGAR.—Refined sugar has continued steady, and there has been an average turnover, buyers on the whole showing fair interest. The attempt of the Wholesale Grocers' Association and the Canada Sugar Refining Co., to coerce two large wholesale houses in Montreal into joining the monopoly or be crushed out, is proving a boomerang. The firms are importing Scotch sugars of superior quality and underselling the monopolists. Already it is said members of the ring have cut prices, and there is a good evidence that in trying to crush out all independence and freedom of trade, the combination has brought about its own destruction. On the imported sugar there is a specific duty of 1½ cents per lb., 35 per cent *ad valorem*, and a 7½ per cent on the total of these. To the duty must be added the transportation charges, and the total is the amount of protection afforded the Canadian refiners. Yet, with that large margin against them, the Scotch sugars are imported and sold at a low figure. It is charged that the brown sugars supplied by the Montreal refiners are watered to the extent of 25 per cent., weighing 80 pounds more per barrel than they should. It will be a most fortunate thing if the action of the independent firms leads to a disruption of the sugar ring, and thus give the Canadian consumers better sugar at lower prices.

MOLASSES.—There has been a good demand for molasses at firm figures. In Montreal some large sales have been effected of Barbadoes at 33½ to 35c., while Porto Rico has changed hands at 32½c.

FISH.—The market has been steady and firm, and prices generally are unchanged, except that mackerel are wanted, and figures for them are advancing. It is reported that some fair catches of mackerel are now making in the vicinity of Margaree. Latest information from the Labrador coast appears to confirm previous reports of the failure of the fisheries in that locality, and it is feared that much distress will be felt among the natives there during the coming winter. In Montreal there has been some enquiry for herrings, and sales have been made there of some small lots of No. 1 July, C. B., at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bbl., and at \$2.50 to \$3 for half bbls. One or two cargoes of green cod are reported at that port, which sold at \$4.25 for large, and \$4 for No. 1. Dry cod there is in fair demand, and steady at \$4 to \$4.25 for Nova Scotia bank cured fish. Advices from Havana are to the 20th of August and say:—"The moderate demand for codfish, coupled with the hot weather and eagerness to push sales, have caused prices to decline to \$5.50, while we hear of some sales at \$5.37½. Stocks are not large, and price too low as compared with cost, so we are sure the market would be better if it were not for the competition to sell. Scale-fish are very dull, and sales are insignificant at \$5 for haddock, and \$4.75 for hake, with very few buyers. There are enough of these two kinds now here and on the way to supply this market for fully a month. In fact buyers must increase to take these shipments at all. For many years there has not been such a limited consumption of scale fish as at present." Our report from Mayaguez, P. R., is dated August 8th, and is as follows—"Consumption is dull, and we cannot quote at present over \$5.25 to \$5.50 for codfish, \$4.50 for herrings, \$5.50 for haddock, and \$7.50 for mackerel. At Arciebo the cargo of the brig *Sarah Alice* was sold, codfish at \$5.37½, and haddock at \$4.87½." Gloucester, Mass., prices to Monday last were:—Large Georges codfish at \$4 to \$4.50; small do, \$3.50; Grand Bank, \$3.37½; Western Bank, \$3.50; dry cured, \$4 to \$4.25; N. S. pickled, \$3.75; cusk, \$3; pollock, \$2.25; haddock, \$2.50; hake, \$2; N. F. herring, \$4; N. S. large split, \$5; medium, \$4; Labrador, \$5.50; trout, \$14.50; mackerel, \$13.50 to \$14.75.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf	10 7½
Granulated	10 7½
Circle A	6½
White Extra	6½
Extra Yellow C	5½ to 6
Yellow C	5½ to 6½
TEA.	
Congou Common	17 to 19
" " " "	20 to 23
" " " "	24 to 26
" " " "	27 to 30
" " " "	31 to 33
" " " "	34 to 36
" " " "	37 to 39
COLOGNE-Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	30
Demerara	30 to 31
Diamond N	30 to 31
Porto Rico	30
Cienfuegos	27
Trinidad	24 to 26
Antigua	27 to 28
Tobacco-Black	37 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	5½ to 6
Soda	5½ to 6½
" in 1 lb boxes, 60 to case	7½
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to day's wholesale prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and weak. Breadstuffs are selling at current cost.

FLOUR.	
Graham	4 10 to 1.65
Patent high grades	4 90 to 5.00
" mediums	4.50 to 4.55
Superior Extra	4.30 to 4.40
Lower grades	3.80 to 3.90
Oatmeal, Standard	1.10 to 1.50
" Granulated	1.00 to 1.65
Corn Meal-Halfax ground	2.85 to 2.90
" Imported	2.00
Bran per ton-Wheat	10.00
" -Corn	17.00
Shorts	21.00 to 22.00
Middlings	23.00 to 24.00
Cracked Corn	27.00 to 28.00
" Oats	25.00 to 26.00
" Barley	nominal
Feed Flour	2.90 to 3.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	44 to 46
Barley " of 48 " nominal	55 to 60
Peas " of 60 "	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	1.85 to 1.95
Pot Barley, per barrel	4.85 to 4.90
Corn " of 66 lbs	65 to 70
Hay per ton	14.00 to 15.50
Straw "	10.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. E.A. Mess, duty paid	10 50 to 11.00
" Am. Plate	11.00 to 11.50
" Ex. Plate	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, Mess, American	17.50 to 18.00
" American, clear	19.00 to 20.00
" P. E. I. Mess	16.25 to 16.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	none
" Prime Mess	13.00 to 13.50
Lard, Lube and Pats	11 to 12
" Cases	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I.	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Large	none
No. 1	8.00
" 2 large	8.25
" 3 large	8.00
" 4 large	8.00
" 5 large	8.00
" 6 large	8.00
" 7 large	8.00
" 8 large	8.00
" 9 large	8.00
" 10 large	8.00
" 11 large	8.00
" 12 large	8.00
" 13 large	8.00
" 14 large	8.00
" 15 large	8.00
" 16 large	8.00
" 17 large	8.00
" 18 large	8.00
" 19 large	8.00
" 20 large	8.00
" 21 large	8.00
" 22 large	8.00
" 23 large	8.00
" 24 large	8.00
" 25 large	8.00
" 26 large	8.00
" 27 large	8.00
" 28 large	8.00
" 29 large	8.00
" 30 large	8.00
" 31 large	8.00
" 32 large	8.00
" 33 large	8.00
" 34 large	8.00
" 35 large	8.00
" 36 large	8.00
" 37 large	8.00
" 38 large	8.00
" 39 large	8.00
" 40 large	8.00
" 41 large	8.00
" 42 large	8.00
" 43 large	8.00
" 44 large	8.00
" 45 large	8.00
" 46 large	8.00
" 47 large	8.00
" 48 large	8.00
" 49 large	8.00
" 50 large	8.00
" 51 large	8.00
" 52 large	8.00
" 53 large	8.00
" 54 large	8.00
" 55 large	8.00
" 56 large	8.00
" 57 large	8.00
" 58 large	8.00
" 59 large	8.00
" 60 large	8.00
" 61 large	8.00
" 62 large	8.00
" 63 large	8.00
" 64 large	8.00
" 65 large	8.00
" 66 large	8.00
" 67 large	8.00
" 68 large	8.00
" 69 large	8.00
" 70 large	8.00
" 71 large	8.00
" 72 large	8.00
" 73 large	8.00
" 74 large	8.00
" 75 large	8.00
" 76 large	8.00
" 77 large	8.00
" 78 large	8.00
" 79 large	8.00
" 80 large	8.00
" 81 large	8.00
" 82 large	8.00
" 83 large	8.00
" 84 large	8.00
" 85 large	8.00
" 86 large	8.00
" 87 large	8.00
" 88 large	8.00
" 89 large	8.00
" 90 large	8.00
" 91 large	8.00
" 92 large	8.00
" 93 large	8.00
" 94 large	8.00
" 95 large	8.00
" 96 large	8.00
" 97 large	8.00
" 98 large	8.00
" 99 large	8.00
" 100 large	8.00
" 101 large	8.00
" 102 large	8.00
" 103 large	8.00
" 104 large	8.00
" 105 large	8.00
" 106 large	8.00
" 107 large	8.00
" 108 large	8.00
" 109 large	8.00
" 110 large	8.00
" 111 large	8.00
" 112 large	8.00
" 113 large	8.00
" 114 large	8.00
" 115 large	8.00
" 116 large	8.00
" 117 large	8.00
" 118 large	8.00
" 119 large	8.00
" 120 large	8.00
" 121 large	8.00
" 122 large	8.00
" 123 large	8.00
" 124 large	8.00
" 125 large	8.00
" 126 large	8.00
" 127 large	8.00
" 128 large	8.00
" 129 large	8.00
" 130 large	8.00
" 131 large	8.00
" 132 large	8.00
" 133 large	8.00
" 134 large	8.00
" 135 large	8.00
" 136 large	8.00
" 137 large	8.00
" 138 large	8.00
" 139 large	8.00
" 140 large	8.00
" 141 large	8.00
" 142 large	8.00
" 143 large	8.00
" 144 large	8.00
" 145 large	8.00
" 146 large	8.00
" 147 large	8.00
" 148 large	8.00
" 149 large	8.00
" 150 large	8.00
" 151 large	8.00
" 152 large	8.00
" 153 large	8.00
" 154 large	8.00
" 155 large	8.00
" 156 large	8.00
" 157 large	8.00
" 158 large	8.00
" 159 large	8.00
" 160 large	8.00
" 161 large	8.00
" 162 large	8.00
" 163 large	8.00
" 164 large	8.00
" 165 large	8.00
" 166 large	8.00
" 167 large	8.00
" 168 large	8.00
" 169 large	8.00
" 170 large	8.00
" 171 large	8.00
" 172 large	8.00
" 173 large	8.00
" 174 large	8.00
" 175 large	8.00
" 176 large	8.00
" 177 large	8.00
" 178 large	8.00
" 179 large	8.00
" 180 large	8.00
" 181 large	8.00
" 182 large	8.00
" 183 large	8.00
" 184 large	8.00
" 185 large	8.00
" 186 large	8.00
" 187 large	8.00
" 188 large	8.00
" 189 large	8.00
" 190 large	8.00
" 191 large	8.00
" 192 large	8.00
" 193 large	8.00
" 194 large	8.00
" 195 large	8.00
" 196 large	8.00
" 197 large	8.00
" 198 large	8.00
" 199 large	8.00
" 200 large	8.00

