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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

10 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 3 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 9, 1886.

{ VOL. 3.
{ No. 28

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A story is told of Lord Charles Beresford when in South Africa, which is characteristic of that gallant officer. Lord Beresford was riding back from the skirmishing line which was slowly falling back on the main body of the troops, when he observed a wounded trooper making his way on foot as best he could. Lord Beresford ordered the man to mount behind him, and upon the trooper demurring, he drew his sword and told him that he would give him two seconds to decide whether he would get up or go down.

Our fruit growers have suffered many disappointments and losses, owing to the apparently incurable nature of black knot, and therefore any practical suggestion with respect to its prevention is deserving of consideration. Mr. Ellis, of Belcher street, Cornwallis, affirms that black knot may be permanently removed if, after the fungus is cut out, the place be washed for several days with herring pickle. He has in his orchard on the old Belcher farm, several trees now in a healthy condition, which before being treated in the manner spoken of, were covered with black knot.

"Anglo Saxondom," is the title of a new work from the pen of Rev. Josiah Strong, in which the writer urges young Americans dwelling in the Eastern States to emigrate westward, and take up the land beyond the Mississippi before it is possessed by foreigners. The Anglo-Saxon race, says the author, is now the dominant race in the new world, but its continued domination is threatened by perils of all kinds. Let the young men of the Republic remember that the great west will yet rule the nation and that if it be in the hands of aliens, sound governmental institutions will suffer. "Anglo-Saxondom" is worthy a careful perusal.

An interesting but novel exhibition is now being held in Liverpool, G. B., in which are displayed the various contrivances used by man for land travelling, from the old "hobby horse" and the "bone-shaker," up to the modern steam engine and railway carriage of to-day. The model of the mail coach of 1754, started by the Manchester merchants, attracts much attention, respecting this it was advertized that "incredible as it may appear, this coach will actually (barring accidents), arrive in London in four days and a half after leaving Manchester." Twenty-six miles per day is a rate of travelling which would scarce now be considered incredible even in Newfoundland.

How much we Halifaxians owe to our noble fire brigade; the volunteer members of which are ever on the *qui vive* to perform, at the risk of life and limb, the work they have undertaken. On the tenth of August next, these brave boys purpose holding a grand tournament, at which will be congregated twelve hundred of their brother firemen from all parts of Canada and the United States. Now is the time for our citizens to remember the unremunerated services of the various branches of our fire department, \$4,500 is required to supplement the amount already subscribed, and we trust that this sum will be forthcoming at once and that our boys will not have the pleasure of the tournament marred by the pall of a prospective deficit.

The frozen rivers of the Arctic regions form one of the most interesting features in these strange climes. The great glacier of Alaska is moving at the rate of a quarter of a mile per annum. The front presents a wall of ice 500 feet in thickness, its breadth varies from three to ten miles, and its length is about 150 miles. Almost every quarter of an hour hundreds of tons of ice in large blocks fall into the sea, which they agitate in the most violent manner. The ice is extremely pure and dazzling to the eye; it has tints of the lightest blue as well as of the deepest indigo. The top is very rough and broken, forming small hills, and even chains of mountains in miniature.

The young Vanderbilts have inherited all the money-making capabilities of their father and grandfather but, unlike their predecessors, they recognize that money has its legitimate uses, and that by its undue accumulation in the hands of a few, society suffers great hardships. The young Vanderbilts, who are virtually the owners of the New York Central Railway, are now erecting for the use of the employees of the road a fine library and gymnasium, to which the men can resort in their hours of leisure. Such an application of wealth will do more towards breaking down the barrier between the capitalist and the laborer than all the lampoons of pamphleters and essayists. It is a practical sermon, which the people will understand, appreciate, and remember.

OUR EXHIBITION NUMBER.

It affords us much pleasure with this issue of THE CRITIC to present our readers with a copy of our special Exhibition number, of which two editions of twenty-five thousand copies each, have already been struck off. We conceived in the outset that the distribution of a publication bearing upon the present condition and resources of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Eastern Provinces, would be of immense advantage to the country which we are proud to call our own; and although

THE CRITIC,

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

BY
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

Remittances should be made to C. F. FRASER, MANAGER.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

If we could but secure reciprocal trade relations with the British West Indies, we might again hope for the return of good times. The islands now usually export products to the value of \$50,000,000, and import, fish, sugar, manufactured goods, etc., to nearly an equal value. With a reciprocity treaty we could secure at least one half of this promising trade.

In an article upon the construction of houses in Montreal, the *Witness* points out the architectural defects and the personal inconveniences arising from having the front door of aristocratic establishments placed in the side of the house, far above the pavement, and approachable only by a long flight of steps. House architecture among the Aztecs was somewhat the same, and the present Montreal fashion is probably only an instance of how folly repeats itself.

Egypt had its seven years of plenty followed by seven years of famine, and poor little Corea, the dual-governed kingdom of the east, has had her seven years of famine without a corresponding preceding period of plenty. During the past year five hundred persons have died of starvation in Corea, and this too at a time when the granaries of North America were filled to overflowing with the surplus food supply of the continent. The brotherhood of mankind is like to the society of Halifax,—it has many artificial divisions, which are preserved in order to further the interests of certain sections, rings, and cliques, without regard to the well-being or happiness of the masses.

Like strawberry stains, the color line in the United States is not easily removed. In the professional, mercantile and political arena, our brother-in-law stands upon the same level as his white-faced contemporary, but the color line becomes visible when application is made for first-class hotel accommodation or rail and steam carriage. An interesting case is now before the New York courts, in which a well educated and talented colored man of Georgia is the plaintiff. He claims \$20,000 damages for having been refused a state-room upon the palace steamer playing between New York and Albany, after he had purchased a ticket which entitled him to occupy the same. The case is creating much interest, but even should the lawyer succeed in winning his cause it will do little towards removing the apparently great antipathy of the white to recognize the social position of the blacks as equal to his own, and it is probable that many generations will come and go before the people learn to look upon black as white.

we experienced many difficulties in the carrying out of this conception, we are pleased to state that all obstacles have been overcome, and that THE CRITIC has been able to do its quota towards forwarding the interests of this our common country. The truthful sketch which we have drawn, will, we trust, induce many an intending emigrant to take up his abode among us; and as we have already heard of our Exhibition number being circulated in York, Aberdeen, Dublin, and other populous centres, we may fairly hope that the object aimed at will be achieved. Our agent at the Exhibition in London, to whom we have consigned THE CANADIAN CRITIC, writes:—"The number is all that can be desired, and is by all odds the best Exhibition paper here." We take this opportunity of publicly thanking those who have given us valuable assistance in the preparation of our Exhibition number, and trust that their efforts to serve their province and country may always be prompted by the same loyal patriotic spirit.

POLICIES AND PERSONALITIES.

In this, the most enjoyable season of the year, when everything about us is fresh, bright, pure, and fragrant, and our thoughts, aside from the practical business of the day, should be directed in attractive and pleasing channels, it seems to us unfortunate that the party newspapers still continue to serve up to their readers literary pabulum of a dyspeptic nature. Political questions have at all times a special interest for a portion of the community; but when these questions are worn threadbare, and the political quill-drivers are obliged to resort to unseemly personalities, in order, as they suppose, to keep up the interest, we think the public has a right to complain. The question of Repeal, which has for the past six weeks agitated the minds of the people of Nova Scotia, is in itself a broad question of policy. It is one which can be, and should be, decided upon its merits aside from party politics. Nova Scotia is receiving, as a member of the confederation, all that she is entitled to, or she is not. This is a question of fact, capable of being settled one way or the other. But in the discussion of this question of Repeal, we see no good reason why those who hold opposite views should feel themselves called upon to vilify the conduct, and impugn the motives of their antagonists. And if this is true of individuals, it is more true of party newspapers, which, being leaders of public opinion, should thwart this growing tendency to indulge in personalities. It seems to be the aim of party journals, to traduce the characters and belittle the abilities of political leaders, and hence Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. A. W. McLellan on the one side, and Honorables W. S. Fielding and J. W. Longley on the other side, are exposed to a continuous cross-fire from the respective party organs. We are constantly told by these journals that our public men are steeped in corruption, that they have lost all regard for truth, and that personal aims and objects alone prompt their actions. Now, there is not one man in ten in this Province who believes this to be the case, and the iteration and reiteration of these assertions in the party journals only serve to make the public heartily sick of politics; so much so, that they frequently overlook the excellent articles which constantly appear in the columns of these same papers. Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. A. W. McLellan are the avowed leaders of the party of protection. If the Liberal journals are opposed to this policy, they surely can find a sufficient number of points of attack without dragging the Premier and his colleague through the mire of personal abuse. In like manner, the Honorables W. S. Fielding and J. W. Longley are the avowed advocates of Repeal, and if their policy be open to hostile criticism, it by no means follows that the Liberal-Conservatives should endeavor to place the stamp of corruption upon the Provincial Secretary and Attorney General. THE CRITIC has, from the outset, been opposed to a Repeal of the Union, believing, that if better terms were due this Province, they could be obtained by the united action of our Dominion and Provincial representatives; and we believe that the sequel will show that our honest, independent advocacy of this course will, in the end, prove us to have been in the right.

TRUE LIBERALISM.

Liberal-mindedness grows apace. At a Charitable Society's annual banquet, recently held in Bathurst, Australia, Mr. A. B. Rae, a prominent Presbyterian gentleman there, showed a broadness of view, a charity, and a candor that are to be commended. A Presbyterian and a born Scotchman, speaking to an audience, largely made up of a similarly non-Catholic element, he had the courage to propose the health of Pope Leo XIII. The following report of his remarks on the occasion is taken from the last number to hand of the *Southern Cross*:-

"It would, said Mr. Rae, be a mistake to omit, at such a place and at such a time, the toast to the governing head of two hundred and sixty millions of Christians. He himself was not a Catholic nor an Irishman, but he hoped he was an honest Presbyterian Scotchman, and that if he had had any prejudices in his native country, he had left them there, and had not carried them to vitiate the pure air of this grand new country where prejudices of a religious character were entirely out of place, and a hindrance to united action by the people. Though Pope Leo the Thirteenth does not seek notoriety as a scholar, he is one of the most erudite men living; and, still better, he is the constant and earnest advocate of education. He has proven himself great as a philosopher, a philanthropist, and a peace-maker; it was known how recently Papal diplomacy prevented an armed outbreak. This Pope, while of course anxious to promote Catholic interests, is an earnest champion of society and powerful supporter of good government in Protestant countries; and, no doubt, his vigorous denunciations of Communism, and of all peace-threatening conspiracies, had a good effect. If any man should tell him (Mr. Rae) to pause and bethink him of

less admirable Popes, he confessed he would not; history greatly differs as to the character of two or three Popes; he had read some on both sides, and was satisfied that even these two or three were by no means so black as they had been painted on his side of the canvas. They had done things he should not wish them to do; but what if they had acted perfectly conscientiously? Let it suffice for the nonce, as John Ruskin had said, that the present Pope is deserving of any little respect or honor we Protestants can fairly show him; and if paying him the respect to which we believe him entitled, should help to draw closer the bonds of union between us and our Catholic fellow countrymen, why should we hesitate to be fair and outspoken? He, therefore, proposed the health of the spiritual head of two hundred and sixty millions of their fellow mortals; (prolonged and enthusiastic applause); if any man had too much prejudice to swallow that toast, he would prescribe a few grains of true charity for him to clear his mental and moral stomach. (Renewed applause.)"

If Mr. Rae's motives are as meritorious as they appear to be, it is a pity for the honor of human nature, that there are not more people as liberal-minded as he.

"For one small touch of charity
Can lift us nearer God like state,
Than if the crowded orb should cry
With those that cried Diana great."

ENSILAGE—A VALUABLE FODDER.

Everything that bears upon the use of Ensilage as fodder for cattle must be of interest to that large class of our readers engaged in agricultural pursuits, and it is therefore gratifying to us to be able to give them an epitome of the exhaustive report of the British Ensilage Commissioners. In a preliminary report they expressed the opinion that the system of storing undried green fodder crops was a valuable auxiliary to farm practice, and the commissioners now observe, in conclusion:—"As in the case of all important innovations, it is not surprising that the introduction of the system of ensilage into this country has been met by a considerable amount of prejudice and incredulity. During the progress of our inquiry we have endeavored amply to discount all exaggerated estimates of its merits. After summing up the mass of evidence which has reached us, we can with no hesitation affirm that it has been abundantly and conclusively proved to our satisfaction that this system of preserving green fodder crops promises great advantages to the practical farmer, and if carried out with a reasonable amount of care and efficiency, should not only provide him with the means of insuring himself to a great extent against unfavorable seasons, and of materially improving the quantity and quality of his dairy produce, but should also enable him to increase appreciably the number of live stock that can be profitably kept upon any given acreage, whether of pasture or arable land, and proportionately the amount of manure available to fertilize it."

