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# THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

10 PER ANNUM.  
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HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 16, 1886.

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## THE CRITIC,

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Of the 505 pensions to soldiers' widows President Cleveland has deemed best to veto 90, and as a matter of course the weeping and the wailing of the disappointed ones is heard throughout the length and breadth of the public. How oft is the "still small voice of gratitude" drowned by the wailing cries of the "great monster of ingratitude."

Much indignation has arisen in England over the discovery that French, Dutch, Norwegian, and other foreign pilots, are employed in the British coast and river pilot service. These men it is claimed would, in the event of a war, be able to render valuable service to the enemy, and John Bull who has hitherto considered himself safe in his water bound fortress, is naturally alarmed at the prospect of having the navigation of the coast so thoroughly understood by aliens.

All credit to the people of the United States for the prompt and effective methods adopted by them to stamp out the illegal and unchristian boycott. Individual action is restrained, and individual liberty curtailed by those who wish to further their own selfish ends, the sequel always shows a ruinous failure. The boycott is a human device for an inhuman purpose, and in the end is found to be a two-edged sword which cuts both ways. Under the laws of the United States boycotters are treated as criminals, and are given in the penitentiaries that time for calm reflection which they never appeal to take elsewhere. If boycotters have wrongs they should not endeavor to remedy their grievances by recourse to unjust methods.

It is the proud boast of Mr. O. D. Graham, of Philadelphia, that he has done that which no other man has succeeded in doing: Hermetically sealed in a water-tight buoy-shaped cask, he passed uninjured through the boiling waters of the whirlpool rapids on Niagara River. It will be remembered that Capt Webb lost his life while attempting to perform the feat. This is certainly the age of cranks and their number appears to be early on the increase. If Mr. Graham had risked his life to any purpose he could deserve the encomiums he has received on all sides, but under the circumstances we believe that he has only shown his clear title to enter a house. Intoxicated with success he will next be trying a trip over the top in his cooper's craft.

Words of 72 syllables are rare in any language, but one Welsh word comes up to this standard. According to the *St James Gazette* it is Llanfairpwllgwyngyligertrobogllgerchwyrnbblyllgogorrbwzantvsiillogogoch. This awful word constituted the subject of a lecture lately given by the Rev. J. King, M. A., at the Museum, Berwick, in which he showed that it means: "St. Mary's white hazel pool, near the turning pool, near the whirlpool, very near the pool by Llantsilio, fronting the rocky islet of Gogo."

Western civilization is evidently taking deep root in Japan. Christianity is making rapid strides, representative popular government is shortly to be introduced, educational institutions are being remodeled, and the English language and the Roman alphabet adopted, and last but not least, Japan is reorganizing her military force and increasing her naval strength. She now claims to have the largest, most powerful and most destructive torpedo-boat afloat. We may soon expect to hear of the five o'clock tea and the tennis party as all the rage in Yeddo.

Persons living outside of the United States have long recognized that in finance, commerce, and manufactures, the city of New York holds the leading place in the Republic. This great metropolis, cosmopolitan as are its people, is year by year becoming more distinctively American, and even the citizens of the "Hub" and the "Quaker City" are obliged to acknowledge that a port which controls three-fourths of the foreign trade of the United States, and a city which, with its suburbs, contains a population of not less than 2,000,000 of people is entitled to the first place.

The name of Mr. Goldwin Smith of the Toronto *Week* is now spoken of in connection with the next Dominion Parliamentary election. Mr. Smith has, we believe, been offered a constituency in Manitoba, but as he has several times refused offers of nomination from constituencies in Ontario we do not give credence to the statement. Professor Smith is one of the ablest, best informed, and most polished writers in Canada or the United States; and though in many questions, notably that of Irish Home Rule, his views and expressions may be somewhat extreme, he nevertheless commands an attentive perusal from all who are privileged to read his articles or essays.

Again the war cloud rises in the East, and this time appears destined to break in fury over the land before sinking again beyond the distant horizon. The Czar of Russia, who has been massing his forces in Bessarabia during the past month, has sent his secret emissaries to stir up rebellion among the people of the Balkan Provinces, and Austria, which has long been preparing for a struggle with her northern neighbor is doing her best to counteract the seditious influences of the agents of the Czar. Russia and Austria thus stand prepared for war, mutually distrustful and bent on plunder they wait for the first move so that they may let loose the dogs of war. The conflict if it comes will be terrific.

Those who have studied the prophecies of Jeremiah will be interested in the recent remarkable discoveries made by Mr. Flindus Petrie, on the Delta of the Nile. Here in a secluded and almost unknown district the energetic explorer has discovered in Tahpanhes the Pharaoh's house referred to in the 43rd chapter of Jeremiah. The structure, which had been partially destroyed by fire, still contained many chambers in perfect preservation, especially in the basement. Mr. Petrie has been diligent in his search for relics and has taken up from the clay beneath the portals several unhewn stones, which enthusiastic Egyptologists will at once identify with those placed there by Jeremiah.

Hodge has gone back to his first love. For a time the promise of "three acres and a cow" induced him to support the Gladstonian candidates, but he has found out like many wiser men that promises and their fulfillment are two distinct things. When the agricultural laborer donned his robe of citizenship he thought it his duty to oppose the wishes of the landlord and the tenant farmer, but he finds in the end that "my lord" and "the squire" are his true friends, being willing to do more to promote his comfort than make promises which they could not keep. The "three acres and a cow" served its purpose during the former election, but it is serving an opposite purpose in those now going on.

The Canadian correspondents of American journals too frequently sandwich their communications with tit-bits, which they deem palatable to our cousins across the border, it is therefore with pleasure that we note the exception to this general rule. Mr. F. C. Brewster, son-in-law of the Honorable Senator Almon, in a letter to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, gives the readers of that journal some wholesome truths with respect to Nova Scotia, its people, climate, politics, fisheries, etc. Coming as these do from an eminent citizen of the Quaker City, they cannot fail to carry weight, and aid in removing the erroneous impressions under which some otherwise well-informed American persons labor.

## THE LAND OF THE PHARAOKS.

The terrible mortality among the British soldiers in Egypt, and the evident desire of Moukhtar Pasha to have the Egyptian army reorganized, has once more raised the question of Britain's position with respect to the historical land of the Pharaohs, and the probable course that the British ministry will take with respect to it. Since the desertion of the French allies before the siege of Alexandria, France, while retaining her interest in the Suez Canal, has lost the position she once occupied as joint ruler of Egypt, and as the attention of the French ministry is now absorbed in the more important questions relating to Annam and Madagascar, the strength of French influence in Egypt may be counted as *nil*. But Turkey is by no means willing to pass over to the Anglo-Saxon without protest the tribute formerly levied by the Sultan, and as British capitalists have large sums of money invested in Egyptian securities, it is likewise certain that they will be unwilling to have the Government lose its grip upon the Egyptian purse. Meantime the 7,000,000 of inhabitants who occupy the fertile fringes of the Nile, suffer untold hardships both from the taxation consequent upon their foreign indebtedness, and the land monopolies, which in Egypt are most oppressive. Hence it is that 7,000,000 industrious frugal people, ground between the upper and nether millstones of taxation and monopoly, find that but a small percentage of the fruits of their labor is left to them. The Government is obliged to resort to unheard of measures in order to make both ends meet. Every palm tree is numbered and taxed; every animal—goat, sheep, donkey, buffalo, all except dogs—is registered and taxed; every wheeled vehicle, whether used for agricultural purposes or not is taxed; every industry is taxed and bled to fill the depleted coffers of the nation; small wonder is it that the people groan and lose their interest in public matters. Whether Britain decides upon the permanent occupation or ultimate abandonment of the land of the Nile, social revolution will, sooner or later, shake the very foundation of the State, and the people, downtrodden and oppressed, rise and throw off the burden of taxation placed upon their shoulders by bad and reckless rulers.

## INCREASED SAFETY IN OCEAN TRAVEL.

The constant danger to which persons crossing the Atlantic are exposed on account of field-ice and ice bergs, is realized by all who have to cross the ocean during the spring and early summer months. Heretofore there have been no means of signalling from one vessel or steamer to another, information relative to the whereabouts of ice, the International Code of Signals having in this respect been incomplete; but, thanks to Mr. Wyncken, of New York, this is no longer the case. Mr. Wyncken has invented a very simple code of ice signals which commends itself to officers of transatlantic steamers. He divides the North Atlantic ice region into squares of one degree of latitude and longitude, and the most dangerous part of this region into smaller areas, inserting in each area on the chart two letters. By the use of the International Code of Signals any vessel which has sighted ice can warn other vessels she may happen to pass by a single display of the new "ice flag" in combination with the flags of the International Code corresponding to these letters. By the adoption of this code a steamer approaching the ice region can quickly ascertain from any vessel which has crossed the Newfoundland Banks just where ice was seen, and what kind of ice (whether heavy pack, icebergs or light field ice). Such a code ought to be introduced at once into all steamers sailing between Europe and America, as it would undoubtedly contribute very materially both to the celerity and safety of their navigation.

## OUR GREAT EMPIRE.

With rapid means of transit and close connections, it is probable that the journey from Sydney to Yarmouth would take at least twenty-four hours, which fact gives us a pretty fair idea of the extent of Nova Scotia, but the Province is, after all, but a very small portion of the great British Empire of which it forms a part, as it would take at least 450 Provinces of the area of Nova Scotia to be equal in extent to the Empire of Great Britain. We frequently hear persons say that the British Empire is bound to fall to pieces, that its 40 distinct States and Colonies cannot be held together, and that Britain herself has reached the zenith of her greatness. These bold assertions are usually made by unreliable persons who appear to ignore facts, and who deal in mere generalities. As Nova Scotians, it is our proud boast that we belong to a world Empire upon which the sun never ceases to shine, and it will take something more than mere general statements to convince us that we form part of a decaying State. No one who is familiar with the extent of the British possessions, the variety and richness of their products, and the progressive and commercial spirit which inspires the British people, can for a moment believe that ruin and disaster stare us in the face. For those who are content to oppose the march of progress, such a consummation may be comforting, but to the British people in all British lands, the facts of our material advancement must prove a convincing answer, and should forever silence those who would drag our flag in the dust of anarchy and bitter strife. If we would understand the true greatness of the British Empire, as compared with other States, we should remember that its area is nearly three times as great as the combined areas of France and the United States, that its population is more than three times as large as the united populations of those countries, and that its trade is nearly twice as great. These facts can be corroborated by a comparison of the following statistics, which have been gathered from most reliable sources.—

	Population.	Area.	Trade.
France.....	37,672,000	204,096	\$1,750,000,000
United States.....	37,000,000	2,970,000	1,400,000,000
British Empire .....	310,000,000	8,990,000	5,400,000,000

The pre-eminence of the British Empire is the more marked, when we remember the relative positions of Great Britain and France a little more than a century since; and if we bear in mind the great possibilities that are within our reach, and if we endeavor to strengthen the bonds of union which now unite the various portions of the Empire, we cannot fail to realize that the future holds in store for us a position among nations more grand and much more advantageous than that at present held by us as a people.

## A CARNIVAL AND AN EXHIBITION.

The arrangements for the summer carnival in Halifax, which were laid off until next year, on account of the postponement of celebrating the jubilee of Her Majesty, should not be left until within a few weeks of the time it takes place. We, in Halifax, are somewhat prone to defer taking action in any movement until it is so late that many details which should have been carefully considered, are overlooked or neglected. If we are to celebrate the Queen's jubilee in an appropriate manner, and hold a carnival worthy the name, our citizens should soon begin to make preparations for the event. Already His Worship the Mayor, with others, have signified their willingness to co-operate in making the jubilee a grand success, and we know of many persons who have not given public expression to their views, who would gladly aid, to the utmost of their power, in making the civic demonstration all that our citizens could desire. It occurred to us that, considering the thousands of strangers who would, in the event of a carnival being held, visit Halifax, the time would be most opportune for holding the provincial exhibition in this city. Not only would the carnival attract to Halifax a large number of our own people in addition to outsiders, but it would insure to the managers of the exhibition an increased attendance at our provincial show, thus advertising most effectually, not only the city, but the Province at large. It may be said by some persons, that the time at which the exhibition could be held would not be a suitable season for the carnival, but a glance at our meteorological reports will prove this to be a mistake. Our weather in July and August is no doubt delightful, but the temperature, however pleasing it may be to tourists, is, as a rule, too hot for Nova Scotians to enjoy to the full the pastimes which a carnival may offer. In the latter part of September we invariably have delightful weather, and at this season when our park and gardens are at their prettiest, when the clear autumnal air makes everything in and about Halifax look bright and attractive, we could celebrate the jubilee by holding at one and the same time, a carnival that would reflect credit upon our citizens, and an exhibition which would do credit to our Province. If some of our wisemen will give this suggestion their consideration, we may yet see it carried through successfully.