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	
Tall Cans	4.60 to 5.00
Flat	6.00 to 6.50

Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m	8.00 to 14.00
" Spruce, merchantable, per m	3.50 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
" " " " " " " "	1.00 to 1.25
" " " " " " " "	1.10 to 1.30
" " " " " " " "	2.00
" " " " " " " "	4.00 to 4.25
" " " " " " " "	2.25 to 2.50
" " " " " " " "	2.00
" " " " " " " "	4.00 to 4.25
" " " " " " " "	2.25 to 2.50

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

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	22 to 25
" " " " " " " "	22 to 24
" " " " " " " "	18 to 20
" " " " " " " "	12 to 15
" " " " " " " "	24 to 26
" " " " " " " "	20 to 22
" " " " " " " "	17 to 18
Cheese, Canadian	12½

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool-clean washed, per pound	15 to 22
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	7½
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs, No 1	6½
" under 60 lbs, No 1	6½
" over 60 lbs, No 2	6½
" under 60 lbs, No 2	6
Cow Hides, No 1	6½
No 3 Hides	5
Calf Skins	7 to 8
" Deacons, each	25
Lambskins	25 to 30

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES.	
No. 1 Varieties, new, per bbl	2.25 to 2.75
Pears, Bartlett, per bbl	7.00
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	9.00
Lemons, per case	1.50 to 5.50
B	

HILDRED.

(Continued.)

"Was there ever a fate like mine?" cried the unhappy girl. "What have I done that such a lot in life should be mine?"

Her courage, her bravery, her hope and faith, seemed all to give way. She was in despair. Her husband believed her guilty of a great crime, and she had no means of proving her innocence. The only hope that remained to her was that the real criminal would confess, and so free her from the accusation, but that was most unlikely. In her own mind she believed that some lover of Lady Hamilton's, wild with jealousy, had fired at her; if so, it was most unlikely that he would accuse himself.

No, there was no hope. She had striven so bravely to bear a cruel fate; she had done her best, she had made a brave fight where many people would have run away—and now it was all ended. So far was her husband from loving her that he believed her guilty of a crime, thought her capable of a crime. The girl's heart failed her utterly, she would fain have turned her face to the wall and died.

"Sir Raoul would not have believed it," she said to herself; "he would have defended me."

All hope was at an end. She felt that she could never interest herself in life again. Then a vague, but none the less terrible fear, came over her. She could not tell what might happen. Suppose that Lady Hamilton should die? Some one must be punished. Her husband had said that he would keep her secret, but suppose that he found it impossible to do so—that, from circumstantial evidence, others suspected and accused her—what should she do? There could be no defense. She had been found behind the trees, and she had said she was guilty. Could it be within the bounds of possibility that she, Hildred, Countess of Caraven, would ever be brought before a public tribunal and tried for a crime of which she was perfectly innocent? Her vivid imagination ran riot about it. She pictured herself in a dark cell. She wept until from sheer exhaustion she slept.

A knocking at the door aroused her.

"Hildred," called Arley Ransome, "I wish to see you."

"Papa," said the girl, "I am tired of the world—tired of my life. Let me die in peace."

Fearful of the attention of his servants, he went away, returning again and again with the same entreaty, but she would not see him. She refused all food, she never attempted to go to rest, and at last Arley Ransome grew alarmed about her. He would not force open the door—that would create a scandal, and the notion of scandal was as bitter as death to him. It was with a feeling of intense relief that he saw Lord Caraven arrive.

"This is a terrible business," he said. "My daughter must have been driven to great extremes before she did this."

"It is all a foolish mistake," cried the earl. "Where is she? I want to see her."

"A mistake!" said the lawyer with dignity. "Most men would give your conduct another name, Lord Caraven. People should be careful before they make such mistakes."

"Where is Hildred?" cried the earl. "I want to see her at once."

"I am not at all sure that my daughter will see you," said Arley Ransome. "I must say that she has been cruelly treated. You are a peer of the realm, Lord Caraven, but have you behaved as a gentleman to my child? Have you treated her with courtesy or affection?"

"No, I have not, but this is not the time to discuss such subjects. I want to see my wife—to apologize to her."

That utterance cost the proud earl a great effort. It did not conciliate Arley Ransome.

"Something more than apology is due, my lord," he said gravely. "You write to me, telling me that my daughter has been guilty of an attempt to murder. In the silence and darkness of night you send her from home as though she were one of the guiltiest criminals in the world. You denounce her to me, and then you hurry after her saying that it is all a mistake. Such mistakes are not to be pardoned, my lord."

The earl kept his patience with great difficulty.

"Will you let me see my wife?" he cried.

Arley Ransome saw that he had gone as far as prudence would permit him to go.

"I can tell you nothing of your wife, Lord Caraven," he said, "I hardly know whether she is living or dead."

The earl's face changed.

"Is she ill?" he cried.

"Even that I cannot tell you," answered the lawyer. "My daughter has shut herself up in her room, and has refused to see any one. I can only say that since she heard you had believed her guilty of that crime she has neither eaten, drunk, nor slept."

"Let me go to her at once," said Lord Caraven. "Do not be hard on me, Mr. Ransome—I have had a great deal to suffer." And these few words disarmed the lawyer.

They went together to Hildred's room. Arley Ransome spoke first.

"Hildred, I have something very particular to say to you—open the door."

There was not a sound, and Lord Caraven began to feel slightly alarmed.

"Hildred," said her father, "I have a message from your husband."

Still there was no sound, and, unable to control himself, the earl cried out—

"Hildred, for Heaven's sake, speak to me: Let me in. I want to see you!"

The sound of his voice seemed to have an electric effect upon her. The next moment she turned the key in the lock and opened wide the door.

With a cry of fear and surprise he started back when he saw her. He had seen her lately so beautiful, so radiant—now her long black hair hung in disorder over her shoulders; her face was pale and stained with tears, her eyes were dim, her lips white. He hardly knew her.

"Hildred," he cried. She looked at him with dim sad eyes.

"You!" she said. "Is it you who thought me guilty of murder?"

Lord Caraven turned to Arley Ransome.

"Leave me alone with her," he said. "I have much to say."