NOW AND THEN.

Notwithstanding the keen competition in the labor market of to-day, the workmen stand on a far higher plane than that of their predecessors in the latter part of the last century. To-day, food, clothing, and the necessaries of life are far cheaper than they were eight or nine years ago, while the average pay of laborers has trebled, and in many cases quadrupled, during the intervening period. True, the mechanic and laborer have, in these times, much to complain of in the frequent recurrence of seasons of depression, during which it is difficult to obtain work under any circumstances; but as compared with the commencement of the century, these are much more than counterbalanced by the increased wages received during prosperous times. But the toiler of to-day has more advantages over his ancestor than mere increase in wages and cheapness of living. Articles which he now regards as necessaries of life were once deemed luxuries only within the reach of the rich. His tea, coffee, sugar, fine wheaten bread, etc. were beyond the reach of the masses a half century since, while the facilities for educating and training the families of workingmen, now so good, were then of the most primitive character.

According to McMaster's History of the people of the United States, the condition of the wage classes in 1800 was pitiable. In the great cities, unskilled workmen were hired by the day, bought their own food, and found their own lodgings. But in the country, on the farms, or wherever a band was employed on some public work, they were fed and lodged by the employer, and given a few dollars a month. On the Pennsylvania canals the diggers ate the coarsest diet, were housed in the rudest sheds, and were paid \$6 a month from May to November, and \$5 a month from November to May. Hod-carriers and mortar-mixers, diggers and choppers, who, from 1793 to 1800, labored on the public buildings, and cut the streets and avenues of Washington city, receiving \$70 a year, or, if they wished, \$60 for all the work they could perform from March 1st to December 20th. The hours of work were invariably from sunrise to sunset. Wages at Albany and New York were three shillings, or, as the money then went, 49 cents a day, at Lancaster, \$8 to \$10 a month; elsewhere in Pennsylvania workmen were content with \$6 in summer and \$5 in winter. At Baltimore men were glad to be hired at eightpence a day. None, by the month, asked more than \$6. At Fredericksburg, the price of labor was from \$5 to \$7. In Virginia, white men employed by the year, were given £16 currency; slaves when hired were clothed, and their masters paid £1 a month. A pound Virginia money, was, in federal money, \$3.33. The average rate of wages the land over, was, therefore, \$55 a year, with food, and, perhaps, lodging. Out of this small sum the workman must, with his wife's help, maintain his family.

TIP-BITS

Ruskin thinks that this century has produced very few books worth reading. But for his modesty he could name the few.

"Too much absorbed in business," was the comment of a newspaper on the death of a brewer who was found drowned in a tank in his own beer.

The best way to settle a quarrel is for the innocent one to take the initiative and forgive the guilty one. A quarrel is seldom heated in any other way. Try it.—*Independent*.

The Greek statesman Papamichaelopoulos, declined to form a make shift Ministry. Naturally he wanted to stay in office long enough to write his name on the page of history.—*Springfield Republican*.

He was looking for a rich wife and thought he was on the trail. "I love you," he said to her in rich, warm tones, "more than I can tell you in words." "You'd better try figures," she replied piously, for she was not so green as she looked.

"SOLD AGAIN!" — Robinson (at window): "Hullo! There goes that woman Brown's so dead sweet on!" Mrs. B. (rushing up, with excitement). "Where? — who? — where? What, that—in the gray? Why, George, how ridiculous you are! That's his wife." Robinson: "Exactly, my dear" (Tab.eau).—*Punch*.

Mr. Jones: "No dinner to-day? That's a nice state of affairs. Where's Mrs. Jones?" "Servant: "Writing, sir." Mr. Jones: "Writing what, pray?" Servant: "I don't know exactly, sir, but I think she said it's an article for the *Housekeeper* about how 'It's Better to Keep House than to Board,' sir, or something of that sort."

WHAT HIS HABITS WERE — "One more question, Mr. Parks," said a counsel to a witness, who happened to be a tailor. "You have known the defendant a long time; what are his habits—loose, or otherwise?" "The one he's got on now, I think is rather tight under the arms, and too short-waisted for the fashion," replied Parks. "Stand down," said the counsel.

Dr. S. G. Howe was found once by Francis Bird with his feet swathed in flannels and extended on a chair. Calling the next day, and finding him in like position, he said: "Howe, what is the matter?" "I have the gout," said Howe. "You have the gout, such a temperance man as you?" "Yes," said the great philanthropist; "yes Bird, my ancestors drank wine, and I must fool the bills."

A CAPE BRETON PARSON.—He was a tall angular parson of the old severe Presbyterian type. As the local idiom has it, "You would know by his English that he had the Gaelic." He was preaching in a brother parson's pulpit, to a congregation who were strangers to him. Descanting on the lamb as a type of gentleness, meekness, etc., he said:

"The lamb is *quite and kind*. The lamb is not like the other beasts, the lion and the tiger and the wolf. Ye will not be running away from the lamb. No. The lamb is kind; the lamb will not eat ye, whatever.

"And there is *food* in the lamb, too. Oh, yes, you will be killin' the lamb and the sheep when the cold weather will come in the winter. You will be wantin' some good strong food in the winter, and it is then you will be killin' the lamb.

"And there is *clothing* in the lamb—he is good for the clothing. You will tek the wool off him, and you will mek clothes for your-elves." And how would you and I look without clothing?" etc.

At the close of the exercises he gave out the following very peculiar notice, to explain which I must state that ravages had been made among the Presbyterian flock by the influence of a divine of a different persuasion: "And there will most likely be a family from X. that will be baptized here after meeting on Friday night, but"—here he leaned forward and adled, in a loud stage-whisper—"ye'll no be saying a word about it, de r brethren, as I do not think they want it known."—*Harper's Magazine for July*.

KISSES THAT COUNT.—There are three kisses in a world of miscellaneous kisses which may be counted true—the kiss the mother lightly lays upon her baby's dewy lips, the kiss the mother gives her boy as he goes forth into the world, and the kiss we press upon the still, pale lips of the dead. All the rest are like the strawberries in the bottom of the basket—to be taken with suspicion.—*Chicago Journal*.

THE LAWYER'S FUNCTION.—Fair Applicant—I desire, sir, an absolute separation from my husband.

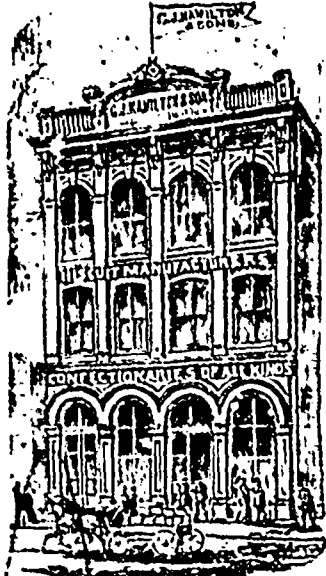
Attorney—Upon what ground, madam, do you base your plea.

"We are not suited to each other. He does not appreciate the finer sensibilities of my more delicately organized nature, and—but perhaps that is sufficient?"

"I fear, madam, in the absence of more substantial cause for complaint, an action would not lie."

"Not lie? It is you, sir, I supposed would do that."

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 Diarrhea, 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.

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

We have been obliged to hold over the contributions upon the "Irish Question" and "Of Interest to all." These will appear in our next issue.

Zera Semon knows well that honesty is the best policy. He gives an entertainment well worth the price of admission, with prize presents into the bargain. The most attractive features in his programme are the varied performances of the marionettes, which never fail to please both old and young. Zera Semon's prize presents are genuine and are frequently worth many times the value of the ticket.

Poundmaker, the Indian chief who played such a conspicuous part during the North-West rebellion, and who was recently released from the penitentiary, died suddenly on the reserve of Crowfoot, having ruptured a blood-vessel. Poundmaker is a dead Indian and therefore he is a good Indian.

The little youngster who a few weeks since, first opened his eyes as King of Spain, is crippled by a load of names more weighty than his crown. Here they are:—Alfonso-Leo-Fernando-James-Mary-Isidoro-Pascal.

Housekeepers are now having their attention called to a new apparatus, styled the Automatic Steam Cooker, which it is claimed, is as near perfection as it can be. The patentee, who is having his work done in Halifax, has already received several voluntary testimonials as to its merits.

Those who believe that Montreal dealers control the business of this province, should learn from such firms as Anderson, Billing & Co., that this is far from being true. The above firm, the history of which dates back to the early days of Halifax, has by prompt attention to business, by the admirable system by which it carries on its trade, and by always keeping on hand a large and well selected stock, fully prepared itself to compete with any of the large houses in the upper provinces. We have no doubt but that terms quite as liberal and convenient to the purchaser can be made with Messrs. Anderson, Billing & Co., as with any house in Canada.

"Maitland" says, "The late political contest is still the absorbing topic of conversation. The lack of rain will cause a serious reduction in our hay crop, which we cannot now hope to make up. The heavy bush fires which have of late been raging in this vicinity and which have caused much damage to property have now subsided. Mr. Cameron's big 2400 ton ship, which is now being built at Five Mile River, is nearly completed, and will be launched in about six weeks time."

The newest rose of the season is styled "Her Majesty." It has the largest bloom of any rose yet grown, and the sweetness of its perfume is in proportion.

The New York *Sun* has undertaken the task of compelling the authorities of that city to do their duty towards cigarette dealers who display indecent photographs in their windows. The result will probably be an end of the abomination.

"Milton" says, "The salmon fishing during the past month has been the best known for many years. Twenty-five beauties were caught on the 28th ult.

It has often been said that Halifax cannot compete in general manufactures with other cities of America. The statement does not hold good in the case of the Nova Scotia Brewery of this city. A. Keith & Son, have within a few weeks, received from Boston four orders for their cream pale ale and two for their porter. In one of the Boston letters a very flattering reference is made to the porter manufactured by the Nova Scotia Brewery, in which it was favorably compared to that of Guinness.

The shad, which were late in putting in an appearance this year, are now being caught in the Avon by the boat load, and shad breakfasts are the order of the day.

"Windsor" says, "The sad death of Policeman Anthony, who was thrown from a horse on Tuesday morning last, is regretted by all who knew him. Thanks to our fire department the fire which broke out at midnight on Monday, was soon got under. Mrs. Burke's millinery and dry goods were seriously damaged, but the loss is, we understand, covered by insurance. Strawberries are plentiful, one gentleman having picked from vines set out last year 136 quarts.

The American schooners seeking bait supplies along our coast are beginning to realize that the Canadian coast guard ships are not mere shams. Within the past ten days three American skippers, "who sailed out from the west," have had reason to believe that the Canadians meant business, having been obliged to surrender their smacks to the Canadian authorities.

One of the most serious results which has followed from the late troubles in Ireland is the notable fall in Irish securities. Stocks which have in previous years been quoted as being at 10 and 20 per cent. above par, now find few buyers at prices ranging from par down to 30 per cent. below.

We note with pleasure the appointment of Mr. J. A. Mackasoy to the position of Licence Inspector for the city of Halifax. Mr. Mackasoy has a reputation for thoroughness in that which he undertakes, and in his new duties this characteristic will make his services doubly valuable.

Much credit is due to Messrs. Sullivan & West, proprietors of the Halifax Printing Company, for the precision and excellence of their typographical work. The Exhibition Number of THE CRITIC, which our readers receive to-day, has been successfully stereotyped in the office of this young and enterprising firm.

The small fruit crops in the United States have been unusually large, cultivated strawberries and raspberries being marketed at figures such as should rejoice the housekeeper's heart.

In welcoming to Halifax the old and well known firm of T. E. Harriman & Co., of New York, who are about to open a branch office in this city: we feel confident that very great advantages can be derived by our citizens through the system of brokerage proposed by this company. The success which has attended the operations of this banking house in other cities of the Dominion, will doubtless induce many of our commercial and financial men to embrace the opportunity offered through this company for further extending their business relations with Canada and the United States.

