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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Capital punishment in France is considered to be more effective in preventing crime than life terms of imprisonment. The old historic guillotine is still used, but fortunately the improvements which have been made upon it in later years enables the deadly work to be done more quietly, the head of the victim being severed from the body in two seconds' time.

We very frequently hear it asserted that the climate of Nova Scotia is changing, and that the seasons are several weeks later than they were thirty years ago. The meteorological statistics show no very material alteration in the temperature of our atmosphere, and the impression that our climate is changing probably arises from individual susceptibility to heat or cold, which vary as age advances.

In many schools it appears to be impossible to preserve good discipline without resorting to corporal punishment; but teachers who find it necessary to chastise wayward pupils, should never allow themselves to punish in the old-fashioned way—boxing the ears. Many cases of permanent deafness have been known to arise from this homely method of chastisement, and is therefore deprecated by physicians.

If the prejudices and race antipathies of the people of Canada continue to be played upon by unprincipled political demagogues, the future outlook of the Dominion is indeed dark. If French, Irish, Scotch, English or German origin is to entitle any particular section or community to special privileges, it is time that we formed a new party which would place country before race. Distinction of nationalities in a land like ours is absurd, and the sooner we realize it the better.

We deprecate the idea so frequently expressed by correspondents of American papers, that Halifaxians and Nova Scotians in general, are a slow-going people. We should like to see a colony of these scribblers planted on our rocky coast, and note whether their material progress was any greater than that of our fishermen. We can imagine these gentlemen occupying the positions of Nova Scotian farmers, manufacturers, and business men; and can fancy their surprise at the success which Nova Scotians have achieved under similar circumstances. Those who christen us slow lose sight of the fact that the population of the Province is less than that of many cities in the United States; and that our people are engaged in such a variety of enterprises, that none strike the stranger as particularly important.

There is a smell as if of spring in the business air, and once more the feeling of hopefulness for the coming prosperity is manifested. Saving one or two years of fitful prosperity, the depression has now lasted since 1873, the longest term of dull times ever recorded. If the lessons of thriftiness and frugality which have been taught us by hard times are kept in mind during the next wave of prosperity, the recurrence of a like depression will be pushed forward many years.

An old law in France provides that one son in every family of seven children is to be educated at the expense of the State, but it remained a dead letter until last year, when the Chamber of Deputies granted for the purpose the sum of 1,000,000 francs. To the utter surprise of the educational department, the applications for this special privilege have far exceeded all expectations, and if the law is continued in force, the grant this year will have to be increased ten-fold.

Germany is now troubled by the phantoms of three ideas, which, according to a Berlin journal, threaten the peace, existence, and commercial prosperity of the Empire. Looking towards France, Germans behold the spectre of revenge; and in casting their eyes in an opposite direction towards Russia, they see the goblin of aggression; while in Britain they behold the overgrown spirit of monopoly. These three ideas—revenge, aggression, and monopoly are, so far as Germans are concerned, veritable ghosts, presenting dangers which are of a misty and unreal character.

An Ontario Jury has decided that bee-keeping is a public nuisance, and has recommended the granting of an injunction against a man who keeps eighty hives of them. The Judge has refused to grant the injunction, and the question is to be brought up before the full Bench. In almost every European country bee-culture has been recognized as an important industry, and it would be strange, if in this land enterprising bee-keepers find their business curtailed. We cannot believe that the full Bench of Ontario will grant the injunction, if it does, we may say good-bye to honey.

The pomp of the Lord Mayor's show, on November 9th, on which day the Chief Magistrate of London is sworn into office by the Lord Chief Justice at Westminster, has long been regarded as out of joint with the times. In this practical business-like age, the expense of such a useless pageant is considered wasteful extravagance; and in view of the wretched poverty which lurks in the adjoining alleys to the streets through which the Lord Mayor's procession passes, the display savors of a mockery. Surely the Chief Magistrate of London can be sworn into office in a manner more in keeping with the times.

The Chinese Government has put down its foot in solid earnest, and declared its intention of no longer acknowledging the French protectorate over Roman Catholics in China. It appears curious that a Republic which threatens to withdraw the subvention to the Roman Catholic Church at Rome, and vaguely hints at the confiscation of church property, should without treaty provisions assume to itself the right to protect Roman Catholics in China, irrespective of their nationality. Hereafter, each European government will look after its own citizens in China, and France will have to forego a power which she has always turned into a political engine.

The inventor or father of the anagram has not made his name immortal, and perhaps it is just as well that it is so, otherwise he would come in for a large share of abuse from those who have wasted hours at a time in endeavors to make the letters in a given word spell something else. We have all heard of the celebrated transposition of Horatio Nelson into "Honor est a Nilo," and that of Florence Nightingale into "Flit on cheering Angel;" but the fact that thirteen and nineteen assorted letters can be so transposed, is less surprising than that with twenty-six letters we can form more than 100,000 distinct words. An inapt anagram is simply meaningless.

Mr. Lowell, formerly American Minister to the Court of St. James, and one of the most popular foreign diplomatists that have ever set foot in England, has got into an awkward scrape. Mr. Julian Hawthorne, a literary and personal friend, called upon him, and in the course of a chat, Mr. Lowell spoke freely of men and things in England. The next day, all the interesting details were presented to the public in the Boston *Advertiser*. For instance, the public was told that the Prince of Wales was immensely fat, that his speeches were composed by some person of more brains and literary ability than the Prince, that the late Prince Leopold was a literary imposter and a cad, and that the head of the house of Churchill was a thorough blackguard. All this is gossipy and just the thing that people like to read; but Mr. Lowell says that Mr. Hawthorne must have unintentionally misunderstood him, for several remarks attributed to him were not made, and that the conversation was private. It is a great pity to see good Mr. Lowell in so awkward a situation, but why should he or any other man be afraid of the consequences of telling the truth, after the first plunge has been taken?

CHINA NOT EFFETE.

The marked influence that China now exerts upon Asiatic and European politics is beginning to be generally recognized; and the Empire, which was once regarded more with historical curiosity than with any genuine live interest, is proving that she is no longer to be considered as an effete State. For many centuries China has been the hermit nation of the globe, all Foreign Powers being regarded with suspicion, and their citizens excluded from commercial intercourse with the Celestials. Slowly, very slowly, have the relations of China with the rest of the world been changed, but such changes as have already taken place, have apparently revived the Empire, and given to it a new lease of life. Lord Dalhousie once pronounced the good Government of China by Europeans as practically impossible; and it is well that it is so, for had any European State obtained a strong foothold on Chinese soil, and secured for itself the good will of the Chinese people, its position in the world would have been unassailable, while its powers for good or evil would have been irresistible. Russia, France and Britain are now interested in preserving the autonomy of this great Asiatic Power, but the vitality which China has evinced during the past decade naturally awakens speculation as to the part she is to play in the future history of the world. Within a short time, China has accomplished the extirpation of the Panthays, has obliterated from the map the Mussulman Kingdom of Kashgar, and obtained from Russia the retrocession of Kuldja, in all of which she displayed a force and determination, which, if developed in proportion to the strength of the Empire, would make her a powerful antagonist for any two of the great European Powers.

Russia and France have already been seriously checked in their territorial expansion by Chinese interference, and Britain now recognizes that the friendship of the Chinese Court is essential to the peaceful occupation and government of Burmah. China's influence at St. Petersburg, Paris and London is therefore recognized by diplomatists, and every precaution is taken to prevent any insult being offered to the members of the respective Chinese embassies. To the speculative thinker, the possible position that China may occupy before another century rolls round, offers abundant food for thought. A great Pagan nation, the government of which controls nearly one third of the population of the globe, would, if it availed itself of all the arts of civilization, be a Power for evil rather than for good; and it is therefore in the interests of humanity, from a purely material and worldly standpoint, that the efforts to Christianize these people be carried on with redoubled zeal.

THE OVERCROWDED PROFESSIONS.

The mere assertion that the professions are overcrowded, and that each year it is becoming more difficult to earn a fair livelihood in professional callings, does not appear to deter our young men from applying themselves to the study of law, medicine, etc.

We have no desire to place obstacles in the way of those who desire to improve their condition, nor have we the slightest wish to damp the ardor of those who fancy that fame and fortune are within easy reach; but, under the circumstances, it is but fair to point out to those aspiring to the professions, that the glamor which ambition throws over such callings is liable to be rudely dispelled, when, as a doctor or a lawyer, the young man undertakes to battle with the world.

With nearly 300 medical men, or one to every 1500 of our population, Nova Scotia offers a comparatively poor field to the young practitioner; and even at the best, he is but the servant of the public, called upon to undergo hardships and endure self-sacrifices such as are never dreamed of by the ordinary citizen. A large percentage of his patients, in these days of keen competition, consider they are doing him a favor to call on him for his professional services, and comparatively few of them regard it as obligatory upon them to pay the moderate fees which he has charged. But if the medical profession is overcrowded, that of the law is even more so, and scarce a week goes by that we do not hear young men regretting that they have used the best years of their lives in the study of a profession which does not afford them even a scanty livelihood.

A large number of the lawyers in this Province will, if consulted, honestly admit that the practice of their profession in Nova Scotia is unremunerative. This they attribute mainly to the inherent aversion of our people to litigation; but while there may be some truth in their assertion, they overlook the real fact, which is, that the profession is crowded far beyond the actual needs of the country, the lawyers now outnumbering the doctors in the Province.

Young men who are about to choose a calling in life, should bear these facts in mind, especially since there are other pursuits to which they might devote themselves which guarantee a more certain and independent livelihood than they can hope to obtain as barristers, attorneys, physicians or surgeons.

AMERICAN DEFAULTERS.

The additions which are being made to the transient population of Canada by defaulters and dishonest speculators from the United States, is not that kind of growth upon which we can congratulate ourselves; and yet, so long as the Government at Washington refuses to ratify an extradition treaty, which would make Canadian soil an unsafe camping ground for dishonest citizens of the Republic, Canada will continue to be the asylum for that ever-increasing army of speculators who have failed in their endeavor to grow rich hastily. We presume that there are few people with clean hands who would not gladly see a stop put to this constant evasion of jus-

tice; but until the United States fully realizes the folly of not considering dynamite plots as extraditable offences, and dynamite fiends as extraditable offenders, we must continue to harbor the officials who are daily robbing the agricultural and laboring classes of their hard-earned gains. Among a certain class in the United States, the old time-honored methods of obtaining wealth appear to be antiquated. Industry and integrity in the eyes of these gentlemen count for nought; they are virtues of a bygone age. The greed for gold is insatiable, and reputation, position, and their future well-being are hazarded in the attempt to secure wealth. If the testimony of these defaulters is to be taken as reliable, the main causes of all this speculation and dishonesty are attributable—first, to extravagance in living; and second, to the opportunities that are afforded in American cities for engaging in speculative enterprises. So long as the American public applaud lavish expenditure, and regard as enterprising those who risk the funds at their command in speculations of a doubtful character, there will be no cessation of these evils, nor a diminution in the number of those who are victimized.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The report of the select standing committee on Immigration, recently issued by the Dominion Government, gives much important information concerning the success, expenses, and prospects of our immigration system. The public will learn with regret that the number of immigrants, both those who arrived at Canadian ports and those who actually settled in the country, during the year 1885, shows a marked falling off when compared with the corresponding figures for 1884. Thus, in 1885, the settlers numbered 75,169; while in 1884 there were 103,824. The North-West Rebellion is the principal cause of this decrease; but it must also be borne in mind that emigration from Europe has also fallen off: there is a marked decrease in the number of immigrants to the United States. On the other hand, the cost of the Immigration Department for 1885 has been \$120,000 less than for the previous year; and it is stated that the class of emigrants was exceptionally good. Only 7,819, composed of farm laborers and female servants, availed themselves of the "assisted passage" rates. The demand for these two classes of labor was far from being satisfied. Mechanics were not persuaded to emigrate, nor was any assistance offered them by the Department. The total expenditure on this service, \$310,271.67, includes the maintenance of fixed establishments, the cost of inland transport and assisted passages, and the expense of publishing and circulating over \$3,000,000 pamphlets in all the countries of Northern Europe.