## WHAT WOMEN HAVE DONE FOR JAPAN.

Now that Japan, the Island Empire of the East, has drawn aside the veil of exclusiveness and has placed her foot firmly upon the ladder of progress and civilization, a new and widespread interest in her past history is felt by the people of all civilized countries. In no eastern land have women occupied such an important and noble position as in Japan. Japanese traditions point to a time when the chief legislative, legal and commercial positions were ably filled by women, but while these records, imperfect as they are, may be encouraging to the stronger minded of the sex to-day, it is in the field of Japanese letters that the women of the early ages have left the impress of their genius and untiring industry; and when we remember the difficulties under which these women worked, the disadvantages of having before writing to acquire a perfect knowledge of several thousand symbols, to say nothing of the drawbacks in obtaining accurate information, their literary labors are indeed surprising. In addition to the innumerable historical and poetical works, they supplied the traveller with a guide book such as would have done credit to Bradshaw or Cook. They furnished the children with well digested text books upon geography and other branches of learning, all of which were admirably illustrated. Through their efforts the study of literature became the fashion in Japan, like to music in Germany. The people were taught to read, and circulating libraries were carried about from house to house, upon the backs of men. Can it be questioned that a people and a sex, who in the early centuries have made such marked advancement, will long continue to occupy the lower rungs of civilization's ladder. Excelsior is now the watchword of the Japanese people, and although the adoption of the English language may not make Anglo Saxons of the Japanese, it will do its part towards making Japan the Great Britain of the East.

A rather amusing estimate has been made by a well-known statistician of Philadelphia as to the income of the doctors of that city. According to this gentleman, Philadelphia doctors net \$5,000,000 annually. \$1,000,000 being fees for baby presentations, and a like sum for ushering human beings into eternity. \$5,000,000 is a large return where brains and talent are the only capital employed, and while the amount may surprise Blue Devils, it will neither surprise nor puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer or doctor.

Objection has been raised to members of Parliament acting as the official representatives of railway and other corporations. The objection is, we think, well taken. A man cannot with justice to both parties guard and protect the rights of plaintiffs as well as defendant. A member of Parliament is first representative of the people, but when he acts as attorney for any corporation in which the people's interests are involved, he makes use of his parliamentary position for other purposes than those for which he was elected.

TIT-BITS.

The Chief of the Delawares of Indian Territory, is Mr. Charles Johnnycake, who is seventy-two years old. The oldest Johnnycake in the world.

"Come along with me and have a fine time," remarked a policeman to a man he had arrested. "I'm afraid you are trying to cell me," replied the prisoner.

When all the landlords are gone, and all the tenants are become landlords, who'll be the only remaining tenant in Ireland? Sure the Lord Lieutenant!

Friend (taking leave, after spending the evening): "Admirable talker your wife is, Brown. I could listen to her a whole night." Brown (with a sigh): "Ah, I often do!"—*Punch*.

The origin of hamaneggs is lost in the mists of cloudy antiquity.—*New York Journal*. It can be traced, however, from the time of Henry the First down to Lord Bacon.—*Boston Commercial*.

Among the advertisements in a German paper appeared the following: "The gentleman who found a purse with money in the Blumenstrasse is requested to send it to the address of the loser, as he is recognized." A few days afterward the reply was inserted: "The recognized gentleman who picked up a purse in the Blumenstrasse requests the loser to call at his house."

AN ENFANT TERRIBLE.—The Boston *enfant terrible* is the worst of his kind. The local papers are full of him, the following from the *Herald* being the latest: An *enfant terrible* was traveling to Boston the other day via the Cambridge horse car, and in company with his fond mamma and a number of other people bound in the same direction. After scanning the scene for some time his eagle eye lighted on an engaging pictorial advertisement just above his head. It represented, let us say, the luscious female form encompassed by a marvelous pair of corsets, and the legend written beneath that purchasers of the same could return the article after fifteen days' trial, if not perfectly satisfactory. Finally, in the silence of the car, rose the piping voice of this terrible child: "Say, mamma! do you wear double X. Y. Z. corsets?" "No, no! Hush!" "No, I shan't 'hush.' Why don't you wear those corsets?" "Hush!" in distracted tones from the blushing parent. "Well, I should think you'd like to wear 'em. You could have a new pair every fifteen days if they didn't fit!" Passengers in convulsions, and *enfant terrible* threatened with dire punishment on arrival at home.

A stone-cutter, whose office adjoined his stone-yard, was seated in his office when a friend called upon him, and they discussed several topics together, among them the question as to what extent lager-beer was an intoxicant. The stone-cutter maintained that beer was not intoxicating, while his friend maintained the opposite. The stone cutter said, there is a man at work in the yard (pointing to a brawny-chested German) who could drink a bucket (three gallons) of beer at one sitting and feel none the worse for it. The friend doubted, and a wager was made and the workman called, who when asked if he could drink that bucket (pointing to a large water bucket) full of beer at one sitting, replied, "Well, I don't know; I lets you know after a vile." The German went away, and after remaining about fifteen minutes, returned, and said, "Yes, I can trink dot peer." The bucket of beer was procured and placed before the German, who very soon absorbed the last drop, and arose from his seat, wiping his mouth with his sleeve, and was walking away with a firm step, when his employer recalled him and said to him, "See here, my friend and I have some curiosity to know why you did not drink the beer when you were first asked." The German replied, "Vell, I don'd know dot I could trink it, so I went out und trink a bucked, den I know I could do it."—W., in *Harper's Magazine for July*.

One stormy night, when the roads were well night impassable, a son of Erin came into a doctor's office and desired the dispenser of physic to go to see a friend who was "jist a-dyin'." He would not take no for an answer; so, putting the saddle-bags upon his horse, the physician started out upon his journey. As soon as he saw the sick man he knew it was nearly over with him, and remarked to the courier:

"Peter, you told the truth; your friend is just at the point of death."

"Can't ye do ainytheeng for heem?" replied Peter.

"No; it is too lato."

"But, docthor, aint ye goin' to give heem ainytheeng at all at all?"

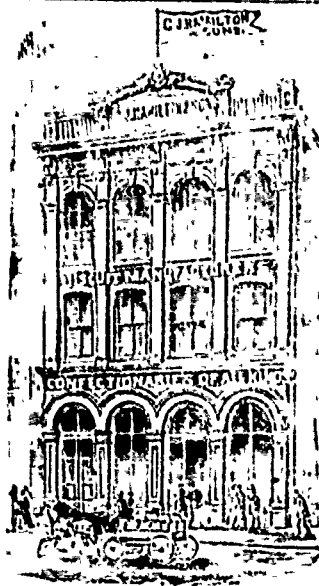
"It will do no good."

"But, docthor, ye have come so far, it would be too bad to go back without doin' ainytheeng."

For the peace of Peter's mind, the doctor now took a small quantity of sugar from a phial, and placed it upon the dying man's tongue just as he was drawing his last breath.

Peter, seeing his friend's head drop back, looked up to the doctor with big eyes, and said, half in a whisper, "Oh, docthor, an didn' ye do it quick!"—*Harper's Magazine for July*.

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



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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The bankers' regatta which takes place on Saturday afternoon, is always regarded in Halifax as one of the events of the season. Speculation as to the probable result of the race is freely indulged in.

The 150,000 members of the Loyal Orange Institution in Canada, hold their customary celebration on Monday last. Their street marches and festivals were conducted in an orderly manner, and the demonstration was happily concluded without bloodshed.

"Kentville" says: "The wedding of Miss Bertha Blanchard and the Rev. Mr. Chase, last Wednesday, was the prettiest seen in Kentville for some time. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and streamers of red and white. Three floral arches stood over the reading desk, which was covered with geraniums, lilies and roses, and greenhouse plants in pots, a bell of water lilies hanging from the middle arch. A large horse shoe of white marguerite daisies, placed diagonally on a rich green background of ferns, was especially effective. The bride wore an exquisitely fitting dress of dove colored Surah. Her bonnet was of dove colored tulle with *ayrette*, to match, *veut* of cerise ribbon and veil of white tulle. The bridesmaids, Miss Clara Dodge and Miss Nora Blanchard, wore dresses of apricot colored nun's veiling with *giletts* richly embroidered in gold. Hats of apricot colored crape trimmed with gold color. After the wedding breakfast at Judge Blanchard's an immense crowd assembled at the station to witness the departure. The bride's travelling dress was of dark brown with brown hat and feathers. She went off with the usual shower of rice in token of good wishes.

Our contemporary *The Critic* will pardon us for omitting to notice its fine exhibition number, with its special articles bearing upon the leading industries of Canada, not having seen the first edition. The number is creditable to all who had a hand in its preparation. Editor and printer have alike done their work well. The number is full of interesting matter, worthy to be placed on file.—*Hants Journal*.

DeLesseps has abandoned the idea of his grand lottery in aid of the Panama Canal. He proposes to raise the wind by a new issue of bonds.

"Let my grave be in Turkey," such was the dying request of Hobart Pasha, Admiral of the Turkish fleet. Hobart lived for Turkey and it is fitting that his body should find its last resting place upon the shores of the Golden Horn.

The cork and bung manufacturers of Canada have, during the past few years succeeded in fully supplying the home markets. Mr. John Auld, of Montreal is one of the largest manufacturers of corks and bungs in the Dominion and has by the use of good material, care in manufacture and prompt attention to business, built up an extensive trade, which is growing year by year.

The colored folk of Boston have come to the conclusion that it is the lack of ownership of real property that hinder the race from leveling up with the whites. A hall in which to hold public meetings is to be the first start in this direction. The saloon waiters have subscribed liberally, but the African barbers declare they are strapped.

We are to have a terrific storm on Wednesday, Sept. 29th, so saith Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, the astrologer royal of Canada, and who will dare to gainsay the prophet. We usually have a big equinoctial storm within a few days of the 20th of September, and this will probably fill the bill for Wiggins.

Free schools have done much towards the intellectual development of our people, but unless free public libraries are established in every centre of population, a large percentage of the good that might otherwise result from our educational system is lost. The ladies of St. John, N. B., deserve credit for the determined efforts they are making to place really good books within the reach of all by establishing a free city library.

"Baddeck" says: "What with statute labor by day and a series of open air lectures by night, the streets of Baddeck have presented for the past few days quite a lively appearance. After many trials and tribulations the Kennedy family arrived here on Friday. Although it was not positively known until the afternoon that they were coming, they had a full house. About dawn on Saturday our quiet little town was aroused by a cry of fire. It was soon discovered that the residence of I. S. McLean was in flames, and in a short time nothing remained standing but the chimneys. It is understood that the loss will not be very great as the place was insured. On the afternoon of the same day, Seymour Foylo, of Big Baddeck, committed suicide by hanging himself in the barn. Sportsmen expect some good salmon fishing in the Margaree River, in consequence of the destruction, by the late storms, of the nets along the Margaree shores."

The performances in the Roberts-Gardner circus are such as cannot fail to charm and delight all who attend them. The Roberts-Gardner is a real old-fashioned circus in which equestrian skill is the chief attraction. The programme includes many other excellent features, and as it is entirely free from the slightest tinge of vulgarity, recommends itself to public patronage. It is years since Halifax has been visited by a circus company of such high standing.

Three hundred educationists are now holding their annual meeting at Truro, several most interesting papers have been read, and the gathering will be both pleasing and profitable to all taking part in it.

So far the British elections have resulted in the Conservatives winning 308 of the 633 seats that have been contested, there are still 37 constituencies to hear from. The returns at present are as follows:—Conservatives, 308; Unionists, 75; Liberals, 170; Parnollitics, 80.

McAlpine's Halifax Directory for '86-'87, is now out: its publishers deserve credit for their promptness in issuing this indispensable work, and for the increased care and attention they have bestowed on its compilation. D. McAlpine & Co., in the preface to the new directory, very properly remark, that except newspapers the directory offers the best medium for advertising.

"Bridgetown" says: "Dominion day was celebrated here this year instead of at Annapolis Royal, the town was crowded with visitors from all parts of the county, and not a few from the adjoining counties. In the morning there was a cricket match; in the afternoon, horse races and a tea meeting, the latter held in the grounds of the new Episcopal church; and in the evening an entertainment was given in the rink in aid of the band. It was largely patronized, and a success in every way. The country is looking as best, at present the prospect for the various crops being very good, though rain is much needed."

The new British Parliament will be convened in August. At present writing it is uncertain what course Gladstone will pursue, but it is thought probable by his friends that in view of the overwhelming verdict of the people against his Irish policy he will resign and allow Lord Salisbury to form either a straight tory or a coalition government.

The resignation of Major Crozier, whose name will be remembered in connection with the North-West Rebellion in the Duck Lake encounter, will be heard with regret by the members of the police force in the Territories. Major Crozier was a capable officer, and the coolness which he displayed during the interview with the rebels in which his men were unexpectedly fired upon, was much to his credit.