From the London papers we clip the following respecting the volcanic disturbance in New Zealand:—The volcanic eruption in the Tarawera district is of so violent a nature that whole villages have been buried in ashes. The surface of the country is in a disturbed condition for miles around. Twenty six bodies have been recovered, but the total loss of life is up to the present unknown. The New Zealand government has despatched the following telegram to Sir F. D. Bell, the Agent-General in London, respecting the volcanic eruption in the Tarawera district:—"The volcanic eruption is on the east side of Tarawera Lake. Many natives have been killed by the falling matter. Wairoa is covered with 16ft. of ashes. It is feared that the Maori village on the lake is destroyed. Only one Englishman has been killed. The volcano is now subsiding."

Through freight can be sent via the I. C. and C. P. Railways direct from Halifax to Vancouver on the Pacific coast. The first through freight train on the C. P. R. was made up of 20 cars.

The descendants of William Black, the apostle of Methodism in the Maritime Provinces, now number 1500, all of whom are reported by Mr. Cyrus Black of Amherst as being in comfortable circumstances. If the increase in this family continues in the same proportion for the next 111 years as in the past 11, the Yorkshire emigrant will in 1997 have two and a quarter millions of descendants. The Smiths and Browns will have to look sharp after their laurels.

In the past ten years the population of Toronto has increased 43,000. In 1875 Toronto boasted a population of 68,000, it now being 111,000. The taxable property has increased in proportion, in 1875 it amounted to \$45,000,000, it is now estimated at \$68,000,000. Toronto has a nice little back-load in the form of a public debt of \$7,500,000, being an average of \$67 per head of the population. The average per head in Halifax is less than \$45.

Modern fashions are invading the precincts of ancient heathenism. At a recent Parsee funeral in Calcutta half of the mourners followed in carriages, which was a flagrant violation of traditional usage.

Two swallows taken from their broods in Pavia, Italy, were carried to Milan, twenty miles distant, and on being released made their way back to their nests in thirteen minutes, or at the rate of 87½ miles an hour.

At present writing the defeat of the Gladstone Ministry is almost a certainty. From the indications at hand the Gladstonians and Parnollites will number less than three hundred, the Conservatives will probably carry three hundred seats, and the balance of seats be in the hands of the Unionists. The boroughs in which the Irish vote is strong have turned against the Liberals, and Hodge is everywhere found in the counties upholding the cause of Salisbury and Harrington. The triumph of Morley at Newcastle and the defeat of Goschen, Unionist-Liberal, at Edinburgh, gave the Gladstonians temporary encouragement, but it is now feared by the supporters of the Grand Old Man that Salisbury will have a majority in the Parliament.

The King Hedley Company, now occupying the boards at the Academy, should draw large houses, as it is one of the best that has appeared in Halifax for many months. "Lynwood," a play which has had a successful run in the United States, was well brought out last evening, the actors, one and all, doing justice to their several parts. Lovers of the drama should not miss this opportunity of seeing and hearing a really good company.

The well-known Clairmont House at Bedford, and the Mansion House, Halifax, and a cottage 78 Pleasant St., are now to let. See the advertisement of F. W. Cunningham in another column.

"Baddeck" says, "Our revising barrister, S. L. Purves, passed through Baddeck a few days ago, on his way to the north, where he will hold his courts. Dr. Allison was here last week and visited the schools. Quite a number of Americans are at the Telegraph House, among them Prof. Bell of the 'Bell Telephone Company.'"

"Cape Breton" writes. "Mr. Bell, of Telephone fame, and Professor McElwane, of Philadelphia, with their families, are summering in Cape Breton. E. D. Perkins, of the *Chicago Times*, has spent two weeks here, and is now visiting Prince Edward Island. Summer travel has fairly set in. There are a few American gentlemen on the Island who have already satiated themselves with the pleasure to be had at the happy fishing grounds of Inverness and Victoria Counties. Two Quebec gentlemen are shortly to visit the copper deposits at Whycomoham to see what they will see."

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Synod of the Diocese of Nova Scotia had a most successful session. The ordinary routine was this year changed, and with beneficial results. On Friday evening, a very hearty missionary meeting was held, when some good speeches were made, and much enthusiasm evoked. A conference of the clergy and laity took place on Monday, when papers were read and speeches made on various aspects of church life and work. The prevailing idea throughout the whole of the meetings seemed to be that—1st., the church must be more aggressive; and 2nd., that she must uphold her distinctive position. The presence of the Bishop of Iowa, a distinguished prelate, historian, and educationist, gave much interest to the proceedings, and his wise and practical counsel, delivered on many subjects, could not fail to make a deep impression on those who were privileged to hear him. The ability and impartiality of the Bishop of Nova Scotia are proverbial, and were fully recognized by the Synod at its close. Altogether, the gathering will most certainly produce a salutary and abiding effect upon the church in the diocese.

The Rev. W. C. Wilson, of Port Medway, has resigned, and goes to Spring Hill. Rev. C. E. Mackenzie, of Spring Hill, comes to Halifax, as *locum tenens* for Rev. H. J. Winterbourne, who takes a holiday in England.

BAPTIST.

The Southern Baptist Home Mission Board employs in regular service 200 missionaries, who supply the pulpits of 600 churches. Last year, they built forty-two houses of worship, and organized sixty-seven churches.

The receipts of the Baptist Home and Foreign Missionary and Publication Societies of the United States last year were \$1,103,957.

The building of the North Baptist Church, of this city, is undergoing extensive repairs, both inside and out. When finished, it is expected to be much more comfortable, pleasant, and commodious.

The Halifax Baptist Union has appointed Mr. L. D. Morse, a student of Acadia College, to labor during the present summer, in connection with the Quinpool Road Mission.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Richmond Logan has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

The Rev. Dr. Cunningham, of Crieff, at present moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, has been appointed Principal of St. Mary's College, and Primarius Professor of Divinity in the University of St. Andrew's, in the room of the late Principal Tulloch.

In the debate on Disestablishment in the late Scottish Free Church Assembly, the vote in favor of Disestablishment was 450 to 59.

The Duke of Hamilton having refused to allow the United States Presbyterians to erect a place of worship on the Island of Arrau, Scotland, that body will worship in an ark, which is to be anchored in Lamlash Bay.

The Presbyterian Church of the United States received for Home Mission work, last year, \$671,718. In connection with the mission churches, 16,000 communicants were received. The increase of membership during the past year was 64,700, of which 762 were added in Mexico, and 2,000 in the Foreign Mission Fields. The entire receipts of all the Boards for 1884-5 were \$1,726,638.81.

CATHOLIC.

On June 16th, the remains of the late Orestes A. Brownson, LL. D. were removed from Mt. Elliot Cemetery, Detroit, to the Brownson Memorial Chapel, Notre Dame, Ind.

President Grey recently had a long interview with Mgr. Deltendo, Papal Nuncio. The chief subject discussed was the relations of the Vatican and China.

Mother Mary Aloysia Hardy, Assistant-General of the Religious of the Sacred Heart, died in Paris, on the 17th June. Mme. Hardy was a native of Maryland, U. S. A.

The Church of St. John Lateran, the most magnificent in Rome, the foundation of which was laid by Constantine the Great, has been renewed at a cost of \$1,400,000.

A conference of Bishops will be held at Fulda, on August 10th, for the purpose of reorganizing the Prussian dioceses.

METHODIST.

On the 27th ult., the Carnarvon Street Methodist Church, St. John, was formerly dedicated by Rev. Dr. Williams, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada.

The Revs. Thos. Rogers and B. Hills, who were appointed to take charge of the Methodist churches at Bermuda, left last week for their fields of labor.

We are pleased to learn that the Rev. T. Watson Smith, of the Wesleyan, who was taken suddenly ill while in attendance at the conference at Amherst, is in a fair way of improvement.

The ladies of Robie Street Church held a successful sale on Tuesday last, in aid of the new school room about to be erected.

The Sunday school statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States show, that at the end of last year, there were 22,400 schools, 246,054 officers and teachers, and 1,815,032 scholars. This is an increase over the previous year of 315 schools, 8,582 officers and teachers, and 57,596 scholars.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Loaf	7 1/4 to 8
Granulated	6 1/2 to 7 1/8
Circle A	6 1/4 to 6 3/4
Extra C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Yellow C	5 1/4 to 5 3/4
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	23 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 39
Oolong—Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	30 to 32
Demerara	30 to 35
Diamond N.	42
Porto Rico	33
Tobacco—Black	37 to 40
" Bright	42 to 68
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	5 1/2 to 6
Soda	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2
Fancy	8 to 15

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

BUTTER.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	20 to 25
" " in Small Tubs	17 to 18
" 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 16

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKENZEL.	
Extra	none
No. 1	none
No. 2 large	none
No. 2	none
No. 3 large	2.00
" " 1885	2.75 to 3.00
No. 3	2.00
" " 1885	2.25 to 2.50
Small	1.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	none
August and Sept.	none
No. 1 Round Shore	none
No. 1, Labrador	none
ALBACORE, Catch, 1885, per bbl	2.25
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore (equal, catch, 1885, per qt.	1.75 to 2.00
Price as to quality	1.75 to 2.00
And some parcels of 1886, per qt.	2.25 to 2.35
Blank	2.00
Blank	2.00
Blank	2.00
SALMON, No. 1	none
No. 2	none
No. 3	none
HAUDOCK, 1886, per qt.	1.40 to 1.50
HAKE.	
Cusk	none
POLLACK	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 1/2
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	none
" Boxes	3.75
Lemons, per case	7.25 to 8.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	6.00
Onions, Bermuda, per lb.	2 1/2 to 3
" Mediterranean, per lb.	3.00 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.

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Our quotations below are our to-day'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	4.75 to 5.00
Superior Extra	4.50 to 4.80
Lower grades	3.50 to 4.45
Oatmeal, Standard	4.50 to 4.75
" Granulated	5.00 to 5.50
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	2.85 to 3.00
" —Imported	2.65 to 2.75
Iran per ton—Wheat	18.00 to 20.00
" —Corn	16.00 to 17.00
Shorts	20.00 to 22.00
Middlings	21.00 to 25.00
Cracked Corn	25.00 to 30.00
" Oats	25.00 to 30.00
" Harley	34.00
Feed Flour	3.25 to 3.50
" From Frozen Wheat	2.75
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	42 to 45
Barley " of 48 "	75 to 80
" " of 60 "	1.10
Corn " of 66 "	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.

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	13.00 to 13.50
" " old	12.00 to 12.50
" American, clear	15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. I. Mess	13.00 to 13.50
" " old	12.50 to 13.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	11.50 to 12.00
" " Prime Mess	10.50 to 11.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails	10 to 11
" Cases	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P. E. I.	12 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	6 1/2
" over 60 lbs, No 2	6
" under 60 lbs, No 2	6
Cow Hides, No 1	6 1/2
No 3 Hides	5
Calf Skins	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	25 to 35
Woolskins	25 to 1.00
Lambskins	15 to 20

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

LUMBER.

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

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

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.]
DUTY.

The duty's voice is sometimes harsh,
And though her aspect seems severe,
And tho' she throws upon our backs
Such burdens as we groan to bear.

The duty often call us where
We of ourselves would scarcely go;
And things which we would fondly grasp,
Denies with an emphatic no!

Yet, when we hearken to her voice,
And keep our place close by her side,
We win a smile of greater worth
Than anything she ever denied.

But when we turn our backs on her,
And think some glittering prize to gain,
We find that every moment's joy
Is followed by a lingering pain.

Her one demand of us is this,
That we should use hands, voice, and pen,
To haste the day when life shall be
A gift of greater worth to men.

WINDSOR, N. S.

AVONIAN.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

Boston, June 26, 1886.