Mr. Ransome went away. The earl entered the room and closed the door. He went to his wife, holding out both his hands.

"Will you forgive me?" he said. "I can never pardon myself."

But she shrunk from him.

"You believed that I committed murder," she answered. "No, I cannot touch your hands."

"Hildred, listen. It was almost all your own fault—you said you were guilty."

"Not of murder," she rejoined. "I could not have supposed that you would think me capable of that, much as you dislike me."

"I do not dislike you, Hildred," said the earl, in a voice full of emotion, "and I am indeed grieved at having offended you. Do not refuse to pardon me."

"There can be no pardon, my lord, for the wrong you have done me," she replied.

And then the earl knew that, if ever he won his wife's pardon it would be a work of patience and of time.

"I cannot believe," he said, "that you will be unkind or unjust to me, Hildred—I have suffered more than you have."

"That is not possible," she rejoined—"no one has accused you of a terrible crime."

"But I have suspected an innocent person," he said, "and it is harder to inflict than to bear pain."

"My pain would not displease or discompose you," she replied.

There was something in her manner which half frightened him—she seemed as though her brain were dazed. She did not appear like herself. He began to wonder if suffering and suspense had really driven her mad.

"Hildred," he said, very gently, "do you know that you frighten me?"

"Do I?" she asked fearfully. "I am glad. You ought to be frightened about me. I have never done you any harm, and you have been most unkind to me—you have been cruel to me, you have made my life hateful to me."

"Nay, it is not surely so bad as that?"

"It could not well be worse," she said.

He gazed anxiously at her. She looked pale and wan, with the stamp of bitter weeping on her face. He saw too that she shivered like one seized with mortal cold.

"Hildred," he cried, "do forgive me—you do not know how grieved I am to see you like this. I want to tell you how the misunderstanding happened. Will you listen?"

"Yes," she replied mechanically, and she sat silent and motionless while he told her the story. She looked at him when it was ended with dull, dim eyes.

"I am very sorry," she said, "that Blantyre made the mistake. I almost wish that he had shot me through the heart. What have I to live for?"

"I could not spare you, Hildred—you have been the good angel of my life!" he cried.

"You would be better without me. Your estates are free and unencumbered now—you have roused yourself to a sense of your duties—you know how to perform them. I am of no more use. I am sorry that John Blantyre missed his aim."

"That is not like you, Hildred. Where is your bright energy, your cheerful animation?"

She clasped her hands with a shudder.

"I am sick," she said—"sick with a terrible despair."

He was at a loss what to say to her—she seemed immovable. Suddenly her face flushed, and a bright light came into the eyes that had been so dim.

"You sent me from your house, Lord Caraven, and pronounced me guilty on what seems to me very slight evidence. I may claim to be at least as credulous as yourself, yet I declare that had any one accused me of murder I should not have believed it. You judged me guilty at once—guilty of trying to murder—I, who never in my life trampled even upon a worm. Why should you have thought that I wished Lady Hamilton dead?"

He looked slightly confused.

"You remember that you told me you were jealous of her?" he repeated.

"Jealous," she repeated, drearily. "Did I ever love you then? I have forgotten—my brain is dazed, dull. I seem to remember nothing clearly except that you judged me guilty of murder. Did I love you?"

The wan face and dim eyes touched him inexpressibly.

"You have said so, Hildred. I hope you will say the same again," he answered.

"Never, if you thought me guilty of murder," she said decisively. "My life has been a sore disappointment to me, it has been hard to bear, and I had not one gleam of light. But it is all over now. Now that you have accused me of murder, I have no further interest in it."

She looked so hopeless and so dreary that he was deeply pained. It struck him too that she looked terribly ill.

"Hildred," he said gently, "be merciful. I am much to blame, but you will surely pardon me."

He tried to touch her hands, but she drew them proudly away. She stood before him erect and defiant.

"I had my life given to me to enjoy, as others had," she said. "I had the power of loving, the longing for happiness, as others had. What right had you to crush them? What right had you, because you wanted my money, to take my girlish heart and break it? What right had you to inflict all these years of shame and sorrow upon me? What have I ever done to you that you should repay me after this fashion?"

"Nothing," he replied; "I am guilty."

"When you thought I had tried to commit murder, you turned me from your doors; in the darkness of night, alone and unfriended, you bade me begone. Which kind of murder is worse—that which destroys a body, or that which slays heart, mind, brain, and hope? I say that in this sense you have slain me."

"Hildred, be merciful to me!" he cried.

"I will show you the same mercy you have shown me. Go from my presence and do not let me see you again."

"Do you mean that, Hildred?" he asked sadly.

"I do. You have disliked, despised, scorned me, ever since we first met. Now that you have suspected me of a crime you have reached the climax. We shall meet no more."

"You said that you loved me, Hildred," he pleaded.

"Did I?" she replied with a harsh laugh. "Then I take back my words. I love you no more, you have been cruel to me—as cruel as the men who put out the bright eyes of a little bird that it may sing more sweetly. Let me pass; I have no more to say."

With shining eyes and pale passionate face she swept from the room, leaving the earl overcome with astonishment.

"She is the most high-minded woman I have ever met in my life," he thought. "I have been blind indeed. How superb she looked in her indignation! I will win her yet. I have never cared about winning her before, but I swear to give my life to the task now."

It seemed probable that it would be a very long one, for Lady Caraven positively refused to see her husband again. In vain Arley Ransome pleaded for him; she was inexorable.

"Even a worm will turn when it is trodden upon," she said. "I have suffered my last indignity at his hands."

The earl was compelled to return to Ravensmere, and he did so almost despairingly. Lady Hamilton was fast improving, she would be able to go to her own home soon, the doctor said, and all anxiety about her was quite at an end. The truth of the story had come to light, all the papers had it; every one knew that Lady Hamilton had been shot by mistake, and that it was the young Countess of Caraven whom John Blantyre had intended to kill.

The earl confided the result of his mission to Sir Raoul, who was not much surprised.

"You have tried her beyond her strength," he said: "I should advise you without loss of time to return to London again."

Lord Caraven did so, but his journey was fruitless. Hildred refused to see him; to all entreaties from her father she answered simply—

"I have not one word to add to what I have said;" and with that answer the earl was obliged to be content.

In sheer despair he sent for Sir Raoul, who, though almost unfit to travel, hastened to him, he besought him to use his influence with the beautiful young wife who had no pity for him. Then he grew wildly jealous at the idea that she would listen to Sir Raoul when she refused absolutely to listen to him.

"Why should you have more influence over her than I have?" he asked half angrily.

"Because," said Sir Raoul, "I understand the higher, better, nobler part of her nature, as you, I fear, will never understand it. I will try what I can do."

"Tell her, then, Raoul," went on the earl, his tone and manner changing suddenly, "that I was blind to her beauty, her goodness, her truth, but that I see all now; tell her that I did not love her when I first knew her, but that I love her now; tell her, if she will but forgive me, I will make the devotion of my whole life atone for my past neglect."

Sir Raoul promised. Lady Caraven did not refuse to see him. He was shocked and startled at the terrible change a few days had wrought in her. He looked at the pale face.

"You have suffered, Hildred!" he said.

"Yes, I came to the end of my patience at last. I can bear it no longer, Raoul; it was a life of torture after all, and I will never return to it. I could not be brave any longer."

"Poor child!" said the grave, pitying voice. "Some words are running in my mind, Hildred, about those who, having put their hands to the plow turn back again. May I ask, are you one of those, Hildred! Are you tired of heroism?"

"There was no heroism in my life," she said.

"Nay, pardon me; there was the grandest heroism possible. Do you know what my idea of heroism really is?"

She looked up at him with greater interest than she had yet displayed.

"Tell me, Raoul."

"This is the grandest heroism," he said, "the heroism that makes saints and martyrs bearing the burden of our lives patiently and cheerfully, never failing in strength and endurance. I thought that you would be a heroine, Hildred. I thought that you would heroically and cheerfully bear the crosses and trials of your life. So you did, for a time; now you have laid down your cross, saying that it is too heavy for you to bear. Ah, Hildred, believe me, good was never yet won by cowardice! Take it up again, this burden you have laid down. In the day of adversity fail not—be a heroine until the end."

(To be continued.)