In consequence of the German forces in Alsace Lorraine having been supplied with improved rifles, the French government has purchased 60,000 repeating rifles for the army stationed in Eastern France. France is ready to put up dollar to dollar with Germany in preparing for what appears to be an inevitable conflict.

Our city fathers when in council devote much time and attention to the affairs of Halifax, for which they receive as a rule the gratuitous abuse of all those who happen to differ from them, but as a body of men they display energy, enterprise and patriotism. Their recent grant of \$1,000 in aid of the Firemen's Tournament is worthy of every commendation, and the taxpayer who would audibly grumble at such an expenditure, should be voted permanent residence beyond the city limits.

"Windsor" says: "The crop prospects are far from encouraging and have had a somewhat depressing influence. Good upland that always yielded from one and a half to two tons of hay to the acre, has this year cut, in many instances, only one-half to three-quarters of a ton. The potatoes are looking splendidly, but the turnips will be a miserable crop. The rumors as to the appointment of a new collector of customs, appear to be somewhat contradictory, but each person is positive that he has the only right version of the story."

It has been acknowledged by the traveling public that in the matter of hotel accommodation, St. John stood far ahead of Halifax, but with the opening of the new Queen Hotel in this city, such an assertion can no longer be made with truth. The Queen Hotel which is situated in Hollis street, a short distance south of Sackville street, has recently been thoroughly remodeled, the work having been done most satisfactorily by Messrs Rhodes, Curry & Company, of Amherst. The wainscoting in the offices, dining room and throughout the lower flat, is in native woods, and is most pleasing in its effect. The table ware, china and glass used in the dining room are of the latest and most elegant styles. The drawing rooms and parlors are furnished in a manner like to the Windsor Hotel of Montreal, the mirrors and hangings being most tastefully arranged. The sleeping rooms have been furnished in modern style with every regard to the comfort and convenience of their occupants. The Queen Hotel, which has accommodation for 200 guests, is to be lit by electricity and gas. The outside of the hotel is alike creditable to the enterprising proprietor. The handsome plate glass windows contrasting well with the prettily painted casements and doors. Mr. Sheraton the proprietor has done everything in his power to make the Queen Hotel a credit to Halifax, and we confidently anticipate that the travelling public will accord to him the patronage his enterprise deserves.

The Royal Commission appointed to investigate and settle the claims of the halfbreeds in the Saskatchewan country has finished its labors and will shortly make a full report to the government. Upwards of 800 claims were investigated, and in every instance in which the claimant had taken up arms, it has been proved that he did so under coercion, fearing the wrath of Louis Riel.

According to promise the government has appointed a commission to make enquiries and report upon the advisability of establishing a Court of Railway Commissioners for Canada. We note with pleasure that Sir A. I. Galt is Chief Commissioner, and from his record of thoroughness, we may hope the investigation will be most searching. Complaints as to unfair rates charged by railway companies in the Dominion, have been of frequent occurrence, during the past few months, and it is time we came to an understanding as to whether railways were to be run in the interests of the people or the people flocked in the interests of the railways.



RELIGIOUS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The widow of the late Rev. J. W. McLeod, missionary to Trinidad, has returned to Nova Scotia.

The Rev. Dr. Wm. Taylor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, has received a call from a church in Glasgow.

Last year the Free Church of Scotland raised for foreign missions, nearly \$500,000.

The Presbytery of Pictou has resolved to hold a centennial celebration of the arrival in Pictou of the Rev. Dr. McGregor, one of the fathers of Presbyterianism in Nova Scotia. It will take place in or near Pictou town, on the 21st instant, when Dr. Patterson will deliver an address on the state of Pictou county at the time of Dr. McGregor's arrival; Mr. D. B. Blair, a sketch of his life and labors; and the Rev. Dr. McKee, an address on the progress of Presbyterianism in the Lower Provinces during the last one hundred years.

BAPTIST.

At the earnest and unanimous request of the members, the Rev. Mr. Whitman has withdrawn his resignation of the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church of Charlottetown.

The Rev. F. M. Young, late of Antigonish, has entered upon his duties as pastor of the Baptist church, at Dorchester, N. B.

The Rev. A. Kinney, late of the Free Baptist church of this city, is now laboring at Caledonia, Queens county.

The Rev. J. T. Parsons, of Waterloo St., Free Baptist church, St. John, has signified his intention of resigning the pastorate in October next.

METHODIST.

We are happy to learn that the Rev. T. W. Smith, of the Wesleyan, is improving in health. His medical advisor has, however, recommended a complete cessation of work for some weeks.

The increase in the income of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada, for the past year, is about \$10,000 over the contributions of the previous twelve months.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Rev. Canon Brock, President of King's college, is on a travelling tour in the interests of the Restoration Fund. He has visited Yarmouth, where he was able to remove some prejudices and to raise quite a respectable sum. He spent last Sunday in Lunenburg. The prospects of the college are good for the coming year. We are pleased to note that Mr. Stanley Symonds, who heads the list of matriculants, is a pupil of Venerable Archdeacon Gilpin, Halifax high school.

Rev. Dr. Partridge, of St. Georges' was last week elected by the Synod a governor of King's college for four years, after having been three times defeated by the Windsor vote, at the annual Alumni meeting. Dr. Partridge has fairly won his place among the governors, by his services to the college, entirely apart from the dead issue of consolidation. Mr. F. C. Sumichrast has been elected by the Synod a governor for 2 years.

There is a good deal to be said in favor of the suggestion made by one of the speakers at the late meeting of the Alumni, that the attention of the university should be turned in the direction of agriculture and music. There is fine scope for the practical teaching of agriculture as a science, and a course of lectures in music with diplomas for satisfactory examinations, would meet a want much felt, and would raise the standard of instructors in music, of whom many now gaining a livelihood by teaching are entirely unfit for the work.

CATHOLIC.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has presented to Father Lacombe O. M. J., an oil painting of the Blessed Virgin and the Infant Jesus, as a token of their appreciation of his services in inducing the Blackfoot Indians to take no part in the recent rebellion.

The University of Pennsylvania has conferred the degree of L. L. D., on Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, the first honorary degree conferred by the institution upon a Catholic.

Father Sebastiani, S. J., who lately returned to Rome, from sixteen years' missionary work among the Indians of Ecuador, reports that about ten thousand of them have been baptized. He brought with him the manuscript of a grammar and a dictionary of their language, which will probably be published by the Propaganda press.

A recent banquet given at Bathurst, Australia, was rendered memorable by a unique incident. "The Pope's Health" was proposed by a Protestant, Mr. A. B. Rea. It would, said Mr. Rea, be a mistake to omit the toast on such an occasion as that. He was neither a Catholic nor an Irishman, but, as a broad-thinking, unprejudiced Scotchman, he recognized that the Pope had proved himself a truly great man and a universal peacemaker. His efforts in this direction had prevented anarchy and bloodshed. He was a staunch advocate of education, and a friend of peace and progress. He was, therefore, deserving of the highest honors.

Rev. Father Phelan, of St. Louis, Mo., brother of the United States Consul-General is in the city.

His Grace the Archbishop goes to Quebec next week to be present at the conferring of the beretta on Cardinal Taschereau.

Rev. Ronald McDonald, S. J., of New York, preached an able and eloquent sermon on confession, in the cathedral, on Sunday last.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

We intend devoting special attention to our Commercial and Financial Articles, and to our Market Quotations, and to this end have secured the co-operation of several persons thoroughly conversant with questions of finance and commerce.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf	7 1/2 to 8
Granulated	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Circle A	6 to 6 1/4
Extra C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Yellow C	5 1/4 to 5 1/2
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 36
Oolong-Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	30 to 32
Demerara	30 to 35
Diamond N.	42
Porto Rico	33
Tobacco-Black	37 to 48
" Bright	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	5 1/4 to 6
Soda	5 1/4 to 5 1/2
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

FLOUR.	
Graham	5.25 to 5.50
Patent high grades	5.00 to 5.50
" mediums	4.85 to 5.10
Superior Extra	4.00 to 4.50
Lower grades	3.50 to 4.45
Oatmeal, Standard	4.50 to 4.75
" Granulated	5.00 to 5.50
Corn Meal-Half 'ax ground	2.85 to 3.00
" -Imported	2.65 to 2.75
Bran per ton - Wheat	18.00 to 20.00
" -Corn	16.00 to 17.00
Shorts	20.00 to 22.00
Middlings	21.00 to 23.00
Cracked Corn	29.00 to 30.00
" Oats	25.00 to 26.00
" Barley	24.00
Feed Flour	3.25 to 3.50
" From Frozen Wheat	2.75
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	42 to 44
Barley " of 48 "	75 to 80
Peas " of 50 "	1.10
Corn " of 56 "	80 to 85
Hay per ton	13.00 to 14.00
Straw	10.00 to 12.00

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

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

BUTTER.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	20 to 25
" in Small Tubs	18 to 20
" Good, in large tubs	16 to 18
Store Packed & oversalted	10 to 12
Canadian, Creamery	20 to 22
" Township, finest	18 to 20
" fine	17 to 18
" Morrisburg and Brockville	15 to 17
" Western	13 to 10

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
No. 3 large, Catch 1885	2.00
" " " " 1886	2.75 to 3.00
No. 3 " " " 1885	2.00
" " " " 1886	2.25 to 2.50
Small	1.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July 1880	2 1/2 per bbl.
ALSAWIGS, Catch, 1886, per bbl	2 1/2
COUPHIT.	
Hard Shore toqual, catch, 1885, per qtl.	
Price as to quality	
1886 per qtl	1.87 1/2 to 2.00
Bank	no late sales
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	1 1/2 to 1 3/4
HAUDOCM, 1886, per qtl.	1.25 to 1.35
HAKE	none
CUSK	none
POLLOCK	none
HAKE SOUNDS	45 to 50c per lb.

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

LOBSTERS.

NOVA SCOTIA (ATLANTIC COAST PACKING).	
Tall Cans	4.75 to 5.25
Flat	6.00 to 6.50
	Per case 4 doz. 1lb cans.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, New American, per crate	2 75
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new) none until 19 inst.	none
Boxes	none
Lemons, per case	10.00 to 12.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	6.00
Onions, Bermuda, per lb.	4
" Mediterranean, per lb.	2 1/2 to 2 3/4
Foxberries, per bbl.	3 60 to 3 75
Figs, 1lb bxs (fresh)	16 to 18c
Dates, layer (new)	7 to 8c
Bananas	2.50 to 3.00
Tomatoes, per crate	2.00 to 2.25

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

PROVISIONS.

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

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool-clean washed, per pound	15 to 18
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	7 1/2
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	7 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 1	7
" over 60 lbs., No 2	6 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 2	6
Cow Hides, No 1	6 1/2
No 3 Hides	5
Calf Skins	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	25 to 35
Woolskins	25 to 30
Lambskins	15 to 25

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

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	21.00 to 22.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" " No 2 do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 10.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9
" Small, do do	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	3.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair	50 to 75
Turkeys, per pound	14 to 16
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	60 to 90

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

Steers, best quality, per lb.	4.50
Oxen	4.00
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights	3.50
Wethers, best quality, per lb.	4.00
Lambs, (70 lbs. and upwards)	5.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]  
LET THE DEAD REST.

Alas for the rarity  
of Christian charity  
Under the sun!

So wrote Hood, when picturing the desolation of a girl who had drowned herself. He did not note in his immortal poem that the unfeeling world, not content with driving some unhappy people to suicide, often proceeds to insult their remains and memories.

It has always seemed to me that consorts are rash in judging the act or motives of any sane man who has appealed, wisely or unwisely, from the tender mercies or judgment of his fellows to the supreme tribunal of his Maker; and that those lawmakers were presumptuous who inflicted indignities upon his corpse. And if, as has been fancied, all suicides are insane, forfeitures of their estates or insults to their remains have been simply barbarous. These posthumous punishments of suicides, however, have been abolished in most countries, and society is gradually coming to see the fitness of "leaving with meekness their sins to their Saviour." The progress of this charitable tendency is shown in almost all of the many comments on the tragical death of King Louis of Bavaria.

None of your readers, it is to be hoped, will be silly enough to infer from these remarks that the writer approves of suicide. He holds that in almost every case those who kill themselves must be fools or cowards or criminals. He only pleads for a merciful suspension of judgment, on the ground that every suicide is *ultra vires* of any human court of law or opinion, and because that he can imagine circumstances under which some suicides might conceive their action to be justified. Nobody can reproduce the whole train of reasoning that has led a man to destroy himself. And, without entering on a profound study of the guilt of suicide, I may state my belief that it differs essentially from the guilt of ordinary murder. The aim of the former act is to benefit a willing victim, and the aim of the latter usually to injure an unwilling one.