Dear Critic,—This is the season of strawberries and college graduation exercises. There has been quite a general indulgence in both in this vicinity of late, and the situation is becoming monotonous, except for those who are graduating and those who raises the strawberries for the market. I had the pleasure yesterday of witnessing the class-day exercises of that great and ancient seat of learning, Harvard College, or University, as it must now be called. I say I had the pleasure, for it is somewhat enjoyable, not to say inspiring, to be present at an educational institution where a class of no fewer than 240 young men are engaged in the celebration of the week that marks the end of their four years' course of study, and sends them forth into the world to join the great army of those who have already gone out to help build up a great country to even a higher and more glorious plane. The surroundings of the great University, founded so many long years ago, are always beautiful and attractive, but never more so than when they are thronged with happy students and their friends upon such an occasion as the one in question. Harvard is the very fountain head of culture, and it is not strange, therefore, that many distinguished exponents of culture should be met in the crowd that gathers in attendance upon these celebrations. There is a general glorification of the high degree of perfection that the University has attained in this respect on these occasions, and the cultivated public is lost in admiration of the sight of so many new recruits to the army of culture, taking affectionate leave of their alma mater. The new recruits in question do not take this unkindly either. Those who are graduating this year are assuredly a fine looking set of men, and doubtless many of them are destined to climb the ladder of fame to its dizzyest height before their names are engraven on their tombstones. To see them there in their faultless dress suits, immaculate shirt fronts, and dignified tall silk hats, one would never think of trying to trace any connection between them and the mysterious spiriting away of sundry barbers' poles in classic Cambridge, or the unexplained disappearance of numerous gilded signs and painted shutters, and other property not meant to be portable. Neither would they trace any analogy between them and the strange appearance of pieces of crockery on the top of 90 foot flag-staffs, the remarkable transformation into a brilliant red of captured British cannon of '76 that formerly were always black, or the bold capturing of midnight horse-cars by land pirates said to suspiciously resemble students. Oh no, there can be nothing in common between these occurrences and these dignified ministerial looking collegians. The idea is of course absurd. And yet, strange to say, there are certain persons (the owners of the barber poles, for instance), who will tenaciously contend that there is. Harvard is a great institution, and is something that the visitor does not want to miss seeing.

The slow growth of Boston in the matter of population is a source of much regret to her citizens, and there is loud complaint because the moneyed men of the city are continually investing their wealth in enterprises abroad to the almost utter neglect of the interests of the Hub. There is a good deal of ground for this complaint too, for the average Boston capitalist would rather put his spare cash into a western cattle ranch, or a Nova Scotian mine, than invest it in a Boston industry of any sort. This fact adversely affects its growth beyond a doubt. If Boston is stationary in this respect she is not in an architectural sense. Not only are her public and private buildings growing more handsome externally and complete internally, but they are also growing larger and higher. The family hotels and apartment houses that have been erected here this past two or three years are something marvellous in the way of size. If it were not for the modern elevator it would take the inhabitants of the upper stories half their time to get out and the other half to get back again. They are veritable townships in themselves, where one can enjoy all modern improvements and conveniences except comfort and happiness. They are erecting one of these overgrown "hotels" now on Beacon street, once the most cultured and "exclusive" thoroughfare in the city and this is not bad enough, but it is going to be so high that it will almost completely hide the sacred gilded dome of the State House from the view of the most fashionable quarter of the city. This is a little too much!

Boston has got to make some radical provision for her street traffic very

soon. The present blockades are something frightful, and it is getting worse day by day. We have either got to have wider streets, an elevated railway, underground roadways, or something. If permanent population doesn't grow much the street travel appears to.

T. F. A.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

"VIVIEN."

To the Editor of the Critic:

SIR,—I notice in THE CRITIC of the 18th inst., that a writer, under the *nom de plume* of "Gleaner," accuses "Vivien" of scepticism, because she has written a poem, indicating that an eternal punishment of the human soul would not be consistent with our ideas of a tender and loving God. This writer also accuses the same authoress of plagiarism, because in another of her poems there is a similarity to an idea of Longfellow's in his poem, "Sea-weed."

If inability to believe that God has prepared an everlasting punishment for the soul of the erring sceptic, then all Universalists are sceptics, and, according to "Gleaner," they only require "the perusal of an elementary treatise on metaphysics" to rid them of this "dangerous current opinion." What a pity the world's Darwin's, Huxley's, Voltaire's, and Buckle's, had not thought of this before, and thus save themselves from the torture that lacerates the mind of the unbeliever!

Again, because "Milton and Dante saw nothing in the doctrine inconsistent with tenderness and perfection," "Gleaner" infers that no other poet should. On the same principle, because Byron and Shelley, poets of no mean order, did think it "inconsistent with tenderness and perfection," all other poets should think so too.

Now, as to the charge of plagiarism. If "Gleaner," as he would have his readers believe, knows anything about metaphysics, he must certainly be not ignorant of the fact that the mind receives so many impressions, especially from reading, that it is impossible for the memory to retain the source from whence emanates one thousandth part of what may impress the faculty; and that it is quite natural some of these impressions should be reproduced by an author writing on many subjects. Byron has borrowed from Goethe, Shakespeare, and others; Longfellow has borrowed from Byron, and even Milton, with his wonderful memory and familiarity with the writings of the ancient poets, borrowed from several of the masters. Are these poets plagiarists? If so, "Vivien" is in good company, and if not so, why does "Gleaner" go so far out of his way as to attack the writings of a young lady whose only fault is that she has expressed an opinion similar to that held by thousands of the best people on the earth, but which, unfortunately, does not happen to agree with his ideas of the subject!

M.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, G. B., June 22nd, 1886.

Dear Critic.—Through W. J. Nelson, Esq., of Bridgewater, N. S. I received a large bundle of your excellent and most timely Exhibition number of THE CRITIC, and am placing them where they are likely to accomplish the most good. The subjects treated are just what are needed to enlighten the people on this side of the water, and the Government would act wisely if it ordered a larger quantity of them to be distributed throughout the United Kingdom. The other provinces are not behind in taking advantage of the exhibition, and each and all are represented in several publications, but the Maritime Provinces have been comparatively slow in this respect. Hundreds of those who have witnessed our contribution towards Canada's agricultural trophy, have questioned Mr. Starr, myself, and other Nova Scotian representatives, as to how they could obtain definite information with regard to our sea-washed province, and it afforded me pleasure to be able to give to some of these copies of your exhibition number, which contained in a concise and readable form, the very information they required. Her Majesty in visiting the Canadian court stopped to admire our agricultural trophy, which is generally admitted to be one of the finest features in the exhibition.

BISHOP INGLIS.

I was much interested in the reference made under the head of Church of England, to the late Bishop Inglis, from the fact that only a few days ago his grandson Thomas, brother of Sir John, called to see me and referred to the same subject. Mr. Thomas Inglis has lived in England for the past 34 years, yet he remains a Nova Scotian at heart. In referring to the province, he said, "My love for Nova Scotia and for my dear old Clairmont home at Aylesford, increases as years roll on." Having noticed complimentary notices of the Gates Organ in the London papers, he called to see me and made many inquiries respecting his old friends. While I think Nova Scotia is fairly represented at the exhibition, it is my impression that we are thrown into the shade by the enterprising people of Montreal and the North West. Nova Scotia appears a large country to one living in it, but when attending an exhibition like this, one cannot help feeling impressed with the idea that after all it is not the world; but Nova Scotia is large enough to be better known. I understand the Government intended distributing a provincial hand book, but I have not yet seen a copy of the publication. The provincial exchequer may be depleted, but money expended in this direction would be certain to yield a good return. This is why I made the suggestion with respect to the distribution of your excellent exhibition number. The great Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and especially the Canadian Court, may be pronounced a complete success. It has aroused anew the interest taken in the Dominion, and cannot fail to be advantageous to our young and

growing nation. Much credit is due to Sir Charles Tupper, our High Commissioner, for the indefatigable efforts made by him to have Canada well represented at the exhibition. He may be seen daily, moving to and fro in the Canadian court, superintending the arrangement of exhibits, and here, where the party hatchet is buried, all admit that Sir Charles has done his best to make our part in the exhibition a credit to our great country. In my spare hours I have roamed about the great city, with its five millions of inhabitants. It is in truth a miniature world, by "sub," "tram," and "bus," one can visit for a small sum all places of historical interest, and enjoy on the Sunday, discourses by London's great preachers. Here one has an opportunity of seeing royalty in the flesh, and admiring the grace and dignity of those who have played an important part in history during the past half century. We get *The Critic* regularly and enjoy its well summarized contents of all that is going on at home.

Yours,

W. J. GATES.

[FOR THE CRITIC].

SOLILOQUYS.

The view has been put forward in your columns that great men are largely the natural outcome of the times in which they are bred, and the circumstances attendant upon their sphere of action. In "*A Short History of Napoleon the First*," lately published by Professor J. R. Seeley, the same theory is emphasized, and is in fact the leading idea of the book. As the author observes, "the series of Napoleon's successes is absolutely the most marvellous in history." Hannibal in his teens was by a great man taught leadership, and was inspired with a thirst for high empire. Cæsar inherited an eminent position in a great empire. But Napoleon, who rose higher and really did more than either, began life as an untrained, obscure, friendless provincialist—almost as a man without a country. "Here is indeed an exceptional career," says Prof. Seeley; "but revolutionary times afford the occasion of exceptional careers; and, if Napoleon's career was not only exceptional but absolutely unique, it was because the French Revolution was also unique. In the quality, as well as in the quantity of his performance, we may trace the work of circumstances." One third of the volume is devoted to showing that the distinguished little Corsican was largely affected, favored and shaped by circumstances, and that credit is due him alone for his effective use of them, not for their creation. As a final estimate of Napoleon we have this pithy and vigorous paragraph:

"All these considerations taken together show that Napoleon's career, though the most extraordinary on record, does not differ in kind from other great careers, but only in degree; that we need not regard it superstitiously, as though other fate were specially interested in it, or something more than mere genius—some supernatural vigor and wisdom—were displayed in it. The explanation of the enormous scale of magnitude which prevails in this career is to be found in the French Revolution and in the turn which it had taken. An unprecedented convulsion made the waves run high, and it so happened that all the wild forces and passions let loose in the Revolution had converted themselves into military force. An unparalleled army was completed, and was then handed over, along with the government of a great European state, into the hands of a consummate military specialist and a most energetic character. He wielded this weapon with absolute control, and the result was a series of gigantic military enterprises, conducted always ably, but for the most part also recklessly, and resulting in some prodigious triumphs, and then in a series of still more prodigious disasters."

A report on Canadian Archives has been prepared for Parliament by the Dominion Archivist, Mr. Douglas Brynner. The documents discussed therein throw a flood of light upon events, too, that have been altogether misunderstood because full information regarding them was hitherto inaccessible. For instance: Zachary Macaulay figured in early Canadian history. Some time ago, leading Canadian and American papers gave credit to the statement that this Macaulay was the father of the celebrated historian and essayist. Mr. Brynner shows conclusively that the Zachary Macaulay so frequently mentioned in connection with early proceedings of the Canadian House of Assembly was a midshipman in active service, and present at the capture of Louisburg ten years before Lord Macaulay's father was born.

A person whose education is evidently meagre, writing in a religious contemporary, denounces works of fiction as demoralizing. He puts even the historical romance (which has taught more history than some professed historians) in the same category as the vilest blood-and-thunder dime novel. Indeed he puts his case in such a light that one must disagree with him or condemn some of the noblest literature, in prose and poetry, in the world. He calls novels a useless luxury. If they are a luxury, they are still within reach of all. A poor man that wants to know the world may by means of a good selection of novels familiarize his mind with peoples and societies not confined to any age, country or class. The poorest student may roam thro' magnificent libraries or tread palace rooms; all young ladies may revel among the most exclusive boudoirs. The man too poor to have a vote may in a pleasant way learn somewhat of great political movements. It is not too much to claim for the better class of novels that they help materially the advancement of civilization. They enlarge our views of life, expand our sympathies, and make us more tolerant of the views of men from whom we differ; and is not this, in a sense, civilizing? There is, indeed, a danger that false views of life may be acquired by injudicious young people who indiscriminately read novels, good, bad, and indifferent. But this is altogether the most improbable effect when only such works as those of Scott and Dickens are used; the danger only arises when the

selection is unwise and improper, but it surely can always be made with discretion by an intelligent parent or teacher, or companion, or friend. The narrow-minded assailant of works of fiction proceeds on the assumption that all novels ought to be discarded as harmful to mind and morals—which only the inferior ones are. I cannot recall a single novel of wide-spread and acknowledged popularity that is not a teacher of virtue. While, therefore, we detest and eschew the inferior or improper novel, we should uphold the works of the masters.