NEW ARRIVALS
-AT THE-
"ARMY AND NAVY DEPOT."
HAVANA CIGARS!
Cabanas, Carolinas, Commercialis.
FRENCH SALAD OIL, Triple Clarified
pints and quarts
HENNESSY'S & MARTELL'S BRANDIES—200 cases *** V. O., pale and dark, quarts and flasks.
FINEST SARDINES (tins and halves
200 Cases CLARET ptes. and qts.
50 Cases BASS'S ALE.
15 Cases MOSEILLE (pts) and STEINO
VEIN
30 Cases PEU RIER JOUET & CO'S 1st
quality ptes. med. dry CHAMPAGNE.
20 Cases Pale Dry Dinner Sherry
and Fine Old Port.
A fine assortment of Crosse & Black
wells PICKLES, SAUCES, FRUITS,
JAMS, and FANCY GROCERIES.

JAMES SCOTT & CO.
Western Counties Railway.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, 16th May, 1887,
Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:—
LEAVE YARMOUTH, daily at 7.15 a.m. Arrive at Digby, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 10.45 a.m.; Wednesday and Saturday, at 10.15 a.m.
LEAVE DIGBY daily at 6.00 p.m. Arrive at Yarmouth, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 9.30 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday, at 6.00 p.m.
Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time.
Connections at Digby daily (with Steamer to and from Annapolis, Halifax, and Stations on the W. & A. Railway, with Steamer "Secret" from St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and for St. John every Monday, Thursday and Saturday, with steamer "New Brunswick" for Boston every Tuesday.
At Yarmouth, with Steamer "Yarmouth" for Boston every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, and from Boston every Wednesday and Saturday morning. With Stage daily (Sunday excepted), to and from Barrington, Shelburne and Liverpool. Through tickets may be obtained at 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, and the principal Stations on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway.

J. BRIGNELL,
General Superintendent.
Yarmouth, N. S.

Amherst Store and Machine Works
Established 1848.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
AROBBSONS PATENT
ROTARY SAW MILLS
The "Monarch" Patent
Inclined Tubular Boiler and
"Hercules" Engine, Robb's
Celebrated Rotary Saw Mills,
Robb's Lat. Shingle Machines and Saw Grinders,
Latest Improved Planers and Joint Machines,
Crut Mills, Wood-working Machinery, Etc. Heavy
stock of Mill Supplies of every description. Send
for circulars A. ROBB & SONS, Amherst, N. S.

MOIR, SON & CO.
MAMMOTH WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bread,
Biscuit,
Confectionery,
Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.
Salesroom 128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street
HALIFAX, N. S.

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than at any other place in the world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings are from first start. Costs, outfit and terms free. Offer not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out, if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HARRIS & Co., Portland, Maine.

TO AGENTS
Fast T... get up the Neatest, most Complete, and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 Cents for samples of New No. 4, finished in Fine Flush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

REMOVED!
Wm. Bannister,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
Plated-Ware & Spectacles.
HAS REMOVED
TWO DOORS SOUTH,
TO
140 Granville St., Halifax.

CANDY By Mail. A package containing a splendid assortment of different flavors and variegated colors, securely sealed up and sent by mail, postage paid, with 100 Pictures, and our big illustrated catalogue for 10c., and this slip. A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N.S.

AGENTS
WANTED.

We need Agents, both travelling and local, to

CANVASS
FOR
THE CRITIC.
LIBERAL COMMISSION.

Apply at once to
A. M. FRASER,
Manager Critic,
Halifax, N. S.

HOTEL CREIGHTON,
Pleasantly Located on
TREMONT STREET - BOSTON.
One Block South of Boston Common,

Offers superior Accommodations to Transient or Permanent Guests. Terms moderate.
ROBERTSON & LONG, Proprietors.

WORKING CLASSES ATTENTION:
We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys & girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland Maine.

MANUFACTURERS OF MINING, MILLING, DESULPHURATING AND SMELTING APPLIANCES.

—ALSO— ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, DIAMOND ROCK DRILLS, PORTABLE TRAMWAYS, ELECTRIC MILLS,

Electric Tables & Plates, &c.

Estimates for erection of complete reduction works furnished. Ores assayed and treated by sample or car-load lots. Address

HARTSFELD P. S. F. & M. CO. Lock Box 452, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HOWARD CLARK,

Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.

Has removed from 91 Hollis Street to 161 HOLLIS STREET.

Special attention given to

MINING BUSINESS

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

WINDSOR, N. S.

Head Master, Rev. C. E. Willets, M.A., D.C.L.

(Graduate and formerly Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.)

Senior Asst. Master, Mr. F. J. Richardson, (Trinity College, Dublin.)

The next TERM will begin

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

F. W. OBBISTIE,

Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Gold Mining Properties Examined, Reported on, and Titles Searched.

Information for Investors in Nova Scotia Gold Mines. Estimates obtained for Air Drills and Air Compressors for Mines and Quarries, and Steam Drills for Railroad Contracts. Reference—Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia Address Letter or Telegram, BEDFORD STATION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

HEADQUARTERS

GOLD MINING SUPPLIES.

H. H. FULLER & CO.

45 to 49 Upper Water Street HALIFAX, N. S.

METALS, MILL, MINING,

FISHING SUPPLIES

GENERAL HARDWARE.

LOOK

Are Second to NONE in the Maritime Provinces. Our Typo Show Printing Our Prices in the Maritime Provinces. Our Facilities A SPECIALTY.

HALIFAX PRINTING COY., Opposite Western Union Telegraph Office, Halifax, 161 HOLLIS ST. We print by hand, Print by steam, Or from blocks—by the ream. Print in black, Print in white, Print in colors. Of somber 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, sirs, 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.

Mine, Mill & Factory Managers

Whether in Halifax or in the Country, Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that

AARON SINFIELD, Mason and Builder,

has had over thirty years' experience in and has made a special study of, all kinds of Furnace Work, so as to reduce to a minimum the expenditure of coal and time, and to make the process of "firing up" as expeditious as possible. "Expert" advice given, and all kinds of Jobbing promptly executed in a thorough, mechanical style at lowest possible rates. Address—7 GOTTINGEN ST., CITY

MONTREAL, 172 D'ALBOUSSE ST. TORONTO, 253 TO 271 KING ST. BALTIMORE, WINNIPEG, 220 SOUTH HOWARD ST. 11 McWILLIAM ST. E.

Maritime Lead & Saw Works.

JAMES ROBERTSON,

Iron, Steel and General Metal Merchant and Manufacturer,

Robertson's New Building, Cor. Mill and Union Streets, Works and Iron Yard—Cor. Sheffield and Charlotte Streets.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Wiswell Crushing Mills!

The British American Manufacturing, Mining and Milling Co.

Are prepared to furnish the above MILLS at short notice and on reasonable terms.

These Mills have been tested with all the other mills now in use, and are superior in their operation to any other, especially as regards refractory ores. Several tests made with this Mill at Yarmouth show a great saving over the Stamp Mill. Also, in cleaning up, which can be done in from Twenty to Thirty Minutes. It will perform the work of a 15 Stamp Mill, and do it better.

For testimonials intending purchasers are referred to The Manager of The Essex Gold Mining Co., Tangier, N. S.

J. E. GAMMON, Manager, Address, P. O. Box 113, Yarmouth, N. S.

Don't worry if you are out of employment Write to Mr. Kovacs, 41 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply.

MINING.