I have just had the pleasure of finding a kindred thinker in the American poetess, Mrs. S. M. B. Platt, who contributes these two feeling quatrains to the *July Atlantic* :—

AT THE GRAVE OF A SUICIDE.

Wrest in judgment on him, ye, whose feet  
Were set in pleasant places; ye, who found  
The latter Cup he dared to break still sweet,  
And slat him from your consecrated ground.

Come, if you think the dead man sleeps a whit  
Less soundly in his grave, come, look, I pray;  
A violet has consecrated it,  
Henceforth you need not fear to walk this way.

A few years ago the present writer published in the *Canadian Monthly* a couple of stanzas on a man, once of high promise, who destroyed himself in a fit of despondency. It may not be out of place to quote them here :—

"PELO DE SE."

Off by that fountain 'neath the summer sky  
He yearned, impatient for the strife to be,  
To know, to know, to mount, the world defy,  
And drink the mirage of futurity!

But by that fountain on a wintry day  
Was hid a harp that burst from overtrain  
And, cased in God's unconsecrated clay,  
Is waiting, dumb, to be strum'd again.

F. BLAKE CROFTON.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]  
OF INTEREST TO ALL.

(Continued).

By some mischance an error crept into my last letter where it was stated that twelve bones entered into the formation of the toes, the number should have given as fourteen: Also the hip-bones cannot be properly said to belong to the lower extremities, as they are placed one on each side of the *pelvis*, which is the inferior division of the trunk.

Having thus given all the information which I consider necessary concerning the anatomy of the skeleton, I will next proceed to give a brief description of the circulation of the blood, one of the most interesting subjects connected with the study of anatomy.

There are in the living body two circulatory systems. The first, and greater, is that by which the blood is conveyed from the heart to the various organs and tissues of the body to supply them with new material, to take the place of that which, having undergone the natural process of decay to which all living substances are subject, is now carried away by vessels belonging to the same system. The second is that system of blood-vessels by which the impure blood, which has already passed through the first system, is conveyed from the heart to the lungs, where it is brought into contact with external air, and there undergoes a purifying process by which it is made to give off carbonic acid and other poisonous substances, and to take up a supply of oxygen, after which it is conveyed back to the heart, whence it is once more distributed throughout the various tissues of the body.

The heart is placed very nearly in the centre of the chest, lying behind the breast-bone, to the right of which a small portion of its base, or upper part extends. The left edge of the breast-bone passes directly down its middle. It is in the form of a triangle, the base of which lies on a level with the third rib, and the apex of which lies on a level with the sixth rib, midway between the left edge of the breast-bone and the nipple. The nipple lies over the fourth rib. The heart, therefore, lies diagonally from right to left. It is contained in a loose sac—*pericardium*—and is freely

suspended from the two great blood-vessels which are attached to its base. It is divided into four compartments, two of which lie superiorly, and are called *right and left auricles*, and two inferiorly called *right and left ventricles*. Each auricle communicates with its corresponding ventricle by means of an opening called the *auriculo-ventricular orifice*, and each opening is supplied with a valve, which opens downwards into the ventricle. The valve upon the right side is called the *tricuspid valve*, and that which is upon the left side is called the *mitral valve*. Each ventricle communicates with an artery which leaves it at its base by an opening which is supplied with valves which open out into the vessel. The artery which leaves the right-ventricle is called the *aorta*. The valves between the ventricles and the arteries derive their names from the latter, and are called, respectively, the *pulmonary and aortic valves*; each set of valves consists of three partly-shaped like ciccents, and named from that circumstance, *right and left semilunar valves*. The pulmonary artery leaves the right ventricle and conveys the blood to the lungs for the purpose of aëration, whence it is returned to the heart by the pulmonary vein, and emptied into the left auricle. From the left auricle the blood falls into the left ventricle, whence it is conveyed by the aorta to the various parts of the body, and again returned to the heart by two veins which empty their contents into the right auricle. The heart is itself nourished by blood which is supplied by the general circulation. The heart is a muscle, and performs the part of a force pump. The arteries are those vessels which carry the pure blood from the heart for distribution among the tissues; the veins are those vessels which convey the impure blood back to the heart. But while this is the case with the general circulation, the contrary is the case with the pulmonary circulation, by which the arteries convey the impure blood from the heart to the lungs to be purified, and the veins carry the pure blood back again to the heart. It would be more correct, therefore, to say the arteries are those vessels which carry the blood from the heart, the veins are those which return the blood to the heart. *Arterial Blood, i. e., blood which flows through the arteries, is of a bright red color; venous blood, i. e., blood which flows through the veins, is of a very dark red color; the veins are supplied with valves which serve to prevent the backward flow of their contents; the arteries have no valves, but their strong muscular coats serve to urge the blood onwards. The capillaries are minute, hair-like vessels, which form a connecting link between the arteries and the veins, and through them the blood passes on from the former to the latter. The arteries pulsate, the veins do not; the capillaries have no contracting power nor valves.*

Having thus briefly described the machinery by means of which the circulation of the blood is carried on, we will now turn our attention to the manner of its performance, and the course which it takes, beginning at the left chamber of the heart, that is, *left ventricle*. When the heart contracts, the walls of the left ventricle are brought forcibly together, and the blood which is contained therein is driven into the aorta, which may be aptly compared to the trunk of a tree, of which the numerous smaller vessels into which the artery is divided are the branches. As soon as the blood enters the aorta that vessel contracts, throwing its contents back against the aortic valves, and closing them so effectually as to prevent any return of the stream into the ventricle. The next contraction of the heart sends forth a fresh supply of blood into the aorta, the previous contents of which are thus driven onwards. The arteries contract and dilate alternately with the heart, and thus the pulse is produced. The blood having thus entered upon its course through the general circulatory system, is urged along through numberless ramifications, until it comes into communication with the capillary vessels. The walls of these vessels are extremely thin, and allow the fluid to pass slowly through them into the tissues in order to supply them with nourishment, while, at the same time, the waste material of the body in a state of solution, being of no further use in the animal economy, but, on the contrary, having become injurious thereto, passes through the walls from without into the interior of the vessels, and there mixes with the blood, and is carried away with it. The work of supply and removal having been thus completed, the altered and impure blood is forced onward until the capillaries become united with the smallest branches of the venous system, through which it flows into larger branches, as tributary streams unite to form a river, and terminate in two large veins which empty into the right auricle. The blood then passes through the right auricle and falls into the corresponding ventricle, and the great circulatory system is completed.

The blood which, during its course through the body, has become loaded with poisonous material, is now sent forth upon its course through the lesser circulatory system, where it undergoes the process of aëration. The *right ventricle* having become filled now contracts. The auriculo-ventricular valve floats upwards and effectually closes the opening; the onward rush of blood presses back the pulmonary valves, which fall outwards against the walls of the pulmonary artery, that artery contracts with the same effect as we have already seen in the case of the aorta, and its contents having been brought into close contact with the external air by means of capillary branches, are at length returned to the left auricle, whence it passes into the left ventricle, and the pulmonary or lesser circulation is completed.

Having thus briefly explained what is meant by the *greater and lesser circulatory systems*, I wish to point out the courses of certain special arteries, the positions of which it is absolutely necessary to know in dealing with certain injuries. The *Carotid* artery of the right side is given off from the first branch of the aorta, behind the place where the collar-bone is joined to the breast-bone, and passes upwards along the side of the neck until it reaches a point midway between the *mastoid process* of the *temporal bone*, and the angle of the lower jaw, where it divides into two branches, *facial*, which supplies the side of the face, and *temporal*, which sends branches to the side of the head. The *axillary artery* begins about the middle of the collar-bone, and continues to a point on the inner-side of the arm, which

corresponds with the prominent muscular fold which forms the anterior boundary of the arm-pit. The brachial artery is a continuation of the axillary, and extends to the bend of the elbow in front, where it divides into radial and ulna. The radial artery passes along the outer-side of the arm until it reaches the wrist, where, by its alternate dilatations and contractions, it produces the pulse. The ulna artery passes along the inner-side of the arm until it also reaches the wrist; both of these arteries continue their course on to the palm of the hand, where they unite and form the palmar arch. The Carotid artery on the left side arises immediately from the aorta, and pursues a course similar to that of its fellow of the opposite side.

In my next communication I will take up the subject of hemorrhage, and its treatment.

(To be Continued.)

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## THE IRISH QUESTION.

(Continued.)

Historians have related on the ferocity of Irish feuds for ages preceding the Norman-English conquest. The language used by an ancient Irish writer, quoted by Sir Robt. Peel, in 1834, is extraordinarily strong. But these were times of almost universal barbarity, and the murders, treasons, and violence of the Anglo-Saxons before the conquest, were probably nearly equal. It would indeed be difficult to exceed the mania of treachery in Saxon high places which preceded the accession of Canute. Yet it is undeniable that time has produced a marked difference—what may be called a different kind of conscience. That the Irish Parliament, as proposed by Mr. Gladstone, would be under the influences of a people actuated by a blind and savage hatred of the English name and power is patent to all who do not elect to ignore facts. Great stress is laid on "coercion," but as Mr. Chamberlain justly points out, "coercion" is not the term to apply to the repression of crime, outrage, and terrorism of the most atrocious character.

It goes without saying that any opponent of Mr. Gladstone's scheme—if that can be called a scheme of which its author expressed his readiness to abandon or modify almost every important detail—becomes a mark for virulent slander and abuse. This of course has happened to Mr. Chamberlain, yet Mr. Chamberlain is undoubtedly a sincere advocate of a liberal measure of self-government. Mr. Bright's conscientious friendship for Ireland is, so far as I know, unchallenged even by the National Leaguers. Yet Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain find themselves in agreement. That three such statesmen as these two and the Marquis of Hartington, to say nothing of other consistent friends of Ireland, such as Mr. Trevelyan, should find themselves impelled to the same course of action would be of portentous significance *prima facie*, even were the rationality of the matter obscure. But there is no obscurity. The plain and obvious fact is that Mr. Gladstone's crude scheme contains no guarantees whatever for the integrity of the Empire, and the Englishman who would accept it on the faith of Mr. Gladstone's *ipse dixit* is judicially blind.

The guarantees which Mr. Gladstone put forth, with that wonderful command of vague but grandiloquent language which Macaulay so admirably described in his Essay on Gladstone's "Church and State," were "the baseless fabric of a vision," and it has come to pass that the more sober minded of his own followers no longer accept his word as a safe pledge. It was highly significant of a sense inevitably borne into their convictions, though most unwillingly permitted entrance, of a deterioration of reliability in Mr. Gladstone, that they could not command faith in his assurance that the principle only of his bill should be considered to be affirmed if the second reading were allowed. They had become aware that he was, in fact, not to be trusted, and were unable to resist the presentiment that, the second reading once accomplished, the details would be no longer open to rejection.

Mr. Gladstone's career is perhaps the most singular as a statesman that history will have to deal with. Beginning as a high Tory he is ending as a Demagogue. But it is not the mere extreme of Liberalism he has now adopted which invites censure or excites complaint. It is no derogation to a man to change his views from conscientious conviction. The singular feature in Mr. Gladstone's character is the extraordinary elasticity, scope and buoyancy of the conscientiousness, of which no one doubts the sincerity. Consistency may be a bugbear to honest conviction, and it may scarcely lie with any one to complain that he holds language to-day with regard to Ireland diametrically opposed to that which he held three and four years ago. But it can scarcely be doubted that, in his old age, a devouring rage for popularity has buried what prudence, foresight and statesmanship he had, as beneath an avalanche.

His statesmanship, at the best, has been one-sided. I, with thousands, had for years an implicit belief in, and a sincere admiration for, a statesman of a noble purity of motive and conscience, and of aspirations which revived a failing belief in the possible purity of politicians. But gradually one was compelled to see that the noble vessel had flaws and cracks, not ignoble, but none the less disastrous. Incredible rashness and want of reticence, combined with the most hand-to-mouth expediency and deplorable vacillation in foreign policy left England in a few years without a friend (except perhaps, Italy), on the continent. The wilful procrastination of succor to Gordon in the unpardonable hope that something might turn up through that officer's genius, was as base as will be the abandonment of Ulster, if that sinister measure be carried out.

But Gordon's fate was accepted with the "light-heart" peculiar to a temperament so abnormal as Mr. Gladstone's. I suppose the world has not seen so extraordinary an instance of a man of great mind who can persuade

himself not only that all he does is right, but that Providence puts it specially in his way to do.

Mr. Labouchere, who, though a staunch follower of Mr. Gladstone, cannot restrain his caustic wit, has hit off the G. O. M. in a *mot pour rire* which is perfect. "I should not like," said Labouchere, "to play poker with Mr. Gladstone, for he would be sure to have three aces up his sleeve, and firmly believe that Providence put them there."