How can any really intelligent person regard poetry—which is generally fiction—as *per se* inimical to religion? All the great poets are teachers of spirituality. Teunyson sings the romance of days gone by in a fashion that is but a witching parable of the war between flesh and spirit. In the light of the greatest masters of poetry life grows unutterably solemn, for death is a field where the Spirit of Good and the Spirit of Evil meet in conflict for the possession of men. To the poet man is essentially an immaterial being, and the men and women that move about upon the stage of human life, are but spirits in a prison, able only to make signals to each other, but with a world of things to think and say which the signals used cannot half describe. All talk about our being "mere physical organisms" is hushed in presence of that mystery of life which the poets explain; and the idea that man is only an automaton sinks from sight in "the abyssal depths of personality" which poetry discloses in our nature. What an impertinence is a chemical formula for the beings whose wondrous forces Shakespeare brings into vivid action! Even poets that make no attempt to teach aught of the higher life, do usually, as artists, throw out a background of immortality—a necessary piece of scenery for the drama of human destiny. How would Shakespeare's greatest characters look without such a background? Why should Macbeth dwell with such concern and agitation on his contemplated deed if his blow were "the be-all and end-all here?" Why should Hamlet so solemnly soliloquize upon his thought of suicide, but for "the dread of something after death?" One and all, the great poets thus interpret each man's deepest consciousness:

"My own dim life should teach me this,
That life shall live for evermore
Else earth is darkness to the care,
And dust and ashes all that is."

The *Toronto Globe* writer is in error when he says that Oliver Goldsmith spoke of himself as one

"Who wrote like an angel but talked like poor Poll."

The truth is that Garrick wrote one of a series of satirical epitaphs upon "Goldy," as the poet was called at the St. James Coffee House, and this one was:—

"Here lies poet Goldy, for shortness called Noll,
Who wrote like an angel, but talked like poor Poll."

Oliver is said to have hurled a plate at the head of his friend Garrick when the latter gave out the couplet at a dinner at the St. James. He evidently felt that there was some truth in the latter part of the second line. Conversation is a game at which wise and clever men are not always the most successful.

SARTOR-RESARTUS, JR.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

CURRENT NOTES.

Another visitor, Dr. Richard Jones, of Acton Hall, Berkoloy, Gloucestershire, is known in connection with an ingenious invention to overcome the difficulties in the transit of meat and fruit from the other side of the Atlantic. Dr. Jones, after examining the samples of apples from Ontario and Nova Scotia, expressed his opinion that something might be effected in the importation of cider from Canada. Exportation already takes place from the United States, and provided the difficulty of fermentation be overcome, as Dr. Jones is convinced it can be, no hindrance should, he thought, arise to a development of trade in this direction.

But, in addition to the opening up of new trade channels, the Exhibition is acting as a wholesome corrective of deficient geography. "I have heard," recently, exclaimed a Scotch clergyman, who shall be nameless, "of a place called Winnipeg. Can you kindly tell me if it is in Canada?" Were all visitors as frank in their ignorance as this worthy gentleman, the influence of the Exhibition would be far-reaching indeed.

It is the hope of many that one result of the present meeting of Canada and Australasian in friendly rivalry may be the creation of an interchange of commodities between their respective parts of the Empire. A step has already been taken in this direction by Messrs. Wallace, Warner & Co., of Western Australia. This firm, attracted by the excellence of the cheeses of Eastern Canada, have opened up negotiations with Mr. T. D. Millar, of Ingersol, Ontario, for the importation of cheese from Canada to Australia, and that enterprising gentleman is now on his way to the Dominion to carry out the arrangement. There are many other commodities capable of taking part in a satisfactory intercolonial trade.

The Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire to be held at the Exhibition, on the 8th of July, will, it is claimed, be the most important commercial congress ever held in any country. The parts of the Empire represented will be—Australasia with no less than thirteen Chambers, Canada with four, China, India, Indo-China, South Africa, with four, British Guiana, the West Indies with three, and the British Chamber in

Paris. The Canadian delegates will represent respectively the Boards of Trade of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and Hamilton. It is to be regretted that Halifax, Winnipeg and Victoria send no one to speak on their behalf.

The Congress will discuss many questions of vital importance. The first is that of emigration, opened by Mr. Colmer, who will consider it more especially from the point of view of diverting the stream of emigrants to British Colonies; second, postal and telegraphic reform; third, Imperial Federation; fourth, codification and assimilation of the commercial law of the Empire; fifth, State guarantee of war risks, as affecting the security of Anglo Colonial trade, and of vessels and cargoes under the British flag in time of war; sixth, the silver question; and, seventh, bills of lading reform. The inevitable monotony of the discussion forum will be happily relieved by a banquet, a *conversazione*, a reception by the President of the London Chamber, a river excursion, and, probably, visits to some large industrial establishments. If the performance comes up to the programme, the London Chamber and its guests will have every reason for congratulation.

In addition to the papers which we recently mentioned as to be read in connection with the Exhibition, Mr. J. G. Colmer, the Secretary to the High Commissioner's office, is to contribute three on topics of interest to Canadians. Before the London Chamber of Commerce Conference, Mr. Colmer will treat of Emigration; before the Imperial Federation League Conference, of Immigration and Emigration; and before the Exhibition Conference, of the Growth of Canadian Commerce. The dates are not yet fixed.

EXTRACTS FROM PRESS NOTICES UPON THE CRITIC'S EXHIBITION NUMBER.

The Halifax Critic has issued a special number for circulation at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. It is filled with well-written articles descriptive of this country.—*Yarmouth Times*.

JOURNALISTIC.—The Halifax Critic is publishing an Exhibition Number which is a credit to the Province. The tone of its articles are calculated to make the Maritime Provinces better known to the Old Country.—*Western Chronicle*.

We have received a copy of the *Canadian Critic*, 24 pages, issued from the office of the Critic Publishing Co. It contains a large amount of valuable statistical and other information. The enterprise and patriotic spirit displayed is highly commendable, and we hope it will reap the reward it deserves.—*Windsor Courier*.

THE CRITIC, with commendable enterprise, has had a special number prepared for the Colonial Exhibition. In "get up," and in amount of valuable information contributed, it is in every way creditable, and will serve to give our Provincial press a good name at the great capital.—*Trades Journal*.

The Exhibition Number of THE CRITIC, for distribution at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, is a most valuable compendium of matter in reference to Nova Scotia's condition and resources, and is calculated to give Englishmen a better knowledge of us than they would gain from years' perusal of ordinary immigration matter.—*New Star*.

We have received a specimen copy of the issue of the Halifax Critic, intended for distribution at the Colonial Exhibition. It shows considerable enterprise on the part of the publishers, and no doubt will be of interest to our English cousins. The Number is neatly printed and looks well.—*Island Reporter*.

THE CRITIC comes out with an Exhibition Number of 24 pages, filled with Canadian statistics, descriptions and information of every sort concerning all the leading interests of the country, educational, religious, industrial, commercial. THE CRITIC has in this way rendered a useful service to the country. We like the hopeful, cheerful, manly tone of the articles.—*Presbyterian Witness*.

We have received from the publishers the Exhibition Number of the Halifax Critic. It has been got up expressly to represent Canadian journalism at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition now being held in London, and is admirably fitted for the purpose. The contents are varied and of general interest. The marked ability with which the more important subjects are treated will ensure for THE CRITIC a welcome entrance into high society on the other side of the Atlantic.—*Cape Sable Advertiser*.

THE CRITIC presents its readers with an Exhibition Number. The intention of the publishers is to give this special sheet a wide circulation during the holding of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London. The entire contents of the paper are original, many of the articles give evidence of ability and research, and some are studded with information of much value to the general public. THE CRITIC is published in Halifax, and the price of this special sheet is three pence.—*The Daily Sun, St. John, N. B.*

We have received the Exhibition Number of the *Canadian Critic* intended for distribution at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. Its twenty-four pages contain well written articles on the commerce, finance, agriculture, mining, fishing, manufacturing and shipping of Eastern Canada.—*The Carleton Sentinel, Woodstock, N. B.*

We have received a copy of the Exhibition Number of a publication bearing the title of the *Canadian Critic*, and published in Halifax, N. S. The *Canadian Critic* contains a great deal of valuable and useful information in reference to the Maritime Provinces, and such information as should be in the hands of intending emigrants. The contents of the 24 pages are varied and interesting, and should have a large circulation.—*The Union Advocate, Newcastle, N. B.*

The Exhibition Number of the *Canadian Critic*, published in Halifax, N. S., contains special and well-written articles on commerce, finance, etc. The *Canadian Critic* is timely and deserves support.—*The Maple Leaf, Albert Co., N. B.*

We have received a copy of the Exhibition Number of the *Canadian Critic*, published at Halifax, N. S. This special number is issued for circulation at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, now being held at London, and is designed to afford the intending emigrant and the general British public a brief and reliable account of the extent and variety of the natural resources of the country, and the social, moral and religious condition of its inhabitants. The publishers have, we think, fully carried out their design. Valuable and interesting information is ably condensed, and the contents of the number are well chosen, and gave evidence of originality, ability and research.—*Daily Examiner, Charlottetown, P. E. Island*.

THE CRITIC of Halifax has issued an Exhibition Number, containing special articles on commerce, finance, agriculture, mining, fishing, manufacturing and shipping of Eastern Canada, also a classified list of the principal business houses. The information which this number of the *Canadian Critic* supplies is really valuable, and shows commendable enterprise on the part of the manager of that journal.—*Daily Patriot, Charlottetown, P. E. Island*.

An Exhibition Number of THE CRITIC, published at Halifax, for circulation at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, has just been issued. It contains special articles on the commerce, finance, etc. As a brief and reliable account of the natural resources of the country, and the social, moral and religious condition of its inhabitants, the vast and varied amount of information which this number contains, is compiled and arranged with great care, and so far as we can judge, with much accuracy.—*Protestant Union, Charlottetown, P. E. Island*.

Nous avons reçu le premier numéro d'un journal public dans les intérêts de l'exposition coloniale à Londres.

Il a pour nom *The Canadian Critic* et est imprimé à Halifax, N. E. Le *Canadian Critic* aborde tous les sujets qui intéressent le Canada et qui sont dignes de mention : commerce, industrie, religion, éducation, moeurs. Il publie aussi d'importantes statistiques qui sont de nature à faire connaître à l'étranger la richesse de notre pays.—*Le Nouvelliste, St. Roch, Quebec*.

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 *nom de plume*.
4. If you require a private answer, enclose \$1.00.

Married.—I am a married woman.

1. Can I insure my life for the benefit of my children without my husband's consent?
2. At my death will it be free from the claims of my husband's creditors?

Ans. Yes. You can insure your own life for the benefit of your children, without your husband's consent, but you could not insure your husband's life without his consent.

2. Your husband's creditors cannot touch it at your death. When you insure you had better do so in the name of a trustee in use for your children.

Servant.—I have been hired by Mr. A. for 2 years. Last spring I fell from a load of wood and broke my hip. Mr. A. took me to his house and got a doctor for me, I did not ask him to do so. The doctor set the leg so badly that it had to be broken again and set over by another doctor. Now Mr. A. paid Dr. No. 1 who did not set the leg properly, and has deducted the amount from my wages. Has he a right to do so?

No. If a master gets medical aid for his servant while under his roof the master is liable, and he cannot deduct the expense from his servant's wages.

M. A. E.—I hired a horse from a livery stable keeper to drive about 20 miles and return. After I had driven about 10 miles very carefully the horse was taken sick and fell on the road. I sent for a horse doctor, but before he arrived the horse died. The owner of the horse says I must pay for the horse, and threatens to sue me for the price of the horse.

1. Can he make me pay for the horse?

Ans. He cannot force you to pay if the above statements are facts, but if he can prove you overdrove the horse you will be responsible.

Politie.—Were the members of the House of Commons of England ever obliged to have a property qualification, and what was the amount?

Ans. The early practice in England was to elect Knights, *i. e.*, persons whose fees were worth £20 a year, and this continued to be the law down to the reign of Queen Anne, when it became law that no person could sit or vote as a member from any part of England without at the time of his election he held an estate of the annual value of £600, and for the Boroughs and Cinque ports an annual value of £300. 1 and 2 Victoria, chap. 98, put personal property on the same level as landed property. 20 and 22 Victoria, chap. 26, 1858, abolished the property qualification altogether. However, the fact that members are not paid is still a large property qualification as none, but wealthy men can afford to attend.

Tory.—When and why were the names Whig and Tory first used, and how did they differ in principle?