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

A VISIT TO THE MOUNT UNIACKE GOLD DISTRICT.—Monday was a delightful day for a trip to the country, the bright morning sun being occasionally eclipsed behind dark floating clouds, only to again emerge, pouring a flood of light over the varied scenery that is passed in a trip by rail from Halifax to Mount Uniacke. Boarding the morning train of the Windsor & Annapolis we were soon at the Mount, where the Windsor train, loaded with excursionists to the Liberal-Conservative picnic, was encountered, and the usually sleepy station was, for a time, all animation, as the picnicers alighted and, headed by the excellent Windsor band, took their way to their grounds. Our mission was a visit to the Mount Uniacke gold mines, and, in company with several other passengers, we took seats in Mr. Allen's comfortable coach, and in a few minutes were en route for the mines, a distance of four miles. For a mile we followed the old coach road, passing the snug vine-embowered lodge, occupied by Samuel Murphy Esq., noted not only for his keen sportsmanship, but for his kindly hospitality, past the old Uniacke homestead, almost hidden in the trees, and on to the turn, where we left the decidedly rough coach road and entered the still rougher road leading to the mines. On we bumped and thumped up "hill and down dale" through the fragrant woods, discussing with Mr. A. B. Prince, who was a fellow-passenger, the advisability of forming a mining association, and receiving from him much valuable information in regard to the Uniacke mines. Our progress was slow but sure, although the team that hauled us looked capable of making good time on better roads, but finally the usual evidences of the approach to a mining camp began to manifest themselves. Piles of refuse rocks, caved in shaft houses and deserted windlasses, were scattered along the way; small dwellings with tiny flower-beds in front and straggling vegetable gardens, where weeds had evidently gained the victory, in the rear, began to line the roads, and at last the pounding of stamps was heard as we reached the Madril property. There was nothing particularly worthy of note here, so we continued on to the old McClure property, where a wealthy English company are erecting a powerful crushing mill, and putting up the most approved hoisting and mining machinery, preparatory to carrying on extensive mining operations. The large leads of low grade ore at Mount Uniacke have long attracted the attention of mining experts, who are firm in the belief that if mined and milled on a large scale they will prove the most profitable investment in the Province, and give to gold mining a permanency that the small rich and pockety leads now generally worked will never furnish. In Australia and in the Western States it is the low grade ores that have yielded the most profitable returns, and the cost of mining and milling has, by the introduction of labor-saving machinery, been so reduced that ores yielding only from two to three pennyweights to the ton are worked at a profit. At Mount Uniacke the average is very much higher than this, being from 1/2 to 1/4 of an ounce to the ton, and, as there is an unlimited supply of ore and many advantages in cheap mining, there is the certainty of success if the mines are only properly managed.

There is everything in the management, and, knowing this, the company have selected Captain Nichols, a miner of the greatest experience, to superintend their works. The captain, in company with Mr. Browne, one of the directors, was absent in a distant part of the works on our arrival and so we hunted up Mr. Wm. Hamilton, who has charge of the mill construction. Passing scores of workmen, who were so busy that they had no time to answer questions, we finally found Mr. Hamilton at the foot of the hill, on the slope of which the mill building is erected. Mr. Hamilton is from old Scotia, but for the past twenty years has been in the employ of Messrs. Fraser, Chalmers & Co., the most celebrated manufacturers of mining machinery in the United States. They not only manufacture the machinery, but they also take contracts, in all parts of the world, to put up mills and smelting works. They have a contract with the Mount Uniacke Company to build their mill complete according to plans and specifications furnished, and Mr. Hamilton was sent here as their superintendent. He had just finished some large smelting works in California, and, after he completes the mill here, expects to be ordered to Venezuela, which not only shows the extent of the business done by F., C. & Co., but also proves the high opinion they entertain of Mr. Hamilton. We found him most obliging, and are indebted to him for the facts which are embodied in the following description of the mill.

THE MILL BUILDING

is situated in a most advantageous position on the slope of a hill, and on the lower side is seventy-five feet in height. Its interior is divided as follows: Boiler and engine-room, 36x50 feet, concentrating house, 36x50 ft., and battery house, mill room proper, 57x50 feet. The buildings are nearly completed, and are most substantially constructed. Massive stone foundations support the heavy frame work of the stamp batteries, which are few in number and consist of five stamps each. Each stamp weighs 850 lbs. and drops 90 times a minute. Chilled iron is used in the construction of the dies, and the batteries are automatically fed. The mill has a capacity of 30 to 40 tons per 24 hours. The crushed ore is washed over copper plates 56x96 inches, and the tailings flow down into the concentrating room where eight frue vanners, two to each battery, extract every particle of metal that has escaped the batteries.

ENGINE ROOM.

The boiler and engine are in position and almost ready to work. The former is 54 inches in diam. x 16 feet long, with 44 flues. It is provided with a separate steam dome, which insures dry steam, and a large mud drain underneath collects all the sediment, and is provided with a man hole, by which it can be cleaned whenever desired. A large heater utilizes the exhaust steam, and only hot water is fed to the boiler. A number of 4 Blake pumps provides fire protection, and a plunger pump supplies the boiler with water.

A Frmsor & Chalmers' Corliss engine, of the newest design, is to drive the machinery, and there is power sufficient to run a sixty stamp mill. The fly-wheel of the engine is 14 feet in diameter, and weighs 6½ tons, the shafting, etc., etc, is being rapidly put in position, and if no accidents happen, the mill will be running in about a month. When it is finished it will undoubtedly be the most complete in the Province.

One of the main shafts is about seventy-five feet from the mill, and is connected, by a most substantially constructed elevated tramway, with the upper story. Here the ore is received and passed over screens, the finer dropping into the ore bins and being at once fed to the stamps, while the coarse is conducted to the breaking floor, where a Blake breaker, 9x15 inches, and of from 40 to 50 tons capacity, per ten hours work, rapidly reduces it to the proper size. From the ore bins the ore descends by its own gravity to the automatic feeders, which supply the stamps with just the quantity of ore that is necessary.

Mr. Hamilton stated that he considered Nova Scotia one of the best mining countries that he had visited, and was, of course, delighted with the climate. Thanking him for his courtesy, we went up to the company's office, where, after a short delay, Captain Nichols was met.

The captain is a Cornishman, and one is not in his presence a minute without discovering that he is no ordinary man. Accustomed to the great mines of Cornwall, often extending away under the sea and down into the bowels of the earth, he is rather disposed to laugh at mining as it has been conducted in Mount Uniacke. He looks upon Nova Scotia as a great mining country, where the mines, for want of capital, have never been properly worked, and guided by his great experience, he is placing the properties in his control in a thoroughly workmanlike condition. Although only in the country a short time, he has accomplished a great deal, and every day sees some new labor-saving device introduced. Always on the alert to save the company's money, he has done away with day-work, under ground, and every miner is paid for the amount of work he performs, and if he loafs, does so at his own expense. Everything has been reduced to a perfect system, and considerable work has been done under ground, but pending the completion of the hoisting engine and gear, very little ore has been raised to the surface. The old crusher building has been converted into a pumping and hoisting house, and a new boiler, manufactured by the Truro foundry company, placed in position. Across the road, in a very neat building, is the new hoisting engine, also built by the Truro foundry company, and provided with several improvements made from drawings furnished by the captain, the most noticeable being the driver's lever. The engine is 50 horse-power, and is conveniently situated to hoist from two shafts, one 300 feet deep and the other slightly less. Wooden tubs for hoisting have been discarded, and wrought iron skips or tubs with hinged bottoms, which are ingeniously contrived to be self dumping, have been substituted. The Truro foundry did the work to the captain's entire satisfaction from drawings furnished by him. At the sides of the skips are guides, which are intended to run in a frame work, reaching to the bottom of the pits. In perpendicular shafts these guides are mere brackets riveted to the sides of the skips, but when there is an incline they are provided with wheels. The frame work over the pit, and up which the ore is elevated to the level of the top story of the mill, is nearly completed, and is very substantial, as is also the tramway. In fact, everything about the premises proves that the works are in charge of a thoroughly competent man.

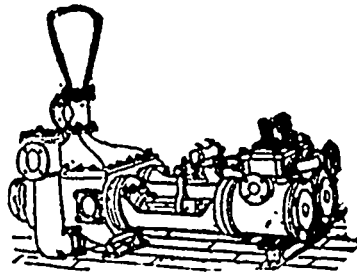
EXTENT OF PROPERTY.

The company have purchased the McClure, Central Carruthers, Thompson and Maling properties, making in all some 500 acres. Twenty-two men are now employed below ground, and two or three new leads have been cut, that promise well. Captain Nichols has no doubt about the success of the enterprise, and success means that English capital will hereafter be easily obtainable in Nova Scotia enterprises.

It was nearly one p.m. before we had concluded our inspection, and, as we were anxious to take in the picnic, we parted rather unwillingly from the captain, and again taking our seats in Mr. Allen's waggon, were duly jolted into the station. From here a pleasant walk of half a mile brought us to the picnic grounds in time for dinner and the first speech. As our mission was mining and not politics, we must refrain from a description of the pleasures of the afternoon. Like all pleasures, they vanished in smoke, a smoke never to be forgotten, and for which we have to return our thanks to a host and hostess whose kind hospitality will long be remembered.