An interesting feature in Canadian immigration is the establishment of little colonies of foreigners. Thus, in Manitoba and the North-West, there are Mennonites, Icelanders, and a few Hungarians, living in communities almost exclusively of other nationalities. The report gives the evidence of Mr. Shantz, of Berlin, on the Mennonites, and Mr. Anderson, of Winnipeg, himself an Icelander, on the colonists from that island. Both report very favorably of the progress which these little communities are making, and give the fullest assurance that they will soon blend with the English-speaking colonists. The number of Mennonites who originally settled in Manitoba was 8,000; the census of 1881 gives the total number of Scandinavians then in Canada as 4,000, including 1,000 Icelanders. It may be said of these foreigners that their methods of farming are improving, they are gradually becoming more intimately connected with the settlers of other nationalities, and their general condition and prospects compare favorably with those of their neighbors.

Frederick Baumann, the architect, has submitted to Health Commissioner DeWolf a gigantic and decidedly novel plan for disposing of the dead of Chicago in a manner neither expensive nor calculated to injure the health of the living. The inventor claimed that cremation had not yet become sufficiently popular for general adoption, and the cemeteries around Chicago are filling up too rapidly for public healthfulness, and something must be done to meet the emergency. He therefore proposed to erect a monster edifice resembling the ancient tower of Babel, with a gradual ascending stairway, which might be carried to any height that was desirable, from twenty-five to fifty stories. The structure should be architecturally beautiful and elastic in design, and built of solid masonry. Thousands of vaults could be arranged in this building, which could be sold or rented to parties for single interment, or the accommodation of families. The walls of each department were to be of stone, with ornamental entrances, and the entire building to be hollow to the sky. At all times a huge fire was to be kept burning in the basement of this hollow center, which would effectually destroy all the poisonous vapors and gases which rose from the process of human decomposition. All that was required to carry out the scheme, claimed the enthusiastic inventor, was an Act of Incorporation and a half a million dollars, and then Chicago would vie with Egypt in the magnificence and colossal character of her pyramidal mausoleums.

Since 1879, says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, the military bands perform "The Marseillaise" wherever they are called to take part in any ceremony, but as it appears there is no recognised version of the French national tune, bandmasters make the most of their musical abilities to arrange, transpose, and elaborately orchestrate it according to their personal taste or inspiration. Hence, no two bands could perform together without a previous rehearsal in common. General Boulanger has now asked all bandmasters to forward to him their favorite transcriptions. One among these will be selected to become the official national tune. It will be published at the expense of the State.

TIT-BITS.

A veritable chestnut—truth in a nutshell.—*Boston Transcript.*

Undertaker—And what kind of trimmings will you have on the casket?
Widow—None whatever: a plain casket. It was trimmin's that killed him.
Undertaker—What? Widow—Yes, Dolirium trimmins.—*Post Courier.*

Husband (handing his wife some money); "There, dear, is \$50, and it has bothered me some to get it for you. I think I deserve a little praise."
Wife: "Praise! You deserve an encore my dear."

There is a good deal of practical common sense in the answer to the old cook in New Orleans when her young mistress told her of Wiggins' coming earthquake. "Go 'long, chile," she said, "go 'long, God-o-mity don' go an' tell anybody what He's gwine ter do; He jos' go 'long an' do it."

We parted in silence, we parted by night,
On the bank of a beautiful river;
No sound but a gurgle, as out of my sight
Swift she sank with scarcely a shiver,
The nightingales warbled, the stars sweetly shone,
And though she will rise again never;
No sorrow was shown for the life that had flown,
For that cat it silent forever.

The boy knew him. Old gentleman (on canal bank) I say little boy, get my hat there, won't you?" Little boy (in swimming)—What'll yer give me! Old gentleman—I'll give you 10 cents. Little boy—No, yer don't. Yer'll say yer hain't got less'n a twenty, an' tell me yer'll give it to me next time yer sees me. Guess I'll keep der hat for Pa.—*Tid Bits.*

A farmer sent a dollar for a lightning potato-bug killer, which he saw advertised in a paper, and received by return mail two blocks of wood, with directions printed on them as follows:—"Take this block, which is No. 1, in the right hand; place the bug on No. 2, and press them together. Remove the bug and proceed as before."

A Western paper was running a serial story called "The Truth." Last week so much space being devoted to the earthquake shock, the editor was unable to run the weekly instalment, so made the following announcement, containing, perhaps, more truth than any other item in the paper:—"The Truth" was crowded out of this issue on account of more important matter.—*Chicago Rambler.*

KISSES NOT OF A KIND.

"You'll find my dear boy, that the dearly prized kiss,
Which with rapture you snatched from the half willing Miss
Is sweeter by far than the legalized kisses
You give the same girl when you've made her a Mrs."
HENRY EMERSON.

SOMETHING LIKE A TYRANT!—Scene: Interior of the Czar's bomb-proof study, guarded by a small army of Horse, Foot and Artillery. The Emperor of Russia and his most trusted Aide-de-Camp discovered conversing in whispers. Czar: "So at my contemptuous nod the heroic Alexander of Rattenberg has been ignominiously driven from his Principality?" Aide: "Certainly, your Majesty." Czar: "And now to arrange a matter of far greater importance. Have you lined the railroad with armed troops?" Aide: "Yes, your Majesty." Czar: "Given them loaded rifles with fixed bayonets, ready to fire upon anyone who comes within a thousand yards of the road along which I have to travel?" Aide: "Yes, your Majesty." Czar: "And have you got me three trains, so that by frequent changes I may baffle the conspirators?" Aide: "Yes, your Majesty." Czar: "And are all the stations carefully fortified, so that a surprise is impossible?" Aide: "Yes, your Majesty." Czar: "And is the route flooded with police spies, prepared, at the smallest sign of danger, to sound an alarm?" Aide: "Yes, your Majesty." Czar: "And are you quite sure that no one is looking?" Aide: "Yes, your Majesty." Czar: "Then I think I may venture to travel from one town in my dominions to another." [Does so].—*Punch.*

Frederika Bremer, who visited Charleston, did so with very peculiar and exaggerated ideas of its institutions. Meeting an old darkey woman on the street one day, she said, "Auntie, is it true that you eat worms?"

"Me eat wurruns, missis! My Lord, whar dis buckra 'oman come from! No, ma'am, I doean' eat wurruns, but when I see dead an' gone, de wurruns will eat me." Again Miss Bremer ventured to ask, "Do you live under ground? I've heard that you did."

"Lib underground, missis! No, ma'am; I ain't lib underground. I b'longe to Massa Middleton, in dat big house yender, an' when I dead, I spece to lib underground wid de same wurruns you ax me of I eat." It is said that Miss Bremer returned with her ideas much changed in regard to the relative positions of master and slave.—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

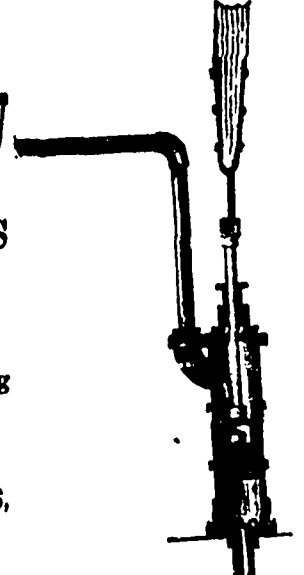
Old Mrs. Tiddlewig's husband liked his toddy, and the old lady was violently opposed to bibulosity. The other night Tiddlewig came in slightly sober, and his wife proceeded to talk to him:—

"Now look here, Tiddlewig, you're drinking again, and I just won't endure it."

"Why, my dear," he urged, "a little toddy don't hurt me a particle. On the contrary, it benefits me and makes another man of me altogether."

"I know it does, Tiddlewig, and that's why I object to it so strongly. I might stand you getting drunk, but when it makes another man of you, and still leaves me the wife of both of you, it makes me out a bigamist, and I say right here, Tiddlewig, that I draw the line at bigamy, and you've got to quit."

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

It is now over two years since THE CRITIC was established. Its publishers had a good opportunity to judge of the tone, character, extent, and value of the journal, and if they deem its merits are worthy of the attention and support, we ask their co-operation in still further increasing its circulation. Any subscriber renewing his subscription will, by forwarding to this office \$2.50, be entitled to two copies of THE CRITIC for the ensuing year, one to be mailed to his own address, the other to any person he may desire. Ask your neighbor to club with you for THE CRITIC when you next renew your subscription; or, if you have a brother, son, or relative, resident in any other part of Canada or the United States, send in your order for two copies, and we will send the absent one THE CRITIC for the next year, post paid.

New Edinburgh, a suburb of Ottawa, has been made a ward in our growing capital.

Montreal had its first snow storm of the season on Sunday last, the snow falling to a depth of 8 inches.

Digby is now supplied with a fire engine and a volunteer fire brigade. Will insurance rates be lessened in consequence?

Sixty four students are now attending the Canadian Art School at Ottawa.

Salmon fishing in some parts of the Province during the past year has been exceedingly good. From the Liverpool river alone 5,328 lbs. of salmon were taken.

The growth of Moncton is a surprise to all who visit the place a second time. This year forty new buildings have been erected, and yet the demand exceeds the supply.

There were 1000 less business failures in the United States and Canada, with nearly \$20,000,000 less liabilities, in the first nine months of this year than in the corresponding period of a year ago.

It is semi-officially announced that the Northwest mounted police who served during the rebellion will receive the Imperial medal, but not land or scrip.

Mr. J. T. Wylde, of Halifax, has been appointed by the Dominion Government a commissioner to go to the West Indies and report upon the best means of improving trade relations with those Islands.

Captain Wylie, of the S. S. Parisian, Commodore of the Allan fleet, will retire from active service on his return to Liverpool, G. B. Capt. Wylie is well and favorably known in this community.

In an interview with a Herald reporter, Mr. James Shand, auctioneer, stated that the consumption of apples in Halifax now reached 30,000 per season, and that the Halifax market for fruit was twice as good as when he went into his present business.

The hackmen of Montreal have decided not to bring out their carriages on Sunday. They say their horses, as well as they themselves, require the seventh day of rest; and as labor on that day is contrary to God's law, they will in future abstain from it.

The Association of the Harvard Law School has gracefully recognized the position won at the Bar by Mr. Hugh McD. Henry, by selecting that gentleman one of its vice presidents. Coming from an Association within his Alma Mater, Mr. Henry will doubly appreciate the honor.

W. D. Mann has been appointed Collector of Customs for the port of Amherst, and Henry Dimock for the port of Windsor. Mr. E. O'Brien, who occupied the position of Collector in the latter place, has been superannuated after a long term of twenty-five years' faithful service.

The Normal School at Truro was reopened on Wednesday, an appropriate address being delivered by Dr. Hall. The reputation of this institution is steadily gaining ground, thanks to the thorough and practical training given to the students.

Otters have recently been seen on Fall Brook, and one day this week some boys shot one. Bears are still lurking about in several places in the county. At Rawdon one was seen in a farmer's yard in broad daylight, probably looking after "boodle."—Windsor Courier.

A movement is on foot to amalgamate the several organizations in this city interested in the spiritual and material welfare of seamen. The sum of \$25,000 will be required to place the new institution on a permanent and satisfactory footing.

The importance of the new treaty provisions with Spain are daily becoming more apparent. Already there are indications of a brisk trade being carried on between these provinces and Cuba, and those who are alive to this fact will take care to make hay while the sun shines.

The North British Society of Halifax will celebrate the festival of St. Andrew by its customary annual dinner, which is to be conducted on strictly temperance principles. Mr. R. Baxter, who for the past year has filled the chair to the satisfaction of the Society, retires from the Presidency; his place being taken by Mr. Turnbull, manager of the Sugar Refinery. Messrs. John Forbes, F. Gordon Forbes, J. Godfrey Smith, Henry Grant, and A. M. Fraser, were elected to office. The disbursements of the charitable committee were fifty per cent. greater than in previous years.

The Railway Commission, which is to hold its sittings in Halifax next week, will commence work on Monday. Our merchants should not hesitate to state any grievances they may have against the present management of our railways, provided such grievances are real and not imaginary.