As a Home Minister in untroubled times Mr. Gladstone would have been a great and sound reformer whom the nation would have remembered to bless. Confronted with great international questions it will be well if he be not remembered to curse. It is but the perilous balance of a feather weight in the scales whether or no he will accomplish Lord Palmerston's ominous prediction that if he should ever come to wield power in troubled times he would ruin the Empire.

But it is not because Mr. Gladstone has met with the check his hasty and ill-digested measure deserved—a measure he it remembered only inspired by the same Providence which made it plain to him that he could not resume power without the aid of the Parnellites—that a fair measure of Home Rule for Ireland will be long delayed. The delay will in fact be best for all parties. Mr. Gladstone's measure was not only culpably crude and utterly unstatesman-like, but it was sprung on the country. The details of a measure of unprecedented importance require longer and larger discussion than suits the rapid inspiration which comes to Mr. Gladstone at the most convenient seasons.

FRANC-TIRREUN.

(To be Continued.)

## OUR BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

Dear Critic,—Your welcome paper is among the most appreciated journals that reach this far-distant Province, not only by the recipient, but also by others to whom it is handed for perusal.

Business generally is reported as very quiet along the Pacific Coast. It is decidedly so in Victoria, for with the exception of the opening of the C. P. R. there is nothing to create a stir. The burning of Vancouver a short time ago created some excitement and affected local interests somewhat, but with commendable enterprise and energy it is rising Phoenix-like from its ashes. The insurance companies in this city were pretty heavily affected, the losses aggregating about \$82,000, and they have declined further risks until a water service is organized.

Politics are the order of the day here as elsewhere, and it is as usual a question of "ins" and "outs" more than the welfare of the country. Politics here are a much mixed up affair, and the less one knows about them, who has other interests to attend to, the better for him.

The burning question of the day is what is called the "give away" of a large tract of land on Vancouver Island to a Mr. Dunsmuir, who in consideration of a rail grant is to extend a railway from here to Ganano, where he has extensive coal mines. It is asserted, whether truthfully or not, that his grant embraces a large area of still greater mineral wealth, and means practically a monopoly in property.

Mr. Dunsmuir a few years ago was a laboring man, and made a successful find of coal on the Island and can now count his wealth by millions, and as the old lady pathetically remarked, "them as has, gits," he is still adding to it rapidly.

British Columbia is already attracting scores of tourists, and a party of a hundred Americans or more left here yesterday expressing themselves delighted with their trip. For beauty of scenery and climate it would be hard to equal it, and I have rarely seen a more perfect view than this afternoon from Beaver Hill, the Point Pleasant of Victoria, where, while reclining on the grass and watching a cricket match between the officers of H. M. Ships *Triumph* and *Pelican*, and old civilians, the eye could at the same time feast on the lowering mountains across the bay overhung with a purple haze and covered with perpetual snow.

The number of young Englishmen who keep coming out to this colony is something wonderful. From all accounts in England they think it a land "flowing with milk and honey," and on landing find their expectations rudely shaken, and have either to go in for manual labor, take up land and farm on a small scale, or shake the dust of the Province off their shoes before they get "dead broke" which is an every day occurrence with about every second man you meet. To an Eastern man with ideas of "pay as you go" principle, the idea of being brought up without a cent in his pocket some morning is rather alarming, but they don't mind it out here a particle, and more than one successful man has told me with pride of the time when he was "strapped" and piled lumber or hilled potatoes.

There is no doubt a great deal of money has been made here within the past fifteen years; profits have been enormous, but the opening of the C. P. R. has cut them down, and unless a large tide of immigration comes in the Province has as much business as it can legitimately and profitably carry.

There will be good openings for capitalists here in the future. The freezing of salmon for export in refrigerator cars is being taken up and will doubtless result in large profits to those engaging in it.

The lumber industry is bound to turn in large returns to the possessors of timber lands, and mining experts will doubtless trap rich returns from future explorations as the interior becomes easy of access.

Your correspondent had a taste of placer mining on a small scale, and may at a future time devote a chapter upon his experiences to you.

For a healthy and invigorating life it beats any probably in the world, but unless very successful, a civilized existence, as may be imagined, is more preferable.

But I must not weary you with the length of this epistle, but keep something for another time.

Meanwhile with thanks for your remembrance of a far-off reader,

I remain, yours truly,  
NOVA SCOTIA.



## WESTWARD HO!

## LUNENBURG, MAHONE BAY, AND BRIDGEWATER.

THE PROSPECTS FOR GOLD.

*(Special from the Staff Correspondent of THE CRITIC).*

On boarding the comfortable steamer the *City of St. John*, at 7 A. M., on Thursday morning last, your correspondent found quite a number of passengers, most of them with dejected looks that spoke of unusually early rising, hurried breakfast, or more like no breakfast at all. Although early, it was uncomfortably hot, and it was a relief when the lines were cast off and the steamer swung out into the cool breeze that just rippled the waves of the harbor. The breakfast bell brought consolation to many, but your correspondent did not partake. It was not his first sail, and with the knowledge that comes from experience, and despite the scriptural injunction to "cast your bread upon the waters," he closed his purse. By the time that Point Pleasant was reached the breeze had stiffened, and our coats and wraps came into demand.

Amongst the passengers were a number of clergymen, with their wives and daughters, returning from the Synod; a jolly party of Halifax yachtsmen on their way to secure a new yacht; and a few tourists, bent on exploring the beauties of the coast of Nova Scotia. A choppy sea rose as we passed St. Margaret's Bay, and it was amusing to note how soon the deck was cleared of its fair occupants, most of the clergy soon followed, and only a few old stagers remained, smoking their pipes and apparently enjoying the discomfort of their fellow passengers. One vivacious, handsome girl held out, and was rewarded by a great amount of attention, which she received with a coolness and indifference that proved that she was accustomed to rule with iron sway. As we neared Chester and threaded the Island's protected passages some of the ladies again appeared, but oh, how altered! Truly, sea-sickness is a great leveller, and any but the most realistic charms are sure to be dispelled by its ravages.

Your correspondent would like to dilate upon the picturesque scenery of Chester Bay, which, however, must be seen to be appreciated, but as his mission is to write up the gold mines of the province he must desist.

Oak Island, one of the Chester group, is celebrated for having been the scene of extensive mining operations in a vain search for the mythical treasures of the famous Capt. Kidd.

We remained at Chester only a few minutes and then sailed for Lunenburg, which was reached at 3 P. M. Here your correspondent disembarked, but must not dismiss the *City of St. John* without paying a passing tribute to its officers, who, from highest to lowest, vied with each other in kind attentions to the passengers.

Lunenburg, with its snug harbor, its picturesque situation and surroundings, its handsome churches and commodious shops and residences, is one of the prettiest and most thriving towns in Nova Scotia; add to this, the generous hospitality of its people, the cordial welcome extended to strangers, its fine bathing and yachting facilities, and one is forced to wonder why it is not overrun with tourists.

Very little of a mining nature is now being done in the vicinity. The Ovens on the headland, at the entrance of the harbor, so celebrated for its alluvial washing, is now largely owned by Mr. Jost, the postmaster. He in connection with some practical men from the States, is about erecting a crusher and putting up an improved washer and an amalgamator, which it is claimed will save all the light gold. May success attend their efforts. The Indian Path mine, which is close by, and which is supposed to be a continuation of the Ovens leads, has a new and well equipped crusher erected, but for some reason best known to its owners, no work of importance has been or is now being done.

Lunenburg is the home of a few capitalists who venture their cash in pushing the mining resources of this province, and your correspondent interviewed a few of them.

The Hon. Senator Kaulback, whose fine residence commands a charming view down the harbor to its mouth, was one. He was plunged in grief over the sad and sudden death of his son who had been buried only a few days, but received your correspondent kindly and gave him much valuable information. He said he was not at present engaged in any mining operations.

Mr. Anderson, one of the leading merchants, also gave much information, not only about the gold mines, but also about trade prospects of the fishing industry. Being a thoroughly practical man of great experience, his advice is invaluable on trade matters.

Every subscriber to THE CRITIC rendered valuable assistance and aided your correspondent to prosecute his inquiries, by all means in their power.

He was particularly indebted to Wm. Gatez, Mr. Knight of the *Progress*, Col. Fuller, and Mr. Chesley, the Judge of Probate, for numerous favors. Mine host King, of the well-known King's Hotel, by his superior cuisine, cleanly, comfortable rooms, and assiduous attention to the wants of his guests, has fairly won the large patronage accorded his house.

On Friday evening your correspondent bade a regretful adieu to Lunenburg and in company with the editor of the *Progress* drove over to Mahone Bay. The beauties of Mahone Bay should be sufficient to attract numerous visitors, but unless the hotel proprietors are willing to indulge in the use of a little printer's ink, they are not likely to reap the harvest they deserve.

Mr. Knight is interested in a new find at Mahone Bay, but, as he has not yet concluded to take up the property, wishes to keep the location a secret. He informs me that a small lead has been found, from which the surface has been stripped, but the shaft has not been sunk deep enough to prove whether the quartz is gold bearing or not.

Meers, Mills and Langille have opened up a large lead, some five miles

from the first and have sent 50 loads of the quartz to Yarmouth, to be crushed. No return had been received, but Mr. McDonald of the Royal Hotel, will doubtless furnish the information when it comes to hand.

Doctor Pickles is a warm friend of THE CRITIC, and is well posted as to mining prospects hereabouts. He tells a good story of how he set the people wild with the gold fever last year. As he made no request to keep the matter secret THE CRITIC must have the benefit of it. It was a simple expedient but it worked like a charm. Taking a piece of barren quartz, he, with considerable artistic skill, touched it here and there with gold foil. Taking this sample he showed it to several of his friends, with strict injunctions to secrecy. The result was that the news flew round like wild-fire that the doctor had found a lead and had samples studded with gold. The result can be easier imagined than described. Suffice it to say that the doctor still keeps the sample and whenever he wishes a good laugh he takes it from its hiding place.

I need say nothing in praise of the hotel beyond the fact that Mr. McDonald, formerly of Nine Mile River, is the caterer.

This afternoon your correspondent, dusty and weary, drove into Bridgewater. This is evidently the Mecca of his pilgrimage to the Westward. The hotel has a fair representation of mining men and this is the point from which to make trips to the several surrounding mining camps. The conversation here is all of gold, gold leads, mining machinery, and big finds. Several Duluth men are here with abundant capital, and mining is evidently on the boom.

A local band is discoursing a fine selection of music in front of the hotel, the main street of the town is alive with people. Pretty girls with sheepish looking lovers, ancient maidens dressed to kill, "who would not tolerate a lover—not they;" respectable, middle-aged townsmen, the inevitable boy, all are enjoying themselves, and the time seems propitious to join the throng, so

ADIOS AMIGO.

## LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Correspondents desiring questions answered, must address all communications to "Legal Department, Critic Office, 161 Hollis Street." Our correspondents must observe the following rules:—

1. Begin your enquiry by stating your full name and address.
2. State the fact first, and then put your questions in regular order, marked 1, 2, 3, etc.
3. It would be advisable to put initials, or a *non de plume*.
4. If you require a private answer, enclose \$1.00.

*Lodger.*—I rented a room from A; who had rented the house from B. I have furniture in the room to the value of about \$125. I always paid A \$3.00 each week for the room, and my rent is all paid. Now B, the landlord, has levied on my furniture for the rent which A owes him, and has advertised it for sale.

- (1.) Has he authority to do so?
- (2.) If not what action must I take to recover?

*Ans.*—He has no right to sell your furniture if you take the following action:—

You shall serve the landlord or sheriff with a declaration in writing stating that A has no interest in the furniture distrained upon, and that the furniture belongs to you, and if the landlord shall proceed with the distress he shall be deemed guilty of an illegal distress, and you may apply to the County Court Judge.

*N. S.*—What are the subjects of the Provincial Legislatures?

1. The amendment of the constitution of the Province.
2. Direct taxation for Provincial purposes.
3. The borrowing of money.
4. Establishment and payment of Provincial officers.
5. Public bonds.
6. Management of prisons, hospitals, asylums, charities, within the Province.
7. Municipal institutions.
8. Granting of licenses,—shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and others—in order raise of money for municipal purposes.
9. Local works, such as canals, lines of steamships, railways, etc., within the limit of the Province.
10. Incorporation of Provincial companies.
11. Marriage in the Province.
12. Provincial Courts.
13. Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the Province.

## COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

CURRENT NOTES.

Sunday's service at St. Paul's Cathedral in celebration of the opening of the fiftieth year of the Queen's reign was a most impressive one. The service was for the benefit more particularly of Colonial and Indian visitors, of whom some 1,600 to 1,200 were present, and of the Corporation, who made a state attendance. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon H. S. Holland, who happily dwelt upon the strength of the social spirit, especially as manifested in nationality. When, he said, we of the Old Country, had now and again lost touch with the sense of what it was to be Englishmen, our brothers, who had gone to make their homes under other skies, had roused us from the slumber in which the jewel that we held might slip out of our idle and careless hands. Our hereditary throne was the very core of our traditions. Its stories were interwoven with the texture of our memories.