A fine lead of quartz showing gold was discovered by some workmen who were repairing a drain on the premises of Charles Anderson, Spring Garden Road. The merchant princes of the United States spend millions on their residences, but the merchant kings of Halifax are even more luxurious in their tastes, their mansions being provided with golden drains.

MAHONE BAY.—A very large lead of low grade ore has been discovered near Mahone Bay, where several leads had previously been discovered, and all that is required is capital to make this locality one of the gold producing districts of the Province.



IMPORTANT

TO Gold Miners and other Users of Machinery and Supplies.

Austen Brothers,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Are prepared to furnish Estimates for every description of MACHINERY & SUPPLIES

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!

Engines, Boilers, Stamp Mill, Rotary Saw Mills, Pumps, Heaters, Injectors, Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings, Boiler Tubes, Copper Plates, Silvered or Plain; Beltings, Packing, Hose, Waste, Shovel, Picks, Wire Ropes, Dynamite, Powder, Fuse, Emery Wheels, Steel, Water Wheels, and Supplies of every description.

OILS. - In calling attention to our

LUBRICATING OILS,

We beg to say that we carry the largest and best assorted stock in the Provinces; and if parties requiring Lubricants will inform us of the kind of work it is to do we will send an Oil, and GUARANTEE it satisfactory or no sale.

Remember, we have no fancy profits.

Our Motto—Quick Sales on COMMISSION.

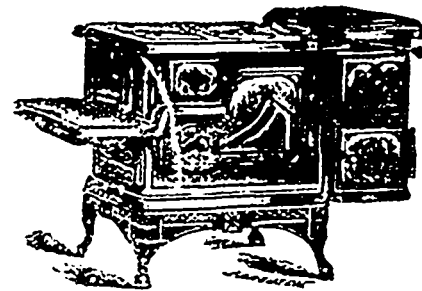
DON'T BE TOO ANXIOUS

TO PLACE YOUR ORDERS FOR

STOVES, RANGES,

— AND —

HOLLOWWARE,



Until you have seen our Cuts and Prices.

OUR SPECIALTY:

First-Class Goods

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

WINDSOR FOUNDRY CO.

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.

Truro Foundry and Machine Co.

TRURO, N. S.,

ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.

Our SPECIALTIES are—

GOLD MINING MACHINERY

Of every kind, with latest Western Improvements.

ROTARY SAW MILLS,

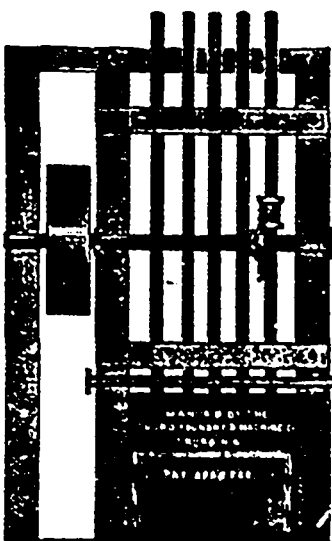
In Latest Styles, and

HOT WATER BOILERS.

Estimates furnished for Heating Dwellings, Stores, Churches, &c., with Hot Water or Steam.

— ALSO —

Manufacturers of Boilers and Engines, Iron Bridges, Stoves, Ship, Mill and General Castings.



HOME AND FARM.

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

The judicious feeding of roots to stock is a matter of considerable importance, and, properly arranged, very beneficial in its results. Carrots have more fattening qualities than most of the roots which grow large enough to make it profitable to raise them, and, for this reason are particularly adapted to feed to sheep, young cattle and animals intended for the butcher, for it will fatten them quicker and with less cost than any other kind of food, and the meat will be more tender and juicy. Root-feeding should not, however, be overdone, or it will produce scouring.

To grow nice long carrots the land should be deeply cultivated, so that the roots will have free access to grow down straight and long. If this is done, and the ground is kept loose and mellow, there will be no danger of bushy roots branching out in small lateral sprigs, which are disadvantageous.

If the soil is not naturally fertile, it must be well manured, but care should be taken not to use coarse, rough manure, as the land should be kept fine and well pulverized, especially when the plants are young and tender.

Phosphates are valuable, and, although a little more costly in the beginning, are the most profitable in the end.

Be sure to plant carrots thick enough, for if they come up too thick they can be thinned out, which is better than to have to replant vacant places, but what is still better is to carefully test the seed that is intended to be used and find out if it is perfectly good or not, and then they can be planted just where they are wanted, and a great deal of thinning and considerable trouble may be avoided.

The idea that plants in a room are unwholesome, is perhaps giving way to broader knowledge, but we believe it is still entertained by some, who are thus led to deprive themselves of the presence of "things of beauty" on which the eye may rest with pleasure. Professor Goodale says:—

"Probably the total amount of carbonic acid gas given off by a room full of plants, under the conditions of cultivation in houses, is never enough to make the air unfit for respiration. It should be remembered, however, that a certain amount of carbonic acid is given off at times from the soil in which plants grow, but even this can be of no practical injury to health. That the emanations given off by a few sorts of plants, especially when in flower, may not be offensive or even injurious to invalids, is another question."

I do not wonder, says one in *Farm and Home*, at the farmer's failure as a wool grower, when we consider his education upon the subject. Sheep will live on very rough food and endure a great deal of exposure, and certainly they get about all they can stand of both at the hands of the common farmer. Upon the other hand no animal will respond more freely to kind treatment and good food than sheep. But neglect seems to be the great drawback to the farmer as a wool grower; and because sheep fail to give returns under such treatment they are pronounced unworthy. A few extra dollars placed in a good buck will be returned greatly multiplied in the enhanced value of the lambs. My experience with sheep has taught me that they are profitable, where farmers size their flocks according to their farms and facilities for caring for them they cannot fail to reap reasonable rewards.

A barn basement, aside from the large amount of room furnished, is desirable in saving the lower timbers. In examining almost any of the early made barns we shall find the sills rotted off from nearness to the ground, while perhaps its upper part is sound and good.

If the air in the cellar is too damp, the dampness can be removed by placing a peck or so of unslacked lime in an open box on the floor. A peck of unslacked lime will absorb about seven pounds, or more than three quarts of water, and in this way the air in a cellar can always be kept dry.—*Baltimore Sun*.

FLORAL.—The fuchsia is a beautiful plant for summer use in the garden, either grouped in a bed or singly in the border. It should have a rather shady place, unless particular pains be taken to water it freely.

Many years ago the Dahlia was very popular, and almost everybody grow it. Its popularity, however, gradually waned till within two or three years past, when it began to revive, especially in its single form. Some of the single dahlias are very handsome, and it should not excite surprise that they are objects of admiration. They have the merit, too, of being easily grown, even from seed, and a good variety being once obtained, it may be propagated from the tuber, which is easily wintered over in the cellar.

To grow verbenas successfully plant them in beds cut in the turf. Chop the turf well, and thoroughly mix with it a good share of well-decomposed stable manure. Never, on any account, plant verbenas in old and worn-out garden soil, as they will most assuredly fail. Give them a change of soil each season, as they do not thrive well two years in the same bed. As a house plant the verbenas is not a success. It is almost always sickly and infested with red spiders. They cannot be kept over winter in a cellar. With verbenas it is either growth or death.—*New England Farmer*.

A sharp plow will run enough lighter to save many times the cost of sharpening in horse flesh, to say nothing of the better quality of work done and greater pleasure in doing it.

Do you save and make all the manure possible on your farms; if not, why not? The more we save and make, the less phosphate we have to buy. Phosphate is cash; so is manure.

It is said that science has recently demonstrated that the slag or debris of the iron furnaces can be made into a fertilizer, equal to the best bone manure, it is claimed, but we are not informed as to the process of conversion.

The following sound remarks are from the pen of Mr. W. H. Voerman, writing to the *New England Farmer*:—

FEDING HORSES.—If the stomach of the horse was more fully understood, its feeding would be more carefully attended to. The benefit that comes from food, comes through the process of digestion that is carried on in the stomach, and even while the process of feeding is going on. In comparison with the ox, the stomach of the horse is quite small. It is claimed that the stomach of the ox has a capacity of 250 quarts, while that of the horse is only about 16 quarts; so, as a consequence, whatever is in the stomach after it is filled, must be expelled into the intestines if feeding is continued. In that case, if the process of digestion is incomplete the result is an expulsion of the food without serving the purpose for which it was intended. For that reason, in the use of concentrated food in connection with coarse fodder, there must be an exercise of judgment or the feeding will do little good. Thus oats may be fed to a horse and followed by hay to such an extent as to expel the oats wholly from the stomach, in which case the only benefit derived is from the amount of digestion going on during the period of eating. The office of the stomach being to digest the nitrogenous portion of the food, and as a stomach full of oats contains about four or five times as much nitrogenous matter as when filled with hay either the stomach must secrete its gastric juice five times as fast or the period of digestion must be five times as long. If a concentrated food, like oats, is to be fed with hay, the latter should be fed first and then the grains thus giving ample time for digestion between feeding.