In 1679 there was intense excitement in England consequent upon the introduction of a bill to exclude James the Duke of York from the throne on account of his professed Romanism. Parliament being dissolved by the King, Charles II., to avoid this a certain party petitioned the King to again summon Parliament, and another party expressed abhorrence at the attempt to cause the King to summon Parliament. The rival parties were called *Petitioners* and *Abhorrents*, names which were afterwards changed to Whigs and Tories. The Tories wished to exalt the royal prerogative. The Whigs regarded the welfare of the people as the end of all government. Johnson says that "the word Tory is an Irish word which signifies a savage," and Malone says that "it is from an Irish word *toire*, give me your money."

Wm. Carrey.—Will you please inform me through your Legal Column in THE CRITIC—1. Whether it is the Dominion or Local Government who make the laws relating to fishing with nets in harbors? 2. And if fishermen set nets in a harbor, and a vessel entering or leaving the harbor should destroy or carry away said nets, could the owner of the nets compel the captain or owners of vessel to pay for damage done?

Ans.—1. The Dominion Government.

2. If the captain was guilty of neglect or want of prudence, he is liable, but, on the other hand, if it was the result of unavoidable accident on the part of the captain, he will not be liable.

COMMERCIAL.

Business prospects all over this continent, and to some extent in England and Europe, are becoming decidedly favorable for an improved fall and winter trade. A more hopeful and confident tone prevails than we have seen for many months. This is particularly true of the United States, the markets of which are always quicker to manifest depression or the reverse than are ours. Prices are generally firmer even where no actual advance has as yet been experienced.

REAL ESTATE is very quiet, and but few changes of ownership occur either in city or rural properties. It is almost impossible to induce investments in this line for speculative purposes. Though many owners, who would willingly become sellers, insist that land has "touched bottom," they find much difficulty in discovering buyers. At the same time we learn of two building lots on Robie street having been sold during the past week at \$500 each. Other similar lots in the same field were sold last year for about \$400 each. Of course the recent sales to which we refer were legitimate transfers to parties who intend erecting houses upon them.

BUTTER.—This necessary article of domestic use is quiet, and quotations remain unchanged. Still our opinion is that farmers make a mistake in holding back as they do, the best and daintiest produce of their dairies—June butter—in the hope of obtaining better prices later on. June butter has not the keeping qualities of butter made at other seasons of the year, and, though farmers are not apt to consider the questions of storage and interest, in deciding whether to hold or to sell their products, still the matter of retaining quality is a subject that should receive more attention on their part than it does.

CHEESE.—There has been some quiet excitement in cheese during the past fortnight both in Canada and the United States, and parties who have gone into that article have been able to place their ventures at satisfactory advances. The reason for this does not appear on the surface, and it is very uncertain whether the "boom" will prove a lasting one. One thing that gives a suspicion to the movement is that butter and kindred farm products do not appear to be sympathetically affected.

MOLASSES.—We learn that on the 28th ultimo a cargo of 800 puncheons of Barbadoes molasses was sold in one lot to a French house in Montreal at 27½ or 28 cents.

TEA is very weak in London, but so far no great change has taken place here. All, or most of Halifax stocks were purchased last November, previous to the very heavy advance in London, and Halifax importers are much in the same position as if they bought to-day.

SUGAR has experienced a decline of about half a cent, but we are not inclined to think that the fall will be permanent because the production does not appear to be greatly in excess of the demand, and the anticipated crops of raws are not larger or of better quality than the produce of last year.

DRIED FRUITS.—Currants, raisins, figs, etc., are quoted as very weak in the English and European markets. This is due to the promise of an abundant crop this season, together with a full supply holding over from the last.

SMALL FRUITS are beginning to come in. Strawberries have been very plentiful and remarkably cheap. In fact the supply has threatened to exceed the demand, but the lowering of prices has brought this delicate fruit within the reach of all, and has so largely increased the consumption

that a glut was averted. While on this subject we would point out to our farmers that they show too much haste in marketing their crop of fruit. A day or two of delay would make no difference in their profits, and would give their customers ripe, healthy fruit, instead of the partially-ripened article that has been too universal this season. A strawberry should not be removed from the vine while the "hull" adheres to it; for they are not ripe till the "hull" easily separates from the berry.

The drought of the last fortnight has had a disastrous effect on the maturing crops of strawberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., and to some extent on other crops, though copious rains, if they come soon, may redeem the now imperilled staple products of the farm.

FOREIGN FRUITS are arriving quite freely, and prices have a downward tendency. A few weeks hence our native fruits will be matured, and there will then be no room for the imported articles.

THE CROPS of cereals and roots through the country are at the present writing looking extremely well, and, if nothing untoward occurs, a large yield will reward the labors of the husbandman. A few severe thunder storms have been experienced, but their action has been merely local and no damage to growing crops has resulted. In most sections the hay crop threatens to be much smaller than usual, owing to severe and long continued drought, but this is comparatively a matter of but little moment as thousands of tons of hay remain over from last year's crop, and the resources of the Province in this respect will not be stinted. Besides short-growth grass is more succulent and nutritious for live stock, especially sheep and lambs to feed from, than a ranker growth, so that we may expect exceptionally fine animals to come to market in a few weeks.

LIVE STOCK.—The supply of live stock generally of prime condition comes forward rather slowly just now, and the supply is hardly equal to the demand, though that demand is naturally smaller at this season of the year than at others, vegetables and fruits largely taking the place of meats on the table. This scarcity of supply may be expected to continue until grass-fed cattle begin to be pushed into the markets. This will be in about six weeks, after which feeders will, doubtless, forward their goods more freely to butchers' hands than they now do.

FISH.—Since our last report some considerable parcels of new codfish have come to market, and have found purchasers at from \$2.00 to \$2.35 per qtl., according to quality. Haddock, \$1.40 to \$1.50. Some of last season's catch have come to market from the coast since our last issue, but we think that all are now in, last sales about \$2.00 per qtl.

Mackerel are not coming along very plenty. Fishermen and traders prefer holding for a while rather than selling at present prices. We hope that holders will not miss it again this season by holding. We can see but little or no prospect for high prices for any kind of fish for some time, if at all, this season. It is a fact that the United States fishermen are not catching any mackerel, nor are there any mackerel to be seen on the United States coast, but in the face of this we see a falling market for mackerel in the United States. The season is advancing, and the next four weeks will decide whether the price of poor mackerel will be higher or not, but we fear there will be no advance. The most of our West India shippers have enough of 1885 catch of mackerel to carry them through. They will not purchase until they require them, and those that purchased early last spring could have laid in their stock later in the season at \$2.00 per bbl. less than they paid.

Alowives are coming along and are selling at about \$2.25 per bbl.

We cannot learn of any arrivals of pickled salmon from the Nova Scotia coast, but some have arrived from the Newfoundland coast.

As far as we can ascertain all the West India markets are yet in a very poor condition as to prices.

Advices to 23rd ult from Kingston, Jamaica, are about as follows:—

"Owing to the effects of the excessive weather we have experienced we are unable to report any progress. Roads in every direction have been swept away, both railways ceased to work until to-day, when traffic on one portion only will be resumed; communication with outlets being thus arrested, trade has been at a complete stand-still. Active measures are being taken to repair damages, and we hope shortly to see more activity and demand for fish stuffs. It is hoped that shippers will bear in mind the supply on hand and regulate their shipments accordingly."

Advices from Boston fish markets to July 2nd are about as follows:—

"Trade has been fair during the past week, but notwithstanding the poor prospects of the mackerel fleet, old mackerel still continue in light demand. Dealers are working off their stocks, and will not buy until they are actually obliged to; while holders at the outports are looking for higher prices. No. 2 mackerel are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5.50 as to quality; new mackerel are wanted, but, despite this fact, prices have declined. Last sales No. 3 Large, from Cape Breton, \$6.00 per bbl.; and No. 3 Large rimmed \$6.25 per bbl.; last sales of Cape Shore mackerel in fisherman order \$5.50 per bbl., with barrel. Codfish, mostly from Georges' Bank, are being received in small lots, and have been selling at \$3.00 for New Shore; Nova Scotia \$3.25; Provincetown, \$2.75 to \$3.00; now pickled Bank, \$2.50; new dry Bank, \$3.00 for large; \$2.62 for medium."

Gloucester advices up to July 2nd, are about as follows:—

"No mackerel are arriving. The weirs are taking up some good mackerel in this vicinity. There arrived on July 2, ten fares of codfish from Georges' with 328,000 pounds, and 2,600 pounds of halibut and two from Grand Banks with 55,000 pounds of halibut."

LOBSTERS.—It is regrettable that the lobster catch, both in this Province as well as in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, has been unusually small so far, and the season is now so well advanced that the probabilities are extremely slight that the deficiency will yet be made up. Still, as last year's catch was a large one, a great portion of it remains in first or second hands, and this will, doubtless, prevent any marked advance in prices.

A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

(Continued)

The cool, autumnal sunshine slants into the room, creeps across the colorless carpet, lies on the familiar pictures, on the faded table-cloth, on the silver clasps of my fur cloak as it hangs over the back of a chair, on the dead dry grasses in the vases on the mantel piece. How weary I am of them all, how I hate the sight of them, and of my own ghastly face in the glass! I see it every time I turn in my restless passing to and fro—a white face, with dark shadows under the distended eyes, with contracted brows, with pale trembling lips that look as if they could never smile again. Can this haggard woman really be Allie Scott—the girl who used to laugh, sitting over the fire with Olive Deauo, who used to sing "In my Château of Pompernik" and "Nancy Leo" in such a gay rollicking voice, who used to lounge in that hammock-chair, eating almonds and raisins and dreaming dreams of a boy upstairs painting away in a shabby velvet coat, who had thought it such a terrible thing to have been found out in the unsolicited gift of a bunch of violets? I can scarcely believe in my own identity when I look at the ghostly face which seems to grow more ghostly with every loud monotonous tick of the old clock on the landing, with every step that passes by the door—that passes and does not come in.

Another hour passes—two hours. Mrs. Wauchop comes up with my luncheon, and carries it away again untasted; a telegram arrives from Uncle Tod to say that the carriage has been sent to meet me; but the carriage may go back again, for I am late for the train already. I am beginning to feel that I cannot bear this terrible strain on brain and heart any longer, when the door opens, quickly, is quickly closed again, and I turn round, to find Gerard Baxter standing just inside the room, looking at me.

With a low exclamation, I hold out both my hands. He starts forward, and, seizing them, falls upon his knees at my feet.

For a moment neither of us speaks. He has buried his face in my dress and is sobbing heavily, while I hold both his hands in a close hard grasp, shivering as if I had the ague.

"Gerard," I say at last—"Gerard."

Still he sobs on, like a heartbroken child who has wearied himself out with sobbing.

"Gerard, you are killing me. It is all over now, dear; you must not give way, for both our sakes!"

He raises his tear-swollen face—that face which seems to me but the ghost of its former self, so gaunt, so haggard is it.

"You have saved my life—I would thank you for it, if I could speak; but I cannot speak!"

"Do not try to thank me, dear," I say, with stiff lips that almost refuse to form the words. "It was all my fault—I know it; but it is all over now."

He looks up at me with drowned eyes, with piteous lips that tremble like my own.

"And I do not care to live. It would have been better for me if I had died."

"But you must care to live. Why should you not care to live, Gerard? The world is before you—you are young, it is only cowards who wish to die!"

He makes no answer, but kneels there looking up at me, his cheeks wet with tears, and, though I speak so bravely, I myself am trembling exceedingly, my hands are as cold as ice, though my cheeks burn.

"You shall go to Italy, Gerard; you shall study in Rome and Florence; you shall make a name for yourself and do me credit—I who am your friend.

His haggard young face brightens a little, but only a very little.

"It could not be done. I am a beggar on the face of the earth, Allie—twice beggared now."

"But I am rich—you forget that!"

He shakes his head, with the old obstinate gesture.

"But listen. When you are a great artist, you shall pay me back—with interest, if you like."

He smiles faintly at that, we both smile, he looking up and I looking down.

"But that wretched child!" he says, at last.

"I will take care of her for you, Gerard."

"You?"

"Yes. She shall live with me at Woodhay, while you are away."

"With you—Allie?"

"With me. And when you have grown rich, you shall come for her—in two or three years perhaps, if you work very hard."

He shudders, still kneeling beside me, still holding both my hands against his breast.

"Have you forgiven me, Allie?"

"Entirely. I wish I could as easily forgive myself."

He bends his head and kisses my hands passionately one after the other.

"How can you tell me to live—I who have lost the only thing worth living for in the world?"