It belonged to England as naturally as her leafy lanes; and at the very moment when we were learning to prize it most it was outdared to the very hearts of the people by its present occupant, who through long years had lifted high her name, untouched by any reproach.

It is understood to be the intention of the Royal Commission to establish in the Exhibition buildings an emigration bureau, for the distribution to intending settlers of official and reliable information regarding each Colony, and for the answering of any questions by intending emigrants as to the resources and capabilities of any part of British Colonial soil. The movement is a happy outcome of a widespread desire to make use of the present exhibition in diverting to British Colonial territory some of the large egress of people from Great Britain and Ireland to foreign soil. Promises of co-operation have already, we believe, been received from the various Colonial representatives in London, the Canadian High Commissioner among them, and when preliminary arrangements are completed, the bureau will be opened without delay, under the charge of some competent representative. Mr. J. E. Cracknell, known until recently as lecturer to the Central Emigration Society, has, we learn, been asked to take charge of the bureau.

Captain Clarke, of Winnipeg, reached London last week from Canada, to assist in the charge of the agricultural portion of the Canadian Section. Captain Clarke's features were made fairly well known here when last year he held the position of adjutant of the Canadian team at the Wimbledon Meeting; and he will be a valuable addition to those at the Exhibition who are able from personal knowledge to inform visitors as to the varied resources of the Dominion.

### COMMERCIAL.

Many reasons combine for making business in midsummer inactive and comparatively uninteresting. This is naturally the waiting season, as it must always be a matter of uncertainty as to what the crops will be until they are harvested, and future prices must depend upon the result. As stated last week the crops everywhere promise exceedingly well. An unusually protracted and severe drouth, which still continues, only relieved by slight and inefficient showers over limited sections, has given rise to considerable apprehension, and has strengthened the markets in the principal grain centers.

In this city and province considerable activity is noticeable in building operations, which betokens an undercurrent of confidence in the future of real property, which is pleasing to observe.

A shrewd observer in conversation with the writer a few days since, remarking on the present aspect of trade, said: "In my opinion the future is more than usually uncertain; we are on the verge of either a boom or a panic. I am inclined to expect the former." He is probably right in this expectation, for as the season advances the evidences multiply that the encouraging anticipations expressed last week are well founded. The stock market, manufacturing industries and railway earnings, all point one way—to show that the condition of the country is sound. All circumstances at present appear to assure a healthy fall business.

SCANS are quiet and weak, but a fair volume of trade has been transacted, as is usual in the preserving season. Refiners' prices are firm, but show no evidence of buoyancy.

MOLASSES.—The stocks on hand and expected are large enough to keep the market easy. Prices in Halifax are unchanged, but in Montreal holders have to shade off to dispose of round lots.

FRUIT.—The dry fruits market presents a very quiet season, but this is always a dull season in this line. Green fruits are arriving freely and quotations have a downward tendency.

LUMBER AND DEALS.—The activity in building keeps the lumber market here steady, and stiff prices reported from New York and Michigan exercise their influence with us. The orders for deals have decreased, but the effect appears to be only to prevent an advance which might otherwise be expected. Reports from London represent that pine is firmly held, though no demand exists. This goes to prove that holders have a belief in the future. This is aided by the fact that at Liverpool pine deals are going fairly well into consumption. On the other hand, in London a disposition to push sales of spruce has weakened the market considerably.

TEAS.—In England a change in the current of the tea trade is likely to occur before long. Hitherto a large proportion has been landed at Liverpool as well as on the Thames, but London is rapidly becoming more the center of enquiry and demand. So much is this the case now, that London dealers have been drawing their supplies from the Mersey. As it really costs no more to land tea from China or Japan at London than at Liverpool, the change will cause nearly all the importations to be made directly to the former place. Advices from England are that the market is not as firm as the trade would desire, and there is nothing in the present or prospective situation to warrant any sharp advance. Figures in this market remain unchanged, and the demand is quite up to the normal mark.

CHEESE retains its firm position in the Canadian markets and has even experienced a further advance during the past week. But the cause therefore continues to be a mystery. The "boom" is undoubtedly to a large extent speculative, but that some bottom exists to the movement outside of pure speculation is evident. What it is cannot be guessed or, at least, is not "given away" by those who are privileged to look behind the scenes. It is true that cable advices from Liverpool show an advance of 6d. but no solid reason can be assigned therefor. The immediate result is that producers are keeping back in the hope that the advance will continue, or, at least, be maintained, but the situation is so badly mixed that we cannot advise this

course, and would rather counsel them to make the best of the present position while they can, rather than wait for the drop that must come and will, if they delay, injure them.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat, corn, and other cereals are very firm in both American and European markets. This is caused by the drouth mentioned above, which makes it apparent that crops may run short. Still the bulls have been unable to force any advance that could be held. Prices of flours and meals here are unchanged, and no marked change can be anticipated for some weeks. If any advance obtains meanwhile it can be but temporary, as all advices from India, Russia and other eastern sources of supply, concur in indicating large crops to reinforce the stocks remaining on hand from last year.

LIVE STOCK.—A considerable quantity both of cattle and lambs has come forward during the past week—quite as the requirements of the market demanded. Prices, however, have been well maintained.

POULTRY are in a little better supply than at our last writing, but the demand is inactive. No change is to be noted.

PORK has declined all along the line and is very weak. This is in consequence of large supplies being pushed upon the Nova Scotia and Canadian markets in the face of a reduced English and European demand. This state of affairs will probably be but temporary, and the markets will soon recover their usual tone. This opinion is fortified by the fact that beef is steady at unchanged quotations.

BUTTER is firmer and for small tubs and fancies a slight improvement in the prices is noticeable.

LAMBSKINS advance as the lambs grow, and the wool on them becomes longer. No other change in this or kindred lines has occurred.

FISH.—The fish market is still in a state of dullness unequalled at any time previous. Generally dry codfish are difficult to place during the warm weather, but the demand or enquiry for them this year is less than ever before. Some sales have been made since our last issue at \$1.87 per cwt., total. This is an exceedingly low price for dry shore codfish, but low as it seems to be there is scarcely a market in the West Indies that will net this figure. The West India markets are very low indeed, and from the late advices from Jamaica we learn that that market has declined very much, but arrivals of fish were quite frequent and it can be pretty well understood what will be the result of fish arriving to an already over-stocked market. We should judge by the shipments just made by the *Portia* to New York, there to be transferred to the boat leaving for Kingston, Ja., that the *Alpha* and *Beta* are not to return. This will keep up the Jamaica market, but not without moderate shipments for some time.

Mackerel are not coming to market very abundantly. Those that have them on the coast prefer holding than selling at prices offered. We hope their expectations will be realized, but we see little or no prospects for any very great advance in prices for some time to come. Last sales we learn of were \$3.25 and \$2.75 for No. 3 Large and No. 3 Mackerel. There seems to be some mackerel reported schooling about the Eastern part of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and around P. E. Island, but not quite near enough for the seiners from the shore to get hold of them, and they do not seem to be mustering in any quantity. Those that are taken are of a good size.

HERRING.—From all the information we can get to the present the catch of fat July herring about Canso and around Chedabucto Bay is small. Some considerable have been taken on the coast east of Halifax, and as far east as White Head, and we learn the catch about Cape Breton is about equal to last season. We do not know of any sales in this market and cannot give any quotations.

Alwives are still coming to market and are selling at about \$2.50 per bbl.

Advices from Boston to 9th inst., are about as follows:—

"The fish trade remains very quiet; mackerel are easy and but few are being sold, and from reports the prospects for a future supply are better. No sales since last report. Receipts during the week of all varieties of fish except codfish have been light, about two-thirds of the receipts of codfish having been dry bank which will go to the West Indies. The mackerel seiners up to the present have done but little, but mackerel are reported plenty along different parts of the coast, and also in North Bay, and larger arrivals are looked for quite soon. Some of the Bank fishermen are arriving with their second fares of codfish."

Since the foregoing was written we have advices from Dennisport to July 9, which are as follows:

The Dennisport Fishery Company's four vessels have landed and packed only 42 bbls. mackerel to date.

Gloucester, July 10.—No mackerel. Two vessels in from Georges' with 50,000 pounds codfish. Some of the mackerel fleet which have lately arrived has sailed from Block Island to Cape Sable and down the coast of Maine home, and report no sign of mackerel. Last sales of a small lot of plain new 3's, \$4.75 with bbl. Old late caught 2's \$5.00. Codfish trade very good. Hot weather keeps the fish from being made, and what few are made are taken up quickly.

Gloucester, July 12.—No mackerel. Nine arrivals from Georges' with 250,000 pounds codfish. One Grand Bank 130,000 pounds codfish. One Shore 25,000 pounds codfish.

New York, July 10.—The first of the week opened very quiet as is usual after the fourth, but there has been more trade for old mackerel during the last three days, and quite an amount has been worked off at from \$5.50 to \$6.50 per bbl. for 2's, but the quality was fine. There is very little call for new mackerel. Codfish sell slowly at \$3.37 for Georges' and \$2.75 for Bank.

Boston, July 12.—Receipts of fish in general continue light, and business dull. Occasionally reports are heard of mackerel having been seen, but for some reason or other the seiners do not seem to get them.

## A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

(Continued)

"You hope your son won't have Woodhay, Olive?"

"I hope your own son will have Woodhay, Allie. You have done enough for Scott already."

"By presenting him with an ugly silver mug the day he was christened."

Olive shakes her head, denuded of its golden fringe now, with sleek golden braids drawn back plainly from her forehead instead, and plaited neatly at the back of her neck.

"My dear Allie, I should be sorry to think of your living the cheerless life you have mapped out for yourself. It seems all very well now, while you are young and have plenty of friends. But think how lonely you would feel by and by when you begin to grow old, without husband or children to care for you—with nobody in the world who really loved you, perhaps, as a wife and mother is sure to be loved?"

If I sigh, Olive does not hear me, though her pink ears are sharp enough.

"My dear, I have been resigned to my fate this long time back," I say carelessly, pulling one of Scott's elastic curls straight and then letting it run into glossy flaxen spirals again. "and, after all, it is not such a very terrible thing to be an old maid."

"I think it is a terrible thing," Olive answers seriously—"a very terrible thing."

"You did not think so always, Olive. I remember when you ridiculed the idea of matrimony and were going in for woman's rights and all that kind of thing."

"Oh, that was before I knew," Olive says softly. "Did you ever hear of a woman who had a husband and children wishing she were an old maid, Allie?"

"Why do you try to put me out of conceit with my lot, Olive?" I exclaim fretfully. "I said long ago that I should never marry, and I never shall. But I mean to be happy in my own way. I am happy—just as happy as half the married women in the world."

Olive shakes her smooth head again, very positively this time.

"I wish Digges would come with our tea," I say, yawning.

My godson has scrambled off my lap, my book has fallen to the ground, there seems to have come a cold breath of air from somewhere or other. I shiver in my blue and gold-colored chintz gown.

"It is early yet," Olive returns, placidly threading her needle.

"Not so very early,"—looking at my watch. "I wonder what sport Ronald has had? I haven't heard any shots lately, have you?"

"One cannot hear much when you and Scott are romping with each other."

"I am sure he ought to have had enough of it by this time," I say, not alluding to the romping. "He started off the moment after breakfast—seven good hours ago, at the very least."

"Are you in a hurry to have him back, Allie?"

"Not the slightest. Only it is astonishing how the thing never seems to pall upon them."

Olive looks at me, and the expression of her face annoys me.

"May I ask what is amusing?" I inquire crossly.

"Oh, nothing: Only, for such a confirmed spinster—"

"Olive, the end of it will be that I shall quarrel with you."

"I hope not," Olive says equably. "Here is Sir Ronald coming up the lawn."

I had seen him before she spoke, crossing the grass leisurely, his gun under his arm and his dogs at his heels. He wears knickerbockers, and coarse ribbed shooting-stockings, and he looks very well—or I like his looks very well—as he comes up to the window.

"Just in time for tea, Ronald."

"I don't care for tea, Rosalie," he laughs, leaning his gun against the wall and sitting down at a little distance from me. "But I don't mind assisting at the ceremony once in a way."

"Had you any sport, Ronald?"

"She hopes you had not," Olive interpolates mischievously.

"Why does she hope that?" Ronald asks, looking at me.

"Don't mind Olive. she is intensely disagreeable to day," I laugh, shrugging my shoulders.

Digges has brought up a gypsy-table in front of me, and laid the tea things upon it—my dainty Sevres cups and saucers, my gilded spoons, my favorite plum-cake, piled high on a Sevres dish, Olive's favorite home-made biscuits, a basket of ripe black plums.

"What have you been doing with yourself all day, Rosalie?" Ronald asks, with apparent irrelevancy.