"Dr. Willoughby, M.P.P., East Northumberland, has a large horse-breeding establishment at Colborne. He states that never before has there been a better demand or a better price for a good breed of horses. The best purchasers are Americans. The English demand is constant, and the price good and almost unvaried, but the American market will take all the horses that can be bred in Canada for years to come, and the prices are much better than those on the other side of the Atlantic."

OUR COSY CORNER.

Select a damask towel with a pretty border and fringe; fold it two-fifths of its length and crease. Divide the shorter piece in halves by cutting from the bottom of it to the fold; then cut two and one-half inches on the fold each side of the center cut to form the neck opening. The cuts you have made will be in the shape of a capital T, only the top will be narrow in comparison to the length. For the shoulders, slope the fold from the outer edge to the neck opening, sew in a seam and neatly fell it. Bind the edges of the front and neck with narrow tape, or make a tiny hem and work in it a little edge with Scotch linen crochet thread. Shells with a press edge make a neat finish. Turn the corners back about four inches on each side, thus making revers at the neck to complete the opening which, formed by straight cuts, never gets out of shape when the cap is washed. Fasten together with tape or ribbon strings.

A towel arranged in this way is intended to use while combing the hair. It takes the place of a dressing sacque, is quickly made, easily laundered and fits any figure.

COFFEE CREAM.—An excellent coffee cream is made by adding a half-pint of very strong coffee to vanilla cream instead of the vanilla.

Peaches, pineapples or apricots make delicious ice creams. Prepare the cream as directed for vanilla ice cream, with the addition of a little brown sugar. Leave out the vanilla. If peaches or apricots are to be used, pare and mash them and add to the cream when partly frozen. If pineapples are to be used one large ripe pineapple is sufficient for one quart of cream. Prepare the cream as directed for vanilla cream, leaving out the vanilla, and freeze. Grate the pineapple and add to it one-half pound of sugar. When the sugar is dissolved stir the grated pineapple and sugar into the partly frozen cream.

Raspberries or strawberries may be crushed and added like pineapples to vanilla cream, or they may be first strained through a very thin muslin and then added.

PINEAPPLE OR PEACH ICE CREAM.—Three pints of cream, two ripe pineapples, two pounds of powdered sugar. Slice the pineapples thin, scatter the sugar between the slices, cover and let the fruit stand for twelve hours, then cut or chop it up in the syrup, strain through a hair sieve, double bag of coarse lace, beat gradually into the cream, and freeze as rapidly as possible. Reserve a few pieces of the pineapple unsugared, cut in square bits, and when the cream is half frozen stir through it, first a pint of well-whipped cream, and then the fruit. Peach ice cream can be made in the same way.

A CARD

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

[ADVERTISEMENT.]



SIGNAL SELF-PUNISHMENT.

Three German robbers having acquired, by various atrocities, what amounted to a valuable booty, they agreed to divide the spoil, and to retire from so dangerous a vocation. When the day arrived which they had appointed for that purpose, one of them was despatched to a neighboring town to purchase provisions for their last carousal. The other two secretly agreed to murder him on his return, that each might come in for half of the plunder, instead of one-third. They did so. But the murdered man was a closer calculator than his assassins, for he had previously poisoned part of the provisions, in order that he might appropriate the whole of the spoil to himself. The triumvirate of worthies were found dead together.

Picnic parties should remember that in all probability some of their number will suffer from cramps and colic. A remedy should always be at hand, and a certain preventive, as well as a delightful cure, will be found in the now celebrated Simson's Jamaica Ginger. A teaspoonful in a tumbler of water makes a most refreshing drink, having all the beneficial effects of brandy, with none of its deleterious properties. It is manufactured from the purest ginger, and is twice the strength and better in flavor than any other preparation of the kind.

MURDERERS DISCOVERED BY TWO DOGS.—A laboring man of Tobolsk, in Siberia, who had deposited in a skin purse, which he wore at his breast, the hard-earned savings of his life, was murdered by two of his companions, for the sake of his little treasure. The murderers escaped to a neighboring forest, followed by two dogs belonging to the deceased, which would not quit them. The wretches did everything to appease them, but in vain. They then endeavored to kill them, but the dogs were upon their guard, and continued to howl dreadfully. Reduced to despair, the murderers, at the end of two days, returned to Krasnojarsk, and delivered themselves into the hands of justice.

At the Wanderers bazaar the most popular doctor was voted for, and it was proposed that a vote should also be taken to prove which liniment was the favorite. It was found, however, that all the Wanderers used Simson's Liniment for sprains and bruises, and that it was so incontestably the favorite liniment that no vote was necessary to award it the palm of victory over all its rivals. Simson's Liniment is now to be found in every household, and the demand for it is steadily on the increase.

ROBESPIERRE.—On the 30th of May, 1791, Robespierre spoke in the National Assembly in favor of abolishing the punishment of death; and yet there hardly ever was an individual who showed less regard for human life, or shed blood with such indiscriminate profusion.

Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil now carries "healing on its wings" to all parts of the world. The demand for this superlative remedy, so noted for its beneficial action in all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, scrofula, wasting and nervous diseases, etc., etc., etc., has necessitated the introduction of steam power in its manufacture. Physicians universally prescribe it in their practice, and thousands of sufferers have been restored to health and strength by its use.

THE SADLER OF BAWTRY.—It was formerly the custom to present a bowl of ale to malefactors on their way to execution. The county of York, which strongly adheres to its ancient usage, was the last place where this custom continued. A sadler at Bawtry lost his life in consequence of declining the refreshment; as had he stopped as usual, his reprieve, which was actually on the road, would have arrived in time to have saved him. Hence arose the saying, that the sadler of Bawtry was hanged for leaving his ale.

The papers are just now filled with accounts of different sections of the Maritime Provinces, where malignant diarrhoea is carrying off numerous victims. Abbott's Diarrhoea Cordial is a favorite remedy, and an almost certain cure if taken in time. Much suffering would be avoided if a bottle of this remedy was always kept in the house.

A NIGHT VISIT.—M. Galland, in his Arabian Tales, frequently repeats the words, "My dear sister, if you do not sleep, tell us one of your tales." Some young men who had been digusted at the repetition, determined one winter night to go and awaken poor Galland, hallooing loudly under his window; "M. Galland! M. Galland!" He opened the window and inquired what they wanted. "M. Galland," said one of them, "are you the translator of these beautiful Arabian Tales?" "I am the very person." "Ah, well, M. Galland, if you don't sleep, tell us one of your tales."

PORT HAWKESBURY, N. S.

I beg leave to certify that I have used Puttner's Emulsion with Hypophosphites with great satisfaction, and in cases where cod liver oil is called for, I can heartily recommend it as an agreeable mixture, disguising so successfully the nauseous taste of the oil, that in no instance have I seen patients refuse to take it.

D. M. JOHNSON, M. D.

TRUE NOBILITY.—Schiller, the German poet, had a patent of nobility conferred upon him by the Emperor of Germany, which he never used. Turning over a heap of papers one day, in the presence of a friend, he came to his patent, and showed it carelessly to his friend with this observation, I suppose you did not know I was a noble; and then buried it again in the mass of miscellaneous papers in which it had long lain undisturbed. Schiller's friend might have answered, after this action, "If I did not before know you were noble, I know it now."

LIVE FOR OTHERS.—Man never was intended to live for himself only, and thus it is that no one can be happy who lives for himself. We should therefore do all in our power to alleviate the suffering of mankind in general, particularly those afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, etc., by bringing to their notice the superior virtues of Simson's Liniment, which has proved very efficacious in all diseases of the above nature.