Looking down into the boyish careworn face, remembering all his love for me, all that he has suffered through that love, a great flood of pity surges through my heart.

"My poor boy," I say, smoothing the dark hair back from his forehead—"my poor boy!"

"Can you care for me still, Allie—a miserable wretch like me?"

"I shall care for you always, Gerard—always!"

"As you cared for me once, Allie?"

For a moment I hesitate, with the hungry hollow dark eyes devouring my face.

"As I might care for a dear brother if I had one—Gerard."

He stands up, flinging away my hand.

"Is that all?"

"That must be all."

"And you can mete out your affection to such a nicety as that?"

"I hope so—with the help of Heaven!"

"I cannot!" he exclaims roughly. "I have not my feelings so admirably under control—I cannot love you like a lover one day, and like a brother the next!"

"We can never be anything but friends, Gerard; but I shall always be your friend—your best of friends."

"And I shall be your lover," he says passionately—"your lover, as long as I live."

"You may think so now," I answer quietly, but my heart rebels against the bitter fate that has divided us.

"I know it; and I glory in the knowledge. I love you with my whole heart and soul—as I shall never love any other woman. And now is it any wonder that I do not greatly care to live?"

"You must go away," I say, putting my hand to my forehead, "You must go away."

"My darling, I have wearied you—you look like a ghost!" he exclaims, with a penitence as passionate as his anger had been a moment before. "I will go away—I will do anything you ask me. Oh, my darling, my darling, you do not know the anguish it is to me to leave you this day!"

He has turned away from me; there is a look of utter misery in the gaunt young face, in the wild dark eyes. I am afraid of him—afraid that he will do some desperate thing, perhaps, in his despair.

"Gerard, if you love me, you will promise to do what I ask you."

"If I love you, Allie?"

"You will go away—at once—to Italy—to Rome. You will start tomorrow—I will give you a check on my banker's—to be repaid when you come back. Gerard, you have brought suffering upon me too—you owe it to me to make this reparation—it is all I ask of you—or will ever ask, perhaps. And you owe it to your wife."

"Do not speak of her."

"But I must speak of her. The child loves you, Gerard."

"So much the worse for her."

"Yes, unless you prove yourself worthy of her love."

"Of her love, Allie?"

"It is the only love that can rightly belong to you now. And it is a precious gift, Gerard—even the love of a child."

He turns away impatiently.

"Gerard, will you do this—for my sake?"

"If you asked me to lay down my life for you, Allie, I would do it."

"And you will go at once?"

"As soon as you like. I do not care what becomes of me."

"Dear Gerard, do not speak like that. It breaks my heart to hear you."

"My heart is broken," he says, letting his head sink upon his breast.

"I hope not," I answer, with a poor attempt at a smile. And then I bill in the check for him with a hand that shakes a good deal—a check for a hundred pounds. "You may write to me from Italy. And I will write to you to tell you about your wife."

He kisses my hand passionately, looks at my face with eyes which seem as if they were trying to take away a memory which must last them through eternity, and then, without another word, he goes away.

And I throw myself face downward on Mrs. Wauchop's drab moreen sofa and cry for two long hours as if my heart would break.

We are rushing along through the darkness, my cousin Ronald Scott and I, as fast as the express train can carry us. Ronald is leaning back against the cushions opposite to me, his tweed cap pulled well down over his eyes. I am sure he is not asleep, though he sits there so quietly; but I see his eyes in the shadow—the lamp over our heads gives such a miserable glimmer of light. We have been travelling for nearly two hours now—in another hour we shall have reached the rest railway-station to Yattendon, where the carriages from Woodhay will be waiting for us. We have scarcely addressed each other during the whole of those two hours. Ronald does not seem inclined to talk, and I feel too wretched to do anything but brood over my misery, staring into the darkness with wide-open miserable eyes.

"Are you very tired, Rosalie?"

Ronald's voice startles me, the silence between us has lasted so long.

"Rather. Why do you ask?"

"I thought you looked tired."

"Have you been studying my face?"—a little querulously.

"One cannot very well help seeing what is straight before one."

"I thought your eyes were shut," I say remembering how I had studied all that was visible of his calm grave face a while ago, wondering what he thought of me.

"They were not shut. What were you trying to find out just now?"

"When?" I ask, though I know very well.

"When you did me the honor to consider me so intently."

"I was trying to find out what you thought of me, Ronald."

"And did you find out?"

"Not much. You have one of those faces which I cannot read."

"Then I have the advantage of you there."

"Can you read my face?"

"Very often I can," he answers, smiling a little.

"You have an interesting study, then"—shrugging my shoulders.
 "I think I have. Rosalie, would you like to know what I think of you?"
 "I know you think me very foolish."
 "Then you do not want to know?"
 "You could not tell me anything pleasant"—with a rather forced laugh.
 "I wish we were at Yattendon, Ronald; don't you?"
 "I do, for your sake. Rosalie, are you to see that fellow Baxter again?"
 The name sends a shiver through my veins. And yet it is forever ringing in my ears.
 "No. Why do you ask?"
 "I am glad to hear it," he says, without answering any question.
 "Why are you glad?"
 "Because it is neither good for you nor for him."
 I should be angry if Ronald did not look so grave, did not speak in such a matter-of-fact, fatherly way.
 "He is going to Italy," I say, in rather a subdued voice.
 "And you have taken charge of his wife?"
 "Yes."

Ronald expresses neither approval nor disapproval. I wonder if he despises me—if he thinks that I am breaking my heart about a lad who by all accounts could not have cared very much for me? I am almost sorry I, like a coward, refused to let him tell me what he thought of me just now. But I had shrunk from another lecture, knowing the folly and wickedness of my undisciplined heart.

"Ronald, you have redeemed your promise nobly," I say, stretching out my hand to him in my old impulsive fashion. "You have been a true friend to me; you have borne with me very patiently; do not think too badly of me, if you can help it."

He bends forward out of the shadow to take my hand.
 "All my efforts must be directed the other way, Rosalie," he answers quietly, looking at me with brown eyes, which for once I cannot fail to read. But I shake my head, laughing a little.

"I warrant I love you more than you do me!" I quote, drawing my hand away rather quickly.

And we say no more till the train stops, and I see my own carriage-lamps glimmer in the darkness, and my own livery on the platform; and I ask if they are all well at Yattendon, and am told that they are all well, but very uneasy because I had not come down by the earlier train.

CHAPTER XIV.

"Isn't he a jolly little fellow, Olive?"
 Olive glanced at the cherub-faced boy on my lap, whom I have been smothering with kisses.

"He is a fine child, certainly."
 "A fine child!" I exclaimed with laughing indignation. "You speak of him as if he were some young creature whom you were fattening for a prize."

Olive glances at us from her low chair beside the window. I am sitting on the steps just outside, holding the sturdy, two-year-old boy in my arms. September sunshine makes glorious the ruddy gables of my old house, rising sharply defined against the serene blue sky; September sunshine dreams on the smooth terrace, on the trim walks and careful flower-beds of my sheltered garden, just as it dreamed upon them three years ago, when my sick eyes saw no beauty in them, nor in the sunshine, nor in any other fair or lovely thing.

"You will spoil him, Allie," Olive says, but at the same time she smiles indulgently.

"Spoil him! You are not capable of being spoiled, Scott; are you? You take after your godmother, my fair child! As if anybody could spoil such a darling, Olive! Why, the nicest thing I could say of him wouldn't be half nice enough!"

"Not half nice 'nough!" Scott corroborates, in a perfect tempest of chuckles.

"You delicious little mite!" I laugh encouragingly, kissing his rosebud mouth, his bloomy cheeks, his dimpled elbows, whilst he makes vain snatches at my hair, at my ear-rings, at my nose even, with his chubby dimpled fists. "Why, Olive, if I were you I should do nothing but kiss him all day long!"

"I wonder what would become of Hyacinth and the vicarage, and the parish generally, if I made such a goose of myself?" Olive says demurely.

I take great delight in spoiling my little godson, partly because he is such a splendid little fellow, but principally because it is so amusing to hear Olive protesting against it. She has grown so deliciously matter-of-fact since she married Mr. Lockhart! Three years have transformed her from a scatter-brained girl into the most amusingly demure matron who ever pretended not to adore her husband, or to think her children the most perfect children that ever were born.

"I wonder how you will bring up your own children one of these days," Olive observes in her precise voice, glancing at me over her pinafore she is embroidering.

"I shall never have any children to bring up. I shall be a rich old spinster, and Scott shall be my adopted son, and I will leave Woodhay to him when I die, and he shall take the name of Scott—Scott Lockhart Scott. Doesn't it sound well, Olive?"

"It sounds well enough," Olive says, smiling.
 "But you don't think it will ever come to pass?"
 "I hope it will never come to pass."

(To be continued.)

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

The question—What have agricultural education, experiment stations, or science, done for practical agriculture? may be best answered by inquiring—Wherein does the farming of to-day differ from that of a time prior to the advent of science as its instructor?

To this latter inquiry there can be but one reply, and that is—in the use of improved implements and tools. The inventor and the manufacturer of agricultural implements and tools have had infinitely greater influence over and have benefitted practical agriculture to an incomparable greater degree than the scientist, the experimenter, and the educationist.

Agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, agricultural literature, and lastly, those best of all schools for farmers, our Granges, are urging and aiding us, not only to regain lost ground, but to press on towards perfection in our profession. We write "to regain lost ground" advisedly, and in view of the fact, that in these Provinces we are only commencing to employ methods that the farmers of older countries have for generations regarded as being essential to successful farming. Thorough draining, the use of lime; soiling and summer foddering of stock; the cultivation of pastures; the improvement of stock by judicious selection for definite purposes; proper care and economy in the use of manures; and other methods and practical wisdom, the result of accumulated observation and experience, which "old country farmers" have invented; our fathers, the early settlers of this country, having no opportunities for practising, forgot, or failed to transmit the heritage of wisdom, or of skill. They failed not, however, to transmit to their offspring the mulish conservatism and the inertia which have been inimical to progress.

Has nothing worth while been accomplished for practical agriculture by agricultural schools or colleges, experiment stations, and the labors of those who have devoted their lives to the many problems upon the solution of which depends the solution of the great problem of economy of agricultural production?

Liebig suggested the treatment of bones and mineral phosphates with sulphuric acid, by which their insoluble phosphate of lime is converted into soluble superphosphate, which is immediately available as plant food; but whether the superphosphate manufacturers and dealers, or the farmers, have been most benefitted by this contribution of science to agriculture, is an open question which we cannot now discuss.

We have good reason to hope and to believe, that science, as the result of long-continued, carefully and patiently conducted and expensive analyses and experiments, is in a position to tell the farmer how to mix albumenoids, carbohydrates, and fat-producing elements, so as to insure the best results in feeding with the greatest economy. Science has familiarized the farmer with the three prime essential elements of plant food, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. It has observed and arranged facts concerning the various animal and vegetable pests that share, if they do not take, the farmers' profits, and has suggested remedies and preventatives. It has explained the reasons of, and for what we have learned and practiced empirically; but *as yet* science has exercised scarcely an appreciable influence upon practical farming; unquestionably, the *practical* results are as nothing to the outlay.

That there is great need of, and room for improvement in farming, every farmer will admit, and this is shown by a comparison of average yields or results with what is known to be possible, or what this or that neighbor has done by thorough cultivation, adequate manuring, or feeding, or other means available for all alike.

If every acre of wheat, potatoes, and meadow, in this Province, next year, were, by the use of any means, made to yield 100 pounds more than would have been raised without the use of that means; and were every sheep made to yield one pound more of wool, and every cow one pound more butter per week, by the employment of any means, than would be got without the use of that means; the means employed should be credited with having added to the wealth of the Province not less than half a million of dollars.

That more through cultivation and a little extra care and feed, or value of feed, more judiciously administered, would give this result, every farmer will admit. Every farmer who has read the little text book on the Principles of Agriculture, recommended for use in the district schools of this Province, will also admit, that even if the teachings of that primer were practised on every farm, the result would be the addition of several millions of dollars worth of farm products to the average yield.

This much of good, even this small measure of agricultural education, may, and should do, any and every year.

We feel it to be our duty, while dealing with this question, to record our opinion, an opinion which we believe will be approved by a large majority of farmers, that it is not from the laboratory! at science will bring us a practical solution of the great problem of economy of agricultural production.