The Anglophobic French newspapers, commenting on the result of the Canadian elections, draw the conclusion that Lower Canada is preparing to secede, in order to be better able to live in accordance with its French instincts, and to prove that it will no longer be dominated by Anglo-Saxon masters.

Forty families in Southampton, Ont., have been rendered homeless through the destruction of their property by fire. The high wind which prevailed rendered it impossible to extinguish the flames or save personal effects. The Reeve of Southampton is soliciting assistance. The property destroyed was valued at \$60,000; insurance \$12,000.

The St. John Board of Trade have memorialized the Government on the winter port question. One clause of the resolution passed at their meeting will be endorsed by the business men of Halifax as well as those of St. John, namely, that subsidized mail steamers should make a Canadian port their terminus in winter as well as in summer.

At the first meeting of the Historical Society, Sir A. G. Archibald read an interesting paper on the expulsion of the Acadians, being to the effect that under the circumstances the expulsion was in the interests of the Province. Sir Adams deplored the manner in which it was carried out, and regretted that such a harsh measure had been rendered necessary by the hostile acts of the French.

The forty-seven horses which were shipped to England from Montreal have reached their destination. Cavalry officers are doing their best to obtain good remounts for their men, and with this end in view negotiations for the purchase of Canadian horses have been going on for some time. Several of the horses shipped were reared in the Maritime Provinces, and if these prove satisfactory, it is thought a brisk trade will be fostered.

Those politicians who smell powder in the air, and who shake their heads knowingly about election matters, must be blessed with keen olfactory senses. As a matter of fact it is not probable the elections will take place this year, although rumors that they will be held in January are flying about like wildfire. The best advice to all parties is to keep cool and be prepared.

The manner in which the Salvation Army has been received in Quebec is by no means creditable to the ancient capital. When mob law intervenes to prevent the street processions of the Salvationists, it awakens in the minds of those who may object to the Army's methods, a feeling of strong sympathy, but when rowdism vents its spleen upon four defenseless women, the many of all creeds naturally resent such lack of gallantry.

The meeting of the Legislature of Quebec has been postponed until December 9th. Dr. Ross, the leader of the government, still holds the fort although his opponents have, according to the reports in some journals, bombarded him with memorials, the contents of which must be racy reading to Quebec's premier, seeing that he is accused of hanging on to office unconstitutionally, that he is a coward and dare not face the Legislature, and that he retains his position in order to draw the pay. If Dr. Ross eventually finds himself in the cold shades of opposition, he will probably make a bonfire of such documents and warm himself by it.

"Windsor" says:—"This town aspires to be a city, and so far as its express wants are concerned it has already outgrown its record for conservatism. A new bridge is to span the Avon river, the town council are considering the feasibility of introducing the electric light, new enterprises are being engaged in by our citizens, and everywhere there is a feeling of confidence in the continued growth and future prosperity of this old University town. By the way, why should not the proposed Cathedral of the Church of England be located in Windsor? Perhaps the suggestion may seem ambitious, but after all this is the proper place for it."

The vigorous manner in which the construction of the Joggins Railway is being pushed would indicate that it will be in readiness for traffic early this winter. Two hundred and fifty men are employed and the road has been graded a distance of twelve miles. A temporary bridge 500 yards in length over the Maccan river opposite the station has just been finished, and the locomotive allowed to pass over. Another bridge over River Hebert is also nearing completion. With railway communication the prospect of a good winter's work at the Joggins is exceedingly good.—Amherst Gazette.

800 men have been thrown out of employment by the firing of the Standard coal mines at Mount Pleasant, Pa. The fire extends over acres of coal cuttings.

William Orton, the notorious Tichborne claimant, has turned up in New York. He has been arrested for fraudulently representing himself as one Charles Curtis, and claiming the pension to which that volunteer was entitled.

Harvard University has just celebrated its 250th Anniversary. President Cleveland and a number of other distinguished guests were present. James Russell Lowell delivered a magnificent oration, and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes read an appropriate poem. Two hundred and fifty years carries us back to the babyhood of European civilization on this continent.

Most of the ill-constructed buildings of Charleston have been torn down since the first shock of the August earthquake was felt; and although the violence of some of those experienced during the past week has been very great, no extensive damage to property resulted. Charlestonians now preserve their equanimity as well as their equilibrium during earthquake disturbances.

The Legislature of Vermont has passed a bill granting suffrage to women, the vote standing 135 to 82.

Another jumping idiot named Lawrence Donovan has made his *debut*, choosing for his stage the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls. Lawrence leaped from the bridge, and descended like a rocket to the water, a distance of 190 feet, and was picked up by his friends in a boat near at hand. His ducking dazed him, and his experiences were such that he has no inclination to make a second experiment of the kind.

Abram Hewitt, Democratic candidate, has been elected Mayor of New York by a handsome majority. With unprecedented liberality, he now turns to his defeated opponents, Henry George, the Labor candidate, and Roosevelt, the Republican nominee, and asks them to co-operate with him in putting down boodlism in Civic affairs. With strong and honest men at the helm, New York will be saved from those public exposures which have lately disgraced her Civic representatives.

Japan has a population of 37,000,000, with less than 10,000 paupers.

The Italian Parliament will be convened on the 23rd inst. There will be no royal speech.

Joseph Chamberlain, the ex-leader of the Radicals, is now travelling in Eastern Europe. He has been well received at Athens.

The freedom of Newcastle has been presented to Sir Wm. Armstrong, the inventor of the Arms'rong gun.

The Bey of Tunis has given a lot of land for a Protestant chapel, and the 150 or 200 Protestants in that city have raised a building fund of 5,000 francs.

The rumor has been widely circulated by General Kaulbars that Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, will shortly be proclaimed successor to the King of Roumelia.

Bismarck is endeavoring, despite strong opposition in Berlin, to secure German co-operation in the coming Exposition at Paris, as he believes it to be in the interests of peace.

The next session of the British Parliament will be opened in state by Her Majesty the Queen, who intends taking up her residence in Buckingham Palace for several weeks.

The Academy of Sciences proposes an international conference at Paris next spring, to make arrangements for the making of a photographic map of the heavens simultaneously at twelve stations in different quarters of the globe.

Fred Archer, the leading London jockey, died from pistol shots delivered by himself while suffering from delirium. Archer has won 1269 races during the past six years. His average professional income was \$75,000 per annum.

Fifty years ago there were in the island of Jamaica 653 well cultivated sugar estates. To-day there are but 189, the owners of which would gladly sell out at greatly reduced prices. The competition of beetroot sugar is the main cause of the present depression in Jamaica.

The Colonial Secretary announces that Western Zululand will form a new Republic, Eastern Zululand will be reserved for the Zulus with British protectorate if the Zulus desire it. The Boer Protectorate over the country will be abolished and the entire coast will hereafter be under British protection.

The passage through the Suez Canal, which until recently occupied from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, can be made, now that navigation during the night is possible, in sixteen hours for mail steamers and war vessels, fitted with the electric light apparatus and projectors prescribed by the Canal Company.

Mr. Gladstone has made the following reply to a letter from a prominent Liberal, who proposed the presentation to him of a national testimonial: "I do not desire and should regret the presentation of any national testimonial, even if the desire sprang from a feeling widely spread, which feeling I do not think exists."

The Czar has instructed General Kaulbars to convey his thanks to those Bulgarians who show a desire to listen to Imperial counsels. The deputies in the Sobrange have adopted an address to the Ministry in which they express confidence in the Government. The address concludes with "Long live free and independent Bulgaria."

The new cable to connect the telegraphic system of Brazil with that of the United States will shortly be laid down. The Brazilian Government is determined to keep abreast of the times in all matters which tend to foster trade and commerce, and the Emperor Don Pedro encourages all expenditures which aim in this direction.

General Buller's refusal to aid in the ousting of Irish tenants whose eviction is unjustifiable, has created much excitement among the landlords, and when Parliament meets in February, his action will be sharply criticized. The landlords have the law on their side, but as General Buller is carrying out the instructions of the Government, it is thought his peaceful policy will be sustained.

The Lord Mayor's day in London passed off quietly. The Socialists who had been forbidden to walk in procession, gathered in immense crowds in Trafalgar Square, but the meeting, though composed of the roughest elements, was conducted in an orderly manner. The Socialist leaders passed a resolution calling upon the Government to provide work for the unemployed of the city. The police organization throughout was excellent and but one arrest was made during the day.

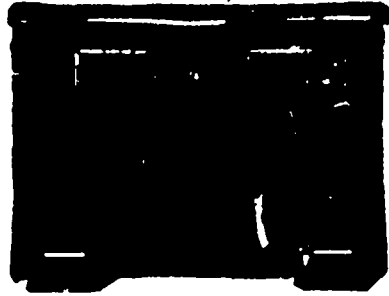
OUR COSY CORNER.

Vests made of undressed kid are coming in vogue. The skins are of the tan shade, sufficiently large for a vest, and not expensive

Young girls wear their hair in soft, fluffy bangs over the forehead. The rest is all combed low in the neck, and held by a bow of ribbon.

BAKED SMELTS.—*Ingredients*—Two dozen smelts, bread crumbs, butter, two blades of mace, salt and pepper, lemon, parsley. Wash and thoroughly dry the smelts, arrange them nicely on a flat baking dish, cover them with fine bread crumbs, and put little pieces of butter all over them, season with the mace, pepper and salt to taste. Bake them for fifteen minutes, add a squeeze of lemon juice just before carving, garnish with fried parsley and out lemon.

To cement wood and glass together mix together some finely pulverized, well dried zinc-white with clear copal varnish in such quantities as to produce a half liquid preparation, spread this over the parts to be cemented, and it will be found that they will be joined firmly together. This cement has the advantage over many others, in that it does not injure the most brightly polished oak wood; it does its work well, always cementing the two materials together very firmly, and will bear the test of washing with warm water, if the cement is first thoroughly dried.



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RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST.

In the Maritime Provinces there are reported to be seventy-five Baptist churches without a pastor.

The Rev. F. G. Harrington some time ago was appointed a missionary to India, but owing to illness he has been unable to proceed to the mission field.

From the reports of the English Baptist Union lately held at Bristol, we learn that a noble work is being done on behalf of Foreign Missions by that Church.

The Baptists of the Upper Provinces met in convention at Paris, Ont., lately. Very gratifying reports were presented on Home and Foreign Missions. The college at Woodstock is to be placed on a higher platform, it being decided to apply for legislation to enable it to possess the powers of a University.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Joseph Coffin, late of Bermuda, will probably become the pastor of the Methodist church at Amherst in the place of the Rev. Dr. Lathern, who has become the editor of the *Wesleyan*.

On the 2nd inst., mass meetings were held in four of the Methodist Episcopal churches in New York, by the Missionary Society of that Church, on behalf of Missions. The ablest speakers in the denomination occupied the platforms.

Dr. Young, President of the British Conference, is of the opinion that the Church over which he presides has reached a critical point in its missionary history. There have been times when the Church had been called upon to provide martyrs and oxiles, but the peculiar call of these days was self-denial and self-sacrifice. There are openings for aggressive mission work in India, Central and Western Africa, Central America, and other places, and a million dollars a year will be required to carry on the work.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Presbyterian church at Summerside is about to extend a call to the Rev. Mr. Gorrior, the Evangelist.

Over two thousand dollars are required this year from the churches within the Halifax Presbytery, for the Augmentation Fund.

Last Sunday anniversary services were held in Park Street Church. The Rev. Thos. Cummings, of Truro, delivered appropriate sermons.

Special sermons on Foreign Missions were delivered in the Presbyterian churches of this city on Sunday last.

The Rev. A. T. Leve, of Quebec, has been appointed professor of philosophy and political economy in Morin College, in that city.

The Synods of New York and Pennsylvania contributed last year over a quarter million dollars for Home Missions.

The next meeting of the Council of the Presbyterian Alliance is to be held in London in 1888, that year having been selected because it is the bicentenary year from the Revolution of 1688. It will also be the two hundred and fiftieth year from the meeting of the famous Assembly by which Presbyterianism was restored to Scotland.

The proposed union between the United Presbyterian Church and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of the South (United States) has failed for the present at least. The Synod of the latter withholds its consent. A basis of union had been proposed by committees appointed by the two bodies, and it was very largely favored by the United Presbyterians, to whom the vote of the Synod will be a great disappointment.