"Gardening a little, and driving with Aunt Ross."

"Why did you not come to meet me, as you promised you would?"

"I don't know."

"I was looking out for you in the larch wood."

"Were you?"

"Is that the way in which you keep your promises, Rosalie?"

"I scarcely ever make any promises."

"So much the better, since you can break them so easily."

"I intended to go, Ronald."

"Then why did you not come?"

If I had any reason at all, it was such a silly one that I do not care to retell it to him—indeed nothing would induce me to tell it to him, of all people in the world. I have gone to meet him on his way back from shooting probably a hundred times, but of late I have shrank from treating him

with the sisterly familiarity which has rendered our intercourse with each other so pleasant—to me, at least—for the last three years. When or how this new feeling of shyness sprang up it would puzzle me to tell. Ronald has always treated me like a younger sister, with a gentle protecting kindness which has nothing of the lover about it. I believe his last attempt at love making was in the train that evening, three years ago, when he brought me down to Woodhay. I do not remember a single word, a single look since then which could be construed into the most distant approach to anything beyond cousinly or brotherly affection. And I have ignored the past just as entirely—perhaps it was easier for me to do it than for him—and found it very pleasant to have Ronald to go to in all my difficulties, to ease me in a great measure of all my cares of state, for, though we do not live in the same county, or in the same country even—Ronald's place, Balquharrie, is in Scotland—he comes to Woodhay very often, and we write to each other constantly—long letters, chiefly on business, but letters which I think are a pleasure to us both. I know they are a pleasure to me.

I have had a great many offers of marriage during the last three years, more than I care to remember. I dismissed my suitors one after the other with no qualms of conscience, for even the vainest of them could not say that I bestowed any favors upon him, or given him any reason to believe that I would lend a favorable ear to his suit. The only one for whom I felt any sympathy was poor Gussie Deane. It did grieve me for the space of a day and a half—to send him away sorrowing; but then neither had I ever given him any encouragement—my greatest enemy could not call me a flirt. Gus had gone out to the Cape, he went more than a year ago; Olive hears from him sometimes. She says she thinks he is getting rather fond of his colonel's daughter, a nice girl whom we used to know in London, and I hope it is the case. Elinor Deane is married to Jack Rolleston? I have had them down here at Woodhay on a visit. Poppy and her husband are in Ceylon.

Ronald Scott had ne. or gone back to India. A distant relative—a third or fourth cousin of his mother's, I believe, and a very old man—had died before his year's holiday was over, leaving him Balquharrie, a fine wild place in the north of Scotland, which it seems he always knew would one day be his. I have never been there; but I have seen photographs of the old castle, with its keep and drawbridge, and the great wild mountains towering up behind it. Sometimes a disagreeable thought obtrudes itself into my mind that Ronald will be marrying somebody one of these days, and that I shall lose my friend. But I put the idea away from me persistently, when the misfortune happens it will be time enough to lament over it. Meanwhile Ronald belongs to me.

Dear old Uncle Tod died two years ago, and since his death Aunt Ross has lived with me. At his death the Lockharts moved into the vicarage. It is pleasant to have Olive so near—scarcely a day passes that we do not see each other—her nursery is one of my favorite haunts. When I am enjoying myself there, nobody would suppose that I was the unapproachable Miss Somers Scott of Woodhay—so, at least, Olive tells me when she interrupts some glorious romp. And I am happy enough, with a kind of negative happiness—I manage to live and take some pleasure out of life—without the heart which I buried, the day I came of age, far down in the depths of my shadowy combe. I have never attempted to raise it up again—I do not suppose I could, if I would. I have loved and done with love—I gave my heart to Gerard Baxter three years and a half ago, and if I have any heart left, it is his still. Deep down, far away from the disturbing pleasures and cares of every day, lies the memory of a boy with dark eyes—the memory of a tall handsome lad whom I loved long ago, whom I knew—if I dared to disturb the moss and long grasses about that buried heart—I love still as I shall never love any one else in the world.

"I thought you were in a hurry for tea, Allie?"

Olive's voice wakes me out of a reverie.

"I wonder where Lily is?" I remark, as I arrange my cups and saucers.

"In her room, I think."

"Poor child!" I say softly.

"She seems very nervous and excited, Allie, doesn't she?"

"Is it any wonder?"

"I suppose not."

I feel nervous and excited myself, though I try not to think of tomorrow. I have been learning a lesson for the last three years, and I am afraid, now that I shall soon be called upon to repeat it, my courage may fail at the last moment. If I could have saved myself so severe a trial, I would have done it, but I could not very well. And, after all, it was better to have it over. The test must come sooner or later, and sometimes I almost long for it with a fever of impatience, for, till I have tried my own endurance, how can I know that it will stand?

"Scott, will you run in and pull the bell, darling—or stay, I will go for her myself. Here is your tea, Olive, and excuse me for a moment—I want to see what Lily is about."

I find her in the pretty south room which I have had fitted up for her. She is standing before the glass, a slender figure in a long white gown.

"Lily?"

She turns round at the sound of my voice.

"Admiring yourself, you vain child?"

She runs to me, throws her arms around me, and bursts into a sudden passion of tears.

"My dear Lily, what are you crying for, on this day, of all days in the year?" Only sobs answer me. I touch her hair tenderly, the soft hair that gleams like gold as it ripples away from her forehead. "You are a very foolish child, Lily; do you know that?"

"I cannot help it, Rosalie, oh, Rosalie, what if he should not care for me—what if he should have cared for somebody else—"

"He has not cared for anybody else since he left you, darling."

"But how do you know?"

"I know. And I have come to take you down to tea. Dry your eyes and come with me."

She dries her eyes obediently; she is just as much of a child still as she was three years ago. In other things she is improved out of all resemblance to her former self. In appearance, she has, if anything, gained in attractiveness, while in manner she is as different from the girl I brought down to Woodhay three years ago, as she is in education and refinement of speech. I have taken pains to make Gerard's wife as beautiful mentally as she is outwardly, for his sake, and I have been rewarded by a most unexpected measure of success. Lily is as fair as the flower she is called after—the touched surroundings of her neglected childhood have not smothered the whiteness of her soul.

A little wayward she is still, a little willful even, but to me she is always obedience itself. I think she always would be to any one she loved.

And she loves me with a perfect passion of devotion. Whether she would love me so much if she knew how Gerard once loved me, I know not—I have taken care that she shall never hear that story from me or from any one else.

"What shall I do if he hates me, Rosalie?"

I am holding one of the small trembling hands, smoothing back the tendrils of red gold hair out of the velvety sapphire blue eyes. The beauty of the wistful face sends a strange pang to my heart.

"Hate you, darling! As if he could!"

"He never loved me as I loved him, Rosalie."

"Then he will fall in love with you to-morrow," I assure her, smiling. She smiles too at that, a very childlike smile.

"If I could only think it—"

"My darling, you may be sure of it. He will not be able to help himself."

"Am I so different from what I was then?"

The deep velvety eyes search my face wistfully, the color burns deeper and deeper in the rounded cheeks.

"Just the difference that he would wish to see, Lily. You were a child then, darling; now you are a woman, ready to lend a woman's earnest helpful life."

"If I may only help him, Rosalie?"

"You shall help him. See how he has got on—what a name he has made for himself! And if he has done so much alone, what will he not do with you to cheer and encourage him?"

She sighs, as if the picture oppressed her with its weight of felicity.

"What have you been doing up here all the afternoon, Lily?"

"Looking at myself in the glass," she answers at once.

"What a child you are!" I say, laughing.

"It was childish, wasn't it? But, if you knew, Rosalie—"

"I do know, darling—I know all about it."

It is I who sigh this time, remembering a girl in a blue dress, with a bunch of violets nestling over her heart—a girl who had looked up into Gerard Baxter's dark eyes and "loved him with that love which was her doom."

"Come down and have some tea," I say, drawing her out of the room with me.

I love the child, for Gerard's sake, but it has cost me many a pang to watch her growing loveliness and think whose arms will clasp her, whose lips will kiss her by and by when I am forgotten! The pain is very vague now, a dimness has come over it of late. But I know that it is only in absence—that the very sound of Gerard Baxter's voice will bring it to life again, to haunt me with its old tormenting anguish of unrest.

"I shall know to-morrow," the girl says dreamily, as we cross the hall together. "I shall know to-morrow."

"And I," I echo, but not aloud—"I too shall know to-morrow."

We find Olive and Ronald Scott apparently exchanging confidences in the sunshine, Ronald with his elbow on the window sill, looking up, and Olive looking down. They cease talking when we make our appearance, which rather rouses my suspicion, but Olive looks so demurely unconscious that I may be mistaken in supposing she was telling tales of me. And Ronald looks so curiously at Lily as we come forward to the window that I half fancy they must have been talking of her.

## CHAPTER XV.

"Oh, Rosalie, why have you put on that hideous dress?"

"Hideous?" I repeat, looking down at it. "Do you think it hideous, Lily?"

"Why, everybody does! It is about the only unbecoming dress you have, Rosalie—Mrs. Lockhart is always wishing somebody would steal it, or burn it, or something."

"Oh, Olive never admired my taste in dress?"

"But it is not becoming to you, indeed, Rosalie."

"My dear, I have ceased to study my appearance"—which is not true, since I have studied it particularly this evening.

"And I wanted you to look well," Lily says, sighing, as she considers me.

"If you look well, that is all that is of any consequence."

"Do I?" the girl asks wistfully.

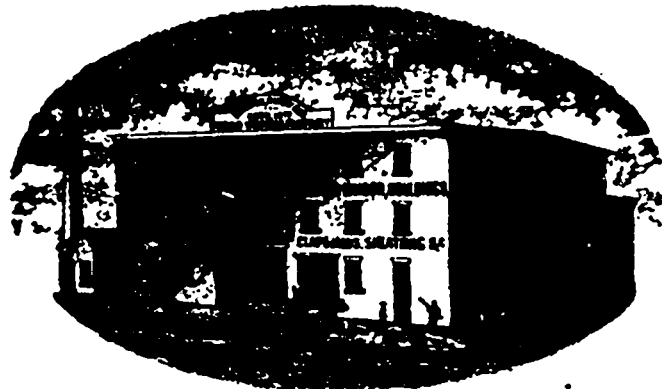
She looks exquisite in her dress of snowy flana softly ruffled with Spanish lace.

(To be continued.)

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AGRICULTURE.

**HEATED BOXES.**—The heating of the boxes of the reaper or mower frequently occasions vexatious delay, and occurs without any apparent cause. It is noticeable that a box once heated is more prone to heat again, and if the box holding the shaft to which the sickle-driver is attached is ever thoroughly heated, future trouble can be avoided only by the greatest care. If the box fits too closely around the shaft it is apt to heat. So, too, if it fit too loosely. The shaft must have enough play but no more. Too much play is more frequently the cause than too little play.

Lack of proper oiling will, of course, cause the boxes to heat. Very few are so careless as not to apply oil often enough, but the oil may be inferior. It is well to buy oil of only a reliable dealer, remembering that poor oil may be sold at a low price, but good oil cannot. The rule for oiling a mower or reaper should be, "Little and often." The boxes in which the sickle-driver works should be oiled every few moments. If too much oil is applied, not only is the excess wasted, but dust is gathered, and this is a frequent cause of the boxes heating. If a box heats, the first thing to do is to remove all dirt, if there be any in it; and this is the first measure of prevention as well. It will also reduce the wearing of the parts. If the ground is quite dry, the dust will soon find its way into the box and make trouble, unless removed. Sometimes grass or straw will get wound around the shaft in the box. He who would never have a hot box must have a sharp eye and be of a careful mind.

**LIVE STOCK IN MIDSUMMER.**—The midsummer season is not a trying one to live stock, except in times of protracted drouth. Water must be provided, but the quantity need not be great, and where it is low or has to be hauled, animals, except milch cows, should be limited as to quantity. Milch cows should have corn-fodder cut up and fed green daily, if it is an object to keep up the flow of milk during drouths. This is also useful for mares with foals running at pasture, and a moderate quantity of grain and bran is always useful for milk-giving stock. Lambs will probably need to be weaned this month; watch the ewes, and draw the milk from all full udders every second or third day; give the lambs a handful of oats or bran daily. Tar the noses of all sheep to keep off the fly, and watch the feet for any indication of foot-rot. If suspected, clean out and dress with a solution of blue-vitriol or carbolic acid.