GOTHIC IGNORANCE.—The Goths had no natural literature; literature, in fact, they despised. A curious instance of this is given in the opposition they raised to the purpose of Amalasueta, who was eager to give the advantage of a liberal education to her son Alric. "No, no," said the assembled warriors, "the idleness of study is unworthy of a Goth, high thoughts of glory are not fed by books, but by deeds of valor, he is to be a king whom all should dread. Shall he be impelled to dread his instructors? No!"

THE EVIL OF RECKLESSNESS.—Young people should be cautioned against the habit of recklessness. If it be perilous to say, "I do not care," it is doubly so to rush on with the plea, "I did not heed." In first contracting a cold we should without fail procure a bottle of Simson's Tolu and Aniseed. It softens a cough and soothes all irritation of the lungs.

OF TWO EVILS CHOOSING THE LEAST.—A French dog was taught by his master to execute various commissions, and among others, to fetch him victuals from the *traiteurs* in a basket. One evening when the dog was returning to his master thus furnished, two other dogs, attracted by the savory smell of the petits pâtés that this new messenger was carrying, determined to attack him. The dog put his basket on the ground, and set himself courageously against the first that advanced against him, but while he was engaged with one, the other ran to the basket, and began to help himself. At length, seeing that there was no chance of beating both the dogs and saving his master's dinner, he threw himself between his two opponents, and without further ceremony quickly despatched the remainder of the petits pâtés himself, and then returned to his master with the empty basket!

Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co, Halifax:

GENTLEMEN,—Last summer I was working in the Stone Quarry, and a large rock rolled and struck my knee and hurt it so badly that I could not bend it and could hardly walk. When in Sussex I applied to Mr. Fairweather, the popular chemist there, who recommended Simson's Liniment, one bottle of which cured my knee as well as ever. I also find Simson's Liniment an excellent remedy for Rheumatism and all Sprains, and I shall never be without a bottle of it.

Moss Glen, N. B.

GEO. S. GRAY.

PRINTING.—It is related that Faust, of Montz, one of the many persons to whom the honor of having invented the invaluable art of printing is ascribed, having carried a parcel of his Bibles to Paris, and offered them for sale as MSS., the French, after considering the number of books, and their exact conformity with one another even to points and commas, and that the best book writers could not be found so exact, concluded there was witchcraft in the case, and by either actually indicting him as conjurer, or threatening to do so, extorted the secret. Hence the origin of the popular story of the Devil and Dr. Faustus.

"MIRACLES."—The proprietors of Simson's Liniment wish to state to the people of Canada that Simson's Liniment does not perform "Miracles." They simply assure their friends that it is by far the best preparation in the market for Rheumatism, Sprains, Swellings, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Pains in the Back, Side or Chest, Inflammation, Indigestion, preventing the hair from coming out, etc., etc. If it does not cure in all cases, or in other words if it does not perform an impossibility, it will at least relieve, and is worth ten times its cost. Large 4-oz. bottles only 25 cents.



This excellent preparation has been used more extensively than ever this summer in cases of Diarrhoea, Debility, Physical Exhaustion, and Prostration, caused by the excessive heat. It has proved itself to be the most suitable and most nourishing diet that can be taken by convalescents, or by those who are suffering from the above complaints.

J. S. MACLEAN & CO.
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.

WM. J. HAMES,
Corner Argyle and Sackville Sts.
HALIFAX,
DEALER IN
Pork, Butter, &c.

N. B.—Hams, Bacon and
Sausages a Specialty.
Orders from the Country promptly filled.

Happy is the man who is blessed with good sight. To be pitied 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 the

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

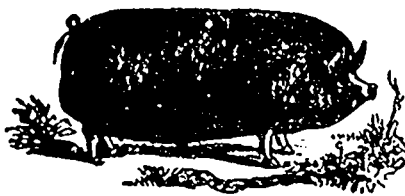


And Agent for the English Optician,
B. LAURANCE.

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

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

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex, all ages. Something new that just coins money for all workers. We will start you, capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address **TRUX & Co., Augusta, Maine.**

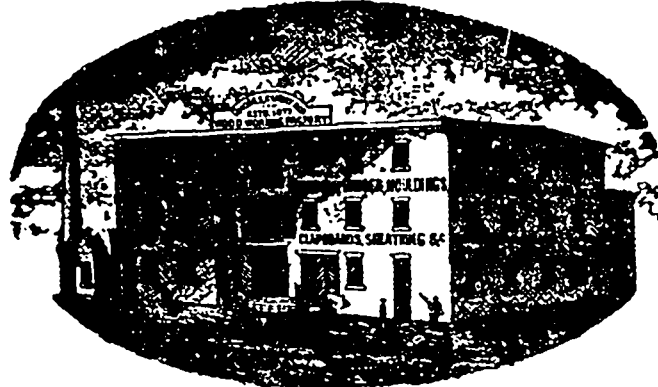


J. R. FOSTER,
MONCTON, N. B.
Importer and Breeder of
Thoroughbred Holstein-
Friesian & Jersey Cattle.

— ALSO —
REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE.
Proprietor of Moncton Steam Flouring Mill,
Manufacturing Flour, Corn Meal, Horse, Cow and Stock Feed, &c.

RHODES, CURRY & CO.
AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,
MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS.
1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.

Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantels,
Mouldings, etc., etc.



Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech,
Pine and Whiteoak House Finish.

"Cabinet Trim Finish" for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, etc.
SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH AND HOUSE FURNITURE, etc.
BRICKS, LIME, CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, etc.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

1870. **THE HALIFAX PIANO AND ORGAN CO.** 1887.
WAREROOMS, 157 & 159 HOLLIS STREET.
The Largest & Finest Stock & Warehouses in the Maritime Provinces.
STEINWAY, WEBER A' L FISCHER AGENCY.

An Immense Stock of New and Second Hand PIANOS and ORGANS to select from.
Call or Write for particulars.

**ONLY 1200 COPIES OF
THE GREAT JUBILEE NUMBER**

— OF —
THE CRITIC!

**ARE NOW UNSOLD,
OUT OF AN EDITION OF 25,000 COPIES.**

Buy a copy at once from your News Agent, or send Currency or Postage Stamps to this Office, Price 10 cts., 3 Copies for 25cts., 15 Copies for \$1.00.
A STARTLING OFFER!—To every New Subscriber to **THE CRITIC**, we will send a copy of this number FREE. Send the names of any number of your friends to this office, inclosing 10 cts. for one name, 25cts. for 3 names, or \$1.00 for fifteen names, and we will mail our Jubilee number to each address.

ESTEY'S
THE ONLY TRUE
**IRON AND QUININE
Tonic!**

Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and Vigor of Youth, Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones Muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and Supplies Brain Power.

LADIES Suffering from complaint peculiar to their sex will find in ESTEY'S IRON AND QUININE Tonic a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the Original and Best. For Sale by all Druggists. Price 50 Cents.

Prepared only by
E. M. ESTEY, PHARMACIST
MONCTON, N. B.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN."
LINIMENT

CURES PAINS—External and Internal.
RELIEVES Swellings, Contractions of the Joints, Sprains, Strains, Stiffness of the Joints, Sprains, Strains.
HEALS Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Cracks and Scratches.

Best Stable Remedy in the World!
CURES Rheumatism, NEURALGIA, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria, and all kindred afflictions.

LARGE BOTTLE!
**POWERFUL REMEDY
MOST ECONOMICAL!**
AS IT COSTS BUT 25 CENTS.
Druggists and Dealers pronounce it the best selling Medicine they have.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of which there are several on the market. The genuine only prepared by and bearing the name of
C. C. RICHARDS & CO.,
YARMOUTH, N. S.

TESTIMONIAL.
C. C. RICHARDS & Co—I had the muscle of my hand so contracted that I could not use it for two years. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT, and now my hand is as well as ever.
Yours,
MRS. KACHIEL SAUNDERS,
Dalhousie, Lun. Co.

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 Stationary Engines, Shafting, Pumps and Hangers. Repair work promptly attended to. **ON HAND**—Several New and Second-Hand Engines.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for advertiser to consult, be he expert 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 modified so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 140 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to **GEO. F. ROWELL & CO. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU** (105 Spruce St. Printing House Sq., New York).

SONGS! In order to introduce our new catalogue of all kinds of the story Books, we will send 100 Popular Song Books, Pathetic and Sentimental, all complete one book for 3c. stamp, two for 5c. silver, and 3 slip.
A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.

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