At the last meeting of the General Assembly in the United States, the question of making elders eligible for the position of Moderator, was discussed, and an overture was sent down to the Presbyteries for their opinion. So far, twenty-six Presbyteries have voted on the subject, eleven being in favor of, and fifteen opposed to the change.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Church Army movement is now fairly launched in Halifax. It is to be sincerely hoped that it will be productive of good. Funds are needed for carrying on the work. The secretary-treasurer for the north end is W. A. Emmerson, at Seaton & Co.'s, Pickford & Black's wharf.

It is proposed to have a grand centennial celebration of the founding of the first Colonial See in Halifax on Aug. 12, 1887, the date of the consecration of Bishop Charles Inglis. A strong committee has been formed in this diocese, who will actively prosecute the design. The matter was warmly taken up at the late meeting of Provincial Synod.

CATHOLIC.

Educational matters in connection with the church at Halifax are steadily progressing. The efforts of His Grace the Archbishop to erect a Catholic High School, to act as feeder to a Catholic College hereafter, are meeting with merited success. It is proposed that the Catholic Departments of the city prepare pupils who can pass the entrance examination prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, and that St. Patrick's School be the site of the Academy. For that purpose, the School Board last autumn hired another teacher holding an Academic License, to act as assistant to Principal O'Hearn, who has already proven himself a teacher of considerable repute, and a scholar of no mean ability. Under the present regime, it is expected the institution will be in full operation in the course of another year.

Rev. Father Biggs, for many years connected with St. Patrick's Church in this city, has been translated from his present charge to that of St. Mary's. He has our best wishes for his future success in his new field of labor.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Dublin Home for lost and starving cats and dogs has just been completed at a cost of nearly \$7,000. The building consists of a nice residence for the caretaker, and a large building containing accommodation for 200 dogs. There are open air enclosures, where, on fine days, the dogs can exercise at will. There is a separate house for sick and diseased dogs, a cooking house for boilers, and lofts for storing provisions, etc. The arrangements for the care and comfort of the cats is very complete. There are several rooms warmed, in cold weather, by hot water pipes, broad shelves round the walls, covered with soft felt, form the sleeping places, and a wired-in grass plot is attached to each compartment for out-door recreation. The cats are taken in as temporary boarders or life tenants; they are all well cared for and fed, and seem well contented with their comfortable quarters.

The commonly received fallacy that moles are blind, is of so respectable an antiquity as to date back to the time of Aristotle, B.C. 384. That great man, of whom Plato spoke as "the intellect of the school," spent much of his time in dissecting animals, and wrote an enthusiastic book upon the subject. But he blasted the reputation of the mole, and his statement has been more or less reverently received for 2,270 years. Here his conservatism with a vengeance! One is hardly surprised to find ordinary people speaking carelessly of the mole as blind. To all appearances, it is not only blind, but eyeless, and those only who have either dissected or immersed the creature in water have been permitted a sight of the small black eyes which can be retracted or exerted at will. But mistaken casual observers will find themselves in good company. Greater minds than theirs have been deceived, and poor Talpa, who might have been proud to find the pen of a Carlyle, a Matthew Arnold, and later still, a Drummond, shaping the letters of his name, has to accept the ugly fact as it stands, that but for his supposed deficiency they would never have troubled their heads about him.—*Science Gossip*.

A good many people have doubted that a horse can count. It was thoroughly demonstrated at firemen's headquarters recently that a horse can count, or at least can tell the number of times a fire gong strikes, and the location of the signal box. The horses at the engine-houses are kept in their stalls by a chain across the stall, which drops when an alarm comes in. The moment the gong strikes, the horses spring from their stalls and take their places at the engines and hose reels. George is the name of a big black horse at No. 3's headquarters. George usually draws the "Big Mogul" reel, but the reel was disabled some time ago and is out of service and under repairs. The chains in front of the reel horses were fastened so that they would not drop at an alarm. When the alarm came in one morning recently from Box 5 for the Marshall House fire, George knew that he was wanted, and he made a spring from the stall, carrying away chain fastenings and all, and took his accustomed place in front of the reel. The men had already gone out with the small reel. George soon found that he was left, and dashing out of the building he galloped down South Broad to Drayton streets, then turned, and was at the signal box almost as soon as the single reel. He ran up to where the firemen were at work, and was captured and taken back to headquarters. The men at No. 3 say that George can tell the number of a box every time it strikes, and knows in what part of the city it is located.—*Savannah News*.

As an evidence of the intellectual progress which Japanese servants make during their period of service in this city, the following letter is published. It was written by a young boy to his mistress; the lad wished to leave the lady's service, but was loth to do so on account of the very kind treatment which he had received. The lady is the wife of a well known business man of this city, and she testifies to the excellent character of the boy, saying that he was very attentive to his duties and exceeding studious. The letter is verbatim:—

SAN FRANCISCO, 1886.

My respectable Madam,—As I obtained your affectionate kindness as much as your son; I am very thankful to you about that especially, your graceful attention and instruction about my future conduct.

As to the human duties, my confidence always contracted to the determination which I would stay here as long as possible; and to do anything for you the best I can; though, I should very often be—have many disgraceful manner against you as my natural selfish character.

In the course, however, there happened a great difficulty in my mind, which I have alternative of offering myself in any other business, or continuing as the first conclusion. Even in this extremity I do not know indeed; what can I be done. After a severe straggles in my heart, the impression carried myself to the determination, which I am compelled to discharge my present conduct. Yet, going back into the meditation what I performed my duties to you, as most men do; I feel very unsatisfactory indeed.

Besides this, to leave you, I feel so sorrowfully that I ever separated from my mother. But, we can not help the personal separation according on any circumstances of each other. So; this is the require to you, that you will discharge me willingly. If you content to this, I will be very thankful to you; an also, if you pardon, that I am getting out from you, without a perform of the duties. Still I hope you, that you would not say, George is a selfish boy.

Please you remember me at all.

Your obediently servant.

GEORGE B. —
—Alta, California.

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE.

The land that from the rule of kings
In freeing us, itself made free
Our old world water to us brings
Her sculptured dreams of liberty.

Unlike the shapes on Egypt's sands
Uplifted by the toll-worn slave,
On freedom's soil with freemen's hands,
We rear the symbol free hands gave.

O France! the beautiful, to thee
Once more a debt of love we owe;
In peace beneath thy *Aur de la,*
We hail a later Rochambeau.

Rise, stately symbol, holding forth
Thy light and hope to all who sit
In chains and darkness; belt the earth
With watch-fires from thy torch uplift.

Reveal the formal mandate still
Which Chaos heard and ceased to be.
Trace on mid-air the eternal will
In signs of fire, "Let man be free."

Shine far, shine free, a guiding light
To Reason's ways and Virtue's sin;
A lightning flash the wretch to smite,
Who shields his license with thy name.
—John Greenleaf Whittier.

EGYPTIAN ROYAL MUMMIES.

To the Editor of the Critic.

You quoted two weeks ago, from the *Nineteenth Century*, part of an interesting article on Egyptian Divine Myths, in connection with which I may record my appreciation of the opinions therein adduced, of some of the most distinguished Egyptologists of the day, against the overdone tendency to invest ancient worships with mystic significations. This week, I give your readers a chapter of modern Egyptology, which, as almost unquestionable matter of fact, carries with it a yet stronger and deeper interest.

A few weeks ago, the *Graphic* published reproductions of photographs of the mummies of two of the most famous Pharaohs. Even the reproductions strike you with astonishment, not only at the extraordinary preservation of singularly handsome lineaments in each case, especially in that of the older monarch, but at the marked characteristics unmistakably retained.

We quote at length the excellent description furnished to the *Graphic* by Miss Amelia Edwards, who also lent the photographs:—

"Five years ago, some thirty mummies of ancient Egyptian kings, queens, princes, and princesses, were found heaped together at the bottom of a subterranean, rock-cut sepulchre in the western plain of Thebes. These hidden royalties included nearly all the famous sovereigns of no less than five Egyptian dynasties; there being, between the most ancient and the most modern among them, an interval of at least seven hundred and fifty years. That is to say, the most ancient Pharaoh there found occupies a place in history dating about a century and a half previous to B.C., 1703, the period assigned to the expulsion of the Hyksos invaders and the end of the War of Independence; while the most modern may be reckoned as having lived and died about B.C., 1110. Transported from Thebes to Cairo, the mummied kings and queens and their belongings now occupy a spacious hall called The 'Hall of Royal Mummies,' and the strange story of their discovery has been retold in all the languages of Europe, and read in every quarter of the globe.

About chronologically midway in the historical period represented within the walls of 'The Hall of Royal Mummies,' lived, reigned, and died, the two famous Pharaohs shown in our illustrations. Seti I., according to Mariette's estimate, came to the throne in B.C., 1455. He was the second king of the great Nineteenth Dynasty, and he reigned, at all events *de jure*, for the space of fifty-one years. His son, Rameses II., who *de facto* administered the government for many years before the death of the old king, succeeded to the double crown about 1404, and reigned thenceforth for sixty-seven years. Between them, in short, this father and son ruled the land of Egypt for no less a period than 118 years.

After an undisturbed repose of five years in their glass cases at the Boulak Museum, these two royal mummies, with several of their illustrious companions, have recently been unrolled by Professor Maspero and his assistants. The mummy of Rameses II. was opened on the 3rd day of last June, in the presence of H. H. the Khedive, and the leading members of the diplomatic body, home and foreign. The mummy of Seti I. was unbandaged on the 9th day of the same month.

SETI I.

SETI I., son of Rameses I., and second Pharaoh of the Nineteenth Dynasty, was a great military hero, a magnificent builder, and a promoter of the arts. He led his victorious armies against the Phœnicians, Syrians, and Sinaitic tribes of the East; against the Libyans of the West; and against the Ethiopians of the South. He built the famous Hall of Columns in the great Temple of Karnak, the most magnificent structure of its kind ever erected by the hand of man. He founded the beautiful Temple of Goorneh in Western Thebes, and his tomb, in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, discovered by Belzoni in 1815, is—for extent, design, and beauty of execution—by far the finest rock-cut sepulchre in Egypt. This king's beautiful alabaster sarcophagus is preserved in Sir John Soane's Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Seti I. is represented by contemporary artists as a singularly handsome man, and the mummy shows that the sculptures which line the walls of his tomb and adorn the halls of his temples did not flatter him. So fine a face, with features so delicately cut, so well

preserved, and so pleasantly expressive of serenity and intelligence, has never, according to Professor Maspero's official report, been seen in a state of mummification within the walls of the Boulak Museum.

RAMESSES II.

An extraordinary interest attaches to the person of this Pharaoh, the third King of the Nineteenth Dynasty. Not only is he the great monarch celebrated by Greek historians under the name of Sesostris, not only was he the most lavish and magnificent builder-king that the world ever saw, but he was, almost undoubtedly, the Pharaoh whose daughter adopted Moses, and who in later years oppressed the Hebrew colonists, and 'made their lives bitter with hard service in mortar and in brick, and in all manner of service in the field.' This identification of Rameses II. with the anonymous Pharaoh of the first and second chapters of Exodus was long since demonstrated on historical and chronologic grounds by the late eminent French Egyptologist, the Vicomte E. de Rouge, whose opinion (accepted meanwhile by the majority of European savants) has recently been confirmed by monumental evidence discovered in the excavation of Pi-thom, by the Egypt Exploration Fund, in 1883. Looking upon the hard and haughty features of the mummy here reproduced by our artist from a photograph executed a few weeks ago in the Boulak Museum, we remember with a feeling akin to awe that this is he who commanded the slaughter of all the male babes of the daughters of Israel, who sought to slay Moses, and from whose wrath the future law-giver fled into the land of Midian. This, too, is the victor of Kadesh, the hero of the famous epic poem of Pentaur, likened by some to an Egyptian Iliad; and this is the builder of the Ramesseum, of the Pylons and Hall of Columns, of the Temple of Luxor, and of a score of minor Temples in Egypt and Nubia, and the maker of the marvellous rock-cut Temples of Aboo-Simbel. Finally, in this mummied face, which, after the lapse of thirty-three centuries, retains its normal expression of indomitable pride and sovereign authority, we behold the mortal original of the magnificent seated colossi of Aboo-Simbel, and of the beautiful black granite colossal head in the British Museum.