**FRUIT NOTES.**—Newly planted trees usually have a struggle for existence this month. It will be wise to mulch these before dry weather begins. The object of a mulch is to prevent evaporation of moisture from the soil, hence litter of any kind, chip-dirt or even stones, will answer. If the surface of the soil of the orchard can be frequently stirred, and kept light, this will answer the same purpose as mulching. Early-varieties of apples and pears keep but a short time after they are gathered, and are readily bruised. If assorted and properly packed in crates they are often more profitable than later kinds. If strawberries are in rows, remove the mulch, cut off the runners, and give a dressing of fine manure or some good fertilizer; pull up any weeds that are in the rows, and return the mulch to keep down weeds. If the soil can be kept cultivated, the mulch need not be returned until cold weather. As soon as pot-layered plants are well established, set them out; continue to layer them. Thinning the fruit to the extent of one-third or one-half will pay with choice apples and pears. Blight attacks without warning; cut away the branch, or tree, as the case may be, and burn.

**SUMMER SOILING.**—In midsummer it is rare to find, in most sections, anything like fresh pasturage unless the summer be a wet one. If milch cows be allowed to fall off at this time they will not be able to recover full flow later in the season, even if fall pasturage is abundant. The best evidence that summer soiling will help to bridge over the dry months and guarantee a good supply of milk through the summer, is the fact that farmers who have tried soiling on a small scale are ready to repeat it on a larger one.

The principal objection to soiling is the extra labor it entails; but we believe that the economy in feed and in manure, where cattle are kept in the stalls and yard, will more than offset the cost of the extra labor. Of course, there should be some system in the time and method of gathering and feeding the soiling crop, and if for a dairy of twenty-five or thirty cows one man's time will be necessary to do the cutting and feeding, in connection with other attentions to the stock and stables. At the comparatively low wages at which such a one could be hired, the expense would be very slight.

**WHY ARE SKINS TANNED?**—If a fresh animal skin is laid in a damp and warm place, it will, in time, decay. Skin consists largely of gelatine or glue; there is more or less fat adhering to the lower side, and some kind of hair upon the upper surface. After the skin has been deprived of fat and hair by lime-water and scraping, it is placed in vats of tan-liquor. This is usually made from oak-bark. The active principle in the oak-bark is tannin, or tannic acid, which abounds in gall nuts and other vegetable substances that have an astringent or puckery taste. If you add a solution of tannic acid to one of glue (gelatine), that will turn cloudy, and in time will deposit a substance which is the tannate of gelatine—or leather. The skins in the tan liquor absorb it, and the gelatine slowly unites with the tannic acid in the liquor, and the whole skin is changed to leather. It will not now purify, nor dissolve in hot water, and has become a very different substance. Skins are also preserved without the use of oak-bark, or any other substance containing tannin. Such skins are not properly tanned, but are "tawed." In this operation, alum, salt, and other like substances are used to preserve the gelatine of the skin. Still another method of preserving skins is by oil, which is used in some kinds of leather.—*American Agriculturist for June.*

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings," will be received until MONDAY, 2nd August next, for Coal supply, for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings.

Specification, form of tender and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after the 8th instant.

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an **ACCEPTED** bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, **ROYAL TO THE KING (BY)** of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

By order, A. GOHELL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 5th July, 1886.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 6th Aug., for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, once per week each way, between AFTON AND GUYSBORO INTERVALE.

Under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Afton and Guysboro Intervale, and at this office. (CHARLES J. MACDONALD), Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 18th June, 1886.

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CHARLES J. MACDONALD, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 9th July, 1886.

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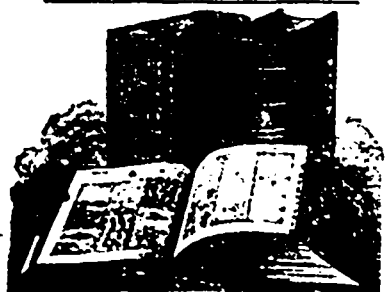
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**MINING.**

The Critic sometime ago pointed out the excellent prospects before steadily, well-educated young men who devote themselves to the study of mining engineering, geology, and kindred subjects. Each succeeding year shows the folly of those that imagined they had only to become lawyers and doctors in order to become at once distinguished and wealthy; each succeeding year shows that only the few blessed with remarkable talents can attain to eminence in these thronged professions. On the other hand, each succeeding year—one might say every week—brings forth some new and unexpected sign of our unparalleled mineral wealth, and we are constantly made to feel the disadvantage we labor under in not having in the country educated men thoroughly conversant with mining. *Verbum sat.*

**CHESTER BASIN.**—Your correspondent is indebted to Professor Coldwell of Acadia College for the following facts respecting the mines in Chester Basin. Mr. C. S. Mills has discovered a quartz lead 11 feet wide, situated half a mile from Gold River Bridge, or about a mile and a half from Chester Basin. Mr. Mills has opened up and proved the lead for 1200 feet, and has noticed the boulders indicating the lead for over two miles. The quartz is rich in gold, good water power is close at hand, and the prospects are that a second Salmon River has been struck.

**BROAD COVE.**—Near Broad Cove, C. B., there is a farm on which plumbago has been often turned up by the plough. The owner of the farm says that "there are lots of minerals around here, especially lead, but they're no good without we have a railway." A piece of ore, one inch square, taken from this farm weighs nine and a half ounces.

It is a pity that mining areas in Inverness Co., which are probably of the greatest value, are in some instances held by persons that do not pretend to be able to afford such expenditure as would conclusively show what their claims are worth.

James McKinnon Esq., Whycoconah C. B. exhibits a number of specimens of copper ore which are as fine as any produced by the magnificent Bell's Cove mine, Nfld.

**WHYCOCONAH**—A Quebec company has been negotiating for the purchase of the gold claims held by Messrs. Jacob Hart and William Kidston, on Indian Island, Whycoconah Bay, C. B. The gold here is associated with a considerable percentage of silver and copper.

It is not generally known that the most promising deposits of copper yet discovered in this Province are now being opened at Whycoconah, C. B. To the westward of Whycoconah Village, and to the rear of it, Messrs. Sinclair, Jacob Hart, William Kidston, James McKinnon D. McKinnon, Dr. McIntosh, D. McMillan, Thomas Auston, have mining claims, most of which are known to contain valuable ores. Efforts are being made to ascertain the real value of a lead recently struck which seems very rich. In all these claims copper is found associated with more or less silver; but any practical miner would decide after an examination of the ores found in all the claims opened so far, that it is essentially copper, and very rich too. On some of the hills around Whycoconah it is common to see rocks crumbled by the action of the weather quite green with verdigris.

**ALASKA.**—The New York Times and also the New York World have each sent an exploring party to Alaska, for the purpose of investigating the numerous resources of America's only colony, and writing up the same. The mineral wealth of Alaska is known to be great, but the Fur Trading Company have done their best to prevent the extent and variety of these resources becoming known.

The letter of our staff correspondent which appears in another column, will be found of general interest to all engaged in mining pursuits. It is quite evident from what our correspondent says that gold mining is destined to play an important part in the future of Lunenburg County.

**SHERBROOKE.**—Mr. E. R. Faribault, C. E., of the Geological Survey of Canada, assisted by M. H. McLeod and G. B. Faribault, is pleasantly camped on the Ecum-Secum River, 25 miles west of Sherbrooke. The party is completing the topographical surveys and geological investigations of the County of Guysborough, which have been in progress for the last four summers. A geological map of the county, on the scale of one mile to an inch, accompanied with a report, will be ready for publication sometime next winter, both of which will certainly be of great value to prospectors in searching for new gold districts.

A few days ago the Calumet and Hecla Company sold in Chicago about 8,000,000 pounds of copper ore at 10c. per pound. As soon as this became known it created a great deal of astonishment in the outside world, as it showed a tumble of \$20.00 per ton, the established price having been 11c. per pound. The United States mines have been turning out about 80,000 tons of fine metal per year to meet which there is a yearly consumption of only 52,500 tons, leaving a surplus of 27,000 tons to be either exported or put into store. Even at 10c. per pound a good profit can be realized, as production only costs 7c. per pound, at the leading lake mines. Through the agency of a combination of miners, immense profits have been made on copper. It is thought that the monopoly has been effectually disintegrated by this latest move of the Calumet and Hecla Company which it is said was forced to make the above sale.

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## MINING—Continued.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR OF MINES.

**IRON MINING.**—During the year 1885, the operations at the Mines of the Steel Company of Canada were continued as usual. Large quantities of the white "Spathose" ore were extracted from the west mines. Promising bodies of ore were opened up to the east of the Folly Mountain Mines.

At Bridgeville, on the East River of Pictou, further explorations were made on the Saddler area, by Mr. J. H. Bartlett and Mr. R. P. Fraser, of Pictou. Mr. William Grant also mined about 80 tons of limonite, part of which was shipped to the Londonderry furnaces.

**GYPSUM.**—Operations were continued as usual in the quarries in the Windsor district, but the exported tonnage was less than in the preceding year. The Messrs. McCurdy of Laddeck, shipped some plaster from St. Ann's Harbor, and some work was done by Mr. C. A. DeWolf, at the Lennox Passage quarries.

**ANTIMONY.**—The operations at the Rawdon Antimony Mine have been steadily continued during the year. A large and well timbered shaft has been sunk near the road, clear of the vein; and through it all future operations of pumping and winding will be carried on. The returns show that discoveries of Antimony ore are reported from Kentville, and from the Melrose district, Guysboro' County.

**COPPER.**—During the past season Mr. M. F. Eagar did some work on a promising deposit of copper pyrites near Pinkietown, Antigonish County. Dr. Johnstone and Mr. J. McNeil proved some rich ore in the same locality.

At Coxheath, near Sydney, in Cape Breton County, the Coxheath Copper Company have had a line of railway six miles in length surveyed from the mine to Lime Point, on Sydney Harbor. Land has been secured and arrangements made for erecting a large establishment for treating their own and foreign ores, for conversion into matte. It is stated that contracts extending over terms of years, have been made, which guarantee abundance of ore in addition to the large amounts which recent explanatory work has shown in their own mine. Towards the close of the year more powerful pumping and winding gear were erected, and the compressed air drill plant enlarged to the dimensions originally contemplated, and the sinking of the shaft and extension of the preliminary levels vigorously pushed. It is confidently believed by the Directors of the Company that the essentials for the successful prosecution of a large copper reducing business exist at this point. Certainly the conditions of cheap fuel, limestone, iron ore, water carriage, etc., etc., cannot be surpassed. Trial runs made under the superintendence of Dr. Peters, the well known copper expert, with Coxheath ore, Reserve coke, and local fluxes of Sydney limestone and iron ore, gave the greatest satisfaction, yielding copper matte of excellent quality, with an insignificant loss of metal. The establishment of this undertaking would open a market for the many deposits of rich copper ores known in Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester, and Cumberland Counties, which have not yet been worked.

**MANGANESE.**—Mr. J. W. Stephens continued working at Tennicape and Walton. The Messrs. Churchill are reported to have found good ore at Hantsport. Messrs. Thompson and Foster tested a bed of manganese ore near Kemptville, which is stated to be suitable for making ferro manganese. On the Salmon River, near the Valley Station, work was continued by Messrs. Carter, Archibald, and others, and about 60 tons of ore mined. The ore occurs as a gravel lying on sandstones in the vicinity of carboniferous limestones, and as irregular veins cutting the measures. The Hon. E. T. Mosley continued working at the Morrison mine at Salmon River, Cape Breton.

An important fresh discovery of gold has been made in the Kimberley district of Western Australia. Some gold was discovered by prospectors a couple of months since, when the *European Traveller* thus described the rush to the district: "Four hundred ounces of gold have been brought into Derby, being the result of five parties of prospectors. The largest find of any one party was eighty-five ounces, and the largest nugget weighed nineteen ounces. The news has caused great excitement there, and also in the other colonies. Two vessels laden with diggers have already left Adelaide. A vessel was chartered at Fremantle, and twenty-four hours after eighty passages had been booked, and she had accommodation for only a hundred. The vessel also takes a full cargo of horses and provisions, the former of which, the latest advices state, are commanding fabulous prices. Should the field turn out to be a good one, the lucky finder will be entitled to the Government reward of £5,000 for the discovery of the much coveted metal."

The *London Standard* in describing the Canadian Court says: "Of the mineral produce British Columbia sends a trophy in the shape of an obelisk showing the quantity of gold found in the colony during the last twenty-five years. It is estimated at £10,000,000 in value. Nova Scotia contributes a smaller obelisk showing that her yield of gold has been \$7,250,000, or about £1,450,000. In both these lands, gold mining has received an impetus recently. More important than the precious metals is the reserve of coal, of which Nova Scotia sends some fine samples. At present the Dominion of Canada draws its supplies largely from the United States, but the cold seams of Nova Scotia at no distant date will add largely to its wealth."

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**CHARLES J. MACDONALD,**  
Post Office Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Halifax, 18th June, 1886.



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may be seen and blank forms of Tender may  
be obtained at the Post Offices of Isaac's  
Harbor and Melrose, and at this office.

**CHARLES J. MACDONALD,**  
Post Office Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Halifax, 18th June, 1886.



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the  
Postmaster General will be received at  
Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 6th August  
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Post Office Inspector's Office,  
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