It has been hoped, that with the knowledge obtained by chemical analyses of a given field of animal bones and tissues, and of plants, agricultural chemistry would be able to tell the farmer how to compose a fertilizer or a feed that would exactly supply deficiencies and requirements. The chemist has, indeed, as has already been said, *co-operated* in giving us the

science of nutritive ratios, but the precise instructions hoped for can never be obtained from the chemist, because animal and vegetable tissues and organs, unlike test tubes and retorts, have, or are subject to affinities and reactions peculiar to the vital economy, and such as are variable and undeterminable in character.

Chemistry can and should protect farmers from the fraudulent practices of manufacturers, by ascertaining the chemical composition of fertilizers or feeds, and thus save them many thousands of dollars that are yearly run away; but what a plant or animal prefers, and can most profitably digest and assimilate, can only be ascertained by long continued experiments, conducted by men whose attainments fit them for such work, and under conditions that can be supplied only at agricultural stations or practical agricultural colleges.

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MINING.

A MINING ASSOCIATION.—So far 18 of the principal owners and managers of mines in the province have subscribed their names to the document favouring the formation of "A Gold Mining Association." We understand that many persons residing at a distance from Halifax are in full accord with the movement, and thoroughly appreciate the advantages to be derived from the establishment of such an organization; and as it is inconvenient at the present time for such persons to visit the city, we have, with the consent of those most interested, instructed our staff correspondent, while visiting the Nova Scotia mines, to obtain the names of those who wish to join the association, and have given him a *fac simile* of the document which is now in the hands of Messrs. W. L. Lowell & Co. We feel confident that within the next three months Nova Scotia will have its Gold Mining Association, and should this prove true we would, realizing the advantages of such an association, consider that THE CRITIC had done a good service to the mining fraternity, and through it to the province at large.

THE CRITIC'S SPECIAL STAFF CORRESPONDENT.—Our staff correspondent who is now in the Bridgewater and Pleasant River gold district, will be able to furnish those among our readers interested in mining with a detailed account of the workings in the gold mines of that locality. We have been promised that our representative will receive a hearty welcome from the mine owners and managers throughout his western tour, and trust that he may be able to make such arrangements as will make the mining department of THE CRITIC of still greater interest to our increasing circle of readers. Our correspondent will proceed westward to Caledonia, thence via Liverpool to Yarmouth, and after visiting the gold mines at Kemptville, return to Halifax. His subsequent movements will be announced.

TENNICAPE.—The Manganese mines in this district are proving even more productive than they did three years since. I see by THE CRITIC of last week that your staff correspondent is to visit Hants county. I hope he will not forget to visit Tennicape, and feel certain that if he does he will be surprised at the extent of our excavations.

Yours, T. C.

WEST GORE.—Aside from our antimony mine there is little here worthy of note. Several persons are prospecting in this locality, and it is rumored that a Hants county gentleman has discovered a deposit of antimony of considerable size. I will send you as desired a full account of our big antimony mine within a few days.

Yours, REP.

IRON.—Some of our mining contemporaries are discussing the question as to the use of iron among the Aztecs, Peruvians, and other native Americans. From a perusal of these papers we gather that although gold, silver, and copper mining were carried on to some extent by the aboriginal tribes, iron mining was unfamiliar to them. True, iron implements were used by the pyramid builders of Peru, but these were manufactured entirely of meteoric iron.

ALUMINIUM, the metal of the future, abounds in greater or lesser quantities in every sod turned by the farmer. The uses to which this non-corrosive, light, and tough metal may be applied are innumerable, but the latest use of aluminium is for cartridge cases, for which purpose it is admirably adapted. House-roofing, ship-sheathing, and boiler-making, are among the possible uses to which the present generation may put aluminium.

PLEASANT RIVER.—The mines here are being worked for all they are worth. Fifty men are being kept constantly at work, and the crusher is being run night and day.

S. M.

DISCOVERY OF QUICKSILVER MINES IN RUSSIA.—A very important discovery of cinnabar mines has been recently made in the mining region of the Don, Russia. The ore is stated to contain from 69 to 80 per cent. of pure mercury.

It is estimated that at least 50 per cent of the gold coins in circulation in Great Britain are so worn as to have no legal right to pass current. One cause is that the metal used is too soft. It is 22-carat gold, whereas the gold coins of most other countries are nine-tenths fine. It is proposed that the life of gold coins should be extended by adding two grains of copper to each sovereign, thus hardening them and making them more durable.

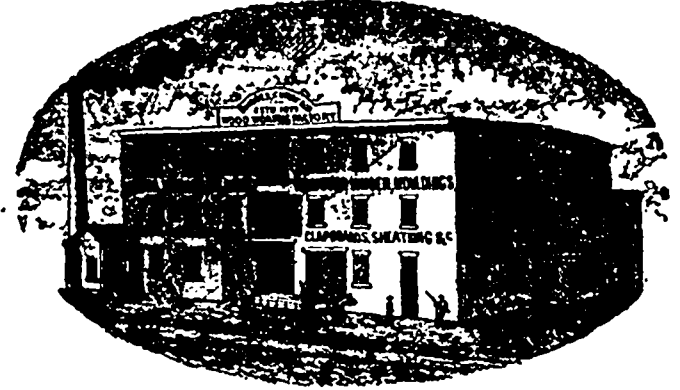
COAL IN FRANCE.—The output of coal in France in the second half of last year was 10,157,630 tons. This total presents an increase of 780,919 tons, as compared with the output in the first half of 1885. The production of coal in France for the whole of 1885, was 19,534,341 tons, as compared with 20,023,514 tons in 1884.

GEMS.—In view of the approaching sale of the crown jewels by the Republic of France, it is interesting to note that two of these are of American origin, a very beautiful amethyst and a sapphire, both of which were found in North Carolina.

A 9,000 pound mass of tin ore was recently exhibited at a smelting works in New York. It was taken out of a 29-foot vein in the well-known Eux tin mine in the Black Hills.

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MINING—Continued.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR OF MINES.

SHERBROOKE.—Operations in this district present few points of interest. The depression which characterized the season of 1884 has continued, the returns for the past year showing 1,238 ounces from 2,426 tons of quartz. Although several veins on the north dip have been worked to a considerable depth, the belt hitherto operated is a narrow one, and it is to be hoped that fortunate discoveries may increase the width of productive ground. In view of the depth to which the northerly dipping veins have been followed, it hardly appears possible that the gold in the south dipping veins can be exhausted at the shallow depth to which they have been worked.

In the early part of the season, Mr. Williams worked in the New York and Sherbrooke areas, and Mr. Cameron opened a small lead north of the former workings on the Wellington. The big pump was started to take out enough water to permit a test of a lead lying close to the Dawar. Work was also done on the Caledonia and Alexandria properties by Messrs. Brown, McNab, and others. Mr. G. May did some work on the Meridian, in the old seven feet workings. On the Pactolus some work was done in the untried ground to the west of the open cut.

At Cochran Hill, a little work was done by Mr. Cumming, and in the fall, Mr. R. P. Fraser repaired the mill at the Crow's Nest, and resumed work, and also tested several promising new leads.

STORMONT.—The Gallagher Gold Mining Company continued mining on the leads referred to in previous reports, but on a smaller scale. A lead was opened at the mouth of Country Harbor, and preparations made for systematic mining.

TANGIER.—This district has shown little improvement last year. In the spring some work was done by the Essex Company, and work was continued on Strawberry Hill by Mr. Townshend. Mr. J. Irvine continued working at Mooseland.

In the spring a little work was done on the Pittsburg area, and in the fall the discovery of a large and rich lead was reported from Clattenburg's Brook, West Tangier.

USIACKE.—The returns show that 576 ounces were extracted from 2010 tons of quartz, an average of 5.7 dwts. Operations were continued by Mr. Davidson, Mr. Prince, and others, but no new work of interest was performed.

WAVERLEY.—In this district Mr. Huff continued prospecting, and in the fall opened a lead on American Hill, which promised well. Some work was done on the veins near the western mill.

UNPROCLAIMED, ETC.—At Wine Harbor, Mr. Colchester worked on a lead yielding about 15 dwts. to the ton.

YARMOUTH.—The Komptville mines have been successfully operated during the past year, and the district has proved the most promising of any yet opened to the west of Halifax. The returns show 624 ounces from 133 tons of quartz.

Some work was also done at Pubnico, a trial lot yielding 64 ounces from 5 tons of quartz.

At Lake Catcha work was continued by the Oxford Company on the leads already opened, and leads in areas 227 and 228 were worked. Other parties are making preparations for work, and it is anticipated that the year 1886 will show an improvement in the returns from this district.

At Millisigate, Messrs. Hall and Owen, and others, worked on leases 311, 282, and 284.

At Whiteburn (Caledonia), Queen's County, the Messrs. McGuire have opened a lead on their property to a depth of about 20 feet, and have taken out some unusually rich quartz, yielding at the rate of 17 ounces to the ton. They have made arrangements to put up a steam mill, and to begin regular work in the spring. Messrs. Hall, Owen, Baras, and Messrs. Cole, Telfer and Annand, prospected the ground north of McGuire's, and proved about ten gold bearing leads, from 4 to 12 inches in width. Trial crushings of quartz from some of the larger veins showed 3 ounces to the ton. These leads will be worked in the spring. Prospecting was also carried on at Brookfield.

RAWDON.—Mr. McNaughton has continued working the Sims lead, which has been opened over a length of about 900 feet. The returns show 1,173 tons crushed for a yield of 2,759 ounces. Some prospecting was done in the vicinity of this mine, and there appears to be a large extent of auriferous ground in this district.

Much interest has been manifested in the future of uses of aluminum as its wonderful qualities have become known, but the high cost of production has limited the field of its practical usefulness. It is now reported that a New York chemist has discovered a new process of distilling sodium so that aluminum may be produced at a cost of two dollars per pound, which will make it available for many uses for which it is particularly valuable. This marks the inauguration of a new metallic era more important and wonderful than any of those which have measured the onward march of the world's advancement.—*Chicago Mining Review.*

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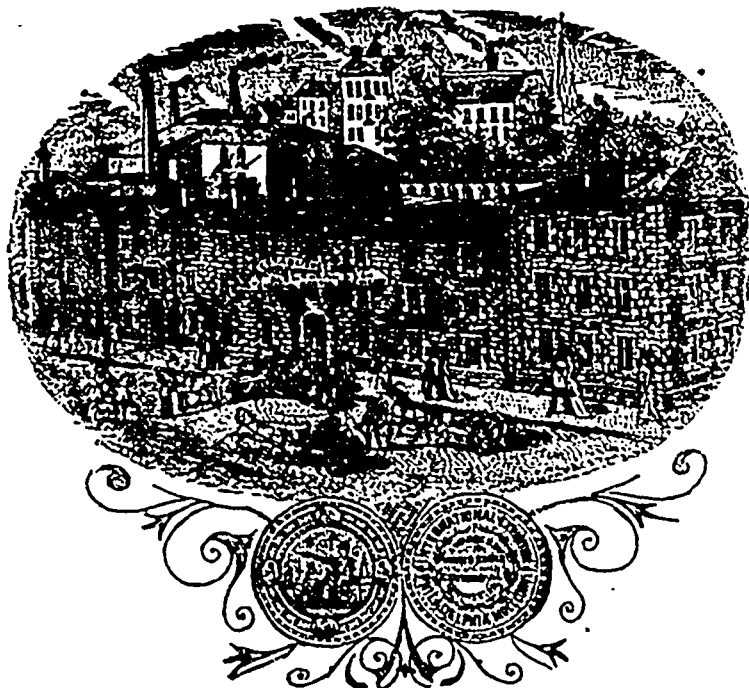
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under the proposed contract for four years
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Printed notices containing further infor-
mation as to conditions of proposed Contract
may be seen and blank forms of Tender may
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River and Port Felix, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

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



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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the
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Mails, three times per week each way,
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ISAAC'S HARBOR AND MELROSE,
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from the 1st October next.

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mation as to conditions of proposed contract
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



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Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 6th August
for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails,
twice per week each way, between

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JEDDORE,**

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

Printed notices containing further infor-
mation as to conditions of proposed contract
may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may
be obtained at the Post Office of Head of
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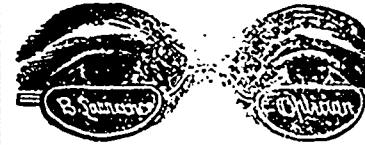
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