Rameses II. was over six feet in height, and we see by the breadth of his chest and the squareness of his shoulders that he must have been a man of great bodily strength. In his official report, Professor Maspero describes the body as that of a vigorous robust old man, with white and well-preserved teeth, white hair and eyebrows, long and slender hands and feet stained with henna, and ears pierced for the reception of earrings. Rameses II. was nearly a hundred years old at the time of his death."

It is worthy of remark, that as there is no doubt of the date of the reign of Rameses 2nd, the period involved sets forward the common biblical chronology nearly, if not quite, two hundred years, as the actual Exodus could not have taken place within the reign of that monarch. The date assumed in the Biblical chronology is 1491. Rameses reigned till 1337. But every one knows at this time of day that the old chronology requires correction.

FRANC-TIMON

PORT HOOD, C. B., 1st November, 1886.

To the Editor of the Critic.

DEAR SIR,—I doubt if a more interesting term of Court than that which recently closed was ever held in any other part of the Province. Although all the causes were not tried, the docket contained almost every variety of legal complication upon which the Courts are ever called upon to adjudicate. Every taste could be indulged, every species of curiosity gratified. The docket, in a word, was a complete Forensic Bill of Fare. In the Criminal department, there was every variety, from murder to common assault. Torts ranged from Trespass to Trover, including Slander and Seduction. In Contracts, the variety was only limited by the exhaustion of the species; from a huge Bill in Chancery, to the simple action for goods sold and delivered, a substantial representative was there; and even portly old ejection itself was not wanting. In the Queen vs. McKay, the prisoner was charged with shooting with intent to kill; and though the *corpus delicti* was satisfactorily established (the victim in fact nearly died from the shot) the Jury were not satisfied as to the identity of the prisoner with the perpetrator; and though one of the witnesses for the Crown positively asserted that he recognized the prisoner by his nose, the Jury declined to pin their faith on anybody's nose, and so the prisoner was acquitted. In the trial for murder, the prisoner was found guilty. In this case, judgment was reserved, pending a motion for a new trial, which is to be heard on the first day of term in Halifax. In the only Civil case that was tried, the plaintiff somewhat startled his Solicitor, by admitting on the witness stand that he had forged a bill which was connected with the subject matter of the proceedings; this being, in the consideration of the presiding Judge, an admission of wilful forgery, the plaintiff was committed to jail until he could find sureties for his appearance when required. The Court room here is second to none in the Province, surpassing even the rooms in Halifax in point of accommodation and convenience. The interest in the proceedings manifested by the houseful of spectators was excelled only by the capital order which was maintained throughout. I believe over a hundred witnesses were subpoenaed altogether. This, with a docket of 13 causes, will give an idea of the importance of the business of this term. The Halifax Bar was ably represented in the persons of "Bobby," "Joe," and "Aleck," while Lawrence, of Truro; McIsaac, of Antigonish; and Murray, of North Sydney, constituted the deputation from the outside Counties.

MORE ANON.

"Is it a sin," asked a fashionable lady of her spiritual director, "for me to feel pleasure when a gentleman says I am handsome?" "It is, my daughter," he replied gravely; "we should never delight in falsehood."

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

King's College has recently entered on a second year of quiet and steady work under the staff appointed by the Board of Governors in August, 1885. The only changes that have taken place since then have been these:—In June, 1886, the Acting President was appointed President; in August, 1886, the Professor of Mathematics was appointed Vice-President. The staff now consists of the following:—The President, who holds the Chair of Divinity; the Vice-President, who is Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering; a Professor of Science, including Chemistry, Geology, Mining, etc.; a Professor of English and French Literature; and a Lecturer in Classics and German. The Vice-President is also Bursar of the College, and the Professor of Science is Librarian and Curator of the Museum. The Divinity School, in addition to the Professor of Divinity, has Lecturers in Apologetics and Pastoral Theology, the former of whom, the Rev. Dr. Partridge, has rendered material aid to the College by his valuable courses of Lectures, and by his services as Examiner.

Since October, 1885, a considerable change has taken place in the body of the students; no less than twelve have left during the past Collegiate year; most of these have completed their course of study, and some are expected to return to complete it later on. A large class of freshmen has almost brought up the numbers to those of October, 1885. The outlook, too, as regards the future supply of students is more hopeful than it was. Several boys in the Collegiate School, who two years ago were designed by their parents for another University, are now preparing for entrance to King's College. All the students now in the College either have taken or are taking the course in Arts. Some are taking also the honor course in Civil Engineering.

The Calendar of the College, recently issued, hardly represents (especially in the departments of Science and English and French Literature) the course of study pursued by the students. The Professors in those branches have a higher standard than is at present indicated by the Calendar. This is partly owing to the anomalous fact, for which the Alumni of the College are responsible, that the Faculty are wholly unrepresented on the Board of Government. This is a fact without parallel in the Educational Institutions of this Continent. The new Calendar contains, what has never appeared in print before, a full statement, duly audited, of the present financial condition of the College, including the new Endowment and Restoration Funds. This financial statement has been printed separately from the Calendar, and is now being widely distributed. Such a statement has long been a felt need. Men of business, when called to support a public Institution, naturally ask for a clear statement of its financial condition; and contributors to its funds rightly require acknowledgement of their donations.

Thanks to the way in which the friends of the College in Nova Scotia and elsewhere have responded to the appeal of the Restoration Committee, the College buildings wear a very different aspect to-day from that which they wore a year ago. Then they appeared neglected, and seemed in some parts hastening to decay. Now, the "oldest inhabitant" in Windsor says that he has never seen the College buildings looking so well. During the past summer the Restoration Committee have expended nearly \$2,000 on the external repairs of the College. Externally, the buildings are now in a state that reflects credit on the Governors and friends of the College. Extensive internal repairs, however, are imperatively called for; these the Restoration Committee hope to carry out another year, if the friends of the College will enable them to do so. Several graduates of the College in the Maritime Provinces and elsewhere, have as yet done nothing to aid the Restoration Fund of their Alma Mater. Let them stir themselves; let them send in their donations and collections to the Secretary of the Restoration Fund, Charles Wilcox, Esq., Windsor.

Another great improvement must be noticed, the carrying out of which is owing to the exertions of the Restoration Committee; the water service from the town of Windsor has been introduced into the College; and before the three new houses for the Professors are entirely finished, the water will be ready for introduction into them also. These three new houses will, it is hoped, be ready for occupation before the winter sets in. They are well built, and are sufficiently commodious. Two are situated close to the College woods, with the front towards the College; the other is situated close to the College, in what used to be the President's garden.

S. C.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

SNAPS AND SCRAPS.

A short time ago a correspondent of the *Chronicle*, signing himself "English Conservative," criticized Justin McCarthy's lecture on the home rule movement, and another correspondent replied, giving certain information that had been asked for by the former. It has been suggested with some plausibility that the second correspondent, who signed his letter "B," was probably pointing his kind hints at my humble self. I certainly had been sadly addicted to quoting "English magazines and reviews" (which he denounces) in my "Snaps and Scraps"; I had posed, by my signature in your columns, as an "over-grumbling critic"; and, besides, the letter of "English Conservative" happened to be broken into paragraphs in the manner affected by your truant and "selfish" contributor. If "B" had me in his mind's eye, he was honoring me far too much. I am not an "English Conservative," and must disclaim the authorship of the gracefully written letter which bore that signature. On the contrary, I have been in sympathy with almost every reform movement in British politics—being conservative only in liking to see the power and glory of the Empire maintained, its enemies met with prompt and effective rebuff, and the fair fame of Ireland and her

honorable struggle for home rule untarnished by the dirty dollars and foul deeds of miscreants. To my mind the main defect in Justin McCarthy's admirable lecture was his omission to denounce the dynamiters and repudiate them as allies. The co-operation of these Yahoos insults the memory of the noble men who died for Ireland when she was sorely oppressed, and loses for the cause of home rule the support of many who approve of the principle, but would rather be the victims than the comrades of cowardly assassins.

If "B" were a bishop, I fear he would fail to convert me to his prejudices against English periodicals.

Talking of bishops, His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax is right in saying that this is "the age of apologies." On the surface it would seem that the apologist for Judas Iscariot would have a hopeless task, beyond arguing that his protégé showed some conscience by hanging himself. A better case might be made out for Pontius Pilate. He was the Roman Procurator, and a pagan. He may have seen nothing in the condemnation or acquittal of the accused Galilean that could affect the imperial interests which it was his duty to guard. The Roman governor doubtless thought it a dangerous policy to interfere with the apparent wishes of the provincials in a matter gravely affecting the provincial religion. For all that we know, he may even have believed in the principle, as well as in the policy, of home rule.

We are certainly quite abreast of the times in the ultra-charitable tendency which His Grace so strongly deprecates. A worthy citizen of this city has devoted much learning and ingenuity to the task of white-washing Satan himself. This aspersed being, according to his apologist, is not a fallen angel at all, but performs his unenviable, though necessary duties, under divine orders.

It has, however, caused a good deal of surprise that an archbishop should have thought proper to place a man who defends the expulsion of the Acadians in the same category with a man who defends the betrayer of Christ, or to condemn a society because its president, after minute and careful study of a subject, has come practically to the same conclusion as the greatest living historian on this continent.

His Grace has not been very cautious in the parts of the following statement which I have italicised:—"But the expulsion was a deliberate act, executed after mature consideration, *under no excitement of provocation*, and carried out in a barbarous manner. *This much is outside of controversy.*" It is recorded, notwithstanding, that a large number of Acadians were found among the garrison of Fort Beauséjour in the preceding June; while the fresh news of Braddock's defeat and the subsequent atrocities may have increased the irritation of the British and colonial officers.

SNAPPER.

COMMERCIAL.

The business is practically unchanged from previous reports. The movement in the leading branches of wholesale trade has been and is very satisfactory. The volume of goods that has changed hands so far this season is considerably larger than it has been for the same period for at least two or three seasons, and promises to continue for some time longer. The prices for the chief staples of merchandise are very firm, and in some lines further advances are confidently looked for. Dry Goods are in active demand, as the anticipation of higher prices, especially in cottons and woollens, stimulates the call for them. This expectation is well founded, as it is based on the fact of a short supply of the raw materials at the sources of production everywhere, and the enlarged financial ability of consumers to pay for what they buy.

The work of building the new Dalhousie College has already been vigorously begun. About forty or fifty laborers are engaged in excavating for the foundations. Quarrymen have been contracted with, and are preparing to supply the stone that will be needed as fast as it is wanted. It is intended to push the work vigorously through the winter so that the building will be ready for occupancy early next spring. As soon as the foundations are dug, masons and other artisans will be put on in considerable numbers.

There is a large quantity of vacant land in the vicinity of the new college, and the owners will, doubtless, find it quite profitable to erect thereon a considerable number of cottages or other dwellings suitable for small boarding houses, as most of the students will certainly prefer to live near the scene of their labors to going "into town" for their meals and lodgings.

The three new school-houses building by the city in the western suburbs are nearing completion, and will all be ready for occupancy on the first of the new year, or very soon after. They are all greatly needed, and the fact of their being opened cannot fail to increase the value of, and to stimulate the demand for building lots in their neighborhood.

As winter approaches there is an increased activity in coast shipping, especially between Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton ports and the mainland. The small vessels that are engaged in this trade are hurrying to make their final trips before their harbors are closed for the winter, as most of them, on economic grounds, prefer spending the close season in their respective home ports to being caught elsewhere, and be obliged to pay wharfage and other charges for several months with no certain prospect of obtaining freights that will be profitable.

BREADSTUFFS are in good demand, but prices do not advance, as it has been definitely ascertained that the crop everywhere safely harvested has been a very large one. In the great grain markets trade has been dull and prices weak all along the line. The large operators have been obliged to make considerable concessions to effect sales of any amount.

PROVISIONS.—The trade in beef and hog products has been relatively less active than other lines of business. The great strikes and lock-outs in

A BARREN TITLE.

(Continued.)

"Have my family no more respect for me than, out of an aggregate income of twenty thousand a year, to expect me to live on, and be satisfied with, a paltry six hundred. Are you aware, madam, that the Earl of Loughton's boots let water in, and that he hasn't enough money in his purse to pay for a pair of new ones?"

"So, sir, we are getting at your motives by degrees. You threaten us with this marriage unless we agree to buy you off."

The earl laughed silently. "I threaten you with nothing; I merely put before you a plain statement of facts, and leave you to draw what inference you please. Remember, pray, that it is you who have come to me and not I who have appealed to you. Take back your six hundred a year, madam, if it so please you; I shall not want for bread and cheese, I dare say."

For the first time since the discussion began, Mr. Flicker now spoke. "If I remember rightly, my lord, the amount of income suggested by you at our first meeting was twelve hundred a year—just double the sum you are now in receipt of? If the family, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, could see their way to fall in with your first suggestion, is there not a possibility that these disquieting rumors respecting a presumptive matrimonial alliance might prove to be without the slightest foundation in fact?"

"In other words, Flicker, would not a golden bullet bring down this canard at once and forever?"

The ghost of a smile flitted across the lawyer's hard-set face. "My meaning precisely, my lord."

"Well, golden bullets are wonderful things, and really, now I come to think of it, I shouldn't be surprised if, in the present case, one of them, properly aimed, were to have the effect hinted at by you."

The countess glowered at the lawyer as though she could scarcely believe the evidence of her ears. "Mr. Flicker," she said, in her most imperious way, "may I ask by whose authority you have dared even to hint at a course which, if carried out, would be a disgrace to everybody concerned?"

"My lord," said Mr. Flicker, turning to the earl, "may I take the liberty of asking to be permitted to have five minutes' private conversation with her ladyship?"

"Certainly, Flicker. I'll go and have a cigarette in the garden. Touch the bell and send the servant for me when you are ready." And with that the earl strolled leisurely out. As he was shutting the door he heard the countess say with much emphasis, "That man will be the death of me."

At the end of ten minutes a servant came in search of him. He found the lawyer alone. "What has become of her ladyship?" he asked.

"She has gone to her carriage. She is a great age, and the interview has somewhat tried her strength. I have, however, much pleasure in informing your lordship that—that, in fact—"

"That our wild duck is to be shot with a golden bullet after all. Is not that so?"

"It is so, my lord."

"Twelve?"

"Twelve it is, my lord. After this, I presume we need not disquiet ourselves in the least as to any matrimonial intentions on the part of your lordship."

"Not in the least, Flicker. I give you my word of honor on that score. As I said once before, I am not a marrying man, and am in no want of a wife."

Mr. Flicker rose, and pushed back his chair. "We are quite prepared to take your lordship's word in the matter. I shall have the honor of forwarding you a check as soon as I get back to town."

The earl expressed his thanks, and was going with Flicker to the door, when the latter said, "Pardon me, my lord, but I think it would be as well not to let the countess see you again to-day. There is a tendency to irritation of the nervous system, and I am afraid that your presence would hardly act as a sedative."

The earl laughed. "Perhaps you are right," he said. "Anyhow, give my love to her, and tell her that I hope to visit her before long at Ringwood."

Mr. Flicker shook his head, as implying that he knew better than to deliver any such message. Then the earl shook hands with him, and they parted.

CHAPTER XV.

CECILIA PHILOSOPHIZES.

The courtship of Cecilia Collumpton and Clement Fildew progressed as such affairs generally do progress. Each of their meetings was looked forward to as an event of immense importance, for the time being quite dwarfing into insignificance all other occupations and engagements. Between times they seemed to think of little or nothing but what they had said to each other at their last meeting, and what might possibly be said at their next. They met twice a week, sometimes for an hour only, sometimes for a whole delicious evening. Oftener than that Cecilia could not have got away from home without exciting her aunt's suspicions. Miss Browne was now back at Cadogan Place. She usually accompanied her friend to the trysting-place, which was the corner of a quiet street leading out of a certain crescent, and then, after walking with the pair of lovers for a short distance, she would leave them and go back home. Clement, of course, still believed that Cecilia was Mora and Mora Cecilia. Miss Browne often

implored her friend to undeceive Mr. Fildew, but Cecilia had gone too far to retreat. "Not till the very day he goes to Doctors' Commons will I tell him," she said; "it is too sweet to me to feel that I am loved for myself, and not for my money, to allow of my undeceiving him till the last moment. He believes that I have not twenty sovereigns in the world, and when I'm with him I try to fancy that I haven't. I make believe to myself that I am as poor as a church-mouse."

"Ah, it may be pleasant to play at being poor, just as children play at being soldiers," said Mora, "but there's nothing pleasant about the reality."

The two portraits were finished by this time, as were also the two Academy pictures—Clem's and Tony Macer's—and the pair of them sent in. Then ensued a period of suspense before it was known what their fate would be.

It was about this time that Lord Loughton's first visit to his wife took place. Clem forbore to say anything to his father about his love affairs, and also begged his mother to keep her own counsel in the matter. He did not want to provoke any opposition from his father, which a knowledge of his engagement probably would have done. Silence was best till the wedding should be close at hand. Meanwhile Cecilia took tea with Mrs. Fildew once a week.

Clem knew nothing about the long talks and discussions that took place in his absence, chiefly concerning house-wifery and the best mode of making a small income go as far as possible. He did not know, and he would have blushed if he had known, how often he himself formed the topic of conversation on such occasions. To both these loving hearts, one young and one old, he was the dearest object on earth; why, then, should they not talk about him? All Clem knew was that they seemed to agree together remarkably well. His mother sometimes told him jokingly that Cecilia was far too good for him, far beyond his deserts, and Cecilia often asseverated that she only tolerated him for the sake of darling Mrs. Fildew.

By and by came pleasant news. Both Mr. Macer's picture and Clem's were accepted at the Academy. As soon as Cecilia heard this she went to a dealer with whom she had had some previous transactions and instructed him to go on the private-view day and buy the two pictures for her in his own name. Clem pressed her to go with him on the opening day, but, knowing that her aunt would almost certainly be there, as well as a number of her acquaintances, she put her lover off till later in the week. Clem resolutely refused to go without her. He heard that his picture was sold, for news of that kind soon finds its way to the studios; but thinking to afford Cecilia a pleasant surprise, he said nothing to her about it. On the fourth day they went together. Cecilia, feeling sure there would be several people there whom she knew, was very plainly dressed and wore a veil. She would fain have hurried off to the picture the moment she entered the building, but Clem, catalogue in hand, persisted in going to work in the orthodox way.

When at length they did reach it, they found quite a little crowd of people in front of it. Cecilia pressed her lover's arm. "Whether the critics appreciate your picture or not, it is quite evident that the general public do," she whispered.

"It would be the general public who would appreciate me if I were to grin through a horse-collar at a fair," whispered Clem in return.

"Is not that the truest test of appreciation?" asked Cecilia, pointing with brightened eyes and glowing cheeks to the tiny ticket stuck in the frame. For the first time since entering the building she had now thrown back her veil. Clem thought he had never seen her look so lovely as at that moment.

"You see, dear, there are still a few people in the world with more money than brains," he said, quietly. "What would become of us poor painters if Providence had not kindly arranged matters so?"

"I wonder what your secret admirer would say if he could hear you giving utterance to such heresies."

"Were my secret admirer here, I would thank him for one thing, if for no other."

"May I ask what the one thing is that you would thank him for?"

"For enabling me, by the purchase of my picture, to get married in midsummer. Bless him for a good man!"

As Cecilia said afterward to Mora, "I was struck dumb. All that I could do was to let my veil drop and move on. When I instructed Cheeky to buy the pictures for me, I never dreamed that from a cause so simple an event so dire would spring. Perhaps it is fortunate for us that we can rarely foresee all the consequences of our actions."

"Supposing for a moment," said Mora, slyly, "that the gift of foreknowledge had been yours in this case, would you or would you not have bought the picture?"

Cecilia gazed silently out of the window for a few moments. "I don't know what I should have done," she said at last. "I certainly object to be married at midsummer, but, on the other hand, if Clem's picture had been sold, what a disappointment it would have been to him."

"But what a surprise when he finds out who the purchaser is!"

"That he shall never find out till we are married, not if it's a dozen years first. Well, we went next and looked at Mr. Macer's picture. I verily believe that Clement was far better pleased that his friend's was should have found a purchaser than that his own had. Anyhow, he was such high spirits that when we left the Academy he insisted on our having a hansom and going to look at two empty houses that he had seen advertised in one of the newspapers. One of the houses was at Haverstock Hill, the other at Camden Town; suburbs of London, both of them, hitherto known to me only by name. The rent of both houses was the same, sixty pounds a year. I told Clement that I thought we could do with one house at a much less rent than that, and begged of him not to go beyond his means."

"Gracious me, Cecilia, how could you?"

"Oh, it was great fun. After seeing the houses we drove to a furniture emporium, and there, after due deliberation, I chose a pattern for our drawing-room suite: a pale-blue figured silk, with a narrow black stripe running through it, my dear Mora, and the price twenty five guineas."

"How could you let Mr. Fildew go to such an expense?"

"Shall I not make it up to him a thousand-fold one of these days?"

The day before yesterday we bought a lot more things—carpets, china, what not? I can't tell you how delightful it is to go about in this way, and not finally fix on anything till you feel sure that you can really afford it.

Poor people must value their homes far more than rich people can. They have had to work and think and contrive, and get their things together an article or to at a time, as they could spare the money. We well-to-do people give *carte blanche* to a firm, and our mansion is fitted up from garret to basement almost without our having a voice in the matter. In many ways it is better to be poor than rich, and this is one of them."

"What a pity it is, my dear Cis, that Providence did not make you a governess at sixty guineas a year, or a curate's wife at a hundred and fifty."

"In either case I should have led a much more useful existence than I do now. Which reminds me that as I was parting from Clement last evening he put a sealed envelope into my hands, with a request that I would not open it till I was alone. You would never guess what was inside; a twenty pound note towards my wedding outfit."

"Oh, Cecilia!"

"Of course there were a few words with it. He said he felt sure that out of my small income it was impossible for me to have saved more than a trifle, and, as I had no parents to fell back upon, would I make him happy by accepting the inclosure to buy my wedding-dress with. What a dear fellow he is! I hope to be able to keep that note unchanged as long as I live. Perhaps you think I ought not to have accepted it?"

"I hardly know what to think," answered Miss Browne. "Certainly, to accept money, even from the gentleman to whom one is engaged, seems—"

"Very shocking, does it not, to us, with our pretty conventional notions? If the money were offered in the shape of a bracelet, that would make all the difference. But here I am, a poor girl about to be married, who can not afford to buy her wedding-gown. My sweetheart offers me money to buy it with. Am I to be so nonsensical, so stuffed up with silly pride, as to refuse his offer, and say, 'If you can't marry me in my old dress, you sha'n't marry me at all?' I think I have acted as a sensible girl would act under such circumstances. Anyhow, I mean to keep that note."

CHAPTER XVI.

PALLIDA MORS.

As Lord Loughton became more familiarized with his fresh mode of life, and as the novelty which waits upon all things new gradually wore itself away, there came times and seasons when he was at a loss how to get through the day with that degree of satisfaction to himself which, as an elderly man of the world, he thought he had a right to expect. He found the morning hours—say, from ten till four—hang the most heavily on his hands. Some men would have stayed in bed till noon, have lounged over breakfast till two o'clock, and have made their cigar and newspaper last them well on into the afternoon. But the earl had never been used to lying late in bed and he felt no inclination to begin the practice now. Besides which, that ever-increasing tendency to corpulence had to be fought against in various ways. His medical adviser told him that, in addition to the riding exercise which he took, he ought to take more exercise on foot. But the earl detested walking along the dull country roads. To have them, and them alone, to ride and drive on was bad enough, while everybody else was enjoying the delights of town, but to be condemned to trudge along them on foot, as though he were a peddler or tramp, was more than he was prepared to endure. He would have given much to be able to go up to London for a few weeks during the season, and take up that position in society to which his rank entitled him. But he durst not venture on a step so hazardous. Too many people in London knew him as Mr. Fildew to allow of its being safe for him to appear there as Lord Loughton. Perhaps one of the first people whom he might chance to meet in the Row or in Piccadilly would be his own son. He knew well that if the faintest suspicion of him having a son, or even of his being married, were to reach the ears of the dowager countess, he might say farwell forever to his twelve hundred a year. Evidently the game was not worth the candle. Evidently the risk he would run by such a step was far too great to be rashly incurred. His periodical journeys to London to see his wife were another thing. They could be made without much risk of discovery. He arrived at dusk and departed at dusk, and hardly stirred out of doors during his stay.

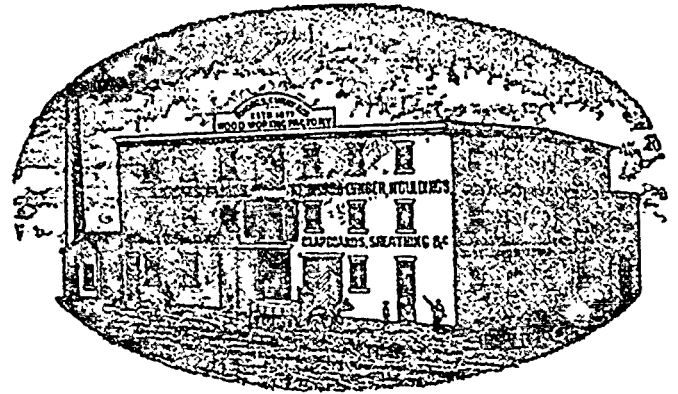
The earl was not a reading man. Sometimes on a Sunday he would skim through a few pages of "Blackwood" or "The Quarterly" (they were good, old-fashioned periodicals to have lying about when anybody called), till drowsiness crept over him, and the thread of what he had been reading became entangled in the webs of sleep. But on week days he rarely read anything except the "Times." Of that he was a diligent student, his maxim being that a man may pick enough out of his newspaper to enable him to hold his own in almost any company. Most people said, "What a well-informed man the Earl of Loughton seems to be." It was simply that he had the knack of presenting other people's ideas from his own point of view, and thereby giving them a gloss of originality which only persons here and there are clever enough to see through. But he seldom originated ideas of his own.

(To be Continued.)

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MINING.

The St. Louis meeting of the Institute of Mining Engineers was a great success. The papers read were far above the average and the excursions to the works of the St. Joe Lead Company, to the colossal deposits and excavations of Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, and to the quarries and plate-glass works at Crystal City, were well planned and thoroughly enjoyed by the members of the Institute. It seems unfortunate that Nova Scotia had no representative, but we presume that Mr. E. Gilpin, Deputy Commissioner and Inspector of Mines, who is an able member of the Institute, was detained by the press of his official duties. A year ago Mr. Gilpin was foremost in his efforts to make the Nova Scotia meeting of the Institute a success, and there is no doubt but that permanent good was done our mining interests by his papers and the excursions to our coal, gold and iron districts. Of the excursion to the St. Joe Mines, the *Engineering and Mining Journal* says:

"There is reason to hope that the mines and works of the St. Joe Company at Bonne Terre will hereafter be described in a paper for the Institute. Both are surprising in extent and character, and have been little known to professional mining engineers and metallurgists. The existence of such immense subterranean quarries, in a vast bed of limestone, impregnated with galena; the extraction of 700 to 800 tons daily of this material, containing only about 5 per cent. of lead; and its profitable treatment by concentration and smelting, without the help of silver as an additional ingredient of value, presents a spectacle well worthy of close study. It is indeed a type of modern industry, in which, by the skilful use of machinery, and the thorough organization of labor, great operations are carried on, and whole communities are supported in comfort; where small enterprise, without the aid of science and capital, could not exist at all." The italics are ours, as we wished to call attention to the fact that lead ores containing only 5 per cent., could be mined with profit. In Smithfield, Colchester County, there are large deposits of galena ore in limestone formation, which will average over 40 per cent. of lead, the richer ore yielding from 60 to 80 per cent. Silver and gold in varying quantities are also present in the ore, different assays and smelting tests showing from a mere trace of silver in some cases up to 136 oz. to the ton of lead in others. As high as 16 pennyweights of gold have been obtained. The ore body is over forty feet thick and has been tested to a depth of 80 feet where operations ceased for want of the necessary capital to proceed. The indications point to the fact that the deposit extends for nearly two miles, but work has been confined to about 1000 feet where the ore cropped up in a brook. Two years ago a small smelter was built and an attempt made to smelt the ore, after it had been desulphurized by burning in heaps in the open air. The attempt proved a failure and an expert from Boston was sent for, who on investigation, found that a mistake had been made in the quantity of sulphur contained in the ore, and that when properly desulphurized, it was self-fluxing. He reported that it would be necessary to erect kilns, in which to roast the ore and gave an estimate of the cost. Although moderate, it was beyond the means of the promoters of the enterprise, and the property has since lain idle, awaiting the necessary capital. Lead mining is a new business in this Province and the owners of the Smithfield mine have had to contend with all the disadvantages that a new enterprise seems bound to encounter. Still they have never lost faith in the mine, but have struggled on, hampered by want of capital, but with a determination that will in time remove all obstacles and secure success. The history of the St. Joe mine should give them renewed courage, for here is an example of a mine (with a greatly inferior quality of ore), that is paying handsomely and giving employment to large communities. We know of no lead mine now being worked in the Dominion, and as the Trade and Navigation Tables prove that over \$30,000 a year is paid in duty on imported lead, we should judge that the duty of \$8 a ton on that metal should prove an important factor in securing the success of the enterprise.

CARRIBOU DISTRICT.—Mr Touquoy is in the city and reports that his property steadily improves as it is developed. The water mill is still rushed with work, and he has a quantity of ore ready for crushing.

LAKE CATCHA DISTRICT.—The Cogswell areas to the East and West of the Oxford property have been thoroughly prospected the past season and rumor has it that the Eastern block is about sold for a good round sum.

MILLISIC LAKE—The Duluth Gold Mining Company are evidently prospering, as they are about to put up another Wiswell mill. This speaks volumes for the new mill, and we tender Messrs. Gammon, Roberts & Wiswell, and the other gentlemen engaged in the manufacture of the crusher in Yarmouth, our congratulations on their success.

The main lead on the Duluth Company's property is from 20 in. to 4 ft. in thickness. A drift of 160 feet has been run, and about 12 ft. has been taken out in slopes. Mr. Mannheim is now the local manager of the company, Mr. Haug having returned to Duluth.

NUGGETS OF GOLD.—In the winter of '49 the writer of this saw and handled the largest piece of gold that had yet been found in California. It weighed twenty-two pounds and nine ounces, and was estimated, by careful weighing in water and otherwise, to contain about five pounds of quartz, the rest being pure gold. The finder sold it for \$5,000, and it was subsequently sold in San Francisco for \$10,000. It was found at Sonora, then known as the Sonorian camp, in Tuolumne county, on the head waters of Wood creek, by a lazy old Mexican "greaser" who was rooting or "coyoteing" about in pit holes that the whites and others had dug and abandoned

in the outskirts of the town. As soon as he found it he washed it off, took it to the nearest "monte" bank and lost \$500 on it as soon as he could conveniently. Naturally when the "game" got such a hold on the "chunk" they did not let go, but kept the old fellow drunk for a day or two, or until they owned it in full, allowing him \$5,000 for it. He had lots of fun in a very short space of time for his \$5,000 nugget. In this connection the Grass Valley Union recently gave the following information: Louis Blanding says the generally accepted statement that the largest nugget ever found in California was worth a little more than \$31,000 is an erroneous one. He says that J. J. Finney, "Old Virginia," found a piece of gold about six miles from Downieville, Sierra county, on the 21st of August, 1857, that weighed 5,000 ounces. The gold of that vicinity was worth \$18 an ounce, which would make the value of that nugget some \$90,000. This would make the Finney nugget the largest piece of pure gold ever discovered, so far as accounts go. Heretofore the Australian nugget, found in the Balarat gold fields, has been considered the largest. It was valued at \$60,000. Finney, or "Old Virginia," as he was familiarly called in those days, afterwards went to Washoe when the great silver discoveries were first made there, and from him the town of Virginia took its name. The man who discovered the largest nugget in California mines and gave his name to the richest mining camp in the world died in extreme poverty.—*Virginia City Enterprise.*

COAL.—The Collin's Colliery, adjoining the property of the General Mining Association at Sydney, is reported to be adapted for gas purposes. The following shows the composition of this seam:

Moisture.....	1.983
Vol. Comb. Matter, fast coking.....	30.806
Fixed Carbon.....	61.742
Vol. Comb. Matter, slow coking.....	26.156
Fixed Carbon.....	66.482
Ash.....	5.397
Sulphur.....	2.248
Specific Gravity.....	1.311
Theo. Evap. Power, fast coking.....	8.43
" " " slow ".....	9.10

This property is now owned by Mr. K. C. Johnstone, barrister, of this city.

CALEDONIA MINES.—New properties are being rapidly opened up at Caledonia, and a new crusher manufactured by the Burrell, Johnson Iron Works Co., of Yarmouth, is now being erected on the Douglas claim.

The gold fever has broken out in Annapolis County, and we glean from the *Spectator* that prospectors in some localities have literally a "hard row to hoe," some farmer near Maitland having set his dog on two of them, who were vigorously prospecting his potato patch.

COAL.—Recent explorations on the coal area at Maccan, owned by Messrs. Seaton, Holmes and others, have shown an excellent seam of coal, six feet thick, of which the following is an analysis:—

Moisture.....	1.00
Fixed Carbon.....	55.61
Volatile combustible matter.....	35.90
Ash.....	7.49
	100.00
Sulphur.....	.50

From this analysis the coal should prove an excellent gas and steam coal.

Manganese has been discovered on three different lots. Six men are now working at the lead found on Wm. Henderson's land, and by last accounts, prospects are good. Work has been suspended in the other mines for a short time, but it is hoped that ere long, business will be commenced again. Some manganese has already been shipped.—*Hants Journal.*

Official returns for the month of October so far as received at the Mines Office:—

	Tons crushed.	Oz. Gold.
Waverley District, Wallace's Mill.....	10	16½
East Rawdon " Rawdon ".....	365	207
" " " McNaughton Mill.....	200	252
Sherbrooke " Goldenville ".....	178	33½
Uniacke " Uniacke Co.'s ".....	78	13
Salmon River " The Dufferin ".....	1043	296

A new attachment to the microscope has been devised, the object of which is to observe the melting points of minerals while under the process of examination.

A mining exposition is to be opened at Lima, South America, in Jan. 1887.

A deposit of precious stones of the rare kind known as "golden beri" has recently been found in the Berkshire hills. Specimens of this gem are occasionally met with in the hands of collectors, but it has never before been found in sufficient quantity to become an article of trade. When the stones are of a beautiful golden color, exceedingly hard, and of great brilliancy.

THE MARITIME PATRON, AND ORGAN OF THE Maritime Provincial Grange—Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

In our last issue the subject of ventilation was briefly touched upon, in the hope that the attention of farmers who might honor our column with a perusal, would be directed to its importance, and that investigative discussion and practical results would follow. And with this purpose in view, this and other subjects connected with practical agriculture may occasionally be discussed in this column, during the few remaining weeks of its probable continuance, or our connection with it. Our duty, however, as we apprehend it, demands the discussion of many other topics besides those directly relating to practical farming. The Grange Press should stand upon and address all hearers from the GRANGE PLATFORM, as the exponent, the advocate, and the champion of the principles and purposes of the Order.

From the Grange platform, and in our Granges, the discussion of partisan political questions, or those questions "on which we stand divided by party lines" is prohibited. Because such discussions would imperil essential unity and harmony; but as the prosperity of agriculture must depend largely upon political conditions, the Grange platform would be too contracted, and the Grange itself very inefficient for the promotion of agricultural interests, were the discussion of all political questions, and were non-partisan political action forbidden by our laws. Our Order indeed affords excellent facilities for the discussion of political or any questions affecting our interests as agriculturists, and for taking concerted action for the advancement of those interests, and "the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country."

While it cannot be truthfully said that the political atmosphere of this Dominion is comparatively impure, it must be admitted that its constituent elements are not present in the relative proportions essential to the best interests and heartfelt development of the country, and that therefore ventilation is needed. It is concerning this need that we wish very briefly to address our fellow-Patrons and farmers. Possibly, within a few weeks, certainly, in a few months, we will be called upon to select and elect men to represent us in the Legislative Assembly of our Dominion. Do we, as we assemble in political conventions, and when we approach the ballot box to deposit our votes for the candidates of our choice fully realize the great, awe, the solemn responsibility resting upon us? Do we realize that the whole superstructure of our system of government rests upon, is the creation of, and is responsible, *politically speaking*, alone to the people who exercise the franchise?

If we, the electors of the country, realized the position we occupy, and the duties and responsibilities devolving upon us under our system of government, we would not approach the performance of our duties without due consideration, and would feel that we should know at least enough of public affairs and political questions to enable us to use our influence and our votes intelligently.

It cannot be too often repeated or too strongly enforced, that a people who have representative political institutions and a responsible government, should not complain of their laws, or the way in which they are administered, or public affairs are managed, but should use the power inherent them for reforming abuses, and promoting the welfare of the country, through judiciously selected political representatives.

The Dominion Grange is appointed to meet at Toronto on Thursday, 25th inst., (twenty-fifth of the current month of November). The date mentioned in the telegram received last week by the Secretary of the Maritime Provincial Grange was a mistake made either by the sending or receiving operator.

BARK SCRAPING.—Many good authorities now concur in the opinion that scraping the bark of fruit trees is not only unnecessary but often injurious, that no tree when properly thriving needs it, and if not thriving scraping the bark will not do much good. One of our contemporaries says:—

When in the garden among fruit trees, we sometimes scrape off some of the loose, rough, mossy bark, but we do it more for a change of posture or rest for the body, or to make the trunks look a little better, than with any expectation of helping the growth of the tree. We lately came into possession of a neglected orchard, and these remarks apply to this only. In our long experience in the care of orchard trees, we have found no occasion for spending any time scraping or washing the trunks of trees, or slitting the bark to give the tree room to grow. The *Rural New Yorker*, alluding to this subject, says:—"Pray don't waste your time and strength in this way. If you give your trees good food to eat and plenty of it, and cut out while young all branches that interfere with each other, you have done all you can to promote their welfare. Leave the rest to nature." Mr. J. J. Thomas, horticultural editor of the *Country Gentleman*, also condemns the practice of scraping, believing it renders the trees more susceptible to injury from cold in winter.

WHAT IS PEDIGREE?—Pedigree may have a very high value, or it may be none at all. If a sheep with an unbroken ancestry of a thousand years, or two thousand years, has a very poor constitution, or a bald head, is more likely to impart those faults to its offspring, than if it belonged

to a breed of more recent origin. It may, for this reason, be even less valuable in every respect, than a high-grade. Pedigree is like a long train of cars; it runs with strong momentum, and it runs straight. An animal without pedigree, originating yesterday, is like a single car; it rocks to and fro, it is liable to swing off the track.

Breeders like to claim for their favorite stock something akin to infallibility; they say, in effect: Given a thousand years' pedigree in your breeding flock, and you cannot get an inferior animal. But this logic cannot stand. Twin rams, twin bulls, own brothers in a family, disprove it every day.

Yet we would not be thought to detract anything from the transcendent value of pure blood. Often a grade of three-fourths or seven-eighths blood, sired by a strong-blooded ram, will, to all appearance, possess all the desirable qualities of a thoroughbred, and reproduce himself in his progeny; but the next generation, or the next, or at the first ill usage, his descendants will "breed back" to his low original.—*American Agriculturist for October.*

HOW TO DRY RENNET.—As home-made cheese is a very agreeable addition to the farmer's bill of fare, every household should be provided with a few dried rennets. These are the fourth or true digestive stomach of the young calf, which is fed solely upon milk. The stomachs of deacon calves or of fat veals should always be saved. The stomach is simply emptied of its contents and is not washed. A slender twig is pushed into the opening so as to distend it. The ends of the twig are tied to form a loop by which it can be hung up in a dry closet. It is cured with salt and dried, and gradually becomes stronger with age, as the ferment, which is called "rennet," seems to reproduce itself in course of time. Two square inches of this dried stomach, steeped in a quart of brine, is enough for 100 pounds of milk.

If the air of the cellar is damp, it may be thoroughly dried by placing in it a peck of fresh lime in an open box. A peck of lime will absorb about seven pounds, or more than three quarts of water, and in this way a cellar or milk room may soon be dried, even in the hottest weather.

Plow the heavy land and leave it in the rough condition so that the frost can penetrate and render it fine. There is no better agency for pulverizing tough soils than frost. It will also, at the same time, destroy the cut-worm.

Don't begin feeding corn to the pigs too soon. Grass, milk, roots and refuse vegetables will be better until cold weather approaches. Warm quarters will greatly reduce the expense of feeding during the winter.

Remove the seeds before feeding pumpkins to your cattle. They act on the kidneys too freely.

DRAINING FOR HEALTH.—Every town and village ought to have a perfect system of drainage for its sewage. Where this cannot be immediately applied to grass and cultivated crops, it should be emptied into a reservoir and sufficient peat or muck added for disinfection, and putting it in so solid a condition that it can be shoveled up and carted away for the fertilization of any land when needed.

Fashionable summer resorts are often made very unhealthy for want of proper sanitary measures. People go from the city to the country to get a pure air, and for the benefit of their health. Instead of this, they frequently find it so tainted, especially in yards, wash rooms, and water closets, as to generate fever and other dangerous diseases.

One cannot be too careful of the water that supplies the beverage of tables. If coming from a well near a barnyard or other foul place, reject it, as drainage from these may have leaked into it in sufficient quantity to render it very unhealthy. Spring water is also thus affected, although it may taste sweet and look perfectly pure. The only safety for every household, whether in country or in town, is to dispose daily of all foul stuff, whether liquid or solid, which accumulates on or near the premises, poisoning the air and breeding disease.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE POTATO (SOLANUM TUBEROSUM).—Sir Walter Raleigh first brought the potato to Ireland about 1585 from Virginia, it was afterwards brought from Peru in 1597, though previous to this it had been known in Spain, from which country its name is derived, as the natives of Virginia called it *Openauh*. Thomas Harriot, who accompanied Raleigh, described it as good for food either boiled or roasted; and Gerard, in his "Herbal," a few years after, said it was indigenous to Virginia, whence he had himself obtained it. He gave some curious details of its qualities and various modes in which it might be dressed for the table. He especially recommended it as the basis of delicate conserves and restorative sweetmeats, with the assurance that its flatulent effects may be infallibly corrected by having the roots eaten sopped in wine, adding that, "to give them greater grace in eating they should be boiled with prunes."

The story of Raleigh having first planted the potato in his garden at Youghal, and the disappointment of the gardener in autumn on tasting the apples of the "fine American fruit," and his subsequent discovery of the tubers when he was desired by his master to throw out the useless weed, is probably authentic. It was cultivated in Ireland long before its introduction to England, but only as a garden crop—for more than a century and a half after it was first planted at Youghal, and it was not until 1732 that it was cultivated as a field crop in Scotland. A strange objection to potatoes was urged by the English Puritans, who denied the lawfulness of eating them because they were not mentioned in the Bible.

Having been originally brought from Virginia, it may be naturally sup-

posed that the potato would do best in rather a warm climate; but it is doubtful if this is the case, their natural habitat probably being the mountains of Quito and Peru, whence it was introduced by the Spaniards. The natives there called it papas, corrupted by the Spaniards into battata, to which potato is a close approximation.

The potato is, no doubt, therefore, a native of a cool climate, and our experience shows this to be the case, as the bulbs grow larger and finer towards the North than in the Middle and Southern States, provided the season is long enough to mature them. The report of a recent survey of that inhospitable island, Anticosti, to ascertain its capabilities, says they grow excellent potatoes there, while Prince Edward's Island and Nova Scotia are famed for the excellence of their potatoes, as are also Northern Maine, Northern Michigan, and the Northwest generally. The largest and best field crop we ever raised was from seed-potatoes obtained from Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron; they were very large, round, white potatoes of excellent quality, raised in those days by the Indians there; they grow so fast and large that they literally crowded one another out of the ground; but after a few years the crop deteriorated both in quantity and quality, showing the benefit of getting new seed from further north. One reason of this may be that to be large, tender, and floury they should grow fast; the longer Summer sunlight at the North, with the equally hot weather and more humid climate, keeps them growing constantly and matures them quicker, more than making up for the shortness of the season, while in the Middle States the frequent great droughts check the growth of the potato at the very time it should grow the fastest, making the tuber hard and tough. It is said the Early Rose is wearing out and getting inferior in quality. This may be caused by planting the seed raised year after year in an unsuitable climate, and it is more than likely if seed potatoes of the Early Rose grown at the North were planted they would be as large and fine as they were at first. By planting the Rose late, so as to get the benefit of the Fall rains when growing faster, they would keep better, and make better seed than those raised early, which are apt to sprout too much and lose their vitality before the time for planting in Spring. We cannot too strongly advise the renewal of seed potatoes from time to time from Northern localities where they are grown to perfection—*Exchange*.

BEST CROPS FOR SUMMER FEEDING.—The best crops for soiling are rye, clover, or lucerne (also called alfalfa), oats and peas sown together, and corn; the succession will be in about the order here named. Rye, sown the preceding fall, will surely be ready to cut by the latter part of May, and if corn be sown early in the same month it will follow on after oats and grass, and if sown thereafter at intervals of a fortnight or so, there will be a supply until frost. Each subsequent sowing will require a slight increase of seed. The quantity of rye sown per acre should be about two bushels, and the soil should be rich. It is well to plow land on which corn is to be sown in the fall, then harrow it about the middle of April and prepare at once for sowing. If no manure is ready for the corn, and commercial fertilizers are used, sow about 500 pounds to the acre in the furrows. Furrows should be marked out two and a half or three feet apart, or if the double-row system is followed, sow two rows about six inches apart and then leave a space of two and a half feet or more, for cultivation, between the double rows. In one respect, at least, corn is more valuable than any other crop for soiling, as it can be fed in a green state from mid-summer until frost comes.

FARMERS AND POLITICS.—The *Spirit of the Farm* of Nashville, Tenn., claims that when a farmer becomes a politician he ceases to be useful on the farm. It is neglected and goes to waste and ruin. The farm demands the whole time and attention of its followers, and it is the same with politics. The one or the other must succumb, and as a rule it is the farm that suffers.

To this the *Tobacco Leaf* of Clarksville, Tenn., responds with the assurance that the *Spirit of the Farm* need not confine its remarks on this subject to farmers. There is no vocation that does not demand full time from those who engage in it. The merchant who dabbles in politics finds after a time that his neighbor, more attentive to business than he, gets the lion's share of the trade, while the lawyer returns to his office after a season at the State or National Capital to find the bulk of his practice in other hands.

But, on the other hand, if the offices are not placed in the keeping of good men the country goes to the bow-wows and the individual goes with it. Something is demanded of every patriot, and the patriotic farmer can serve his country as faithfully as the lawyer, in whose breast the love of country burns as a consuming fire. The misfortune just now seems to be that there are more patriots than offices.

No other remedy has proved so effectual in relieving coughs and colds as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Mr. J. A. Price, Deputy Inspector, State Tobacco Warehouse No. 5, Baltimore, Md., cordially recommends Salvation Oil for neuralgia. Price 25 cents.

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

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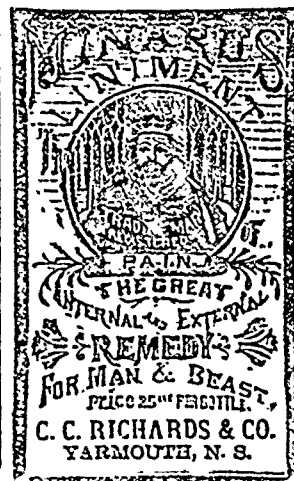
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